



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2017

**BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT**

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Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages public lands for the benefit of all Americans. Charged by Congress with managing these lands under the dual framework of multiple use and sustained yield, the BLM oversees some of the most spectacular landscapes in the West and Alaska. Today, the BLM undertakes its mission to maintain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands in an increasingly complex and growing Nation. The BLM is working hard to develop new tools and innovative strategies to carry out our longstanding task of achieving balanced management of the national public lands.

The BLM's mandate, laid out in the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)*, requires the agency to manage the national public lands for multiple use and sustained yield. This mission emphasizes the interconnection and interdependence between people and the public lands. It also requires the agency to take into consideration the diversity of interests and values associated with the Nation's natural and cultural resources when making land use decisions. This multidisciplinary approach remains one of the BLM's greatest strengths.

The 2017 budget request for the BLM positions the agency for success by further strengthening the Administration's commitment to restoring and conserving the Nation's 65 million acre sage-steppe ecosystem, supporting the safe and effective management of the agency's oil and gas program, making historic investments in the BLM's National Conservation Lands, and taking a proactive approach to better manage the unsustainable proliferation of wild horses and burros on western public lands.

In 2015, the BLM's update of nearly 70 land use plans across 10 different States, served as the critical underpinning for the Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) decision to keep the Greater Sage-Grouse off the Endangered Species Act (ESA) list at this time. The Greater Sage-Grouse conservation effort is the largest landscape-scale conservation undertaking in U.S. history, and resulted from strong and sustained collaboration among State, local, tribal and Federal partners and private stakeholders. While this historic collaboration resulted in an outcome celebrated across the West, the work of the BLM to implement these plans has just begun. The future of sage steppe lands depends on the successful implementation of the Federal and State management plans and the actions of private landowners, as well as a continuing focus on reducing invasive grasses and controlling rangeland fire. This budget supports the BLM's long-term commitment to successfully implementing the sage grouse plans.

The BLM made significant progress in 2015 promoting responsible energy development on public lands while also managing for a wide range of uses on the 245 million acres managed by the agency. The BLM advanced modern safety and production-measurement regulations, made progress developing master leasing plans for oil and gas areas, undertook new landscape-scale planning efforts to achieve both conservation and energy development goals, and made critical investments in technological upgrades to facilitate key aspects of its work. This budget includes investments that support the safe and effective management of the 100,000 oil and gas production wells the BLM is responsible for overseeing and will help bolster BLM's capacity to effectively respond to industry demand and manage the increasing workload in its Oil and Gas Management program.

This budget also includes historic levels of funding and investment in the BLM National Conservation Lands, one of the greatest gifts we can give to future generations. Through legislative action and Presidential initiative, special designations for these lands protect significant resource values, provide exceptional opportunities for recreation, and make significant contributions to local economies. The proposed investments will help ensure that these legacy lands are managed for the enjoyment of all Americans and preserved in perpetuity.

When the Wild Horse and Burro Act was passed in the 1970s, approximately 25,000 wild horses could be found nationwide. Today, the BLM is attempting to manage the 58,000 animals that are on the western rangelands – more than twice as many as is sustainable for these areas – while also seeking to find homes for the roughly 48,000 horses and burros that have already been removed from the range and are living on leased pastures or in corrals. The costs of this program are substantial and unsustainable. The agency projects that the cost of caring for a horse in a corral facility is nearly \$50,000 over the life of the animal, and this situation has created very serious challenges to effective cost management. The FY 2017 budget request supports new, innovative efforts to secure safe and cost-effective placement for unadopted animals, which will work in tandem with more proactive efforts beginning in 2016 to better manage the overpopulation problem. In addition to expanding use of contraceptives and spay and neuter treatments, the BLM is proposing legislation to better facilitate the transfer of animals to other public entities, including local, state, and Federal government agencies. The BLM's proactive efforts in 2016 and 2017 are designed to begin addressing the severe overpopulation via increased adoptions and better herd management, and will ultimately save money for American taxpayers by avoiding the significant costs of holding animals over the long-term.

Once again, the budget request includes a legislative proposal for the formation of a BLM Foundation that will help link Americans to their public lands and provide a vehicle for innovative public-private partnerships on the wide range of BLM issues and programs. The BLM is the Nation's only large land management agency without a congressionally chartered foundation to support its work.

Bureau Overview

About 9,700 BLM employees manage a vast portfolio of public lands and resources encompassing 245 million surface acres, primarily located in 12 Western States, including Alaska, and in scattered tracts east of the Mississippi. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the Nation, as well as the mineral operations and cadastral surveys on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. In total, the BLM is entrusted with 13 percent of the Nation's surface land and roughly one-third of its mineral resources.



These public lands serve several important functions. As population growth in the West has expanded, the BLM has faced a corresponding rise in public demand for uses such as recreation, wildlife observation, and open space. At the same time, the Nation's public lands also provide energy, minerals, forage, forest products, and other goods to a growing Nation.

These lands support the production of natural gas, oil, and coal, as well as the solar, wind, and geothermal resources that are driving the Nation's new energy economy. The BLM is a steward of the Nation's public lands, helping to preserve the great American wilderness, protect threatened and endangered species, restore valuable habitat, manage forest and rangeland fires, preserve historical and paleontological resources, and administer a range of resources that benefit a growing economy. In these ways, the BLM's management efforts contribute to the vitality of local economies, and deliver benefits to all Americans.

As with all great responsibilities, effective public land management also entails considerable challenges that the BLM addresses through cooperation and creativity. Collaboration is the hallmark of the BLM's management approach, engaging a wide range of stakeholders and communities in all its land management decisions.

2017 Budget Request

The 2017 BLM budget request for current appropriations is \$1.3 billion, \$7.1 million above the 2016 enacted level. The budget proposes \$1.1 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$107 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, BLM's two main operating accounts, which represents a net increase of \$2.1 million over the 2016 enacted level. The change in total program resources for BLM operations from 2016 to 2017 is somewhat larger, as the budget proposes offsetting user fees in its Rangeland Management and Oil and Gas Management programs which reduce the total request by \$64.5 million. The budget also proposes \$44 million in discretionary funding for Land Acquisition, an increase \$5.3 million above the 2016 enacted level.

Recent Department of the Interior (Interior) studies indicate that BLM's management of the public lands provides an outstanding economic return to the American people. For example, over 4.36 billion tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total value of \$61.4 billion. In 2014,¹ activities on BLM managed lands were estimated to contribute \$114 billion to the Nation's economic output and supported nearly 450,000 domestic jobs through extractive and non-extractive uses of those lands.²

This request provides sustainable benefits across the West and for the Nation as a whole. It maintains working landscapes for grazing, timber and recreation; it strengthens oversight of onshore oil and gas development while providing increased opportunities for developing these economic resources; and it protects unique wildlife habitat and ecosystem functions that are also essential sources for clean water, clean air, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling and cultural preservation.

Powering Our Future & Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources – The BLM has approved 55 renewable energy projects since 2009, including 32 solar projects, 11 wind farms, and 12 geothermal plants, with associate transmission corridors and infrastructure to connect with established power grids. These projects represent a total of over 14,500 MWs of capacity that could provide power to over 4.9 million homes and support some 24,000 construction and operations jobs. These approved projects have also facilitated substantial capital investments

¹ The most recent year for which figures are available.

² Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report, 2014 (page 18)

by industry in clean energy development. Total capital investments for projects that have completed construction to date are estimated at \$8.6 billion. Total potential future capital investments for projects that are pending construction are estimated at 28 billion. In addition to solar and wind energy, BLM has authorized a total of 48 geothermal projects.



In 2015, the BLM held 22 oil and gas lease sales, generating more than \$159 million in bonus bids and rental fees. Approximately half of this revenue, in addition to royalties, goes directly back to the States in which the development was located. In addition, BLM's efforts to modernize its out-of-date oil and gas regulations began to take shape in the form of rule proposals and final regulations.

In addition, in 2015 the BLM published its final rule on hydraulic fracturing. The rule protects water quality for communities by establishing standards for well construction and the handling of water after it is used in fracturing operations. It also increases public access to information about chemicals used and other aspects of the hydraulic fracturing process. The BLM also published three proposed rules that update its requirements for the measurement of oil and gas extracted from the Nation's public lands in order to ensure those resources are properly accounted for and that all royalties due are paid. Public comments on the proposed rules will be taken into account as the final rules are written in 2016.

Six Master Leasing Plans (MLP) were completed in Wyoming and Colorado, and the draft MLP for Moab, the first plan in Utah to reach that stage, was published. By providing for more orderly development, MLPs will lend more certainty to industry while limiting the number of leasing protests and challenges.

Accordingly, the 2017 budget reflects continued strong support for the Administration's energy goals and further strengthens the management of onshore oil and gas development. This budget request proposes a net discretionary increase of \$20.1 million above the 2016 enacted level to support implementation of oil and gas rules and regulations, make additional investments in technology and personnel recruitment and retention to improve program management and implementation, and address legacy wells on Alaska's North Slope. This net increase reflects a reduction of \$760,000 in the requested appropriation of APD fee revenue authorized, but not permanently appropriated, by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015. This reduction reflects a projected decrease in APD fees to be collected in 2017.

Since 2000, the BLM has permitted nearly 47,000 new oil and gas wells; however, the agency's role does not end once a well goes into production. The BLM has cradle to grave oversight responsibility for each of the approximately 100,000 wells located on the Nation's public lands. This is a significant responsibility and one that the BLM takes seriously to protect the public, the environment, and taxpayer interests. The 2017 budget request again proposes an inspection fee to cover the costs of performing those functions for industry. The BLM estimates that the fee schedule included in the budget will generate \$48.0 million in offsetting collections for the inspection and oversight program. This proposed fee would bring onshore oil and gas

inspections and oversight in line with offshore oil and gas management, where inspection and related activities are presently funded through precisely the type of operator fee that the BLM is proposing.

In addition to the requested current appropriations and offsetting collections, 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. All told, total funding resources available to the Oil and Gas Program in 2017 through current appropriations, offsetting collections, and permanent appropriations are estimated to be \$186.6 million, an increase of \$27.6 million over the 2016 estimate (the actual increase would be affected by any sequestration to permanent funds that may occur in 2017).

The BLM budget request maintains funding for Renewable Energy at essentially the 2016 enacted level, providing the BLM with the necessary resources to continue to aggressively facilitate and support solar, wind, and geothermal energy development. A top priority is the continued implementation of the Western Solar Plan, which covers six western States and provides for a more efficient and predictable permitting process by focusing development in solar energy zones with the highest resource potential and fewest conflicts. Three new projects in the Dry Lake Solar Energy Zone in Nevada were approved in 2015. The success of the Dry Lake Solar Zone was due in part to a regional mitigation strategy developed prior to the leasing of the Dry Lake area. Similar Solar Regional Mitigation Strategies are being developed in Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada to encourage further use of solar zones established through the Western Solar Plan and to provide for early public input on mitigation needs and requirements. Also noteworthy was the release of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the first phase of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan in November 2015. It was a key part of the BLM's long-term, collaborative effort with the State of California to streamline renewable energy development in the California desert while conserving desert ecosystems and promoting outdoor recreation opportunities on the 10 million acres of BLM-managed lands there.

The 2017 budget request maintains funding for Coal Management at the 2016 enacted level and reduces Other Mineral Resources Management by \$1.0 million in anticipation of the completion of the Minerals Tracking System. The BLM's coal program generated about \$1.1 billion in royalties, rents, and bonuses in 2015. The agency also made progress in 2015 implementing reforms designed to provide greater transparency related to the production of coal on the public lands. In 2015, the BLM held 5 listening sessions (Washington, DC; Billings, MT; Gillette, WY; Denver CO; and Farmington, NM) to provide the public an opportunity to comment on the coal program and provide recommendations for enhancement of the program. As a result of comments expressed during the listening sessions and recommendations from OIG/GAO audits, in January 2016, the Secretary issued a Secretarial Order that places a pause on new leasing under the program (with certain limited exceptions) until the BLM completes a full programmatic review of the program. A programmatic review of the coal leasing program has not been undertaken in more than 30 years. This review will take a careful look at issues related to the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) administration of the federal coal program.

The BLM's role in meeting the Nation's energy needs extends to electric transmission. Across the public lands of the West, the BLM facilitates the efficient delivery of energy to meet growing demand and address the West's aging electrical infrastructure, which currently impedes efficient energy transmission and inhibits renewable energy development. To continue to support necessary upgrades for reliability and increased capacity, the budget request maintains the \$5.0

million increase enacted in 2016 for in the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program. This will help the program identify and designate energy corridors for the siting of transmission lines and other related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner. This increase complements the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative.

Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation – In a March 2010 decision, the FWS determined that listing the Greater Sage-Grouse under the ESA was “warranted, but precluded.” The FWS stated that the BLM was not “fully implementing the regulatory mechanisms available” to ensure the species’ conservation. To address those concerns, the BLM initiated a formal land use planning process in 2011.

In 2013, with a \$15.0 million increase included in its Operating Plan, BLM began a multi-year effort of implementing broad-scale sage-grouse planning and conservation activities. As noted above, the BLM's successful update of nearly 70 land use plans across 10 different states in 2015 served as the critical underpinning for the FWS decision to keep the Greater Sage-Grouse off the Endangered Species List, and represents one of the largest



land conservation undertakings in U.S. history. In a parallel effort, the BLM in April began to use a new tool—the Fire and Invasives Assessment Tool (FIAT)—to prioritize efforts to prevent and suppress wildfires in sage-grouse habitat in the Great Basin, a region encompassing most of Nevada and parts of Utah, Oregon, Idaho, and California. In the 2016 Omnibus Appropriation Act, Congress supported a \$45.0 million requested increase to allow BLM to begin implementation of the new sage grouse conservation plans and ramp up on the ground restoration and monitoring activities in support of sage-steppe habitat conservation.

Success in sage-grouse conservation will demonstrate the value of planning for conservation and development at a landscape level. It will also help demonstrate that working at this level – through landscape-level planning, interagency collaboration, and public-private partnerships – successful measures can be developed and implemented to effectively recover a species that was previously in decline.

The 2017 budget request includes an additional \$14.2 million within Wildlife Management to expand BLM conservation efforts for sage-grouse habitat. Integral to the success of this effort is a \$5.0 requested increase to support implementation of the recently released National Seed Strategy. With these requests, BLM's resources dedicated to sage-grouse conservation will total \$79.2 million and represent a critical investment in preserving Western values and economies. The BLM unveiled the first-ever National Seed Strategy for Rehabilitation and Restoration in August 2015. Developed in coordination with the Plant Conservation Alliance, the Chicago Botanic Garden, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, western states, and many other partner organizations, the strategy aims to ensure that the right seed gets to the right

places at the right time. The strategy will also guide ecological restoration efforts and make treated lands more resilient to fires, invasive species, and drought. The BLM is requesting \$5.0 million to aggressively implement the National Seed Strategy, which will increase the native seed inventory and supply through 1,500 seed collections; engage youth to become the next generation of land stewards by training them to locate and harvest native seed; clean and store native seed in long-term conservation seed banks; identify areas for important native plants to ensure field reserves of target species; and engage federal procurement officers and native seed producers to analyze procurement procedures and facilitate improved Federal access to native seed markets.

The BLM will continue implementing new methods to measure and track the effectiveness of its conservation efforts for the Greater Sage-Grouse. The BLM will create measurable objectives for habitat management, use common criteria that can be shared with partner agencies, and use unbiased measures to assess and publicly report on the outcomes of mitigation. In the Great Basin alone, there are 17 million acres of sage-grouse habitat at risk of loss due to changing climate, drought, wildfire, and invasive grasses. The BLM manages about 13 million of those acres. The BLM's ability to assess and monitor the results of conservation efforts across these large landscapes is crucial and is also consistent with a commitment to use adaptive management as a means of ensuring that investments in sage grouse conservation are effective and efficient. The importance of having accurate ongoing data and information extends to the Rocky Mountain region, where development pressure is greatest.

Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources – Understanding and responding to the impacts of a changing climate is an Administration priority, one in which the BLM plays a critical role as both the Nation's largest land manager and a partner with States, Tribes, local governments, and private stakeholders. Climate change is already altering the structure and function of ecosystems, changing the distribution and abundance of plants and animals, and in many cases limiting the ability of lands and waters to provide sustainable ecological services to communities. As average temperatures rise due to climate change, droughts are increasing, wildfire is more frequent and catastrophic, snowpack is declining, water supplies are diminishing in key areas of the West, and Arctic permafrost is thawing in Alaska. Collectively, these changes are creating challenges, as well as opportunities, on the national landscape.



Landscapes are large, connected geographical regions that have similar environmental characteristics, such as the Sonoran Desert or the Colorado Plateau. Because the issues affecting them are not bound by political or jurisdictional boundaries, the BLM is moving towards implementation of a landscape-scale management approach to better understand these

challenges and support balanced stewardship of the diverse natural resources of the public lands.

To achieve this goal, the BLM recently began an effort to connect two important initiatives that are critical to the agency's success: Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs) and a landscape approach for managing public lands. These initiatives are designed to help BLM managers and stakeholders, both public and private, understand environmental conditions and trends from a broader landscape perspective and to use this information to inform, focus, and coordinate management efforts on-the-ground. The REAs provide a science-based information platform for formulating coordinated, multi-agency strategies that can respond effectively to climate change, wildfire, and other environmental challenges that transcend local administrative boundaries.

Since 2010, the BLM has launched 15 REAs to improve the understanding of the existing condition of these landscapes and anticipate how they might change. In 2017, the BLM will continue to release REAs and their underlying maps and data for public use. The most recent assessment covers nearly 15.7 million acres of the Madrean Archipelago located mostly in southeastern Arizona. A newly revised public data portal contains maps and other information associated with BLM's REAs and other landscape-scale initiatives.

In 2015, the BLM also began a review aimed at creating a more dynamic and durable way of developing the Resource Management Plans (RMPs) that guide its efforts. Public involvement early in the planning process is the key to this improved approach, called Planning 2.0. Through this effort the BLM hopes to improve its land-use planning process so that it can more effectively plan across landscapes and be more responsive to environmental and social change. This approach will create a more dynamic, durable, and efficient planning process that can better honor the valuable contributions made by the public; non-government organizations; industry; and our partners from State; tribal, and local governments; as well as other Federal agencies.

Informed decision making and adaptive management require current data about the status and trend of terrestrial and aquatic systems and about the location and extent of natural and human-caused disturbances. The BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy provides the framework for consistent data collection and application of field-based AIM protocols. The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$4.3 million to facilitate and expand implementation of the AIM strategy, which is central to meeting commitments outlined in the Greater Sage-Grouse land use plans, Secretary Jewell's landscape mitigation strategy, and other initiatives.

The budget request also includes a \$6.9 million increase in Resource Management Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring to support implementation of the BLM's geospatial strategy. The BLM's Enterprise Geospatial Information System (EGIS) aggregates and displays data across boundaries to capture ecological conditions and trends; natural and human influences; and opportunities for resource conservation, restoration, development, and partnering. The BLM geospatial proposal is integrated within the Department's growing enterprise GIS capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate geospatial strategy.

The BLM has been the lead for the United States for the period of 2013-2017 on the Arctic Council's Conservation of Flora and Fauna Working Group (CAFF) Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP), which coordinates living resource monitoring among an international network of scientists, government agencies, indigenous organizations, and

conservation groups. For FY 2016, the Terrestrial, Marine, and Freshwater monitoring plans are underway, and the U.S. and Canada are leading the newly established coastal monitoring plan.

During fiscal year 2017, BLM will continue to support the North Slope Science Initiative (NSSI), an intergovernmental effort to increase collaboration at the local, State, and Federal levels to address research, inventory, and monitoring on the North Slope of Alaska. BLM will pursue scenario planning for energy and resource extraction development on the North Slope of Alaska and in the offshore environments of the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas in coordination with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the State of Alaska, the North Slope Borough, and other local, regional, and national stakeholders. The project will help decision makers prioritize monitoring and research needed to address a variety of emerging issues: weather and climate, increasing marine activity, permafrost, coastal and riverine erosion, hydrology and lake drying, coastal salinization, contaminants, fire regime, and vegetation changes.

Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors – Lands managed by the BLM are vital to connecting Americans to outdoor opportunities. Getting Americans outdoors and onto their national public lands helps preserve the social fabric of the Nation, bond families across generations, and preserve the character of the rural American West. In 2014, 61 million recreational visits to the national public lands generated \$5.48 billion in economic outputs, and supported almost 42,000 jobs³. However, financial investment in the Recreation and Visitor Services program has not kept pace with the growing recreation-related demands on BLM lands. In 2017, the BLM would use additional funding of \$2.0 million in Recreation Resources Management to implement the national recreation strategy and the widely shared goals of improving recreation access – including access to information, engaging youth, promoting healthy lifestyles, increasing tourism, improving the economies of our rural communities, and providing for better planning across landscapes and jurisdictions. The BLM recreation program will expand a multi-year, integrated effort to considerably expand its geospatial data collection, validation, and sharing capabilities – both internally and externally.



The 2017 President's Budget request for the BLM includes a \$13.6 million increase for the National Conservation Lands, bringing program funding to a historic \$50.1 million level in the year following its 15th anniversary. Resources will address high priority needs in national monuments and national conservation areas, including developing management plans for recently designated units, and developing and implementing travel management plans for high-use areas.

³ Department of the Interior Economic Impact Report, 2014 (page 18)

A strong commitment to conservation on the public lands also means proactive management of the cultural and paleontological resources that reside there. America's cultural resources embody a rich heritage of human experiences, architectural achievements, and cultural identities. The BLM manages the largest, most diverse and scientifically important collection of heritage resources in North America. Through the Cultural Resources Management Program, a proposed \$1.1 million increase will enhance the BLM's capacity to preserve and protect these vast heritage resources, moving from a compliance-driven support program to one that is more capable of addressing large-scale, cross-jurisdictional projects. Currently, only 10 percent of BLM lands have completed cultural resource inventories.

The 2017 budget also includes increases for programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The 2017 budget proposal includes a total of \$88.7 million for BLM Federal land acquisition, including \$44.0 million in requested discretionary appropriations and \$44.8 million in permanent funding.

Offsetting Collections for Grazing – The BLM proposes to begin a pilot project to cover a portion of the costs of grazing permit renewals through proposed grazing administration fees. A fee of \$2.50 per animal unit month is estimated to generate \$16.5 million in fee collections in 2017, offsetting a decrease of \$16.5 million in the request for appropriations.

The tables below summarize the BLM's 2017 Budget Request and available permanent appropriations by major appropriation account:

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget	
			vs. 2016	Request
Management of Lands & Resources	973,819	1,072,675	+2,870	1,075,545
Grazing Administration Mgt (offsetting collections)*	-	-	+16,500	16,500
Mining Law Administration*	39,696	39,696	+0	39,696
Oil & Gas Permit Processing (offsetting collections)*	28,697	-	+0	-
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities (offsetting collections)	-	-	+48,000	48,000
Communication Site Management [^]	2,000	2,000	+0	2,000
Management of Lands & Resources, Before Offsets	1,044,212	1,114,371	+67,370	1,181,741
Offsetting Collections †	-70,393	-41,696	-64,500	-106,196
Management of Lands & Resources	973,819	1,072,675	+2,870	1,075,545
Oregon and California Grant Lands	113,777	107,734	-749	106,985
Land Acquisition•	19,746	38,630	+5,329	43,959
Service Charges, Deposit, & Forfeitures ‡	28,070	31,050	+0	31,050
Offsetting Collections	-28,070	-31,050	+0	-31,050
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	+0	+0	+0	+0
Total, Current Discretionary	1,107,342	1,219,039	+7,450	1,226,489
Range Improvements ◊	9,270	9,320	+680	10,000
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,270	9,320	+680	10,000
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,116,612	1,228,359	+8,130	1,236,489
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion ‡ ◊	21,972	24,000	-1,070	22,930
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	21,972	24,000	-1,070	22,930
Total, Current Appropriations	1,138,584	1,252,359	+7,060	1,259,419

*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 2015 through 2017; 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, Application for Permit to Drill (APD) Fees (\$6,500/ADP) offsetting Oil & Gas Permit Processing in 2015 (changed to permanent funding beginning in 2016),

Communication Site rental fees offsetting Communication Site Management,

Onshore oil and gas inspection fees proposed in this request offsetting Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection & Enforcement, and A \$2.50 per animal unit month administrative fee proposed in this request offsetting Grazing Administration Management.

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2016 and 2017; 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).

◊ 2015 and 2016 amounts include sequesters of 7.3% and 6.8% respectively, 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).

Permanent Appropriations (in \$000)	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget	
			vs. 2016	Request
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion [◇]	1,505	2,220	+0	2,220
Permanent Operating Funds [◇]	128,547	167,033	-5,706	161,327
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	33,372	-	+0	-
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [△]	52,521	50,829	-37,056	13,773
Land Acquisition	-	-	+44,818	44,818
Helium Fund	46,747	26,975	-1,321	25,654
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	-46,747	-26,975	+1,321	-25,654
Total, Permanent Funds	215,945	220,082	+2,056	222,138

Employees	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget	
			vs. 2015	Request
Fulltime Equivalents (FTEs)	9,451	9,641	+86	9,727

[◇] 2015 and 2016 amounts include sequesters of 7.3% and 6.8% respectively, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

[△] 2015 amount includes 7.2% sequester of payments to States and Counties pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, except for Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments authorized to be made in 2015 and 2016 to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties under Public Law 113-40.

Note: The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 does not authorize further appropriations to the Abandoned Well Remediation Fund until FY 2019, and the 2015 amount reflects sequestration of 7.3%.

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

Note: The 2016 and 2017 FTE are updated from the estimates included in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. The 2016 and 2017 estimates reflected above are eleven less than reflected in the Appendix, but accurately reflect the FTE associated with the budget.

Note: The 2016 and 2017 amounts for Permanent Operating Funds in this table are updated from the estimates in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017.

Administration Management Initiatives

Supporting the President's Management Agenda - The President's Management Agenda seeks to improve the way that government works and delivers for citizens. The BLM has been particularly focused on delivering world-class customer service to citizens by making it faster and easier for individuals and businesses to complete transactions and have a positive experience with government, including through the use of electronic permitting ("e-permitting").

Within the Oil & Gas Management program, the BLM is deploying a redesigned Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) in order to further improve its review processes and provide the latest tools to help facilitate the program's other important oversight responsibilities. The first module automates all of the internal and external processes for submitting and processing Notices of Staking (NOS) and Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) for Federal and Indian oil and gas resources. This module automates the process from the time the operator submits the NOS or APD, through the required BLM reviews, to the BLM's final decision on the applications. The system will provide enhanced reporting capabilities that will allow the BLM to better track the NOS/APD through the process, identify bottlenecks, and provide increased transparency and accountability to external users.

The new APD module will enhance and eventually replace the current capabilities of the Well Information System (WIS) and the functionality of the current AFMSS system by automating workflows and having all data in electronic format. To date, the NOS/APD module has been implemented in 9 offices within 5 states that receive approximately 90% of the NOS/APD requests. The remaining BLM offices will be brought online throughout 2016. The NOS/APD module is the first of many that will include processing of Sundry Notices, additional reporting, and automation of inspections using mobile applications.

With respect to APDs, the goal of e-permitting is to continue to reduce the time spent with the operators fine-tuning and completing the field data required for proper surface and downhole technical analysis. The BLM continues to experience challenges in the permit approval process, and the level of analysis has grown to match the complex and sophisticated horizontal well completions that BLM increasingly deals with. The BLM anticipates an improvement in processing time and overall greater program efficiency as a result of implementing this new system.

The BLM also continues to pursue shared services and common infrastructure, facilitate agency collaboration and co-funding, and implement innovative approaches to resource management. The BLM's IT Transformation initiative will continue to achieve savings through labor reductions, consolidation of infrastructure staff, servers and data center closures, contract consolidations and the promotion of mobility which will allow us to reduce our overall footprint.

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Summary of Program and Legislative Changes

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY (dollars in thousands)	
Fiscal Year 2016 Enacted	\$ 1,252,359
2017 Fixed Costs	+3,181
Program Change	+3,879
America's Great Outdoors	
<i>Cultural Resources Management - Safeguarding Our Irreplaceable Heritage</i>	+1,075
<i>Recreation Resources Management - Improve Accessibility</i>	+2,039
<i>National Conservation Lands - New Designations and Enhanced Operations</i>	+13,651
Sage-grouse Conservation	
<i>Wildlife Management - Implementation of Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plans</i>	+14,150
Land Acquisition - America's Great Outdoors	
<i>Land Acquisition - High-Priority Projects</i>	+5,287
Powering Our Future	
<i>Oil & Gas Management - Strengthening Oil and Gas Oversight and Systems AFMSS II</i>	+15,227
<i>Oil & Gas Management - Oil & Gas Special Pay</i>	+2,576
<i>Oil & Gas Management - Alaska Legacy Wells</i>	+2,811
<i>Oil & Gas Permit Processing - Updated Fee Estimate</i>	-760
<i>Oil & Gas Inspection Activities - Shift Cost to Fees</i>	-48,000
<i>Other Mineral Resources - Mineral Tracking System</i>	-1,000
Applied Science	
<i>Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - Assessment Inventory Monitoring</i>	+4,300
<i>Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - Enterprise Geospatial System</i>	+6,916
<i>Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - High-Priority Planning Efforts</i>	+5,700
Rangeland Management	
<i>Rangeland Management - Shift Costs to Fee</i>	-16,500
Western Oregon	
<i>O&C Resources Management, Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - Anticipated Plan Completion</i>	-1,000
Enhancing Core Capability	
<i>Soil, Water, & Air Management - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+983
<i>Riparian Management - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+1,463
Other Program Changes	
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management - National Mitigation Team</i>	+641
<i>Wild Horse & Burro Management - General Program Decrease</i>	-572
<i>Wildlife Management - National Seed Strategy</i>	+5,000
<i>Alaska Conveyance - Streamline Conveyance Process</i>	-4,780
<i>Hazardous Materials Management - General Program Decrease</i>	-251
<i>Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements - General Program Decrease</i>	-4,049
<i>Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements - DOI Southwest Border Radio Initiative</i>	+1,775
<i>Challenge Cost Share - Program Elimination</i>	-2,413
<i>Range Improvements - Enhance Core Capability</i>	+680
<i>Miscellaneous Trust Fund (Current)</i>	-1,070
Fiscal Year 2017 President's Budget Request, Direct Appropriations	\$ 1,259,419

The following describes the major increases, decreases, transfers, legislative and administrative changes and management efficiencies in the BLM's 2017 budget.

Fixed Costs

Fixed Costs Increases (+\$3,181,000/+0 FTE) – Requested fixed cost increases include costs such as planned pay increases, space rental costs, retirement system costs, health plan costs, workers compensation costs, unemployment compensation costs, and specified Department of the Interior costs funded through the Department's Working Capital Fund.

America's Great Outdoors

Cultural Resources Management - Safeguarding Our Irreplaceable Heritage (+\$1,075,000/+0 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes a program increase of \$1.1 million that will be focused on inventory strategies to collect baseline heritage resource data and enhance geospatial modeling efforts to support planning and resource management at a landscape scale. Ten percent of the public lands have been surveyed for heritage resources, largely conducted for land-use compliance, resulting in databases containing considerable information on high-development areas, and less information on other areas. To better understand the nature and extent of resources and inform predictive modeling, BLM will conduct baseline inventory in priority areas vulnerable to climate change, fire, looting, and vandalism. To further incorporate management of heritage resources in the landscape approach, BLM will synthesize and analyze available information at a broad scale to produce high-level, comprehensive, regional overviews and sensitivity maps critical for evaluating resources and planning at different scales.

Recreation Resources Management - Improve Accessibility (+\$2,039,000/+3 FTE) – The 2017 request includes an increase of \$2.0 million to implement the national recreation strategy and the widely shared goals of improving recreation access – including access to information, engaging youth, promoting healthy lifestyles, increasing tourism, improving the economies of our rural communities, and providing for better planning across landscapes and jurisdictions. The BLM recreation program will expand a multi-year, integrated effort to considerably expand its geospatial data collection, validation, and sharing capabilities – both internally and externally. Expansion of our partnership capacity to leverage staffing so that we can move into the future of data collection, validation and management, and increase our ability to share information is critical.

National Monuments and National Conservation Areas - New Designations and Enhanced Operations (+\$13,651,000/+30 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$13.7 million to support critical resource protection and maintenance work on the National Conservation Lands. This investment addresses some of the system's most basic infrastructure and maintenance needs, including signs and kiosks, campground benches, larger trash dumpsters, bathroom facilities, and new access-point facilities needed to ensure the public health and safety of visitor centers. Funding for the visitor centers will accommodate public demand for increased hours of operation, program offerings and greater accessibility to National Conservation Lands. Additional priority efforts include eradicating invasive plants that jeopardize native species and contribute to unnatural and increasingly difficult-to-manage fire regimes; protecting equipment investments from weather; conducting inventories of the world-class and often endemic resources, objects, and values for which each unit was designated;

and implementing the provisions of the resource, science and travel management plans that the agency develops in cooperation with States, Tribes, local governments, partners and the public.

The increase also supports critical staff positions, including dedicated unit managers, essential resources specialists, outdoor recreation planners, partnership/volunteer/youth coordinators, law enforcement, and seasonal park and river rangers needed to staff visitor centers and manage the multiple uses and unique conservation values of the units. Funds will allow the program to support the Secretary's youth initiative and implement priority restoration work.

Sage-grouse Conservation

Wildlife Management - Implement Sage-Grouse Conservation Plans (+\$14,150,000/+12 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes additional funding to implement actions to reduce threats to Greater Sage-Grouse habitats across the 10 Western States. A multi-year program of work for habitat restoration projects and treatments describes implementation, monitoring and reporting on the BLM's investment in Greater Sage-Grouse conservation. As BLM continues implementing the 68 sage grouse plans, new information and challenges have identified further needed investments to keep plan implementation on schedule. For example, over the past year, BLM's Fire and Invasives Assessment Tool identified an additional 13.1 million acres of high priority habitat that need to be treated to prevent and suppress wildfires and control the spread of invasive species. To meet these and other needs, the 2017 budget includes an increase of \$14.2 million for sage grouse protection, primarily supporting more on-the-ground vegetative treatments to protect, improve, or restore sage steppe habitat. Funds will also assist States in implementing their own GSG conservation plans.

The Greater Sage-Grouse plans provide a landscape-scale approach to protecting and conserving Greater Sage-Grouse and its habitat. The plans seek to limit or eliminate additional disturbance as well as target habitat improvements to the most important areas. In addition to establishing protective land use allocations, the plans implement a suite of management actions, such as the establishment of disturbance limits, Greater Sage-Grouse habitat objectives, mitigation requirements, monitoring protocols, and adaptive management triggers and responses, as well as other conservation measures on over 60 million acres of Greater Sage-Grouse habitat on BLM-managed lands. Effective implementation will require a sustained effort by the BLM for many years.

Land Acquisition – America's Great Outdoors

Landscape Acquisition Projects: High Priority Projects (+\$5,287,000/+0 FTE) - In 2017, the BLM will acquire high priority acquisition projects in the core and collaborative landscape planning land acquisition programs. The 2017 core program is \$13.1 million and will fund nine of BLM's highest priorities. The collaborative landscape planning component builds on efforts begun in 2011 to invest strategically in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet bureau-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals. The 2017 request includes a total of \$19.2 million for five collaborative landscapes consisting of 12 projects. Within this total, the BLM includes \$9.0 million for the High Divide landscape, \$3.0 million for the Rivers of the Chesapeake landscape, \$2.0 million for projects that are part of the National Trails System landscape, \$412,000 for the Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine landscape and \$4.8 million for the Pathways to the Pacific

landscape. The 2017 request also includes a total of \$8.0 million to benefit Sportsmen/Recreational access, level with the 2016 enacted level.

Permanent Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition – The Department of the Interior will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Starting in 2018, \$900 million annually in permanent funds would be available. During the transition to full permanent funding in 2018, the budget proposes \$900 million in total LWCF funding in 2017, comprised of \$500 million in permanent and \$400 million discretionary funds. The amounts requested include the authorized levels for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Powering Our Future

Oil and Gas Management - Strengthening Oil and Gas Oversight and System AFMSS II (+\$15,227,000/+25 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$15.2 million (estimated in the Economic and Threshold Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA)) to implement new oil and gas measurement and site security regulations and other regulations. These new oil and gas measurement regulations set appropriate standards, based upon current technology, to ensure that operators accurately measure, properly report, and account for production. The funding will also support: more effective implementation of existing oil and gas regulations; implementation of the recently finalized hydraulic fracturing regulations and currently pending natural gas venting and flaring regulations expected to be finalized and released in FY 2016; and continued support for development of additional modules of the AFMSS II database.

Oil and Gas Management - Oil & Gas Special Pay (+\$2,576,000/+0 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$2.6 million to provide up to a 35 percent pay increase for employees in five critical occupational series that are funded through the Oil and Gas program.

Oil and Gas Management - Alaska Legacy Well Remediation (+\$2,811,000/+0 FTE) – The 2017 budget requests an increase of \$2.8 million to address legacy well remediation within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). This funding will augment the existing \$1.0 million annual base funding provided to BLM Alaska as well as the permanent funding authorized by the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 for legacy well remediation.

Oil and Gas Permit Processing from Fees (net change of -\$760,000/-0 FTE) – The 2017 request reflects a projected decrease in APD fees collected in 2017. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 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 other 15 percent of fee revenues subject to future appropriation. The proposed reduction of \$760,000 represents 15 percent of the projected reduction in total APD fees collected in 2017.

Oil and Gas Inspection Activities(-\$48,000,000/-295 FTE) – The 2017 budget proposes to institute new onshore oil and gas inspection fees to cover the costs of BLM's inspection activities and reduce the net cost to taxpayers of operating BLM's oil and gas inspection program. The fees are similar to those already in place for offshore operations. Such authority will reduce the net costs to taxpayers of operating BLM's oil and gas program and allow BLM to be more responsive to industry demand and increased inspection workload in the future while reducing the need for current appropriations that could be directed toward other priority

programs. Below is language included in the 2017 President's Budget to authorize the onshore inspection fees:

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 114. (a) In fiscal year 2017, the designated operator of each lease on Federal or Indian lands, or each unit and communitization agreement that includes one or more Federal or Indian leases, that is subject to inspection under 30 U.S.C. 1718(b), and that is in force at the start of fiscal year 2017, shall pay a nonrefundable inspection fee that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall collect and deposit in the "Management of Lands and Resources" account.

(b) Fees for 2017 shall be: (1) \$700 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with no active or inactive wells, but with surface use, disturbance or reclamation; (2) \$1,225 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; (3) \$4,900 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with 11 to 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and (4) \$9,800 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with more than 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells. (c) BLM will bill designated operators within 60 days of enactment of this Act, with payment required within 30 days of billing. (d) If the designated operator fails to pay the full amount of the fee as prescribed in this section, BLM may, in addition to utilizing any other applicable enforcement authority, assess civil penalties against the operator under 30 U.S.C. 1719 in the same manner as if this section were a mineral leasing law as defined in 30 U.S.C. 1702(8).

Other Mineral Resources Management - Mineral Tracking System (-\$1,000,000/+0 FTE) – The 2016 enactment included increased funding in the Other Minerals Resources Management program and the Coal Management program to develop the Mineral Tracking System (MTS). The BLM anticipates making substantial progress in the development of the MTS in FY 2016. The 2017 budget request eliminates this increase to focus on the program's primary objectives.

Applied Science

Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - Assessment, Inventory, & Monitoring (+\$4,300,000/+3 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$4,300,000 to develop assessment and monitoring protocols using core indicators, standardized field methods, remote sensing, and a statistically valid study design to provide nationally consistent and scientifically defensible information. These protocols will be used to meet the monitoring commitments made during the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation effort. These commitments include gathering information on terrestrial and aquatic site condition, ecological sites, special status species, vegetation treatments, disturbance of the public lands, fire, and land uses.

Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - Enterprise GIS (+\$6,916,000/+0 FTE) – The budget request includes a \$6.9 million increase in Resource Management Planning to support the deployment of the Enterprise Geographic Information System (EGIS), which is critical to help the BLM make a generational leap forward in its geospatial capabilities. The EGIS will support the adoption and implementation of core

indicators, standardization of data and collection methods, and the digitization of legacy data for inclusion in decision-making analyses.

Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - High Priority Planning Efforts (+\$5,700,000/+0 FTE) – The BLM is requesting an increase of \$5.7 million to support high-priority planning efforts that could include the initiation of new plan revisions in 2017, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action. Keeping them current in an era of rapidly changing resource use and demands, such as in energy, changing ecological conditions, continued population growth, and increasing recreation use on the public lands is a high priority.

Rangeland Management

Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees (-\$16,500,000/-85 FTE) – The budget proposes to shift a portion of the costs of issuing and managing grazing permits from appropriated funds to fees.

Permit Administrative Processing Fee (+\$16,500,000/+85 FTE) – The 2017 budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow the BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. The BLM would charge a permit administrative fee of \$2.50 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the permit administrative fee will generate \$16.5 million in 2017 and the fees will be used for monitoring, land health evaluations, and completing NEPA and other legal and regulatory requirements for processing grazing permit applications. During the period of the pilot, the BLM will promulgate regulations for the continuation of the administrative fee as a cost-recovery fee, to be in place once the pilot expires. Below is language included in the 2017 President's Budget to authorize the grazing administration fees:

SEC. 417. In fiscal year 2017, beginning on March 1, 2017, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect an administrative fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management by charging \$2.50 per Animal Unit Month, which shall be billed, collected, and subject to the penalties using the same process as the annual grazing fee in 43 C.F.R. 4130.8–1. Penalties assessed shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Nothing in this provision affects the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 315–315rr, 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), 43 U.S.C. 1905, Executive Order 12548, or administrative regulation.

Western Oregon

O&C Resource Management Planning - Anticipated Plan Completion (-\$1,000,000/+0 FTE) – By July 2016, the BLM plans to issue 2 revised Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and 2 Records of Decision (RODs) for western Oregon O&C lands: A Northwest Oregon RMP for the moist forests and a Southwest Oregon RMP for the drier forests. These RMPs were initiated in March of 2012 and will replace the six 1995 RMPs for western Oregon. As the final environmental impact statements are released and decisions are signed, the program's emphasis will be to support plan implementation with continued collaboration both internally and externally.

Enhancing Core Capability

Soil, Water & Air Management - Enhance Core Capability(+\$983,000/+3 FTE) – To support monitoring and analysis of soil, water and air resources needed to implement a landscape management approach, including 1) ecological site descriptions supporting land health treatments, 2) adaptation strategies in response to a changing climate as well as, 3) sediment and salinity reductions within the Colorado River Basin.

Riparian Management - Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,463,000/+2 FTE) - Additional funds will be used to enhance core capacity and restore riparian miles not meeting land health standards in sage-grouse habitat. The Riparian Management program will fund restoration of 300 of the 650 miles of stream restoration expected to be completed in 2017. This is an addition of 50 miles for the program. The BLM will continue to inventory 500,000 riparian areas, especially those in priority sage-grouse habitats where grazing permits are expected to be renewed to ensure that conditions meet those specified in management plans.

Other Program Changes

Wildlife Management - National Mitigation Team (+\$641,000/+4 FTE) – Following guidance from the Council on Environmental Quality, the BLM has committed to analyze and implement mitigation actions to avoid, minimize and compensate for residual impacts to at-risk resources in the Western Solar Plan, the Greater Sage-grouse (GRSG) Conservation Strategy, and other permitted activities. The need to analyze and implement mitigation actions is also a requirement of Secretarial Order 3330, “Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior”, and draft BLM regional mitigation policy.

The analysis and implementation of mitigation actions is new work for the BLM and will require resources that are beyond the Bureau’s current capacity. The \$641,000 increase would provide funds to establish a mitigation team. This team, which would be located in BLM State offices and at the Washington Office, will provide crucial expertise necessary to support field staff, work with Bureau partners to develop local and regional mitigation strategies, develop an all-lands program of work, oversee mitigation funds, interact with mitigation banks and exchanges, and integrate other restoration activities. Absent these funds, the BLM would likely have to curtail other important activities in order to fulfill the commitments made in the Western Solar Plan and the GRSG Conservation Strategy, and other permitted activities such as those recently completed for the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska.

Wild Horse & Burro Management - General Program Reduction (-\$572,000/+0 FTE) –

A reduction of \$572,000 in the Wild Horse and Burro Management program reflects the anticipated completion of short-term activities supported with the \$3.0 million increase provided in 2016. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) program by focusing on the highest priority work and implementing program efficiencies where possible. The BLM will also continue expanding the use of contraceptives and the application of spay and neuter treatments to begin to reduce program costs and help address the unsustainable proliferation of wild horses and burros on public lands.

Wildlife Management - National Seed Strategy (+\$5,000,000/+9 FTE) – The requested increase will enable BLM to aggressively implement the recently developed National Seed Strategy (www.blm.gov/seedstrategy), which is critical to BLM’s ability to respond with appropriate restoration resources to landscape-scale ecological changes due to drought,

invasive species and catastrophic wildfires. Implementation of the National Seed Strategy will result in nationwide networks of native seed collectors, researchers developing wildland seed into commercial crops, farmers and growers increasing seed supplies, nurseries and storage facilities providing sufficient amounts of appropriate seed; and restoration ecologists identifying the appropriate timing and placement for seed and plant material to optimize treatment results.

Alaska Conveyance - Streamline Conveyance Process (-\$4,780,000/+0 FTE) – The Alaska State Land Transfer Program is the largest remaining workload in the BLM’s cadastral survey program. The BLM has identified a faster, more accurate, and more cost-effective method that would provide a higher quality survey record than is currently available and would allow the BLM to more efficiently complete the survey and conveyance work for all remaining State land selections. This innovation provides a unique opportunity to save time and money for both the Federal government and the State of Alaska, while supporting economic development within the State. The BLM intends to implement this new survey method as quickly as possible in the coming months.

Hazardous Materials Management - General Program Reduction (-\$251,000/+0 FTE) – A reduction of \$251,000 in lower priority activities is proposed. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Hazardous Materials Management Program by focusing on the highest priority work and implementing program efficiencies where possible.

Deferred Maintenance - General Program Reduction (-\$4,049,000/+0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to make progress on many of its Deferred Maintenance projects, with a focus on those with human health and safety risk, and will look to the support received from the Department of Transportation’s Federal Roads program to ensure that critical infrastructure improvements are achieved along with the physical assets that are targeted for repair.

Deferred Maintenance - DOI Southwest Border Radio Initiative (+\$1,775,000/+0 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$1.8 million to implement the Department’s Southwest Border Radio Demonstration Project. 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) in the border region of New Mexico and Arizona. The Inspector General identified material deficiencies in management of the land mobile radio program and infrastructure. The DOI Bureaus have been working to address these issues and formed the DOI Radio Executive Steering Committee. An assessment of land mobile radio infrastructure and operations is underway and these funds would be used to implement priority actions. 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 communication hardware. Upgrading facilities and removal of duplicative or obsolete sites will be accomplished in coordination with DOI Bureaus and the USFS.

Challenge Cost Share - Program Elimination (-\$2,413,000/-5 FTE) – The 2017 budget request eliminates funding for the Challenge Cost Share program to focus on other higher-priority programs and initiatives.

Other Legislative Proposals

National BLM Foundation – The budget request includes a legislative proposal to establish a congressionally-chartered BLM Foundation. This foundation is an opportunity to leverage

private funding to support public lands, achieve shared outcomes, focus public support of the BLM mission, and improve messaging.

The legislative proposal to be transmitted soon will follow the structure of statutes establishing similar foundations for other land management agencies. As a charitable corporation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the foundation will not be considered an agency of the United States and will be authorized to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of money for the benefit of BLM activities. It will also undertake activities that further the purposes of public lands and support the mission of BLM.

As with similar organizations, the foundation will have a board of directors appointed by the Secretary for set terms and may receive support from the Secretary. For the purposes of audits, it will be treated as a private corporation under Federal law. The foundation will not be authorized to perform any function the authority for which is provided to BLM under any other provision of law.

Reform Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands – The budget proposes to institute a leasing program under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain hardrock minerals, including gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum, currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872 and administered by BLM. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half will be deposited in the U.S. Treasury. Existing mining claims will be exempt from the change to leasing system but will be subject to increases in the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872. Holders of existing mining claims for these minerals, however, could voluntarily convert claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts. The proposal is projected to generate revenues to the U.S. Treasury of \$80.0 million over 10 years, with larger revenues estimated in following years.

Federal Oil and Gas Reforms - The 2017 budget includes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: (1) advancing royalty reforms; (2) encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases; and (3) improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products, adjusting onshore royalty rates, analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate, and repealing legislatively-mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production, for example, through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process and permanent repeal of Interior's authority to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate nearly \$1.7 billion in revenue to the Treasury over 10 years, of which an estimated \$1.2 billion will result from statutory changes. Many States will benefit from higher Federal revenue sharing payments as a result of these reforms.

Repeal Geothermal Payments to Counties - The Administration proposes to repeal Section 224(b) of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005*. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal revenues were split between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, and 50 percent to the Treasury. The *Energy Policy Act of 2005* changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and for a period of five years, 25 percent to a new BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The allocations to the new BLM geothermal fund were discontinued a year early through a provision in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. The repeal of Section 224(b) is estimated to result in savings of \$41.0 million over ten years.

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) –The budget proposes to reauthorize this Act which expired on July 25, 2011, to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using this authority. The sales revenue will be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the Bureau of Land Management administrative costs associated with conducting the sales.

Hardrock Abandoned Mine Land Fund – To provide additional resources for the reclamation of abandoned hardrock mines, the 2017 budget proposes a new AML fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2017. The receipts would be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary will disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe will select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

Recreation Fees Program – The budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which is authorized through September 30, 2017. The program currently brings in an estimated \$335 million in recreation fees annually under this authority that are used to enhance the visitor experience on Federal land recreation sites. In addition, as a short-term alternative to proposed legislation for long-term reauthorization, the 2017 budget proposes appropriations language to further extend authorization for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act through September 30, 2018.

Reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools Payments – 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 SRS 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.

The 2017 Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service (USFS) appropriations, starting with the

payments for fiscal year 2016 (which would be made in 2017). This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. For more information on this proposal, see the USFS 2017 Budget Justification.

If no proposal is enacted, payments to O&C and CBWR counties in 2017 would be made in accordance with the 1937 and 1939 statutes. For more information on this proposal, see the U.S. Forest Service 2017 Budget Justification.

Wild Horse and Burro Management – With more than 100,000 horses in its care, the BLM must find new ways to cooperatively manage horses that are on range and horses that have been removed from the range and are available for adoption. The 2017 request includes appropriations language to more efficiently facilitate the transfer of animals to other public entities (local, State, and Federal agencies) who have a need for domestic work animals. The BLM is also committed to expanding its use of contraceptives and spay and neuter technologies, considering improvements to existing incentive programs, pushing forward with on-going critical research on population control tools, and exploring other creative solutions.

Land and Water Conservation Fund -- The Department will submit a legislative proposal to authorize permanent annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). In 2017, the proposal includes \$43.9 million in discretionary funding and \$44.8 million in mandatory funding for the BLM's land acquisition program.

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Performance Overview

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

This section discusses the BLM's Priority Goals and their relationship to the BLM's major initiatives, and the BLM's contributions to the Department of the Interior's Strategic Plan.

Priority Goals

The four areas where the BLM contributes to DOI's success in meeting its priority goals are:

- Renewable Energy Resource Development,
- Climate Change Adaptation,
- Youth Stewardship of Natural and Cultural Resources, and
- Oil & Gas Resources Management.

The BLM programs affected include: Soil, Water, and Air Management; Range Management; Forestry; Riparian Management; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; Wild Horse and Burro Management; Recreation Management; National Monuments and Conservation Areas; Wilderness Management; Oil and Gas Management; and Renewable Energy Management.

Renewable Energy Resource Development – By September 30, 2017, increase approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal, and hydropower) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, to at least 16,600 Megawatts (since end of FY 2009).

BLM Contribution: The BLM's Renewable Energy Management Program contributes to the Secretary's Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources Initiative. Public lands managed by the BLM in the western U.S. have high potential for wind, solar and geothermal energy production. Public lands also provide crucial transmission corridors for renewable energy generated on non-Federal lands. The BLM has identified approximately 20 million acres with wind energy potential in 11 western States, 22 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern States, and 149 million acres with geothermal potential in several western States and Alaska. The 2017 President's Budget requests \$29.2 million for Renewable Energy Management, which maintains funding at the 2016 enacted level plus an increase of \$128,000 for fixed costs.

Implementation Strategy: In 2016, the BLM anticipates initiating a competitive leasing program using new regulations for solar and wind energy leasing developed under Federal Land Policy and Management Act authority. Prior to that, it will continue to selectively offer for competitive leasing some lands made available by the solar energy Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). The Record of Decision on the Solar PEIS includes 17 solar energy zones, containing approximately 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development. The BLM has 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. More are anticipated with future land use planning efforts. Making these lands available for BLM leasing proposals provides for the best siting locations for environmentally-sound solar energy development projects. The BLM is continuing this leasing

program through a nomination and request for proposal process, until competitive leasing is fully established through rulemaking.

In 2016, a West Wide Wind Mapping Project will be available to identify wind energy exclusion areas and sensitive resource conflicts for wind energy development on public lands. This project will assist in BLM land use planning efforts and in siting reviews of proposed wind energy projects on BLM public lands in the western States. The wind energy constraint analysis methodology will further streamline the environmental review of site-specific wind projects. It will also broaden the analysis of additional planned transmission development. The final Wyoming wind analysis report will provide new information to address a greater level of wind energy development in Wyoming.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal. The BLM has identified the following existing Strategic Plan measure that relates to this priority goal: "Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review." Through the end of 2015, the BLM issued decisions on solar, wind, and geothermal energy development project proposals with a combined capacity of more than 15,000 megawatts under the priority goal. Projects approved by BLM are projected to provide sufficient additional capacity to reach the Department goal of 16,600 megawatts by the end of FY 2017.

Climate Change Adaptation – By September 30, 2017, the Department of the Interior will mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience into program and regional planning, capacity building, training, infrastructure, and external programs, as measured by scoring 300 of 400 points through the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan scorecard.

BLM Contribution: The BLM will work within five broad strategies developed by DOI to demonstrate implementation of climate change adaptation. These five broad strategies are mainstream and integrate climate change adaptation into both agency-wide and regional planning efforts; ensure agency principals demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies; ensure workforce protocols and policies reflect projected human health and safety impacts of climate change; design and construct new or modify/manage existing agency facilities and/or infrastructure with consideration for the potential impacts of projected climate change; and update agency external programs and policies to plan for and address the impacts of climate change. Each of these five strategies will have a BLM component that will contribute to the Department's overall goal of addressing the impacts of climate change. The 2017 BLM budget request includes \$15.0 million for climate change adaptation which maintains funding at the 2016 enacted level.

Implementation Strategy: In 2016 and 2017, the BLM will identify priority focal areas for funding to restore or enhance landscape resiliency as one of many efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into planning efforts. The Bureau will integrate national science committee recommendations into decision making as part of its ongoing management commitment. Similarly, the BLM will review design criteria for climate change considerations in deferred maintenance or capital improvement projects over \$1.0 million to ensure they incorporate best available sustainable measures, reduce water use to help mitigate possible water shortages,

install photovoltaic cells where possible to help alleviate energy use, and use inspections to identify potential energy savings in facilities. Each of these measures helps to alleviate greenhouse gas emissions. Finally in working with our public land users, the BLM will develop a program to help visitors understand how climate change may affect their ability to use and enjoy the public lands.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Engaging the Next Generation – By September 30, 2017, the Department of the Interior will provide 100,000 work and training opportunities over four fiscal years (FY 2014 through FY 2017) for individuals age 15 to 35 to support Interior's mission.

BLM Contribution: The BLM has incorporated this priority goal into its Engaging the Next Generation Initiative. The Bureau will continue to focus on providing a continuum of experiences through its youth education, engagement, and employment programs. Special consideration is given to those programs that involve young people ages 15 to 35 through various student employment programs, the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps and other youth partnership organizations. The BLM is also emphasizing recruiting youth from diverse backgrounds. Programs for school age youth such as Hands on the Land and conservation corps and internship programs for high school and older youth expose young people to natural and cultural resources and to career pathways in those fields. The 2017 BLM budget includes \$1.0 million for the Engaging the Next Generation initiative, which maintains funding at the 2016 enacted level. This funding will provide youth opportunities assisting the BLM with habitat restoration, inventory, and monitoring in support of a wide range of projects, as well as climate change impacts.

Implementation Strategy: In 2016 and 2017, the BLM will continue to pursue opportunities to facilitate, develop, and sustain partnership activities to support BLM's mission and will continue pursuing collaborative opportunities to educate, engage, and employ youth, particularly throughout the National Landscape Conservation System.

Performance Metrics: The Department is presently employing a set of internal measures and milestones to monitor and track achievement of the priority goals. Progress in these areas will be reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

Oil and Gas Resources Management – By September 30, 2017, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will complete 100 percent of the inspections for Federal and Indian potential high risk oil and gas production cases annually to better ensure accountability and safety.

BLM Contribution: The inspection of high-risk-producing oil and gas cases ensures that hydrocarbon production on federally-managed lands is properly accounted for and results in accurate royalty payments to the public and Indian owners of the minerals. Oil and gas production on federally-supervised lands represents a significant part of the Nation's hydrocarbon production. Operating regulations at 43 CFR 3161.3 (a) require the BLM to inspect at least once a year all leases which produce high volumes of oil or natural gas and those leases that have a history of non-compliance. By focusing on high-risk-producing cases, rather than randomly selecting producing cases for inspection, the BLM's resources are more efficiently used. The high-risk cases comprise about 13 percent of the total cases but account for over 60 percent of the oil and gas produced on Federal and Indian mineral estates. This effort is a component of addressing the deficiencies identified in the GAO High Risk report, including ensuring data on production verification and royalties are consistent and reliable, meeting goals for oil and gas verification inspections, and ensuring that informal employee training is supported by formalized training courses offered on a consistent basis. The 2017 budget includes \$48.0 million in proposed inspection fees to cover the cost of the inspections, which continues inspection program capacity at the 2016 enacted level. The 2017 budget also proposes an increase to complete the final phase of the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) modernization project allowing collection of inspection and enforcement data across Federal onshore operations. This will strengthen BLM's oversight and permitting functions and enable the BLM to effectively implement its leasing reforms.

Implementation Strategy: High-risk cases are determined by four risk factors generated by the BLM: production rating; number of missing Oil and Gas Operations Reports; non-compliance rating; and last production inspection date rating. The Field Offices inspect the cases throughout the year, which are then entered into AFMSS. The Washington Office then runs reports from AFMSS showing the number of high-risk-production inspections completed. The number of high-risk-production cases is determined by the individual Field Offices, based on the Bureau's risk-based inspection strategy. The BLM proposes to inspect 100 percent of the high-risk cases in 2016 and 2017.

Performance Metrics: The BLM is presently employing the following milestones to monitor and track achievement of this priority goal: 1) Revising Onshore Oil and Gas Orders 3, 4, 5, and 9 which cover how oil and gas is measured and stored in a secure facility to prevent theft and mishandling of production, waste, and beneficial use; 2) Evaluating and adjusting onshore royalty rates; and 3) Continuing to require managers and supervisors to take the revised training class on oversight of oil and gas operations. Progress in these areas is reported and reviewed throughout the year by the Deputy Secretary's Principals Operations Group to identify and address any need for enhanced coordination or policy measures to overcome barriers to the achievement of the priority goal.

The BLM's Contribution to the Department's Strategic Plan

The FY 2014-2018 DOI Strategic Plan, in compliance with the principles of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, provides a collection of mission objectives, goals, strategies and corresponding metrics that provide an integrated and focused approach for tracking performance across a wide range of DOI programs. While the DOI Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2018 is the foundational structure for the description of program performance measurement and planning for the 2017 President's Budget, further details for achieving the Strategic Plan's goals are presented in the DOI Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R). Bureau-and program-specific plans for 2017 are fully consistent with the goals, outcomes, and measures described in the 2014-2018 version of the DOI Strategic Plan and related implementation information in the Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R).

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors						
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes						
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health.						
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	86% 133,055/ 155,274	86% 133,866 155,151	85% 132,344/ 154,976	86% 133,070/ 154,976	86% 133,090/ 154,976	86% 134,010/ 154,976
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Land Resources; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; O&C Resources; Contributed Funds; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.						
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	66% 163,558,379/ 248M	63% 155,210,537/ 248M	63% 155,317,905/ 248M	63% 155,861,568/ 248M	63% 156,650,000/ 248M	64% 158,000,000/ 248M
<u>Contributing programs:</u> Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Contributed Funds/Reimbursables; and Other Subactivities.						
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled. (SP)	0.57% 204,667/ 35,762,000	0.68% 246,710/ 35,762,000	0.58% 210,395/ 35,762,000	1.6% 1,237,360/ 79,236,079	1.3% 1,050,000/ 79,236,079	1.3% 1,050,000/ 79,236,079
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Land Resources; Burned Area Rehabilitation; O&C Resources Management; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.						
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (BUR)	867	671	510	639	650	700
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> O&C Resources Management; Land Resources; Wildlife Management; Reimbursables; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds; and Range Improvements.						
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (BUR)	556,457	502,787	487,770	543,663	500,000	540,000
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.						

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Percent of surface waters (acres) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)	91% 335,765/ 371,060	90% 11,631,022/ 12,923,358	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.						
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)	89% 103,700/ 116,937	91% 221,722/ 243,706	91% 142,583/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas (HMAs) achieving appropriate management levels. (BUR)	40% 72/179	26% 47/179	17% 31/179	15% 26/179	15% 26/179	TBD
Percent of Resource Management Plans completed within four years of start. (BUR)	39% 28/72	39% 29/75	38% 29/77	31% 30/95	36% 38/104	35% 39/110
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years. (BUR)	44% 65/149	42% 66/157	45% 73/164	47% 78/164	49% 81/164	60% 100/164
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies. (BUR)	38% 56/149	37% 58/157	34% 55/164	35% 58/164	40% 66/164	48% 79/164
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals. (BUR)	22% 33/149	22% 34/157	25% 41/164	28% 44/164	32% 52/164	43% 71/164
Percent of public lands where Visual Resource Management data have been recorded in digital format for both inventory and management classes. (BUR)	76% 187,663,813/ 248M	80% 198,541,465/ 248M	82% 201,506,063/ 248M	82% 201,506,063/ 248M	85% 211,706,063/ 248M	90% 224,406,063/ 248M

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (BUR)	51% 4,723/ 9,262	64% 8,834/ 13,747	9% 2,982/ 34,510	8% 2,851/ 35,434	8% 2,925/ 36,000	7% 2,720/ 37,500
Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on BLM-managed land. (BUR)	39% 108/ 272	46% 126/ 272	49% 131/269	9% 15/175	9% 15/175	9% 16/175
Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety. (BUR)	91% 9601/1,052	92% 1,026/1,112	85% 980/1,159	100% 1,398/1,398	85% 1,037/1,220	83% 1,000/1,1210
Number of incidents/investigations closed for natural, cultural, and heritage resources offenses.(BUR)	4,450	6,330	6,774	10,613	10,613	10,613
Number of natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes detected that occur on BLM lands.(BUR)	9,434	15,307	17,640	15,941	15,941	15,941
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.						
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented. (SP)	1,921	1,844	1,519	1,740	1,680	1,680
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Habitat Management, and NM&NCA's.						
Number of stream/shoreline miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support the conservation of Bureau species of management concern. (BUR)	225	307	510	263	237	263
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Fisheries; Wildlife Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Management; and NM&NCA's.						

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support the conservation of Bureau species of management concern. (BUR)	250,000	250,000	218,500	293,200	394,216	448,000
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Wildlife; Fisheries ; T&E Management; O&C Wildlife Management; and NM&NCA's.						
Goal 2: Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources						
Strategy 1: <i>Protect and maintain the Nation's most important historic areas and structures, archeological sites, and museum collections.</i>						
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	86% 69,362/ 80,653	85% 64,562/ 75,918	85% 68,588/ 80,685	85% 72,267/ 84,788	87% 80,400/ 92,000	87% 84,000/ 97,000
Comments: Archaeological sites are evaluated to be in good condition when they are intact and maintains their character and material, with no noticeable deterioration.						
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	48% 197/410	52% 217/421	51% 221/431	51% 218/429	53% 230/435	54% 234/435
Comments: Historic structures are evaluated to be in good condition when they are intact, structurally sound, and maintain character and material.						
Percent of collections on DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	83% 120/144	86% 123/ 143	84% 132/158	85% 135/159	87% 139/160	87% 142/163
Comments: Collections are considered to be in good condition when professional environmental and security controls employed by the facility are in place to secure and stabilize the artifacts and specimens.						
Percent of paleontological localities in BLM inventory in good condition. (BUR)	99% 26,376/ 26,621	98% 19,259/ 19,609	36% 6,191/17,129	22% 6,191/ 27,629	45% 9,000/ 20,000	22% 6,690/ 30,413
Comments: Paleontological localities are assessed to be in good condition when they are intact with no noticeable deterioration and potential impacts are being mitigated.						

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Number of units of National Scenic and Historic Trail inventory completed to standards. (BUR)	222	106	91	70	43	45
Number of units of National Scenic and Historic Trail monitoring completed to standards. (BUR)	2,542	153% 718/ 469 units	189	197	167	165
Percent of designated Wild and Scenic River miles achieving goals, objectives, and desired conditions in maintaining, protecting, and/or enhancing river-related values. (BUR)	88% 2,371/2,681	61% 1,505 / 2,450	62% 1,526/ 2,450	64% 1,562/2,450	64% 1,562/2,450	64% 1,562/2,450
Percent of Wilderness Areas under BLM Management with Completed Baseline Wilderness Character Monitoring. (BUR)	New Measure in 2015	New Measure in 2015	Baseline to be established	50% 112/223	73% 162/223	84% 187/223
Percent of designated Monuments and NCAs inventoried for the resources, objects, and values for which they were designated, (BUR)	New Measure in 2014	New Measure in 2014	47% 4,557,999/ 9,697,871	53% 5,140,384/ 9,698,841	55% 5,333,829/ 10,546,766	60% 5,819,305/ 10,546,766
Goal 3: Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience						
Strategy 1: Enhance the enjoyment and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by creating opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration.						
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience. (SP)	94% 94/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs. (SP)	97% 97/100	94% 94/100	95% 95/100	94% 94/100	94% 94/100	95% 95/100
Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid. (BUR)	70%	83% 83/100	75% 75/100	74% 74/100	74% 74/100	74% 74/100

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

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Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection. (BUR)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources						
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources						
Strategy 1: Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.						
Percent of oil and gas acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	23% 1,949/ 8,651	24% 1,661/ 6,992	24% 2,122/ 8,822	41% 2,328/ 5,643	38% 1,920/ 5,078	38% 1,900/ 5,000
Percent of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection during the year. (SP)	33% 10,297/ 27,419	37% 10,204/ 27,719	27% 7,915/ 29,321	27% 7,758/ 29,212	31% 9,000/ 29,200	31% 9,000/ 29,200
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (BUR)	101% 2,731/ 2,700	95% 2,467/ 2,600	91% 2,353/ 2,600	103% 2,277/ 2,212	100% 2,100/ 2,100	100% 2,200/ 2,200
Percent of Federal oil and gas lease assignments processed. (BUR)	90% 12,706/ 14,087	80% 12,140/ 15,361	87% 12,194/ 14,000	91% 10,800/ 11,844	92% 12,000/ 13,000	92% 12,000/ 13,000
Strategy 2: Develop Renewable Energy Potential						
Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review. (SP)	9,844	15,767	16,534	17,526	18,360	19,000
Strategy 3: Manage Conventional Energy Development						

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP)	18% 8/45	15% 6/40	10% 4/41	23% 9/39	10% 4/42	11% 4/35
Percent of pending fluid mineral Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) which are processed. (SP)	61% 5,861/ 9,549	60% 4,892/ 8,180	56% 4,924/ 8,862	57% 4,913/ 8,596	56% 4,500/ 7,885	56% 4,500/ 7,852
Number of coal post-leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (BUR)	375	325	263	270	260	260
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way grant applications. (BUR)	47% 1,380/ 2,965	47% 1,402/ 3,000	49% 1,458/ 2,989	54% 1,675/ 3,110	50% 1,500/ 3,000	50% 1,500/ 3,000
Percent of oil and gas Reservoir Management Agreements processed. (BUR)	82% 3,605/4,385	86% 3,443/ 4,000	91% 4,089/4453	111% 4,468/4,009	91% 3,557/4,044	91% 3,557/4,044
Goal 2: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals						
Strategy 1: Manage Timber and Forest Products Resources						
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	85% 172/ 203	80% 162/ 203	77% 155/ 203	80% 162/ 203	80% 162/ 203	80% 162/ 203
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C) (SP)	242	243	269	251	228	228
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> O&C Forest Management; Forestry Management						

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Administrative cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale. (BUR)	\$194	\$207	\$182	\$164	\$200	\$200
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (BUR)	157,751	137,347	116,559	125,076	100,000	100,000
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Forestry Management; Hazardous fuels; O&C Resources Management ; and Forest Ecosystem Health .						
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. (BUR)	62% 15,906/ 25,700	100% 16,050/ 16,000	111% 17,720/ 16,000	106% 16,946/ 16,000	91% 14,500/ 16,000	91% 14,500/ 16,000
Strategy 2: Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing						
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	22% 1,491/ 6,685	21% 1,344/ 6,300	22% 1,374/ 6,300	18% 1,213/ 6,900	20% 1,350/ 6,800	22% 1,500/ 6,800
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management .						
Number of grazing administration actions conducted. (BUR)	108% 34,200/ 31,617	115% 35,298/ 30,752	120% 33,738/28,000	111% 35,717/ 31,994	100% 32,016/ 32,016	100% 34,500/ 34,500
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management .						
Strategy 3: Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development						
Percent of non-energy mineral exploration and development requests processed. (SP)	11% 73/ 645	25% 114/475	22% 105/475	12% 58/482	27% 110/415	30% 125/415

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Number of mined acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. (SP)	1,408	2,279	1,554	5,637	1,500	1,500
Percent of Mineral Material permits and contracts processed for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	37% 740/ 2,000	21% 503/ 2,028	47% 513/1,082	42% 511/1,224	45% 710/1,565	40% 400/1,000
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy. (BUR)	98% \$2,363,046,865/ \$2,404,511,715	99% 2,543,000,000/ 2,563,000,000	96% 2,590,000,000/ 2,697,000,000	97% 2,801,567,645/ 2,875,053,978	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000
Average time for processing Plans of Operation for locatable minerals. (BUR)	14 mo	14 mo	17 mo	23 mo	15 mo	16 mo
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations inspected. (BUR)	44% 1,338/3,039	47% 1,393/ 2,954	48% 1,293/ 2,674	65% 1,624/ 2,514	50% 1,525/ 3,050	50% 1,525/ 3,050
Percent of Mineral Material trespass actions resolved for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	23% 42/ 180	13% 15/ 117	27% 12/ 44	44% 31/71	44% 31/71	27% 19/70
Number of mining notices processed. (BUR)	525	516	521	454	460	450
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (BUR)	105% 357/340	105% 356/ 340	102% 347/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340
Number of Mineral Material inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	3,076	2,969	3,106	2,899	2,770	2,770
Number of Non-energy Solid Mineral inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	1,817	1,757	1,684	1,651	1,474	1,500
Mission Area 6: Building a Landscape Level Understanding of Our Resources						

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Goal 1: Provide Shared Landscape-Level Management and Planning Tools						
Strategy 1: <i>Ensure the use of landscape level capabilities and mitigation actions</i>						
Number of landscape-scale mitigation actions taken that directly expand the conservation of natural resources. (SP)	New in 2014	New in 2014	2	6	21	4
Management Initiatives : Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior						
Goal 4: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management						
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	92% 4,546/4,971	90% 3,978/ 4,323	92% 3,976/4327	93% 3,960/4,288	92% 3,967/4,294	92% 3,967/4,294
Percent of sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	89% 3,079/3,464	88% 3,128/3,490	89% 3,120/3,499	89% 3,137/3,535	89% 3,141/3,542	89% 3,141/3,542
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (BUR)	34,376	33,765	33,625	33,568	33,600	33,600
Number of Deferred Maintenance and Construction projects completed. (BUR)	311	70	220	220	220	220
Increase the percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition (CASHE). (BUR)	96% 115/ 120	95% 114/ 120	94% 113/ 120	94% 113/ 120	95% 114/ 120	95% 115/ 120

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget
Number of public land title records posted on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval. (BUR)	250,844	235,590	191,202	264,798	160,000	200,000
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded. (BUR)	20% 317/1,570	14% 258/1,862	16% 248/1,570	20% 319/1,575	18% 291/1,639	18% 291/1,639
Percent of cadastral surveys approved within 18 months of the funding date. (BUR)	82% 335/409	69% 388/559	59% 241/409	52% 219/409	37% 227/606	37% 227/606
Percent of land entitlements patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (BUR)	63% 94,244,957/ 150,149,836	65% 97,000,457 150,149,836	65% 97,544,793/ 150,149,836	66% 99,150,624/ 150,262,087	67% 100,344,793/ 150,149,836	67% 101,544,793/ 150,148,836
Number of acres conveyed out of public ownership through sale or exchange. (BUR)	20,491	114,924	58,363	41,884	40,000	40,000
Number of acres acquired to consolidate ownership and improve management. (BUR)	1% 111/ 11,849	62% 7,371/ 11,849	144% 17,054/ 11,849	82% 20,292/ 24,696	50% 12,000/ 24,000	50% 12,000/ 24,000
Number of land exchange cases completed to consolidate ownership, improve management, and acquire important resources. (Bureau Measure)	New Measure in 2014	New Measure in 2014	12	0	10	10

Crosscutting Programs

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

The BLM has a number of programs that are funded through multiple sources. The National Conservation Lands is one such example; its components are described below. In addition, the BLM has partnership, education, and volunteer programs that are supported by a number of funding sources. Service First and BLM's partnership program provide tools to BLM managers to more efficiently and effectively use funding and to provide results on the ground.

The National Conservation Lands

The BLM is unique in its mission within the Department of managing the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources, including conservation. More than 30 million acres of BLM land is recognized for outstanding conservation values and designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations.



*Cashe Creek Natural Area, Barryessa Snow Mountain
2015 Newly Designated National Monument, BLM California*

The BLM manages these special areas to maintain and enhance their conservation values with the goal to conserve, protect, and restore these important landscapes and their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. These areas range from broad Alaskan tundra to red-rock deserts and from deep river canyons to rugged ocean coastlines and include some of America's finest natural and cultural treasures.

The National Conservation Lands include the following unit designations. Each of these unit designations and information about each unit type can be found in the following sections.

- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and similar designations;
- Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas;
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers; and
- National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Natural and Cultural Benefits - The diverse ecosystems designated in the National Conservation Lands protect a myriad of endangered species and habitats, and the ecosystems help ensure that the Nation's extraordinary biodiversity will be sustained for present and future generations to enjoy. National Conservation Lands also are a refuge for native plant communities that are important for species adapting to a changing climate. As landscape pressures associated with drought, climate change and the effects of landscape stressors on species habitat and migration corridors continue to be of concern, units of the National Conservation Lands offer opportunities for scientists to conduct important research and data collection. Additionally, the National Conservation Lands contain over 30 percent of all special-status animal species found on BLM lands.

Also preserved within the National Conservation Lands are priceless artifacts from our Nation's history, including explorer William Clark's 1806 signature on a sandstone bluff in Montana. This signature is the only on-site physical evidence of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Dinosaurs and other prehistoric species left countless evidence of their passing through the National Conservation Lands and many of their fossils are now displayed in visitor centers and cooperating museums. New species of dinosaurs have been discovered in the past decade on National Conservation Lands, including *Nasutoceratops titusi*, a type of big-bodied horned dinosaur in the same family as the famous Triceratops, at the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

Recreation Benefits - As wide-open spaces and opportunities for natural exploration continue to dwindle, the National Conservation Lands conserve over 30 million acres of rugged landscapes for the public to explore and enjoy and host more than one-fourth of all recreation on BLM lands. These diverse lands provide opportunities for recreationists of all kinds, from white-water rafters and rock climbers to hunters and fishermen, hikers and mountain bikers to boaters and off-highway vehicle riders. The BLM manages units that include over 2,700 recreation sites and 22 visitor centers, and



Silver Lake Aquatic Camp, BLM Alaska

serve approximately 14 million visitors annually. Because of the high rate of visitation, the communities surrounding the National Conservation Lands reap significant economic benefits through tourism services. In southeast Nevada, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area alone serves over one million visitors each year. These visitors generate more than \$1.7 million in recreation fees that are reinvested in the unit and directly contribute to the regional tourist economy, benefitting local communities and businesses located there.

The BLM, in cooperation with local communities, supports the creation of recreation and visitor facilities in nearby gateway communities rather than building extensive facilities within the units. In New Mexico, the BLM worked with the Las Cruces Museum of Nature and Science to establish exhibits on the Prehistoric Trackways National Monument. The new visitor center will provide educational opportunities highlighting BLM-managed resources at the nearby Prehistoric Trackways National Monument. These facilities also draw additional tourism which supports the local economy and creates economic diversity.

These lands are critical to the implementation of important Administration initiatives, including America's Great Outdoors, Engaging the Next Generation, Let's Move Outside, and the Department of the Interior's Every Kid in a Park Initiative. For example, the National Conservation Lands connect youth, veterans, and families to the outdoors through a number of programs and recreational opportunities including internship opportunities for students, employment and training opportunities for veterans, and volunteer opportunities on designated units of the National Conservation Lands. The incredible beauty and sense of adventure provided by these lands entice both individuals and families to be a part of these public lands.

In addition to the revenue generated by tourism, the National Conservation Lands also provide revenue from energy development, ranching, mineral extraction, and art. The BLM promotes the sustainable use of these lands as supported through the proclamation or designating legislation to conserve these lands for present and future generations.

The following table displays the amount of funding allocated to the National Conservation Lands. These amounts represent recurring base funding only.

<u>National Conservation Lands</u>				
	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Program Change from 2016
<i>Management of Land & Resources:</i>				
NMs & NCAs	31,819	36,819	50,645	+13,826
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,264	18,392	+128
<i>Oregon & California Grant Lands:</i>				
NMs & NCAs	753	767	779	+12
<i>Crosscutting Programs:</i>				
National Wild & Scenic River Program	6,948	6,948	6,948	+0
National Scenic & Historic Trails Program	6,358	6,358	6,358	+0
Total, National Conservation Lands	64,142	69,156	83,122	+13,966

Units of the National Conservation Lands

The following table displays the individual units, by designation type, included in BLM's National Conservation Lands System (NCL). The NCL includes National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails, and Other Congressional Designations.

<u>23 National Monuments</u>	
Arizona	Agua Fria 70,980 acres
	Grand Canyon-Parashant 808,747 acres
	Ironwood Forest 128,734 acres
	Sonoran Desert 486,600 acres
	Vermilion Cliffs 279,568 acres
California	Berryessa Snow Mountain 133,566 acres
	California Coastal 3937 acres along 840 miles of coastline
	Carrizo Plain 208,698 acres
	Fort Ord National Monument 7,205 acres
	Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mountains 94,055 acres
Colorado	Browns Canyon 9,783 acres
	Canyons of the Ancients 174,560 acres
Idaho	Craters of the Moon 274,693 acres

<u>23 National Monuments cont.</u>		
Montana	Pompeys Pillar	51 acres
	Upper Missouri River Breaks	374,976 acres
New Mexico	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks	4,124 acres
	Prehistoric Trackways	5,255 acres
	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	496,330 acres
	Rio Grande del Norte	242,555 acres
Nevada	Basin and Range	703,585 acres
Oregon/Washington	Cascade-Siskiyou	63,977 acres
	San Juan Islands	970 acres
Utah	Grand Staircase-Escalante	1,866,134 acres

<u>21 National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations</u>		
Alaska	Steese NCA	1,208,624 acres
Arizona	Gila Box Riparian NCA	21,767 acres
	Las Cienegas NCA	41,972 acres
	San Pedro Riparian NCA	55,495 acres
California	King Range NCA	56,167 acres
	Headwaters Forest Reserve	7,542 acres
	Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding National Area (ONA)	18 acres
Colorado	McInnis Canyon NCA	123,430 acres
	Gunnison Gorge NCA	62,844 acres
	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	210,172 acres
Florida	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA	63 acres
Idaho	Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	482,100 acres
Nevada	Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA	799,165 acres
	Red Rock Canyon NCA	198,065 acres
	Sloan Canyon NCA	48,438 acres
New Mexico	Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA	24,977
	El Malpais NCA	230,000 acres
Oregon	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	428,446 acres
	Yaquina Head ONA	95 acres
Utah	Red Cliffs NCA	44,825 acres
	Beaver Dam Wash NCA	63,478 acres

- **223 Wilderness Areas** 8,760,029 acres
- **517 Wilderness Study Areas** 12,607,811 acres
- **69 National Wild and Scenic Rivers** 2,423 miles
(1,001,353 acres or/ 20% of the national system)
- **18 National Scenic and Historic Trails** 5,761 miles

13 National Historic Trails 5,078 miles (Majority of all Federal miles)	
California	1,493 miles
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	2 miles
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	60 miles
Iditarod	149 miles
Lewis and Clark	369 miles
Mormon Pioneer	498 miles
Nez Perce	70 miles
Oregon	848 miles
Pony Express	596 miles
Juan Bautista De Anza	103 miles
Old Spanish	887 miles
Star Spangled Banner National Historic Trail	2 miles
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	1 mile

5 National Scenic Trails 683 miles	
Arizona	46 miles
Continental Divide	389 miles
Pacific Crest	233 miles
Pacific Northwest	12 miles
Potomac Heritage	3 miles

Other Congressional Designations	
California Desert*	10,671,080 acres

*The lands of the California Desert are congressionally designated, but are not a part of the National Landscape Conservation System.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System was created by Congress on October 2, 1968, to preserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The BLM plans to commemorate the Act and WSR System through special public events and activities through the 50th anniversary in 2018.



The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection. Through the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, the President emphasized the value of rivers and waterways to our Nation's history, economy, and way of life. Rivers connect people and communities to America's great outdoors and are vital migration corridors for fish and wildlife. In the 21st century, healthy rivers will enhance the resilience of human and natural communities. Millions of people visit WSRs annually either on their own or through hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters and the associated use provides significant economic impact to local communities and helps them to sustain the natural heritage of their wild and scenic rivers.

The BLM WSR program is part of the National Conservation Lands and engages local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local WSRs.

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 (about 20 percent of the WSR) and on hundreds of eligible and suitable rivers across the western States. The BLM WSR Program focuses on the protection and enhancement of river values with the following activities:

- Evaluate free flowing rivers to determine if they are eligible and suitable for inclusion within the WSR System and determine tentative classifications (wild, scenic or recreational);
- Submit recommendations resulting from studies on potential WSRs;
- Manage eligible, suitable and designated WSRs to protect and enhance their free flowing condition, water quality and outstandingly remarkable values;
- Develop and implement statutorily required comprehensive river management plans that reflect the requirements of the WSR Act and national policies and guidance;
- Monitor designated WSR and eligible and suitable river segments to minimize noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and the impacts from commercial and non-commercial recreation activities;
- Provide visitor services and public information and interpretation through publications, wayside exhibits, appropriate instructional signage, and river-related visitor centers;

- Restore riparian habitats to healthy and functioning condition by removing or modifying activities creating unacceptable impacts along rivers;
- Protect or enhance water quality on WSRs by requiring and implementing best management practices for new land use authorizations and activities, changing current management practices where appropriate, and restoring degraded watershed function;
- Make determinations regarding the impacts of proposed water resources projects on designated WSRs, congressionally authorized study rivers, and on rivers identified for study by the BLM; and
- Maintain relationships with tribal governments, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, friends' groups and other non-profit organizations, and the general public concerned with comprehensive river-related plans, studies, and/or management.

The BLM's revised Wild and Scenic Rivers Manual provides policy and program direction for identification, evaluation, planning, and management of designated rivers, congressionally authorized study rivers, and BLM-identified eligible and suitable rivers. The BLM will continue to implement this updated policy and program guidance by providing training courses that enable staff and managers to work collaboratively with partners and communities to protect river values and manage river uses. The BLM will coordinate with other programs, agencies and organizations to strengthen and improve monitoring strategies and best management practices; using partnerships, science and outreach to help monitor and manage river values.

The WSR program works to implement the AGO initiative through collaborative landscape and watershed protection and restoration work, improved recreation access and opportunities, and community partnerships that enhance quality of life outcomes for residents and visitors. The WSR program also supports the Department of the Interior's Every Kid in a Park initiative. The BLM will focus on protecting and restoring rivers for people and wildlife; enhancing river recreation which supports jobs in tourism and outdoor recreation; working with communities to take action to secure economic, social and ecological benefits of having a healthy river; and working collaboratively with local, State, tribal and other Federal agencies on river protection, restoration, and recreation access.

The WSR program is funded by multiple subactivities at \$6.9 million within the MLR and O&C appropriations (see table below). Fees collected at specific recreation sites and for Special Recreation Permits are returned to those locations to support management of WSRs. The BLM also leverages base funding by matching volunteer labor and contributions; cooperating with the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and State agencies where river areas are co-managed. Donations of labor and contributed funds from river and other partnership organizations increase BLM's capability and improve outcomes. The BLM plans to align funding and performance to increase program efficiencies and transparency.

National Wild & Scenic River Program				
	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change from 2016
Soil, Water & Air Management	181	181	181	+0
Rangeland Management	457	457	457	+0
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	118	118	118	+0
Riparian Management	419	419	419	+0
Cultural Resources Mgmt	320	320	320	+0
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	9	9	9	+0
Wildlife Management	214	214	214	+0
Fisheries Management	352	352	352	+0
Threatened & Endangered Species	213	213	213	+0
Recreation Resources Management	2,947	2,947	2,947	
Oil & Gas Management	31	31	31	+0
Alaska Conveyance	113	113	113	+0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	50	50	50	+0
Land & Realty Management	0	0	-	+0
Hazardous Materials Management	121	121	121	+0
Annual Maint. & Ops	1,220	1,220	1,220	+0
Administrative Support	59	59	59	+0
O&C Other Forest Resource Mgmt	124	124	124	+0
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	6,948	6,948	6,948	+0

National Scenic and Historic Trails Program

The U.S. Congress authorized the Nation's National Trails System through the National Trails System Act on October 2, 1968. The BLM plans to commemorate the Act and the National Trails System through special public events and activities through the 50th anniversary in 2018. As part of the National Trails System, and as BLM National Conservation Lands, National Scenic and Historic Trails are protected as corridors of cultural heritage, resource conservation, and outstanding recreation opportunities. National Trail corridors span thousands of miles in nearly all 50 States, crossing Federal, State, tribal, local government, and private lands. Program responsibilities include managing eighteen National Trails (five scenic and 13 historic) on the ground, crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 15 States. The BLM serves as interagency Trail Administrator, or trail-wide lead, for the Iditarod, Old Spanish, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trails. The BLM coordinates closely with the NPS and the USFS Trail Administrators and other National Trail managing agencies to promote a seamless system of public trails. The BLM also supports five National Trail-related visitor centers which tell the stories of the trails, fostering public enjoyment, appreciation, volunteerism, and learning, while inspiring people to get outside to experience these National Trail treasures.

The BLM safeguards the nature and purposes of National Trails, and protects the scenic, historic, natural, and cultural resources and qualities of the areas through which the trails pass for recreational and conservation purposes. The BLM strives to model the America's Great

Outdoors initiative along these trails in its work with volunteers, nonprofit trail groups, long-term partners, and willing landowners and supports the Secretary's Youth Initiative by providing opportunities for recreation, education, and volunteerism. National Trail work is guided by the 15-year National Conservation Lands Strategy and the National Trails Strategy.

National Scenic Trails provide outdoor recreation opportunities, public enjoyment, and promote conservation. They are planned, constructed, and maintained by the BLM and volunteers to provide visitors with long-distance hiking, backpacking, day hiking, and horseback riding opportunities, and to support related recreational activities such as camping, fishing, hunting, wildlife observation, nature study, and photography. National Scenic Trails provide public access to some of the Nation's most spectacular vistas, guiding visitors through canyons, along arid deserts, across windswept alpine, and to the summit of snowcapped peaks.



Moab Brand Trails, BLM Utah

National Historic Trails tell the iconic stories of America, including exploration, western expansion and settlement, economic development, cultural divides, and the pursuit of religious freedom. These pathways of history and the associated settings are identified, protected, restored, stabilized, and interpreted by the BLM and volunteers for future generations. Physical remnant and artifact discoveries include wagon ruts, swales, wagon train encampments, structures, signature rocks, pioneer grave sites, and skirmish sites, and artifacts such as period coins, weapons, household items, and tools. Public land visitors can experience National Historic Trails and the stories of the trails at visitor centers, wayside exhibits, historic sites, recreational trails, auto tour routes, and along intact trail segments. The BLM manages more miles of National Historic Trails than any other Federal agency.

Capacity-building and leveraging limited funding is critical to program success. The BLM recognizes its charge under the National Trails System Act of 1968 in encouraging and assisting nonprofit organizations, and provides limited support for training, education, workshops, conferences, publications, and youth apprenticeships. National Trails stewardship work is effected through cooperative agreements to acknowledge, support, and leverage resources. As part of this effort, approximately twenty major nonprofit trail organizations, such as the Nez Perce Trails Foundation, Oregon-California Trails Association, National Pony Express Association, and the Pacific Crest Trail Association, contribute thousands of hours working with the BLM in National Trail planning, development, operations, maintenance, and acquisition. National Trail organizations estimate that volunteer organizations contribute more than \$35.0 million in annual program value through volunteer hours and fiscal contributions.

BLM National Trail inventory and monitoring work is a BLM performance requirement, critical for the establishment of National Trail management corridors in land use planning and for proposed project review for priority renewable and nonrenewable energy development and transmission projects. Based on the current policy, the BLM plans to develop a standard methodology for this work and to engage agency professionals, partners, contractors, and universities.

The BLM National Trails Program remains funded by multiple subactivities within the MLR appropriation (see table below). The budget proposes \$6.4 million in 2017, the same as the 2016 level. Fees collected at National Trail Visitor Centers and specific recreation sites are returned to those locations. The BLM also leverages base funding by matching volunteer labor and contributions; applying for grants or other Federal or State funding; and through cooperative agreements at the local, State, and national level. The BLM plans to align funding and performance to increase program efficiencies and transparency.

<u>National Scenic & Historic Trail Program*</u>				
	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request	Change from 2016
Soil, Water & Air Management	112	112	112	+0
Rangeland Management	68	68	68	+0
Riparian Management	20	20	20	+0
Cultural Resources Mgmt.	557	557	557	+0
Wildlife Management	93	93	93	+0
Threatened & Endangered Species	99	99	99	+0
Recreation Resources Management	4,397	4,397	4,397	+0
Annual Maint. & Ops	1,012	1,012	1,012	0
National Scenic & Historic Trails	6,358	6,358	6,358	0

*Several additional subactivities have provided funding, but to increase budget efficiencies they are no longer included in the table.

Service First

Service First is a partnership authority (P.L. 106-291, as amended by P.L. 109-54, P.L. 112-74, and further amended by P.L. 113-76) between the agencies and offices of the Department of the Interior and the agencies and offices of the Department of Agriculture. Service First authority was made permanent in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74) and further expanded to include all agencies and offices in both the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76).

The BLM continues to strengthen partnerships among the NPS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the USFS to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, enhancing customer service, and increasing operational efficiency. The four agencies provide national leadership, direction, and counsel on implementing the authorities and promoting the principles of Service First through the Service First Leadership Team (SFLT). The SFLT's goals include enhancing each agency's ability to meet its mission; increasing collective capacity to manage Federal resources on a landscape basis; overcoming institutional barriers that hinder interagency programs and initiatives; and improving constituent and customer service and resource management through streamlined processes, increased efficiencies, and use of emerging technologies.

Discussions are already underway with the legal community in both Departments about implementing the expanded authority in the new agencies. Further, both Departments and other agencies are exploring how and where to use the newly expanded authority in existing and new partnerships.

In 2017, Service First will continue to focus on opportunities for co-location of agency facilities where feasible and appropriate. Co-location better facilitates inter-agency communication and results in integration of natural resource management across the landscape. It is one method for increasing coordination across resource programs that include conserving water, hazardous fuels reduction, landscape-scale species conservation, sustaining rural communities, nurturing youth through education and connections to the outdoors, and recreation management, including off-highway vehicle use and trail management.

Service First will also continue to make advances in creating an integrated information technology system where employees will be able to access other agencies' data and systems while maintaining appropriate security levels. Joint access to the more complex databases including geographic information systems, invasive weed inventories, and other natural resource data will result in more seamless customer service and improve operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

Finally, the agencies plan to build a strong interagency network with focused tools and regular outreach and information exchange such as best practices on Service First opportunities, challenges and successes.

Engaging the Next Generation

The BLM has a long history of working with its Federal and non-Federal partners to engage young people and veterans in projects that protect, restore, and enhance America's Great Outdoors. Building on youth education and engagement programs that foster personal connections with our Nation's public lands, the BLM is engaging millennials, including veterans and members of the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (21CSC), in work that supports the multiple-use mission of the Bureau. Young people are employed in priority projects such as trail construction and maintenance, habitat restoration, and inventorying and monitoring in support of a wide range of program needs, including archaeological resources; wilderness characteristics; soil, water, air and climate resources; and renewable energy compliance.



*Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area
BLM Eastern States*

The BLM's National Strategy on Education, Interpretation, and Youth Engagement envisions young people involved from an early age in learning and recreation on public lands, who then go on to become active stewards and conservation leaders as adults. The BLM's strategic focus aligns well with the four pillars of the Secretary's youth platform announced early in FY 2014. The Secretary has pledged that the Department will engage the next generation by providing opportunities to play, learn, serve, and work on public lands by:

- Creating recreational opportunities for more than 10 million young people by 2017;
- Providing educational opportunities in the natural classrooms that our public lands provide to at least 10 million K-12 students annually;
- Engaging one million volunteers in support of public lands; and
- Providing 100,000 work and training opportunities over four fiscal years, 2014 through 2017, for individuals ages 15 to 35 to support the mission of the Department.

The 2017 President's budget request supports the Secretary's goals for the Engaging the Next Generation initiative. Funding will be used to support the BLM's capacity to offer educational and recreational programs for 4th graders involved in Every Kid in a Park, a White House initiative. Funding will also support engagement of youth interns and crews in rivers and trails projects as part of the upcoming anniversary celebrations of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails System Act.

By supporting work and training opportunities for young people across a broad range of resource programs, the funding will enable the bureau to accomplish high-priority projects in a cost-effective way.

The BLM will continue to partner with youth corps organizations, with a special emphasis on those organizations that meet the needs of underserved youth, including those from Tribes and rural communities. In 2017, the BLM will also continue to identify science and resource priorities

that can be addressed through short- or long-term projects involving the 21 CSC and other youth corps and veteran's crews, as well as volunteers, field schools, and interns.

In 2017, the BLM will also focus on identifying mission-critical jobs and skills that are needed for entry-level positions in those occupations. This includes continued support for the Direct Hire Authority/Resource Assistant Internship program, which is focused on hiring students and recent graduates from diverse backgrounds into mission-critical jobs. In addition, by expanding partnerships with universities and professional organizations, the Bureau will enable more young people to explore careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM). Opportunities to pursue field-based investigations and experiences, such as those provided to college interns and to K-12 students involved in the BLM Hands on the Land network of outdoor classrooms, can nurture and sustain student interest in pursuing STEM degrees and careers.

The BLM will also support the DOI/VISTA volunteers who have been engaged in several States to serve impoverished communities with programs that engage youth in outdoor educational experiences and STEM education, foster economic opportunities in conservation and land management, and promote healthy futures for underserved populations.

Education


In 2017, the BLM will complete development of the education manual section, formalizing policy and guidance on the role of education in supporting the BLM's land management mission, expand competency training opportunities for staff, volunteers, and partners who deliver educational programming, and continue evaluating the effectiveness of education products, programs, and partners to enhance and guide improvements in the education program.



Water Discovery Days, BLM Alaska

The BLM offers a range of education programs for youth and adults, including the following signature programs:

- ***Hands on the Land:*** Through the national HOL network of outdoor classrooms, the BLM's 80 HOL sites collaborate with local schools and communities to educate 70,000 students on the public lands each year. Launched in 2013, the HOL Teachers on the Public Lands program, which engages classroom teachers as summer interns in BLM offices, will further ensure even stronger connections with schools and standards-based classroom curriculum. Field-based educational programming at HOL sites fosters connections to nature, exposes students to issues confronting 21st-century land managers, and creates broad-based community support for the BLM to address the Department's STEM Education and Employment Pathways Strategic Plan and other Interior Department and national youth initiatives. In order to achieve the BLM's goal of 108 HOL sites by 2017, the BLM will continue to expand the number of sites involved in the HOL program, as well as the number of Teachers on the Public Lands.

- **Project Archaeology:** Since its inception, Project Archaeology, the BLM's primary heritage education program, has served more than 13,000 educators through professional development for classroom teachers and informal educators, and through high-quality curricular materials. These educators reach an estimated 260,000 learners every year with high-quality cultural resource materials and programs. In addition to hosting professional development workshops for teachers, BLM field offices incorporate Project Archaeology materials into programs such as HOL and into materials and programs for local schools and the general public.
- 
- **Take It Outside!** Opportunities for young people and families to get outdoors and informally learn about the public lands are offered through Take It Outside! activities and partnerships with over 300 organizations annually, including the Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of the USA. Annually, Take It Outside! reaches over 70,000 youth and families through more than 200 different types of activities on BLM lands, including overnight and day camps; National Public Lands Day projects; and recreational outings such as fishing, hiking, and paleontology explorations.
 - **Stewardship:** For over 20 years, the BLM has partnered with the Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics and Tread Lightly!, Inc., to teach BLM staff and visitors how to behave responsibly on public lands through outdoor ethics education. Outdoor ethics education, training, and materials help the public learn to take care of the lands they visit and foster a sense of stewardship for public lands. BLM visitors also learn outdoor ethics through Take It Outside! activities, educational signs, printed materials, and informal training.
 - **Public Education Opportunities:** Field trips, classroom visits by resource professionals, and service learning opportunities not only educate but also foster conservation and stewardship ethics. Additionally, BLM lands provide a rich opportunity for collegiate-level research, professional development opportunities for teachers and continuing education for seniors.

The BLM's increased use of technology helps the agency reach a broad array of audiences to enhance public understanding, achieve management goals, foster stewardship, and build public support. BLM offices also use social media, web, and mobile technologies to provide educational programs, information, and materials to an ever-expanding virtual audience.

Interpretation

Serving audiences with diverse backgrounds, viewpoints, and needs, BLM interpretive programs and services connect public land visitors to BLM's natural and cultural resources, enhance understanding of resource management issues, add to the quality of visitor experiences, and build public interest in conserving and protecting America's public lands. In 2015, interpretive programs and products served over 4 million people at 160 sites.



*Jupiter Environmental Research and Field Studies Academy
Jupiter Inlet Outstanding Natural Area, Florida*

In 2017, the interpretation program as outlined in the BLM Education, Interpretation and Youth Engagement National Strategy will complete the development of the interpretation manual section, formalizing policy and guidance on the role of interpretation in supporting the BLM's land management mission. The program will continue to expand training opportunities in interpretation for staff, volunteers, and partners who deliver interpretive programming, and continue to evaluate the effectiveness of interpretive products, programs, and partners to enhance and guide improvements in the interpretation program.

Junior Explorers/Junior Ranger: The BLM's Junior Explorer program was formally launched in 2013 with the goal of encouraging awareness of the BLM and public land stewardship, and informally educating children about the natural and social sciences. In 2016, the program began a transition over to a Junior Ranger program, which included creation of an implementation plan, execution of some actions under that plan, and the publication of three national level Junior Ranger booklets. The purpose will remain the same and provide an avenue for BLM district and field offices to develop and provide engaging, high-quality educational materials and activities to elementary-age children, as well as their parents and teachers.

Artist in Residence: The BLM's Artist in Residence (AIR) program began in 2011. AIR participants are encouraged to use their skills to depict the variety of cultural and natural resources on BLM lands, including historic structures, artifacts, cultural landscapes, geologic features, and plant and animal life. These artists "translate" the resources--the heart of BLM's mission--into images, objects, and performances that bring others enjoyment and a deeper understanding of the public lands.

Volunteers

Volunteer contributions to the BLM are highly valued and vitally important to achieving agency goals. In 2015, more than 25,000 volunteers (about one-quarter of them youth) provided over one million hours of service valued at approximately \$23.5 million to BLM lands and resources, including national monuments and national conservation areas, recreation areas and trails, wild and scenic rivers, rangelands, cultural resources, and wild horses and burros. The return on investment was more than 34:1 in 2015; in other words, for every dollar invested in volunteer

program management, which includes volunteer recruitment, training, and recognition, as well as costs such as the purchase of volunteer uniforms, the agency received \$34 worth of service.

National Public Lands Day: National Public Lands Day (NPLD) is the Nation's largest volunteer workday on behalf of the public lands and a contributor to the America's Great Outdoors, Let's Move, and Take It Outside! initiatives. In 2015 alone, the 22nd celebration of this annual service day, the BLM coordinated 195 projects in 16 States, and over 10,000 volunteers participated in a variety of enhancement and restoration activities. The BLM is a leading Federal partner this and every year on NPLD.

The BLM's Annual "Making a Difference" National Volunteer Awards: The BLM's National Volunteer Awards take place each year in late May. In 2015, the BLM marked the 20th anniversary of this program, which has recognized scores of volunteers from around the country. States submit nominations for volunteers in three categories (outstanding achievement, lifetime achievement, and outstanding youth) as well as a separate category for outstanding efforts to support volunteers by BLM employees. This cost-effective program brings agency leadership and volunteers together across the Nation by linking senior agency and Department leadership with State office leadership in their home offices as they host their winners via the use of BLM's extensive video teleconferencing system, allowing for both a national ceremony and individual State-based celebrations.

BLM Volunteer Administration Training: The BLM holds an average of four in-person, instructor-led training classes each year for BLM employees who work with volunteers. Field, District and State offices nominate their site to host a training course based on local demand, and seasoned volunteer coordinators and State leads within the BLM travel to their offices to instruct, offering a needs-based, highly cost-effective training course for maximum results. In 2015 over 75 staff members received training through these courses as well as through a newly developed, self-paced, on-line introductory training course.

In 2017, the BLM will focus on scaling up citizen science initiatives, rolling out new national policy to guide the agency's volunteer programming, and continuing to expand the slate of available volunteer administration training tools in order to both strengthen the skill sets of agency volunteer coordinators and staff working with volunteers and increase the capacity of long-term, highly-skilled volunteers.

Partnerships

The BLM has long depended on working with others, through partnerships, to enhance public lands and to carry out its multiple-use mission. Meaningful engagement with diverse partners helps ensure that management decisions and efforts reflect the interests of affected communities while accomplishing shared or complementary goals. Working with partners also helps improve rangeland health, guard fragile biological and cultural resources, support a wide range of recreational activities, and tackle other stewardship goals.

In 2017, the BLM will further bolster its capacity to support partnerships to continually improve the management, stewardship, and public enjoyment of the Nation's public lands. To achieve these objectives, the BLM will continue implementing its national partnerships strategy, which provides a framework to support and coordinate the use of partnerships across the BLM. Areas of focus include staffing and training, guidance and tools, practitioner networks, and data

collection and reporting. The strategy and implementation plan build on the BLM's successful partnership history and will help advance and strengthen partnerships across BLM programs.

Successful and diverse partnerships across the BLM address agency and Department priorities. Some recent examples include:

- **Seeds of Success (SOS)** is a national native seed collection partnership program composed of a network of more than 50 collection teams, with participation from Federal and non-Federal partners. Since 2001, these partners have made over 16,000 wildland native seed collections representing more than 5,000 species. These collections provide a hedge against native plant loss from climate change and help to ensure that iconic American species and their plant communities are preserved for future generations. SOS collections are the basis for much of the work that is conducted under the BLM's Native Plant Materials Development Program, whose mission is to increase the quality and quantity of native plant materials available for restoring and supporting resilient ecosystems, especially after wildfire, flooding and other disturbances. SOS also supports national pollinator goals as seed collecting teams across BLM field offices contribute to the seed reserve of pollinator friendly species.
- The **Burly Landscape Sage-Grouse Habitat Restoration Partnership** in Idaho works to restore sage-grouse habitat by removing juniper to allow healthy sage-brush communities to thrive in southern Idaho. The public-private partnership has treated more than 8,000 acres and engaged youth and volunteers in planting sagebrush seedlings in areas burned by wildfire adjacent to or near treated junipers. Lek counts provide evidence that sage-grouse are returning to areas once overgrown with juniper. Removing juniper also improves recreational opportunities such as hunting, photography, and bird watching and lessens wildfire impacts created by the flammable plant. Wildfire is currently the foremost threat to sustaining sage-grouse populations in Idaho. The project's goal is to treat 38,000 acres of BLM land by 2017 in addition to treating State and private lands.
- The **Phoenix District Youth Initiative** in Arizona is a model youth engagement partnership that encourages urban and Native American youth involvement in natural resource careers. The partnership delivers hands-on certification, environmental education, and employment programs on public lands; natural resource course and degree offerings; and tribal internships. Youth gain valuable work experience monitoring riparian habitats, removing invasive plants, performing stewardship and conservation projects, and participating in field-based science programs. Their work fosters sustainable youth engagement in the stewardship of America's natural and cultural heritage.

Landscape Approach to Managing the Public Lands

The 2017 budget request enhances BLM's capacity to effectively use regional information to manage the public lands to achieve conservation and development priorities in the face of compounding stressors such as prolonged drought, catastrophic wildland fire, invasive species and urban growth.

Over the last ten years, the BLM has developed a number of tools to help manage the public lands on a landscape basis. These tools include creating the capacity to systematically synthesize large amounts of geospatial information to help the BLM and its partners develop a shared understanding of regional trends and regional conservation and development opportunities; working with public land users to institutionalize the "mitigation hierarchy" to help achieve conservation and development goals; developing regional partnerships to coordinate and focus multiple funding streams to help achieve regional conservation goals; and identifying core indicators, standard methods and multi-scale sampling frameworks to monitor changes in terrestrial and aquatic condition across a region.

The BLM is incorporating the use of these tools into a number of major initiatives including the California Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP), the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plans, the Western Solar Energy Plan, and the plan for the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPRA).

In 2017, the BLM will build on these successes by moving forward with the development of critical corporate geospatial data and a multi-scale approach to planning for the public lands.

In 2017, the BLM will move forward with the implementation of a number of major Executive and Secretarial orders including:

- Secretarial Order 3289: Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change (September 2009) which establishes DOI's Energy and Climate Change Task Force and Climate Change Working Group.
- Executive Order 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance (October 2009) which directs agencies to reduce GHG emissions and support the development of renewable energy.
- Executive Order 13604: Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Projects (March 2012) which directs agencies to significantly reduce the aggregate time required to make decisions in the permitting and review of infrastructure projects and improve environmental and community outcomes.
- The President's Climate Action Plan (June 2013) which outlines executive actions to cut carbon pollution in America; prepare the United States for the impacts of climate change, and lead international efforts to combat global climate change and prepare for its impacts.
- Executive Order 13653: Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change (November 2013) which directs Federal agencies to help improve climate preparedness and resilience through deliberate preparation, close cooperation, and coordinated planning.
- Secretarial Order No. 3330: Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior (October 2013) which promotes a landscape-scale approach to identify and facilitate investments in key regional conservation priorities.
- The President's Priority Agenda for Enhancing the Climate Resilience of America's Natural Resources (October 2014) which identifies strategies to: foster climate-resilient lands and waters; manage and enhance US carbon sinks; enhance community preparedness and resilience by utilizing and sustaining natural resources; and modernize Federal programs, investment, and delivery of services to build resilience and enhance sequestration of biological carbon.
- Secretarial Order No. 3336: Rangeland Fire Prevention, Management, and Restoration (January 2015) which enhance the protection, conservation, and restoration of a healthy sagebrush-steppe ecosystem, and to address important public safety, economic, cultural, and social concerns.

The Landscape Approach:

The BLM is working with Federal, State, tribal and non-governmental partners to develop a landscape approach to managing the public lands. This approach will use broad ecological assessments to better understand resource conditions and trends and to identify opportunities for resource conservation and development. As shown on the diagram to the right, the landscape approach to managing the Nation's public lands consists of several interconnected actions, including regional assessments, regional conservation and development strategies, land use plans, projects and permits, monitoring for adaptive management, science integration, and geospatial services. Taken together, these components will enable the BLM and its partners to more effectively evaluate and address conservation and development needs across

programmatically, organizational and administrative boundaries.



Regional Assessments: The BLM released ten Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs) between 2013 and 2015 and is planning to release five additional REAs in 2016 and 2017. Taken together, these 15 REAs cover over 700 million acres of public and non-public lands. The REAs are peer-reviewed science products that synthesize existing information (including a significant amount of non-BLM data) about resource conditions and trends. They highlight and map areas of high ecological value; gauge potential risks from stressors including climate change; and establish landscape-scale baseline ecological data to gauge the effect and effectiveness of future management actions. The REAs provide the BLM with a large amount of information about current and projected resource condition, which the Bureau can then use along with similar information from other large-scale assessments to help identify potential development and conservation priorities; prepare land use plans and plan amendments; conduct cumulative impact analyses; develop best management practices; and authorize public land uses. The REAs and other sources for regional information, such as the Western Governors Association's Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool, are foundational to the landscape management approach.

To help address the President's priority to manage and enhance US carbon sinks, the BLM will work with USGS and the other natural resource management agencies to ensure that the public lands managed by the BLM are covered by the Nation's inventory of land carbon. This will include completing baseline assessments of ecosystem carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas fluxes and conducting studies to better understand how land management practices affect carbon stocks.

Additionally, the BLM will continue working with partners to understand the interaction of changes in climate with the major habitat types that sustain the ecological and economic health of our Nation. The spatial analysis will identify spatial and temporal trends of climate change that have already occurred across the Western US landscapes. For specific ecosystems, e.g.,

sagebrush, 'leading' and 'losing' edges will be identified. Potentially resilient systems will be mapped, along with those with highest chances for transition. The resulting web-based mapping interface will support decision making for resource management across the West.

Regional Conservation and Development Strategies are critical bridges between ecoregional assessments and land use planning and other decision making processes. The BLM is working with partners to inventory and compile existing assessments and cross-walk the priority areas identified in each assessment.

In 2014 and 2015, the BLM began work with a number of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) and other regional partnerships to develop shared understandings of the conservation and development opportunities highlighted by the REAs and other large-scale assessments, to identify what the BLM and its partners are already doing to address regional challenges and opportunities, and to outline additional actions that could be undertaken over the next five to ten years to help achieve regional goals. These regional strategies will significantly help the BLM implement the recent Secretarial Order on Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices. Because the REA information will be applied to many different types of management concerns, it is likely that more than one ecoregional strategy will be developed in each ecoregion. In 2016 and 2017, the BLM will continue work with the LCCs, as well as the Climate Science Centers and other regional partnerships, to complete ongoing regional strategies with a geographic emphasis on the Great Basin, the Southern Rockies, and the Southwestern Deserts.

In 2016-2017, the BLM will complete and begin to implement the regional mitigation strategies mandated by the approved Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Plans. And, in a closely related effort, the BLM

will also complete and begin to implement phase one of the Conservation and Restoration Strategy mandated by the Department's 2015 Integrated Rangeland Fire Strategy. This will set the stage for developing multi-year programs of work to more effectively focus and integrate conservation and restoration projects funded from multiple appropriated and non-appropriated funding sources.

Land Use Plans: BLM field offices are incorporating these regional assessments and strategies as appropriate into ongoing planning and other resource management activities. For example, data from completed REAs is being used to inform the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan in California, to develop regional mitigation plans for Solar Energy Zones in Arizona, Colorado and Nevada, and to identify where National Conservation Lands units are important

The landscape approach to public land management is a multi-year investment. The BLM anticipates that in each ecoregion it will take several years to implement this multi-scale approach to management.

- The first two to three years focuses on conducting REAs. In these assessments, the BLM and its partners: identify management questions; develop conceptual models; evaluate significant ecological values such as native fish, wildlife, and plants; evaluate terrestrial condition and aquatic condition; and identify four potential change agents (climate change, fire, invasive plants and animals, and urban and industrial development).
- In the third and fourth years, efforts to develop Regional Conservation and Development strategies are kicked-off. To provide a solid understanding of the components of REAs and the data, scientific approaches, modeling tools, and results for each ecoregion, the BLM is offering hands-on workshops and on-line content delivery, such as YouTube videos, to staff, partners, and the public that will increase our ability to utilize the vast amount of data and information in the REAs to enhance decision making.
- The next three to ten years are devoted to implementing planned actions, effectiveness monitoring, and data analysis and review for adaptive management.

for resource protection and conservation within a broader landscape context. The BLM Division of Planning, Assessment and Monitoring has provided guidance on the use of REAs and other large-scale assessments for planning purposes, and is developing an efficient and adaptive approach to landscape level land use planning in which plans are more responsive to changing ecological systems over political and jurisdictional boundaries. This effort, referred to as Planning 2.0, facilitates the ability to effectively conduct land use planning across landscapes. Planning 2.0 will focus the planning process on collaborative work with partners at different scales to produce highly useful decisions that readily address the rapidly changing environment and conditions posed by the changing climate, rapid growth and development and other ecological stressors.

General guidance about BLM's Landscape Approach to Managing the Public Lands can be found in the following locations:

- Climate Change:
<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/climatechange.html>
- Landscape Approach:
<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/LandscapeApproach.html>
- Rapid Ecoregional Assessments (REAs):
<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/LandscapeApproach/reas.html>
- Monitoring for Adaptive Management:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/LandscapeApproach/Monitoring_for_Adaptive_Management.html

Projects and Permits: Field implementation puts the management strategies into practice through existing BLM programs, including the public participation and intergovernmental coordination opportunities associated with implementation planning and environmental impact assessment procedures. Examples of field implementation include authorizing land use, constructing facilities, and implementing on-the-ground treatments and projects. As a matter of policy, the BLM is committed to using the "mitigation hierarchy" to help site and design new developmental projects and focus off-site mitigation in areas with high value and high probability of success.

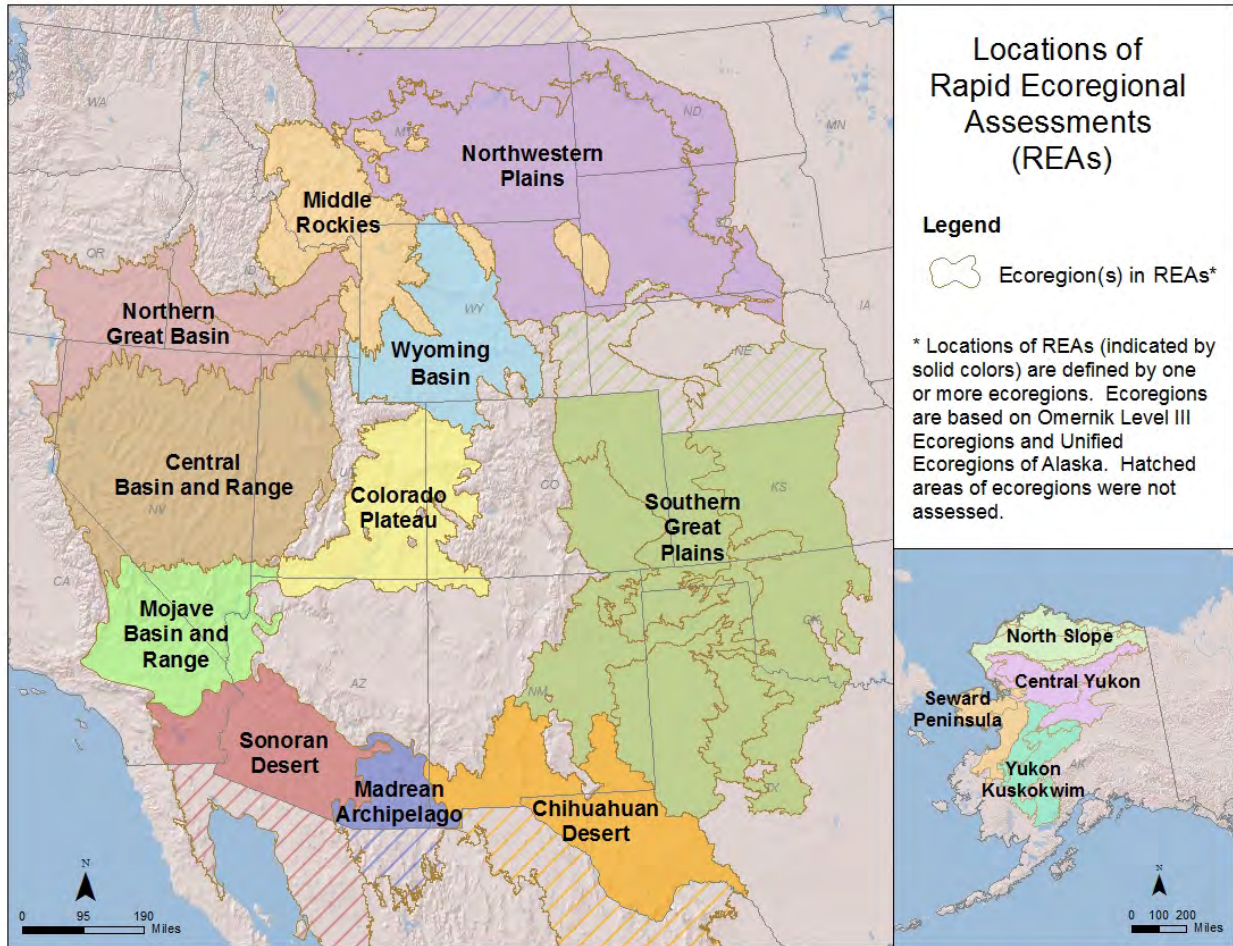
Healthy Landscapes (HL) is a critical effort to integrate and focus on-the-ground restoration projects. The HL effort helps target project dollars from multiple BLM programs, partner contributions, and compensatory mitigation to fund conservation and restoration work in identified, cross-jurisdictional, priority areas. For example, HL funds may be combined or coordinated with other funds to complete a portfolio of projects in one focus area, such as vegetation treatments, travel management planning, Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions, and applied regional mitigation funds, when each project contributes to the objective of conserving intact habitat or defragmenting habitat. Coordinating and focusing integrated resource stewardship investments can help to generate added value, over and above what individual programs or mitigation funds could accomplish. Since its inception in 2007, HL has supported: more than 1.7 million acres of treatments in New Mexico through the Restore New Mexico program; more than 1 million acres of treatments in Utah in partnership with the Utah Watershed Initiative; and hundreds of thousands of acres of restoration projects through such partnerships as the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative, the Great Basin Restoration Initiative and many lesser known projects coordinated at District Office levels. Although exact rates vary project to project, the BLM's HL funds are typically leveraged by at least a 3:1 ratio.

The BLM has developed a proposal to address the reforestation/afforestation backlog on the public lands. When implemented, it will enhance carbon sequestration on western BLM lands.

Monitoring for Adaptive Management: Informed decision making and adaptive management require current data about the status and trend of terrestrial and aquatic systems, about the

location and extent of natural and human-caused disturbances, and about the location and effectiveness of land treatments. The BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy is the framework for this data collection. This strategy outlines a process for using core indicators, standardized field methods, remote sensing, and a statistically valid study design to provide nationally consistent and scientifically defensible information to determine the status of and track changes to natural resources on the public lands over time. The AIM Strategy is currently being implemented through five sets of interrelated projects. The first three are designed to implement West-wide monitoring that is coordinated, and where possible, integrated with the monitoring activities of other Federal, State and non-governmental partners. The West-wide projects include the BLM Rangeland Assessment, the BLM Western Rivers and Streams Assessment, and the BLM Grass-Shrub Fractional Mapping Project. Some of the Federal partners included in these efforts are the National Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Geological Survey, and U.S. Forest Service. The two remaining projects are designed to help support immediate multi-State and field office priorities. These projects include efforts to monitor the effectiveness of BLM land use plans and to determine the effectiveness of BLM treatments and actions. In 2016 and 2017, these five interrelated monitoring efforts will be implemented to inform the regional mitigation and monitoring strategies for the Solar Programmatic EIS and for the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plans.

Adapting to Climate Change: In 2016 BLM issued policy on Adapting to Climate Change that identifies six priorities: sustain basic ecological processes; conserve and enhance areas with significant resource values; manage new development to avoid, minimize and when necessary compensate for direct, indirect and cumulative impacts; identify the potential effects of climate change on public land users and adjacent communities and help them develop and implement strategies to adapt to these changes; identify and manage risks from landscape scale change agents to cultural, paleontological and tribal resources; and foster an understanding of the role of protected area networks in climate change adaptation. In 2017, BLM will continue to incorporate these priorities in its land use planning and other decision making processes.



Map of Rapid Ecoregional Assessments and Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

The BLM initiated seven REAs in 2010, two assessments in 2011, and six more in 2012. The BLM published 10 completed REAs in 2013-2015 and is planning to publish 5 more REAs in 2016-2017. BLM is coordinating with other agencies and partners to keep the REAs updated and fresh.

Budget at a Glance

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	Fixed Costs	2017 President's Budget		
				Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Management of Lands and Resources						
Soil, Water & Air Management	43,239	43,609	+145	-	+1,624	45,378
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>	-	-	+0	-	+983	-
<i>National Mitigation Team</i>	-	-	+0	-	+641	-
Rangeland Management	79,000	79,000	+332	-	-16,500	62,832
<i>Shift Cost to Fee</i>	-	-	+0	-	-16,500	-
Grazing Administration Management	-	-	+0	-	+0	16,500
Grazing Administration Fee	-	-	+0	-	+16,500	-
Grazing Administration Fee Offset	-	-	+0	-	-16,500	(16,500)
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	9,838	9,980	+96	-	+0	10,076
Riparian Management	21,321	21,321	+136	-	+1,463	22,920
<i>Enhance Core Capability</i>	-	-	+0	-	+1,463	-
Cultural Resources Mgmt	15,131	16,131	+122	-	+1,075	17,328
<i>Safeguarding Our Irreplaceable Heritage</i>	-	-	+0	-	+1,075	-
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	77,245	80,555	+125	-	-572	80,108
<i>General Program Decrease</i>	-	-	+0	-	-572	-
Activity Total, Land Resources	245,774	250,596	+956	-	-12,910	238,642

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	Fixed Costs	2017 President's Budget		
				Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Management of Lands and Resources						
Wildlife Management	52,338	89,381	+160	-	+19,150	108,691
<i>Sage-grouse Conservation</i>	-	-	-	-	+14,150	-
<i>National Seed Strategy</i>	-	-	-	-	+5,000	-
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,530	+98	-	-	12,628
Subtotal Wildlife & Fisheries	64,868	101,911	+258	-	+19,150	121,319
Threatened & Endangered Species	21,458	21,567	+131	-	-	21,698
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,264	+128	-	-	18,392
Recreation Resources Management	48,697	51,197	+229	-	+2,039	53,465
<i>Improve Accessibility</i>	-	-	-	-	+2,039	-
Subtotal, Recreation Resource Management	66,961	69,461	+357	-	+2,039	71,857

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Management of Lands and Resources						
Oil & Gas Management	53,183	59,671	+289	-	+20,614	80,574
<i>Strengthening Oil and Gas Oversight and Systems AFMSS II</i>	-	-	-	-	+15,227	-
<i>Oil & Gas Special Pay</i>	-	-	-	-	+2,576	-
<i>Alaska Legacy Wells</i>	-	-	-	-	+2,811	-
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	32,500	7,125	-	-	-760	6,365
<i>Updated Fee Estimate</i>					-760	
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	41,126	48,000	-	-	-	48,000
Less: Offsetting Fees (Permit Processing and Inspection)	(28,697)	-	-	-	-48,000	-48,000
Coal Management	9,595	10,868	+94	-	-	10,962
Other Mineral Resources	10,586	11,879	+99	-	-1,000	10,978
<i>Anticipated Completion of Mineral Tracking System</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Renewable Energy	29,061	29,061	+128	-	-	29,189
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management	147,354	166,604	+610	-	-29,146	138,068
Alaska Conveyance	22,000	22,000	+107	-	-4,780	17,327
<i>Streamline Conveyance Process</i>	-	-	+0	-	-4,780	-
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	45,658	51,252	+228	-	-	51,480
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Comm Site Offset	(2,000)	-2,000	-	-	-	(2,000)
Activity Total, Realty & Ownership Management	67,658	73,252	+335	-	-4,780	68,807

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Management of Lands and Resources						
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	38,125	48,125	+162	-	+16,916	65,203
<i>Assessment, Inventory, & Monitoring Strategy</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>+4,300</i>	-
<i>Enterprise Geospatial System</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>+6,916</i>	-
<i>High-Priority Planning Efforts</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>+5,700</i>	-
Abandoned Mine Lands	16,987	19,946	+90	-	-	20,036
Law Enforcement	25,325	25,495	+121	-	-	25,616
Hazardous Materials Management	15,612	15,612	+102	-	-251	15,463
<i>General Program Decrease</i>					<i>-251</i>	
Activity Total, Resource Prot. & Maint.	96,049	109,178	+475	-	+16,665	126,318
Annual Maint. & Ops	38,637	38,942	+183	-	-	39,125
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	26,995	31,387	+88	-	-2,274	29,201
<i>General Program Decrease</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-4,049</i>	-
<i>DOI Southwest Border Radio Initiative</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>+1,775</i>	-
Activity Total, Trans. & Fac. Maintenance	65,632	70,329	+271	-	-2,274	68,326

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Management of Lands and Resources						
Challenge Cost Share	2,413	2,413	-	-	-2,413	-
<i>Program Elimination</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,413	-
National Conservation Lands	31,819	36,819	+175	-	+13,651	50,645
<i>New Designations and Enhanced Operations</i>	-	-	-	-	+13,651	-
Administrative Support	47,127	50,942	+197	-	-	51,139
Bureauwide Fixed Costs¹	91,010	93,645	-996	-	-	92,649
IT Management	25,696	25,958	+119	-	-	26,077
Activity Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	163,833	170,545	-680	-	-	169,865
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	-	-	-	39,696
<i>Mining Law Offset</i>	(39,696)	(39,696)	-	-	-	(39,696)
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	973,819	1,072,675	+2,888	-	-18	1,075,545

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	16,226	35,014	-	-	+5,287	40,301
<i>Line-item Projects</i>	-	-	-	-	+5,287	-
Emergency & Hardships	1,616	1,616	-	-	-	1,616
Acquisition Management	1,904	2,000	+42	-	-	2,042
Total, Land Acquisition	19,746	38,630	+42	-	+5,287	43,959

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Oregon and California Grant Lands						
Deferred Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annual Maintenance & Operations	9,517	9,602	+26	-	-	9,628
Activity Total, Trans. & Facilities Maint.	9,517	9,602	+26	-	-	9,628
Forest Management	33,447	33,752	+73	-	-	33,825
Reforestation & Forest Development	23,851	24,023	+43	-	-	24,066
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	36,985	33,495	+61	-	-	33,556
Resource Mgmt Planning	7,140	3,985	+13	-	-1,000	2,998
<i>Anticipated Plan Completion</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Activity Total, Resources Management	101,423	95,255	+190	-	-1,000	94,445
Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,772	1,786	+12	-	-	1,798
Construction & Acquisition	312	324	+11	-	-	335
NMs & NCAs	753	767	+12	-	-	779
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	113,777	107,734	+251	-	-1,000	106,985

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount
Range Improvements	9,270	9,320	-	-	+680	10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	21,972	24,000	-	-	-1,070	22,930
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	28,070	31,050	-	-	-	31,050
<i>Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures (Offset)</i>	<i>(28,070)</i>	<i>(31,050)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(31,050)</i>
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	1,138,584	1,252,359	+3,181	-	+3,879	1,259,419

Notes:

- Change in Range Improvements between 2016 and 2017 reflects the change in available appropriations due to a sequester of 6.8% in 2016, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds.

Collections

COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2014 - 2017 (\$000)

Collection Source	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Estimated	2017 Estimated
Sale of Public Lands	76,580	99,861	96,057	88,597
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	122	56	60	60
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	1,897	1,159	1,780	1,780
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	12,117	14,516	12,755	11,704
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	43,708	48,897	34,260	28,770
Recreational Use Fees	18,645	21,842	18,662	19,204
Earnings on Investments	369	275	2,200	5,260
Sale of Helium	242,111	181,699	207,297	125,811
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	57,437	57,341	54,981	55,117
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	29,998	28,070	31,050	31,050
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	35,413	28,698	38,950	42,437
Grazing Administrative Processing Fees	0	0	0	16,500
Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees	0	0	0	48,000
Other Collections	94,220	106,584	105,682	126,195
Total	612,617	588,998	603,734	597,485

2017 Collections

In 2017, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will directly collect an estimated total of \$600.3 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 \$2.7 billion in receipts from BLM's onshore mineral leasing activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because 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 – 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 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*** –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 2014 and 2015 were \$61,430,000 and \$78,441,000 respectively. Sales in 2016 are projected to produce \$75,065,000. The increase is due to an increase in estimates of acres sold offsetting a lower price per acre. Estimated collections for 2017 are expected to be \$66,660,000 mainly coming from final payments received from the spring 2016 sale less 15% payments on the estimated total gross revenue. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information see SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments*** – 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 SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2014 and 2015 were \$369,000 and \$275,000 respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2016 and 2017 is \$2,200,000 and \$5,260,000 respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, and projected interest rates and outlays.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*** – No receipts were collected from the sale of land under *FLTFA, Title II* of P.L. 106-248 in 2013 or 2014 because the authority expired in July 2011; the unobligated balance was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as required by law. The 2017 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Estimated collections for 2017 are \$5,000,000. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the proposal. Four percent of FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold.
- ***Lincoln County Land Sales*** – Revenue in the amount of \$3,353,000 was collected in 2015 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Receipts, mainly from Coyote Springs sales, are estimated to be \$436,000 and \$427,000 in 2016 and 2017, of which five percent and ten percent will be paid 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 was collected in the account since then, but \$100,000 is estimated to be collected in 2016; and sales in 2017 are estimated to produce \$1,500,000. Four percent of those amounts are paid to the State.
- **Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account** – Revenue in the amount of \$806,000 was collected in 2015 from the sale of land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). Estimated collections in 2016 are \$4,432,000. No revenue is estimated in 2017.
- **Silver Saddle Endowment Account** – Revenue in the amount of \$375,000 was collected in 2015 from the sale land under the Silver Saddle Endowment Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). Estimated collections in 2016 are \$823,000. Four percent of collections will be paid to the State. No revenue is estimated in 2017.
- **Carson City Special Account** – Revenue in the amount of \$55,000 was collected in 2015 from the sale of land under the Carson City Special Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). None is estimated to be collected in 2016 and 2017.

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, formerly a component of the Minerals Management Service, is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts; however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. 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 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 2015, the BLM collected \$47,571,000, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.
- Under the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, and the Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L 114-10), Secure Rural Schools payments were authorized for two years. The payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015). The 2017 Budget proposes a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service (USFS) appropriations. The USFS will make the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) payments to western Oregon counties. This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. (Please refer to the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments section for more information about the SRS and the USFS budget for more information on the reauthorization proposal.)
- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** – In 2016, the BLM expects to offer for sale 25 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands, and estimates collections of \$1,154,000 in timber sales receipts from public domain lands. Collections in 2014 and 2015 were \$1,920,000 and \$2,185,000 respectively, and the estimates for 2016 and 2017 are \$2,600,000 and \$1,550,000. Collections from salvage timber sale on public domain lands were \$1,270,000 in 2014 and \$1,099,000 in 2015. Estimates are \$2,000,000 in 2016 and \$1,000,000 in 2017.
- **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 2014 and 2015, the BLM deposited \$175,000 and \$237 to this fund. The authority expired on September 30, 2013, but was extended by the Agriculture Act of 2014, Public Law No: 113-79. The BLM estimates deposits will be \$20,000 in 2016 and 2017.

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 2014, and 2015 recreation fee collections were \$18,645,000 and \$21,842,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$18,662,000 in 2016 and \$19,204,000 in 2017 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section. Under current law, authority for these collections expires in December, 2016. The 2017 Budget proposes to permanently extend the authority to collect and spend these fees.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve – On August 7, 2008, the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy certified that sufficient funds had been collected to cover the cost of the cleanup and of equipment installed on the oil shale reserve. Because of the certification, no more deposits were to be made to the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Fund. New revenue from operations at the site is now distributed under the Mineral Leasing Act. The unappropriated account balance is \$76,665,506 which will not change unless new legislation is enacted.

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 2014 was \$242,111,000. 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 were \$181,699,000 in 2015 and are projected to be \$207,297,000 and \$125,811,000 in 2016 and 2017. 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 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 \$25.00 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 \$155.00 per claim and the location fee is currently \$37.00 per claim. Collections in 2014 and 2015 were \$57,437,000 and \$57,341,000. They are estimated to be \$54,981,000 in 2016 and \$55,117,000 in 2017. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

A \$20.00 processing fee is required for new mining claim locations in addition to the initial maintenance fee and location fee. 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 Activity: Mining Law Administration section.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when 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 2015 were \$28,070,000 and are estimated to be \$31,050,000 in 2016 and in 2017. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – For several years, 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. The fee in 2014 and 2015 was \$6,500 per application. In 2014 and 2015, \$35,413,000 and \$28,698,000 were collected. 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, P.L. 113-291, now requires that in 2016 and beyond that the fee per application be increased to \$9,500 and be adjusted for inflation. It also

requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. Estimated APD fees are \$38,950,000 in 2016 and \$42,437,000 in 2017. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees – The 2017 budget continues to propose that inspection fees be instituted for onshore oil and gas leases, similar to the fees already collected from offshore oil and gas operations. The fees would support Federal efforts to provide services to ensure the proper reporting of oil and gas production, protect human safety and the environment, and conserve energy resources. These fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2017 is \$48,000,000.

Grazing Administrative Processing Fees – The Budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow the BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. The BLM would charge a fee of \$2.50 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, the BLM would work through the process of promulgating regulations for the continuation of the grazing administrative fee as a cost recovery fee after the pilot expires. The fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The estimate for 2017 is \$16,500,000.

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. In 2015, the BLM collected \$17,500,000 from wind and solar renewable energy rights-of-way rents. Estimates for 2016 and 2017 are of \$17,500,000 and \$21,900,000 respectively.

Amounts Not Included in Collections – Payments to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, as amended, were made partially from receipts produced in those counties in the preceding year. Over half of the amounts paid, however, are derived from an appropriation from the General Fund. Of the total of payments of \$38,291,000 to the western Oregon counties for 2014 in 2015, \$7,731,000 million were appropriated from the General Fund. The estimated payments for 2015 (to be made in 2016) are \$36,377,000. At this time, the amount that will be appropriated from the General Fund is not known. The 2016 payment is the final payment authorized under the current law.

SRS payments were enacted by P.L. 106-393 for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006. They were extended for one year (FY 2007) by Public Law 110-28, extended for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011 by Public Law 110-343; extended 2012 by Public Law 112-141; extended for 2013 by Public Law 113-40; and were extended for 2014 and 2015 by Public Law 114-10. (Payments are made in the year following the year for which the payments are authorized.) The 2017 Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization of funding through mandatory USFS appropriations.

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)), **[\$1,072,675,000]** \$1,075,545,000, 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; of which \$3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year **[2016]** 2017 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump-sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred.

In addition,

(1) \$48,000,000, to remain available until expended, is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act, except that, for fiscal year 2017, inspection fees collected by the Bureau of Land Management may be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite orderly energy development subject to environmental safeguards, on Federal land, pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill;

(2) \$16,500,000, to remain available until expended, is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from the \$2.50 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act; and

(3) \$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 **[2016]** 2017, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than **[\$1,072,675,000]** \$1,075,545,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.)

Appropriation Language Citations

- 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 database with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

- 3. \$1,075,545,000 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 collected from applications for permits to drill (APD) not permanently appropriated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291), Section 3021(b), 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. of which \$3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2016 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared**

projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump-sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred.

Provides authority for the BLM to transfer \$3.0 million to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) for the purposes described and that the grant is advanced to NFWF as a lump sum in advance of them incurring or planning the expenses associated with the projects, provided NFWF matches the grant on a dollar for dollar basis from other funds.

- 6. \$48,000,000, to remain available until expended, is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act,**

This new provision appropriates to the BLM an amount to be offset by revenues generated by new fees to be assessed for oil and gas inspection activities. The appropriations language authorizes the BLM to spend the estimated \$48.0 million in fee collections on inspection activities, and this \$48.0 million appropriation is then reduced by the amount of inspection fees actually collected. The fee schedule is located in Section 114 of the General Provisions, and is also shown in the Summary of Program Changes and Legislative Proposals chapter of the BLM Budget Justification.

- 7. except that, for fiscal year 2017, inspection fees collected by the Bureau of Land Management may be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite orderly energy development subject to environmental safeguards, on Federal land, pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill;**

This language provides BLM a valuable degree of flexibility by permitting the \$48 million for oil and gas inspection activities to also be used to support orderly, rational development of oil and gas on public lands. In 2017, BLM's Oil and Gas Management program will be increasingly dependent on permanent appropriations, in the form of lease rental revenues and APD fees deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund, which are not provided at the beginning of the year, but instead only become available as they are collected over the course of the fiscal year. The appropriations language will assist BLM in executing all of its oil and gas management responsibilities effectively throughout the year.

- 8. \$16,500,000, to remain available until expended, is for the processing of grazing permits and leases, to be reduced by the amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from a \$2.50 per animal unit month administrative fee, as provided for in this Act;**

This new provision appropriates the BLM an amount to be offset by revenues generated by an administrative processing fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by the BLM. BLM would charge a fee of \$2.50 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The fee will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. The proposed fee

authority is located in Section 416 of the General Provisions and is also shown in the Summary of Program Changes and Legislative Proposals chapter of the BLM Budget Justification.

- 9. \$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 2016,**

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

- 10. so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,075,545,000,**

This is the final budget authority, net of offsetting collections for oil and gas inspection and enforcement, mining law administration, and grazing permit administration.

- 11. \$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.).

Authorizations

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

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

Establishes the BLM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Soil, Water and Air Management***Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 107-30

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

Range Management

***Taylor Grazing Act of 1934
(43 U.S.C. 315), as
amended by the Act of
August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C.
1181d)***

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

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

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and
- Appropriation of \$10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

***Bankhead Jones Farm
Tenant Act of 1937 (7
U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)***

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

***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.

Forest Management

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

Authorized the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous 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 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 expires at the end of fiscal year 2015.

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

Permanently authorizes the Bureau of Land Management, 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.

Riparian Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.

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

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of furthering knowledge of wild horse and burro population dynamics and their interrelationship with wildlife, forage and water resources, and assisting 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 Management

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

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

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

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

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

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

Wilderness Management

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

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

Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

<i>Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999</i>	Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)</i>	Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.
<i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i>	Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 107-361</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
<i>Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)</i>	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.
<i>Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)</i>	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
<i>Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)</i>	Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.
<i>The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)</i>	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
<i>The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Establishes the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area in Montana including 13,087 acres of BLM 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 Bureau of Land Management 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 BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Authorizes processing fee for applications for permit to drill (APD) for 2016 through 2026, with collections deposited into and permanently appropriated from the BLM Permit Processing Fund (PPIF), except in years 2016 through 2019 when only 85 percent of APD fee revenues are permanently appropriated. The NDAA also permanently extends BLM access to the mineral lease rent revenues deposited in the PPIF. Prior to enactment of the NDAA, 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.)
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)***

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

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. BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers, nine study rivers, one National Conservation Area, one National Recreation Area, and one National Scenic Highway.

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

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

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

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

43 U.S.C. 2

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

43 U.S.C. 52

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

Cadastral Survey

Executive Order 12906

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

Lands & Realty

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

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

P.L. 107-374

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

P. L. 109-46

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

P. L. 109-69

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

P. L. 109-130

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

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

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

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

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

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

Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)

Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

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

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

P.L. 107-324

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

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

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

P.L. 107-371

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

P.L. 107-350

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

P.L. 107-138

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

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

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

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

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.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)

Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.

Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))

Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)

Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance

National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)

Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

National Conservation Lands

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

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

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

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

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

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

<i>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</i>	Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000</i>	Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</i>	Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provided 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>	Established 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>	Established 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>	Established the Fort Ord National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8946 of 2013</i>	Established the Rio del Norte National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8947</i>	Established the San Juan Islands National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9131</i>	Established the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9297</i>	Established the Basin and Range National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9298</i>	Established 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 BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2017 President's Budget Program Change		2017 President's Budget Requested Amount		Change from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Resources													
Soil, Water & Air Management	218	43,239	218	43,609	+145	-	-	+7	+1,624	225	45,378	+7	+1,769
Rangeland Management	634	79,000	634	79,000	+332	-	-	-85	-16,500	549	62,832	-85	-16,168
Grazing Administration Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+85	+16,500	85	16,500	+85	+16,500
<i>Grazing Administration Management Offset</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-16,500	-	-16,500	-	-16,500
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	75	9,838	75	9,980	+96	-	-	-	-	75	10,076	-	+96
Riparian Management	146	21,321	146	21,321	+136	-	-	+2	+1,463	148	22,920	+2	+1,599
Cultural Resources Mgmt	104	15,131	104	16,131	+122	-	-	-	+1,075	104	17,328	-	+1,197
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	153	77,245	153	80,555	+125	-	-	-	-572	153	80,108	-	-447
Total, Land Resources	1,330	245,774	1,330	250,596	+956	-	+0	+9	-12,910	1,339	238,642	+9	-11,954
Wildlife & Fisheries													
Wildlife Management	237	52,338	257	89,381	+160	-	-	+21	+19,150	278	108,691	+21	+19,310
Fisheries Management	77	12,530	77	12,530	+98	-	-	-	-	77	12,628	-	+98
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	314	64,868	334	101,911	+258	-	+0	+21	+19,150	355	121,319	+21	+19,408
Threatened & Endangered Species	131	21,458	131	21,567	+131	-	+0	-	+0	131	21,698	-	+131
Recreation Management													
Wilderness Management	134	18,264	134	18,264	+128	-	-	-	-	134	18,392	-	+128
Recreation Resources Management	349	48,697	349	51,197	+229	-	-	+3	+2,039	352	53,465	+3	+2,268
Total, Recreation Management	483	66,961	483	69,461	+357	-	+0	+3	+2,039	486	71,857	+3	+2,396
Energy & Minerals Management													
Oil & Gas Management	326	53,183	326	59,671	+289	-	-	+25	+20,614	351	80,574	+25	+20,903
Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collection	268	32,500	41	7,125	-	-	-	-	-760	41	6,365	-	-760
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	295	41,126	295	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	295	48,000	-	-
<i>Less: Offsetting Fees (Permit Processing and Inspection)</i>	-	-28,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-48,000	-	-48,000	-	-48,000
Coal Management	71	9,595	71	10,868	+94	-	-	-	-	71	10,962	-	+94
Other Mineral Resources	81	10,586	81	11,879	+99	-	-	-	-1,000	81	10,978	-	-901
Renewable Energy	145	29,061	145	29,061	+128	-	-	-	-	145	29,189	-	+128
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	1,186	147,354	959	166,604	+610	-	+0	+25	-29,146	984	138,068	+25	-28,536

Summary of Requirements (continued)
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2017 President's Budget Program Change		Requested Amount		Change from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Realty & Ownership Management													
Alaska Conveyance	109	22,000	109	22,000	+107	-	-	-	-4,780	109	17,327	-	-4,673
Cadastral Survey	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land & Realty Management	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	319	45,658	319	51,252	+228	-	-	-	-	319	51,480	-	+228
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	439	67,658	428	73,252	+335	-	+0	-	-4,780	428	68,807	+0	-4,445
Communication Site Management	17	2,000	17	2,000	-	-	-	+0	-	17	2,000	+0	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-2,000	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,000	+0	-
Resource Protection & Maintenance													
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	207	38,125	210	48,125	+162	-	-	+3	+16,916	213	65,203	+3	+17,078
Abandoned Mine Lands	75	16,987	75	19,946	+90	-	-	-	-	75	20,036	-	+90
Law Enforcement	124	25,325	124	25,495	+121	-	-	-	-	124	25,616	-	+121
Hazardous Materials Management	85	15,612	85	15,612	+102	-	-	-	(251)	85	15,463	-	-149
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	491	96,049	494	109,178	+475	-	+0	+3	+16,665	497	126,318	+3	+17,140
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maint. & Ops	243	38,637	243	38,942	+183	-	-	-	-	243	39,125	-	+183
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	49	26,995	49	31,387	+88	-	-	-	-2,274	49	29,201	-	-2,186
Total, Trans & Facilities Maint.	292	65,632	292	70,329	+271	-	+0	-	-2,274	292	68,326	+0	-2,003
Mining Law Administration	308	39,696	308	39,696	-	-	-	-	-	308	39,696	+0	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-39,696	-	-39,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-39,696	+0	-
Workforce & Organizational Support													
Administrative Support	284	47,127	284	50,942	+197	-	-	-	-	284	51,139	-	+197
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	-	91,010	-	93,645	-996	-	-	-	-	-	92,649	-	-996
IT Management	109	25,696	109	25,958	+119	-	-	-	-	109	26,077	-	+119
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	393	163,833	393	170,545	-680	-	-	-	+0	393	169,865	+0	-680
Challenge Cost Share	5	2,413	5	2,413	-	-	-	-5	-2,413	-	-	-5	-2,413
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	240	31,819	250	36,819	+175	-	-	+30	+13,651	280	50,645	+30	+13,826
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	5,629	973,819	5,424	1,072,675	+2,888	-	-	+86	-18	5,510	1,075,545	+86	+2,870

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

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2016 Total or Change	2016 to 2017 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 2016 and 2017.	+2,079	-4,008
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of the 1.6% programmed pay raise increases as provided in the June, 2015 Circular A-11.	+6,815	+7,893
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 Department Management.	+25,402	+1,662
Worker's Compensation Payments The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY 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.	+8,153	-62
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.	+6,981	-930
Rental Payments The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	66,298	-1,667
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.	+0	+0

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Land Resources

Activity: Land Resources

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Soil, Water & Air Management	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	43,239 218	43,609 218	+145	+0 +0	+1,624 +7	45,378 225	+1,769 +7
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	79,000 634	79,000 634	+332	+0 +0	-16,500 -85	62,832 549	-16,168 -85
Grazing Administration Management	<i>\$000</i> <i>Offset</i> <i>FTE</i>	0 0 0	0 0 0	+0 +0 +0	+0 +0 +0	+16,500 -16,500 +85	16,500 -16,500 85	+16,500 -16,500 +85
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	9,838 75	9,980 75	+96	+0 +0	+0 +0	10,076 75	+96 +0
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	21,321 146	21,321 146	+136	+0 +0	+1,463 +2	22,920 148	+1,599 +2
Cultural Resources Mgmt	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	15,131 104	16,131 104	+122	+0 +0	+1,075 +0	17,328 104	+1,197 +0
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	77,245 153	80,555 153	+125	+0 +0	-572 +0	80,108 153	-447 +0
Total, Land Resources	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	245,774 1,330	250,596 1,330	+956	+0 +0	+3,590 +9	255,142 1,339	+4,546 +9

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Land Resources activity is \$238,642,000 and 1,254 FTE. This reflects net program changes totaling -\$12,910,000 and -76 FTE from the 2016 enacted level. In terms of total program resources, including proposed grazing administration fees, the budget represents a program increase of +\$3,950,000 over the 2016 enacted level.

Activity Description

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. The BLM manages these resources on a landscape basis, with each program contributing to the overall health of the land. Conserving, restoring, and sustaining land health is the foundation for the BLM's renewable resources management and is key to the agency's long-term strategic vision. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is managed to restore or sustain a healthy condition.

The programs in this activity, in concert with other BLM programs, work together to support the BLM mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses and aesthetic benefits through healthy forests, healthy rangeland ecosystems, functioning watersheds and properly functioning riparian habitat. The BLM provides forage for livestock, protects cultural values, and manages wild horse and burro herds.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water & Air Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Soil, Water & Air Management	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	43,239 218	43,609 218	+145	+0 +0	+1,624 +7	45,378 225	+1,769 +7

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Soil, Water & Air Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capability	+983	+3
National Mitigation Team	+641	+4
Total	+641	+7

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Soil, Water & Air Management Program is \$45,378,000 and 225 FTE, a program change of +\$1,624,000 and +7 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$983,000/+3 FTE) – To support monitoring and analysis of soil, water and air resources needed to implement a landscape management approach including 1) ecological site descriptions supporting land health treatments, 2) adaptation strategies in response to a changing climate, as well as, 3) sediment and salinity reductions within the Colorado River Basin.

National Mitigation Team (+\$641,000/+4 FTE) – Following guidance from the Council on Environmental Quality, the BLM has committed to analyze and implement mitigation actions to avoid, minimize and compensate for residual impacts to at-risk resources in the Western Solar Plan, the greater sage-grouse (GRSG) Conservation Strategy, and other permitted activities. The need to analyze and implement mitigation actions is also a requirement of the May 2013 Presidential Memorandum, “Modernizing Federal Infrastructure Review and Permitting Regulations, Policies, and Procedures”, Secretarial Order 3330, “Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior”, and draft BLM regional mitigation policy.

The analysis and implementation of mitigation actions is new work for the BLM and will require resources that are beyond the Bureau’s current capacity. The \$641,000 increase would provide funds to establish a mitigation team. This team, which would be located in BLM State offices and at the Washington Office, will provide crucial expertise necessary to support field staff, work with Bureau partners to develop local and regional mitigation strategies, develop an all-lands program of work, oversee mitigation funds, interact with mitigation banks and exchanges, and integrate other restoration activities. Absent these funds, the BLM would likely have to curtail other important activities in order to fulfill the commitments made in the Western Solar Plan and the GRSG Conservation Strategy, and other permitted activities such as those recently authorized for the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska.

Program Overview

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program supports the full suite of BLM activities and use authorizations focused on the priority of compliance with existing laws and regulations. These actions and authorizations include energy development, endangered species recovery, grazing, recreation, and fire rehabilitation that rely on the appropriate management of soil, water and air resources. The Soil, Water & Air Management Program collects and analyzes the soil, water, and air resource data needed to manage these foundational resources effectively, as well as apply expertise to assess, sustain, protect, and improve the productivity and resiliency of public lands. This data is a key component of sustainable BLM decisions and can be used to implement a landscape management approach. The program relies heavily on collaborative public-private partnerships to address, improve and enhance watershed, landscape, and airshed conditions.

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program is responsible for:

- Compliance with anti-pollution laws such as the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act;
- Conducting cooperative soil surveys to understand soil distribution, properties and responses to various uses, as well as to understand important processes related to a changing climate such as terrestrial carbon capture and sequestration;
- Developing ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type, amount, and distribution of vegetation within defined landscapes as well as provide key information to land managers for climate adaptation strategies;
- Monitoring and managing soils to support current land-health standards, sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain associated water and air quality, as well as reduce threats to human health and safety;
- Monitoring water resource conditions and trends, protecting Federal water rights and, where appropriate, acquiring water rights to ensure adequate quantities of water for public land management purposes;
- Monitoring water quality as well as identifying, promoting and implementing best-management practices to maintain and improve functioning aquatic ecosystems;
- Reducing salt and sediment discharge to waters particularly in the Colorado River Basin in order to ensure usable water supplies for millions of downstream users;
- Monitoring, assessing and analyzing air quality, visibility and noise impacts of current and proposed BLM authorized uses ;
- Reporting greenhouse gas emissions as required under Executive Order 13514.

Means and Strategies

- The Soil Water & Air Management Program will continue to promote local and landscape scale watershed function, soil stability and air quality compliance as the primary means to achieve BLM performance goals. Priority will be placed on providing land managers with access to the expertise needed to identify, assess and monitor the environmental effects of BLM actions, use authorizations and their associated decisions.

A five-year soil resource strategy was completed in 2015. The goals of this strategy include: (1) update soil resource policy guidance; (2) improve the availability of soil information used in planning and decisions; (3) support the landscape approach with soil resource guidance; (4) support the use of soil measurements and effect analysis; (5) limit the transport of soil into water and air; (6) improve relationships with other programs, agencies and stakeholders; and, (7)

enhance BLM's technical expertise relevant to understanding, assessing and managing soil resources.

A five-year water resource strategy was completed in 2015. The goals highlighted in this strategy include: (1) increase proactive measures taken to reduce traditional pollutants; (2) incorporate collaborative, regional assessments into BLM standard practices; (3) improve the breadth, depth and efficiency of water quality monitoring and analysis; (4) improve the availability of water quality monitoring data; (5) improve relationships with other agencies and stakeholders; and, (6) enhance and maintain BLM's expertise relevant to water resources. Drought conditions continue to affect the western U.S. and are exacerbating soil erosion, air quality issues and water availability. The Soil, Water & Air Program developed its water strategy with these threats at the forefront, and is working with other BLM programs and partners to develop approaches that assist in managing this valuable fundamental resource under a changing climate.

- The BLM issued a manual for water quality and drafted one for groundwater with plans to finalize it in 2016.
- The BLM issued guidance in 2015 which improves water quality analysis in the Colorado River Basin by reporting data and descriptions of actions across programs that assist in reducing sediments and controlling salinity.
- The BLM is drafting a comprehensive strategy to improve the implementation of salinity control and outreach efforts within the Colorado River Basin.

A five-year air resource strategy was completed in 2015. The goals of this strategy include: (1) reduce and mitigate emissions to promote environmental stewardship; (2) improve air quality analyses on a regional level in collaboration with stakeholders; (3) strengthen BLM's abilities to address emerging air quality issues; (4) build relationships with stakeholders to promote collaborative air quality efforts; (5) improve availability and access to air quality monitoring data; and, (6) enhance and maintain technical expertise relevant to air resources.

- An air resource handbook has been drafted and will be completed in 2016.

Critical Factors and Demands

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors and demands in its Soil, Water and Air Program. These include the following:

- A changing climate and its potential to alter landscapes; the quantity, quality and distribution of water resources; soil quality; air quality; vegetative conditions and wildlife habitat; as well as associated socioeconomic values;
- Many uncertainties remain regarding groundwater flows, soil properties and air resource impacts that, in many areas, influence BLM decision-making;
- The establishment of significant renewable energy development opportunities on public lands is a BLM priority. Hydrologists, soil scientists and air resource specialists are needed to assess, analyze and manage the resource impacts associated with this development.
- Greater water demands for economic development and requirements for ecosystem function are increasing the need to perfect and protect water right interests on public lands.
- Stricter air quality standards, existing and emerging non-attainment areas, as well as more stringent visibility regulations are increasing the monitoring and analysis workload

as well as technical demands associated with ensuring that authorized uses that emit dust, ozone, smoke and other pollutants comply with the Clean Air Act.

- Increases in landscape disturbances magnify the challenges associated with meeting applicable water and air quality standards.

2017 Program Performance

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program will continue to make progress towards key performance goals in 2017. Primary focus areas will include:

Water Quality - Improving or maintaining water quality on public lands remains an important objective. Efforts will continue to focus on implementing and refining best management practices for new and existing land use authorizations and activities, changing current management practices where appropriate, and restoring degraded watershed function in conjunction with incorporating a landscape approach to implementing actions and assessing results. Increasing core capabilities will allow the program to support integrated watershed assessment and implementation pilot projects.

Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD) - ESDs are considered the best analytical approach for predicting how vegetation will respond to changes in management or climate conditions at the local and landscape scales. The Soil, Water & Air Management Program will fund multiple projects to aid in the development of ESDs needed for sage-grouse habitat management implementation actions as well as conventional and renewable energy development planning. The BLM will continue to collaborate with the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the U.S. Forest Service through an Interagency Workgroup to address ESD development and uses as they relate to soils, as well as developing interagency training opportunities. The Interagency Workgroup will remain active in 2017. Increasing core capabilities will allow BLM's full participation in the implementation of ESDs across the landscape at all levels of the Bureau and provide funding for completion of ESDs in critical planning areas as well as in support of climate change priorities.

Water Rights – Demands for processing reserved and appropriative water rights actions with related litigation activities are expected to remain high. The typical workload ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 actions per year nationwide.

Colorado River Salinity Control - Efforts to reduce the transport of sediment and salts in the Colorado River Basin will continue. The BLM performance goal associated with the Colorado River Salinity Control Program aims to reduce the transport of sediment and salts from public lands into the Colorado River system as well as support the improvement of land health within the basin.

Air Resources – The BLM expects to increase monitoring and assessment work in 2017 by approximately 20 percent above 2016 levels, with the focus on regional and landscape scale projects.

Groundwater Resources - Efforts to understand the impacts of hydraulic fracturing and energy developments on groundwater will continue in 2017.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Rangeland Management	\$000	79,000	79,000	+332	+0	-16,500	62,832	-16,168
	FTE	634	634		+0	-85	549	-85
Grazing Administration Management	\$000	0	0	+0	+0	+16,500	16,500	+16,500
	Offset FTE	0	0		+0	+85	85	+85

Notes: "The Range Improvements current mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Rangeland Management program. The 2015 and 2016 enacted amounts (post-sequester) for Range Improvements are \$9.27 million. The 2016 President's budget request for Range Improvements is \$10 million.

- The Resource Development Protection & Management permanent mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Rangeland Management program. The 2014 estimated new budget authority amount (post-sequester) for Resource Development Protection & Management is \$1.059 million. The 2015 estimated actual new budget authority amount for Resource Development Protection & Management is \$1.1415 million, and the 2016 and 2017 estimated amounts are \$2.2 million..

- More information on these collaborative activities is found at the end of this section in a table titled Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management and in the Range Improvements and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters, respectively.

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Rangeland Management Program is \$62,832,000 and 549 FTE, a program change of -\$16,500,000 and -85 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Grazing Permit Issuance/Shift Cost to Fees (-\$16,500,000/-85 FTE) – The budget proposes to shift a portion of the costs of issuing and managing grazing permits from appropriated funds to fees. (Reference the Legislative Changes section below for a detailed description of the proposed administrative fee).

Legislative Changes

Permit Administrative Processing Fee (+\$16,500,000) – The 2017 budget includes appropriations language for a three-year pilot project to allow the BLM to recover some of the costs of issuing grazing permits/leases on BLM lands. The BLM would charge a permit administrative fee of \$2.50 per Animal Unit Month, which would be collected along with current grazing fees. The budget estimates the permit administrative fee will generate \$16.5 million in 2017 and that it will assist the BLM in processing pending applications for grazing permit renewals. During the period of the pilot, the BLM will promulgate regulations for the continuation of the administrative fee as a cost-recovery fee, to be in place once the pilot expires.

SEC. 417. In fiscal year 2017, beginning on March 1, 2017, and only to the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect an administrative fee to offset the increased cost of administering the livestock grazing program on public lands managed by

the Bureau of Land Management by charging \$2.50 per Animal Unit Month, which shall be billed, collected, and subject to the penalties using the same process as the annual grazing fee in 43 C.F.R. 4130.8–1. Penalties assessed shall be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Nothing in this provision affects the calculation, collection, distribution, or use of the grazing fee under 43 U.S.C. 315–315rr, 43 U.S.C. 1751(b), 43 U.S.C. 1905, Executive Order 12548, or administrative regulation.

Program Overview

Program Components

The Rangeland Management Program focuses on efforts to maintain or improve public land health through monitoring and land health evaluations; administration of grazing use through permit renewals (largely 10-year permits); development of grazing systems and range improvements; grazing permit compliance inspections; management of permittee, allotment and resource data; and management of invasive species and noxious weeds. Priorities are placed on processing the most environmentally sensitive permits first, in order to best manage livestock use and improve or maintain healthy land conditions.

The BLM manages approximately 17,750 livestock grazing permits and leases on the public lands. Livestock grazing is an integral part of the BLM multiple-use mission and is authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act (1934) as amended, the Federal Land Policy Management Act (1976) as amended, and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (1978) as amended.

Livestock grazing serves as an important tool that provides environmental benefits such as preservation of open space, managing fuel loads to reduce wildfire risks and enhancing distribution of available water for wildlife. Ranchers often serve as the eyes and ears for public land managers and assist with public health and safety. They provide public lands information, report wildfires, assist in wildfire suppression when appropriate, restore land health, and assist in search and rescue operations.

The BLM also leverages grazing receipts with funds from local permittees/lessees to construct range improvement projects (reference the Range Improvement Account section for additional information). As described in the 2014 DOI Economic Report, the BLM's management of livestock grazing had a positive impact of \$1.38 billion on the economy and supported 16,008 jobs nationwide.

Noxious weed and invasive species management is a critical component of the Rangeland Management Program. Cooperative Weed Management Area partnerships and other cooperative efforts leverage funding to assist with weed inventory, land treatments, monitoring, and project work to improve land health. The BLM is also striving to create Coordinated Invasive Species Management partnerships to leverage partnerships that will target invasive species on the public lands.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the Rangeland Management Program include the following:

- Commitments to monitoring and managing sage-grouse habitat will require additional monitoring, coordination, and review of existing and potential range improvements needed

to meet habitat objectives

- A changing climatic regime, resulting in more frequent and severe floods and extended droughts, requires aggressive pursuit of adaptive management strategies.
- Frequent and severe wildfires have reduced the diversity of the western rangelands and have accelerated the spread of invasive species and noxious weeds.
- Changing and competing public demands require continuous assessment and modification of grazing practices and have made environmental reviews more complex.
- Development of public lands as part of the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative for renewable and non-renewable energy and mineral resources may require mitigation efforts to offset loss of rangeland resources.
- Limited baseline data about soils, ecological sites, and factors associated with land health stressors, combined with limited monitoring data, have led to a large number of environmental lawsuits.
- Invasive and noxious weeds spreading over seventy-nine million acres of BLM-managed lands require greater efforts to control and manage.
- Commitments to improving sage-grouse habitat will require additional weed and invasive species inventory, treatments and coordination with other BLM resource programs.
- The complexity of permit processing has increased due to heightened National Environmental Policy Act complexity and legal challenges, mitigation and monitoring requirements, severe weather patterns, drought, catastrophic fire and other multiple-use public land challenges.
- Catastrophic outbreaks of grasshopper and Mormon cricket populations that impact vegetation require emergency responses by the BLM and other Federal agencies.

Means and Strategies

The Rangeland Management Program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level. In this coordinated effort, the Rangeland Management Program is addressing critical factors through multiple avenues, including:

- Using eco-regional assessments to identify conservation, development and restoration opportunities and strategies;
 - Monitoring the effectiveness of grazing management in achieving land use plan and activity plan objectives, and in meeting land health standards;
 - Collecting core indicator data in upland habitats and supporting landscape-level land health and condition monitoring;
 - Conducting interdisciplinary land health evaluations on a watershed or landscape scale to help ensure a balanced approach to livestock grazing;
 - Promoting adaptive management strategies;
 - Ensuring that land health considerations and resource conflicts are the primary factors used to prioritize allotments for processing livestock grazing permit renewals;
-
- Using the permit issuance process, the Allotment Management Plans, and the Coordinated Resource Management Plans (RMP) to ensure scientifically-based livestock grazing management;
 - Tiering permit renewals to RMPs and larger-scale NEPA documents;
 - Tiering vegetation treatments to larger-scale NEPA and Section 7 consultation documents;

- Coordinating with other programs to work towards a national land treatment geospatial dataset that documents the location of treatments on the landscape and tracks their effectiveness;
- Educating youth about the importance and complexity of rangeland resources;
- Leveraging program funds with other Federal, State, and local agencies, permittees, and non-governmental organizations to implement on-the-ground Healthy Landscape and invasive species and noxious weed projects;
- Continuing research efforts in the use of livestock as a tool to decrease fuel loads, especially annual cheatgrass, to prevent catastrophic wildfire and restore desirable perennial grasses and forbs; and
- Launching an external web portal through the National Invasive Species Information Management System (NISIMS) to collect and share weed and invasive species inventory data to identify weed and invasive species infestation locations, with Federal, State, county partners. Issue pesticide use proposals (PUP's) and collect pesticide use data through NISIMS from partners and private contractors.

Grazing Permit Renewal

In 2017, the BLM will continue to focus on processing the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits, particularly those authorizing grazing in priority sage-grouse habitat. Focusing on the most environmentally sensitive allotments allows for increased land health assessment and quantitative data collection efforts; improves the usefulness of RMP/EIS and site-specific NEPA analyses; and results in grazing management decisions that guide land health solutions for the future. This strategy will assist in ensuring that the backlog of unprocessed permits consists of the least environmentally-sensitive allotments where management is more custodial in nature or allotments that are already meeting land health standards.

Chart 1

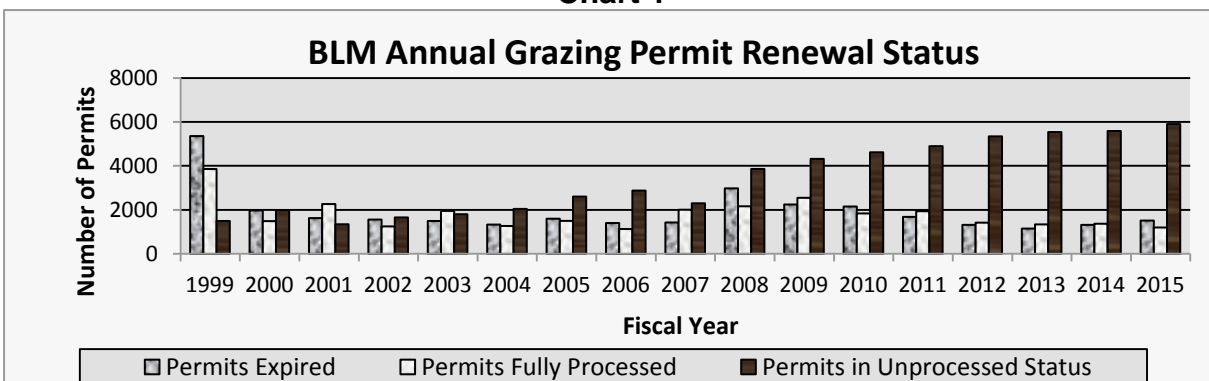


Chart 1 illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provision language in Appropriations Acts.

Chart 2

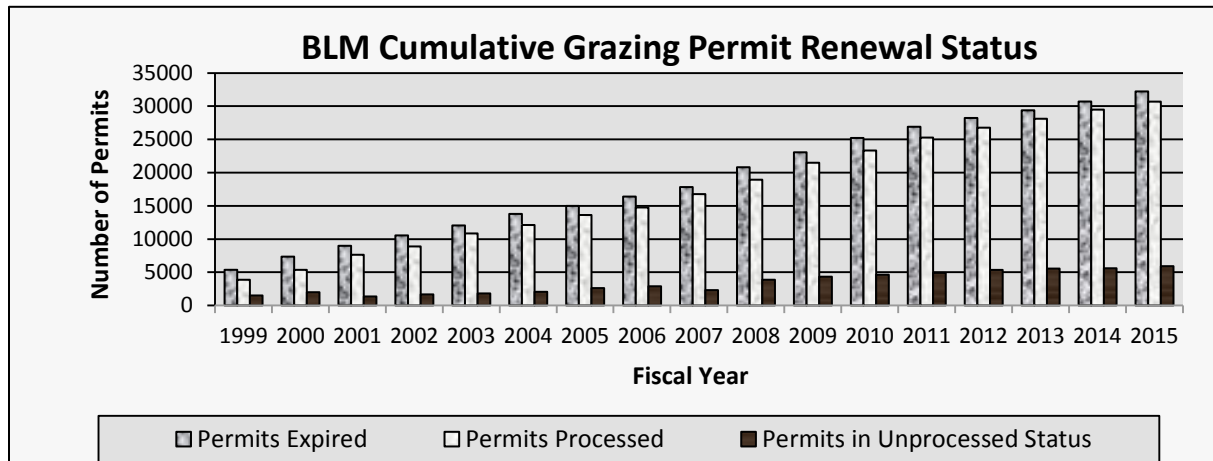


Chart 2 illustrates the cumulative number of permits processed since 1999. The number of permits processed per year is greater than the number of permits administered because some permits have expired more than once since 1999.

Invasive Species and Weed Management



Land areas that contain fire-adapted ecosystems and surface disturbance activities are most vulnerable to noxious weed and invasive species. The Noxious Weed and Invasive Species Management Program, within the BLM Rangeland Management Program, addresses these issues on BLM lands throughout the West. The BLM manages invasive species and weeds to improve habitat in the riparian areas that are critical to 60 percent of the wildlife species in semi-arid environments and to improve the terrestrial habitat areas that are critical for the Greater

Sage-Grouse. As part of the President’s Priority Agenda on “Enhancing the Climate Resilience of America’s Natural Resources”, the BLM will continue to prioritize its ongoing Early Detection and Rapid Response efforts and focus on areas where invasive species were previously unknown or limited in their expansion on public lands.

Internal and external partners are critical for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling and managing noxious weeds and invasive species. The Partners Against Weeds Action Plan, Pulling Together, National Strategy for Invasive Plant Management, and the National Invasive Species Management Plan assist in education, prevention, inventory, and monitoring efforts while using an Integrated Pest Management approach to control and restore areas impacted by weeds and invasive species. The 2016 Department of the Interior Invasive Species Strategy will provide Interior agencies further guidance for forming partnerships and leveraging resources across agencies to implement an Early Detection Rapid Response plan

Chart 3

BLM's Weed Inventory, Monitoring and Treatments of Weeds

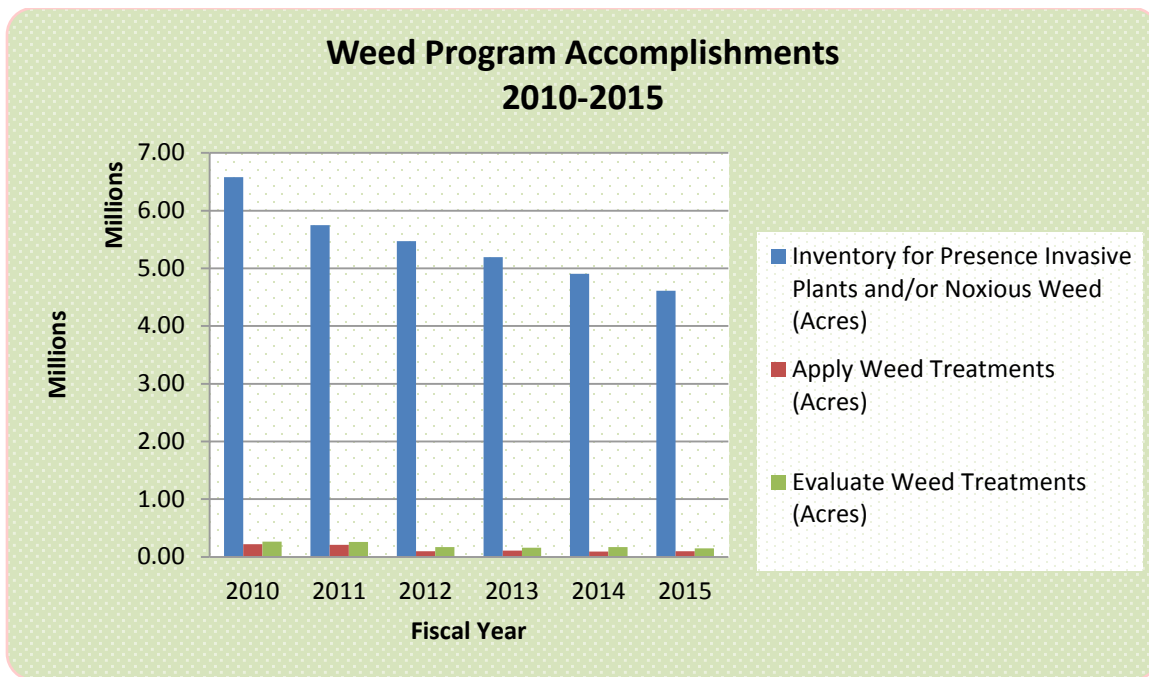


Chart 3 illustrates the number of acres of invasive and noxious weeds inventoried, treated, and monitored by the Rangeland Management program since 2010.

Other Program Resources

Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
Resource Development Protection & Management	\$000	1,505	2,220	2,220	+0
	FTE	3	3	3	+0
Range Improvements	\$000	9,270	9,320	10,000	+0
	FTE	35	35	35	+0

Notes:

- Resource Development Protection & Management amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-federal sources (contributed funds); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 USC 315h, 315i) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Resource Development Protection & Management is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter
 - Range Improvements amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 50 percent of the grazing fees collected on BLM-managed lands, with any difference appropriated from the General Fund; the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Range Improvements budget request is found in the Range Improvements chapter
 - Actual and estimated obligations, by year, for Resource Development Protection & Management and Range Improvements are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section
- *Amounts for Rangeland Management in 2015 and 2016 are shown net of sequestration

2017 Program Performance

Permit Renewal: The BLM will continue to prioritize permit renewals based on environmental sensitivities and continue to review and use existing NEPA analyses as appropriate. When necessary, the BLM will supplement or tier to existing NEPA to address changes or analyze new information. When new NEPA is needed, BLM will analyze grazing use on an allotment or multiple allotment basis where appropriate. The BLM will continue to emphasize the collection of quantitative resource data for more defensible decisions, and will work closely with stakeholders, local governments, and the public during allotment plan development, evaluations and the NEPA process.

The BLM will use authorities provided in Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended by PL 113-291, to continue to process the most environmentally sensitive allotments in preparation for renewing grazing permits. Through a combination of appropriations and proposed grazing administration fee revenues, total program resources in 2017 will remain level with the 2016 enacted level. The BLM plans to use the \$16.5 million collected under the proposed permit administrative fee to process 235 of the 1500 grazing permits and leases, monitor 200 of the 1277 allotments, assess 1.5 of the planned 9.6 million acres of watersheds, and complete 185 of the 1180 planned land health evaluations.

The grazing permit/lease processing work is included within DOI Strategic Measure 'Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. Barring a catastrophic fire season in 2017, BLM field offices would be able to utilize the monitoring and land health assessment data collected from the past few years to complete NEPA and other work related to grazing permits renewals.

Noxious and Invasive Weeds and other invasive species: The BLM will continue to inventory invasive and noxious weeds and other invasive species infestation on BLM lands. The BLM will identify and treat high-priority areas and monitor treated areas to determine the effectiveness of treatments. These efforts contribute to the DOI Strategic Measure 'Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled.'

Land Health Assessment and Monitoring: BLM-managed rangelands are assessed and monitored to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during rangeland assessment and monitoring activities are used as one component in determining the DOI Strategic Measure 'Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans.'

Land Restoration: Land treatments and project completion data will be used to determine the DOI Strategic Measure 'Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans'.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Public Domain Forest Management	\$000	9,838	9,980	+96	+0	+0	10,076	+96
	FTE	75	75		+0	+0	75	+0

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	\$000	12,018	14,633	7,942	-6,691
	FTE	48	48	48	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	\$000	357,695	500,000	500,000	+0
	FTE	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

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Public Domain Forest Management Program is \$10,076,000 and 75 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components

The PD Forest Management Program manages and conserves 58 million acres of forests in 12 western States, including Alaska. The PD Forests have broad uses and serve the public, both directly and indirectly. Forests store and filter water for aquifers and reservoirs; offer opportunities for recreation; provide habitat for thousands of species; support timber and other jobs; provide millions of board feet of lumber and thousands of tons of biomass for alternative energy. Maintaining resilient forests and woodlands also plays an important role in carbon sequestration and providing clean air. According to the Department of the Interior's 2014 Economic Impact Report, timber harvested from PD forests supported \$142.6 million in economic activity, and biomass from BLM forests has become part of the feedstock that meets various State and Federal renewable energy portfolio standards.

In coordination with other vegetation management programs, the PD Forest Management Program seeks large landscape approaches to managing land resources. The program maintains and improves the resilience of forest and woodland ecosystems. Density

management through timber sales and stewardship contracts is essential to maintaining resilient forests. The program also administers various requirements of the Department of the Interior such as regulation, accounting and record keeping, volume estimation, appraisal, and permitting of vegetative materials under the Materials Act of 1947.

Healthy, resilient forests provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna, including whitebark pine, an Endangered Species Act (ESA) candidate currently classified as “warranted, but precluded.” Maintaining healthy and productive forests requires active management. A century of wildfire suppression has left forests choked with fuels that contribute to costly, catastrophic fires, while changing climate and drought reduces the resiliency of the forests and leaves the trees vulnerable to damage from insects and disease.

The BLM leverages Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funding, USDA Forest Health Protection funding, and stewardship authority to maximize program accomplishments. The program also coordinates with the Wildland Fire Management Program to leverage funds for hazardous fuels reduction projects.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the Public Domain Forest Management program include:

- Approximately 14 million acres (or 24 percent) of PD forests are overstocked and at increased risk of insect and disease attacks and catastrophic wildfire. Prime among these risks are the mountain pine beetle and the spruce budworm, which are currently killing intermountain pine and fir on BLM forestlands. In addition, an invasive fungus, white pine blister rust, has infiltrated the colder altitudes where whitebark pine thrives. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) judges that these factors, along with fire and warming climate, undermine species’ viability and may cause the whitebark pine to disappear within two to three generations. Other high elevation species such as limber pine and bristlecone pine are likely to face similar threats soon.
- The capacity of BLM foresters to plan and implement treatments on the ground to take advantage of the increase in demand for wood products as economic conditions are improving, sawmills are reopening, and bioenergy facilities are coming online is critical to increasing forest resilience. Since most forest health and restoration treatments are accomplished through the sale of timber and by-products resulting from the treatments, purchasers of forest product raw materials decrease the BLM’s cost of conducting treatments and restoration on a per acre basis.
- Maintaining support and supply to local industry infrastructure is critical to accomplishing necessary forest management treatments over the long term.
- Demand for firewood in rural areas continues, and in the past has led to illegal taking of woodland resources. For example, in Cuba, New Mexico, thousands of local individuals, including many Native Americans, use pinyon-juniper forests for cooking and heating their homes, cutting trees with a legal permit. Illegal woodcutting has occurred in areas

Drought, Wildfire, and Forests

Extreme drought and drought-fueled wildfires plagued much of the West over the past decade, impacting forest health and local economies. In 2015, fire impacted over 883,000 acres of BLM forest. Each year, fire can impact hundred of thousands of acres of forest managed by BLM. Over 1.7 million acres of forest mortality exists due to bark beetles and insect attack. Many of these acres are salvageable for timber,

popular for hiking and valued for scenic and resource values. BLM New Mexico foresters quickly moved to develop more legal firewood areas to meet local demand; inventory stolen trees for timber theft reports and citations; patrol both legal firewood areas as well as areas of illegal woodcutting; and conduct community outreach and educational meetings. As a result, Farmington and Rio Puerco Field Office Law Enforcement Rangers have seen a decline in illegal woodcutting.

- Collaborating with local communities and partners is critical to implementing successful forest conservation projects that support rural economies and provide outstanding customer service.
- Biomass from BLM forest and woodland projects has become part of the feedstock that energy companies are relying on to meet various State and Federal renewable energy portfolio standards.

Means and Strategies

The BLM coordinates the strategies of PD Forest Management with other BLM programs and partner organizations to achieve integrated vegetation management at the landscape level using a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales.

The BLM integrated the national-level coordination of vegetative management, including forestry, rangeland management, riparian management, plant conservation, invasive weeds, and fire rehabilitation into a cohesive team that leverages resources to make policy development more collaborative at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the BLM is addressing forest management critical factors through multiple activities, including using results from the BLM's Rapid Ecoregional Assessment process to identify focal areas for forest management activities at the ecoregional scale.

The PD Forest Management Program achieves land use goals by:

- Implementing science-based forest restoration projects to improve forest health and resilience, which increases resistance to wildfires, disease, drought, invasive pests, and climate change at the landscape scale;
- Sustainably harvesting and regenerating forests and woodlands to produce a continuous supply of wood products and renewable energy feedstocks;
- Salvaging dead and dying timber to promote forest health and reduce hazardous fuels, in balance with the need for wildlife habitat, watershed function, and soil stability, while supporting local economies;
- Providing the public with commercial and personal use opportunities to harvest products such as firewood, Christmas trees, boughs, greenery, medicinal plants, fence posts, and pinyon pine nuts from forests and woodlands. In 2015, over 10,000 firewood permits, with a market value of over \$13.5 million, were sold that continue to provide a renewable energy source for heating thousands of households in rural communities;
- Inventorying 58 million acres of forest resources through a national database;
- Utilizing the Good Neighbor authority to achieve forest health treatments on a landscape level across BLM, State, and private lands to increase forest resiliency;
- Utilizing stewardship contracting authority, a vital tool for forest and woodland conservation. From 2008 - 2015, Stewardship contracting offered approximately 93 MMBF from Public Domain (PD) land, which is approximately 25 percent of the total volume offered in the PD over that period. Stewardship contracting is also an effective

tool for increasing biomass utilization. During the same period, the BLM offered 493,000 tons of biomass through Stewardship contracts. These volumes are essentially by-products of forest health treatments implemented through Stewardship contracts with acreage totaling over 86,000 acres.

- Collaborating with conservation districts to implement forest restoration, support rural economies, and meet multiple use objectives. For example, in Weaverville, California the BLM and Trinity County Conservation District are expanding a community forest. Through a stewardship agreement, the BLM works with the community to manage the forest, including reducing hazardous fuels, providing timber to meet local industry needs, preserving the scenic view from downtown Weaverville, maintaining and building recreational trails, using the forest as an outdoor classroom, and protecting cultural and historical resources.
- Engaging, employing, and educating youth, Native Americans, and veterans in forestry. BLM continues to engage students, interns, and volunteer youth in forestry project work. In 2015, BLM held a forester intern recruitment using the Pathways hiring authority at the Society of American Foresters national convention. Four college students were hired of which two were veterans of the US Military.
- Implementing stewardship agreements which exchange harvested forest products for the forest health treatments and use matching funds to treat greater acreage;
- Expediting NEPA processes to accelerate the removal of beetle-killed timber to reduce the risk of catastrophic fire and minimize risks to the recreating public. In 2015 two field offices in Colorado completed a pilot project to contract out the NEPA and cultural surveys . Field work on the project area began in FY 2015 and will continue into 2016.
- Investing in new technology to improve efficiencies. In 2016, the forestry program is continuing to consolidate national forestry applications into one system and is developing a national forest inventory platform. Also, in FY 2016, the forestry program is piloting a project to sell special forest products to the public on the web, to improve customer service.
- Working with NatureServe on a project to analyze how climate change is currently affecting pinyon and juniper ecosystems in an effort to identify and appropriately prioritize sustainable treatments;
- Supporting renewable energy goals by promoting the direct conversion and use of woody biomass for energy within BLM-owned facilities, as a part of an interagency bioenergy facility initiative;
- Requiring that all measurable biomass by-products from forest treatments such as timber sales, stewardship contracts, and hazardous fuels reduction are offered for utilization when ecologically appropriate and where biomass markets exist; and
- Implementing the Biomass Crop Assistance Program with the Farm Services Agency to allow for matching payments towards delivery of biomass to bioenergy facilities.

2017 Program Performance

The BLM will accomplish program performance through sales and stewardship contracts to work toward achieving and maintaining desired future conditions on the 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain, offering economic benefits for the present and managing forest health for the future.

In 2017, the PD Forest Management program will address several DOI strategic and Bureau plan performance measures:

- Forest and woodland areas are assessed and monitored to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during forest and woodland assessment and monitoring are used as one component in determining the Bureau plan measures “Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans” and “Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans.” Annual increases in forest and woodland acreages continue to contribute to achievement of these performance measures.
- The BLM will continue to use timber sales to achieve desired future conditions of forest stands to meet the Strategic Plan measure “Volume of Wood Products Offered.” Similarly, to the extent possible, the BLM will use forest product sales and permits to achieve desired future conditions of forest and woodland stands by offering wood products as biomass, a Bureau plan measure.

Spokane District Project Improves Forest Health and Resiliency to Wildfire

The Huckleberry Stewardship project, which has completed 4800 acres of forest thinning as of FY 2015, was impacted by the Carpenter Road fire in August 2015. The fire burned 63,972 acres northwest of Spokane, Washington under extreme fire weather conditions was observed to have a reduced rate of spread and intensity as it burned into the thinned forest. The success of this project extends beyond the forest resilience benefit to economic benefits including timber for local mills and a net zero cost to the BLM due to the offset and integration of commercial sized timber into the fuels reduction. This project involved collaboration with a diverse group of stakeholders including the Spokane Tribe, Washington DNR, and adjacent land owners.



The foreground shows part of the thinned stand where the fire burned at low severity in the understory and resulted in high tree survival. The background is outside the Huckleberry project area where the unmanaged, dense forest experienced high severity fire.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Riparian Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i>	21,321	21,321	+136	+0	+1,463	22,920	+1,599
	<i>FTE</i>	146	146		+0	+2	148	+2

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Riparian Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capability	+1,463	+2
Total	+1,463	+2

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Riparian Management Program is \$22,920,000 and 148 FTE, a program change of +\$1,463,000 and +2 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Enhance Core Capability (+\$1,463,000/+2 FTE) - Additional funds will be used to enhance core capacity and restore riparian miles not meeting land health standards in sage-grouse habitat. The Riparian Management program will fund 300 of the 650 miles of stream restoration expected to be completed by BLM in 2017. This is an increase of 50 miles over the 250 miles of restoration planned to be completed by the program in 2016. The BLM will continue to inventory 500,000 riparian acres especially those in priority sage-grouse habitats where grazing permits are expected to be renewed to ensure that conditions meet those specified in management plans.

Program Overview

Program Components

Riparian-wetland areas are important components in every landscape type. In the arid West, these moist, green areas are especially critical to sustaining ecosystem functions and services, providing terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat, reducing erosion, improving water quality, and providing recreational opportunities. Although they are a small component of landscapes in the West, the diversity of uses and functions of riparian-wetland resources and their geographical position on the landscape make these areas indicators of overall ecosystem function.

Healthy riparian areas play a prominent role in the Bureau's ability to maintain working landscapes on public lands while managing for sage-grouse populations by providing shelter from predators and supplying the critical foods necessary for the species' survival, especially during the brood rearing life phase.

Highly functioning riparian areas can also help prevent the spread of wildfires. The BLM's Riparian Management Program provides the framework for managing over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. In coordination with the other BLM

programs, the Riparian Management Program pursues a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources.

Critical Factors

A number of external factors impact the Riparian Management Program, including:

- Increasing urgency to restore and protect habitats as the number of sensitive and special status species grows. Many of these species, including sage-grouse, southwest willow flycatcher, cutthroat trout, bullhead trout, and numerous plant species have a critical nexus with riparian resources. There is a continued need to improve the condition of riparian streams that are not meeting the standards set forth in land health evaluations
- Increasing need to understand the location and condition of lentic resources on public lands and develop standard protocols to monitor their conditions.
- A changing climatic regime resulting in more frequent and severe floods and extended droughts, and requiring aggressive adaptive management strategies.
- Growing demands upon water resources and impacts from land-use changes, which increase monitoring workloads and necessitate adaptive management strategies.
- Development of public lands as part of the Powering Our Future initiative, requiring mitigation efforts to offset water discharge, water pollution, and water loss.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial and aquatic species, such as tamarisk and quagga mussel, requiring additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.
- Urban growth and increasing public use of riparian-wetland areas, requiring additional monitoring to detect degradation from trails, transportation routes, and visitor use activities and to prioritize restoration activities.
- Catastrophic wildfires that negatively impact riparian resources, increasing the workload associated with stabilizing and rehabilitating burned areas and monitoring treatment success, land condition, and trends.

Means and Strategies

To better achieve program goals and provide improved management of public lands, the BLM has adopted a corporate approach to managing ecosystem functions and services by emphasizing shared on-the-ground vegetation goals across programs, processes, and scales. In this coordinated effort, the Riparian Management Program is addressing critical factors through multiple activities, including:

- Incorporating Rapid Ecoregional Assessment information, where appropriate, into riparian-wetland planning and management activities;
- Implementing riparian restoration in high-priority focal areas especially for sage-grouse using step-down strategies developed from the BLM's Landscape Approach for Managing Public Lands and priorities set by the Fire and Invasive Species Assessment Tool (FIAT);
- Conducting qualitative Proper Functioning Condition Assessments and collecting quantitative core aquatic and terrestrial indicator data per the Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy in coordination with land health assessments on a watershed or landscape-scale basis;

- Supplementing AIM data with critical program data through multiple indicator monitoring to begin devising a quantitative, statistically-robust methodology for landscape-scale riparian monitoring;
- Prioritizing riparian treatments to improve the condition of streams in areas functionally at-risk (especially those with high resource values), in order to protect sage-grouse and ecologically important plant and animal communities;
- Coordinating with the Fisheries Management and Soil, Water & Air Management Programs to devise cross-cutting, watershed-scale strategies and policies that will address water resource impacts from drought, development, and other stressors;
- Educating youth about the importance and complexity of riparian-wetland resources;
- Capturing legacy and new assessment and AIM monitoring data into a national geospatial dataset in order to more efficiently analyze and report on the conditions and trends of riparian resources;
- Using the interagency Creeks and Communities Strategy to cooperate with diverse stakeholders across jurisdictional boundaries and to provide training and coaching to the field; and
- Leveraging Riparian Management Program funds with funds from other Federal, State, and local agencies and NGOs to implement on-the-ground projects, especially in priority sage-grouse habitats.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the Riparian Management Program will continue to improve land and water health through ongoing management of wetlands and riparian areas. Program activities will contribute to three DOI performance measures:

- On-the-ground restoration and management activities conducted by the program contribute directly to the improvement of degraded riparian areas. These actions are essential to meeting the Department's performance measure concerning the number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. In 2017, the Program will restore approximately 300 miles of riparian area.
- Assessment and monitoring of riparian areas are crucial activities of the Program, directing management actions to those areas not meeting desired conditions as part of an adaptive management strategy. The DOI Strategic Plan measures the percentage of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles that have achieved desired condition.
- Similar to riparian areas, wetland areas also are assessed and monitored in order to direct management actions to areas not meeting desired conditions. Data collected during wetland assessment and monitoring are used to measure the percentage of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans.

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Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Cultural Resources Management	\$000	15,131	16,131	+122	+0	+1,075	17,328	+1,197
	FTE	104	104		+0	+0	104	+0

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Cultural Resources Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Safeguarding Our Irreplaceable Heritage	+1,075	+0
Total	+1,075	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management Program is \$17,328,000 and 104 FTE, a program change of +\$1,075,000 and a 0 FTE increase from the 2016 enacted level.

Safeguarding Our Irreplaceable Heritage (+\$1,075,000/0 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes a program increase of \$1.075 million that will be focused on inventory strategies to collect baseline heritage resource data and enhance geospatial modeling efforts to support planning and resource management at a landscape scale. Ten percent of the public lands have been surveyed for heritage resources, largely conducted for land-use compliance, resulting in databases containing considerable information on high-development areas, and less information on other areas. To better understand the nature and extent of resources and inform predictive modeling, BLM will conduct baseline inventory in priority areas vulnerable to climate change, fire, looting, and vandalism. To further engage heritage resources in the landscape approach, BLM will synthesize and analyze available information at a broad scale to produce high-level, comprehensive, regional overviews and sensitivity maps critical for evaluating resources and planning at different scales.

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 museum collections and data associated with these heritage resources. These cultural resources represent all major periods, events, and communities in the broad sweep of human habitation in the West over a 10,000 year period.

These heritage resources are managed to ensure the cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and scientific values are preserved, and the recreational and economic benefits are realized for today’s communities

- The BLM’s heritage resources include:**
- 374,434 recorded cultural properties
 - 4,851 cultural properties protected
 - 133 historic properties listed on the National Register, 2,187 contributing properties, and 54,629 properties eligible for listing
 - 5,569 monitored archaeological sites
 - 429 maintained historic structures
 - 27,629 recorded paleontological localities
 - 10 million documented artifacts and specimens in 158 museums and universities.

as well as future generations in compliance with Federal laws and regulations.

The program also provides expertise and capabilities to facilitate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) required for other BLM programs and land-use proponents to implement proposed actions on the public lands that will effect historic properties, such as energy development, recreation, grazing, and other planned activities. Up to 9,500 land-use proposals are reviewed annually for potential effects to historic properties. Compliance costs are to be funded by the benefitting subactivity program or the proponent. The tools and processes developed by the Cultural Resources Management Program streamline the compliance process, providing significant cost-savings and efficiencies.

The Cultural Resource Management Program:

- Manages and protects archaeological sites and historic properties as directed by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and NHPA, including inventorying the public lands for cultural resources, stabilizing and monitoring sites.
- Manages and protects paleontological localities and implements the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009 (PRPA), including inventorying the public lands for fossils, and stabilizing and monitoring localities.
- Curates the 10 million documented artifacts, specimens, and associated records in the BLM's three museum facilities and in coordination with the 155 State, tribal, and non-profit partner museums and universities.
- 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 significance.
- Complies with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items held in collections and respond to new discoveries of such on the public lands.
- Develops and implements educational and interpretative opportunities for the public to engage with cultural and paleontological resources.
- Facilitates academic and scientific research on cultural and paleontological resources to enhance scientific understanding and support decision-making.

NHPA Section 106 Casework

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the BLM to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties and provides the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) with a reasonable opportunity to comment. Annually, the BLM reviews up to 9,500 land use proposals for their potential effect on properties listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. The BLM's national Programmatic Agreement with the ACHP and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is the primary mechanism for achieving cost efficiencies and flexibility in the NHPA Section 106 review process.

Regional Cultural Resource Overviews

The landscape approach and the large-scale projects planned on the public lands necessitates that the BLM maintains high-level, comprehensive, regional overviews that synthesize available information and analysis at a broad scale. The BLM has the tools and processes for meeting this need and will complete or update overviews in key areas. These inventory overviews help identify cultural resources on the ground, inform sampling strategies and predictive modeling, identify areas where cultural resource conflict may occur, and provide a framework for National Register evaluations. They are meant to significantly reduce the cost of subsequent projects or planning efforts.

Critical Factors

The program faces a broad range of challenges and critical factors, including:

- Increased development of energy resources and transmission facilities, and opportunities for regional mitigation challenge the BLM to compile and synthesize data at a broad scale and provide efficient and effective NHPA Section 106 compliance.
- Theft, destruction, and vandalism of heritage resources as a result of increased accessibility of once-remote public lands, and urban and suburban encroachment.
- Enhanced protection of paleontological resources under the new statutory mandates for the management, preservation, and protection of fossils under PRPA.
- Inventorying Native American cultural items held in museum collections and consulting with Indian Tribes to determine disposition leading toward repatriation as highlighted by a 2010 audit of NAGPRA compliance by the Government Accountability Office.
- Identifying and curating artifacts and specimens recovered from the public lands, upgrading preservation and documentation for accountability, ensuring access and use for research and public benefit, and enhancing partnerships with repositories that curate BLM collections.



Sloan Canyon Petroglyph Site, BLM Nevada

Means and Strategies

The program prioritizes proactive management and achieves efficiencies for NHPA Section 106 compliance by:

- Creating efficiencies in NHPA Section 106 compliance requirements by streamlining the review process for other BLM programs and land-use proponents.
- Enhancing tribal participation in decision-making processes through Government-to-Government consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Alaska villages and corporations, and drafting a new tribal consultation and coordination manual and handbook that addresses government-to-government tribal consultation across all BLM programs.
- Incorporating the BLM's landscape approach to public land management to address landscape-scale concerns associated with the inventory, assessment, mitigation and monitoring of heritage resources.
- Maintaining active working relationships with State Historic Preservation Offices as part of the BLM's Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnership in order to share costs to automate and digitize site records, and to analyze this information for use in planning and expediting review of land use undertakings as part of NHPA Section 106 compliance at a significant cost savings for the bureau and proponents.
- Supporting Law Enforcement efforts to curb criminal acts prohibited by ARPA, NAGPRA, PRPA and other Federal statutes protecting cultural and paleontological resources.
- Partnering with universities, museums, and other scientific organizations to leverage public/private investments.
- Creating volunteer and youth experiences for community-based conservation and educational activities, and entry-to-journeyman-level opportunities, as seasonal hires, utilizing students and recent graduates.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the primary performance program goals for the condition of Archaeological Sites, Historic Structures, and Museum Collections will be to inventory, monitor, and stabilize heritage resources to improve their condition, focusing on the highest priority and most vulnerable resources. Efforts will focus on inventory strategies to conduct baseline inventory, synthesize available data to produce regional overviews, modeling, and sensitivity mapping tools for cultural and paleontological resources. Bureau-wide heritage resource monitoring techniques will be evaluated to develop tools for consistency in data collection and to inform prioritization of treatments and management decisions, ensuring stabilization and protection projects are focused on those resources at the greatest risk to improve resource conditions.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horses & Burro Management

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	\$000 77,245	80,555	+125	+0	-572	80,108	-447
	FTE 153	153		+0	+0	153	+0
Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Wild Horse & Burro Management:						(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease						-572	
Total						-572	+0

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
USFS Wild Horses	\$000	1,386	1,000	1,000	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	\$000	405	400	400	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

- USFS Wild Horses amounts are shown as estimated transfers reported by the U.S. Forest Service in its 2015 Budget Justification (March 2014); 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 in 2014

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

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

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Wild Horse & Burro Management Program is \$80,108,000 and 153 FTE, a program change of -\$572,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$572,000) – A reduction of \$572,000 in the Wild Horse and Burro Management program reflects the anticipated completion of short-term activities supported with the \$3.0 million increase provided in 2016. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) program by focusing on the highest priority work and implementing program efficiencies where possible. The BLM will also continue expanding the use of contraceptives and the application of spay and neuter treatments to begin to reduce program costs and help address the unsustainable proliferation of wild horses and burros on public lands.

Program Overview

Program Components

The WHB Program is responsible for managing wild horses and burros in accordance with the *Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971*. The Act requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance in combination with other public land uses. Traditional WHB Program activities include maintaining an accurate current population inventory; establishing appropriate management levels (AML) and when necessary, achieving or maintaining AML by removing animals from the range; and facilitating adoptions and other transfers. Over the past several years, BLM has conducted extensive scientific research to develop effective strategies for the management of wild horses and burros, and this work will help BLM as it takes more aggressive action in 2016 on various activities to better manage this program.

When the Act was passed, approximately 25,000 wild horses and burros existed on public lands managed by the BLM. Today, that population has more than doubled; there are now more than 58,000 wild horses and burros found on 26.9 million acres of public lands, which has led to overpopulation in many herds. Overpopulation on the range, in addition to prolonged drought conditions, has serious practical effects on effective land management, and can lead to the deterioration of the land and of the animals' health. Exacerbating the problems related to population growth, over the last 10 years, adoption rates for wild horses and burros have dropped nearly 70 percent – in the early 2000's, the BLM was able to adopt out nearly 8,000 horses each year; more recently, the annual adoption totals have been closer to 2,600 per year. As a result, the BLM now houses nearly 48,000 unadopted horses and burros in off-range pastures and corrals. As the total lifetime cost for caring for an unadopted animal is nearly \$50,000, this situation has created very serious challenges to effective cost management.

To reduce the need for off-range pastures and corrals, the BLM is broadening its efforts to increase adoptions, including seeking new authority to transfer animals to local, State, and other Federal agencies, as well as extending its use of contraceptives and spay and neuter treatments. Much of this direct action will begin in 2016, and will continue to be supported by on-going general research efforts. For example, the BLM will continue working with leading university and U.S. Geological Survey scientists to better refine its population growth suppression methods and overall herd management techniques. The BLM has also made significant progress in ensuring the humane treatment of wild horses and burros, including ongoing work to strengthen its comprehensive animal welfare program.

Elements for Reforming and Managing the Wild Horse and Burro Program

Existing wild horse and burro populations on the range far exceed what the land can sustain. The activities described above will develop new tools for managing horses and burros on healthy rangelands, including safe and effective ways to slow the population growth rate of the animals and reduce the need to remove animals from the public lands. Doing so will reduce the number of animals in off-range corrals, and reduce program costs. Major proactive reforms in herd management both on and off the range are critical to meet program goals. The following actions and reforms will contribute to a more sustainable program, and are consistent with and complementary to the June 2013 National Academy of Science (NAS) report:

Jump Starting Adoptions

- **Adoption Incentive Program:** The BLM will consider efforts to increase adoptions through cooperative agreements that will facilitate and increase adoptions of animals of specific disposition and explore other potential methods for encouraging adoptions.
- **Transfer of Animals to Other Agencies:** The budget includes a legislative proposal that provides authority for the immediate transfer of wild horses and burros to local, State and other Federal agencies that use them in their programs.
- **Reducing Holding Costs:** The BLM will continue efforts to acquire less expensive pasture holding facilities and partner with eco-sanctuaries to reduce holding costs for animals removed from public rangelands. The Bureau will also continue investing in partnerships that increase adoptions by training animals and placing them with new adopters.

Controlling On-Range Populations

- **Reducing Population Growth (NAS Recommended):** The BLM will increase its use of available fertility control methods including contraceptive vaccines and spay and neuter techniques. The BLM has initiated pilot population growth suppression projects and will continue to prioritize aggressive application of current techniques, consistent with available budget and humane treatment.
- **Developing Herd Management Area (HMA) Sustainability Plans:** The BLM will continue to develop herd management area sustainability plans in the highest priority areas. Each sustainability plan will define a management prescription for appropriate population growth suppression methods and the maintenance of AML, including consideration of low-reproducing and non-reproducing herds.
- **Continuing Research (NAS Recommended):** In tandem with the proactive application of spay and neuter pilot treatments in 2016, the BLM will continue laboratory, pen and field studies to develop even more effective population growth suppression methods that better refine its contraception and spay and neuter methods; continue to assess public knowledge, attitudes, preferences and values of wild horse and burro populations and management; and evaluate demand for wild horses and burros by adoptees and long-term sanctuary providers.

Other Program Components

- **Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program:** The BLM will continue appropriate policy administration and oversight to ensure humane animal care and handling practices. The BLM will continue to refine a Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program that established program-wide standard operating procedures; create universal training requirements; and institute a Care and Welfare Assessment Tool. This auditing system will help the BLM identify areas of emphasis for future training and ensure humane treatment of wild horses and burros.
- **Conducting Population Surveys (NAS Recommended):** The BLM will continue to conduct surveys utilizing the methods developed by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to acquire more accurate population estimates.
- **Promoting Volunteerism in the Management of Wild Horses and Burros:** The BLM will continue public engagement by enhancing outreach, recruiting local volunteers and organizations to assist in range and herd monitoring and management, and encouraging partnerships to increase ecotourism.

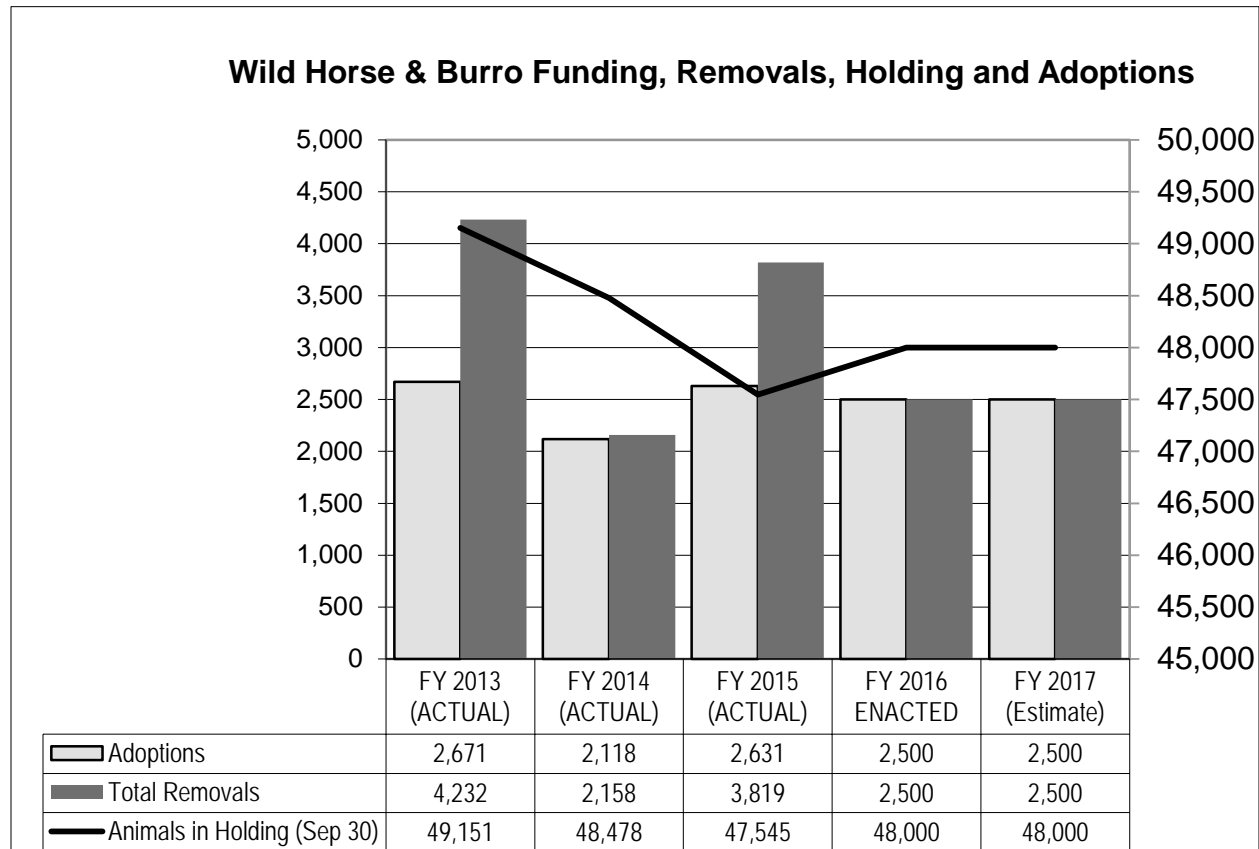
- **Continuing Transparency and Openness:** The BLM is committed to transparency in all facets of the WHB Program. This includes providing public viewing opportunities during gather operations and at holding facilities without compromising the safety of staff, members of the public, or the animals. The BLM is also committed to a proactive public information system that is both accurate and prompt.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the efficiency of the WHB Program include:

- Increased pasture costs will continue to affect holding costs;
- Wild horses and burros have few natural predators and herds increase at a rate of 15-20 percent each year and may double in size every four years;
- Current wild horse and burro populations exceed AML in nearly all HMAs (~93 percent). Prolonged overpopulation could result in wild horse and burro population die-offs as well as rangeland degradation that may require decades to restore.
- Existing contraceptive vaccines are only effective for one year, and varying terrain, wildness, and the size of herds and HMAs present logistical challenges associated with applying vaccines;
- Adoptions have steadily declined since the early 2000's which has increased the number of animals in off-range holding corrals;
- Lifetime (estimate of 25 years) care for un-adopted animals in off-range holding corrals is nearly \$50,000 per animal; and
- The BLM is experiencing increased litigation, correspondence, *Freedom of Information Act* requests and the need to provide additional personnel at gathers to host public and media visitation, all of which contribute to increased expenses.

In response to these critical factors, the BLM will increase the use of population growth methods including spay and neuter techniques, conduct removals at a substantially reduced level until holding costs can be reduced, and initiate actions to increase adoptions. Removals will be prioritized and will primarily occur in response to public health and safety (i.e., animals on the highway, in agricultural fields); private land encroachment; emergencies; Greater Sage-Grouse Focal Areas; research; and court orders.



Note: Future removal and holding numbers are estimated as of January 6, 2016.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM estimates that it will remove fewer numbers of wild horses and burros from the range (about 2,500 to 3,000), thus exacerbating the existing overpopulation; this number is comparable to the annual mortality in facilities and the number that is adopted and sold each year. When animals are imperiled, resources may not be adequate to respond to all emergency removal needs. The BLM will continue planning and NEPA analysis to implement broad scale aggressive fertility control. The BLM will also conduct population surveys, continue to implement the comprehensive animal welfare program, and continue supporting partnerships that help increase adoptions and reduce short-term holding costs by establishing less expensive additional long-term holding contracts and eco-sanctuaries.

The BLM began implementation of the recommendations received from the NAS in 2014. Population growth suppression research trials initiated in fiscal year 2015 will continue through 2020 with varying completion dates. The BLM will continue refining its scientific foundation that serves as the basis for an ecologically and financially sustainable Wild Horse and Burro Program. The BLM will initiate aggressive application of the most effective available fertility control methods including multiple spay and neuter techniques and contraceptive vaccines. Methods used will vary and may change as research results provide information on effectiveness.

Additional planned performance for 2017 includes:

- Increase the application of the most effective available fertility control methods including contraceptive vaccines and spay and neuter.
- Reduce holding costs by transferring animals from corral facilities to newly acquired, less expensive eco-sanctuaries and private pasture holding contracts;
- Continue research to develop longer acting contraceptive vaccines and spay and neuter methods, including the effects of spay and neuter on herd genetics, animal behavior and rangeland use;
- Continue land use plan revisions, herd management area plan development, and NEPA analysis for HMA sustainability plans;
- Continue to conduct USGS recommended population surveys to obtain more accurate population estimates;
- Conduct removals, primarily limiting removals to those needed in response to public health and safety issues (i.e., animals on the highway, in agricultural fields); private land encroachment; emergencies; Greater sage-grouse Focal Areas; research; and court orders;
- Explore cooperative agreements to increase adoptions and implement as appropriate;
- Increase partnerships with non-governmental organizations, and correctional institutions to increase the number of trained animals for placement in private care;
- Continue herd management/rangeland health monitoring to support AML evaluation;
- Continue compliance inspections of previously adopted animals;
- Continue to develop and conduct comprehensive animal welfare program training and audits for gathers, transportation, corral and pasture holding facilities and adoption events; and
- Continue the maintenance of water developments on public lands.

Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Wildlife Management	\$000	52,338	89,381	+160	+0	+19,150	108,691	+19,310
	FTE	237	257		+0	+21	278	21
Fisheries Management	\$000	12,530	12,530	+98	+0	+0	12,628	+98
	FTE	77	77		+0	+0	77	+0
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	\$000	64,868	101,911	+258	+0	+19,150	121,319	+19,408
	FTE	314	334		+0	+21	355	+21

Notes: The Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) current mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Wildlife program. The 2014 enacted amount (post-sequester) for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) was \$0.347 million. The 20156 President's budget request for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.354 million.

More information on these collaborative activities is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is \$121,319,000 and 355 FTE, a program change of +\$19,150,000 and +21 FTE above the 2016 enacted level.

Activity Description

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

This activity supports Cooperative Landscape Conservation activities and the Healthy Landscapes Program by improving the health of watersheds and sustaining biological communities. The overall goal of Fisheries Management and Wildlife Management programs is to restore and maintain proper functioning conditions in aquatic, riparian, wetland and upland systems managed by the BLM, with the goal of providing suitable conditions for biological communities to flourish.

The lands that the BLM manages include numerous wildlife habitat types across a large proportion of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all American arid ecosystems, including the sagebrush biome, and portions of the Colorado Plateau. The BLM is also responsible for managing 15 million acres of short and mid-grass prairies and nearly 55 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. This habitat includes 43 million acres of elk habitat and 131 million acres of mule deer habitat. The BLM manages 23 million acres of

bighorn sheep habitat which include most of the desert bighorn sheep habitat. In addition, the BLM's diverse land base includes over 117,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Because of their isolation, BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats which support many rare plant and animal communities.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Wildlife Management	\$000	52,338	89,381	+160	+0	+19,150	108,691	+19,310
	FTE	237	257		+0	+21	278	+21

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Wildlife Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Sage-grouse Conservation	+14,150	+12
National Seed Strategy	+5,000	+9
Total	+19,150	+21

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Wildlife Management Program is \$108,691,000 and 278 FTE, a program change of +\$19,150,000 and +21 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Implement Sage-Grouse Conservation Plans (+\$14,150,000/+12 FTE) – The Greater Sage-Grouse plans encompass approximately 60 million acres, nearly 25 percent of BLM-managed public lands, and require the active engagement and coordination of hundreds of employees across a myriad of disciplines. Plan implementation will be the single most complex land management effort undertaken by the Bureau in its history and will require a sustained commitment of resources over many years in order to be successful. Effective implementation will also have corollary benefits to rangeland health, supporting the productivity of lands for wildlife and ranching alike.

The Greater Sage-Grouse plans provide a landscape-scale approach to protecting and conserving the Greater Sage-Grouse and its habitat. The plans seek to limit or eliminate additional disturbance as well as target habitat improvements to the most important areas. In addition to establishing protective land use allocations, the plans implement a suite of management actions, such as the establishment of disturbance limits, Greater Sage-Grouse habitat objectives, mitigation requirements, monitoring protocols, and adaptive management triggers and responses, as well as other conservation measures on Greater Sage-Grouse habitat on BLM-managed lands.

The plans focus on avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for surface disturbance and provide for assessments on the threat of fire and invasive species (known as the FIAT assessments) to Greater Sage-Grouse habitats. The 2017 budget request includes additional funding to implement actions to reduce those threats in Greater Sage-Grouse habitats across 10 Western States. Projects and treatments associated with habitat restoration have a multi-year program of work to describe each step towards implementation, monitoring and reporting on the BLM's investment in Greater Sage-Grouse conservation. Increased funding will allow the program to implement on-the-ground projects and monitor habitat treatments at a greater pace.

Of the \$14.15 million increase requested:

- \$6.2 million would be directed to removal of encroaching conifers;
- \$1.4 million for eradication and control of invasive weeds;
- \$1.0 million for restoration of riparian habitats;
- \$2.3 million for reduction of fuel loads;
- \$850,000 to augment post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation efforts through the Sustainability in Prison program that would fund an additional 10 prisons in the Sage-Grouse focal areas habitats to grow 200,000 locally adapted sagebrush plugs for use in restoration of habitat after wildfires or other disturbances. In addition to establishing new prison programs, the funds would be used to maintain the existing ten prison programs that would provide another 320,000 sagebrush plugs annually; and,
- \$1.2 million to support 12 additional permanent FTE. Two FTE at the National Operations Center would assist in managing and training for data management, geospatial support and contracting and agreements, with the remaining ten positions being located in the State, district and/or field offices to implement the programs of work for habitat restoration.

The remaining \$1.2 million would be directed towards additional support for the implementation needs of the States along with additional support for training for field staff, in coordination with State and Federal partners, to help implement the new provisions for habitat conservation and to deploy new tools.

National Seed Strategy (+\$5,000,000/+9 FTE) – The requested increase will enable BLM to build upon actions started in 2016 and continue to aggressively implement the National Seed Strategy (www.blm.gov/seedstrategy), which is critical to BLM's ability to respond with appropriate restoration resources to landscape-scale ecological changes, such as those due to drought, invasive species and catastrophic wildfires. The National Seed Strategy is integral to the success of the Administration's Sage Grouse protection efforts, its wildland fire rehabilitation efforts, and the Secretary's Integrated Rangeland Fire Management Strategy. The National Seed Strategy includes four overarching goals:

- Identify Seed Needs and Ensure the Reliable Availability of Genetically Appropriate Seed Reserves
- Identify Research Needs and Conduct Research to Provide Genetically Appropriate Seed and Improve Technology for Native Seed Production and Ecosystem Restoration
- Develop Tools that Enable Managers to Make Timely, Informed Seeding Decisions for Ecological Restoration
- Develop strategies for internal and external communication

Implementing the National Seed Strategy will result in much needed nationwide networks of native seed collectors, researchers developing wildland seed into commercial crops, farmers and growers increasing seed supplies, nurseries and storage facilities providing sufficient amounts of appropriate seed; and restoration ecologists identifying the appropriate timing and placement for seed and plant material to optimize treatment results. Successful implementation of the strategy will depend on close cooperation with partner federal agencies and the private sector entities under the Plant Conservation Alliance.

Within the amount requested, the BLM will increase the supply of native seed by expanding the native seed inventory by 1,500 seed collections; engage youth to become the next generation of

land stewards by training them to locate and harvest native seed; clean and store native seed in long-term conservation seed banks; identify areas for important native plants to ensure field reserves of these species; and engage federal procurement officers and native seed producers to analyze procurement procedures and facilitate improved federal access to native seed markets.

Implementing the National Seed Strategy will support a number of other major national initiatives, including:

- The President's Climate Action Plan (2013);
- Executive Order 13112 – Invasive Species;
- Department of the Interior Secretarial Order 3330 – Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior;
- Department of the Interior Secretarial Order 3336 – Rangeland Fire Prevention, Management and Restoration;
- National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy (NFWPCAP 2012); and
- Pollinator Health Task Force - National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators (2015).

Wildlife Management Program

Program Components

The BLM is responsible for managing more wildlife habitat than any other Federal or State agency. The BLM conducts activities to support healthy and diverse populations of wildlife species on behalf of the American people. Over 3,000 species of wildlife occur on BLM-managed lands, including big game, upland game birds, and waterfowl, as well as amphibians, reptiles, and other birds and mammals. Numerous species occur nowhere else in the country. For all of these species the BLM has important stewardship responsibilities.

The BLM Wildlife Management Program conserves and restores wildlife habitat as an integral part of the bureau's multiple use and sustained yield mission. Priority program activities include:

- Developing science-based strategies and conducting essential conservation actions to maintain sustainable populations of wildlife of local and regional economic importance and sensitive wildlife species;
- Restoring and maintaining habitats to maintain and enhance populations of native wildlife and plants;
- Collecting data to provide a solid foundation for land management planning; and
- Implementing on-the-ground conservation in priority areas which are identified as part of a larger, landscape-scale strategy in partnership with others.

The Wildlife Management Program supports the development and application of science-based management to reduce or minimize the adverse effects of climate change on wildlife and habitats. Working with DOI's network of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) and Climate Science Centers, the BLM will engage with other Federal and State agencies, tribal authorities, and nonprofit conservation organizations to:

- Optimize the quality and quantity of priority habitats to minimize negative effects on wildlife in the face of climate change,

- Expand the availability of climate-related resource management training for staff to identify appropriate impact thresholds on wildlife habitat in the face of permitted use and climate change.

Critical Factors

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors and demands in its Wildlife Management Program. These include the following:

- Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation continue to occur, resulting in significant declines for many wildlife species.
- Beyond reducing available surface water and forage for wildlife, drought can have a profound influence on wildfire cycles, which can alter habitat conditions over large areas for many years. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, over 4.26 million acres of sage-grouse habitat have burned since 2012 (according to BLM geospatial data from 2012-2015). Restoring sage-grouse habitat after fire is a complex and difficult undertaking.
- Authorization of land uses that impact wildlife habitat have significantly increased in conjunction with new energy initiatives.
- Other authorized uses such as grazing, logging, and recreation have not substantially changed due to the additional stresses of drought and other factors related to climate change.

Means and Strategies

- The BLM is working to standardize and integrate data across landscapes and jurisdictions to gain a fuller understanding of changes to wildlife populations across geographic regions and better coordinate actions to mitigate species decline.
- The BLM is working to enhance fish, wildlife and plant conservation by engaging in multi-sector collaborations for data sharing to better understand the conservation needs and trends of fish, wildlife, and native plants.
- In keeping with Secretarial Order 3330, the BLM is developing the tools and directives needed to implement compensatory mitigation at broad landscape scales that will be designed to offset the residual impacts of public land use on wildlife species and their habitats.
- Most species and habitats present on BLM lands do not occur exclusively on lands administered by the BLM. Additionally, BLM land ownership is often not spatially contiguous, either at regional and site scales. Therefore, the BLM works closely with its partners across jurisdictional boundaries to ensure that wildlife conservation measures applied on BLM lands are effective. As a result, the BLM has:
 - Improved coordination and collaboration with important conservation partners, including Federal, State, tribal, academia and non-governmental organizations;
 - Supported development and implementation of standardized wildlife monitoring protocols to ascertain population trends across jurisdictional boundaries; and
 - Developed standardized regionally-specific habitat management guidelines for reptile and amphibian habitats that have been distributed to all BLM field offices;

- Consistent with BLM policy direction, the BLM works closely with State fish and wildlife agencies on natural resource issues, particularly in furtherance of State Wildlife Action Plans, which establish broad-scale wildlife priorities and identify the species of greatest conservation need as well as the habitats necessary for their protection.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM Wildlife Management Program will:

- Significantly expand its role in implementing the National Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Strategy across 11 States;
- Conduct Greater Sage-grouse habitat restoration activities through implementation of the National Seed Strategy for Rehabilitation and Restoration
- Emphasize wildlife habitat improvements in order to reduce the number of species of concern (game and non-game) failing to meet objectives, while maintaining a sufficient level of monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of those improvements;
- Emphasize performance of actions under agency-endorsed plans for the purpose of conserving non-federally listed species to prevent the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act and to maintain the ecosystems they depend upon;
- Accomplish substantial habitat assessment and monitoring to provide an understanding of the range and distribution of priority species, to describe existing conditions, and to determine if management decisions have been implemented and objectives are being met; and
- Partner with FWS, States, and NGOs to accomplish substantial population monitoring to determine if habitat projects are achieving desired outcomes (maintenance and enhancement of priority species populations).
- Maintain and enhance partnerships with States, non-government agencies, and sister Federal agencies to continue to support rural community economies through game and non-game habitat management where the use and appreciation of these species is a high-value component of local economies.

Plant Conservation Program

Program Components

Public lands contain a diversity of native plant communities that are the habitats for fish, plants, pollinators, and wildlife such as the sage-grouse and desert tortoise. These native plant communities make up over 50 ecoregions across the BLM and each ecoregion contains native plants that have adapted to those environments. The BLM Plant Conservation Program is responsible for protecting, maintaining, and restoring Western native plant communities and rare plants on public lands. The Program provides national leadership in seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, and native plant materials development/use for restoration and rehabilitation of public land. This aspect of the program is part of the broader, interagency National Seed Strategy (see above). New funding to implement the National Seed Strategy will enhance and increase the current program of work. In addition, the Plant Conservation Program is responsible for rare plant work.

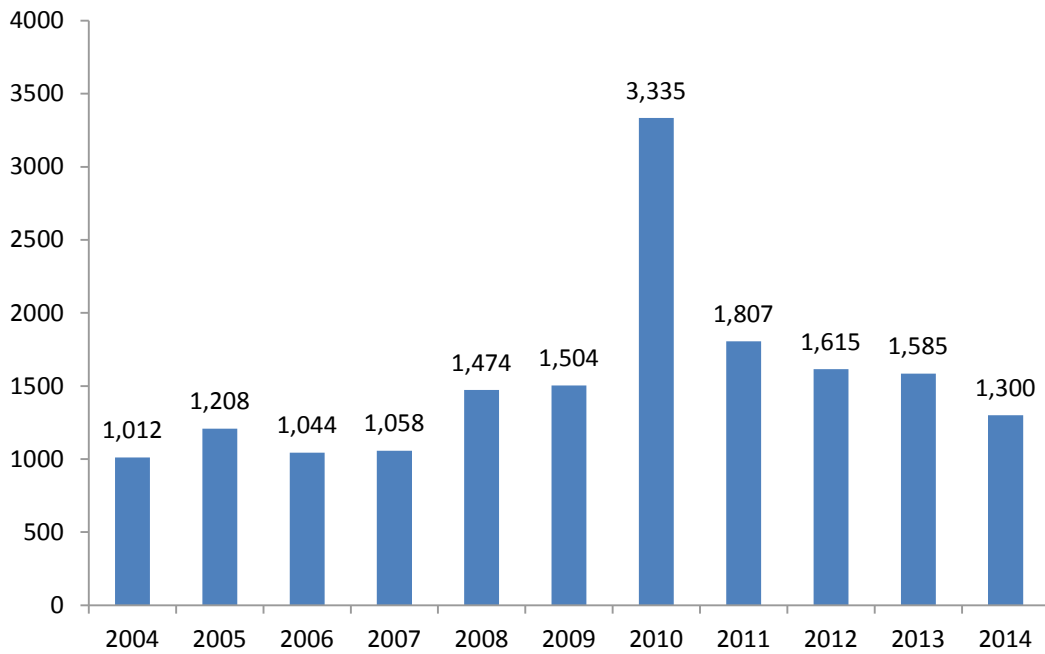
The Plant Conservation Program consists of the following elements:

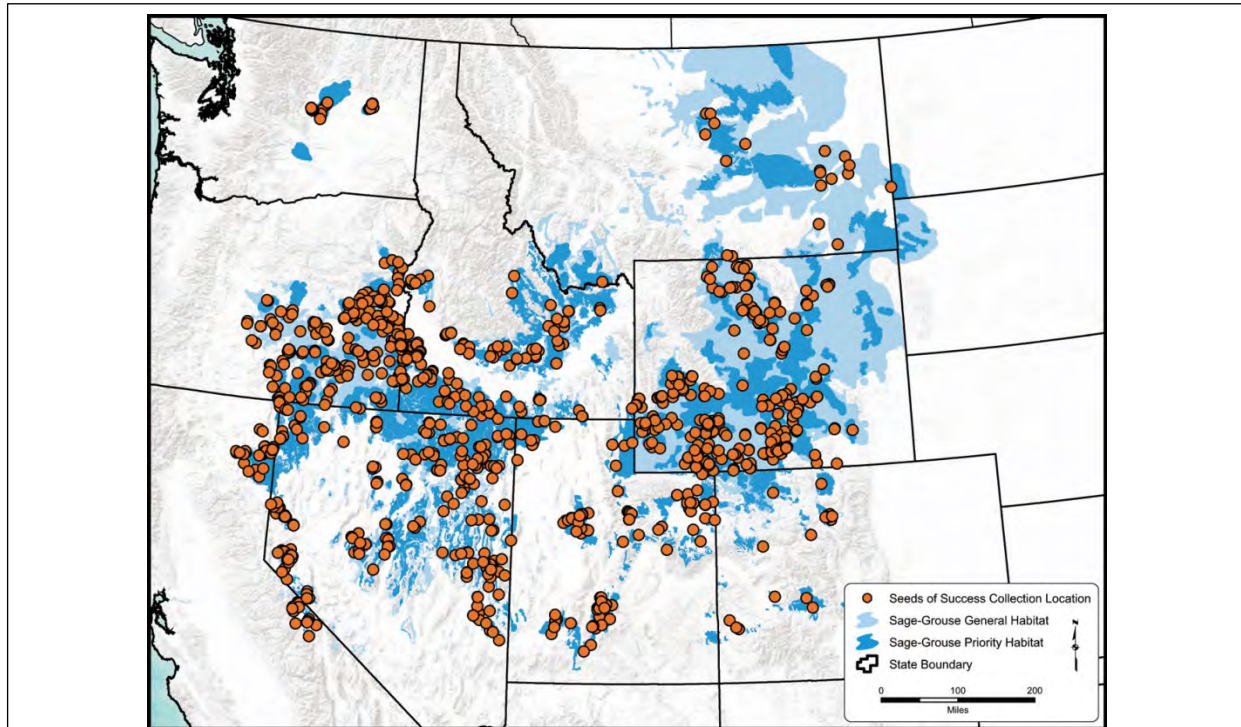
- Identifying, evaluating, and protecting rare plants on public lands, including National Conservation Lands units;
- Understanding the effects of climate change on native plant species and native plant communities on public land;
- Developing genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoring and maintaining habitat for sage-grouse and other animal and plant species;
- Providing leadership and infrastructure on native plant materials development by coordinating with all BLM programs and by establishing ecoregional native plant programs to ensure locally adapted native plant material needs are met;
- Providing national leadership for Seeds of Success;
- Developing seed transfer zones and guidelines;
- Coordinating a national network of seed storage warehouses with environmentally controlled conditions to protect our seed investment;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of native plant materials that have been developed;
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale; and
- Enhancing partnerships and volunteer opportunities for plant conservation.

Seeds of Success is the national seed collection program and is the foundation of the native plant materials development process. Over 16,000 native seed collections have been made since 2001 when Congress directed the BLM to establish a Native Plant Materials Development Program. The number of seed collections has remained relatively stable (see graph below) except for an increase in 2010, due to additional funds provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

For more information on BLM's Plant Conservation Program please see the following websites:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/fish_wildlife_and/plants.html
BLM Native Plant Materials Development:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/fish_wildlife_and/plants/1.html
Colorado Plateau Native Plant Program:
<http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/prog/more/CPNPP.html>
Great Basin Native Plant Program:
<http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/boise/research/shrub/greatbasin.shtml>

10 Years of Seeds of Success Collections





The Plant Conservation Program has made approximately 2,200 native seed collections within sage-grouse priority habitat and sage-grouse general habitat. These collections will be used to develop genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoration on sage-grouse habitat.

Critical Factors

- The effects of landscape health stressors such as drought, disease, catastrophic wildfire, and urban growth and development are altering native plant communities across the West. As rainfall and temperatures change, native plant species and communities may not adapt as fast as the environment changes, thus affecting sage-grouse and other species' ability to survive.
- Healthy, resilient, functioning native sagebrush communities play a significant role in the Bureau's ability to maintain sage-grouse populations in the West. The diversity of native forbs and grasses within the sagebrush communities is vital to the survival of sage-grouse. These native plants provide food and shelter for the sage-grouse, especially the young chicks.
- Healthy landscapes in the West today are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Historically, resilient Western native plant communities burned on average once every 40 years; however, with monocultures of invasive plants and drought, fire frequency is closer to once every five to seven years. Because of these factors, more aggressive development of native plant materials are needed for rehabilitation after fire and restoration of habitats for fish, plants, pollinators, and wildlife.

- Native plant materials, like agronomic crops, take an average of 10 to 20 years to develop as consistent and reliable commercially available seed. Therefore, the BLM must plan ahead for native plant materials to be available for landscape level restoration.
- Development of public lands for renewable energy, non-renewable energy, and mineral resources requires mitigation efforts to offset loss and fragmentation of native plant communities.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial species requires additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.

Means and Strategies

The Plant Conservation Program coordinates with other BLM programs and partner organizations to conserve, protect, and restore native plant communities at the landscape level. To better achieve program goals and provide improved management of public lands, the Plant Conservation Program is working to implement the National Seed Strategy at a landscape scale. In this coordinated effort, the Plant Conservation Program is addressing critical factors through multiple activities, including:

- Supporting the Department's youth education investments and the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative by employing recent college graduates in the biological and environmental sciences, through the Conservation and Land Management Internship Program. Over 1,000 recent college graduates have gone through this program.
- Educating America's youth through the development of a high school curriculum on native plants. The BLM will use this model to develop elementary and middle school curricula for younger students.
- Supporting the renewable and conventional energy programs by encouraging use of local genotypes and developing native plant materials for use in reclamation projects. <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/pcp/mgmt.html>.
- Identifying national priority focal areas for native plant community conservation and restoration, as well as developing native plant materials for management activities at the eco-regional scale.
- Coordinating development of native plant materials for restoration with step-down strategies developed from the BLM's landscape approach and implementing restoration within Healthy Landscapes focal areas.
- Supporting ecoregional native plant materials development programs, such as the Colorado Plateau Native Plant Program, the Great Basin Native Plant Program, the Pacific Northwest Native Plant Program, and the Mojave Native Plant Program, to develop locally adapted seed for commercial availability.
- Leveraging Plant Conservation Program funds with other Federal, State, and local agencies and NGOs to implement on-the-ground projects and conduct research in native plant development and restoration techniques.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, BLM will continue to lead the Interagency Native Plant Materials Development Program, including Seeds of Success, Plant Conservation Alliance Federal Committee and regional interagency native plant materials development programs in the Colorado Plateau, Great Basin, Pacific Northwest, Wyoming Basin and Mojave Desert. These programs will work with partners to focus research on native plant materials development and to get more diversity

of native plant materials to the growers in the various ecoregions. In 2017, BLM will expand its ecoregional native seed efforts by developing a Sonoran Desert Native Plant Program

The BLM will implement the National Seed Strategy, developed in 2015, which will assess BLM seed use, stabilize BLM seed requests, integrate native seed collection across the Bureau, and address seed procurement and storage to ensure the highest quality seed for restoration and rehabilitation.

The BLM Plant Conservation Program worked with The Institute for Applied Ecology to develop a protocol for working with State prisons to grow locally sourced sagebrush plants to support restoration of GSG habitat. A pilot project to produce 20,000 sagebrush plants was established in 2014 at the Snake River Correctional Facility in eastern Oregon. The plants grown at this facility were planted into a site damaged by wildfire on nearby BLM lands. In 2015 and 2016, the Plant Conservation Program used the protocol and pilot project to address the lack of locally adapted sagebrush seedlings for restoration and expanded the program to a total of ten prisons within the sagebrush steppe. This program will continue in 2017.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Fisheries Management	\$000	12,530	12,530	+98	+0	+0	12,628	+98
	FTE	77	77		+0	+0	77	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Fisheries Management Program is \$12,628,000 and 77 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components

The BLM manages the Nation's most ecologically diverse range of aquatic habitat, totaling more than 132,000 miles of fish bearing streams and rivers, over three million acres of lake and reservoir habitat, over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. From isolated desert springs to Alaska's North Slope tributaries, BLM aquatic resources support public recreation and subsistence fisheries that sustain Native American cultural heritages and are critical for sustaining the Nation's native aquatic biodiversity and sport fishing heritages.

The fisheries program, in close partnership with other federal, state, and non-governmental organizations, is responsible for protecting and restoring BLM managed aquatic habitat for aquatic vertebrate and invertebrate organisms.

The BLM Fisheries Program:

- Designs and implements lake, wetland, stream, and riparian treatments to restore and reconnect native, resident game, and nongame aquatic species habitat on public and private lands;
- Assists in special status aquatic species and habitat improvement to prevent the need for federal threatened or endangered listing;
- Assists and contributes to other BLM program areas to ensure fish, other aquatic species, and their habitats receive full consideration;
- Conducts aquatic resource research, inventory, and monitoring to support BLM management decisions and assess effectiveness of management actions;
- Leads and participates in efforts to prevent and limit the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species, including developing materials for education and outreach;

- Enhances anadromous fisheries by increasing habitat integrity and productivity in coastal drainages of the states of Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
- Maintains and restores unobstructed routes of movement and passage for all species of native vertebrate and invertebrate aquatic organisms;
- Enhances the quality and quantity of recreational fishing opportunities on BLM managed lands by increasing public access, quality of experience and productivity.
- Works with partners including state agencies, universities, non-governmental organizations such as Trout Unlimited, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Wildlife Forever and National Fish Habitat Partnerships;
- Leads and provides support for youth employment opportunities activities and promotes and enhances BLM aquatic recreation, education and rehabilitation experiences for veterans and their families; and
- Creates and establishes Bureau-wide policy, guidance and directives for BLM's aquatic resources.

Critical Factors

Challenges affecting aquatic resources on BLM lands:

- **Climate Change and Other Stressors:** Aquatic and wetland ecosystems are among the most imperiled on earth. Landscape alterations due to climate change pose serious risks, management challenges, and changes for BLM managed inland freshwater ecosystems (lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands) and coastal wetlands as predicted changes to temperature regimes, precipitation, and flow patterns occur across the United States. The success of fish and other aquatic species will depend largely on the ability to move across landscapes and the availability of connecting dispersal corridors. In addition, new combinations of native and non-native species will interact in new ways which may compromise the reliability with which ecosystem goods and services are provided by BLM managed aquatic and wetland ecosystems. A greater focus on proactive conservation of these habitats will be essential for their long term persistence. The Fisheries program has defined and established management priorities for implementing actions for climate change resiliency for aquatic species and habitats on BLM administered lands. These are to: 1) provide aquatic organism passage and stream network connectivity; 2) ensure adequate water quality and quantity at appropriate times; 3) reduce nutrient loads; and 4) limit the introduction and spread of invasive/exotic aquatic species.
- **Renewable Energy Development:** The priority for developing renewable energy (hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal) as part of the Powering Our Future initiative places increasing demands on fisheries and aquatics personnel. The program is working to ensure sites of high potential for energy development, and the transmission corridors linking these sites to the energy grid, are developed in a responsible manner consistent with the short and long-term conservation needs of aquatic resources.

- **FERC Relicensing:** The licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects creates a significant opportunity to direct the development of license conditions to conserve fisheries resources so that Federal trust responsibilities are met for the next 30-50 years. It is imperative that the bureau is engaged during these licensing processes.
- **Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP):** The program continues to focus on fish-passable culvert and bridge replacements. Culvert upgrades or removals reconnect high quality habitat for numerous aquatic species. AOP projects have the ability to immediately restore natural stream process and return fish to mature, functioning riparian and in-stream habitats.
- **Legacy Roads:** Road treatments are addressed to stabilize and reduce catastrophic sediment input from historic, poorly planned or failing roads made of soft fill material, which cannot adequately pass downstream water or deposit sediment laden runoff directly into fish bearing streams. Ponding and failure occurs as the standing water upstream overtops or erodes the road, resulting in severe erosion that inundates and smothers downstream fish habitat with sediment.
- **Aquatic Invasive Species:** The Fisheries program is responsible for working with State and other Federal agency partners to develop strategies and programs to combat the ecological and economic threats caused by aquatic nuisance species nationwide. The Fisheries program role is to minimize the threats from aquatic invasive species, such as the quagga and zebra mussel, New Zealand mudsnail, and multiple other non-native plants, vertebrates, and invertebrates. Aquatic invasive species pose a serious threat to our Nation's economy as well as the viability of native fish communities.



Means and Strategies

BLM Fisheries is meeting these challenges by:

- Managing for the natural chemical, physical, and biological integrity and function of aquatic ecosystems to which species, populations, and communities are adapted;
- Restoring and reconnecting the natural diversity of aquatic biota and watershed features (flow amount and timing, substrate recruitment and transport, and bank and channel configuration);
- Managing habitat for native resident and migratory species and game species that are of high ecosystem, social, economic, or scientific value;
- Expanding and balancing recreational and native fish conservation by strengthening partnerships, developing fishing opportunities and responding to attitudes, values, and desires of the public;

- Implementing activities to promote awareness of and prevent the spread of invasive aquatic species;
- Completing aquatic habitat research, inventory and monitoring for planning, prioritization of conservation activities, and evaluation of restoration projects;
- Educating youth about the importance and complexity of fisheries and fisheries habitat; and
- Working with partners including state agencies, universities, and non-governmental organizations.

2017 Program Performance

The BLM Fisheries program will continue to support the bureau's mission-critical goals of maintaining and restoring aquatic ecosystems and related species and their habitats and play a significant role in the identification and implementation of these actions. This includes a special emphasis on salmon and steelhead fisheries resources, Colorado River desert fishes, cutthroat trout conservation, prairie fishes, Alaska stream resources, and riparian areas.

The Fisheries program will continue to work closely with the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, including its Western Regional Panel, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Trout Unlimited, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the American Fisheries Society.

Numerous active fish habitat restoration activities will benefit native fish, including placer mining reclamation demonstration projects in Alaska; the Escalante, San Rafael River watershed restorations in Utah; Overflow Wetland Pecos pupfish and least chub conservation agreement restoration, San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program; and road decommissioning and instream habitat restoration in Oregon and California. Additional fisheries inventory and monitoring work will take place and inform management decisions via the Gulkana River subsistence monitoring project in Alaska, and Coho salmon monitoring in the Mattole River, California.

Aquatic invasive species work will continue such as through the Lake Havasu Fisheries Habitat improvement program's zebra/quagga mussel outreach program in Arizona, *Didemnum vexillum* tunicate eradication in Alaska, Paynes Creek Wetlands in California and bullfrog eradication in Montana and Arizona. Nationally, the BLM plans to continue its Aquatic Invasive Species outreach work with Wildlife Forever. The program's invasive species prevention messages reach four million people annually through a successful advertising campaign in Western fishing and hunting regulation books.

The program continues to work with irrigators and farmers in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho on one of the most successful fish passage programs in the country. It is one of the largest scale Trout Unlimited-BLM projects (600 mile river crossing three states). Over the last nine years, the BLM has reconnected 151 miles of critical migration corridors, linking tributary and main stem habitats by removing fish passage barriers, installed over 35 fish passage structures to restore upstream access to critical spawning and rearing habitats in headwater tributaries, and reintroduced cutthroat trout throughout their range.

During 2017, in addition to fish and amphibian eDNA applications in Alaska and Nevada, the program will continue riparian and wetland restoration efforts, such as the ongoing 22-year old Maggie Creek Watershed Restoration effort near Elko, Nevada. Chosen as national model for watershed restoration efforts everywhere under the National Fish Habitat Initiative, the project so far has restored 82 miles of stream, 2,000 acres of riparian habitat, and 40,000 acres of upland watershed in the Maggie Creek basin. The most important fishery result has been the return of Lahontan cutthroat trout to 23 miles of stream where they were formerly extirpated.

Community service and outreach activities will be accomplished through partners including FishingCommunity.Org and Project Healing Waters Veterans activities in Arizona, Alaska, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Oregon, West Virginia, and Washington DC; family fishing day events throughout BLM field offices; and Cosumnes River Preserve and Redding Environmental education and outreach efforts in California. Finally, program efforts in 2017 will expand and build upon the successful 24-year cooperative conservation partnership with Trout Unlimited to reconnect, restore and sustain critical fisheries habitat and populations throughout the West.

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Threatened and Endangered Species

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Threatened & Endangered Species	\$000	21,458	21,567	+131	+0	+0	21,698	+131
	FTE	131	131		+0	+0	131	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Threatened & Endangered Species Management activity is \$21,698,000 and 131 FTE.

Program Overview

The primary goal of the Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species Program is to recover Federally-listed species and preclude the need to list candidate species. The program also provides support for conservation of non-listed, rare plant species. The long-term program vision is to achieve species recovery so that protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is no longer required and to implement conservation programs for Bureau sensitive plants and Federal candidate species so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary.

Program Components

Over 420 species listed under the ESA occur on BLM-managed lands. Furthermore, over 110 candidate species warranting Federal protection are found on BLM lands. BLM-managed lands are recognized as prime habitat for over 1,000 rare plant species and provide the only known habitat for more than 450 species of rare or listed plants and animals.

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

- Cooperative planning with other stakeholders in the preparation of recovery plans and development of conservation strategies for targeted species;
- Implementing actions identified in species conservation and recovery plans;
- Conducting inventories for newly listed, proposed and candidate species;
- Monitoring species populations to determine if objectives identified in species conservation and recovery plans are being met; and,
- Ensuring and documenting that T&E species and their habitat are conserved and enhanced within a larger landscape context through conservation of ecosystems and watershed health.

Critical Factors

The number of Federally listed species is steadily growing due to increasing conflicts with anthropogenic impacts to the landscape such as urban development, energy development, mineral extraction, grazing and recreational overutilization. Each of these impacts are compounded by the effects of fire, drought, and climate change. The BLM is committed to prevent extirpation of these species on BLM-administered lands and to further recovery and conservation of Federally-listed and candidate species. This is manifested through support and leadership from the T&E program, and the commitment across all BLM programs to balance use with the obligation to conserve and recover imperiled species.

Means and Strategies

The BLM Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Fund has awarded approximately \$1.0 million annually, on a competitive basis, to recovery actions that culminate in a delisting or down-listing of a Threatened or Endangered species or precluding the need to list a candidate species. This Recovery Fund has supported significant species recovery efforts in the field, but BLM's recovery successes extend well beyond the funding associated with this initiative. Through the tireless efforts of BLM biologists, the invaluable partnerships that they cultivate, and the leveraging of funds from many different sources, the program has achieved a number of successes in species conservation. As the largest land management agency in the country, the BLM's potential to turn the tide of imperiled species is enormous. The BLM is now beginning to get a glimpse of the major contribution that it can offer to recovering species across this nation's landscape. Since the inception of the BLM Recovery Fund in 2010, our agency has shared in the conservation successes of 20 federally listed and candidate species. The BLM's record of accomplishment is building and its successes are accelerating. To continue this momentum requires a strong and durable financial commitment to conduct recovery tasks, data collection and analysis, and provide the capacity necessary to integrate interagency and interdisciplinary efforts in recovery implementation.

Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative

The T&E Program implements on-the-ground projects that either have an educational or outreach component to engage local youth or employ youth in conservation activities. The T&E Program will continue to hire recent college graduates in the biological sciences as part of the Chicago Botanic Garden's Conservation and Land Management Internship Program.

National Conservation Lands

The T&E Program offers key criteria in selecting projects within the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The National Conservation Lands is an integral network of biologically diverse, wide ranging landscapes and ecosystems. Of the Federally protected species and rare plants that occur on BLM lands, 155 species occur only within designated units of the National Conservation Lands. An additional 114 species have at least 50 percent of their populations represented on National Conservation Lands. The National Conservation Lands are integral to threatened and endangered species conservation and recovery. The T&E Program will continue to partner with our National Monument and National Conservation Area program units to prioritize management actions within the National Conservation Lands that benefit listed species or their habitat.

Program Collaboration and Partnerships

The range of most of the listed species found on BLM lands includes lands and waters not administered by the agency. The recovery of listed species requires management at the population or metapopulation scale, regardless of jurisdiction lines. Extensive collaboration and cooperation with a number of partners, including other agencies and organizations, is therefore an integral element of the T&E Program. Conservation collaborations typically begin with the development of recovery plans, written under the leadership of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Implementation of recovery actions identified in these plans typically involves collaboration with such partners as State fish and wildlife agencies, other Federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

An example of this collaboration is the BLM's participation in the Black-Footed Ferret Recovery Implementation Team Executive Committee. Members include: the FWS, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, The Wildlife Society, The Nature Conservancy and several other NGOs and Federal and State Agencies. Efforts include the development of a sylvatic oral plague vaccine to protect ferrets and their prey, the prairie dog, against plague infection. The BLM continues to offer assistance in providing locations to implement the safety and efficacy trials for the vaccine's use in the field. The BLM also continues to increase its involvement in identifying appropriate areas where prairie dog expansion or re-colonization can take place and identifying potential sites for black-footed ferret reintroduction.



Other examples of regional multi-agency conservation efforts where the BLM is a significant cooperator include the California Condor and Desert Tortoise Recovery Programs.



Compliance and Consultation

In addition to recovery planning and implementation, consultation under Section 7 of the ESA is a significant BLM endangered species management 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 monitoring, inventory, and recovery of Federally-listed species, supported by the T&E program, offer many benefits to

other BLM priority portfolio programs such as energy development, mineral extraction, range management, horse and burro, forestry, and recreation. The inventory and monitoring information collected informs the consultation process, and the recovery efforts for Federally-listed and candidate species bolsters the resiliency of the species on the ground, which may accommodate more opportunities for multiple use.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM T&E Program will continue to:

- Emphasize the completion of recovery tasks as identified in species recovery plans;
- Focus on the program's primary goal of completing actions that lead to species recovery with support from the Threatened & Endangered Species Recovery Fund;
- Document the program's accomplishments and efforts towards species recovery through the Special Status Species Tracking System, a reporting system developed by BLM's National Operation Center;
- Inventory and monitor habitat on the millions of BLM acres where Federally-listed species are known or suspected to occur; and
- Leverage additional dollars, equipment, and labor from Federal and non-Federal partners with shared T&E species recovery objectives.

Recreation Management

Activity: Recreation Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Wilderness Management	\$000	18,264	18,264	+128	+0	+0	18,392	+128
	FTE	134	134		+0	+0	134	0
Recreation Management	\$000	48,697	51,197	+229	+0	+2,039	53,465	+2,268
	FTE	349	349		+0	+3	352	3
Total, Recreation Management	\$000	66,961	69,461	+357	+0	+2,039	71,857	+2,396
	FTE	483	483		+0	+3	486	3

Justification of 2017 Program Change

The 2017 budget request for the Recreation Management Activity is \$71,857,000 and 486 FTE, a program change of +\$2,039,000 and +3 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity supports efforts to:

- Provide resource-related recreational opportunities for a wide range of activities;
- Furnish quality visitor services;
- Provide a diversity of recreation facilities, visitor centers, and competitive activities;
- Identify and protect wilderness values;
- Assure that the public receives fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on public lands; and
- Collect recreation use and entrance fees in the best interest of the general public.

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

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Trails, access, and rivers management including off-highway vehicle, public access, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Visitor services, information, interpretation and stewardship education;
- Visitor health, safety, and accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance including visitor centers;
- Recreation and community support partnerships including tourism and marketing;
- Wilderness management in the National Conservation Lands; and
- Support to partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs.

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Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Wilderness Management	\$000	18,264	18,264	+128	+0	+0	18,392	+128
	FTE	134	134		+0	+0	134	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Wilderness Management Program is \$18,392,000 and 134 FTE.

Program Overview

The Wilderness Management Program is a part of the BLM National Conservation Lands. The BLM's 15-year National Conservation Lands strategy supports the Bureau's multiple-use and sustained yield mission by ensuring that management efforts are focused on conservation, while allowing for compatible uses, consistent with the designating legislation for wilderness areas. In addition to conservation, the strategy emphasizes continued collaboration, public involvement, and youth engagement. Engaging local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local wilderness is a key part of the Wilderness Management Program. The program also contributes to the Department of the Interior's Engaging the Next Generation initiative by providing abundant opportunities for recreation, education, volunteerism, and work experience.

For more information on the National Conservation Lands Strategy, visit the BLM website at: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2011/september/NR_09_30_2011.html

Wilderness Areas are undeveloped Federal lands designated by law to be managed to protect their wilderness character as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. These designated areas are generally large, natural, and undeveloped landscapes that offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The BLM is required to meet legal requirements for administering the Wilderness Management Program while also conserving, protecting, and restoring National Conservation Lands values in the 223 Wilderness Areas with over 8.7 million acres in 10 Western States (3 percent of BLM's total acreage in the coterminous United States).

The BLM also continues to conserve, protect, and restore as about 517 Wilderness Study Areas (12.6 million acres) under BLM management as defined below:

- Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are roadless areas that contain wilderness characteristics and are protected to maintain those characteristics until Congress designates them as Wilderness Areas or releases them for other uses.

The Wilderness Management Program focuses on the protection and conservation of wilderness and National Conservation Lands values with the following activities:

- Inventorying, monitoring, and preserving wilderness character;
- Managing use and encouraging appropriate wilderness uses;
- Inventorying, monitoring, and managing for noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and recreation; and
- Restoring impacted areas such as trampled vegetation and eroded soil caused by unauthorized off-highway vehicles (OHV) travelling cross-country.

The National Wilderness Preservation System includes all Wilderness Areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the BLM, the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). It does not include BLM's WSAs. The BLM is unique in that the vast majority of its Wilderness Areas and WSAs are located in delicate desert environments; this adds an important ecosystem component to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Millions of people visit these areas annually either on their own or through the hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters that assist the public in enjoying these unique lands. This use provides significant economic impact to local communities and helps to sustain the natural heritage of their wilderness landscapes.

The Wilderness Management Program frequently addresses challenges associated with unauthorized use such as illegal OHV use, which result in the degradation of wilderness character. Managing the wilderness resource requires collaboratively managing these assets as part of the larger landscape. After a Wilderness Area is designated by Congress, the BLM typically spends the first three years marking and mapping the legal boundary, and providing visitor services such as maps and other public information. Subsequent management includes acquiring in-holdings from willing sellers, restoring wilderness character where needed, engaging in land use planning and monitoring, implementation of wilderness management plans, and providing visitor services. Additionally, BLM staff engages in land use planning to prepare management plans for Wilderness Areas to guide long-term management and protection of wilderness character. These plans raise the public awareness and understanding of the National Conservation Lands, promote stewardship of BLM-managed land, and provide for the use and enjoyment of these lands by present and future generations.

Program Emphasis Areas

Preserving Wilderness Character

Preserving wilderness character is at the heart of the BLM's responsibility to protect its Wilderness Areas for future generations. An interagency strategy for monitoring trends in wilderness character across the National Wilderness Preservation System outlines a unified approach for collecting data and will allow the identification of trends in wilderness character quality across all wilderness-managing agencies. The protocol developed to monitor and describe trends in the quality of wilderness character will eventually enable the BLM to establish a meaningful measure with verified baseline data, which will ensure that the BLM preserves wilderness character as required by the Wilderness Act.

During 2017, the BLM expects to continue gathering baseline data for each of its 223 Wilderness Areas. The BLM will then use this information to make meaningful, efficient management decisions to maintain or improve wilderness character.

Enhancing Scientific Knowledge

BLM Wilderness Areas play a critical role in increasing scientific knowledge about a wide array of management challenges. The needs for scientific research and information continues to grow as new issues are identified, including the effects of drought, climate change, and other landscape stressors on species habitat and migration corridors. In addition, improved, higher-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography aid wilderness managers with the monitoring of Wilderness Areas and WSAs. The BLM is also strengthening the role of science partnerships in wilderness management and collaborating with partners to help manage its Wilderness Areas and WSAs as a part of larger landscapes.

Developing Partnerships and Engaging People and Communities

Development and management of partnerships in wilderness stewardship is an important aspect of managing Wilderness Areas and WSAs and allows the BLM to leverage limited resources to achieve management goals. The Wilderness Management Program benefits greatly from a large volunteer workforce that provides thousands of hours of resource monitoring in addition to materials and transportation to manage wilderness projects. The BLM has established nearly 100 formal and informal partnerships to facilitate wilderness stewardship activities. Typical examples of work performed by partners in Wilderness Areas and WSAs include building and maintaining trails, eradicating and monitoring of invasive species, wilderness character monitoring, and reclamation and restoration of degraded areas to create more-natural environments. The BLM has developed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance, a national organization that is coordinating the establishment of partners and friends groups to support wilderness stewardship in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Many of these wilderness organizations have strong ties to local communities and can help foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in wilderness stewardship.

Connecting Landscapes by Working Collaboratively

The Wilderness Management Program benefits greatly by working collaboratively with several crosscutting BLM programs and in partnership with other federal land management agencies to achieve larger landscape-scale goals. Programs that manage wildlife, fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely benefit wilderness resources and assist the BLM in meeting its legal requirements to protect wilderness character. By establishing connections across boundaries with other Federal, State, local agencies; and private conservation lands, the BLM complements and supplements the management of Wilderness Areas and WSAs as a part of a larger landscapes by strengthening the resilience of all areas.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM plans to monitor 223 Wilderness Areas and 517 WSAs to ensure that the BLM is protecting wilderness character. Due to competing priorities the BLM did not complete baseline wilderness character data for all of its Wilderness Areas in FY 2015. Baseline inventories of Wilderness Areas are essential to implement the interagency strategy for monitoring trends in wilderness character. In 2016, the BLM will develop an interim performance measure that will assess the percentage of BLM Wilderness Areas that have completed baseline data. A completed baseline will allow the BLM to begin to identify trends in wilderness character using a methodology utilized by federal land management agencies responsible for wilderness stewardship on public lands.

In addition, a priority workload in 2017 will be to continue to update wilderness characteristics inventories. As the BLM begins to finalize many Resource Management Plans (RMP) or other land use plans in 2017 and beyond, it will be necessary to have up-to-date and completed inventories of lands with wilderness characteristics to ensure these plans are completed in a timely manner. Training for BLM staff and contractors responsible for conducting inventories of lands with wilderness characteristics will be planned in FY 2017 and incorporated into the land use planning process. The trainings will be directed by the WO staff and conform to BLM Manual 6310—Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands, and BLM Manual 6320—Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process.

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Recreation Management	\$000	48,697	51,197	+229	+0	+2,039	53,465	+2,268
	FTE	349	349		+0	+3	352	+3

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Recreation Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Accessibility	+2,039	+3
Total	+2,039	+3

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
Recreation Fees	\$000	21,842	18,683	19,000	+317
	FTE	107	121	121	+0
California Off-Highway Vehicle	\$000	3,999	4,173	4,173	+0
	FTE	22	29	29	+0
Recreation Cost Recovery	\$000	3,353	3,690	3,690	+0
	FTE	7	7	7	+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.

- Amount in 2014 and 2015 for Recreation Fees and California Off-Highway Vehicle shown net of sequestration.

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

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Recreation Resources Management Program is \$53,465,000 and 352 FTE, a program change of +\$2,039,000 and +3 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Improve Accessibility (+\$2,039,000/+3 FTE) – The 2017 request includes an increase of \$2.039 million to implement the National Recreation Strategy and the widely shared goals of improving recreation access – including access to information, engaging youth, promoting healthy lifestyles, increasing tourism, improving the economies of our rural communities, and providing for better planning across landscapes and jurisdictions. The BLM recreation program

will expand a multi-year, integrated effort to considerably expand its geospatial data collection, validation, and sharing capabilities – both internally and externally. Expansion of the Bureau's partnership capacity, to leverage staffing so that we can move into the future of data collection, validation and management, and increase the ability to share information, is critical.

The proposed funding increase would expedite implementation of ongoing efforts to showcase recreational opportunities on BLM, gathered in coordination with partners, and utilizing crowd-sourced data. Increased engagement with Bureau partners and community networks of service providers – the locally-based agencies, businesses, and non-profit organizations that rely on the character of public lands – is central to these efforts.

Program Overview

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities on Federal lands in the western U.S. The Bureau's Recreation and Visitor Services Program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related and social management activities and programs.

The Recreation Management program is responsible for the following components:

- **Recreation Planning** – Evaluating and assessing a wide range of social, economic, and recreational uses of public lands through the land use planning (LUP) process. Recreation Area Management Plans are prepared to implement LUP decisions in designated recreation management areas.
- **Travel and Transportation Management** – Determining public and resource use access needs through the LUP process. The BLM travel and transportation management planning process establishes designations and restrictions for all modes of transportation including motorized and non-motorized uses.
- **Visitor Safety** – Providing opportunities for safe recreational activities for the public, as well as, to educate and encourage safe behavior.
- **Facility Management and Accessibility** – Providing daily operation and routine maintenance of over 3,650 recreation sites and 380 Special Recreation Management Areas, including campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, visitor centers, waysides and kiosks, watchable wildlife sites, historic buildings and lighthouses, trailhead access points, and thousands of miles of rivers and trails. As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities increase each year. In addition to operating facilities, the BLM is responsible for ensuring facilities and programs meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.
- **River Management** – Managing over 500 segments and about 9,000 miles of floatable/boatable rivers and lakes along with associated issues related to water quality, permitting, education and interpretation, visitor safety, enforcement patrols, and resource management. Of these floatable/boatable rivers and lakes, 320 segments and 6,600 miles have significant recreational value. A portion of the funds for river management also serves the needs of Wild and Scenic Rivers, managed by the National Conservation Lands (for more specific WSR information please refer to NCL Crosscut Justification, Chapter IV).
- **National Scenic & Historic Trails** – Monitoring over 4,500 miles of 10 National Historic Trails and is responsible for over 600 miles of three National Scenic Trails. (For more information, reference the National Conservation Lands activity).
- **Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports** – Implementing important provisions of Executive Order 13443, Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation, which directs

agencies to facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat.

- **Youth** – Overseeing components of the Bureau’s Engaging the Next Generation initiative, a significant component of the President’s America’s Great Outdoors initiative. The Recreation program also oversees the BLM’s Take It Outside program to promote outdoor activities for kids. The BLM will continue to promote healthy and active lifestyles and better engage the next generation as public land stewards for natural resource conservation.
- **Visual Resources** – Analyzing, managing, and ensuring protection of visual resources to maintain valued landscape aesthetic character.
- **Recreation Permits, Fees, and Commercial Leases** – Reviewing, implementing, and monitoring over 3,200 special commercial and competitive recreation permits and over 800,000 individual use authorizations for special areas each year. The BLM also provides oversight and accountability for the recreation permit, fee, and commercial lease program.
- **Public Outreach, Stewardship and Partnerships** – Promoting and supporting partnerships, volunteerism and stewardship to enhance recreational and educational experiences for visitors and public land users. The BLM is working with community leaders and networks of service providers to manage recreation opportunities that the public wants and that will bring economic benefits to local communities. The Bureau is also partnering with veterans and disabled sportsmen’s groups to ensure access to recreational opportunities.
- **Visitor Information** – Providing visitor information and services including maps, websites, interpretation and environmental education. Enhancing the quality and consistency of baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems to improve understanding of the full range of social, economic and community resource values and enhance decision making capabilities.
- **Cave Management** – Overseeing cave and karst (an irregular limestone region with sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns) resource management policies and program.
- **Customer/Visitor Service Satisfaction Surveys** – Measuring success in providing quality visitor services through an annual survey. The BLM continues to maintain scores of above the 90 percent range in customer satisfaction in providing recreation program visitor services and facilities to its customers.



Critical Factors

The primary critical factors impacting the Recreation Program are:

- **Urban Growth:** As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities have increased each year. There are over 132 million acres of BLM-managed land in the western U.S. within 50 miles of an urban area with a population of 50,000 or greater.
- **Public Demand:** Visitation to public lands has increased from 51 million visitors in 2001 to nearly 62 million in 2015.
- **Public Access Conflict:** Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use on public lands continues to increase. The BLM addresses travel and transportation planning as well as OHV

management and restoration needs through Travel Management Plans and the Resource Management Planning process. In response to the increased OHV use, the BLM is implementing a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach in developing travel management plans and implementing actions to address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce use conflicts.

- **Public Safety and Resource Protection:** Increasing urbanization and motorized activities have resulted in law enforcement personnel spending significant resources on OHV, urban interface and border-related enforcement activities.

Means and Strategies

The primary means and strategies utilized in the Recreation Program are:

- **Visitor Data:** Improving baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems.
- **Travel and Public Access Management:** Balancing off-highway vehicle access and use with resource protection and public access needs by updating and implementing comprehensive travel management plans;
- **Visitor Information and Education:** Expanding visitor information delivery and quality by improving signing and websites, and developing travel maps.
- **Visitor health, safety and accessibility:** Ensuring and enhancing visitor health and safety and improving access for the disabled by conducting recreation facility condition assessments and fixing problems or hazards.
- **Permits and Use Authorizations:** Regulating uses by issuing and monitoring recreation use permits and allocating use for commercial, competitive, organized, and individual uses within specially designated areas.
- **Accountability and transparency:** Improving accountability and effectiveness by issuing recreation special permits, conducting fee program and fee site business practices assessments, and conducting audits and program evaluations.
- **Visitor Use Monitoring:** Protecting resources, improving services, and enhancing the quality of recreational experiences by monitoring visitor use and satisfaction, as well as monitoring vehicular use and their impacts on resources.
- **Partnerships and Public Service:** Reducing operational costs by emphasizing the use of volunteers and providing extensive public service opportunities. The recreation program has been particularly successful in engaging volunteers, accounting for almost half of the entire Bureau's volunteer hours and nearly doubling the seasonal recreation workforce to serve visitors, maintain facilities and restore resources.

2017 Program Performance

The public lands attract millions of visitors each year that are economic engines for local communities across the West. In 2014, over 62 million recreational visits to Federal public lands and waters generated over \$5.5 billion in economic outputs, and supported over 42,000 jobs. In 2016 and 2017, the BLM will invest in the programs that support recreational visits, build strong partnerships, and create the maximum potential for recreation benefits to local communities.

Additional funding requested in 2017 would allow the BLM to implement the National Recreation Strategy with the following priority areas:

- ***Backyard to Backcountry:*** More than 120 urban centers in the western United States and thousands of rural towns are located within 25 miles of BLM lands, according to data from the 2010 census. Although many in the past have viewed this intermingling of public lands with State, county, and private lands as a weakness, this ready accessibility to public lands creates a unique recreation-tourism product, a distinctive niche in the Federal recreation marketplace that offers a competitive advantage.

Typically, the BLM has engaged with recreation partners when opportunities have presented themselves for specific activities. The National Recreation Strategy would move the Bureau away from a reactive approach to these partnerships and would devote the necessary resources to making sustained efforts to identify and develop outcome-focused partnerships with community networks of service providers as a matter of good business. Partnership in community networks will also help the BLM focus on its recreation brand and develop systematic plans that maximize the most significant shared benefits, without trying to be “all things to all people.”

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Energy and Minerals Mangement

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Oil & Gas Management ⁽¹⁾	\$000	53,183	59,671	+289	+0	+20,614	80,574	+20,903
	FTE	326	326		+0	+25	351	+25
Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collections	\$000	32,500	7,125	+0	+0	-760	6,365	-760
	FTE	268	41		+0	+0	41	+0
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities ⁽²⁾	\$000	41,126	48,000	+0	+0	+0	48,000	+0
	FTE	295	295		+0	+0	295	+0
Less Offsetting Fees	\$000	-28,697	0	0	+0	-48,000	-48,000	-48,000
(Permit Processing and Inspection)	FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Net Appropriations for Oil and Gas Management	\$000	98,112	114,796	+289	+0	-28,146	86,939	-27,857
	FTE	889	662	+0	+0	+25	687	+25
Coal Management	\$000	9,595	10,868	+94	+0	+0	10,962	+94
	FTE	71	71		+0	+0	71	+0
Other Mineral Resources	\$000	10,586	11,879	+99	+0	-1,000	10,978	-901
	FTE	81	81		+0	+0	81	+0
Renewable Energy	\$000	29,061	29,061	+128	+0	+0	29,189	+128
	FTE	145	145		+0	+0	145	+0
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	\$000	147,354	166,604	+610	+0	-29,146	138,068	-28,536
	FTE	1,186	959		+0	+25	984	+25

(1): The 2017 budget proposes to shift the cost of inspections to inspection fees, which are estimated to generate \$48.0 million.

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for current appropriations for the Energy and Minerals Management activity is \$138,068,000 and 984 FTE, a program change of -\$29,146,000 and +25 FTE from the 2016 enacted level. This reduction in requested appropriations is more than offset by an estimated \$48,000,000 in fee collections that would be available to support inspection activities under new inspection fee authority proposed in the budget. In addition to the requested current appropriations and offsetting collections, 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. All told, total funding resources available to the Oil and Gas Program in 2017 through current appropriations, offsetting collections, and permanent appropriations are estimated to be \$186.6 million, an increase of \$27.6 million over the 2016 estimate (the actual increase would be affected by any sequestration to permanent funds that may occur in 2017).

Activity Description

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In 2015, onshore Federal lands produced approximately 44 percent of the Nation's coal, 40 percent of the Nation's geothermal capacity, eight percent of domestic natural gas, and five percent of domestically-produced oil.

The goal of the Oil and Gas Program is to provide access to oil and gas where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way.

Coal is used to generate approximately 44percent of the Nation's electricity. The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) accounts for about 87 percent of all coal consumed in the U.S. and is the driving force for the Nation's 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, including those used by the BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program 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. Funding for geothermal leasing and development was transferred from the Oil and Gas Management Program to the Renewable Energy Program in 2013 as management oversight of renewable energy development was consolidated into a single program. The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal land (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest land) with geothermal potential.

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

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Oil & Gas Management								
	<i>\$000</i>	53,183	59,671	+289	+0	+20,614	80,574	+20,903
	<i>FTE</i>	326	326		+0	+25	351	+25
Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collections								
	<i>\$000</i>	32,500	7,125	+0	+0	-760	6,365	-760
	<i>FTE</i>	268	41		+0	+0	41	+0
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities								
	<i>\$000</i>	41,126	48,000	+0	+0	+0	48,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	295	295		+0	+0	295	+0
Subtotal, Discretionary Program Funding		126,809	114,796	+289	-	+19,854	134,939	20,143
Less Offsetting Fees (Permit Processing and Inspection)								
	<i>\$000</i>	-28,697	0	0	0	-48,000	-48,000	-48,000
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Total, Oil & Gas Mgmt (net appropriation)								
	<i>\$000</i>	98,112	114,796	+289	+0	-28,146	86,939	-27,857
	<i>FTE</i>	889	662	+0	+0	+25	687	+25

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Oil & Gas Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Strengthening Oil and Gas Oversight and Systems (AFMSS II)	+15,227	+25
Oil & Gas Special Pay	+2,576	+0
Alaska Legacy Wells	+2,811	+0
Shift Cost to Inspection Fees	-48,000	+0
Total	-27,386	+25

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collections	(\$000)	FTE
Updated Estimate for 15 Percent of APD Fees Subject to Appropriation by NDAA	-760	+0
Total	-760	+0

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
Energy Act Permit Processing Fund	\$000	11,799	44,192	51,667	+7,475
	FTE	76	430	430	+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	\$000	2,653	5,160	5,160	+0
	FTE	22	22	22	+0
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund	\$000	33,372	0	0	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0
Subtotal, Oil & Gas Discretionary Funding	\$000	126,809	114,796	134,939	+20,143
Total, Oil & Gas Resources	\$000	174,633	164,148	191,766	+27,618

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund in 2015 and 2016 reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration, while the 2017 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, PPIS 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

- Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from General Fund; Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), as amended by Public Law 113-40, the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (42 USC 15907) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund is found in the Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund chapter

- The 2015 amount for Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund reflects a sequestration of 6.8%

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

- The 2016 and 2017 amounts for the Permit Processing Fund in this table are updated from the estimates in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. Specifically, the 2016 and 2017 estimates have been adjusted in this table to correctly include both estimated APD fees and 50 percent of rent revenues from onshore leases.

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for discretionary appropriations for the oil and gas program is \$134.9 million, which represents a program increase of \$19.9 million above the 2016 enacted level. Of that amount, the request for the traditional Oil and Gas Management subactivity is \$80,574,000, and 351 FTE, a program change of +\$20,614,000 and +25 FTE from the 2016 enacted level. The request also includes \$6,365,000 (and 41 FTE) for permit processing activities, representing 15 percent of fees projected to be collected in FY 2017 from applications for permits to drill (APD), as authorized by the *National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (NDAA)*, which the NDAA makes subject to future appropriation. The 2017 projection represents a \$760,000 reduction from the 2016 estimate. The budget also proposes \$48.0 million for oil and gas inspection activities, which would be offset by \$48.0 million in inspection fees, resulting in a net total of \$86,939,000 in discretionary appropriations for oil and gas management.

In addition, the oil and gas program is supported by mandatory funding that is deposited in the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF) account in BLM's Permanent Operating Funds account. This includes 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases, pursuant to Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by Section 3021 of the NDAA. It also includes the mandatory portion of APD fees, which under the NDAA is set at 85 percent of APD fees collected. In 2017, these combined mandatory funds are estimated to be \$51.7 million compared to an estimated \$44.2 million in 2016 (note: the 2016 estimate reflects the impact of sequestration). The significant changes occurring in the oil and gas markets make it difficult to accurately project the number of APDs likely to be submitted and the associated fee collections. The mandatory funds are shown in the Permanent Operating Funds section of the budget.

The following are the individual program change descriptions.

Strengthening Oil and Gas Oversight and Systems AFMSS II (+\$15,227,000/+25 FTE) –

The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$15.2 million to improve the agency's capacity to provide effective oversight of onshore oil and gas operations, including implementation of new rules and regulations, better implementation of existing rules, and continued development of the new automated information technology system that is increasing the efficiency and transparency of processing drilling permits, inspection reports and other post lease actions. Both the regulatory and oversight reforms and the automated system (AFMSS II) will address recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit recommendations to improve program oversight, better account for revenues, increase efficiency and protect natural resources.

Additional Funds for Implementation of the Oil and Gas Rules/Regulations (+\$13,100,000/+25 FTE) – The BLM anticipates publishing several final rules in the near future. One set of final regulations will address site security of oil and gas facilities and the measurement of oil and gas production. These new oil and gas measurement regulations set appropriate standards, based upon current technology, to ensure that operators accurately measure and properly report and account for production. These standards will be used by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) to ensure collection of appropriate royalties, directly responding to the GAO and OIG audit recommendations. A portion of these funds will be used to provide an additional 25 FTE to field offices in order to process and verify 125,000 additional site diagrams, 220,000 new Facility Measurement Points, and additional operational elements of the regulations. These additional staff will support production accountability activities to ensure accurate reporting of production data and a fair return to the taxpayers. Funds will also be used to support implementation of other regulations critical to the protection of the environment, such as the hydraulic fracturing regulation and the requirements of the proposed venting and flaring regulation.

Continuation of the Automated Tracking System for Oil and Gas Operations Development Project in FY 2017 (+\$2,127,000/0 FTE) - The Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) is used to track oil and gas information on public and Indian land. It contains data concerning lease and agreement ownership, well identification, location and history, including casing information, geologic formations, resource protection, production, and operator compliance. The system has an electronic commerce module (WIS) to interface with the oil and gas industry. AFMSS tracks oil and gas well operations from over 23,500 producing leases.

Recent audit findings indicated that upgrades to the system are necessary in order to appropriately document, report on, and manage oil and gas activities. Phase I of the AFMSS II development provided a number of program improvements and efficiencies over the legacy system, including: ensuring consistent data quality in permit applications and providing transparency and accountability for industry on approval processes, in part through the use of a dashboard feature, where applicants can check the status of their permits throughout the approval process. It is anticipated that industry will see a significant reduction in oil and gas permit processing times with the full implementation of the new system. Once fully functional, the BLM anticipates a significant reduction in the time required for permit decisions.

The BLM is requesting \$2.1 million to allow completion of the additional modules associated with Phase II of the AFMSS II database. AFMSS II will standardize permit processing and facilitates sharing of technical resources across office boundaries to more effectively manage workload. Other agencies -- such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and ONRR -- rely on BLM's well and production data for necessary revenue verification. Additionally, AFMSS II will consolidate the functionality of several other systems into a single system, including the oil and gas industry electronic commerce portal and the geothermal database, for wells associated with geothermal resources on public land. AFMSS II allows data sharing between other modernized BLM national applications such as those used for maintaining land records and land use planning, thereby reducing duplication. By accounting for new Facility Measurement Points and additional site diagrams, Phase II functionality will support implementation of the rules currently being developed and expected to be finalized in 2016, including the oil and gas measurement regulations and the venting and flaring regulations. These rules are fundamental for carrying out the BLM's oil and gas mission, including ensuring proper payment of royalties and maximizing the conservation of oil and gas resources and reducing waste. An adequate IT support system to manage the associated record keeping, workload and oversight is critical to implementation of the regulations. The requested funding support in 2017 will be crucial to achieving future milestones, providing necessary program improvements and assuring project success for both the DOI and industry users of the system.

Oil & Gas Special Pay (+\$2,576,000) – The BLM continues to face challenges from staffing shortages. The BLM is experiencing a higher than average attrition rate in certain occupational groups due to retirements, as is the government as a whole. In addition to these losses, over the past several years the oil and gas industry experienced a boom and many of the BLM's seasoned permitting and inspection staff left public service to go into private industry for higher pay. The BLM has spent considerable time and resources training these staff and they are not readily replaceable. Typically it takes three to six months to complete recruitment for oil and gas specialists. On average, it requires a minimum of 18 months to train and certify a Petroleum Engineering Technician to be an inspector with proficiency in the regulations and processes for all phases of well operation. Because this certification is not available outside the BLM, most training takes place on the job. Due to the substantial investment BLM makes in its oil and gas employees, retaining staff is essential to the agency meeting its mission critical goals. In keeping with the BLM's commitment to support the oil and gas operations on public lands, several steps have been taken to recruit and retain oil and gas staff, including group recruitment and retention incentives, student loan repayment, and special pay rates. In 2015, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) approved the Department's request to establish special pay rate tables for specific occupational series and locations engaged in oil and gas activities. The 2017 budget request will provide up to a 35 percent pay increase for certain technically specialized employees that are funded through the Oil and Gas program and described below.

Additional funding is needed to support increased pay for certain oil and gas-related occupations in some field locations that typically see more permitting and drilling activity. These five occupations are Environmental Protection Specialists, Natural Resource Specialists, Civil Engineers, Hydrologists, and Geologists. These positions are critical to the operations of all aspects of oil and gas development, including permitting, drilling, plugging, surface and environmental protection, site security, and measurement. This special incentive pay is in addition to the increased pay already provided to petroleum engineers and petroleum engineer technicians, discussed below. The Department is working with the OPM to establish and implement appropriate pay schedules for these occupations in order to attract and retain highly skilled, qualified employees for these mission critical positions. Pending final approval by OPM, the requested increase supports revised pay rates, which will enable the BLM to provide pay increases of up to 35 percent above base pay rates for these specific occupational series.

Alaska Legacy Well Remediation (+\$2,811,000/0 FTE) – The 2017 budget requests an increase of \$2.8 million to allow the BLM to continue to remediate legacy wells within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). Legacy wells were drilled within and adjacent to the NPR-A between 1944 and 1981, many of them prior to the transfer of the reserve to the Department of the Interior in 1976. A total of 136 test holes were drilled to gather geologic data or identify petroleum reserves present in the NPR-A. No wells produced oil or gas. These drill holes are categorized as exploratory oil wells, core tests, or temperature monitoring wells. As part of its continuing commitment to protect public safety and Alaska's environment, the BLM, in its strategic plan entitled *2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan*, has outlined priorities and actions it is taking in the near-term to close and clean up these wells in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). This funding will augment the permanent funding authorized by the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 for remediation of these wells.

Oil and Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collections (-\$760,000/0 FTE) – The 2017 request reflects a projected decrease in APD fees collected in 2017. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 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 other 15 percent of fee revenues subject to appropriation. The proposed reduction of \$760,000 represents 15 percent of the projected reduction in total APD fees collected in 2017.

Oil and Gas Inspection Activities(-\$48,000,000/0FTE) – The 2017 budget proposes to institute new onshore oil and gas inspection fees to cover the costs of BLM's inspection activities and reduce the net cost to taxpayers of operating BLM's oil and gas inspection program. The fees are similar to those already in place for offshore operations. Such authority will reduce the net costs to taxpayers of operating BLM's oil and gas program and allow BLM to be more responsive to industry demand and increased inspection workload in the future while reducing the need for current appropriations that could be directed toward other priority programs. Proposed appropriations language to implement the fees is included in the proposed General Provisions for the Department of the Interior, and is also shown in the General Statement chapter of this Budget Justification.

Program Overview

The BLM's Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. The BLM manages approximately 44,000 Federal onshore leases across 32 States. These leases have generated in excess of

\$2.0 billion annually in recent years. In addition, BLM manages operations on roughly 4,500 oil and gas leases on behalf of Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

During FY 2015 and 2016, the BLM placed emphasis on conducting inspections of high-priority wells and on addressing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and DOI's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for program improvements. Through these two focal areas, BLM seeks to ensure that the public's oil and gas resources are properly developed in a manner that maximizes recovery while minimizing waste and provides a fair return for the taxpayer through accurate revenue collection.

Program Components

The primary components of the oil and gas program are leasing, well permitting, and administration of operations including inspections and oversight of ongoing operations as well as reclamation and abandonment activities. Another important function is the BLM's Fiduciary Trust Responsibility to Indian Tribes.

Specific activities include:

Leasing

- Conducting oil and gas lease sales, primarily across the West and in Alaska, consistent with statutory requirements, land use plans and requirements for public participation;
- Collecting, processing and tracking lease protest information, addressing program inconsistencies and public transparency. The National Fluid Lease Sale System (NFLSS) was approved as a BLM IT investment in December 2014. The BLM also received permanent authority to conduct online lease sales in the *2015 National Defense Authorization Act* (enacted in December 2014). This system is a DOI and BLM priority and is needed to implement the program improvement recommendations of the GAO; and
- Administering existing oil and gas leases and processing post-lease actions such as assignments, operating rights, mergers, bonds, unit and communitization agreements, and terminations of leases.

Permitting

- Processing oil and gas Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) and subsequent modifications of the permits, by evaluating and prescribing conditions for both the subsurface and surface operations.
- Maintaining an inventory of about 7,000 valid APDs, which have been approved and are ready for industry to drill.

Inspection Activities

- The BLM uses a risk-based inspection strategy and is focused on inspecting 100 percent of the wells designated as high priority by BLM's National Oil and Gas I&E Strategy.
- Inspecting about 29,000 existing oil and gas authorizations; determining the adequacy of operators' financial bonding, with a review of risk factors to weigh potential liability; and evaluating well inventories in the field to address inactive wells.

Fiduciary Tribal Trust Responsibilities

- Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing operational activities (including permits to drill, inspections and enforcement, and unit and communitization agreements) on approximately 4,500 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees.
- Providing technical advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners.
- Validating that Indian leases are being diligently developed.

Special Areas of Emphasis for Current Year Funding Requests

Addressing GAO's High Risk Program Designation and Other Program Recommendations

In its February 2011 High Risk Report, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) determined that certain aspects of the Federal oil and gas leasing program, including production verification and revenue collection, was at high risk because the Department of the Interior did not have reasonable assurance that it was collecting a fair share of the revenue from oil and gas produced on Federal lands. In its High Risk Report, the GAO also pointed to continued problems in hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff to provide oversight and management of oil and gas operations on lands and waters.

The BLM has adjusted its workload priorities to place an emphasis on the recommendations of the GAO and the Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Accordingly, the BLM has taken a number of steps to improve program effectiveness in these areas. The BLM is implementing recommendations of the GAO to correct and improve the inspection and enforcement program and provide oversight and guidance to coordinate activities consistently across office boundaries. An internal control review conducted by the BLM is assisting in determining the effectiveness of program changes. The objective is to evaluate the accuracy and completeness of data in the records and to confirm that the data is sufficient to ensure orderly development and accounting of the Nation's finite energy mineral resources.

Inspection Activities

The BLM seeks to better ensure that oil and gas operations on Federal and Indian lands are conducted in a manner that provides for personnel and environmental safety along with proper accountability for taxpayer resources extracted from public lands. It is the BLM's responsibility to prioritize the oil and gas inspections to be conducted, track accomplishments, and document results. The BLM seeks to better ensure oil and gas production from Federal and Indian lands is properly handled, measured accurately, and reported correctly. To that end, as discussed above, the BLM is in the process of completing the final regulations that will govern venting and flaring of natural gas, improve site security, and update oil and gas measurement on Federal and Indian lands.

In FY 2011, the BLM initiated a risk-based strategy, the National Oil and Gas I&E Strategy, to provide consistent nationwide oil and gas inspection accomplishment goals to the field offices. Just as important, the Strategy is a tool for managers and staff to determine how many and what type of oil and gas inspections can be accomplished with available resources, prioritize operational sites to be inspected, identify funding needs to succeed in accomplishing nationwide goals, and monitor oil and gas inspection progress.

The risk-based strategy helps the BLM maximize the impact of a limited inspection staff. The BLM will continue to recruit and train new inspectors in order to be able to meet its minimum inspection requirements going forward and more effectively target inspection resources to meet other inspection goals established by BLM policy. The BLM also will continue to use qualified natural resource specialists to conduct environmental inspections and improve reclamation practices that minimize disruptions and impacts to habitat and to enable the certified petroleum engineering technicians to concentrate on production verification inspections.

The BLM performs several types of oil and gas inspections, which are detailed below, in an effort to ensure that the American people receive the fair value from the development of oil and gas resources on their lands, and to ensure that those resources are managed responsibly. With the higher funding levels provided in 2015, the BLM focused on completing the high priority production inspections identified by the National Oil and Gas I&E Strategy, and as many of the lower priority inspections as the residual funding would allow. These high-priority cases account for about 13 percent of the total wells, but more than 60 percent of the oil and gas produced on Federal and Indian mineral estates. As the number of active wells has increased in recent years, the BLM's inspection workload has risen.

Production Inspections

The BLM conducts inspections on production facilities to ensure that equipment, practices and procedures are in accordance with the regulations, orders, and any applicable approval documents, and that the taxpayer is receiving a fair return for these resources. The *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act* (FOGRMA) requires the BLM to perform at least one inspection annually at each lease site producing or expected to produce significant quantities of oil or gas in any year. In addition, BLM now applies its risk-based strategy to ensure that any other high risk operations are high priority inspections.

In FY 2015, the BLM conducted 2,008 high-priority production inspections, which included 100 percent of the identified risk-based inspections. Similarly, for FY 2016, the BLM developed and is now carrying out risk-based inspection. The BLM's goal is to again achieve 100% of all high-priority production inspections, as well as other high priority idle well, drilling, abandonment, workover and environmental inspections.

Drilling Inspections

The BLM conducts time-sensitive inspections on wells at key points during the well drilling, with an emphasis on witnessing high priority drilling cases first. These inspections ensure, among other things, that wellbores are properly drilled and cemented to protect useable water. These inspections play a critical role in protecting the environment and public health and safety.

Abandonment Inspections

The BLM conducts abandonment inspections to witness the plugging of oil and gas wells to ensure wellbore integrity and zonal isolation of underground formations, with an emphasis on high priority abandonment cases. These inspections are time sensitive and include depleted producing wells or newly drilled dry holes.

Workover Inspections

The BLM inspects workover operations on existing wells that are producing, or nearly depleted and service wells. The goal of the inspections is to ensure that equipment, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the workover permit's conditions of approval. In order to protect the environment and responsibly develop the energy resources on public lands it is

imperative that the BLM ensure compliance with lease stipulations and the conditions of approval issued with drilling permits.

Environmental Inspections

Natural Resource Specialists, Environmental Protection Specialists, and other resource program specialists (wildlife biologists, archaeologists, etc.) typically perform BLM environmental inspections. Environmental inspections include inspection of reclamation efforts, erosion control measures, topsoil stockpiling, well location, access road location, pit construction and use, spills, water disposal methods, containment systems for production tanks, and surface hazards. Environmental inspections also include inspections to ensure that abandoned locations are properly reclaimed. Post-approval inspections look specifically at surface environmental impacts.

Records Verification Inspections

The BLM uses records verification inspections to review production records and compare them to production reports sent to ONRR. These inspections may require additional review, including onsite visits. The BLM uses production accountability through records verification inspections to determine whether appropriate royalties have been paid and to correct errors in reporting.

Undesirable Event Inspections

The BLM conducts undesirable event inspections when spills or accidents associated with an oil and gas lease occur. These inspections provide a means to determine the extent of environmental impacts and monitor remediation of the spill or accident site to ensure appropriate reclamation occurs.

Alleged Theft Inspections

When an alleged theft of production is reported to a BLM Field Office by an operator or the public, the BLM conducts an alleged theft inspection. These inspections document the circumstances surrounding alleged theft of production and assist law enforcement investigations.

Idle Well Inspections

The BLM conducts idle well inspections of wells that have had zero production reported for the previous 7 years. These inspections may result in orders to the operator to perform specific actions. Due to age or neglect, and often to a combination of both, it is probable that some idle wells have deteriorated well casings and tubulars. These wells can be a threat to the environment. BLM ensures that idle oil and gas wells do not act as conduits for wellbore fluids to migrate and endanger valuable surface or groundwater resources. The BLM's policy is to reduce the number of idle wells on Federal lands to those that truly have a future beneficial use, reducing potential liability for the Federal government to plug and abandon wells on BLM-managed lands. These inspections encourage operators to return wells to production and to properly plug uneconomic wells.

The table below shows a breakout of inspections completed in 2012-2015, and those estimated to be completed for 2016 and 2017. The number of total inspections in 2015 decreased compared to previous years, although BLM added some new inspectors in 2015. The net gain in inspectors was only about half as much as expected because of losses due to retirements. Additionally, the beneficial impact of additional inspection capacity is delayed initially due to training requirements, which, on average, require a minimum of 18 months to complete. The inspection accomplishments are expected to increase in 2016 and 2017 as more new

inspectors are added and those hired in 2015 complete their training. Drilling and production inspections are expected to remain essentially flat through 2016 and 2017 as the oil and gas industry continues to contract due to low commodity prices.

Inspections Completed and Estimated

	<i>FY 2012 Completed</i>	<i>FY 2013 Completed</i>	<i>FY 2014 Completed</i>	<i>FY2015 Completed</i>	<i>FY2016 Estimated</i>	<i>FY2017 Estimated</i>
Production Inspections						
1. High-Risk Cases ¹	2,148	2,083	2,483	2,008	1,958	2,000
2. Other Production	5,126	3,330	3,749	4,237	6,829	6,900
Total Production Inspections	7,274	5,413	6,232	6,245	8,787	8,900
1. Drilling Inspections	1,951	1,396	1,456	873	1,000	1,000
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,268	1,325	997	1,106	1,000	1,000
3. Workover Inspections	417	337	272	252	300	400
4. Environmental Inspections	20,171	19,691	17,690	16,000	17,000	17,000
5. Record Verification Inspections	3,023	3,451	3,379	3,145	3150	3150
6. Undesirable Event Inspections ²	467	385	605	518	400	400
7. Alleged Theft Inspections ²	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Idle Well Inspections	N/A	1,257	1,171	1,187	820	800
Total Other Inspections	27,297	27,842	25,570	23,081	23,670	24,550
Total Inspections³	34,571	33,255	31,802	29,326	32,457	33,450

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. The FY 2016 and FY 2017 estimated numbers are based on assuming the BLM completes 100% of required high-risk inspections

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 operation (over 1500 inspections lost).

Processing of Applications for Permit to Drill

The complexity and unit cost of processing APDs has grown in recent years, with more analysis of both down-hole engineering and potential surface impacts. The BLM received 4,475 APDs in 2015. BLM approval times have remained relatively constant due to the increased complexity of resource issues analyzed, in addition to industry turnover of permitting specialists. The BLM has worked with operators to improve the quality and completeness of submitted drilling permit applications. The new automated system (AFMSS II) module should facilitate submittal of more

complete APDs, and aid improving the BLM review process. A reduction in processing time of 100 days is expected after the new module is fully implemented.

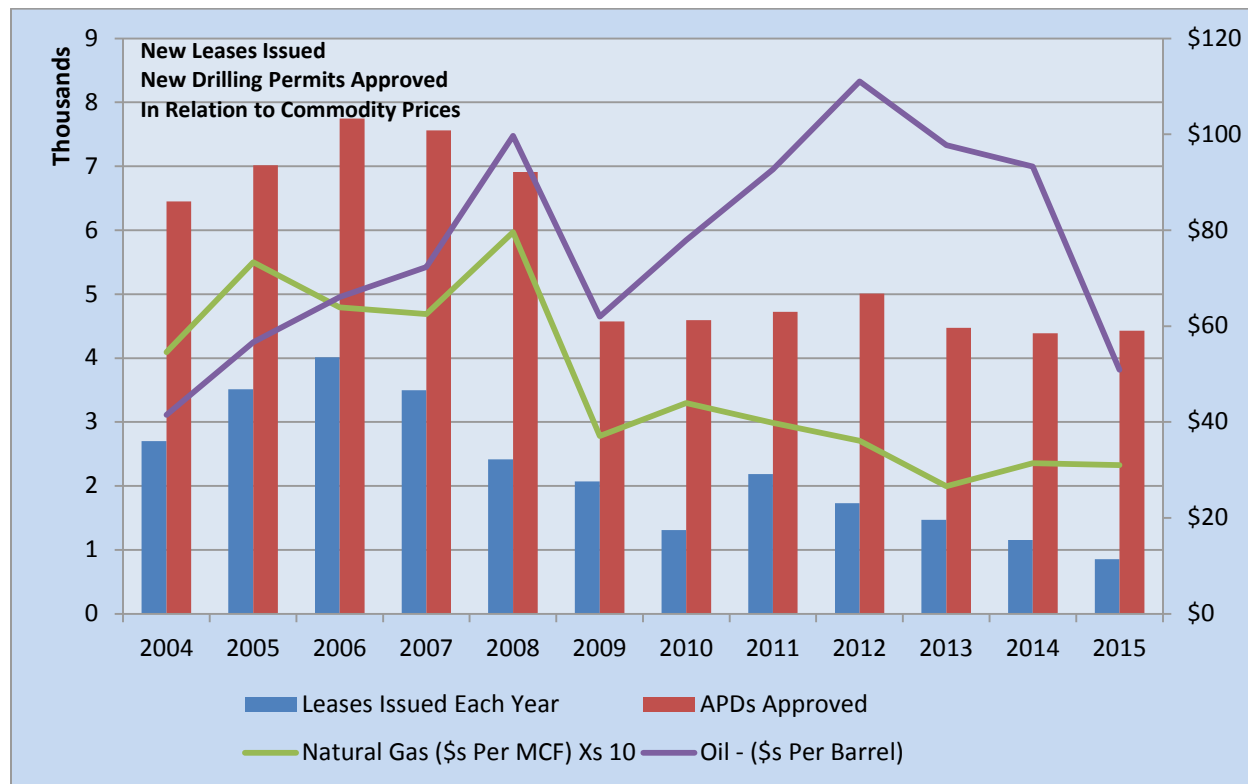
As shown in the table below, the number of approved APDs currently available for industry to drill, but which have not been utilized, has increased to over 7,000. Despite the availability of approved permits, companies have been drilling less as a result of falling commodity prices. Oil prices, at the time of this publication, are now below \$30 per barrel. The current year (2016) and budget year (2017) estimates for APDs received in the following table are more tentative than usual. The significant changes occurring in the oil and gas markets make it difficult to accurately project the number of APDs likely to be submitted and the associated fee collections.

APDs: Pending, Received, Approved, Processed and Available to Drill

	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Estimated	2017 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	4,108	3,683	3,546	4,120	3,785	3,385
New APDs received	5,240	4,757	5,316	4,475	4,100	4,467
APDs approved	5,009	4,472	4,389	4,228	4,000	4,000
Total APDs processed	5,861	4,892	4,924	4,913	4,500	4,500
APDs pending at year end	3,683	3,546	4,121	3,785	3,385	3,352
APDs approved, waiting to be drilled	6,960	6,711	5,919	7,532	7,000	7,000

APDs pending at the end of the year are a snapshot at that point in time and do not account for permits that remain in process at the end of the fiscal year.

The chart below illustrates the relationship between prices for oil and gas and leasing and permitting activity from 2004-2015. Leasing and permitting demand is significantly influenced by oil and gas prices.



EIA Data Source For Oil and Gas Spot Prices
 1. Oil - Cushing, OK WTI Spot Price FOB (Dollars per Barrel)
 2. U.S. Natural Gas Wellhead Price (Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

Master Leasing Plans

Onshore fossil fuels will continue to make an important contribution in fulfilling the Nation's energy needs, but development of these resources needs to be conducted responsibly. In May 2010, the BLM finalized several reforms to its oil and gas program to improve environmental protection of important natural resources on public lands while aiding in orderly leasing with measured and balanced development of these resources. These reforms include developing Master Leasing Plans (MLPs), through which the BLM engages the public and stakeholders prior to leasing in certain areas with important environmental resource values and where new oil and gas development is anticipated. The intent is to consider fully other important environmental resource values before making a decision on leasing and development in an area.

In June 2014, the BLM issued its first MLP, the Beaver Rim MLP, as part of the revision of the Lander Resource Management Plan. In FY 2015, six additional MLPs were completed. These MLPs balance development of oil and gas minerals with protection of important natural and cultural resources, such as habitat for elk and mule deer, and important archaeological sites. Several more BLM field offices are developing MLPs as part of current RMP efforts.

In FY 2016, the BLM received \$5.8 million to fund the development of oil and gas master leasing plans (MLPs) that are currently in process or are scheduled to begin in 2016. The MLPs build upon Resource Management Plan decisions by providing a more focused and detailed

analysis, including an analysis of optimal lease parcel configurations and potential development scenarios; identifying and addressing resource conflicts and associated environmental impacts; and identifying mitigation strategies and constraints. Through the MLP process, the BLM analyzes and resolves these issues prior to conducting lease sales; therefore, the MLPs will provide oil and gas operators increased development certainty when obtaining and developing lease parcels. The funding provided in FY 2016 will be used to complete the Moab MLP in Utah; and begin or continue MLPs for certain BLM lands in Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. MLPs are typically a multi-year effort, averaging three years to complete. The work on MLPs in 2016 will continue in the four states listed above in 2017 with this funding with hopes that in 2018 the BLM can complete 3-4 of these MLPs.

Primary Factors Affecting Program Management

The primary factors impacting the management of the program are:

- As production activity has increased in recent years, the BLM must increase the number of oil and gas inspections and increase efforts to ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes across the over 23,500 producing leases.
- An expanded well inventory and more complex operations require additional monitoring and inspections to ensure safety and protection of the environment, including protection of important species and habitat conservation.
- The BLM faces challenges with recruitment, training, and retention of technical staff.
- Automation of activities in the AFMSS II and NFLSS systems will increase the productivity of BLM staff. In addition, providing modern tools and capabilities will support recruitment and retention.
- The BLM reviews and analyzes increasingly complex environmental issues and sophisticated field operations, including environmental impacts, mitigation plans, lease sales, APDs, and subsequent production operations.

Performance Measures

The BLM consistently tracks the number of inspections completed to ensure that oil and gas production on public land is carried out in an environmentally responsible manner while generating a fair return for the American people.

The BLM uses a Strategic Plan measure that tracks the percent of leases from which production verification has occurred. This new measure will compare the total number of cases, which refers to a BLM record in the LR 2000 database, against the number of production and records verification inspections completed on those cases annually. Prior to the establishment of this measure, the BLM tracked the number of inspections completed on both wells and cases using the total number of required inspections as a baseline.

The older measure was ineffective in two ways. First, a single case may have multiple wells associated with it, especially where the case record is for a unitization agreement with dozens of wells. When measurement of inspections projected versus inspections completed conflated wells and cases, it increased the potential for erroneous reporting. Second, the metrics used to measure performance resulted in multiple years in which more than 100 percent performance was reported, creating a lack of clarity in the actual performance measured.

2017 Program Performance

As noted earlier, in FY 2015, the BLM completed 100 percent of its high-priority production inspections. In FY2016, and into the future, the BLM plans to accomplish 100 percent of all high-priority inspections, regardless of type. The percentage of leases with approved APDs is expected to increase slightly due to an overall decrease in the number of active leases. The percentage of APDs processed is expected to increase from previous levels based on current estimates.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management Subactivity: Coal Management
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		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	9,595	10,868	+94	+0	+0	10,962	+94
	<i>FTE</i>	71	71		+0	+0	71	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Coal Management activity is \$10,962,000 and 71 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

Program Components

The BLM is responsible for leasing the Federal mineral estate on approximately 700 million acres. While producible coal resources are found on only a small fraction of these acres, Federal coal leases contribute a large share of total domestic coal production and consumption. In 2014, coal resources accounted for nearly 40 percent of the Nation's electricity generation, and Federal lands currently supply roughly 40 percent of all U.S. coal production.

The BLM's coal program consists of approximately 310 Federal coal leases and 475,692 acres under lease. During the last decade:

- Over 4.36 billion tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total value of \$61.4 billion;
- Over \$3.85 billion in bonus payments and over \$6.6 billion in royalties, rents, and other revenues were collected on BLM administered coal leases; and
- The BLM held 39 successful coal lease sales, accepted bonus bids of over \$3.6 billion (deferred bonus bid payments occur over five years) for over 74,362 acres containing 4.2 billion tons of mineable coal.

Through its leasing program, BLM facilitates private sector development of Federal coal resources and supports the production of this reliable domestic energy resource.

BLM has a responsibility to all Americans to ensure that the coal resources it manages are administered in a responsible way to help meet our energy needs while ensuring that taxpayers receive a fair return for the sale of these public resources. A range of concerns have been raised about the program in the last few years by Government Accountability Office, the Department's Inspector General, Members of Congress and other stakeholders. In March 2015, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell called for an "open and honest conversation about modernizing the federal coal program," and launched a series of listening sessions across the country to hear from the public on a number of complex questions.

In 2015, the BLM held 5 listening sessions (Washington, DC; Billings, MT; Gillette, WY; Denver CO; and Farmington, NM) to provide the public an opportunity to comment on the coal program and provide recommendations for enhancement of the program. As a result of comments expressed during the listening sessions and recommendations from OIG/GAO audits, in January 2016, the Secretary issued a Secretarial Order that places a pause on new leasing under the program (with certain limited exceptions) until the BLM completes a full programmatic review of the program.

A programmatic review of the coal leasing program has not been undertaken in more than 30 years. This review will take a careful look at issues related to the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) administration of the federal coal program, primarily:

- The appropriate leasing mechanisms to determine how, when and where to lease;
- How to account for the environmental and public health impacts of the coal program; and
- How to ensure the sale of these public resources results in a fair return to the American taxpayers, including whether current royalty rates should be adjusted.

The review will also explore whether U.S. coal exports should factor into leasing or other program decisions; how the management, availability and pricing of federal coal impacts domestic and foreign markets and energy portfolios; and the role of federal coal in fulfilling the energy needs of the United States.

The review will include extensive opportunities for public participation. The PEIS will kick off with public sessions in early 2016 to help determine the precise scope of the review. The Interior Department will release an interim report by the end of 2016 with conclusions from the scoping process about alternatives that will be evaluated and, as appropriate, any initial analytical results. It is expected that the review will take approximately three years to complete.

Initial Program Improvements

While a more comprehensive review of the leasing program is being conducted, BLM has taken a number of steps over the last two years to address issues that have been raised in external reviews. In 2014 and 2015, the BLM completed a number of actions to strengthen the overall management of its coal program, while at the same time responding to recommendations from three key sources: the June 2013 audit by the Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General; a February 2014 Government Accountability Office report; and the Royalty Policy Committee Report *Mineral Revenue Collection from Federal and Indian Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf*, which provided several recommendations on improving production accountability.

Since 2014 and 2015 the BLM has completed the 21 initiatives responding to the Office of Inspector General and Government Accountability Office audits. The initiatives consisted of the development of 2 manuals and 2 handbooks, 8 instruction memoranda, and coordination with the Solicitor to analyze the existing and potential statutory enforcement authorities, and new use authorization terms and conditions. These documents addressed concerns regarding lease sales, exports, inspection, enforcement, royalty rate reduction, and transparency.

The BLM recently completed a major update of policies regarding production accountability, verification, and inspection through the release of a new Inspection, Enforcement and Production Verification manual and an Inspection and Enforcement handbook. This manual and

handbook provide policy and guidance regarding safety, inspections, and production verification. The guidance is being used to help promote responsible development of coal resources on the Nation's public lands, and includes requirements for improved documentation for coal operation inspections on coal exploration licenses, licenses to mine, leases, and logical mining units. It also includes requirements for increased training for the BLM Mineral Mine Inspectors and requirements for certification of the inspectors. The BLM has begun working on the Mineral Tracking System (MTS) for the coal program; this program will further enhance the inspection program, and the full implementation of that system will enable further progress in this area.

The BLM also updated the Coal Evaluation manual and handbook, which can be used to help ensure a consistent and efficient coal lease sale process, increase clarity in determining fair market value and provide guidance on the independent review of appraisal reports. This guidance will enable the Bureau to account for export potential through analysis of comparable sales and income. In developing this guidance, the BLM worked closely with the Department's Office of Appraisal Services, Division of Mineral Evaluations, and that office is serving as the independent reviewer of BLM determinations of the pre-sale estimate of the value of the coal.

Taken together, these updated and revised policies on inspections, enforcement, production verification and fair market value are significantly strengthening the Bureau's coal program and enhancing the skills, knowledge and abilities of its employees as they carry out their responsibilities to ensure the public receives fair market value for leases, to ensure maximum economic development of the recoverable reserves, and to ensure that the coal resources are developed in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

The BLM is responsible for the following activities in the Coal Management program:

- Conducting competitive coal lease sales and ensuring the public receives fair market value for the coal;
- Determining the pre-sale estimate of the value of the coal by considering both domestic and export markets, among other factors, and obtaining an independent review of the value;
- Approving modifications to existing coal leases and ensuring the public receives fair market value for the coal;
- Administering existing coal leases and providing additional approvals to ensure the lessee's compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease;
- Processing and approving coal exploration licenses and monitoring operations for compliance with the terms of the exploration licenses;
- Processing and approving Federal coal resource recovery and protection plans and modifications to protect the public's resources from waste and to ensure maximum economic recovery;
- Processing and approving Indian coal use authorization mining plans and modifications to protect the resources from waste and to ensure the greatest ultimate recovery;
- Inspecting operations at Federal and Indian coal use authorizations to ensure compliance with the authorization's terms and conditions;
- Independently verifying the coal production reported by lessees from Federal and Indian coal leases;
- Taking appropriate action when Federal coal has been mined without approval (coal trespass actions);

- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of licenses, leases, and other BLM coal authorizations; and
- Providing pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Critical Factors

The January 2016 Secretarial Order places a pause on new leasing until a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) is completed. Prior to considering additional lease requests, the BLM will launch the multi-year PEIS development to review and evaluate potential environmental impacts and reforms to the federal coal program in order to ensure that it is properly structured to provide a fair return to taxpayers.

Much of the federally owned coal reserves in the Western U.S. are overlain by private surface ownership. Before the BLM can hold a new lease sale for federally owned coal, the potential lessees must obtain the consent of the surface owners.

The BLM continues to work with the U.S. Forest Service, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and other Federal and State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes to minimize the time necessary to process applications to explore for and produce Federal coal resources. Federal surface management agencies are required to provide the BLM their decision whether to lease Federal coal or not.

The BLM and the Mine Safety and Health Administration are collaborating to provide a safer workplace for developing Federal and Indian coal. Both agencies have developed a Memorandum of Understanding to delineate procedures for reporting unsafe conditions.

The BLM is facing the loss of institutional knowledge needed to manage the Coal Program as many of its engineers, geologists, and land law adjudicators are retiring or become eligible for retirement. Recruitment activities are ongoing to fill vacancies. Further, the BLM works to prepare new employees to accomplish coal workloads successfully by ensuring that mining engineers and geologists complete the new mine employee's safety training, attend certification courses and new coal evaluation courses, and are provided with adequate on the job training.

Ensuring environmental protection and maximum recovery of coal resources continues to be a priority for the BLM.

Other Funding Sources

Coal program operations are primarily funded through this subactivity. Another funding source is the service charges the BLM collects from applicants to process coal lease applications, lease modification requests, royalty rate reduction requests, and logical mining unit applications. Broader planning efforts are frequently supported by other BLM programs, including the Resource Management Planning program and, when appropriate, other affected Federal agencies may contribute funds.

The BLM has been implementing cost recovery for these applications filed with the BLM since a final cost recovery regulation became effective on November 7, 2005. Amounts that the BLM collects each year vary as the workload varies between applications filed prior to or after the

cost recovery regulation became effective. The BLM will continue to charge users all appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulations.

Coal Management Cost Recovery (\$000)	2013	2014	2015	2016 Estimated	2017 Estimated
	381	229	239	235	235

2017 Program Performance

The BLM anticipates completing processing of approximately 10 percent of the pending coal lease applications, called "Lease by Applications" (LBA) during 2017. This estimate takes into consideration the pending applications that will be allowed to continue to be processed under the Secretarial Order that places a pause on most new leasing. In 2014, applicants requested that the BLM delay processing of several LBA actions due to recent reductions in market demand for coal resources; the future market demand for BLM to process additional LBAs is unclear at this time.

To process LBAs, the BLM often uses a single environmental analysis to determine cumulative impacts for multiple LBAs and other use authorizations received in a relatively close geographic area. This allows for the more efficient use of BLM coal specialists, as they are needed to complete environmental, geological and engineering analyses, coal evaluations, hold lease sales, and process coal lease applications. LBAs that are excluded from the Secretarial pause will continue to be processed in this manner. LBAs that are subject to the moratorium will have the option to continue their NEPA work during the pause but will not receive final approval until after the pause is lifted. These applications will be subject to any requirements or stipulations that may have been developed as a result of the completed Programmatic EIS for coal. The BLM completed processing for five percent of coal LBAs in 2009 and 2010, seven percent in 2011, 18 percent in 2012, 15 percent in 2013, 10 percent in 2014, and 23 percent in 2015. There are several grouped environmental analyses in progress that will yield multiple lease application process completions in 2016 and 2017.

The BLM completes approximately 2,400 coal inspection, enforcement, and production verification actions each year. Inspections are performed to ensure compliance with the lease terms and conditions and mining plan approvals. Enforcement actions are necessary where the lessee fails to conform to the lease requirements. During the inspection process, the BLM inspector will collect production data to independently determine if the coal production being reported by the lessee is reasonable. The BLM completes approximately 300 post lease administrative actions annually while managing leases. These post lease actions vary from lease readjustments and lease modifications, to approvals of resource recovery and protection plans. Normally, the number of coal inspection, enforcement, and production verification and post lease actions are market dependent.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources
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		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Other Mineral Resources	\$000	10,586	11,879	+99	+0	-1,000	10,978	-901
	FTE	81	81		+0	+0	81	+0

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Other Mineral Resources:	(\$000)	FTE
Anticipated Completion of MTS	-1,000	+0
Total	-1,000	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Other Mineral Resources activity is \$10,978,000 and 81 FTE, a program change of -\$1,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Mineral Tracking System (-\$1,000,000/+0 FTE) – The 2016 appropriation included increased funding in the Other Minerals Resources Management program and in the Coal Management program to develop the Mineral Tracking System (MTS). The BLM anticipates making substantial progress in the development of the MTS in FY 2016. The 2017 budget request eliminates this increase to focus on the program's primary objectives.

In 2016, funding for the MTS was used to support the automation and tracking of licenses, leases and permitting as well as inspection activities, including production verification, associated with coal and other solid mineral commodities (e.g. phosphate, sodium, potassium, etc.). Similar to the BLM's modernization of its Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS), the MTS is intended to enhance the overall management of very complex solid mineral commodity permitting and leasing regimes.

Program Overview

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

Program Components

The Other Mineral Resources Subactivity funds two distinct programs:

- Through the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program, the BLM manages the production of potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite. This program also includes metallic minerals on acquired lands (lead, zinc, copper, etc.). These minerals are used for fertilizers, glass and papermaking, flue-gas desulfurization, lead-acid batteries, oil well drilling, water treatment, detergents, and many chemicals.
- Through the Mineral Materials Program, the BLM leases and sells mineral materials such as ordinary clay, sand, gravel, and building stone. These materials are used for construction of roads, foundations, and buildings.

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

- Processing permit, license and lease applications;
- Administering existing permits, licenses and leases;
- Approving exploration and mining plans;
- Conducting *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)* analyses;
- Inspecting and monitoring existing authorizations;
- Inspecting producing operations to ensure proper reporting of production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of permits, licenses and leases; and
- Administering trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

The Mineral Materials program is responsible for:

- Performing *NEPA* analyses of disposal applications;
- Performing appraisals to determine the value of disposals;
- Conducting sales;
- Administering existing contracts and collecting revenue;
- Processing free use permits for State and local governments and non-profit organizations;
- Processing exploration permits and mining authorizations;
- Inspecting existing mineral materials authorizations;
- Inspecting sites to ensure proper reporting of and payment for production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of contracts and authorizations; and
- Investigating and taking enforcement actions on unauthorized removal of mineral materials from Federal mineral estate.

Critical Factors

Several factors impact the Other Mineral Resources Program. Most demand for mineral materials comes from sales directly to the local public and industry for construction and development of businesses and housing in urban and rural areas, and for the infrastructure for renewable and conventional energy and mineral projects. The level of public demand tends to mirror the state of the economy. Demand for non-energy solid leasable minerals also fluctuates with the economy, but production from public lands supplies regional and international markets, particularly for fertilizer minerals.

State and local governments and nonprofit organizations are provided free use of sand, gravel, and other mineral materials used in the development and maintenance of infrastructure for communities. The BLM processes these applications at no cost to those entities which involves increased workload for the BLM.

There has been an increase in unauthorized operations, particularly on split-estates, due to many factors, such as an increase in urban development and zoning restrictions reducing private sources of mineral materials. The BLM will continue to conduct inspections to determine if there are unauthorized operations on public lands.

The cost of processing authorizations and leases for mineral materials and non-energy minerals varies for each authorization or lease due to the size and complexity of the each, but in general has risen due to the increasing level of complexity in environmental impacts and the need to design enhanced mitigation.

Other Funding Sources

The Other Mineral Resources Program is primarily funded through appropriations in this subactivity. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees, averaging \$284,000 per year, for processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales. There are also cost recovery fees for processing new applications for non-energy leases, licenses and permits. The BLM will continue to charge users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

The BLM also receives reimbursement for the costs of material sales for the pipeline system in Alaska as required under Public Law 93-153, Section 101, which amended Section 28 of the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*. Funds are also collected from trespass recovery settlements and are used for rehabilitation of damaged property at the trespass site and other sites damaged by past mineral materials operations pursuant to Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153. Fees are also collected for development, operation and reclamation of mineral materials community pits and common use areas.

2017 Program Performance

Demand for non-energy solid leasable minerals, especially potash, phosphate and hardrock minerals (copper, nickel, etc.) on acquired lands increased substantially in past years, but has been recently affected by the overall downturn in the commodity markets. These markets are very cyclical, and demand is expected to increase in the future. Some authorizations for non-energy minerals are expected to be issued as long-term NEPA analyses are completed, and some applications are expected to be withdrawn due to market conditions and development restrictions.

The percentage of pending cases of permits and lease and contract applications processed is expected to remain the same for non-energy leasing and for mineral materials contracts as in 2016, but the number of authorizations may decline due to environmental constraints such as sage grouse restrictions.

The BLM also will continue to issue updated guidance and instructions addressing the valuation of other mineral resources in 2017. BLM will work with the DOI Office of Valuation Services to rewrite handbooks and issue other guidance to strengthen the valuation process, increase consistency of procedures among offices, correct deficiencies, and improve performance.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Renewable Energy	\$000	29,061	29,061	+128	+0	+0	29,189	+128
	FTE	145	145		+0	+0	145	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Renewable Energy Management Program is \$29,189,000 and 145 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind energy, solar energy, geothermal energy projects and transmission lines connecting to renewable energy-related projects. The BLM conducts full environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on all renewable energy projects proposed on BLM-administered public lands. The environmental review process includes the same opportunities for public involvement as other BLM land-use decisions.

The President has established an aggressive goal to increase permitting of new renewable electricity generation on public lands to 20,000 megawatts (MWs) by 2020. The BLM is committed to contributing to this goal by permitting environmentally responsible renewable energy projects on public lands. State renewable energy portfolios, investment tax credits for projects, fluctuating fossil fuel prices, and international concern about climate change have all contributed toward public and industry interest in utility-scale solar and wind energy development.

The BLM and the Department continue to place a high priority on the processing of renewable energy projects on the public lands. Secretarial Order 3285, issued on March 11, 2009, established the development of environmentally responsible renewable energy as a priority for the Department. Increased production of renewable energy will create jobs, provide clean energy, and enhance U.S. energy security by adding to the domestic energy supply. As part of the priority goal for renewable energy, the Department and the BLM established an aggressive goal of approving 10,000 megawatts (MW) of permitted capacity by the end of 2012. The BLM exceeded this goal by approving a total of 12,862 MWs of renewable energy projects (including connected-action projects) before the end of 2012. The BLM will continue to prioritize permitting of renewable energy development on the public lands in a “smart-from-the-start” manner to meet its future permitting goals.

The Renewable Energy Management Program oversees development of three main renewable energy sources:

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Geothermal Energy

Each of these types of energy are described in more detail below, along with the BLM's efforts to approve transmission projects that will allow renewable energy developers to bring their energy to markets. Projects related to wood biomass and bioenergy are overseen by the BLM's Forest and Woodlands Division.

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, for the first time, a solid foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate improved siting of utility-scale solar projects that avoids or minimizes conflicts with important wildlife and cultural and historic resources. The ROD on the Solar PEIS responded to extensive comments on the Supplemental Draft PEIS and includes incentives for solar developers who site projects in solar energy zones, offering reduced permitting times within zones and a sufficiently flexible variance process to allow development of well-sited projects outside of zones. The ROD also makes clear that the Solar Energy Program will continue to incorporate other parallel planning efforts, including State level efforts, to establish additional solar energy zones to meet market demand. The ROD includes 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. More are anticipated with future land use planning efforts.

To date, the BLM has approved 34 solar projects, including both generation projects on public lands and access and transmission projects that are essential to facilitate solar generation projects on private land. The projects include a variety of solar technologies and range in size from a 45-megawatt photovoltaic system on 422 acres to a 750-megawatt parabolic trough system on 7,700 acres. These 34 projects have the potential to generate 9,761 megawatts of clean, renewable solar energy—enough energy to power over 2.8 million homes.

Wind Energy

The BLM manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential and to date has approved 40 wind energy projects, including connected action projects that include electric transmission support authorizations. These projects are capable of producing 5,608 megawatts of clean, renewable energy. Eleven of these wind energy projects have been approved since 2009. The total approved capacity includes both wind energy production facilities on public lands and a number of access and transmission projects on public lands essential to facilitate wind energy production projects on private land.

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. BLM offices are able to use this PEIS as an aid in analyzing impacts for specific applications for the use of public lands for wind energy use. In addition to the PEIS, the BLM issued a wind energy policy in December 2008 to provide guidance on best management practices; suggestions for measures to mitigate potential impacts on birds, wildlife habitat, and other resource values; and guidance on administering wind energy authorizations.

The BLM continues to conduct studies necessary to evaluate and process applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects. There are currently a total of 40 approved wind energy and transmission connected-action projects on the public lands with a total approved capacity of over 5,608 megawatts. The BLM also continues to improve “Wind Mapping” tools that will be available in 2016 for agency and industry users to better identify the public lands with the best wind energy development potential.

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 over 70 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 a total of 48 geothermal projects (72 producing geothermal leases) with a total approved capacity of 2,142 MWs.

Competitive Leasing Process

In 2014, the BLM published a proposed rule for competitive leasing in the Federal Register. The BLM has evaluated the public comments on that proposed rule, and anticipates issuing a final rule in 2016. The proposed rule articulates an innovative strategy to promote renewable energy development at appropriate sites in areas that have been determined in advance to be optimal for wind and solar energy production. Under the proposed rule, the BLM would offer these specific parcels to potential applicants through a competitive process and would approve right-of-way applications in an expedited fashion due to the upfront environmental analysis that will be conducted as part of the leasing process. Offering lands through a competitive leasing process would allow BLM to target future development toward lower conflict lands that are closer to existing or planned transmission lines.

Performance Goals

The President's and the Secretary's goals to increase smart renewable energy development on public lands, as well as State renewable energy portfolio standards that require utility companies to increase renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity, have dramatically increased the renewable energy right-of-way processing workload for the BLM. Interior's current Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal is to increase, by September 30, 2017, approved capacity authorized for renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources affecting Department of the Interior managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, by at least 16,600 megawatts since 2009. Though the specifics of any priority goals beyond fiscal year 2016 will be developed as part of the 2018 budget process, the BLM will continue processing renewable energy applications in 2017 to stay on a path toward meeting the President's goal of permitting 20,000 MW of renewable energy capacity by 2020.

The Department will successfully meet these goals if a majority of the energy projects that were designated as priority projects for 2016 and beyond are approved. The primary factors that will influence renewable energy growth going forward are the status of tax credits and incentives; Renewable Portfolio Standards developed by State governments; the capacity of the transmission system to bring renewable energy to markets; as well as the Nation's investment in infrastructure and technological improvements in the method and efficiencies of generation of renewable energy.

Project Status

For Fiscal Years 2016 and beyond, the BLM has identified a number of priority projects representing about 1,600 megawatts. This list is used to focus bureau efforts on the projects that will help the bureau meet Department of the Interior and the President's renewable energy goals. The projects list continues to evolve as market conditions change and individual developers finalize plans for projects. As of the time of publication four of these projects, representing about 495 megawatts, are anticipated to be approved in 2016. The BLM anticipates that it will approve a number of other projects in 2017 and beyond. The BLM develops the priority project list in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service and the Department of Defense.

A number of factors influence the design, approval and construction of renewable energy development projects. These factors include uncertainty during 2015 of the status of the production tax credit and incentive; the ability of project developers to acquire Power Purchase Agreements; the preference by some developers for smaller-scale renewable energy projects due to constraints in nearby transmission capacity; and the difficulties of some developers to finance projects due to current market conditions. However, the BLM anticipates improvements in the future demand for projects on the public lands due to the incentives under the Clean Power Plan; the recent extension of tax credits; and the increase of the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) in California to 50% by 2030, which will further stimulate the renewable energy market in California and associated transmission line projects. Project applications received today typically require two to three years of analysis before the BLM and other State and Federal agencies issue final decisions.

The BLM approved three projects in 2015 located within the Dry Lake Solar Energy Zone (SEZ). The BLM held a combined sealed- and oral-bid auction in June 2014, to allow interested parties to submit right-of-way applications and plans of development for utility-scale solar energy

projects on six parcels across 3,083 acres of public lands in Clark County, Nevada. In this SEZ, the BLM subsequently received applications for each of the six parcels and the auction generated \$5,835,000 in high bids. The BLM anticipates increased competitive leasing for future project development in this SEZ and other SEZs across the West.

The BIA is processing applications for transmission lines to connect to two solar energy projects (“connected-action” projects) in Nevada. Both projects would potentially involve authorization of transmission lines across BLM-managed public lands. Connected-action projects are projects located on BLM-managed lands, such as transmission lines or roads, that connect to renewable energy projects on tribal lands or private lands. These renewable energy projects on tribal or private lands would not be feasible without the transmission and road access on adjacent public lands.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM will continue to implement the strategy to:

- Emphasize development of smart renewable energy development on public lands, which includes development of regional mitigation strategies and corresponding implementation plans to mitigate for project development impacts;
- Support Interior’s Renewable Energy Priority Performance Goal; and
- Implement actions to identify additional leasing and development opportunities for solar energy projects in designated solar energy zones. Making these lands available for leasing proposals will provide for the best siting locations for environmentally sound solar energy development projects. The BLM will implement the rule for a competitive leasing program to accelerate the process of offering public lands for solar and wind energy development.

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Realty and Ownership Management

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Alaska Conveyance	\$000	22,000	22,000	+107	+0	-4,780	17,327	-4,673
	FTE	109	109		+0	+0	109	+0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	\$000	45,658	51,252	+228	+0	+0	51,480	+228
	FTE	319	319		+0	+0	319	+0
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	\$000	67,658	73,252	+335	+0	-4,780	68,807	-4,445
	FTE	428	428		+0	+0	428	+0

The 2017 budget request for the Realty and Ownership Management activity is \$68,807,000 and 428 FTE. The total reflects a program change of -\$4,780,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

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

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Alaska Conveyance	\$000	22,000	22,000	+107	+0	-4,780	17,327	-4,673
	FTE	109	109		+0	+0	109	+0

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Alaska Conveyance:	(\$000)	FTE
Streamline Conveyance Process	-4,780	
Total	-4,780	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Management subactivity is \$17,327,000 and 109 FTE, a program reduction of -\$4,780,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

Streamline Conveyance Process (-\$4,780,000/+0 FTE) – The Alaska State Land Transfer Program is the largest remaining workload in the BLM’s cadastral survey program. The BLM has identified a faster, more accurate, and more cost-effective method that would provide a higher quality survey record than is currently available and would allow the BLM to more efficiently complete the survey and conveyance work for all remaining State land selections. This innovation provides a unique opportunity to save time and money for both the Federal government and the State of Alaska, while supporting economic development within the State. The BLM intends to implement this new survey method as quickly as possible in the coming months.

Program Overview

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 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 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 assessments for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers. These processes are detailed below.

Adjudication: Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing right, title and interest of the Federal government of public lands.

The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in local communities and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.

Cadastral Survey: The cadastral survey component of the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program provides the cadastral services necessary to issue patents. These services include:

- Preparing supplemental plats from existing survey plats and other information when possible,
- Making administrative title navigability determinations to facilitate conveyance,
- Making administrative determinations of emerged island title claims,
- Issuing recordable 'Disclaimers of Interest of Title' for the beds of navigable rivers and other waterways,
- Performing responsibilities as trustee for Alaska Native townsites created under the *Alaska Native Townsite Act*,
- Providing assistance in determining maps of boundaries and performing surveys for Village corporation reconveyances required under Section 14(c) of the ANCSA,
- Collecting Public Land Survey System data to distribute through the web-based Spatial Data Management System (SDMS),
- Issuing 'Standards for Boundary Evidence Certificates' prior to transactions and projects to assist the authorized officer assess the risk caused by errors and misrepresentations in the public record and by antiquated surveys, and
- Maintaining up-to-date digital copies of all survey records to distribute through the SDMS.

Easement Identification: Easement identification must be completed pursuant to Section 17(b) of the ANCSA for Native corporation selections that have not been transferred. This process involves participation by the public, the State of Alaska and the corporations themselves.

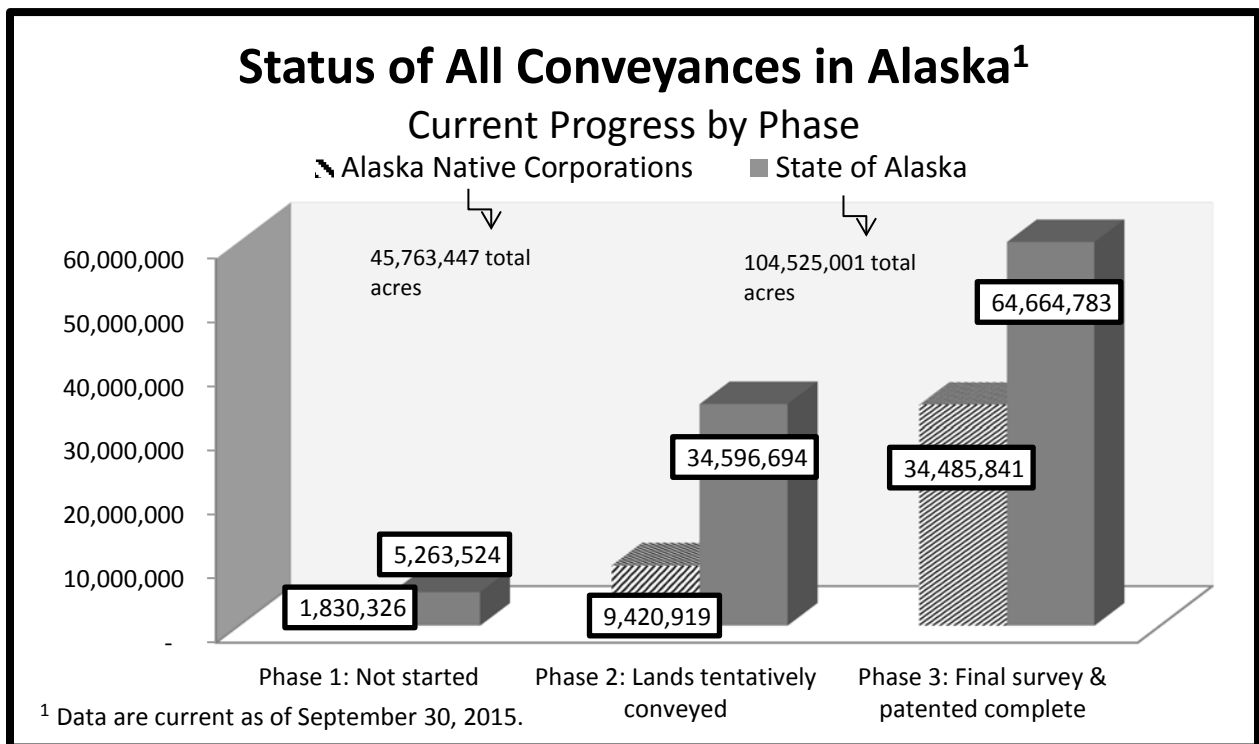
Land Examination: On the ground land examinations are conducted to resolve conflicts between Native allotment claims and to settle use and occupancy matters, including trespass and the presence of hazardous materials.

Land Record Review: In 2004, the Acceleration Act established deadlines for ANCSA corporations and the State to file priorities. Throughout Alaska, millions of the same acres were applied for by village corporations, regional corporations and the State. As part of the conveyance process, the BLM reviews selections to identify conflicts and ensure correct depiction in land records.

Provisions in ANCSA and the Statehood Act allow transfers of equitable title to unsurveyed lands through 'Interim Conveyance' for Native corporation selections and 'Tentative Approval' for State selections. Both types transfer right, title and interest of the Federal government, but final patents (legal title) cannot be issued until cadastral survey of the final boundaries has been completed. Land patents are required by Federal law for completion of transfers and are required for almost all types of State and private development, financing, leasing, and disposing of property. Patent issuance is dependent upon survey plats and the patenting process follows approximately 18 months after field survey operations have been completed (i.e. field survey work completed in FY 2017 may have final title issued in early FY 2019).

In 2014, BLM began a new and innovative process that will fulfill the BLM’s commitment to the State of Alaska years ahead of previously projected schedules, and at reduced costs. This process 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. 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 final patent corners on-the-ground using the Global Navigation Satellite System, with Online Positioning User Service on the National Spatial Reference System.

By the end of 2015, the BLM surveyed and patented 99.2 million acres, or 66 percent of the original 150 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 44 million acres, or 29 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. The chart below displays the status of all conveyances, as of the end of 2015.



In 2016, the BLM plans to complete 2,500 miles of new field survey (Phase 1, above) and approve 6,300 miles of prior cadastral field survey (Phase 2, above.). The BLM will also process 30 Native allotment claim applications. Approximately 1,300,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 800,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented.

The current phase of Native Corporation and State adjudication requires meetings to resolve conflicts between corporation and State selections so the BLM can write field survey instructions with sufficient detail to allow BLM to develop a legally acceptable final patent description. In addition, meetings between the corporations and the State will be coordinated by BLM personnel to resolve easement conflicts so the easements on unsurveyed land can be matched with easements on land that has already been patented.

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 field survey and survey plats for issuance of patents.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM anticipates approving 500 miles of prior cadastral field survey and complete 500 miles of new field survey. The BLM also anticipates processing 20 Native allotment claim applications, and patent acreage surveyed and platted in previous years. Approximately 600,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 600,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlements will be patented. Transfer of title through 'Interim Conveyance' or 'Tentative Approval' will continue to be completed, as necessary, for Native corporations and the State of Alaska.

Status

A combined total of 19,231 parcel applications were filed under the *1906 Native Allotment Act* and the *Alaska Native Veteran Allotment Act of 1998*. Over 18,910 of these claims have been closed through patent or rejection, leaving 321 applications pending. Although the *1906 Native Allotment Act* was repealed by ANCSA, claims pending with the Department up to the time of repeal still must be addressed by the BLM.

A total of 45.8 million acres of Native corporation entitlements have been identified; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 34.5 million acres (76 percent), leaving 11.3 million acres (25 percent) that still require survey and patent. The State of Alaska entitlement is 104.5 million acres; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 64.7 million acres (62 percent), leaving 39.9 million acres (38 percent) that still require survey and patent. The majority of the land not surveyed and patented has been tentatively conveyed.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	\$000	45,658	51,252	+228	+0	+0	51,480	+228
	FTE	319	319		+0	+0	319	+0

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
Energy Act Permit Processing Fund	\$000	11,799	44,192	51,667	+7,475
	FTE	76	430	430	+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	\$000	2,653	5,160	5,160	+0
	FTE	22	22	22	+0
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund	\$000	36,000	0	0	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund in 2015 and 2016 reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration, while the 2017 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. 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

- Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from General Fund; Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), as amended by Public Law 113-40, the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (42 USC 15907) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund is found in the Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund chapter

- The 2015 amount for Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund reflects a sequestration of 6.8%

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

- The 2016 and 2017 amounts for the Permit Processing Fund in this table are updated from the estimates in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. Specifically, the 2016 and 2017 estimates have been adjusted in this table to correctly include both estimated APD fees and 50 percent of rent revenues from onshore leases.

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Program is \$51,480,000 and 319 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

Transmission

Facilitating efficient, responsible energy development and transmission facilities is a critical component of the BLM multiple use and sustained yield mission as stated in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. As the largest Federal land manager in the West, the BLM plays a leadership role in planning for conventional and renewable energy development and corridors as well as siting transmission facilities. The BLM is working to enhance its environmental review and permitting procedures as well as improve the designation of existing and future energy corridors in land use plans.

In FY 2016, the BLM was appropriated \$5.0 million to review the west-wide energy corridors for high-voltage transmission lines and energy pipelines. The outcome of the reviews will result in more efficient and effective use of the energy corridors for siting transmission lines and energy pipelines in an environmentally responsible manner. The energy corridor reviews will better position the BLM to strategically plan for long term infrastructure needs and increased demand for improved capacity and reliability of the electrical grid throughout the West.

The BLM anticipates that the industry will continue to pursue new multi-jurisdictional projects across the West for distributed generation and transmission line upgrades and expansions, among other uses. To address these demands, and to strengthen the environmental review and permitting process, in accordance with Secretarial Order Number 3330 entitled "Improving Mitigation Policies and Practices of the Department of the Interior," issued by Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell in October 2013, the BLM will employ a "smart from the start" approach over the next decade. This approach will identify areas of conflict and opportunity during early planning and follow up by selecting the most appropriate areas for siting transmission facilities. The BLM will establish high standards for collaboration with industry, States and local governments, Tribes, Federal agencies and other stakeholders and build strong functional partnerships among all entities engaged in permitting these transmission lines and pipelines. Better planning and permitting to maximize the use of corridors will help reduce the proliferation of separate ROW across the landscape and will be key to protecting resources and minimizing environmental impacts. The BLM will look for innovation, research and technology to assist in meeting these goals. Continuing to develop and maintain an expert workforce of project managers, resource specialists, and managers with knowledge of electric transmission planning and operations, permitting construction, reclamation and mitigation techniques will be key to success of this effort.

Over the past several years, the BLM has made great strides in a variety of areas related to transmission permitting and energy corridors. Since 2010, the BLM has authorized over 20 major pipeline projects for oil, water, and natural gas totaling 2,950 miles with nearly 6002,350 miles on BLM lands in California, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming.

Since 2011, the BLM has participated as a member of the Rapid Response Team for Transmission with the goal of improving coordination, expediting permitting and identifying lessons learned on seven priority pilot projects identified by the President. The BLM is lead or co-lead agency on four of the pilot projects. The President's Executive Order No. 13604 on infrastructure further increased the emphasis on interagency collaboration in the siting and permitting of high voltage transmission projects. The BLM is actively coordinating with the U.S.

Department of Energy and USFS to review existing corridors designated pursuant to Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The BLM and USFS have designated priority regions in the western U.S. to focus on reviews to determine needed corridor revisions, additions and deletions. The BLM is also working with stakeholders to review and update interagency operating procedures that are required when siting projects within energy corridors designated pursuant to Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The BLM is finalizing a policy this fiscal year for major transmission lines which will provide guidance for the NEPA process.

In June 2013, the BLM deployed an eight person National Transmission Support Team dedicated full-time to high voltage transmission and related infrastructure projects. The BLM plans to integrate these staff with the National Project Managers to more closely align workloads, and is also working to update core training courses with an increased emphasis on distance learning options. The BLM has taken steps to align and coordinate the activities of staff working on transmission line projects with staff in our Renewable Energy Coordination Offices through joint meetings, calls and training efforts.

Rights-of-Way

The BLM grants land use authorizations for a wide variety of commercial and noncommercial purposes as allowed by law. Many companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments apply to the BLM each year to obtain ROW grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines and communication sites. Energy-related ROWs play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources. Cadastral surveys and other boundary services are provided to facilitate these actions and help reduce boundary disputes, trespass and litigation.

Cadastral & Lands

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 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.

Conducting Federal Authority Surveys requires the determination of boundaries, the marking of corner positions with brass cap markers, posting and marking the boundary lines, and the filing of associated approved records in the Official United States Records System. Additional support services provided by the Cadastral Survey Program include accurately positioning legal descriptions for timber sales, rights-of way, protection of special areas, oil and gas leases, and mineral leases; providing standards for boundary evidence assessments and management of land boundary plans to reduce risks including unauthorized use; providing cadastral services and Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Data Set services to support development of renewable energy projects; and updating and modernizing riparian boundaries where resources and land values are at a premium.

Companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments use the land records to apply to obtain 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 building. Similarly, accurate land and survey records are essential for the development and construction of communication sites that provide equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network, which among other important benefits, enhance emergency services and decrease impacts to human health and safety on sensitive public lands.

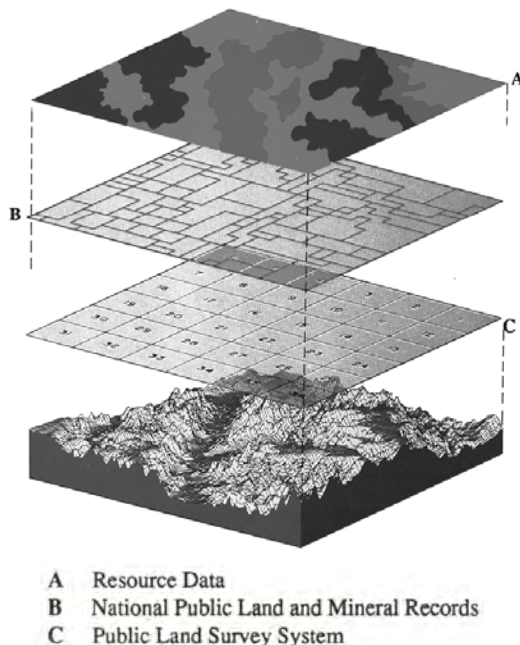
The BLM also prepares the documents required to conduct land sales, exchanges and withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Each record is stored and tracked for every authorization, review, and land withdrawal to ensure the most appropriate uses. The BLM works closely 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 of grants of lands to State, local governments and non-profit organizations for recreation and public purposes.

The BLM generates the PLSS Data Set to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized digital fashion. GIS layers depend on the PLSS Data Set as the base layer for many BLM processes including surface management agency, withdrawals, leasing, rights-of-way, sales, exchanges and stipulations.

In addition, the BLM is the custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The BLM currently manages over nine million title documents as well as cadastral survey records from across the Nation. The General Land Office Automated Records System (GLO Records) is responsible for making land tenure records available on the Internet via the GLO Records website (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>).

The image below illustrates the complexities of the BLM's Land Information System.

BLM's Land Information System



Cadastral Survey provides accurate location of the Public Land Survey System which in turn supports the BLM multiple use mandate while protecting the BLM's land and resources from unauthorized use.

Realty Management

The BLM manages the grant documents system for ROW and other use authorizations for public lands. ROWs are granted for many purposes, including electricity transmission, roads, and water pipelines. The program also prepares land tenure documents for realty activities including land sales, land exchanges, and withdrawals.

ROWs assist in providing for basic access, power, and communication infrastructure needs of cities, towns, and rural communities. The BLM manages these governing ROW and land tenure documents, including the tracking of new and amended ROW authorizations.

Land sales, exchanges and withdrawals are also conducted to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Land exchanges and withdrawals are useful land management tools to meet the multiple use mission of the BLM. The BLM authorizes, reviews, and revokes land withdrawals to ensure the most appropriate uses and works closely with the DOD to coordinate withdrawals for military purposes, resolve issues with over-flights, and coordinate management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM also administers grants of lands to State, local governments and non-profit organizations for recreation and public purposes at reduced cost using its authority under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Other Funding Sources

- Benefitting Programs & Agencies: Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey Program is funded by other benefitting BLM subactivities and other benefitting agencies.
- The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) is proposed for reauthorization in 2017 to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. FLTFA was first enacted in July 2000. It provided for the use of a percentage of revenues from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal under land use plans in effect as of the date of enactment in order to acquire inholdings within certain federally designated areas, or lands adjacent to those areas, which contain exceptional resources, and to administer the lands sale program. Of the funds used for acquisition, 80 percent were to have been expended in the same State in which the funds were generated, but 20 percent could have been expended for acquisition in any of the 11 other western states. Up to 20 percent of revenues from disposals may have been used for administration costs and other expenses. FLTFA expired in July 2010, but was subsequently reauthorized for one year, expiring in July 2011. The 2017 budget proposes 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 fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.
- The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) became law in October 1998. It allows the BLM to sell public lands within a specific boundary around Las Vegas, NV. The revenue derived from these land sales is split between the State of Nevada General Education Fund (five percent), the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent), and a special account (85 percent) available to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for use throughout Nevada for parks, trails and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; multi-species habitat conservation plans; environmentally sensitive land acquisition; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Other provisions in SNPLMA direct certain land sale and acquisition procedures and provide for the sale of land for affordable housing.
- Cost Recovery: The BLM recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring ROW grants on public lands. Although the 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.

Please see the Permanent Operation Funds Chapter for more information on FLTFA, SMPLMA, and other land sales accounts. For more information on cost recovery efforts, please see the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Chapter.

Critical Factors

Urban growth near BLM lands is creating costly management problems, such as encroachment, trespass, and unauthorized recreational activities on public lands. Proactive utilization of cadastral surveys along the urban interface provides valuable information about boundary locations to alleviate this emerging issue and reduce the number of lawsuits and recover revenues associated with lost resources and uncollected rents.

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

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

2017 Program Performance

The BLM plans to leverage technology in land tenure management to become more efficient in land use decisions and resource planning. BLM's land record system was developed in the 1980s and last was updated to account for the year 2000 issues. In 2015, the BLM began seeking solutions to modernize and consolidate these existing systems. The goal is to develop a comprehensive system to collect, maintain and publish the official Federal land status records, including accurate and consistent land acreage and other statistical data used by the public and Federal land management agencies. Improvements would include using authenticated data sources, consolidating data, and using spatial and survey data. The system will link this data to all relevant land records and information on land title, use, restrictions and resources. The system will support legal, policy and regulatory requirements and efficiently deliver key business products (Public Land Statistics, Master Title Plats, Historical Indices, Reports, geospatial maps and orthophotographs, etc.).

Also, in 2016 and 2017, the bureau will implement a new geospatial publication web service to replace its outdated internal and external sites. The web service will provide search, retrieve, display and delivery functionality for authenticated BLM mineral, land status and resource data.

The BLM will continue to improve the quality of LR2000 data. This effort involves guidance and direction to ensure the information entered into the LR2000 system is of the highest level of accuracy possible and ensures that the database accurately reflects the actual case files.

In 2017, the BLM will continue to perform the core functions of directing and approving surveys, addressing public inquires on Federal land status, consulting with staff members from other programs to advise on boundary, title, and geospatial issues, providing direction and control for field surveys paid for by other entities, and managing the geographic coordinates of PLSS data. In addition, the BLM completed all nine recommendations from an Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit report on management of land boundaries. This report states “proper survey and management of high-risk lands with antiquated surveys has the potential to generate hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue from lands with valuable surface and subsurface resources.” In response, the BLM will continue issuing guidance to BLM State Offices through BLM Handbook guidance directing them to identify lands with revenues lost or at risk due to antiquated boundary evidence and propose a plan for resolution.

In a separate response to the OIG report, the BLM has developed and implemented new policies to ensure that cadastral surveyors review the adequacy of boundary evidence prior to approval of significant land transactions and commercial projects. These policies will ensure the proper collection of rents and protection of public lands and resources from unauthorized uses.

In 2017, the BLM will continue to focus on responsible energy development and associated transmission lines. Specifically the BLM will have a continued emphasis on completing timely environmental reviews and permitting for the four transmission Pilot Projects identified as a priority by the President in October 2011. Similarly, the BLM will focus resources on environmental reviews and permitting of transmission lines that serve BLM’s 2016 Priority Renewable Energy Projects. Collectively, these priority transmission projects will replace aging infrastructure, enhance grid reliability, and facilitate renewable energy development while serving the needs of communities across the western U.S.

The BLM will continue to conduct public land sales, revoke land withdrawals, and facilitate military base closures. The bureau will focus on revoking withdrawals that are no longer needed for their intended purposes.

Communications Site Management

Activity: Communication Site Management

Subactivity: Communication Site Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Communication Site Management	\$000	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000	+0
	Offset	-2,000	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	(2,000)	+0
	FTE	17	17		+0	+0	17	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Communication Site Management Program is \$2,000,000 and 17 FTE. Beginning with FY 1996 and annually since, when rental receipts were approximately \$2,000,000, 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

The BLM grants and administers authorizations for communications sites, while working to protect the natural resources associated with both public and adjacent land owners. The BLM works to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands by promoting collocation 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.

Demands and Trends

Prior to 1996, each user was required to have a separate authorization, even when users shared a site. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, the BLM implemented new regulations and policies that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these sites. The BLM now requires only the owners of the towers or facilities to have a right-of-way authorization, while other users of the sites can collocate in these facilities, as tenants or customers, without further BLM approval. However, each of these tenants or customers must pay rent to the United States.

In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications facilities on BLM-administered land. The BLM currently has over 3,800 sites authorized for separate communication use rights-of-way located on approximately 1,500 mountain tops. In 2015, the BLM performed 17 communication site audits which encompassed approximately 85 facilities. The BLM identified \$127,000 of unreported rent, 15 unauthorized trespass facilities, and finalized approximately 17 communication site management plans. The BLM has increased the collection of rental fees from \$2.0 million in 1996, to \$8.5 million in 2015 and will collect an estimated \$9.0 million in 2016.

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 Bureau to assess and collect the appropriate rent. Based on recent compliance inspections by program administrators, it is estimated that for every ten dollars of rent collected, at least one dollar is not collected. In order 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.

In recent years, the BLM has focused on strengthening partnerships and improving its suite of BLM, interagency and industry sponsored right-of-way management courses, including the Communication Site Management Course, the National Lands Training for Line Officers, the Beginning Lands and Realty Training, and two industry training meetings scheduled in Nevada.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM will continue toward the goals of Executive Order 13616 on Accelerating Broadband on Federal Property, including developing processes to reduce the time needed for issuing communication use rights-of-way authorizations. Additionally, the BLM will continue to process applications for communications site rights-of-way, as well as applications for assignments, amendments, and renewals. The Bureau will also continue to emphasize site administration and management. The BLM expects to complete approximately 30 final communication site management plans (each State is expected to complete 3 plans), process 170 actions for lease or grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; process 50 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other administrative work; and complete 15 actions for trespass. In 2015 the BLM completed the centralized billing effort for communication sites. Going forward, the BLM will consider expanding the centralized billing effort to other types of right-of-way rentals. The BLM will train over 60 agency and industry personnel on the siting and administration of communication uses on public land, plus train 75 line managers on their roles and responsibilities in the Communication Site Management Program.

In addition, the BLM will review the current communications use rental schedule as recommended by the Office of Inspector General in Report in its review of the Rights-of-Way program. In 2016, the BLM will publish an advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register to determine if the rental schedule should be updated; the results of that review will determine the work to be performed in 2017.

Resources Protection and Maintenance

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	\$000	38,125	48,125	+162	+0	+16,916	65,203	+17,078
	FTE	207	210		+0	+3	213	+3
Law Enforcement	\$000	25,325	25,495	+121	+0	+0	25,616	+121
	FTE	124	124		+0	+0	124	+0
Abandoned Mine Lands	\$000	16,987	19,946	+90	+0	+0	20,036	+90
	FTE	75	75		+0	+0	75	+0
Hazardous Materials Management	\$000	15,612	15,612	+102	+0	-251	15,463	-149
	FTE	85	85		+0	+0	85	+0
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	\$000	96,049	109,178	+475	+0	+16,665	126,318	+17,140
	FTE	491	494		+0	+3	497	+3

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity is \$126,318,000 and 497 FTE, a program increase of +\$16,665,000 and +3 FTE over the 2016 enacted level.

Activity Description

The functions within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity contribute to the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.

- Resource Management Planning – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- Resource Protection and Law Enforcement – The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity provides for the protection from criminal and other unlawful activities on public lands.
- Abandoned Mine Lands – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by restoring degraded water quality, 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 affecting public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues.
- Hazardous Materials Management – The Hazardous Materials Management Program 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

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Resource Mgmt, Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	38,125	48,125	+162	+0	+16,916	65,203	+17,078
	<i>FTE</i> 207	210		+0	+3	213	+3

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Resource Management, Planning, Assessment & Monitoring:

	(\$000)	FTE
Assessment, Inventory, & Monitoring	+4,300	+3
Enterprise Geospatial System	+6,916	+0
High Priority Planning Efforts	+5,700	+0
Total	+16,916	+3

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Resource Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring Program is \$65,203,000 and 213 FTE, a program change of +\$16,916,000 and +3 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

Assessment, Inventory, & Monitoring (+\$4,300,000/+0 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$4.3 million to develop assessment and monitoring protocols using core indicators, standardized field methods, remote sensing, and a statistically valid study design to provide nationally consistent and scientifically defensible information. These protocols will be used to meet the monitoring commitments made during the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation effort. These commitments include gathering information on terrestrial and aquatic site condition, ecological sites, special status species, vegetation treatments, disturbance of the public lands, fire, and land uses.

Enterprise GIS (+\$6,916,000/+0 FTE) – The budget request includes a \$6.9 million increase to support the deployment of the Enterprise Geographic Information System (EGIS), which is critical to helping the BLM make a generational leap forward in its geospatial capabilities. The EGIS will support the adoption and implementation of core indicators, standardization of data and collection methods, and the digitization of legacy data for inclusion in decision-making analyses. It will allow employees to seamlessly access and use data from every level of the organization and across units, both from their office as well as in the field using mobile devices. The EGIS is key in providing data management and analytical support to managing public lands across various priority landscape-scale initiatives, including the Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring Strategy, Greater Sage-Grouse Plan Implementation and Monitoring, Renewable and Conventional Energy Development, Rapid Eco-regional Assessments, Climate Change Adaptation, Planning 2.0 Initiative, Regional Mitigation, and other multiple scale resource management activities. The BLM will continue to work collaboratively with other Federal

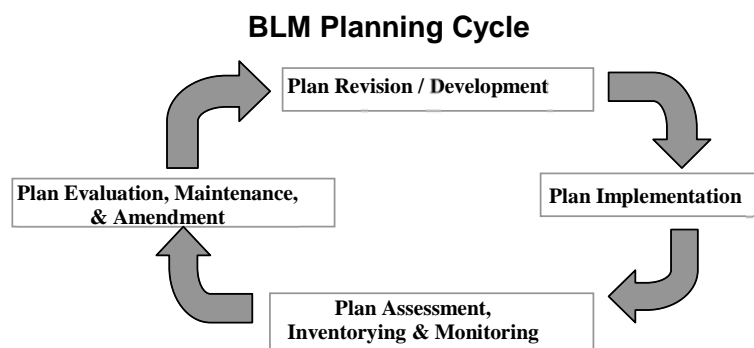
partners to develop common data standards and manage geospatial datasets used for public land management decisions. The BLM geospatial proposal is integrated within Interior's growing enterprise GIS capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate geospatial strategy. The Bureau's ability to provide vast quantities of quality data easily will have profound organizational, cultural, and social benefits. The EGIS will provide the capability to overlay internal and external resource datasets (e.g., vegetation, hydrology, and ecological sites) with data on natural and human-induced stressors (e.g., wildfire, invasive species, climate change, and development), yielding robust and complex analyses of resource use and effects across multiple scales. The EGIS will allow the BLM to continue to develop and implement core data and technology standards to support large-scale, science-based decision-making, while at the same time delivering critical information to the public for its use and enjoyment of the public lands.

High Priority Planning Efforts (+\$5,700,000/+0 FTE) – The budget request includes an increase of \$5.7 million to support high-priority planning efforts that could include the initiation of new plan revisions in 2017, as well as plan evaluations and implementation strategies. Resource management plans provide the basis for every BLM management action. BLM places a high priority on keeping plans current in an era of rapidly changing resource use and demands, including ongoing energy development activities (both fossil and renewable), changing ecological conditions, continued population growth, and increasing recreation use on the public lands.

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 247 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 for desired condition. Plan evaluations allow the BLM to determine which decisions need to be revised or amended for the BLM to continue effectively managing the public lands. The land use planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships, which help 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 Program uses interdisciplinary processes to complete the management and decision-making cycle shown and described further below.



Land Use Plan Revision and Development – Completion of ongoing RMP revisions and plan developments is the highest priority of the program. Planning areas without updated RMPs present numerous challenges to the BLM. Updated plans:

- Incorporate the best, most current science;
- Contain sustainable decisions that are less vulnerable to legal challenge;
- Are responsive to changes in climate and conditions on the ground;
- Include desired conditions that are relevant or desired by the public, other governmental entities, or industrial users; and
- Advance priorities such as energy development and transmission corridors and provide economic opportunities for the public.

Delayed completion of planning efforts postpones critical resource management decisions and increases potential for litigation in planning areas. The program initiates new RMP revisions or amendments in areas where monitoring and evaluation indicates that changing resource conditions or changing demands on public land resources have been identified that require reconsideration of RMP decisions.

Sustainable Planning through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – This dynamic approach to land use planning cycles through implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and assessment of emerging issues such as rapid population growth and changing resource conditions. The planning cycle allows plans to remain relevant and adaptive to changing conditions by addressing emerging challenges and changing resource issues as they arise, which ensures plan durability and reduces the frequency of costly revisions. The BLM uses the NEPA review and analysis process to inform its land use planning and project-level implementation decisions throughout the planning cycle. NEPA activities currently funded by BLM range from highly site-specific land use decisions to regional planning efforts to broad-scale analyses of specific authorized activities with a national scope (e.g., the programmatic environmental impact statement on coal leasing). Through the NEPA process, the BLM assesses the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action through a range of alternatives, seeks input from stakeholders and the public, and collaborates with partners in Federal, State, local, and tribal government to inform its decisions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Amendments enable the program to address significant new information, respond to changing land uses, consider proposals that deviate from the plan, and implement new policies that change land use plan decisions. Plan amendments are an economical means to support adaptive approaches to resource management and reduce the frequency of costly revisions, and they often support priority projects, such as those related to renewable energy and national energy infrastructure.

Monitoring for Adaptive Management: Informed decision making and adaptive management require current data about the status and trends of terrestrial and aquatic systems, about the location and extent of natural and human-caused disturbances, and about the location and effectiveness of land treatments. The BLM's AIM Strategy is the framework for this data collection. This strategy outlines a process for using core indicators, standardized field methods, remote sensing, and a statistically valid study design to provide nationally consistent and scientifically defensible information to determine the status of the public lands and track changes to natural resources on the public lands over time. This strategy supports the Solar Programmatic EIS, the Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Initiative, as well as other landscape level decisions.

Critical Factors

The BLM addresses a number of critical factors that drive land use planning and decision-making processes. These include the following:

Land Health Stressors – Land health stressors such as invasive plant and insect infestations, drought, and catastrophic wildfires contribute to the loss of native animal and plant communities and habitat for threatened and endangered species, including greater sage-grouse. Changing conditions necessitate the reevaluation of plans on a regular cycle. Eco-regional assessments and adaptation strategies for mitigating impacts of land health stressors indicate on a regional basis whether land use decisions remain valid or require amendment.

Energy Demands – Increased demands for renewable and conventional energy and associated infrastructure affect the balance with competing uses such as recreation use, off-highway vehicle use, and conserving a broad range of wildlife habitat for future generations.

Expanding Populations & Community Growth – These factors challenge wildland fire suppression efforts in the wildland-urban interface, contribute to increased conflicts between recreational uses, and increase demands for surface-disturbing uses such as roads, utility distribution lines, communication sites, sand, gravel, mineral materials sites, and public facilities. Understanding the complex socioeconomic issues in communities adjacent to BLM-administered lands is imperative to effective land management.

Protests/Appeals/Litigation – Public land management conflicts heighten BLM's attention to risk management in response to challenges over land use decisions. Litigation not directly associated with land use planning often affects land use planning decisions, given the broad scope of resource issues considered.

Means and Strategies

The BLM uses a number of means and strategies to support land use planning and decision-making processes. The means and strategies highlighted below support not only land use planning, but also provide critical information, resources, and data infrastructure used Bureau-wide, and often outside the BLM by Federal, State, tribal and local partners. This information is necessary and valued by resource managers and specialists as they prepare project analyses for all types of activities. These efforts include the following:

ePlanning – The ePlanning web-based application integrates document preparation, review, commenting, comment analysis and response, and archiving of land use planning and NEPA processes. It provides a centralized, national BLM database for public access to BLM NEPA documents. ePlanning is currently used for RMP revisions and as a repository for all new NEPA analyses on the BLM National NEPA Register. A comprehensive deployment strategy is underway which is providing on-demand, web-based training, as well as on-site instructor led training with the goal of implementing exclusive use of ePlanning for all BLM NEPA by the end of 2017.

Geospatial Services – The Bureau is transitioning to a landscape approach to managing public lands. To support that approach, the Geospatial Services program is creating an environment where data is managed in an integrated corporate data framework to support multiple program activities at multiple scales. Continued implementation of the BLM's Enterprise Geospatial

Strategy, with leadership provided by the Geospatial Steering Committee (GSC), supports this transition as well as various high priority efforts such as the implementation and monitoring of the Greater Sage-Grouse planning effort, the Planning 2.0 initiative, regional mitigation activities, and renewable energy projects, while using GIS software that is consistent and integrated with the Department and other DOI Bureaus. This transformation will also improve the management of the BLM's geospatial data resources, and will enhance partnering with other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Geological Survey (for science) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (for consultation), while supporting communication and collaboration with State and tribal governments, as well as the public at large. By providing the infrastructure to manage and analyze data at multiple scales, the Geospatial Services program provides the BLM with the information and tools necessary to better understand the impacts of its decisions and support informed decision-making at all levels of the organization.

Socioeconomics – BLM's Socioeconomics program identifies the human context and consequences of the bureau's proposed plans, policies, and authorized uses. This helps resource managers weigh competing interests concerning access to and use of public lands and resources. The need to maximize the BLM's return on investment is essential to achieving its mission, and thus measuring that return through the application of socioeconomic methods provides information essential for effective resource management. To provide a more complete picture of the benefits and costs of the BLM's resource management decisions, the Socioeconomics program is developing guidance on a number of topics critical to improved decision making. These include environmental justice, ecosystem services, and the assessment of social values and tradeoffs in plans and projects. The Socioeconomics program is also providing technical expertise in support of other BLM programs and efforts, including the management of Wild Horses and Burros, Greater Sage-Grouse conservation, and oil and gas development.

Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution – The Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (BLM-CADR) program provides services to support BLM's engagement with other Federal agencies, tribal, State, and local governments, stakeholders, and the public. Collaborative approaches can be applied internally and externally throughout decision-making and when addressing subsequent management challenges. Generally speaking, collaboration refers to processes and arrangements that facilitate two or more individuals working together to solve a set of resource issues. Collaborative approaches ultimately enhance relationships and successful on-the-ground project implementation through shared commitment and resources. The CADR program optimizes planning investments and provides tools and skills for future BLM leaders.

NEPA – The BLM's NEPA program coordinates with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the Interior Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, and other Federal entities on NEPA policy issues across the Federal government and within the Department. The BLM NEPA program also develops Bureau-wide NEPA policy and guidance, coordinates with other BLM national programs to develop program-specific guidance, and works with the BLM National Training Center to identify and meet NEPA training needs. In addition, the program coordinates with BLM State Offices to provide advice and support for NEPA compliance in the field. The BLM NEPA program in conjunction with BLM's Division of Environmental Quality & Protection is enhancing an internal, web-based BLM Greenhouse Gas & Climate Change NEPA Toolkit for use in preparing NEPA documents. The program also evaluates NEPA compliance within BLM States. These activities contribute to sound, well-supported Bureau planning and project

decisions, and provide ongoing opportunities to strengthen working relationships with the public, stakeholder organizations, and partners in Federal, State, local, and tribal government.

Assessment and Monitoring - The AIM Strategy is being implemented through five sets of interrelated projects. The first three are designed to implement West-wide monitoring that is coordinated, and where possible, integrated with the monitoring activities of other Federal, State and non-governmental partners. The West-wide projects include the BLM Rangeland Assessment, the BLM Western Rivers and Streams Assessment, and the BLM Grass-Shrub Fractional Mapping Project. Some of the Federal partners included in these efforts are the Natural Resource Conservation Service, Environmental Protection Agency, United States Geological Survey, and United States Forest Service. The two remaining projects are designed to help support immediate multi-State and field office priorities. These projects include efforts to monitor the effectiveness of BLM land use plans and to determine the effectiveness of BLM treatments and actions.

Public Involvement and Cooperating Agencies – The BLM involves interested members of the public and other governmental agencies—various Federal, State, local, county, and tribal entities—to share technical expertise, fulfill requirements for cooperation under various laws, and ensure consistent management where BLM-managed lands are adjacent to those of other government agencies or affect the resource management of other government agencies. The BLM also participates in cooperating agency and coordination training workshops with local government organizations to promote understanding of opportunities for local government participation in BLM land use planning and NEPA processes.

2017 Program Performance

Planning 2.0 – “Improving Land Use Planning” – In 2017, the BLM will roll out the Planning 2.0 initiative, which is focused on designing a more proactive and flexible approach to planning across landscapes at multiple scales. As part of Planning 2.0, the BLM will complete targeted changes to the planning regulations (43 CFR 1601 and 1610) and issue a revised Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1). The planning process will focus on more up-front collaboration with partners to produce durable decisions that readily address the rapidly changing environment and conditions posed by climate change, rapid growth in the urban interface with public lands, expanding resource development, and other stressors. Finally, the BLM will review, and where necessary, revise its policy and procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of land use plan decisions as part of the 2.0 initiative.

Land Use Plan Revisions – In 2017, the Resource Management Planning program will continue work on the 30 plans that are in process. This estimate takes into consideration plans that will be completed and initiated in the interim. Active plan revisions are evaluated annually to determine progress and estimated costs for completion. Approvals to extend project schedules are coordinated through the Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning.

In 2017, the BLM plans to initiate three new RMP revisions. The remaining Western Oregon RMP revisions will be funded by the O&C Resource Management Planning program. Since 2001, the BLM has completed 87 plan revisions to improve the quality and effectiveness of its resource management. Another 66 planning projects are currently in progress and 29 plans are in need of revision or amendment to meet changing resource demands and conditions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Newly revised plans are maintained through amendments funded by benefitting programs. Targeted amendments address emerging challenges and changing resource issues, extend the useful life of a plan, and reduce the potential for litigation. In 2017, the Resource Management Planning program will continue to support high priority amendments, including those associated with renewable energy and transmission line projects.

NEPA – The NEPA program will coordinate with the Department to provide and implement BLM national guidance on considering climate change through the NEPA and land use planning processes. The NEPA program will also continue to support high priority activities with national scope, such as development of the programmatic environmental impact statement on coal leasing and BLM and Department policy development in other priority areas such as mitigation. In addition, the NEPA program will work with BLM's National Training Center to evaluate NEPA training needs throughout the BLM and to develop new training as needed.

Assessment and Monitoring - The Rangeland Assessment, the Western Rivers and Streams Assessment, and the Grass-Shrub Fractional Mapping Project, efforts to monitor the effectiveness of BLM land use plans, and efforts to determine the effectiveness of BLM treatments and actions will be implemented. Additionally, the monitoring and assessment protocols and core indicators developed as part of the AIM strategy will be used to gather information on terrestrial and aquatic site condition, ecological sites, special status species, treatments, disturbance of the public lands, fire, and land uses within sage-grouse habitat.

Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution – The CADR program is implementing a new Strategic Plan designed to:

- Build awareness and understanding of collaboration and collaborative action both within and outside the BLM;
- Provide a framework for achieving consistency in collaborative efforts within BLM and with partners and stakeholders; and
- Focus on the practical application of collaborative principles and practices to meet the needs of the field.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Abandoned Mine Lands	\$000	16,987	19,946	+90	+0	+0	20,036	+90
	FTE	75	75		+0	+0	75	+0

Notes: The Central Hazardous Materials Fund from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, is a collaborative source of funding to address the goals of both the Abandoned Mine Lands and the Hazardous Materials Management programs. The 2015 estimated funding from the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is approximately \$3.5 million. More information on the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is found in the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Department-wide Program Budget Justifications.

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Abandoned Mine Lands Program is \$20,036,000 and 75 FTE, no change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

The Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program's primary objective is to eliminate or minimize the environmental impacts and the physical safety hazards associated with historic hardrock mining activity within the National System of Public Lands (NSPL). 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).

The program's objectives are:

- Protecting public health and safety as well as reducing inherent liabilities by mitigating physical safety hazards and/or minimizing environmental impacts on the NSPL;
- Restoring the Nation's watersheds impacted by abandoned mines on public lands;
- Educating the public about the potential dangers posed by abandoned mines as well as the actions the BLM takes to address those dangers;
- Implementing a risk-based, watershed approach that embraces partnerships to effectively leverage funding and facilitate timely AML project completion;
- Conducting inventories of yet undiscovered abandoned mine features and sites as well as performing the validation, recordation, and evaluations of those characteristics;
- Asserting the BLM's lead role in the evaluation and remediation of AML sites located on and affecting the NSPL;
- Implementing cost avoidance/cost recovery strategies pursuant to CERCLA;
- Restoring abandoned mine lands to productive uses including, but not limited to recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, renewable energy, and the preservation of historical/cultural resources;
- Integrating AML goals and priorities into the BLM land-use planning efforts as well as other BLM functions and programs;

- Performing post-completion project monitoring to ensure the effective short and long term remediation of abandoned mine land sites.

Abandoned Mine Land Inventory

The AML program utilizes a database to record and track the thousands of AML sites and features within the NSPL. The Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) currently contains over 94,000 features, such as physical hazards and environmental impacts, associated with 50,500 AML sites.

Risk-based Prioritization

In addressing the environmental and physical safety hazards on the NSPL, the BLM places the greatest priority on completing on-the-ground remediation at high-priority inventoried and characterized sites as well as newly discovered sites that pose higher risks due to population proximity, expansion and recreational activities in remote locations. The prioritization process ranks sites based on environmental and physical safety hazards and takes into account factors including water quality impairments and violations, watershed and other environmental impacts, threats to public health or safety, existence of partnerships, cost avoidance/cost recovery, continuing/expediting existing on-the-ground projects, location, and cost efficiency.

Environmental Response and Remediation

The BLM's environmental cleanup and remediation activities are guided by public laws such as CERCLA, the Clean Water Act, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The BLM uses its CERCLA authority to remediate environmental contamination on public land, prepare and implement emergency response contingency plans for oil and chemical spills, and recover costs from Potentially Responsible Parties.

Alaska Red Devil Mine Remediation

The Red Devil Mine (RDM), located on the Kuskokwim River in Southwestern Alaska, is an abandoned cinnabar mine which produced mercury from 1939 thru 1971. In 2009, the BLM initiated a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) of the Red Devil Mine site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Over the last 8 years the BLM and the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund have shared in funding the RDM project. In FY 2017 the RDM will need \$3.5 million for remedial design to include repository construction and surface water management. This request is included in the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF).

Colorado Upper Animas River Remediation

The Upper Animas Watershed, located in Southwest Colorado, is a 146 square mile watershed that has had extensive mining for over 100 years and its impacts have been noted for many decades. The BLM has implemented eight removal actions under our Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) authority, however a significant amount of additional work is necessary, particularly to effectively address the multitude of mixed-ownership AML sites. Since 2010 and working collaboratively with the EPA, the BLM has initiated risk assessments and Remedial Investigations (RI) of the Upper Animas to better define the contamination problems and potential responsible parties. For FY 2017 additional source characterization and modeling; groundwater and surface water monitoring; finalization of the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment; CERCLA enforcement efforts for cost avoidance and cost recovery; and community relations are planned. Significant AML funding needs are projected in FY 2017 as well as future years to address this very high priority CERCLA project.

Physical Safety Hazards

The majority of sites recorded in the AMSCM database contain physical safety hazards such as open mine shafts, adits, unstable mine facilities and pit highwalls. These physical safety hazards pose safety threats to humans and wildlife and are a high priority for the AML program. Temporary mitigation, such as fencing and signage, biological and archeological clearances, permanent closure, and installation of controlled access barriers are the most common remediation activities.

Federal Multi-Agency Collaboration

The BLM is working with other federal agencies to better address the legacy of abandoned hardrock mining sites on both a national and a landscape scale. The BLM is actively working with the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to share resources to address defense related abandoned uranium mines located on public lands administered by the BLM. The BLM is also working with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), and EPA to more clearly identify and prioritize the known inventory of AML sites on a state and nationwide basis.

Partnerships

Partnerships with other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies are a vital component of the AML program. Activities include the development of agreements with States for abandoned mine closures, cleanup coordination, and development of joint policies and procedures. The BLM also enters into assistance agreements with non-governmental organizations, for example, with Bat Conservation International (BCI). The BCI assists the BLM in identifying abandoned mines that provide valuable bat habitat and helps to preserve it with bat-friendly closures.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the AML program funding, the BLM utilizes, in the appropriate circumstances, funding from the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) and the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Restoration Fund. The CHF was established by Congress to be used for necessary expenses incurred for response actions conducted pursuant to the CERCLA, as amended as well as the regulatory requirements codified in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The CHF is a competitive process among Department Bureaus and functions as a source of no-year funding for CERCLA cleanup projects and as a repository for funds recovered from potentially responsible parties (PRP) pursuant to sections 107 or 113 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § § 9607, 9613.

The purpose of the NRDA process is to restore public natural resources injured or destroyed by releases of hazardous substances or oil spills, and to compensate the public, through the natural resource damage trustee, for losses of the natural resources that resulted from the releases or spills. The costs of the restoration are borne by the parties who are responsible for the release or spill. Response actions (CERCLA) and NRDA enforcement may be integrated to maximize efficiency in restoring the health, diversity and productivity of BLM-managed land.

Critical Factors

Critical factors that impact the effectiveness of the AML Program include the following:

- The need to support maintenance and monitoring activities at previously remediated sites grows as new cleanup efforts are undertaken and completed. The BLM must

return to these sites to inspect the short and long term efficacy of the reclamation/restoration.

- The development of urban areas and related visitation has brought about growth in the public's access to BLM-managed lands that were once considered remote. This increased ease of access by the public has resulted in an increase of exposure to the physical and environmental hazards associated with AML sites.
- AML restoration projects can be highly complex in environmental scope and impact. Environmental analyses and studies are conducted to determine the extent of contamination and to identify restoration and remediation strategies. Typically, a multiple-year, phased approach is required to complete restoration/remediation activities due to funding limitations and study times.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the AML Program anticipates completing the following elements:

- Water quality: Remediating approximately 1,700 acres to improve water quality;
- Physical Safety Hazards: Closing 900 physical safety hazards on AML;
- Inventory: Adding 5,500 new AML sites to AMSCM;
- Monitoring and maintenance: Returning to 1,000 remediated sites to check on the efficacy of physical safety closures and/or environmental remediation; and
- Complex Contaminated Site Cleanups—Leveraging funding with other Federal programs to address cleanups at large, complex sites that pose an imminent risk to the public.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Law Enforcement	\$000	25,325	25,495	+121	+0	+0	25,616	+121
	FTE	124	124		+0	+0	124	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program is \$25,616,000 and 124 FTE, no change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

Program Components

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;
- Deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities, and resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials; and
- Ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program resources:

- Manage the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas in order to support law enforcement needs exceeding the capacity of local field offices;
- Establish 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; and
- Utilize science-based methods and technology to expand capabilities to identify and monitor locations of illegal activity.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program on public lands include:

- Large-scale marijuana cultivation threatens public and employee safety; while the associated diversion of natural water sources, the use of fertilizers, herbicides, and

pesticides, the illegal taking of wildlife, and the dumping of waste damages the ecosystems being exploited for illegal cultivation activities.

- The smuggling of humans and controlled substances on public lands near the Southwest Border destroys the natural and cultural resources on these public lands and threatens public and employee safety.
- Population increases in urban areas located near public lands have led to corresponding increases in off-highway vehicle use, illegal dumping of waste, theft of mineral materials and native plants for private landscaping, and the ignition of wildland fires.
- Emergencies and similar unexpected developments frequently require law enforcement responses that cannot be planned for or anticipated.
- Partner law enforcement agencies continue to request funding assistance through service contracts and support agreements, particularly in counties where public lands are heavily impacted by both legal and illegal activities.

Demands, Trends and Resources

In 2015, the BLM saw a 42 percent increase in the number of marijuana plants seized on public lands. This increase occurred primarily in California. Due to the scope of the marijuana cultivation problem on public lands and the large number of Federal, state, and local agencies involved in combatting the issue, it is difficult to establish a direct cause for the fluctuations seen in marijuana plant seizure statistics. However, several factors are believed to affect large scale marijuana cultivation on public lands, including:

- Increasingly effective utilization of multi-agency investigation and eradication efforts targeting illegal activities at all levels of drug trafficking organizations.
- Prosecution of individuals at all levels of multi-state drug trafficking organizations is disrupting organizational structures and reducing cultivation and distribution capabilities.
- Shifting weather patterns are altering the length of the growing season and the availability of natural water sources.
- Several states permit the lawful cultivation of marijuana on private lands for medicinal use.



A marijuana field on public lands

Quantities of this lawfully cultivated marijuana are known to be sold outside the legal medicinal market. This unlawful sale of legally cultivated marijuana may be altering levels of market supply and demand, thereby prompting fluctuations in the quantity of marijuana being cultivated on public lands. Similarly, an increase in the number of states that permit recreational use of marijuana may be creating a larger market and higher profit margins for marijuana cultivated at relatively low cost on public lands.

2017 Program Performance

Marijuana Cultivation on Public Lands –

The BLM plans to continue drug enforcement activities to include assigning special agents to investigate large scale marijuana cultivation on a full time basis in California and on a part time basis in other states to combat the expansion of marijuana cultivation activities; utilizing BLM rangers to conduct high profile patrol to detect and deter cultivation activities, eradicate marijuana cultivation sites, and provide security for personnel performing cultivation site rehabilitation efforts; and working with the Public Lands Drug Coordination Committee, under the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to identify and address the environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation on public lands.

Marijuana Plants Seized by BLM on Public Lands			
FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
156,014	195,417	225,291	319,511

Southwest Borderlands – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities on public lands situated within 100 miles of the Southwest Border in response to the heavy resource impacts and public safety concerns associated with illegal human and drug smuggling activities. The BLM continues to invest heavily in its Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments (ROAM) operation. Developed in response to the severe impacts occurring on the Bureau’s Ironwood Forest and Sonoran Desert National Monuments, Operation ROAM combines the skills of BLM law enforcement officers with those of BLM resource specialists in order to improve public safety and remedy the resource damage caused by human and drug smuggling. This pairing of skill-sets serves to disrupt and deter smuggling operations and repair smuggling-related environmental damage caused by unauthorized roads and trails, large accumulations of trash, and concentrations of human waste.



Personnel removing trash fields created by smuggling activity in the Sonoran Desert National Monument

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Enforcement in the Four Corners Region – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct investigations in the Four Corners region of the Southwest to deter and detect incidents of theft and vandalism of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources. The BLM will prosecute suspects and provide for the proper curation, storage, and disposition of recovered artifacts. The BLM continues to support the process of repatriating hundreds of thousands of archaeological and Native American artifacts recovered through the “Cerberus Action”; a highly successful multi-year investigation that targeted individuals suspected of looting archaeological sites and Native American graves in violation of ARPA and the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation – The BLM will continue to dedicate law enforcement resources to the patrol of high-use OHV areas in order to protect sensitive resources and ensure the public is provided safe recreational opportunities on public lands.

Off-Highway Vehicle Activity on Public Lands				
OHV Incidents	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
		4,067	5,164	4,662

National Conservation Lands – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities within the National Conservation Lands in order to protect nationally significant resources and provide the public the opportunity to safely enjoy their public lands.

Wild Horses and Burros – The BLM will continue to enforce laws and investigate violations related to the harassment, unlawful removal, inhumane treatment, unauthorized destruction or sale of wild horses and burros.

Resource Damage, Loss and Theft – The BLM will continue to emphasize patrol, enforcement, and investigation actions to reduce the theft of public land resources, including mineral materials, timber and forest products, as well as improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources. The BLM will investigate wildland fires to determine the origin and cause, identify responsible parties, and seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson.

Total Number of Incidents Reported				
FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	
23,544	47,644	56,901	55,674	
Theft, Vandalism, and Misuse of Resources Incidents Reported				
	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Cultural, Paleontological & Historical Resources	140	153	184	149
Minerals	21	16	19	8
Natural Features & Other Wildland Resources	106	177	539	500
Timber, Forest Products, & Native Plants	279	456	634	477
Wild Horses and Burros	118	246	188	60
Wildland Fire Incidents Reported on Public Lands				
No. of Fire Related Incidents	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
	1,053	1,341	1,691	1,246

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Hazardous Materials Management	\$000	15,612	15,612	+102	+0	-251	15,463	-149
	FTE	85	85		+0	+0	85	+0

Notes: The Central Hazardous Materials Fund from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, is a collaborative source of funding to address the goals of both the Abandoned Mine Lands and the Hazardous Materials Management programs. The 2015 estimated funding from the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is approximately \$3.5 million. More information on the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is found in the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Department-wide Program Budget Justifications.

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Hazardous Materials Management:	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-251	+0
Total	-251	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Hazardous Materials Management Program is \$15,463,000 and 85 FTE, a program change of -\$251,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$251,000) – A reduction of \$251,000 in lower priority activities is proposed. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Hazardous Materials Management Program by focusing on the highest priority work and implementing program efficiencies where possible.

Program Overview

The Hazardous Materials Management Program ensures BLM compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations. The program also exercises the legal authorities granted to the BLM to protect human health and the environment by identifying, characterizing and cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Additionally, the program implements Federal initiatives directed at improving environmental management and sustainability. Program activities include:

- Minimizing and remediating environmental contamination on public lands;
- Reducing health and safety risks associated with environmental hazards;
- Restoring natural and cultural resources adversely impacted by oil discharges and hazardous substance releases;
- Correcting environmental compliance issues;
- Utilizing environmental management systems to identify, manage, and accomplish agency operation sustainability objectives and targets, as well as other significant aspects of BLM operations that impact environmental performance;
- Reducing the generation of wastes or contaminants at the source, thereby reducing the level of hazards to public health or the environment;

- Partnering with the BLM Law Enforcement Program to remove illegally dumped material such as trash, hazardous materials, and abandoned vehicles.

The Hazardous Materials Management Program complements the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program. While the AML Program focuses on physical and environmental hazards associated specifically with hardrock mines abandoned prior to 1981, the Hazardous Materials Management Program has a broader focus of environmental hazards on all public lands associated with all uses. Additionally, while the AML Program addresses both physical and environmental safety hazards at AML sites, the Hazardous Materials Management Program may support addressing environmental hazards at high-priority AML sites as well.

Critical Factors

Critical factors that impact the effectiveness of the program include:

- The need to execute maintenance and monitoring activities at previously remediated sites increases overall program costs as new cleanup efforts are undertaken, completed and move into the operation and maintenance phase (O&M);
- There are currently 189 sites on the DOI Environmental Disposal Liability list which require some degree of remediation;
- Urban growth and development is resulting in increased public access to BLM-managed lands. This trend has not only increased the number of illegal dumps on public lands, but has also heightened the need to address contaminated sites rapidly in order to reduce public health and safety hazards. Increased real-estate related actions and property transfer activities also require environmental site assessments and a cadre of trained and certified BLM environmental professionals;
- Illegal immigration and smuggling activities along the Arizona, New Mexico and California borders with Mexico cause damage to public lands, including national monuments and designated wilderness areas. Such damage includes unauthorized roads and trails; severed fences; damaged vegetation; contaminated water resources; and significant accumulations of solid and hazardous waste.

Means and Strategies

The BLM uses the following strategies to operate the program:

- Developing, implementing, and maintaining emergency response contingency plans (i.e., oil and chemical spill);
- The BLM will seek efficiencies to environmental risk management to allow for maximum protection, health and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.
- Leveraging funding with partners to respond to community needs and concerns;
- Assessing and maintaining BLM facilities to ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations;
- Searching for parties responsible for contamination on public lands in order to seek their participation in remediating the site and/or recover costs;
- Partnering with other environmental protection-related agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as with other BLM programs, including the AML, Law Enforcement, and Recreation Programs;

- Partnering with State, law enforcement, and volunteer groups to deter and mitigate damage to public lands including along the Southwest border related to illegal immigration and smuggling activities;
- Populate and use the Abandoned Mine Site and Cleanup Module database to track and prioritize sites based on the level of risk to human health and the environment;
- Address the removal and remediation of larger, high-risk hazardous material sites with hazardous substances (solid waste, hazardous waste and hazardous substances) with additional funds when available.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to program funding, the BLM utilizes, in the appropriate circumstances, funding from the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment Restoration Fund (NRDAR), and the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF).

The BLM uses the NRDAR Fund to identify damage to natural resources; work with the public and the polluters to plan restoration efforts; seek payment from the polluters for resource restoration costs; and restore or replace resources to pre-contamination conditions. Project scoping and start-up funds may come from the Department. Assessment funds are provided through the Department or negotiated with polluters. Restoration funds come from settlements with polluters, either through negotiations or legal action. Funds from these settlements are then used to restore the damaged resources at no expense to the taxpayer. Settlements often include the recovery of costs incurred in assessing the damages.

The CHF includes appropriated and recovered funds, and supports response actions, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup at sites contaminated by hazardous substances. These sites are prioritized based on human health and ecological risk, regulatory factors, and the level of Potentially Responsible Party involvement. Proposals are reviewed and prioritized first by BLM State Offices through a yearly nomination process, and then by Departmental representatives. The BLM currently manages 26 CHF sites. In 2015, the CHF plans to allocate \$3.4 million for BLM sites.

2017 Program Performance

The program will continue to perform the following activities in fiscal year 2017:

- Complex Contaminated Site Cleanups – Leverage funding with other Federal programs to address cleanups at hazardous waste sites that pose imminent risk to the public;
- Environmental Compliance – Support, with the Engineering and Safety Programs, the performance of Compliance Assessment – Safety, Health, and the Environment (CASHE) audits. In 2017, CASHE audits will be performed at thirty-one organizational units;
- Illegal Dumping Prevention - Continue prevention efforts by targeting cleanups, outreach, public participation and monitoring to promote safety and mitigate environmental damage;
- Emergency Response - Respond to and clean up oil spills and hazardous materials releases where they occur;
- Munitions and Explosives of Concern - Continue collaboration with other Department of the Interior Bureaus, as well as the Department of Defense, in the development of a database that displays areas of munitions and explosives of concern, to ensure visitor

and employee safety and to ensure the cleanup of military training sites including Formally Used Defense Sites. The BLM is currently working with the Department to finalize the geo-spatial tools needed to augment the relational database. The program will also support the Lands, Realty, and Cadastral Survey Division in documentation of military sites in LR2000 and Case Files;

- Special Cleanup - Remove or remediate specific hazardous materials sites on public lands where funds are available.
- Environmental Management System - Continue implementation of the EMS in all States and Centers. Provide for 3rd party audits to ensure compliance with Department standards. The Washington Office has implemented an EMS to improve the Bureau's sustainability performance as tracked on the Office of Management and Budget scorecard;
- Sustainability - Continue participation in the Department Technical Working Group in order to meet Department-wide sustainability goals. Also continue participation in the Bureau-wide Technical Working Group to complete the annual Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory. In addition, develop operational controls to enhance environmental performance, including reducing GHG emissions, energy use, and potable water use. Support State BLM projects initiated to meet sustainability targets set for their State operations; and
- Southwest Border Cleanup – Continue to leverage funds and resources with partners to conduct remediation and restoration activities along the U.S. Southwest border.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Annual Maint. & Ops	\$000	38,637	38,942	+183	+0	+0	39,125	+183
	FTE	243	243		+0	+0	243	+0
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	\$000	26,995	31,387	+88	+0	-2,274	29,201	-2,186
	FTE	49	49		+0	+0	49	+0
Total, Transportation & Facilities	\$000	65,632	70,329	+271	+0	-2,274	68,326	-2,003
	FTE	292	292		+0	+0	292	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance activity is \$68,326,000 and 292 FTE, a program decrease of -\$2,274,000 and 0 FTE below the 2016 enacted level.

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

Critical Factors

In the contiguous United States, two-thirds of BLM-managed lands are within a one-hour drive of urban areas. As population grows, public use places increasing demands on facilities and resources. Additionally, BLM-managed roads now experience much higher usage rates than when those roads were built, increasing the cost of maintaining them in a safe condition.

Means and Strategies

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. These measures help identify the condition of constructed assets and determine whether the asset requires additional annual maintenance, funding from deferred maintenance, or if the asset should be disposed. Additional criteria used to prioritize projects are the Scope of Benefits, Investment Strategy, and Consequences of Failure to Act. The 4 criteria put emphasis on projects that:

- Repair the highest priority projects that are in the poorest condition;
- Are clearly aligned with DOI, and bureau initiatives and strategic goals;
- Have a positive return on investment that leverages outside interest and/or reduces operation and maintenance liabilities;
- Have unacceptable risk levels if the project is not completed.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures; Maintenance Level 3, 4, and 5 roads, bridges, dams, and major trails. 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 Facility Asset Management System documents the FCI, and it is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	\$000	26,995	31,387	+88	+0	-2,274	29,201	-2,186
	FTE	49	49		+0	+0	49	+0

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements:

	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-4,049	+0
DOI Southwest Border Radio Initiative	+1,775	+0
Total	-2,274	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program is \$29,201,000 and 47 FTE, a program change of -\$2.274 million from the 2016 enacted level.

General Program Decrease (-\$4,049,000/+0 FTE) – The BLM will ensure that key projects necessary to ensure employee and visitor safety remain targeted for completion at the proposed funding level. Deferred Maintenance projects are included in the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan, which focuses on projects that stabilize, restore, or replace constructed assets that are mission critical or mission dependent and are in poor condition. The Deferred Maintenance 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 Deferred Maintenance program include professional engineering services, program oversight, database management, management of environmental and structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections.

The BLM will continue to make progress on many of its Deferred Maintenance projects, with a focus on those with human health and safety risk, and will look to the support received from the Department of Transportation's Federal Roads program to ensure that critical infrastructure improvements are achieved along with the physical assets that are targeted for repair.

DOI Southwest Border Radio Initiative (+\$1,775,000/+0 FTE) – The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$1.775 million to implement the Department's Southwest Border Radio Demonstration Project. 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) in the border region of New Mexico and Arizona. The Inspector General identified material deficiencies in management of the land mobile radio program and infrastructure. The DOI Bureaus have been working to address these issues and formed the

DOI Radio Executive Steering Committee. An assessment of land mobile radio infrastructure and operations is underway and these funds would be used to implement priority actions. 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 communication hardware. Upgrading facilities and removal of duplicative or obsolete sites will be accomplished in coordination with DOI Bureaus and the USFS.

Funds will 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) has been formed which will recommend priority actions to the headquarters-based Radio Executive Steering Committee (comprised of executive level representatives from each Bureau). The Radio Executive Steering Committee will review and approve the proposals, in coordination with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Safety, Resource Protection, and Emergency Services. Both bodies have governing charters developed to implement the Department's demonstration project.

Program Overview

Program Components

The program:

- Improves the overall condition of BLM facilities;
- Renews aging infrastructure;
- Provides professional engineering services;
- Manages environmental and structural risks of facilities;
- Manages corrective actions identified through Compliance Assessment Safety, Health and the Environment Audits;
- Manages corrective actions identified for accessibility provisions;
- Manages corrective actions for improvement of energy savings; and
- Constructs facilities for visitors and employees that comply with Federal requirements.

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, and buildings.

Energy conservation and sustainability are primary considerations for all new projects. Projects incorporate the Federal Five Guiding Principles and follow the BLM's Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan to reduce operational costs, improve energy efficiency, and conserve water consistent with Executive Order 13693. Funding is specifically targeted to assess a building's sustainability performance and to make improvements on the identified deficiencies. The BLM priority is to make every building as sustainable and energy efficient as possible. The planning of all the BLM's Deferred Maintenance projects includes consideration of the possible effects climate change may have on the future operations of its facilities. The sites are assessed to determine if design or site adjustments need to be incorporated to account for possible climate change effects.

The BLM Asset Management Plan prioritizes funding to the highest priority assets and plans the disposal of unneeded assets to attain a portfolio of constructed assets in good physical and functional condition, aligned with current and projected requirements.

In an effort to control costs and save future operational maintenance funding, every project is assessed to determine if space can be economized and unneeded facilities can be disposed. The BLM is targeting three percent of its total budget to dispose of unneeded assets and to align to a more efficient portfolio. Every new building project considers alternatives to consolidate current operations and space to gain the best efficiencies and monetary savings.

The BLM categorizes deferred maintenance needs identified through condition assessments and other inspections into specific projects which are proposed in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. To manage these projects, the BLM observes the following guidelines:

- For projects with estimated costs of \$10 million or more, the program schedules one year for project planning, one year for design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs between \$2 million and \$10 million, the program schedules one year for project planning and design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs below \$2 million, the program schedules one year for planning and design and one year for construction.

The Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan is updated annually using the Department of Interior's planning guidance through the budget document Attachment G. Attachment G uses 4 categories in assessing a projects funding priority. Ultimately, Attachment G prioritizes a project using its condition and mission priority, 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 BLM's total budget. Project submissions include the estimated operation expenses, energy cost saving and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the planned accomplishments in the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program include 65 deferred maintenance projects and six disposal projects. The deferred maintenance projects include corrective actions, sustainability improvements and accessibility projects. The planned projects in 2017 will continue to target mission critical assets in dire need of repair and improve the condition of a number of bridges, recreation sites, and administrative sites.

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**Activity: Transportation and Facilities
Maintenance**
**Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and
Operational Costs**

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Annual Maint. & Ops	\$000	38,637	38,942	+183	+0	+0	39,125	+183
	FTE	243	243		+0	+0	243	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program is \$39,125,000 and 243 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

Program Components

The Annual Maintenance Program provides for visitor and employee safety and ensures proper facilities management. Funding provides for emergency, preventive, and cyclical maintenance, and baseline facility condition assessments. The program manages operations, facility services and landscape upkeep in order to maintain BLM facilities in good condition and minimize new deferred maintenance needs.

2017 Program Performance

Currently, the BLM reports 4,751 structures and 772 buildings in the Federal Real Property Profile. These structures consist of dams, bridges, electrical and communication systems, trails, and roads. In 2017, this appropriation would allow the BLM to maintain 89 to 90 percent of facilities at an acceptable level.

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National Conservation Lands

Activity: National Conservation Lands
Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
NMs & NCAs	\$000	31,819	36,819	+175	+0	+13,651	50,645	+13,826
	FTE	240	250		+0	+30	280	+30

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for NMs & NCAs:	(\$000)	FTE
New Designations and Enhanced Operations	+13,651	+30
Total	+13,651	+30

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Program is \$50,645,000 and 280 FTE, a program change of +\$13,651,000 and +30 FTE from the 2016 enacted level.

New Designations and Enhanced Operations: (+\$13,651,000/+30 FTE) –

The National Conservation Lands comprise 30 million acres of the most ecologically rich and culturally significant lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Our Nation’s newest conservation systems, the National Conservation Lands, are a cherished part of the BLM’s multiple use and sustained yield mission. They are the mountains, valleys, islands, and forests where Americans hunt and fish, hike, paddle, and ski.



Grand Staircase Escalante NM, Utah

American history is preserved within the National Conservation Lands through their unique cultural, ecological and scientific values. These special places are engines for economic growth, attracting visitors and new residents to some of the fastest growing corners of the West. The proposed increase represents an investment in the communities that benefit from these areas and an opportunity to grow the outdoor economy of the West.

The 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$13.7 million to support critical resource protection and maintenance work on the National Conservation Lands. This investment addresses some of the system’s most basic infrastructure and maintenance needs, including signs and kiosks, campground benches, larger trash dumpsters, bathroom facilities, and new access-point facilities needed to ensure the public health and safety of visitor centers. Funding for the visitor centers will accommodate public demand for increased hours of operation, program offerings and greater accessibility to National Conservation Lands. Additional priority

efforts include eradicating invasive plants that jeopardize native species and contribute to unnatural and increasingly difficult-to-manage fire regimes; protecting equipment investments from weather; conducting inventories of the world-class and often endemic resources, objects, and values for which each unit was designated; and implementing the provisions of the resource, science and travel management plans that the agency develops in cooperation with States, Tribes, local governments, partners and the public.

The increase also supports critical staff positions, including dedicated unit managers, essential resources specialists, outdoor recreation planners, partnership/volunteer/youth coordinators, law enforcement, and seasonal park and river rangers needed to staff visitor centers and manage the multiple uses and unique conservation values of the units. Funds will allow the program to support the Secretary's youth initiative and implement priority restoration work.

Program Overview

This program encompasses the BLM's 23 NMs, 16 NCAs, three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, and one Forest Reserve. These units of the National Conservation Lands are managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's national and cultural heritage, while providing outstanding recreational opportunities and public access for hunting, fishing, and other uses. National Conservation Lands represent about 12.5% of the BLM-managed public lands, but attract over 25% of our visitors.

These special places span the breadth of BLM-managed public lands and include such diverse lands as the 1.2 million-acre Steese NCA, which protects two of Alaska's most important caribou herds; King Range National Conservation Area, America's first NCA, designated in 1970 along California's Lost Coast; Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area on the Atlantic coast of Florida; and Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients NM which protects the greatest known density of



Grand Gulch Wilderness Study Area, Utah

First American archeological sites in the United States, including cliff dwellings, villages, kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, and rock art, some of which are over 10,000 years old. Traditional activities such as hunting, rock hounding, managed off-highway vehicle use, livestock grazing and Native American cultural and religious uses continue throughout many of these landscapes.

Connecting People to the Land

More than 64 million people live within 100 miles of BLM-managed lands in the West. The elevated profile of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas attract regional, national, and international visitors. More people recreate on public lands than ever, and this growing level of visitation presents the BLM with the challenge of providing more responsive recreation management, higher levels of visitor services, and additional law enforcement to ensure visitor safety.

Engaging the Next Generation

The Department of the Interior is engaging the next generation of public land stewards through the Secretary's Youth Initiative, encouraging young people to Play, Learn, Serve, and Work on their public lands.

For example, at the Grand Staircase-Escalante NM in southern Utah, a native plant restoration project is an innovative and highly regarded partnership that effectively connects youth to the great outdoors through habitat restoration. The BLM worked with the monument's friends group to engage over 100 students from the nearby Kanab High School in seed collection and propagation, invasive plant species removal, and planting the drought-tolerant native plant seedlings they had grown to restore wildlife habitat. This partnership offers hands-on experiences in the natural sciences to students. The BLM engages in over 50 similar partnerships that work to support the NMs and NCAs.

Advancing Scientific Knowledge

The NMs and NCAs serve as long-term reserves within an ecological landscape for vulnerable native plant and animal populations. Scientific data on the conditions, trends, and relationships of these resources are critical for managers when determining how to successfully adapt management to address land health stressors, such as climate change, changing fire regimes, the spread of invasive and exotic species, and human population growth.

Creating Economic Opportunities

Communities surrounding the units of the National Conservation Lands derive significant economic benefits through tourism. The BLM, in cooperation with local communities, traditionally supports the creation of recreation and visitor facilities in nearby gateway communities rather than building extensive facilities within the National Conservation Lands.

For example, two independent studies conducted by BBC Research & Consulting in 2012 found that local economic impacts associated with designation of national monuments in New Mexico would be expected to increase:



Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM, New Mexico

- from \$10.2 million to as high as \$17.6 million, which represents an increase of approximately \$7.4 million in regional economic activity in and around Las Cruces, New Mexico due to designation of Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
- by about 279 jobs, from about 312 jobs per year in Rio Arriba and Taos Counties, New Mexico, to about 591, due to designation of Rio Grande del Norte National Monument.

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Funding By BLM State Office			
BLM State Office	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request
Alaska	443	633	1,213
Arizona	6,328	7,063	9,463
California	4,656	4,656	6,516
Colorado	3,157	3,627	4,428
Eastern States	150	225	725
Idaho	2,346	2,623	3,443
Montana/Dakotas	1,528	1,655	2,055
Nevada	1,184	1,644	3,594
New Mexico	1,039	2,484	4,284
Oregon/Washington	1,377	1,782	2,732
Utah	<u>5,725</u>	<u>6,460</u>	<u>8,760</u>
<i>Subtotal, State Allocations</i>	27,933	33,562	47,213
National Level Program Support†	1,529	3,257	3,257
Fixed Cost Changes (to be allocated)			175
Total	31,819	36,819	50,645
<i>†Includes funds supporting Washington Office, National Operations Center, National Training Center, and Bureau-Wide Administrative Support</i>			
<i>NOTE: The 2017 State Office Request is an estimate shown for illustrative purposes. Actual State Office requests are subject to change based on State Office priority project submissions and conditions on the ground requiring adjustment during Planning Target Allocations.</i>			

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the program will expand on its successes and focus on managing NMs and NCAs as an integral part of the BLM's multiple-use and sustained-yield mission, including by showcasing the accomplishments of BLM programs in conservation, cultural preservation, and recreation. Key accomplishments planned in 2016 include:

- Addressing critical facilities and equipment maintenance needs to ensure public safety and enjoyment, and the protection of resources.
- Providing resource protection and public safety, especially in challenging high use areas and near international borders.
- Engaging communities to provide sustainable recreational experiences to local residents and visitors, which benefits families and local economies.
- Fostering and supporting partnerships, including with Friends groups, to conserve, protect, restore, and provide for responsible access and use of these special places.

- Expanding volunteer opportunities, especially to veterans and youth, so that more volunteers can have enriching experiences and make important contributions.
- Providing highly regarded education and interpretation to the public.
- Incorporating the newest additions to the NMs and NCAs program into the National Conservation Lands system by hiring critical managers and staff and assigning organizational codes to each unit for more transparent, efficient, productive use of funding.
- Implementing completed land use plans developed in cooperation with States, Tribes, local governments, partners, and the public and developing step-down plans to provide detailed standards for managing specific uses through cooperative and public processes.
- Assessing, inventorying, and monitoring the unique resources, objects, and values for which NMs and NCAs were designated, including rare, world-class, irreplaceable cultural and heritage resources, to ensure appropriate stewardship and protection.
- Developing science plans for NMs and NCAs to provide a solid foundation for decision-making and address major landscape-level challenges, from the effects of climate change to science-based mitigation.
- Eradicating and controlling invasive plants, conducting vegetation treatments, reclaiming surface disturbance, restoring healthy ecosystem function, and promoting habitat connectivity and landscape-scale ecological sustainability.
- Engaging and employing youth in all aspects of Play, Learn, Serve, and Work.

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Challenge Cost Share

Activity: Challenge Cost Share

	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016	
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount		
Challenge Cost Share	\$000	2,413	2,413	+0	+0	-2,413	0	-2,413
	FTE	5	5	+0	+0	-5	0	-5

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Challenge Cost Share:	(\$000)	FTE
Program Elimination	-2,413	-5
Total	-2,413	-5

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Challenge Cost Share Program is \$0 and 0 FTE, a program change of -\$2,413,000 and -5 FTE from the 2016 enacted level, which eliminates the program.

Program Elimination (-\$2,413,000/-5 FTE) – The 2017 budget request eliminates funding for the Challenge Cost Share program to focus on other higher-priority programs and initiatives.

Program Overview

Program Components

The Challenge Cost Share (CCS) Program allows the BLM to partner with local organizations to conduct on-the-ground habitat, recreation and cultural resource work. The BLM leverages CCS funds with partners' monies or other in-kind contributions, at a minimum 1:1 rate. When appropriate, CCS funds are focused in high priority areas and aligned with other BLM funding. Some very successful projects have recently combined upwards of \$6.00 in partner contributions for every \$1.00 of CCS funds.

BLM partners represent a broad spectrum of organizations that work to conserve public lands, enrich the public's outdoor experience, and invite rural and urban residents to explore America's Great Outdoors. These organizations care about the health of local communities, recreation and tourism, cultural heritage, forestry, oil and gas drilling, minerals and mining, livestock grazing, scientific research, wildlife, interpretation and environmental education. BLM partners include:

- Federal, State and municipal agencies;
- Recreation and social groups;
- Non-profit organizations;
- School districts, colleges, and universities;
- Special interest groups;
- National advocacy groups;
- Industry, private corporations and local businesses; and
- The Girl Scouts of the USA and the Boy Scouts of America.

Critical Factors

Partnerships, through programs such as CCS, are vital to the Bureau's success. The BLM's commitment to and involvement with local communities is the key to reach stakeholders and youth. In turn, these successful relationships are an effective way to complete the following strategic work:

- Survey, monitor and inventory resources;
- Restore public land health;
- Support threatened and endangered species management;
- Enhance recreational experiences;
- Manage off-highway-vehicle use;
- Provide visitor services and facilities;
- Conduct public outreach and education projects;
- Support emerging partnership development; and
- Increase the capacity of partners to secure more resources and accomplish more on-the-ground work.

Means and Strategies

Individual CCS projects are prioritized and selected at the local and State level by an interdisciplinary team of BLM State and field office personnel. That prioritized list is then forwarded to the National CCS Team. The National CCS Team evaluates the merit of projects and approves them, in coordination with BLM State office program leads. Project selection criteria include the project's ability to:

- Focus funding in priority areas such as units of the National Conservation Lands and Healthy Landscape focal areas;
- Provide multiple program benefits;
- Restore or sustain BLM land health by accomplishing on-the-ground work that focuses on important habitats;
- Protect cultural and heritage resources and meet public demand for diverse recreational opportunities; and
- Sustain multiple valued and beneficial partnerships.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the program will be eliminated.

Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Requested Amount	Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		
Administrative Support	\$000	47,127	50,942	+197	+0	+0	51,139	+197
	FTE	284	284		+0	+0	284	+0
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	\$000	91,010	93,645	-996	+0	+0	92,649	-996
	FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
IT Management	\$000	25,696	25,958	+119	+0	+0	26,077	+119
	FTE	109	109		+0	+0	109	+0
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	\$000	163,833	170,545	-680	+0	+0	169,865	-680
	FTE	393	393		+0	+0	393	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Land Resources activity is \$169,865,000 and 393 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

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)†				
\$000	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	Requeste d Amount	Change from 2016
Administrative Support	47,127	50,942	51,139	+197
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	91,010	93,645	92,649	-996
IT Management	25,696	25,958	26,077	+119
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	163,833	170,545	169,865	-680
National Assessments	38,866	38,371	40,431	+2,060
State/Regional Assessments	114,549	116,267	118,011	+1,744
Subtotal, Assessments	153,415	154,638	158,442	+3,804
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	317,248	325,183	328,307	+3,124

† Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2016 and 2017

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 2017, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$328.3 million, a \$3.1 million increase from the estimate for 2016, as shown in the table above.

Direct Appropriations – In 2017, the BLM requests \$169.9 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 2017 are \$158.4 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/or 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 Department of the Interior (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, BLM focus areas, and DOI requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services. The detailed tables that follow show the BLM’s portion of Departmental WCF fees for services, both centrally billed and direct billed, for 2015 through 2017.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting & Support	2,203.2	2,181.0	2,181.0	2,214.4
FBMS Master Data Management	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	2,383.2	2,181.0	2,181.0	2,214.4
Aviation Management	2,879.8	3,470.9	3,470.9	3,786.4
Office of Aviation Services	2,879.8	3,470.9	3,470.9	3,786.4
Mail and Messenger Services	54.9	53.3	53.3	53.7
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	29.2	28.3	28.3	28.5
Shipping/Receiving & Moving Services	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.7
Vehicle Fleet	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6
Personal Property Accountability Services (formally Property	24.3	21.8	21.8	21.9
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	26.0	19.9	19.9	20.0
Departmental Library	211.6	184.9	184.9	266.1
Mail Policy	44.2	38.6	38.6	38.2
Conference and Special Events Services (formally Audio Visual	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.8
Space Management Services	14.2	12.6	12.6	12.7
Office of Facilities & Admin Services	464.8	420.1	420.1	502.3
Valuation Services	62.6	82.1	82.1	81.9
Office of Valuation Services	62.6	82.1	82.1	81.9
Subtotal OS Shared Services	5,790.3	6,154.2	6,154.2	6,585.0
Indian Water Rights Office	86.8	69.4	69.5	69.5
Alaska Affairs Office	227.5	230.2	230.2	230.2
Alaska Resources Library & Info Services	538.4	538.6	538.4	538.4
Departmental Museum	139.2	167.9	167.9	166.1
Secretary's Immediate Office	992.0	1,006.1	1,006.0	1,004.2
Document Management Unit	213.3	63.8	63.8	90.6
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	275.6	261.0	261.0	247.3
Executive Secretariat	488.9	324.8	324.8	337.8
Departmental News and Information	129.0	176.6	176.6	174.7
Office of Communications	129.0	176.6	176.6	174.7
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
FedCenter	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Compliance support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3

01/14/2016

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
Invasive Species Council	214.4	216.4	216.4	216.4
Land and Water Settlements	101.4	102.3	102.3	102.3
Invasive Species DOI Coordinator	38.8	39.2	39.2	39.2
Office of Policy Analysis	354.6	357.9	357.8	357.8
Passport and Visa Services	21.3	22.4	22.4	20.4
International Affairs	21.3	22.4	22.4	20.4
CPIC	37.8	34.5	34.5	34.7
Office of Budget	37.8	34.5	34.5	34.7
Financial Internal Controls & Performance Reporting	70.8	95.7	95.7	94.7
Travel Management Center	33.3	30.0	30.0	34.0
e-Travel (formerly e-Gov Travel)	192.4	163.8	163.8	180.8
Partnerships	0.0		43.5	43.0
Office of Financial Management	296.6	289.5	333.0	352.5
Interior Collections Management System (ICMS)	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.4
Space Management Initiative	50.5	51.3	51.3	50.8
Renewable Energy Certif. & NREL Project Coordination	7.6	42.1	42.1	43.0
Facility Maintenance Management System	51.3	51.8	51.8	51.2
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance (Uniform Act)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Office of Property and Acquisition Management	168.8	204.5	204.5	204.4
Planning and Performance Management	167.5	171.3	171.3	169.4
Office of Planning and Performance Management	167.5	171.3	171.3	169.4
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	43.1	43.5	0.0	0.0
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team (FLERT)	81.0	76.5	76.5	83.0
Department-wide OWCP Coordination	82.3	80.0	80.0	80.0
OPM Federal Employment Services	53.1	53.6	53.6	53.0
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs (Formerly ATC)	87.9	88.4	88.4	87.4
Accountability Team	93.2	94.6	94.6	93.6
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	109.9	105.2	105.2	104.0
Office of Human Resources	555.2	546.5	503.0	505.7
EEO Complaints Tracking System	5.3	5.1	5.1	3.7
Special Emphasis Program	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
Office of Civil Rights	11.1	10.8	10.8	9.4
Occupational Safety and Health	215.8	218.7	218.7	216.2
Safety Management Information System (SMIS)	173.1	175.1	175.1	173.1
Office of Occupational Safety and Health	388.9	393.8	393.8	389.4
Leadership Development Programs (DOI Executive Forums)	133.2	137.0	137.0	135.5
Dept-Wide Training Prgms (excluding Learn)	146.1	318.1	144.7	135.6
Learning and Performance Centers Management	123.8	124.1	124.1	110.0
DOIU Management	93.9	95.2	95.2	94.2
Learn	173.4		173.4	162.5
DOI University	670.4	674.3	674.3	637.8
Security (Classified Information Facility)	69.4	74.6	74.6	73.7
Law Enforcement Coordination	98.2	100.1	100.1	99.0
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	207.5	216.7	216.7	218.2
Victim Witness Coordinator	26.4	26.9	27.0	26.7
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	107.2	107.2	107.2	113.7
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	508.6	525.6	525.6	531.3
Interior Operations Center	311.3	316.9	316.9	313.4
Emergency Preparedness	133.5	135.3	135.3	133.8
Emergency Response	168.5	171.4	171.4	197.0
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1
Federal Executive Board	37.5	39.6	39.6	39.1
Office of Emergency Management	655.6	668.2	668.2	688.4
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	48.4	48.5	48.5	47.8
CFO Financial Statement Audit	731.8	665.0	665.0	909.8
Department-wide Activities	780.2	713.5	713.5	957.6
Ethics	74.9	75.6	75.6	74.8
FOIA Appeals	98.4	98.8	98.8	99.8
Office of the Solicitor	173.3	174.4	174.4	174.6
Subtotal OS Activities	6,428.1	6,323.1	6,322.9	6,578.4
IT Transformation (ITT)	717.0	600.5	600.5	726.5
Office of the Chief Information Officer	717.0	600.5	600.5	726.5

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
Enterprise Directory Services	272.8	488.2	488.2	494.9
IT Desktop Software Administration	104.7	120.7	120.7	123.2
IOS Collaboration	133.6	165.2	165.2	166.3
Unified Messaging	115.9	160.5	160.5	185.8
Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services	626.9	934.6	934.6	970.2
Privacy and Civil Liberties	90.4	90.8	90.8	110.9
Identity Credential Access Mgmt	175.2	175.1	175.1	151.5
Threat Management	483.2	841.7	841.7	1,031.5
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO)	444.0	17.7	17.7	29.3
ITD PPCD Privacy Records	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Information Assurance (OIA)	75.3	55.8	55.8	114.6
Assessment & Authorization Services	25.7	20.8	20.8	26.5
IT Security	34.6	28.4	28.4	127.8
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	164.8	150.3	150.3	153.3
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution	356.6	325.1	325.1	326.7
Office of Information Assurance	1,908.7	1,705.6	1,705.6	2,072.2
Hosting Services	53.7	106.9	106.9	59.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services	53.7	106.9	106.9	59.0
Electronic Records Management	278.2	392.5	392.5	415.6
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI) (formerly Web &	58.8	160.2	160.2	152.4
Geospatial Services	0.0	34.4	34.4	34.7
E-Forms	0.0		0.0	266.7
Office of Information and Technology Management	337.0	587.2	587.2	869.4
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	1,000.7	1,021.7	1,021.7	581.1
Frequency Management Support	147.7	128.1	128.1	121.8
NTIA Spectrum Management	257.6	214.7	214.7	209.9
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	154.6	140.7	140.7	141.5
Federal Relay Service	8.4	35.7	35.7	35.3
MIB Data Networking	8.2	17.2	17.2	17.5
Telecommunication Services	18.8	43.9	43.9	44.9
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System (IDVC)	33.8	36.5	36.5	36.8
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Passthrough	1,487.8	1,987.5	1,987.5	2,464.2
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services	3,117.6	3,626.1	3,626.1	3,653.0

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Revised	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Revised	2017 Estimate
Enterprise Service Desk	0.0	119.9	119.9	0.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services	0.0	119.9	119.9	0.0
Enterprise Resource Management	244.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Business Operations	244.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Management	389.1	349.0	349.0	375.3
Compliance and Audit Management	232.1	237.1	237.1	252.2
IT Budget Formulation & Portfolio Development	290.6	216.4	216.4	302.5
Office of Planning and Performance Management	911.7	802.6	802.6	929.9
Recreation One-Stop	50.5	25.0	25.0	25.0
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	537.4	441.9	441.9	446.6
Volunteer.gov	15.1	15.1	0.0	0.0
Office of Planning and Performance Management	603.0	482.0	466.9	471.6
Subtotal IT Shared Services	8,520.2	8,965.3	8,950.2	9,751.8
Drug Testing	139.1	143.8	143.8	159.8
Employee Express (Passthrough)	0.0		79.4	109.1
HRSIF - Non-IT Costs	0.0		79.3	82.1
HRLOB - HRSIF	31.5		29.9	33.1
IBC Human Resources Directorate	170.6	143.8	332.3	384.1
FPPS - Non IT	2,593.5	2,657.7	1,950.6	1,923.4
HR LOB - FPPS	29.5		463.6	477.3
IBC Human Resources Directorate	2,623.0	2,657.7	2,414.2	2,400.7
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Quarters Program Administration	8.2	16.8	11.0	11.1
Quarters - iQMIS	4.3		5.8	5.8
IBC Financial Management Directorate	15.0	19.3	19.3	19.4
Boise Acquisition Office	1,069.7	1,138.5	1,138.5	1,329.4
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	1,069.7	1,138.5	1,138.5	1,329.4
Subtotal Interior Business Center	3,878.3	3,959.3	3,904.3	4,133.7
TOTAL	24,617.0	25,401.8	25,331.6	27,048.8

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Actual	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Reimbursable Mail Services	93.9	78.6	102.5	103.2
Creative Communications	4.2	14.2	11.6	11.7
Office of Facilities & Admin Services	98.2	92.8	114.1	114.9
Valuation Services	0.0	813.6	813.6	806.7
Office of Valuation Services	0.0	813.6	813.6	806.7
Aviation Management	720.9		0.0	0.0
Office of Aviation Services	720.9		0.0	0.0
Subtotal OS Shared Services	819.1	906.3	927.6	921.5
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office (SIWRO)	0.0	67.0	67.0	67.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	0.0	67.0	67.0	67.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance				
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.2
Office of Policy Analysis	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.2
Office of Budget				
Single Audit Clearinghouse	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Office of Financial Management	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
e-OPF	180.6	189.0	189.0	189.0
Office of Human Resources	180.6	189.0	189.0	189.0
EEO Investigations	0.0	15.6	15.6	15.6
Office of Civil Rights	0.0	15.6	15.6	15.6
EEO Training	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4
Office of Civil Rights	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4
Online Learning	0.0	61.4	61.4	61.4
DOIU Consolidated Learning Centers	60.3	60.3	60.9	61.5
SESCDP	0.0		18.2	0.0
DOI University (DOIU)	60.3	121.7	140.4	122.9
Office of Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Management				
Reimbursable Security Services				
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS)	149.2	149.2	149.2	194.0
Office of Law Enforcement	149.2	149.2	149.2	194.0
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	10.8	42.6	42.7	42.7
Department-wide Activities	10.8	42.6	42.7	42.7

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing

FY 2017 President's Budget

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Actual	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Subtotal OS Activities	446.8	630.4	649.5	677.0
Office of Information Assurance				
Unified Messaging	898.0	1,244.8	1,244.8	1,168.7
ITD Desktop Services	159.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services	1,057.5	1,244.8	1,244.8	1,168.7
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	209.4	231.9	231.9	231.9
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	1,101.4	1,359.1	1,359.1	1,359.1
Data-at-Rest Initiative	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.8
End Point Manager Licenses	0.0		0.0	329.6
Office of Information Assurance	1,325.5	1,606.3	1,606.3	1,936.4
Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Planning, Analysis and		90.7	90.7	91.8
Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services		90.7	90.7	91.8
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	2,271.7	1,850.3	1,850.3	1,900.9
Electronic Records Management	545.7	594.6	594.6	558.2
Imagery for the Nation	0.0	403.0	403.0	403.0
Office of Information and Technology Management	2,817.4	2,847.9	2,847.9	2,862.1
Enterprise Services Network - Direct Bill Pass Throughs	4,798.8	3,136.3	3,136.3	3,136.3
EID Rack Space	4.2	12.8	12.8	13.5
ISSO ITD Telecommunications	3.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services	4,807.0	3,156.1	3,156.1	3,156.6
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services				
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Management	389.2		0.0	0.0
Office of Planning and Performance Management	389.2		0.0	0.0
Office of Planning and Performance Management				
Subtotal IT Shared Services	10,396.6	8,945.7	8,945.7	9,215.6
IBC Office of the Director				
IBC Human Resources Directorate				
Payroll & HR Systems ex. IT	1,425.3	1,498.0	1,043.8	1,065.2
Payroll & HR Systems Passthrough	0.0		356.8	367.9
HRLOB - Direct Bill	118.4		75.6	76.6
IBC Human Resources Directorate	1,543.7	1,498.0	1,476.2	1,509.7

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2017 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2015 Actual	2016 Pres Budget	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Indirect Cost Negotiations - DOI Internal SAC DM	46.0	40.7	40.9	59.6
IBC Financial Management Directorate	46.0	40.7	40.9	59.6
Acquisition Services	16.6	0.0		
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	16.6	0.0		
Subtotal Interior Business Center	1,606.3	1,538.7	1,517.2	1,569.3
TOTAL	13,268.8	12,021.1	12,040.0	12,383.4

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Administrative Support	\$000	47,127	50,942	+197	+0	+0	51,139	+197
	FTE	284	284		+0	+0	+284	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Administrative Support Program is \$51,139,000 and 284 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

The Administrative Support Program funds the following functions:

- Executive and Management Decisions
- Legislative, Public and Regulatory Affairs and Correspondence
- Budget Formulation and Execution
- Financial Management
- Property and Acquisition Management
- Management Systems
- Human Resources
- Program and Management Evaluations
- Service First
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Privacy
- Safety

Means and Strategies

The Administrative Support Program funds services related to management and administrative support that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output. The successful management of these services is vital to the effective use of human and capital resources within the BLM. The Administrative Support Program uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM. Each year, the BLM conducts management and program evaluations to identify and acknowledge best practices, procedures and processes. The BLM also measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862 and the Government Performance and Results Act, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with DOI's strategic plan.

Other Funding Sources

Many of the programs funded by the Administrative Support Program contribute to multiple BLM activities (i.e., Equal Employment Opportunity and Service First) and are also financially supported by many Department and Bureau-wide subactivities that benefit from this work.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM will emphasize and assure:

- Adequate internal controls on BLM financial systems;
- Compliance with accounting standards;
- Accountability for undelivered order funds;
- Compliance with fiscal laws and regulations;
- Proper accounting, management, and maintenance of capital assets;
- Complete quarterly financial statements, including intra-governmental eliminations;
- Improved electronic data processing; and
- Financial accountability at all levels of the organization.

The Administrative Support Program will focus on the following operations of the Bureau:

Financial Management – The BLM will continue to operate the National Operation Center to offer support services to a variety of critical programs that include fire support, uniforms, property, accounting, contracting, acquisition, space leasing, treasury investments, and the development and operation of financial, procurement, and property systems.

Improved Financial Performance – The BLM will continue to maintain an unqualified (clean) financial audit opinion, and make available to all employees timely and accurate financial information through the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). The ability to link budget and performance through cost management, as well as access to financial data in real time, has fostered a Bureau-wide ethic of fiscal accountability.

Performance Improvement – The BLM will continue to use the cost management information systems along with other management information tools to evaluate program effectiveness and help allocate budgetary resources across the organization to maximize performance and cost effectiveness.

Disposal of Personal Property – The BLM will continue to dispose of excess personal property to other Federal and State agencies, to donate computers and other electronics to local schools when possible, and to sell working capital fund vehicles and heavy equipment at auction. These activities have reduced overhead costs, increased visibility, improved revenue, and created fast sales and the transfer of monies to the BLM. Proceeds from the sale of vehicles are returned to the working capital fund to help fund replacement vehicles.

Workforce Planning – In 2017, the BLM will continue to refine its workforce planning process to ensure the agency has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. As a result of workforce planning, the BLM has placed, and will continue to place, more emphasis on entry-level recruiting, career development, and diversification. For example, the Bureau is using the Presidential Management Fellows Program, the Pathways program for students and recent graduates, and other human capital management programs as viable tools

for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting its future skill requirements. In addition, the BLM will continue to place greater emphasis on hiring veterans and veterans with disabilities through the following special hiring authorities and appointments: Veterans Recruitment Appointment, Veterans Employment Opportunity Act of 1998, 30 Percent or More Disabled Veteran, Disabled Veterans Enrolled in a VA Training Program, Schedule A Appointing Authority, and Veterans Preference.

Service First – The BLM will use the permanent Service First authority across the entire Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service in 2017. The Bureau will work to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings and productivity improvements. The BLM currently shares 61 sites with other agencies and will continue to expand on these. For more information on Service First, please see the Crosscutting Programs chapter.

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	\$000	91,010	93,645	-996	+0	+0	92,649	-996
	FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Bureauwide Fixed Costs Program is \$92,649,000 and 0 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

Bureauwide Fixed Costs funds the following:

- The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) – These fixed costs are billed by the Department of Interior's (DOI) Office of the Secretary and the DOI's National Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:
 1. *Central Bill* – Mandatory services provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the DOI National Business Center.
 2. *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.
- The Space Management program 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 Telecommunications program manages communication services critical to the day to day operations of the BLM. The program manages fixed-line office phones and fax, mobile voice and data devices and service contracts, video conferencing, and internal and external data networks service contracts, including network security. The program's management of the radio network supports public safety, connecting firefighters and law enforcement through agency and inter-agency managed microwave radio links, base stations, and radios, including contracts for satellite radios service. Communications (fax, print, voice, and data) during Continuity of Operations relies on the established efforts of the Telecommunications program. Costs for these services are funded from individual State/National Centers and the DOI Working Capital Fund.

- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount requested for 2017 covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs†			
\$000	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Request
Space Rental - GSA	20,422	26,497	30,015
Space Rental - Non-GSA	33,828	31,614	30,968
Subtotal, Rental	54,250	58,111	60,983
BLM Radio Support	585	519	519
Workers' Compensation	8,406	8,153	8,091
Unemployment Compensation	7,370	6,981	6,051
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	24,617	25,331	27,048
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	13,269	12,040	12,383
Other Fixed Costs	4,362	8,428	3,537
Total	112,859	119,563	118,612
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-21,849	-25,918	-25,963
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	91,010	93,645	92,649

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2016 and 2017

Critical Factors

The critical factors in the Bureauwide Fixed Costs program:

- The Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability. All new BLM facilities comply with BLM Sustainable Building Implementation Plans, while addressing current and emerging needs.
- Presidential Memorandum – Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate dated June 10, 2010, emphasized the need to:
 - Improve utilization of facilities through innovative space management, such as alternative work arrangements and telework agreements.
 - Eliminate lease arrangements that are not cost effective.
 - Pursue consolidation opportunities with other agencies in common asset types, such as data centers, office space, and warehouses.

- Department of the Interior Memorandum – Space and Facilities Management dated August 2, 2011, emphasized that real property (owned and leased) is a key aspect of the overall cost cutting campaign. The utilization standard for general purpose office space has now been set to 180 square feet per person. Opportunities for teleworking in order to reduce overall real property costs are encouraged.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM will continue to manage the LMR Program, telecommunications, the FPPS, unemployment costs, mail and postal costs, the Employee Compensation Fund, and office space leasing, which is the largest of BLM's fixed costs.

The BLM established the following long term goals for Space Management:

- Reduce space usage whenever a reduction can be accomplished economically;
- Evaluate offices for consolidation;
- Maximize the use of existing, owned buildings and warehouses whenever possible;
- Extend existing leases, when appropriate, to allow time to prioritize long-term leasing actions;
- Whenever beneficial, reduce the size and change the layout of leased warehouses;
- Implement the use of high-density, storage systems for office and warehouse areas; and
- Promote telework wherever a corresponding reduction in leased office space would occur.

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Technology Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
IT Management	\$000	25,696	25,958	+119	+0	+0	26,077	+119
	FTE	109	109		+0	+0	109	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Information Technology Management Program is \$26,077,000 and 109 FTE, no program change from the 2016 enacted level.

Program Overview

The Information Technology Management Program is responsible for managing all aspects of information technology (IT) throughout the BLM. These responsibilities include:

- *Bureauwide Policy* – Planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating IT programs, policies and procedures and providing guidance for the effective use of IT resources in support of BLM programs and services in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 and the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993;
- *Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)* – The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 and the E-Government Act of 2002 sought to improve mission performance by requiring agencies to use a disciplined CPIC process to acquire, use, maintain and dispose of the BLM's IT portfolio. CPIC is a dynamic process in which IT investments are selected and then continually monitored and evaluated to ensure each chosen investment is well managed, cost effective, and supports the mission and strategic goals of the BLM. CPIC ensures that all IT investments align with BLM's mission and support business needs while minimizing risks and maximizing returns throughout the investment's life cycle.
- *Information Resources Management* – Providing management and oversight over implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, Open Government Initiative, Section 508 of the American Disabilities Act, IT Configuration Management, Indian Trust and the Records Act; ensuring that manual and electronic records are accessible, properly maintained, documented, scheduled and disposed of; and, ensuring that automated systems are documented and scheduled and that records preservation orders are tracked and monitored so that records are properly secured, accessible and retrievable to respond to court orders and requesters;
- *IT Transformation Implementation* – The BLM continues to pursue streamlining efforts to improve IT service delivery and reduce the overall costs for IT support across the BLM. In 2017, the BLM will have its IT support and services delivered in a consistent manner with a focus on customer needs.

- *Data Management and Administration* – Ensuring that the information the BLM uses in decision making is accurate, timely, useful, and free of bias;
- *National Applications* – Managing national applications and systems throughout their life cycles of investment and ensuring successful service delivery through all phases—concept, design, construction, data management, operation, support and maintenance—in order to meet business needs while ensuring system data integrity;
- *Infrastructure* – Providing compliant and effective technology platforms and environments; and
- *Security* – Developing security-related policies, procedures, and guidance; providing technical assistance for securing major applications and general support systems; overseeing security compliance efforts; maintaining an inventory of systems and their security Assessment and Authorization status; coordinating IT Security Education and Awareness efforts; and developing IT security performance measures and reports.

Other Funding Sources

Every BLM program contributes some funding for IT activities. Major investments in the BLM IT portfolio are funded by the programs supported by those investments. IT infrastructure investments are funded proportionately by all programs.

2017 Program Performance

There are no specific performance goals for this subactivity; however, the BLM has achieved success in lowering the overall costs of IT by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. Because the scope of the information needed to support the BLM's mission is vast, the IT systems required to manage this information have grown increasingly complex. Information systems are used throughout the BLM to collect data on land health, water quality, restored ecosystems, hazardous fuels reduction, land contamination, habitat protection, cultural and natural heritage resources, oil and gas leases and permits, lease applications, minerals and grazing permits, timber sales, recreation, and financial transactions. Managing our data as a corporate asset will ensure the BLM has greater consistency and integration while reducing redundancies.

Additionally, BLM's IT Transformation initiative will continue to achieve savings through labor reductions, consolidation of infrastructure staff, servers and data centers closures, contract consolidations and the promotion of mobility which will allow us to reduce our overall footprint. IT contracts will be reevaluated through the IT Spend Plan process, resulting in maximization of bulk purchases to achieve additional savings and standardization. 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 areas the of Data Center Consolidation, Geospatial, IT Acquisitions, and Application Consolidation to achieve greater cost efficiency.

Mining Law Administration

Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Mining Law	\$000	39,696	39,696	+0	+0	+0	39,696	+0
Administration	Offset	-39,696	-39,696	+0	+0	+0	(39,696)	+0
	FTE	308	308		+0	+0	308	+0

Notes: The actual receipt estimates for 2016 is \$54,981,000 and for 2017 is \$55,117,000

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 308 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 Components

The BLM 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 Law of 1872, and include gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum. To provide access to these mineral resources, the BLM administers mining claims, manages on the ground activities, and collects location and annual maintenance fees. The BLM also processes notices for exploration and plans of operations for exploration and production of these minerals. Reclamation plans are evaluated and financial guarantees are required to ensure adequate reclamation that meets the requirements of Federal law. The BLM inspects operations governed by notices and plans of operation to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The BLM 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.

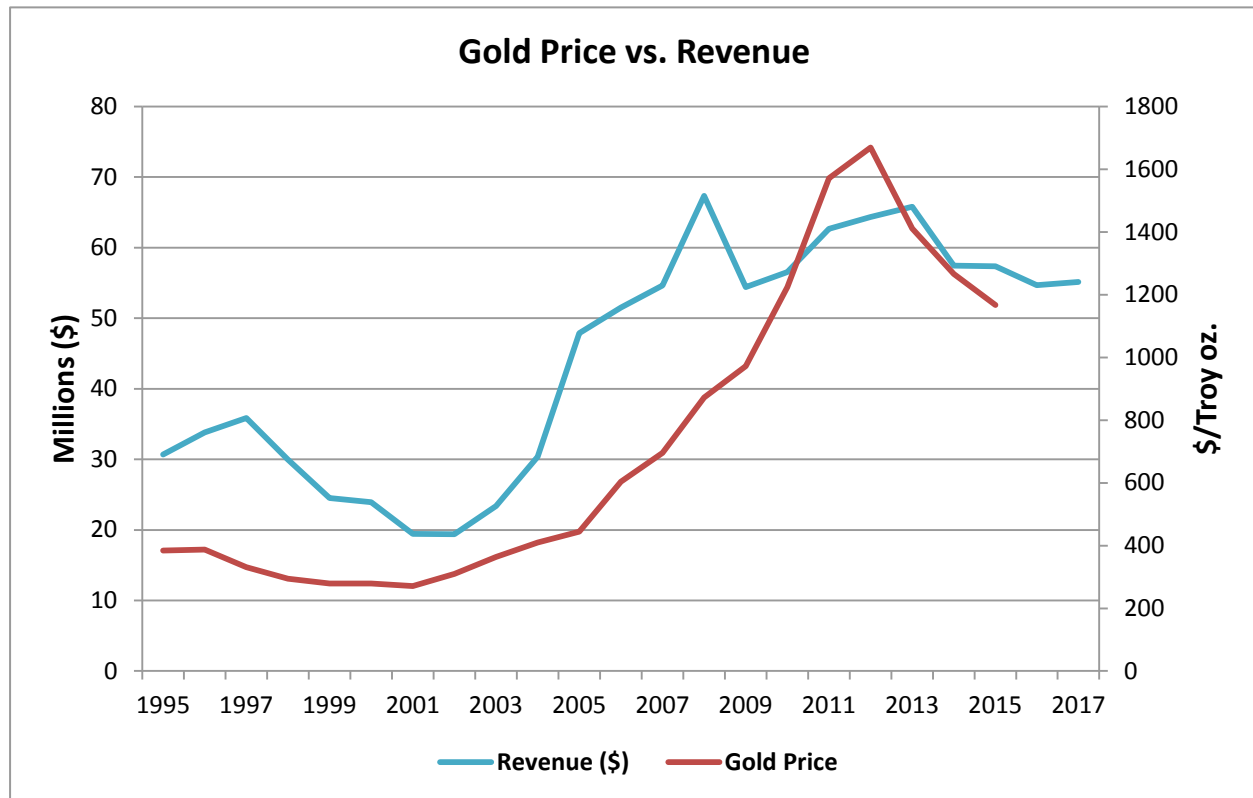
The General Mining Law of 1872

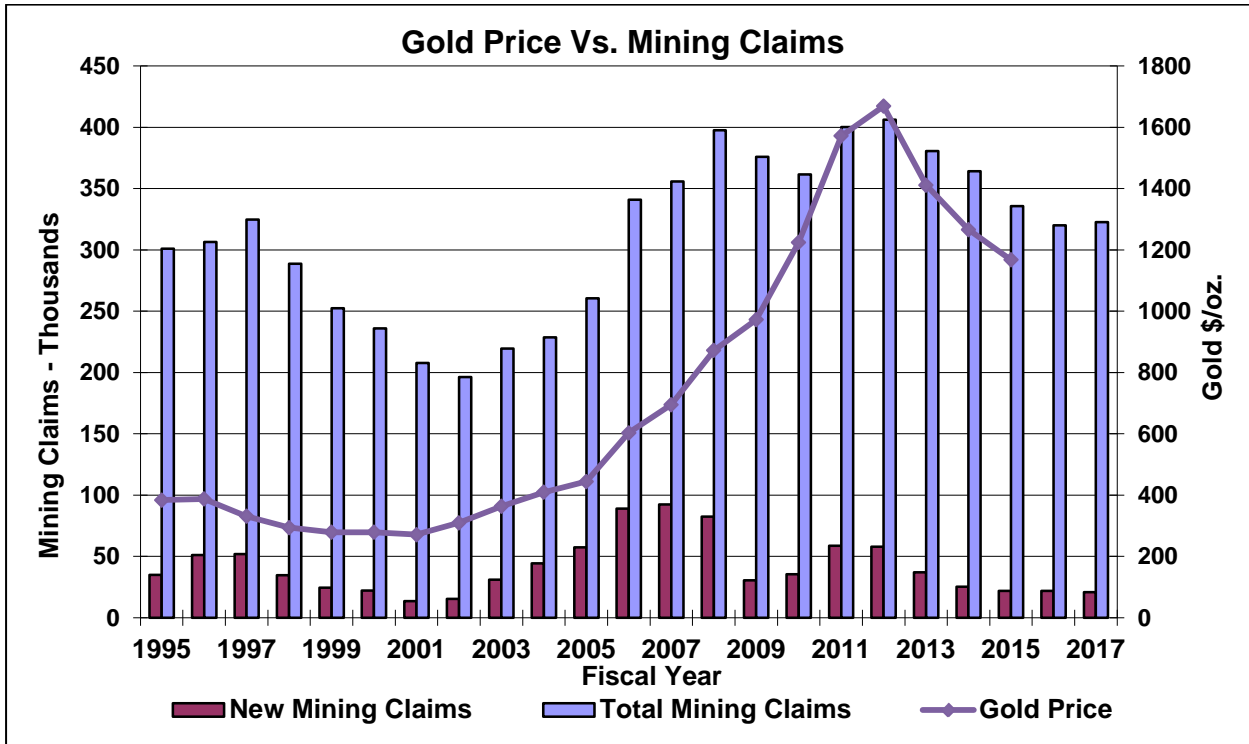
The BLM, through the Mining Law Administration program, is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals available on public lands under the General Mining Law of 1872, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee for each mining claim and site in lieu of performing assessment work as previously required under the General Mining Law of 1872. The BLM is required by statute to adjust these 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. Maintenance and location fees were most recently increased at the beginning of the 2015 assessment year. Maintenance fees were increased from \$140 to \$155, and location fees, required for all new claims in addition to the maintenance fee, were increased from \$34 to \$37 per claim, and they currently remain at these levels. Prior to the 2015 adjustment, the fees were last adjusted in 2009.

In 2014, the BLM implemented the Mining Claim Maintenance Fee Payment Portal so that mining claimants could begin paying their annual maintenance fee online starting with the 2015 assessment year. Based on the initial filings, the portal has provided claimants an efficient and secure means of paying their maintenance fee online. The BLM has also realized benefits by having claim data interface with and update the lands record system (LR2000), which eliminates the need to manually process the payments and manually update the LR2000 system. The BLM is considering ways to expand use of the payment portal and realize increased efficiencies in other programs.

Critical Factors

Filing of new mining claims in the Mining Law Administration Program is commodity price-dependent. Prices for all of the major commodities have been declining since their peak in 2011. For example, gold reached a high of \$1,875 per ounce in September 2011 and averaged \$1,159 per ounce during the month of October 2015, a decline of 38 percent. Similar declines have occurred for other major commodities for which mining claims are located, including silver, platinum, and copper. These commodity price declines have impacted mining claim location activity on public lands. As of January 7, 2016, the number of mining claims recorded for the 2015 assessment year declined 7 percent since 2014 and 12 percent from 2012. The revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees has declined 0.2 percent from 2014. As gold is the top commodity explored for and produced on public lands, mining claim trends regarding quantity and revenue roughly correlate to gold commodity prices as demonstrated by the two charts below.





*The chart is based upon the most recent data. The new and total mining claims illustrate the numbers reported in the Public Land Statistics (PLS) for the indicated fiscal years. The 2015 claim data was derived from preliminary PLS data and is subject to change. Data for 2016 and 2017 are projections.

The mining industry's domestic activity levels are dependent upon commodity prices. Many companies engaged in exploration are known in the industry as junior mining companies and frequently rely significantly on venture capital and other forms of investor financing. These companies typically do not own mines and have no regular revenue streams. When commodity prices are in decline, investor financing typically is harder to secure, and these junior mining companies begin to cut costs, usually leading to a reduction in the number of mining claims they hold. This sector of the industry is the most sensitive to commodity pricing and is likely responsible for the decline in the number of active mining claims seen beginning in 2012. If the industry activity decreases or remains flat, further decline in mining claim numbers and associated revenue should be expected.

Mining claims found to have no mineral values or interest on the part of the mining claimants typically lapse due to nonpayment of maintenance fees by the claimant. Lapsed claims hold no rights and the associated tracts may be relocated by another claimant. Mining claims found to be of interest will continue to see on-the-ground activity by the claimants and or operators as they seek to confirm the presence of a mineral deposit. During a market downturn, mining claimants will likely evaluate and release any unfavorable holdings and limit new mining claim locations. The degree to which mining claim revenue will be impacted will depend on the length and the severity of the declining markets. Mining claim location and maintenance trends will likely continue to follow market trends.

Mining claim location for metals used in tech industries remain stable despite declines in other commodities. Although no current “rush” exists, the BLM is experiencing continued interest from the mining industry to locate and discover domestic supplies of these minerals. Such minerals form the building blocks of technology-dependent industries, such as electronics, automotive and energy. These minerals include but are not limited to, rare earths, lithium, indium, germanium, vanadium, graphite and cobalt.

While new mining claims have decreased, the BLM continues to experience a consistent workload for processing plans of operations for new, large scale mines. The inspection workload for existing operations also continues and the funding provided through this program is important to allow the BLM to maintain capability and capacity to ensure activities are done in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

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.

In addition, 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. A revised fee schedule was promulgated in November 2005. The Mining Claims Revenue chart shows the recent history of mining claims and mining claim revenue. The processing fees charged for recording a new mining claim, annual filings, transfers of interest, amendments to previously recorded documents, deferments of assessment, and protests increased in June of 2009 and again at the end of 2014. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case by case basis, for proposed mining plans of operations requiring an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity 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.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM will:

- Provide access to locatable mineral resources while ensuring that mining operations follow BLM’s regulations and cause no unnecessary and undue degradation;
- 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;
- Record and adjudicate existing mining claims and new mining claim locations; and
- Continue working with State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes and minimize the time necessary to authorize exploration and development activities.

The BLM expects the inspection workload to remain steady in 2016 with output measures for 2016 and 2017 expected to rebound. The focus of the inspection program is on exploration and mining sites with on-going operations; sites where reclamation earthwork has been completed

and the BLM and the operator are waiting for re-vegetation success are a lower priority for inspection.

The processing time for Plans of Operations averaged 26 months in 2013, 17 months in 2014, and 23 months in 2015. The rolling 3-year average for average processing time is 22 months. The BLM will continue to work with industry and internally to explore opportunities to find efficiencies that reduce the average processing times of Plans of Operations.

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Budget Schedules

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land resources	0011	257	260	250
Wildlife and fisheries	0012	67	95	110
Threatened and endangered species	0013	22	24	24
Recreation management	0014	68	70	70
Energy and minerals	0015	144	150	112
Realty and ownership management	0016	69	70	72
Resource protection	0017	101	105	119
Transportation and facilities maintenance	0018	75	78	80
Workforce and organizational support	0020	164	170	170
Challenge Cost Share	0026	3	3	1
National Monuments & NCA	0030	33	34	43
Total direct obligations	0799	1,003	1,059	1,051
Management of Lands and Resources (Reimbursable)	0801	25	36	28
Communication site rental fees	0802	2	2	2
Mining law administration	0803	41	40	40
APD fees	0804	29	0	0
Cadastral reimbursable program	0805	9	12	9
Inspection fees	0806	0	0	40
Grazing fees	0807	0	0	7
Total reimbursable obligations	0899	106	90	126
Total new obligations	0900	1,109	1,149	1,177
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	145	137	186
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	37	45	40
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	182	182	226
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	974	1,073	1,076
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	974	1,073	1,076
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	974	1,073	1,076
Appropriation [Regular]	1160-40	955	1,055	1,057
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		590	613
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		465	473
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	704	818	819
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	256	0	195

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
End of PY Balances	1160-63		168	3
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	960	986	1,017
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81		818	842
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82		0	195
End of PY Balances	1160-83		168	3
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84		986	1,040
Appropriation [Protected:Conserving Fish and Wildlife - Climate Change]				
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-40	16	15	16
Baseline Non-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		2	3
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	0	14	18
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81		12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82		0	3
End of PY Balances	1160-83		2	3
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84		14	18
Appropriation [WHB Sterilization R&D]				
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-40	2	2	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		2	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84		2	2
Appropriation [Homeland Security]				
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-40	1	1	1
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		1	1
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		0	0
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		1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84		1	1

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
Offsetting collections (Mining law and Comm Sites)	1700	42	42	42
Offsetting collections (Economy Act)	1700	24	38	38
Offsetting collections (APD fees)	1700	29	0	0
Offsetting collections (Inspection fees)	1700	0	0	48
Offsetting Collections (Other)	1700	9	0	17
Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1701	-14	0	-36
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1750	90	80	109
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc - Computed Totals	1750-20	90	80	109
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Mining Law and Telecomm Fees, and Permits to Drill]	1750-40	71	42	42
Baseline Program [Mining Law and Telecomm Fees, and Permits to Drill]	1750-50		42	43
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	63	42	42
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	11	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	74	42	42
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81		42	43
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84		42	43
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Economy Act]	1750-40	19	38	38
Baseline Program [Economy Act]	1750-50		38	39
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	1	19	19
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	29	0	19
End of PY Balances	1750-63		21	2
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	30	40	40
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81		19	20
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82		0	19
End of PY Balances	1750-83		21	2
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84		40	41
Spending authority from offsetting collections [User Fee: Inspection fees]	1750-40	0	0	48
Baseline Program [User Fee: Inspection fees]	1750-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	0	0	48
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-63		0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	0	0	48
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84		0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Grazing Fees]	1750-40	0	0	17
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Grazing Fees]	1750-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	0	0	17
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-63		0	1
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	0	0	18
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-83		0	1
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84		0	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[other]	1750-40	0	0	-36
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[other]	1750-50		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
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84		0	0
Budget authority (total)	1900	1,064	1,153	1,185
Total budgetary resources available	1930	1,246	1,335	1,411
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	137	186	234
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	392	400	419
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	1,109	1,149	1,177
Outlays (gross)	3020	-1,064	-1,085	-1,150
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-37	-45	-40

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources				
	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	3041	0	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	400	419	406
Uncollected payments:				
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	3060	-50	-36	-36
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	3070	14	0	36
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	3090	-36	-36	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	342	364	383
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	364	383	406
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	1,064	1,153	1,185
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	768	894	924
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	296	191	226
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	1,064	1,085	1,150
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Federal sources	4030	-32	-38	-38
Federal sources (total)	4030-10	-32	-38	-38
Policy Program [Economy Act]	4030-41	-32	-38	-38
Baseline Program [Economy Act]	4030-71	0	-38	-39
Non-Federal sources	4033	-72	-42	-42
Non-Federal sources	4033	0	0	-48
Non-Federal sources	4033	0	0	-17
Non-Federal sources (total)	4033-10	-72	-42	-107
Policy Program - Computed Total	4033-20	-72	-42	-107
Policy Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-41	-72	-42	-42
Baseline Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-71		-42	-43
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-41	0	0	-48
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-41	0	0	-17
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	4040	-104	-80	-145

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	4050	14	0	36
Change in uncollected customer payments (total)	4050-10	14	0	36
Policy Program - Computed Total	4050-20	14	0	36
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4050-41	0	0	48
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4050-41	0	0	17
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4050-71		0	0
Policy Program [Text]	4050-41	14	0	-29
Baseline Program [Text]	4050-71		0	0
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	974	1,073	1,076
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	960	1,005	1,005
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	974	1,073	1,076
Outlays, net (total)	4190	960	1,005	1,005
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections	5090	4	4	4
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	5092	4	4	4
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Conduct of research and development:				
Applied research:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1422-01	21	21	21
Outlays	1422-02	16	16	16
Development:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1432-01	-21	1	1
Outlays	1432-02	-16	1	1
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	974	1,051	1,054
Outlays	2004-02	960	988	988
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	355	355	355
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	16	16	16
Other personnel compensation	11.5	15	15	15
Total personnel compensation	11.9	386	386	386

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	137	137	137
Benefits for former personnel	13.0	0	1	1
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	17	20	21
Transportation of things	22.0	4	5	5
Rental payments to GSA	23.1	22	24	25
Rental payments to others	23.2	32	34	35
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	21	24	24
Printing and reproduction	24.0	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	8	8	8
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	155	160	157
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	56	60	60
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	11	12	12
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	20	22	22
Supplies and materials	26.0	22	23	23
Equipment	31.0	23	25	25
Land and structures	32.0	16	22	20
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	70	93	87
Insurance claims and indemnities	42.0	1	1	1
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	99.0	1,003	1,059	1,051
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	48	48	50
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	2	2	3
Other personnel compensation	11.5	2	2	3
Total personnel compensation	11.9	52	52	56
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	18	18	19
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	2	1	3
Rental payments to others	23.2	3	1	3
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	2	1	3
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	1	0	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	11	8	15
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	10	7	15
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	2	1	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	0	2
Equipment	31.0	1	0	2
Land and structures	32.0	0	0	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	1	3
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	99.0	106	90	126
Total new obligations	99.9	1,109	1,149	1,177
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5,034	5,056	5,057
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	713	486	571

Account Symbol and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	3001	2,235	2,262	2,262
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Budget year budgetary resources [014-1109]	1000			1,075,545

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, [~~\$38,630,000~~]**\$43,959,000**, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016*)

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 value of the lands exchanged by the Secretary need to be equal, or if they are not equal, the values will be equalized by the payment of money to the grantor or to the Secretary concerned as the circumstances require.

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

2. including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$43,959,000,

This language provides the Secretary with authority to use \$43,959,000 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 valuable degree of flexibility needed 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 (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).
<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (Public Law 106-248)</i>	Provided 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 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (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 for the benefit of present and future citizens.
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).
<i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

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.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2017 President's Budget		Requested Amount		Change from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	Program Change		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
								FTE	Amount				
Land Acquisitions	-	16,226	-	35,014	-	-	-	-	+5,287	-	40,301	-	+5,287
Emergency & Hardships	-	1,616	-	1,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,616	-	+0
Acquisition Management	12	1,904	12	2,000	+42	-	-	-	-	12	2,042	-	+42
Total, Land Acquisition	12	19,746	12	38,630	+42	-	-	-	+5,287	12	43,959	-	+5,329

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments**Land Acquisition***(Dollars In Thousands)*

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2016 Total or Change	2016 to 2017 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 2016 and 2017.	+22	-43
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of the 1.6% programmed pay raise increases as provided in the June, 2015 Circular A-11.	+74	+85

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Activity: Land Acquisition

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Land Acquisitions	\$000	16,226	35,014	+0	+0	+5,287	40,301	+5,287
	FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Emergency & Hardships	\$000	1,616	1,616	+0	+0	+0	1,616	+0
	FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Acquisition Management	\$000	1,904	2,000	+42	+0	+0	2,042	+42
	FTE	12	12		+0	+0	12	+0
Total, Land Acquisition	\$000	19,746	38,630	+42	+0	+5,287	43,959	+5,329
	FTE	12	12		+0	+0	12	+0

The 2017 budget proposes to fund the Land Acquisition program with an appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund at a total level of \$43,959,000 and 12 FTE, a program change of +\$5,287,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

Activity Description

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled and adjacent non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program utilizes Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings, and Acquisition Management.

In addition to acquiring land by purchase with LWCF appropriated funds, the BLM 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.

Major Components of BLM's Land Acquisition Program				
(\$000)	2015 Enacted	2016 Enacted	2017	
			Discretionary	Mandatory
Land Acquisition - Core Projects	5,000	7,072	13,139	13,741
Land Acquisition - Collaborative Projects	9,226	19,942	19,162	28,577
Total Land Acquisition Project Funding	\$14,226	\$27,014	\$32,301	\$42,318
Sportsman/Recreational Access	2,000	8,000	8,000	0
Acquisition Management	1,904	2,000	2,042	1,000
Emergencies, Hardships, & Inholdings	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,500
Total BLM Land Acquisition Funding	\$19,746	\$38,630	\$43,959	\$44,818

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Land Acquisition

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	16,226	35,014	+0	+0	+5,287	40,301	+5,287
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Land Acquisitions:	(\$000)	FTE
Line-item Projects	+5,287	+0
Total	+5,287	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Land Acquisition program is \$40,301,000, a program change of +\$5,287,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

High Priority Projects (+\$5,287,000) - In 2017, the BLM will acquire high priority acquisition projects in the core and collaborative landscape planning land acquisition programs. The 2017 core program is \$13.1 million and will fund nine of BLM's highest priorities. The collaborative landscape-planning component invests strategically in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet bureau-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals. The 2017 request includes a total of \$19.2 million for five collaborative landscapes consisting of 12 projects. Within this total, the BLM includes \$9.0 million for the High Divide landscape, \$3.0 million for the Rivers of the Chesapeake landscape, \$2.0 million for projects that are part of the National Trails System landscape, \$412,000 for the Florida-Georgia Longleaf pine landscape, and \$4.75 million for the Pathways to the Pacific landscape. The 2017 request also includes a total of \$8.0 million to benefit Sportsmen/Recreational access, level with the FY2016 enacted level.

Legislative Change

Mandatory Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition – The Department of the Interior will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Starting in 2018, \$900 million annually in permanent funds would be available. During the transition to full permanent funding in 2018, the budget proposes \$900 million in total LWCF funding in FY 2017, comprised of \$425 million in permanent and \$475 million discretionary funds. The amounts requested include the authorized levels for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. In 2017, the proposal includes \$44.0 million in discretionary funding and \$44.8 million in permanent funding, for the BLM Land Acquisition program.

Land acquisition funds are also used to secure access for the American public to their Federal lands. Concurrent with the America's Great Outdoor initiative, these funds will invest in acquisitions to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate Federal ownership so the public has unbroken spaces to recreate, hunt, and fish. BLM will focus \$8.0 million in discretionary funding towards projects to acquire access for sportsmen/recreation access.

Program Overview

The Land Acquisitions Program promotes the conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating public lands through purchase, exchange and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance. Acquisition projects occur within or adjacent to nationally-designated management units, including National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic Trails, and National Historic Trails, as well as in BLM-designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Recreation Management Areas. Land acquisition funding is also necessary to acquire small parcels of land or access easements through these lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands. The BLM estimates 23 million acres (or nine percent) of BLM-managed public lands lack public access or have inadequate public access, primarily due to checkerboard land ownership patterns. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing.

The BLM utilizes funding from other sources such as from the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations. 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 FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales, which would provide funding for land acquisition as well. These legal authorities are described in the Lands and Realty Management section of the Management of Lands and Resources chapter, and various land sale accounts are described in the Permanent Operation Funds chapter.

The national Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) priority projects contained in this document reflect the collaborative efforts between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture in specific focal areas. As part of the landscape program, Interior bureaus collaborated extensively with the USFS and with government and local community partners to plan projects to achieve the highest priority shared landscape-scale conservation goals. An interagency team of BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and USFS experts identified a number of ecosystems throughout the Nation where high priority shared conservation goals could be achieved based on existing locally-driven conservation efforts. The prospective projects were evaluated according to criteria that included:

- Process: ensure proposals are community-driven, collaborative, and cost-effective;
- Outcome: ensure proposals contribute to informed, science-based, important local landscape-scale outcomes, so that Federal resources strategically achieve land management objectives;

- Urgency: ensure funding decisions acknowledge where funds must be spent sooner rather than later to achieve outcomes or prevent harm, versus areas where outcomes could be achieved even if funding were postponed; and,
- Contribution to National/Regional priorities: ensure outcome goals contribute to regional and national priorities.

After analyzing the results of this process, bureau directors advised the Secretary on the development of the final CLP acquisitions to be incorporated in the integrated land acquisition lists.

Mandatory Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition - The Department of the Interior's FY 2017 budget request proposes a multi-year strategy leading to full and mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Mandatory funding would help to fulfill the commitment of LWCF: a fair return of the profits from developing the Nation's offshore oil and gas resources to improve and increase the availability of outdoor opportunities for all Americans. The FY 2017 mandatory request through LWCF would provide an additional \$44.8 million for BLM land acquisition activities, for a total of \$88.7 million between discretionary funding and the mandatory proposal. The complete mandatory listing of proposed projects would cover the 21 BLM priorities, located in at least nine States.

The joint Interior-Agriculture National Selection Committee identified a number of ecosystems throughout the Nation where high priority shared conservation goals can be achieved based on existing locally-driven conservation efforts. Through the rigorous merit based evaluation process, seven ecosystems were selected for inclusion in the 2017 budget. The BLM is involved in four of those landscapes including the High Divide, Rivers of the Chesapeake, National Trails System, and Pathways to the Pacific.

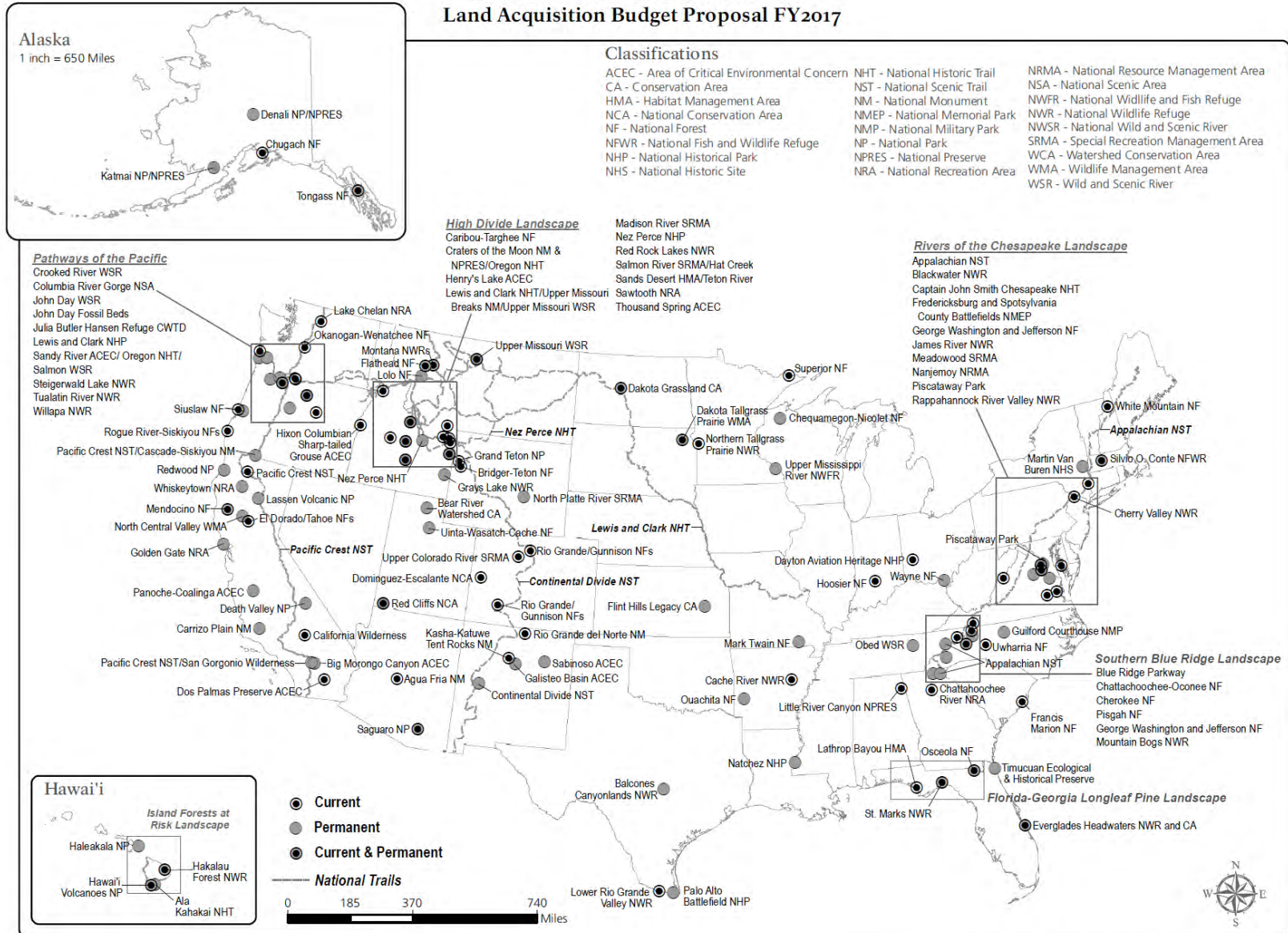
Investing now in these ecologically important but threatened landscapes will ensure that they remain resilient in the face of development pressures and global climate change. Smart investment in strategic conservation in these landscapes will prevent further ecosystem decline or collapse, which is expected to preclude the need for future investments in restoration.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM has plans for 21 acquisition projects (nine core and 12 collaborative) in 11 States using discretionary funding. With mandatory funding, the BLM has plans for 21 acquisition projects (12 core and nine collaborative) in 8 States. These acquisitions will strengthen the BLM's efforts to preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity. The BLM will utilize innovative methods to acquire lands, including conservation easements, leveraged purchases, and the purchase of development rights where these methods meet management objectives and landowner needs. Planned acquisitions for 2017 are listed on the following page. The subsequent pages include maps of the acquisition projects and project descriptions.

The following lists of proposed land acquisition projects is the current set of land acquisition priorities that has been vetted and approved by the BLM and Departmental leadership to meet the high priority programmatic needs during fiscal year 2017.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Land Acquisition Budget Proposal FY2017



Information on this map is provided for purposes of discussion and visualization only

This map depicts LWCF federal land acquisition only and does not include the dozens of projects funded through Forest Legacy, and other LWCF state grant programs.



Bureau of Land Management Land and Water Conservation Fund 2017 National Project Priorities (Discretionary)





Bureau of Land Management Land and Water Conservation Fund 2017 National Project Priorities (Mandatory)



Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
FY2017 National Project Discretionary Priorities

12 January 2016

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name ¹	FY2017 President's Budget Request (Discretionary)
		High Divide	
1	MT	Madison River Special Recreation Management Area	\$4,000,000
	ID	Henry's Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$50,000
	ID	Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area	\$700,000
	ID	Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$300,000
	ID	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve/Oregon NHT	\$1,200,000
	ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	\$2,750,000
			High Divide Total
2	NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	\$1,250,000
3	CO	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	\$350,000
4	CO	Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area	\$1,500,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake	
5	VA	Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area	\$1,400,000
	MD	Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area	\$1,600,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Total	\$3,000,000
6	AZ	Agua Fria National Monument	\$3,300,000
		National Trails System	
7	MT	Lewis and Clark NHT/Upper Missouri River Breaks NM/Upper Missouri WSR	\$2,000,000
		National Trails System Total	\$2,000,000
8	CA	Dos Palmas Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$650,000
9	NM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	\$750,000
10	ID	Hixon Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse ACEC	\$1,250,000
		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine	
11	FL	Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area	\$412,000
		Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Total	\$412,000
		Pathways to the Pacific	
12	OR	Salmon Wild and Scenic River	\$1,300,000
	OR	John Day Wild and Scenic River	\$3,450,000
		Pathways to the Pacific Total	\$4,750,000
13	CA	California Wilderness	\$2,389,000
14	UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	\$1,700,000
		Total Core Projects	\$13,139,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$19,162,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$32,301,000
		Sportsmen/Recreational Access	\$8,000,000
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$1,616,000
		Acquisition Management	\$2,042,000
		TOTAL	\$43,959,000

¹Acronyms

ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern

NM = National Monument NHT = National Historic Trail

SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area

WSR = Wild and Scenic River

Bureau of Land Management
 Land and Water Conservation Fund
 FY2017 National Project Mandatory Priorities

12 January 2016

Rank	State	Collaborative Landscape/Project Name or Core Project Name ¹	FY2017 President's Budget Request (Mandatory)
15		High Divide	
	ID	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve/Oregon NHT	\$656,000
	ID	Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area	\$3,473,000
	ID	Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$180,000
	ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area/Teton River	\$1,000,000
		High Divide Total	\$5,309,000
16	UT	Red Cliffs NCA	\$5,000,000
17		Rivers of the Chesapeake	
	VA	Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area	\$2,800,000
	MD	Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area	\$1,668,000
		Rivers of the Chesapeake Total	\$4,468,000
18	CA	Panoche-Coalinga Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$500,000
19	MT	Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River	\$475,000
20	CA	Carrizo Plain National Monument	\$350,000
21		National Trails System	
	ID	Nez Perce National Historic Trail	\$3,100,000
	OR	Pacific Crest NST/Cascade Siskiyou National Monument	\$1,500,000
	CA	Pacific Crest NST/San Geronio Wilderness	\$3,050,000
	NM	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail	\$2,300,000
		National Trails System Total	\$9,950,000
22	CA	Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$800,000
23		Pathways to the Pacific	
	OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon NHT/Salmon WSR	\$1,700,000
	OR	John Day Wild and Scenic River	\$6,800,000
	OR	Crooked Wild and Scenic River	\$350,000
		Pathways to the Pacific Total	\$8,850,000
24	NM	Sabinoso Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$2,300,000
25	NM	Galisteo Basin Area of Critical Environmental Concern	\$1,500,000
26	WY	North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area	\$2,816,000
		Total Core Projects	\$13,741,000
		Total Collaborative Projects	\$28,577,000
		Total Line Item Projects	\$42,318,000
		Sportsmen/Recreational Access	
		Emergency/Inholding/Hardship	\$1,500,000
		Acquisition Management	\$1,000,000
		TOTAL	\$44,818,000

¹Acronyms

ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern
 NM = National Monument NHT = National Historic Trail
 SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area
 WSR = Wild and Scenic River

Project / Unit: Madison River Special Recreation Management Area

Priority: 1

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): MT

Congressional 1
District(s):

Location: Southwest Montana, 15 miles south of Ennis.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
1,895	\$4,000,000
Acquired to Date	
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

The parcel is within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (GYE), the largest intact ecosystem in the lower 48 States. Within the GYE lies the legendary trout waters of the Madison River which originate in Yellowstone National Park and are the headwater tributary of the Missouri River. It is here that its true character is revealed and its reputation as a world-renowned Blue Ribbon/ Class 1 trout fishery harboring some of the largest rainbows and trophy browns. To the river's east, the Madison Range with its magnificent 10,000-foot peaks comprises the Lee Metcalf Wilderness; to the west are the vast timbered slopes of the Gravelly Range. The Madison Valley is a major migration corridor for big game and a host of migratory birds and is part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem which resource managers consider one of the most intact ecologically functioning landscapes with abundant populations of elk, antelope and deer. A significant elk herd (~ 2,000 animals) traverses the valley seasonally, wintering at the adjoining MFWP, Wall Creek Wildlife Management Area. The valley provides core secure habitat for connectivity and dispersal, as wide-ranging grizzlies, wolverine and wolves expand their range outward from Greater Yellowstone.

The property adjoins BLM lands managed within the Madison River Special Recreation Management Area, as well as MFWP, State Trust Lands, and private lands under conservation easements, linking hundreds of thousands of protected acres. The property includes aquatic features such as 350 acres of wetlands, numerous ponds, and two miles of the Madison River. The river and ponds on the project provide foraging, nesting, and migration habitat for a variety of resident and migratory birds. Trumpeter Swans have been breeding on these ponds. Protecting the area from future development will aid in preserving this condition, maintaining critical wildlife connectivity and transitional habitat while increasing resiliency to the effects of climate change. Addition of the project lands will also greatly enhance access to the river expanding public recreational opportunities.

Purpose / Need:

Conserve and enhance crucial habitat for species restoration, emphasizing open space and critical wildlife connectivity. Secure scenic, wildlife/plant resources, and enhance recreational opportunities.

Cooperator(s): Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MWFP) supports this acquisition as it is consistent with their goals and the property lies adjacent to the Wall Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The BLM is working with the RMEF to determine additional opportunities for partnerships.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$1,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$2,000

Describe O&M: O&M annual savings of shared recreation facilities maintenance. O&M start-up costs of interpretive signs and gates; annual costs of weed control and road maintenance.

Project / Unit: **Henrys Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern**

Priority: 1

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Southeast Idaho, 14 miles west of Yellowstone National Park.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
42	\$50,000
Acquired to Date	
6,412	\$8,993,452
Remaining to be Acquired	
5,000	\$6,000,000

Project Description:

This project encompasses the Henrys Lake/Upper Snake area of the High Divide Collaborative LWCF Proposal. On the western doorstep of Yellowstone National Park and surrounded by the Continental Divide, the 35,875-acre Henrys Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern's exceptional aesthetic and wildlife values have been an attraction to generations of Americans who have fished, hiked, hunted, skied and snowmobiled here. The area offers high quality open space, rangeland, streams, wetlands, and wildlife and fish resources to the approximately 3,000,000 annual visitors who pass through the project area. Large carnivores such as grizzly bears and wolverines, antelope, elk, moose, and mule deer utilize the region for summer/winter range and as a migratory corridor connecting summer range in Yellowstone National Park with winter range in Idaho and Montana.

The vast wet meadows support large concentration of long billed curlews and sandhill cranes. The world-renowned Henrys Lake fishery is the last stronghold in the Henrys Fork basin for the Yellowstone cutthroat trout. White spruce/aspen forested wetlands on the east and north shores of the lake are globally rare and found nowhere else in the continental United States. Chief Joseph led his Nez Perce tribe through the basin on his failed flight to Canada, their journey now evidenced by the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail rings the project area to the west and north.

Working ranches in the area provide valuable summer range for cattle operations based throughout Idaho, contributing an important economic base for ranching families. Diverse recreation, attracted to the basin's natural open space, provides a critical economic base to the local communities. To compensate for agricultural revenue shortfalls and to meet estate tax commitments, an increasing amount of these productive lands are being lost to second home and resort development, sacrificing the natural amenities of open space and wildlife, which originally attracted recreational development. This landscape is literally being "loved to death".

Purpose / Need:

Further a conservation easement purchase program to conserve working ranch land, open spaces, rare wetlands, and wildlife habitat for recreation. This funding provides an excellent opportunity to protect a working ranch property for residential summer home development by providing a economic incentive to keep the property intact.

Cooperator(s): The Nature Conservancy, The Conservation Fund, Teton Regional Land Trust, Idaho Department of Fish & Game, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Henrys Fork Legacy Project, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Henrys Fork Foundation, Heart of the Rockies Initiative.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$400

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: Annual: \$100

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing a property in fee. Start up costs would be signing conserved properties and annual conservation easement stewardship.

Project / Unit: **Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area**

Priority: 1

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Central Idaho near the cities of Salmon and Challis.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
236	\$700,000
Acquired to Date	
14,257	\$19,444,718
Remaining to be Acquired	
800	\$1,000,000

Project Description:

This project encompasses the Upper Salmon River area of the High Divide Collaborative LWCF Proposal. The Salmon River, known as the "River of No Return," provides valuable habitat for many fish and wildlife species. Species listed under the ESA relying on this habitat include Snake River Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail corridors are all included within the project area. Significant prehistoric and historic cultural resources and traditional cultural places are known and documented within project area and they could be evaluated and protected. Recreational values include white-water rafting, fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, and sight-seeing.

Acquisition of land through conservation easements/fee purchase would protect the riparian and river habitat from impending private development and keep working ranches open spaces and thereby continuing contributions to the local rural economy. Additionally conservation of these key private properties ensure outstanding scenic vistas, wildlife and fish migration corridor connectivity, and open space, connectivity, and interpretation of National Scenic and Historic Trails.

These acquisitions will directly protect headwater fisheries and wetlands; protect an important wildlife habitat and corridors from development; as well as prevent development within Designated Critical Habitat for chinook and sockeye salmon, steelhead trout and bull trout along the Salmon River SRMA. Parcels sit at a critical migration bottleneck for elk moving from Montana to the southwestern faces of Idaho's Salmon River to winter and serve as transition range for migrating animals. Protection of these properties in the form of conservation easements will prevent further subdivision of this habitat and will protect the current habitat values of the properties. Other properties are immediately upstream of properties acquired in a prior LWCF submission as well as a BLM river access site, and stop on the Idaho Birding Trail, which provides access to waterfowl hunters, fishermen and birdwatchers.

Purpose / Need:

Promote open space. Enhance significant scenic vistas, recreational opportunities, and public access. Ensure connectivity and quality of critical wildlife, fish and National Trail resources. Protecting historic ranching operations and local rural economy. Multiple landowners who prefer a conservation option for their properties rather than face potential subdivision. A mixture fee title and conservation easements have been offered.

Cooperator(s): Lemhi Regional Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, local County support, State of Idaho, local Trails Committee, Salmon Valley Stewardship, Upper Salmon Working Group, Central Idaho Rangeland Committee

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$50,000 Annual: \$1,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$9,000 Annual: \$700

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing properties in fee. Start up costs are constructing parking areas & interpretive kiosks for fee properties. Annual costs are for conservation easement stewardship.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Priority: 1

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Central Idaho, 25 miles northwest of Mackay; 115 miles northwest of Idaho Falls.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
200	\$300,000
Acquired to Date	
1,946	\$17,356,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,100	\$1,500,000

Project Description:

The project is the Thousand Springs ACEC/Chilly Slough area of the High Divide LWCF Collaborative Proposal. It is one of the few remaining examples of natural, high desert, spring-fed wetlands. Winter snows melt, gather along a range-front fault and feed thousands of springs to this area. It is the largest wetland in east-central Idaho and is managed jointly by the BLM and the Idaho Fish and Game. Acquisition of the private parcels are crucial because it encompasses the headwaters of the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands. Land administered by BLM within the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands is designated an ACEC and is valued for its diversity of wildlife that use it. The Zollinger parcel falls within the boundary delineated in the BLM Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough Habitat Management Plan. Acquisition will assure protection of this wildlife migration corridor and year-round habitat. Currently, the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Area protects almost 2,000 acres (BLM has acquired 1,028 acres and IDFG has acquired 918 acres) in public ownership. The 1999 BLM Resource Management Plan for this area allows for the creation of a wetlands management area of approximately 4,400 acres.

One hundred and seventy three wildlife species are known to use Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands with 113 of those being birds. These wetlands hold a high importance for migratory birds for a refueling spot during their annual migration. The riparian edge and adjacent sage-brush steppe habitat have shown to be important to sage-grouse throughout the year. Numerous historic and prehistoric archeological sites are present in and around the wetlands, and it is highly probable that other prehistoric and historic sites are located within these parcels; one prehistoric site is already known to exist on these private lands proposed for purchase. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have expressed interest in using this area for the practice of treaty-reserved rights. Recreational opportunities would include bird watching, hiking, fishing, canoeing, and historical education. Acquisition of this land through fee purchase would help to provide additional access to the wetlands, as well as, provide connectivity between publicly managed lands for wildlife conservation.

Purpose / Need:

Conservation and enhancement of one of Idaho's significant wildlife corridors and habitat areas lying at the base of the state's highest mountain range. Crucial wetland (Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Area) adjacent to priority sagebrush steppe habitat. Private property within the area is for sale and has been subdivided threatening migratory birds, sensitive species habitat including year-round sage-grouse use, visual resources, cultural sites, and recreation.

Cooperator(s): Lemhi Regional Land Trust, The Conservation Fund, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Heart of the Rockies Initiative.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$4,000 Annual: \$500

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$7,000 Annual: \$1,000

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by eliminating the source of livestock trespass. Start up costs are constructing a parking area for interpretive kiosks. Annual costs are for conservation easement stewardship.

Project / Unit: Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Priority: 1

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Central Idaho, lands adjacent to Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. Approximately 86 miles west of Idaho Falls and 170 miles east of Boise.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
4,669	\$1,200,000
Acquired to Date	
72,529	\$42,330,200
Remaining to be Acquired	
2,220	\$2,485,000

Project Description:

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (CRMO) protects 750,100 acres of National Park Service and BLM land in South Central Idaho and the southwestern corner of the High Divide Conservation Collaborative. CRMO is a member of the Pioneers Alliance, a coalition of ranchers, farmers, local residents, conservationists, agency officials and elected officials working together to accomplish common goals in Blaine and Butte counties. Conservation easements have been negotiated in both counties to protect the open spaces; the abundant wildlife; the access to the mountains, foothills, and desert; the agricultural way of life, and the small communities – and to build an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable future.

The Pioneers Foothills encompasses intact shrub habitat and provides a migration corridor between the Pioneer Mountains, Sawtooth National Forest and CRMO. Pronghorn antelope migrate seasonally through the north end of CRMO from the Pioneer Mountains to the Birch Creek area approximately 100 miles each way. The project area is core habitat for greater sage-grouse. Over 40 greater sage-grouse leks have been monitored in the CRMO. A portion of the Oregon National Historic Trail (i.e., Jeffrey Goodale Cutoff) is also within the project area. The Goodale's Cutoff of the Oregon Trail is a 230-mile spur headed north from Fort Hall toward Big Southern Butte, and then through the northern part of Craters of the Moon National Monument.

The target properties are located in Blaine County near the community of Carey, Idaho, and have tremendous potential for rural residential development. In the last decade, many farms and ranches in the vicinity have been subdivided and developed. Recreation use within the areas is in high demand due to the magnitude of proposed development of the surrounding areas; thus changing and/or increasing the demand, type and intensity of recreational use. CRMO attracted 198,545 visitors during calendar year 2011, with visitors spending an estimated \$6,821,000, resulting in 81 jobs and a \$2,940,000 value added to local communities.

Purpose / Need:

We are working with Willing ranchers and farmers have chosen to pursue a conservation alternative for their property rather than development. This is an opportunity to fund conservation easements that would conserve significant big game migration corridors and crucial winter range, key year round sage-grouse core habitat, tremendous hunting opportunities, archaeological and geologic resources.

Cooperator(s): The Nature Conservancy, Pioneer Alliance, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, National Park Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Central Idaho Rangeland Committee, Heart of the Rockies Initiative

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$25,000 Annual: \$18,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$1,000 Annual: \$1,000

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing properties in fee. Start up costs would be signing conserved properties and annual conservation easement stewardship.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Sands Desert Habitat Management Area

Priority: 1

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Southeast Idaho. North and west of St. Anthony. Teton River east of St. Anthony.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
3,672	\$2,750,000
Acquired to Date	
25,771	\$20,040,247
Remaining to be Acquired	
7,000	\$7,000,000

Project Description:

The Sands Desert Habitat Management Area and Teton River Wildlife Corridor encompass some of the best remaining sagebrush steppe habitat, riparian, and fish habitat in the state of Idaho. This high quality habitat supports healthy populations of two species of national importance: the greater sage-grouse (core habitat) and the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. For Idahoans though, it is best known for its large mammal populations; more than 4,000 elk, 3,000 mule deer and 400 moose winter on the Sands and Teton River public rangelands, the IDFG's 35,000 acre Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and the adjacent private property. Much of the wildlife that people attribute to Yellowstone National Park and the surrounding National Forest lands, leave those public lands in the winter to find refuge from heavy snows at lower elevations. On the west side of Yellowstone the best winter refuge on the Sands Desert and Teton River Corridor. While IDFG's WMA is not small, the lands that have been cobbled together to date are somewhat disconnected and do not encompass some of the best habitat. The value of this habitat was recognized by in the Idaho Fish and Game Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, but few opportunities have come about to match willing land-owners with funds for habitat conservation.

These substantial fish and game resources also support outstanding hunting and fishing opportunities for both Idahoans and nonresidents. A high profile OHV program on the St. Anthony Sand Dunes which also supports the local rural economies. Additionally the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes rely heavily on the areas to continue their aboriginal hunting and gathering Treaty rights.

Through a rigorous prioritization process, the HFLP identified a dozen private parcels near the Sand Creek WMA and Teton River that would dramatically improve the protection offered by the WMA as well as existing conserved private properties and would permanently protect migration corridors land connectivity habitat. If successful, this funding would ensure the persistence of the large mammals that need the WMA and Teton River in the winter and two grouse species which can be found there year-round.

Purpose / Need:

A part of the High Divide LWCF Collaborative. The proposal is a mix of fee and conservation easement opportunities. Conserve significant big game migration corridors and crucial winter range, priority year round sage and sharp-tail grouse habitat, tremendous hunting opportunities, and archaeological resources. Multiple willing land owners are seeking a conservation alternative for their properties to keep them as working ranches or secure in public ownership to ensure they will always make a significant wildlife contribution.

Cooperator(s): Teton Regional Land Trust, The Conservation Fund, Rocky Mt. Elk Foundation, Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG), Henrys Fork Legacy Project (HFLP), Mule Deer Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Heart of the Rockies Initiative

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$30,000 Annual: \$4,500

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$1,000

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing properties in fee. Start up costs are constructing a parking areas & interpretive kiosks for fee properties. Annual costs are for conservation easement stewardship.

Project / Unit: **Rio Grande del Norte National Monument**

Priority: 2

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): NM

Congressional 3
District(s):

Location: Northern New Mexico within the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
1,186	\$1,250,000
Acquired to Date	
33,339	\$28,412,800
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

On March 25, 2013 President Obama designated approximately 242,555 acres as the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. Private inholdings within the Monument are vulnerable to increasing residential and "off grid" developments. Acquisition of three inholding parcels would enhance BLM's ability to protect fragile cultural, biological and scenic resources within the Monument, which contains the Taos Plateau ACEC and Wild and Scenic Rio Grande Corridor. This would secure and increase traditional and recreational access, and prevent fragmentation of a vital interstate wildlife migration corridor and critical winter range. Cultural significance of the area dates back 14,000 years to the Pleistocene era, when native hunters first followed the massive migrating herds of Mammuthus primigenius (wooley mammoth) and Bison antiquus (mega bison) into the region. The Plateau is rife with remains of the earliest known human cultures in the hemisphere with petroglyphs, tipi rings, wickiup structures, arrow heads, and pottery shards scattered across the landscape. Continuing archaeological investigation has documented over 500 recorded sites. Several Native American tribes and descendants of Hispanic settlers continue to traditionally use these lands as important areas for hunting, native plant, pinon nut, and fire-wood gathering, and grazing. Hunting, camping, wildlife viewing, fishing and renowned whitewater rafting contribute much-needed economic revenue to nearby rural communities. Access to the interior of the Monument and preservation of the rugged, wide-open landscape and vistas would be preserved through these acquisitions. Acquisition would also protect habitat for species of Greatest Conservation Need listed in the Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy for NM; Gunnison's Prairie dog, loggerhead shrike and burrowing owl, all BLM sensitive species. The New Mexico DGF identified the Taos Plateau as the most important winter range habitat for elk populations moving between CO and NM and best suited habitat for mule deer relocation projects. Up to 10,000 elk winter on the plateau each year. Mule deer, pronghorn, and wild sheep also depend on key habitat resources classified for protection in the NM Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (sagebrush shrubland, mixed conifer forest/ woodland, and wet meadow).

Purpose / Need:

Acquire private inholdings within the Monument, preserve traditional uses, secure connectivity to the Rio Grande Wild & Scenic Corridor, preserve avian and wildlife habitat, protect prehistoric human habitation sites, and improve recreation & tourism.

Cooperator(s): NM Department of Game and Fish (DGF), Rio Grande del Norte Coalition, NM Wilderness Alliance, NM Wildlife Federation, The Wilderness Society, Trout Unlimited, Mule Deer Foundation, and Backcountry Hunters & Anglers.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: The anticipated one-time O&M investment associated with this project is construct or remove approximately 3 miles of fencing, hold a dedication event with Trust for Public Land and other cooperators, install signage associated with the National Monument, and update maps and brochures. The estimated costs for the one-time O&M investment would be between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The ongoing O&M costs associated with this project would be maintaining infrastructure (e.g. roads, fences, gates, cultural structure, etc.), restoring resources and monitoring. External O&M contributions associated with the project would include but not limited to wildlife habitat restoration, natural and cultural resource inventories, maintenance of natural resources, and monitoring. These contributions would be funded by cost share, grants and stewardships programs through our partnerships with Federal, state, local governments, interest groups and non-profit organizations.

Project / Unit: Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area

Priority: 3

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): CO

Congressional 3
District(s):

Location: West Central Colorado, approximately 8 miles south of Grand Junction.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
150	\$350,000
Acquired to Date	
985	\$3,901,500
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

The 150-acre Hallock Homestead property stretches along approximately 1 mile of an alluvial bench along the Gunnison River. This acquisition would provide an important link for a recreational trail along the Gunnison River from Whitewater to Delta. It would also ensure continued protection of the recreation setting for boaters along a 24-mile stretch of the Gunnison River. Currently, boaters enjoy outings in a largely undeveloped landscape. This undeveloped recreation setting is essential for the quality-of-life enhancing experiences that visitors seek when visiting the river corridor.

This section of the Gunnison River is listed as critical habitat for two federally endangered fish species, the Colorado Pikeminnow and Razorback Sucker, and contains known occupied habitat for the threatened Colorado Hookless Cactus as well as other riparian, scenic, and recreation values. Western Rivers Conservancy pre-purchased the property in 2013 for later sale to the BLM. The Mesa Land Trust holds a conservation easement on the property that allows for the development of two residential building sites. Acquisition of the property would include a simultaneous assignment of the conservation easement to the BLM, protecting the area from residential development by extinguishing the two reserved building sites. Development of the inholding property would be incompatible with management objectives of adjacent NCA lands.

The 210,000-acre Dominguez-Escalante NCA, including a 66,000-acre wilderness area, was established to protect its geological, cultural, paleontological, wilderness, recreation, wildlife, riparian, and scenic values. Spectacular red rock canyons and cliffs covered in pinion juniper forests hold geological and paleontological resources spanning 600 million years, as well as many cultural and historic sites. The Escalante, Cottonwood, Little- and Big Dominguez Creeks drain the eastern Uncompahgre Plateau to the nearly 30 miles of the Gunnison River that flow through the NCA. The Gunnison River is designated critical habitat for two endangered fish species. Threatened plant species, and rare and diverse wildlife call the area home, including desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, golden eagle, mountain lion, black bear, and elk. The area is bounded by the BLM Bangs Canyon Special Recreation Management Area and the Uncompahgre National Forest, and encompasses and adjoins the Escalante State Wildlife Area.

Purpose / Need:

Acquire critical inholding for endangered fish habitat preservation, riparian and scenic resource protection, and recreational opportunity enhancement.

Cooperator(s): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Colorado Environmental Coalition, American Rivers, Audubon Society, Colorado River Outfitters Association, Trout Unlimited.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Start-up O&M costs would include removal of an old cabin and cleanup/removal of trash and debris. Ongoing periodic O&M costs would involve treatment of noxious weeds and associated resource restoration.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Upper Colorado River SRMA

Priority: 4

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): CO

Congressional 2 District(s):

Location: Colorado River Corridor from State Bridge to Dotsero Landing

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
36	\$1,500,000
Acquired to Date	
512	\$228,900
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

This project proposes to acquire 3 properties from The Conservation Fund that were previously purchased and improved by Eagle County to prevent private development and secure future public access, while preserving the BLM's acquisition opportunity. The 3 inholding sites complement 9 existing BLM recreation sites within the SRMA by establishing strategic public access points in previously inaccessible and underused portions of the Upper Colorado River. State Bridge is a take-out location that has long been a BLM priority; Two Bridges adds a functionally important put-in/take-out site on the 10 mile stretch between State Bridge and BLM's Catamount site; Dotsero Landing provides river access at Interstate 70 where the Eagle and Colorado Rivers join. Acquisition of these parcels would allow BLM to more effectively manage and enhance public access and recreational assets in the corridor, and to more evenly distribute public use along the river (historically 90% of use concentrated on the upper 40 miles of river, while only 10% use from Two Bridges to Dotsero.)

The Colorado River SRMA encompasses 85 miles of river stretching from above Kremmling in Grand County to below Dotsero at I-70 in Eagle County. The SRMA has retained its natural and historic attributes, including red rock cliffs, soaring geologic formations, free-flowing water, and historic ranches. The SRMA connects critical wildlife movement corridors between the Flat Tops Wilderness Area and Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area, and provides habitat for bighorn sheep, Colorado River cutthroat trout, Roundtail chub, bald eagle and peregrine falcon. The Upper Colorado River, including the SRMA, is one of 25 Priority Landscapes identified for protection by the Colorado Conservation Partnership.

The SRMA is located less than three hours from the Denver metropolitan area and less than two hours from Grand Junction. The proximity of the SRMA to Interstate 70 and the Colorado River Headwaters National Scenic and Historic Byway makes it an increasingly popular destination for over 65,000 visitors annually, including anglers, rafters, kayakers, paddle boarders and campers eager to experience significant scenic, recreation, cultural, and wildlife resources. The river offers a variety of experiences from advanced whitewater in Gore Canyon to family friendly floating, and is used regularly by school groups, outdoor education groups, and organizations serving the disabled.

Purpose / Need:

Acquire three critical river access points within the Colorado River SRMA to enhance opportunities and options for local and visiting recreationists to experience the area's varied, unique and significant scenic, cultural, and wildlife/plant resources.

Cooperator(s): CO Parks & Wildlife, Great Outdoors Colorado, Eagle County, Eagle Valley Land Trust, Eagle River Watershed Council, Town of Gypsum, CO River Headwaters Scenic & Historic Byway, CO River Outfitters Assoc., American Rivers, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, CO Conservation Partnership

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$25,000

Describe O&M: Annual maintenance costs would include routine upkeep of these facilities, as well as staff and law enforcement patrols of the property and facilities.

Project / Unit: Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area

Priority: 5

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): VA

Congressional District(s): 8

Location: Northern Virginia, approximately 20 miles southwest of Washington D.C.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
10	\$1,400,000
Acquired to Date	
802	\$41,000,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
22	\$2,000,000

Project Description:

Established by An Act of Congress in 2001 and managed by the BLM, Eastern States Office, the 802 acre Meadowood SRMA is a key component of the parks, refuges, and other preserves on the Mason Neck Peninsula that have been protected from encroaching urban development radiating south from the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. The landscape is a mosaic of gently sloping open meadows, mature hardwood forests, freshwater ponds, creeks, streams, and riparian wetlands.

Two national trail segments pass through the Meadowood SRMA, the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail. These national trail segments help make up Meadowood's 15-mile, multiple-use trail system which provides opportunities for hiking, running, mountain biking, and horseback riding. One universally accessible trail is incorporated within the trail system. The proposed acquisition would permit BLM to significantly expand and enhance the existing trail system. Additional day-use dispersed recreational activities at Meadowood include wildlife viewing, fishing, seasonal hunting, nature photography, geocaching, environmental education, and interpretation. The SRMA attracts over 22,000 annual recreational visitors and reaches over 700 area youth through a variety of educational and recreational programs, including Hands on the Land and Take it Outside.

The diverse Meadowood habitat supports a great variety of wildlife, including white-tailed deer, red fox, coyote, beaver, raccoons, hawks, eagles, reptiles, and amphibians. Home to 30 species of migratory songbirds, the SRMA lies within the National Audubon Society's Lower Potomac River Important Bird Area. Meadowood contains some of the best mature hardwood forest on the Mason Neck peninsula as well as less mature woodlands. Woody plants common to the woodlands, forest and forest edges at Meadowood include red and white oak, beech, sweet gum, Virginia pine, persimmon and paw paws. The trails at Meadowood pass through a wide variety of terrain and vegetation types, providing visitors with constantly changing seasonal experiences.

Purpose / Need:

Enhance public access to an extensive recreational trail network and strengthen aquatic and terrestrial habitat connectivity to and from Meadowood Special Recreation Area (SRMA) from neighboring conserved lands.

Cooperator(s): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, Fairfax County Department of Parks and Recreation, Chesapeake Conservancy, Audubon Society, Gunston Hall, Hands on the Land, Gunston Elementary School

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$30,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$100,000 Annual: \$15,000

Describe O&M: Acquisition of land that will expand the trail system with a facility that can be used for Student Conservation Association intern housing, Law Enforcement, and an Educational Center will result in O&M savings by offsetting the number of seasonal employees hired with summer interns and the need for expanding the Educational Center and providing Law Enforcement facilities. Additional saving will result from eliminating boundary issues by acquiring an in-holding. O & M costs will include the cost of expanding the trail system and participating in the development of a bike path along the historic northeast boundary of the SRMA with local partners.

Project / Unit: Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area

Priority: 5

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): MD

Congressional 5

District(s):

Location: Southern Maryland, approximately 45 miles south of Washington, D.C.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
172	\$1,600,000
Acquired to Date	
1,945	\$9,613,216
Remaining to be Acquired	
4,543	\$55,651,000

Project Description:

Situated only one hour from Washington, D.C. on the tidal, lower Potomac River, the Nanjemoy Peninsula is one of the most ecologically and culturally significant landscapes remaining in the State of Maryland. Migratory waterfowl and wading birds find shelter and abound along ten miles of undisturbed shoreline, and an extensive network of wetlands and forest harbor some of Maryland's finest examples of rare and engendered plants and animals. Nanjemoy's outstanding natural attributes are equally matched by its archaeological resources and history - early native American sites in the region offer a rare insight into indigenous cultures prior to European settlement, the site of a 25,000-troop Civil War encampment and dozens of World War 1-era sunken ships remains in Mallovs Bay. Two water-based national trails on the Potomac River pass to the east of Nanjemoy NRMA, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historical Trail and the Star-Spangled Banner national historic Trail. A two mil-mile segment of the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail loops through the area. Limiting development within the Nanjemoy NRMA will preserve the historic Potomac River viewshed associated with these trails.

The State of Maryland manages several conservation areas within the Nanjemoy Peninsula, including Nanjemoy NRMA, Myrtle Grove Wildlife Management Area, Doncaster State Forest and Purse State Park. The BLM contributes to the Nanjemoy NRMA landscape through two "anchors", Douglas Point SRMA and Maryland Point.

In September 2005, the State of Maryland DNR and the BLM approved a long-term land management plan for the Nanjemoy NRMA that provides guidance for the sustainable protection, use, and future conservation of additional lands. The BLM and Maryland DNR are working together to establish habitat linkages between these conserved areas and the Potomac River to enhance wildlife species viability and protect cultural resources and watershed values.

Purpose / Need:

Provides habitat connectivity and improve public access between State of Maryland conservation areas and BLM's Douglas Point Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), all within the Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area (NRMA).

Cooperator(s): Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Charels County, Piscataway-Conoy Tribe. Chesapeake Conservancy.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: O&M costs will include construction of a small equipment shed and trail development including maps, signs, and brochures. Eliminating the need to transport equipment for trail maintenance will result in O&M savings annually

Project / Unit: **Agua Fria National Monument**

Priority: 6

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): AZ

Congressional 2
District(s):

Location: Central Arizona; 40 miles north of the Phoenix metropolitan area.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
621	\$3,300,000
Acquired to Date	
60,279	\$18,380,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
575	\$1,900,000

Project Description:

The 71,000-acre Agua Fria National Monument contains one of the most significant complexes of late prehistoric pueblo settlement sites in the American Southwest. The Monument encases many significant archaeological sites, including distinctive rock art, settlements, stone pueblos and clusters of pueblos and forts, all amid visually spectacular settings. There is an extraordinary array of biological and scientific resources, including riparian areas, upland high-desert grasslands, year-round flowing streams, and a 21-mile segment of the Agua Fria River. This segment of the Agua Fria River is proposed for designation as a Wild and Scenic River.

This proposal represents the second of a two phase attempt to acquire the entire 701 acre property. The first phase of the property acquisition plan was completed in February of 2015. The property proposed for FY 2017 acquisition is comprised of a Monument inholding totaling approximately 621 acres. The Cross Y Ranch property includes more than a mile of Agua Fria River riparian habitat, and a substantial number of water rights. This stretch of the Agua Fria River is habitat for several endangered and State and Bureau sensitive species including but not limited to: Gila Chub, Gila Topminnow, Longfin Dace, Speckled Dace, Lowland Leopard Frog, Gila Monster, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and Zone-tailed Hawk. The upland portions of the property encompass numerous pueblo ruins, rock art sites, and artifact scatters. The property is highly scenic and includes dense stands of saguaro cacti, and other rare plant species. Acquisition would contribute to maintaining connectedness and resource integrity of important grassland habitat types as part of the Central Arizona Grasslands Strategy. The Cross Y Ranch acquisition is a high BLM priority due to its natural resource values, new public access opportunities, water rights, and the proximity to the Phoenix metropolitan area. The Conservation Fund began purchase actions after receiving favorable support from the BLM. They closed on the property in June 2012. Updated appraisals and hazmat studies will be completed.

Purpose / Need:

To enhance management efficiency and preservation of Monument values and objects, including open space, a flowing stream, riparian habitat, recreation opportunities, and cultural resources.

Cooperator(s): The Arizona Game and Fish Department and the U.S. Forest Service. Trust for Public Land. Friends of the Agua Fria. There is strong community and user group support.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Costs of the acquiring the private lands may involve media communications, monitoring, and on the ground boundary signs.

Project / Unit: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

Priority: 7

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): MT

Congressional 1

District(s):

Location: Central Montana, 75 miles northeast of Great Falls on the Missouri River.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
2,385	\$2,000,000
Acquired to Date	
9,869	\$4,142,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
13,850	\$13,430,000

Project Description:

The tread of the 3,700-mile long Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the riparian corridor of the 149-mile free-flowing Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River are historically braided through this area of central Montana. The landscape contains a spectacular array of biological, historical, geological, cultural, and wildlife resources in a remote location that offers opportunities for solitude. This isolation results in unsoiled, natural settings that form a backdrop for outstanding recreational and cultural tourism opportunities. The remote nature of this segment of the Missouri River has buffered it from most human influence and maintains the same vistas experienced by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 and 1806. Acquisition of riverfront and breaks/upland properties will preserve the scenic beauty and wild experience of the area in perpetuity.

This proposal would acquire 2,623 acres (238 acres in fee title and 2,385 acres in conservation easements) in two properties located along one of the few travel corridors to transect the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River as it passes through the Upper Missouri River National Monument. The travel corridor is also an extremely sensitive visual corridor.

Acquisition would eliminate the threat of development on nearly three miles of river frontage and serve to further consolidate management of public lands along the Wild and Scenic River. Being highly suited for development, protection of the scenic values and cultural landscape are among the highest priorities within the Wild and Scenic River corridor.

Purpose / Need:

Protect the historic landscape and multiple resource values while enhancing recreational opportunities for river users.

Cooperator(s): Montana Wildlife Federation, Montana Wilderness Association, Montana Preservation Alliance, Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc., Friends of the Missouri Breaks Monument.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$1,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$3,000

Describe O&M: O&M savings of shared recreation facilities maintenance. O&M start-up costs of interpretive signs and river bank restoration; annual costs of weed control and conservation easement monitoring.

Project / Unit: **Dos Palmas Area of Critical Environmental Concern**

Priority: 8

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): CA

Congressional 36
District(s):

Location: Southern California, east of the Salton Sea and south of Orocopia Mtns. Wilderness

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
847	\$650,000
Acquired to Date	
3,860	\$666,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
6,000	\$3,500,000

Project Description:

In 1980, the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan designated 2,503 non-contiguous acres as the Salt Creek Desert Pupfish/Rail Habitat Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect washes, seeps, and springs, which provide habitat for the federally-listed pupfish, Yuma clapper rail and other species. This ACEC was expanded to 4,288 acres in 1984. In 1998, the CDCA Plan was amended again to expand the ACEC to approximately 15,800 acres and the ACEC was re-named the Dos Palmas ACEC. Ownership is approximately 8,100 acres of BLM, 1,010 acres of State, 248 acres of San Diego County Water Authority mitigation lands, 1,379 acres of private conservation lands and approximately 5,063 acres of private non-conservation lands. Biological resource values include desert fan palm oasis woodland, desert dry wash woodland, mesquite bosque, stabilized desert sand fields, desert saltbush scrub, desert sink scrub and fresh water marsh. The area is habitat for species including the federally-listed desert pupfish and Yuma clapper rail; and sensitive species including California black rail, flat-tailed horned lizard; and southern yellow bat. Friends of the Desert Mountains has pre-acquired 847 acres within and contiguous to the ACEC to facilitate acquisition by the BLM in order to protect the ACEC's resource values from any development threat and to improve management.

The ACEC is part of a larger Conservation Area designated in the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (Plan). BLM has committed via a CDCA Plan Amendment to manage its lands in the Plan Conservation Areas consistent with the conservation objectives of the Plan. BLM cooperates and coordinates with other conservation managers in the Conservation Area to ensure effective and efficient management. The other conservation managers include the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission and the Nature Conservancy. Acquisition of the 847 acres by BLM will help further this cooperative management effort and implementation of the Regional Plan.

Purpose / Need:

Conserve sensitive habitats and species as well as cultural, historic, and recreational resources, and consolidate conservation ownership to improve management. The ACEC is also part of the regional habitat conservation plan (HCP).

Cooperator(s): Friends of the Desert Mountains, The Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, Coachella Valley Conservation Commission, California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: O&M Start-up Savings: Partner assistance available to process the proposed transaction in the form of contributed services to contract for appraisal, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and necessary due diligence.
Estimated O&M Start-up Costs: Conduct cultural and natural resource inventories.
Estimated O&M Annual Costs: Treat noxious and/or invasive plants.

Project / Unit: Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument

Priority: 9

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): NM

Congressional 3
District(s):

Location: North-central New Mexico, 52 miles northeast of Albuquerque

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
213	\$750,000
Acquired to Date	
1,484	\$807,516
Remaining to be Acquired	
559	\$1,100,000

Project Description:

Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks (KKTR) National Monument, established under Presidential Proclamation 7394 of January 17, 2001, consists of 5,402 acres of land. Visitors from all over the world travel to this unique site, which consists of sandstone rock formations that have been partially eroded into the shape of tents, many between 40 and 60 feet tall and several that tower over 90 feet in height. The only other known place on earth with formations comparable to these is near Mount Ararat in Turkey. The channel of Peralta Canyon contains some riparian habitat, including on the private inholdings, where BLM staff will have the opportunity to monitor vegetation supported by available water during the runoff season. The BLM will also maintain, restore, improve, and protect this riparian wetland area and other similar areas located on private land for their productivity, biological diversity, and sustainability. A variety of cultural resources will be protected and preserved in place for the benefit of scientific study and public use by present and future generations. These include both historic and prehistoric sites. Multiple recreational opportunities exist within the Monument, including hiking, photography, watching birds and other wildlife, viewing wildflowers and scenic topography, picnicking, and creating artwork. Hiking trails for day use are planned as part of a trail system that will allow the recreating public to experience firsthand the natural beauty and majestic rock canyons located on the private inholdings. Equestrian use, including overnight pack trips, is also planned on those lands. Use of the Monument for hiking and as a laboratory for environmental education classes are the major demands by the public. Acquisition of the private inholdings will expand the acreage and variety of resources available for these activities by individuals, and private and school groups. University and professional scientific societies will have additional opportunities for permitted geologic and other scientific research and educational field trips. Overall, addition of these private lands to the Monument will enhance visitor experiences, allow greater resource protection, and contribute to the Monument's varied resources.

Purpose / Need:

Purchase private inholdings within the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument

Cooperator(s): Pueblo de Cochiti, Sandoval County

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$12,000 Annual: \$12,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$225,000 Annual: \$60,000

Describe O&M: Estimated O&M savings would include maintenance on roads with our road maintenance agreement we hold with Peralta Canyon Trust. The estimated savings would be \$12,000. The anticipated one-time O&M investment associated with this project would include the amendment of the KKTR resource management plan to add the new properties, fence removal, installation of signage associated with the National Monument, trail development and implementation, update brochures, and park ranger and law enforcement patrols. The estimated costs for the one-time O&M investment would be approximately \$225,000. The ongoing O&M costs associated with this project would be maintaining infrastructure such as roads, restoring resources and monitoring.

Project / Unit: Hixon Columbian Sharptailed Grouse ACEC

Priority: 10

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional 1

District(s):

Location: West Central Idaho, about five miles west of Midvale, Idaho

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
2,333	\$1,250,000
Acquired to Date	
6,901	\$421,050
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,200	\$800,000

Project Description:

The once abundant Columbian sharptailed grouse was all but eradicated from western Idaho by the early 1970s. Hunting the beautiful bird had been closed since the 1940s and all known dancing grounds (leks) had been unoccupied for decades. However, every few years Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) would receive a report of the sighting of a few birds, making it known that the population existed and was critically low. Today, the Columbian is the rarest subspecies of sharptail and has twice been petitioned for listing under the Endangered Species Act. They are currently classified as a BLM Sensitive Species and an IDFG Species of Highest Conservation Need.

In 1977, three small sharptail leks were discovered, with a estimated population of 75 birds. The leks were located on a 4,300 acre ranch that was purchased in 1987 by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and most of which was later exchanged to BLM. Other land exchanges in addition to fee and easement acquisitions have occurred since that time to acquire key habitat and to protect the ACEC. To date, BLM has acquired in fee and conservation easement about 7,000 acres. Improved habitat management has resulted in a much expanded population of sharptails, now estimated at 300-400 birds, an anomaly when compared to the continued decline of the birds in other parts of their range.

In 1987, BLM designated the 11,854 acre Hixon Columbian Sharptailed Grouse ACEC, which also contains key sage-grouse nesting and brood rearing habitat, including two known sage-grouse leks. Private lands within and adjacent to the ACEC are part of a Habitat Management Plan/Sikes Act Cooperative Agreement among BLM, IDFG, and TNC. It was developed to encompass all associated important habitat for this sharptail population (24,130 acres) until a willing seller was identified and the project was awarded more funds. Continued land acquisitions within and improved management of the ACEC and HMP area will hopefully allow the area to be used as a source of birds for reestablishing sharptail populations in other areas where they have been extirpated. There is a real threat today of rural residential development that would adversely affect the critical Columbian sharptailed habitat and may trigger a decline in the population due to urban sprawl.

Purpose / Need:

To consolidate ownership within the Hixon Columbian Sharptailed Grouse ACEC for habitat management of a landscape to protect and enhance the land containing crucial Columbian sharptail lekking, nesting, and wintering habitat.

Cooperator(s): The Nature Conservancy, Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Start-up costs will cover: 1) preparing and/or updating maps & brochures, and 2) developing and installing signs and kiosks; Annual O&M costs are associated with: 1) conservation easement stewardship, and 2) maintenance/restoration of resources.

Project / Unit: Lathrop Bayou Habitat Management Area

Priority: 11

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): FL

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Florida Panhandle just east of Panama City

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
206	\$412,000
Acquired to Date	
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

Lathrop Bayou is one of the most intact longleaf pine stands in the Florida Panhandle. BLM has work with St. Joe Timberlands, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and others to protect and restore this 539-acre area longleaf pine stand since 2002. Over the last 15 years, three prescribed burns, removal of ladder fuels, and the cutting of thousands of young slash pine have restored the characteristic park-like setting required by so many longleaf pine endemics. The endangered red-cockaded woodpecker population at Lathrop Bayou expanded from two clusters to four breeding clusters in 2014. That expansion has been aided by the installation of nineteen artificial cavities and translocation of three red-cockaded woodpeckers to improve genetic diversity and sex ratios. The four active clusters at Lathrop Bayou represent the expected maximum carrying capacity of the 539-acre site without additional mid-story reduction in privately owned peripheral areas. Three federally listed plants with narrow ranges in the Florida Panhandle have responded well to regular prescribed burns after decades of fuel accumulation. In 2007, a total of 764 Florida skullcap seeds were collected at Lathrop Bayou when the threatened plant bloomed in the thousands across the island. Those seeds are being stored and used in propagation studies at the Bok Towers in central Florida. Based on these successes, BLM is continuing to work with partners to extend management of these imperiled resources in the Florida Panhandle as a signatory of the Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance MOU.

In 2014, 206 acres of private land at Lathrop Bayou were part of a 380,000 acre land sale in northwest Florida. That sale changed the dynamics of BLM's long-time collaborative partnerships at Lathrop Bayou where management had been conducted seamlessly across property boundaries for years. Lathrop Bayou is basically an island, accessible only by boat. The frequent prescribed fire regime, based on aerial ignition for safety concerns, is essential to maintaining the habitat and that technique can only be used when applied across the entire island.

This relic longleaf pine stand and its host of endemic species is dependent on being able to be managed across the entire island. AgReserves has indicated they are a willing seller and the purchase would make a significant contribution of longleaf pine in the Florida Panhandle.

Purpose / Need:

Consolidate the most intact longleaf stands in the Florida Panhandle to facilitate an active prescribed burn program and management of four federally listed species and seven state-listed plant species, at risk migratory birds, and nesting bald eagles.

Cooperator(s): Proposed acquisition part of Florida-Georgia Longleaf Pine Initiative, cooperators include North Florida Refuges and National Forests of Florida. BLM is also a signatory to the Apalachicola Land Stewardship MOU with TNC, FL Forest Service, DOD, NW FL Water Mgmt. Dist., and others

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Start-up costs will cover: 1) preparing and/or updating maps & brochures, and 2) developing and installing signs and kiosks; Annual O&M costs are associated with: 1) conservation easement stewardship, and 2) maintenance/restoration of resources.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Salmon Wild and Scenic River

Priority: 12

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): OR

Congressional 3

District(s):

Location: Northwest Oregon, 20 miles southeast of Portland

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
213	\$1,300,000
Acquired to Date	
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

A breath-taking scenic corridor immediately east of metropolitan Portland, the Salmon River descends from the forested slopes of Mount Hood, harboring a rich diversity of animal and plant populations, within secluded riparian and wetland areas. Multiple threatened salmonid species, including Lower Columbia Chinook and Coho salmon and Steelhead use these turbulent waters for spawning and rearing their young before returning to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River. Old growth stands of Douglas fir contain prime habitat for the threatened northern spotted owl.

The Salmon River National Wild and Scenic River project offers exceptional recreational opportunities for fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, nature study, and non-motorized boating or floating. The project is easily accessible from the Portland Metro area, the Northwest's second largest population center.

Numerous projects designed to improve accessibility and enhance and restore habitat for listed species have been undertaken by BLM and its partners on and adjacent to recently acquired parcels within the project area. These actions will aid federal agencies recover federally-listed species and improve the BLM's ability to provide recreation opportunities to a large population. The recently completed Sandy Ridge Mountain Bike Trail System now draws over 100,000 visitors annually, and that number is growing. The proposed acquisitions will also provide greater management consistency in the Sandy Basin and improve the BLM's ability to manage Salmon River area.

Purpose / Need:

Preservation of the Salmon National Wild and Scenic River gorge and interwoven Oregon National Historic Trail corridor, providing for the protection of open space, scenic, recreation, fisheries and wildlife values

Cooperator(s): U.S. Forest Service, State of Oregon, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, METRO (regional government body), Cities of Portland and Sandy, Portland General Electric (PGE), The Nature Conservancy, Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Trout, Sandy River Watershed

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$1,500

Describe O&M: Costs incurred would include forest type inventories, potential weed control or silvicultural treatments to enhance forest conditions, and enhancement opportunities for species habitat or population maintenance. The intrinsic values to be gained are for species of concern, recreation, and sustainable forest landscape conditions; these do not have a dollar amount attached but are important to our local communities.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: John Day Wild and Scenic River

Priority: 12

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): OR

Congressional 2
District(s):

Location: North Central OR, 95 miles SE of Portland, OR and 83 miles NE of Bend, Oregon

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
6,846	\$3,450,000
Acquired to Date	
11	\$40,000
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

The John Day River (JDR) is the Columbia Basin's most biologically diverse river system with the largest native fish populations in Oregon including Chinook salmon, Mid Columbia Steelhead and Bull Trout; both listed as Threatened. The system includes the mainstem and its North, Middle and South Forks and covers more than 500 river miles. The JDR and its tributaries have been identified as a salmon stronghold and key for recovery of important fish populations. The landscape also provides enhanced opportunities for bats, neo-tropical and resident birds, and dispersal territories for wide-ranging species like elk, mule deer and wolverine.

An investment into the JDR will benefit important habitat and ensure public access to thousands of acres of public land for a diverse range of highly desirable recreation opportunities including hunting, fishing, camping, sight-seeing, nature study, photography, and float boating. Every segment of the river offers a different experience. Vast expanses of wilderness and roadless areas provide remote, wild settings with great solitude and primitive conditions. These options can only be accessed by 5 to 7 day float trips; an experience not available within 100 miles of the area. Visitors can also experience day trips through a variety of spectacular scenic and rural settings.

The project area includes the newly Congressionally designated Spring Basin Wilderness (SBW), the North Pole Ridge WSA, the Thirty Mile WSA, the John Day and South Fork John Day WSR's, the administratively suitable North Fork John Day WSR, State Scenic Waterways, State Wildlife Management Areas along the lower mainstem and along the South Fork, and the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. Some acquired lands will become incorporated into the SBW.

Historically, various Tribal groups used the region for root collecting, hunting, fishing and religious activities. These traditions continue today however, access for these traditional activities is an issue due to land ownership and geography.

Purpose / Need:

Conserve significant scenic, recreation, fisheries, wildlife, cultural, paleontological, and botanical values. Increase recreational access.

Cooperator(s): OR Parks & Rec. Dept., OR Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, OR Watershed Enhancement Board, Gilliam Co. and Sherman Co. Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Lower John Day Working Group

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$2,500

Describe O&M: The O&M costs associated with this proposal include: recreational staffing, law enforcement, placing public informational signs, developing and maintaining trails or roads for public access, and on going monitoring of the public lands to preserve, develop and ensure access to outdoor recreation facilities.

Project / Unit: California Wilderness

Priority: 13

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): CA

Congressional Multiple District(s):

Location: All of California

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
3,164	\$2,389,000
Acquired to Date	
400,200	\$54,234,375
Remaining to be Acquired	
200,000	\$150,000,000

Project Description:

There are 88 designated Wilderness Areas encompassing over 3.9 million acres of public land in California. The first 69 Wilderness Areas were designated in southern California with the passage of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. Subsequently the Otay Mountain Wilderness Act, Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002, Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Act of 2006, and most recently, the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009, designated 19 additional Wilderness Areas on BLM lands in California. These Wilderness Areas stretch from the north coast of California to the peaks of the Sierra Nevada to lands along the Mexican border.

Over 37 million people are now living in California and these Wilderness Areas offer places of solitude where people can experience freedom from our fast-paced industrialized society. They are places where people can renew the human spirit through association with the natural world and offer a respite from the pressures of an ever increasing urban lifestyle.

These Wilderness Areas also provide important habitat to a wide variety of animal and plant species, many threatened and endangered, and some Federally-listed species. There are six Wilderness Areas that are transected by the 2,638-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, as well as seven Wilderness Areas that are located adjacent to the Juan Bautista de Anza and Old Spanish National Historic Trails.

Purpose / Need:

Consolidate public ownership within designated wilderness to preserve wilderness character, and increase opportunities for the public to experience primitive recreation.

Cooperator(s): Resources Legacy Fund Foundation, The California wilderness Coalition, The Nature Conservancy, The Sierra Club, The Wildlands Conservancy, California State Lands Commission, California Native Plants Society, PCT Association

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$50,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Acquiring inholdings reduces the miles of boundaries the BLM has to manage and monitor. Also reduces future resolution of issues such as access to the inholdings.

Project / Unit: Red Cliffs National Conservation Area

Priority: 14

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): UT

Congressional 2
District(s):

Location: Southwest Utah, Immediately north of St. George

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
12	\$1,700,000
Acquired to Date	
6,544	\$49,534,952
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,206	\$50,000,000

Project Description:

Known for its spectacular red rock canyons and basaltic lava flows, the 45,000-acre Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (NCA) is surrounded by the towering Pine Valley Mountains and the Dixie National Forest to the north and an arc of growing communities to the south. The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, designated the Red Cliffs NCA to conserve, protect, and enhance ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources.

The NCA is adjacent to the Dixie National Forest and Snow Canyon State Park, and is the largest block of undeveloped land contiguous to one of the fastest-growing metropolitan areas in the nation. St. George is projected to grow from its current 140,000 residents to 700,000 residents by 2050. The NCA offers the recreating public a wide variety of options, including access to camping and day use areas, over 130 miles of non-motorized trails, and the solitude and scenic vistas found in the Red Mountain and Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness areas.

The NCA is a major component of the 62,000-acre Red Cliffs Desert Reserve (Reserve), created in 1996 by the signing of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to protect populations and habitat of the threatened Mojave Desert tortoise and other at-risk native plant and animal species. The Reserve is managed collaboratively by the BLM, State of Utah, Washington County, and local municipalities, and serves as the primary mitigation for the Washington County HCP and incidental take permit that allows for continued community growth and development. Since 1996, the BLM has acquired 6,544 acres within the Reserve, leaving only 1,200 acres in three private ownerships and another 6,524 acres of State Trust Land. The BLM is working actively with two of the landowners and the County to complete large-scale land exchanges. A competitive land sale was held in October, 2014, the receipts from which can be used to purchase additional acreage. The BLM's acquisition of the NCA in-holdings would satisfy the goals of the Mojave Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan (USFWS1994) and HCP, and would support renewal of the Washington County's incidental take permit in 2016.

Purpose / Need:

Consolidate land ownership within Red Cliffs NCA to improve management of designated critical habitat for the Federally-listed threatened Mojave Desert tortoise; eliminate conflicts with private in-holdings; and allow for continued development within County.

Cooperator(s): The Trust for Public Land, The Nature Conservancy

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: Annual:
 Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$25,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Costs of the acquiring the private lands may involve additional signage and monitoring of populations in additional areas.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Priority: 15

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Central Idaho, lands adjacent to Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve. Approximately 86 miles west of Idaho Falls and 170 miles east of Boise.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
2,552	\$656,000
Acquired to Date	
72,529	\$42,330,200
Remaining to be Acquired	
2,220	\$2,485,000

Project Description:

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (CRMO) protects 750,100 acres of National Park Service and BLM land in South Central Idaho and the southwestern corner of the High Divide Conservation Collaborative. CRMO is a member of the Pioneers Alliance, a coalition of ranchers, farmers, local residents, conservationists, agency officials and elected officials working together to accomplish common goals in Blaine and Butte counties. Conservation easements have been negotiated in both counties to protect the open spaces; the abundant wildlife; the access to the mountains, foothills, and desert; the agricultural way of life; and the small communities – and to build an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable future.

The Pioneers Foothills encompasses intact shrub habitat and provides a migration corridor between the Pioneer Mountains, Sawtooth National Forest and CRMO. Pronghorn antelope migrate seasonally through the north end of CRMO from the Pioneer Mountains to the Birch Creek area approximately 100 miles each way. The project area is core habitat for greater sage-grouse. Over 40 greater sage-grouse leks have been monitored in the CRMO. A portion of the Oregon National Historic Trial (i.e., Jeffrey Goodale Cutoff) is also within the project area. The Goodale's Cutoff of the Oregon Trail is a 230-mile spur headed north from Fort Hall toward Big Southern Butte, and then through the northern part of Craters of the Moon National Monument.

The target properties are located in Blaine County near the community of Carey, Idaho, and have tremendous potential for rural residential development. In the last decade, many farms and ranches in the vicinity have been subdivided and developed. Recreation use within the areas is in high demand due to the magnitude of proposed development of the surrounding areas; thus changing and/or increasing the demand, type and intensity of recreational use. CRMO attracted 198,545 visitors during calendar year 2011, with visitors spending an estimated \$6,821,000, resulting in 81 jobs and a \$2,940,000 value added to local communities.

Purpose / Need:

We are working with willing ranchers and farmers have chosen to pursue a conservation alternative for their property rather than development. This is an opportunity to fund conservation easements that would conserve significant big game migration corridors and crucial winter range, key year round sage-grouse core habitat, tremendous hunting opportunities, archaeological and geologic resources.

Cooperator(s): The Nature Conservancy, Pioneer Alliance, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, National Park Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Central Idaho Rangeland Committee, Heart of the Rockies Initiative

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$25,000 Annual: \$18,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$1,000 Annual: \$1,000

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing properties in fee. Start up costs would be signing conserved properties and annual conservation easement stewardship.

Project / Unit: **Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area**

Priority: 15

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Central Idaho near the cities of Salmon and Challis.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
1,724	\$3,473,000
Acquired to Date	
14,257	\$19,444,718
Remaining to be Acquired	
800	\$1,000,000

Project Description:

This project encompasses the Upper Salmon River area of the High Divide Collaborative LWCF Proposal. The Salmon River, known as the "River of No Return," provides valuable habitat for many fish and wildlife species. Species listed under the ESA relying on this habitat include Snake River Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, and Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail corridors are all included within the project area. Significant prehistoric and historic cultural resources and traditional cultural places are known and documented within project area and they could be evaluated and protected. Recreational values include white-water rafting, fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, and sight-seeing.

Acquisition of land through conservation easements/fee purchase would protect the riparian and river habitat from impending private development and keep working ranches open spaces and thereby continuing contributions to the local rural economy. Additionally conservation of these key private properties ensure outstanding scenic vistas, wildlife and fish migration corridor connectivity, and open space, connectivity, and interpretation of National Scenic and Historic Trails.

These acquisitions will directly protect headwater fisheries and wetlands; protect an important wildlife habitat and corridors from development; as well as prevent development within Designated Critical Habitat for chinook and sockeye salmon, steelhead trout and bull trout along the Salmon River SRMA. Parcels sit at a critical migration bottleneck for elk moving from Montana to the southwestern faces of Idaho's Salmon River to winter and serve as transition range for migrating animals. Protection of these properties in the form of conservation easements will prevent further subdivision of this habitat and will protect the current habitat values of the properties. Other properties are immediately upstream of properties acquired in a prior LWCF submission as well as a BLM river access site, and stop on the Idaho Birding Trail, which provides access to waterfowl hunters, fishermen and birdwatchers.

Purpose / Need:

Promote open space. Enhance significant scenic vistas, recreational opportunities, and public access. Ensure connectivity and quality of critical wildlife, fish and National Trail resources. Protecting historic ranching operations and local rural economy. Multiple landowners who prefer a conservation option for their properties rather than face potential subdivision. A mixture fee title and conservation easements have been offered.

Cooperator(s): Lemhi Regional Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, local County support, State of Idaho, local Trails Committee, Salmon Valley Stewardship, Upper Salmon Working Group, Central Idaho Rangeland Committee

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$50,000 Annual: \$1,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$9,000 Annual: \$700

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing properties in fee. Start up costs are constructing parking areas & interpretive kioks for fee properties. Annual costs are for conservation easement stewardship.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Priority: 15

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Central Idaho, 25 miles northwest of Mackay; 115 miles northwest of Idaho Falls.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
120	\$180,000
Acquired to Date	
1,946	\$17,356,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,100	\$1,500,000

Project Description:

The project is the Thousand Springs ACEC/Chilly Slough area of the High Divide LWCF Collaborative Proposal. It is one of the few remaining examples of natural, high desert, spring-fed wetlands. Winter snows melt, gather along a range-front fault and feed thousands of springs to this area. It is the largest wetland in east-central Idaho and is managed jointly by the BLM and the Idaho Fish and Game. Acquisition of the private parcels are crucial because it encompasses the headwaters of the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands. Land administered by BLM within the Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands is designated an ACEC and is valued for its diversity of wildlife that use it. The Zollinger parcel falls within the boundary delineated in the BLM Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough Habitat Management Plan. Acquisition will assure protection of this wildlife migration corridor and year-round habitat. Currently, the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Area protects almost 2,000 acres (BLM has acquired 1,028 acres and IDFG has acquired 918 acres) in public ownership. The 1999 BLM Resource Management Plan for this area allows for the creation of a wetlands management area of approximately 4,400 acres.

One hundred and seventy three wildlife species are known to use Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough wetlands with 113 of those being birds. These wetlands hold a high importance for migratory birds for a refueling spot during their annual migration. The riparian edge and adjacent sage-brush steppe habitat have shown to be important to sage-grouse throughout the year. Numerous historic and prehistoric archeological sites are present in and around the wetlands, and it is highly probable that other prehistoric and historic sites are located within these parcels; one prehistoric site is already known to exist on these private lands proposed for purchase. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have expressed interest in using this area for the practice of treaty-reserved rights. Recreational opportunities would include bird watching, hiking, fishing, canoeing, and historical education. Acquisition of this land through fee purchase would help to provide additional access to the wetlands, as well as, provide connectivity between publicly managed lands for wildlife conservation.

Purpose / Need:

Conservation and enhancement of one of Idaho's significant wildlife corridors and habitat areas lying at the base of the state's highest mountain range. Crucial wetland (Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Area) adjacent to priority sagebrush steppe habitat. Private property within the area is for sale and has been subdivided threatening migratory birds, sensitive species habitat including year-round sage-grouse use, visual resources, cultural sites, and recreation.

Cooperator(s): Lemhi Regional Land Trust, The Conservation Fund, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Heart of the Rockies Initiative.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$4,000 Annual: \$500

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$7,000 Annual: \$1,000

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by eliminating the source of livestock trespass. Start up costs are constructing a parking area for interpretive kiosks. Annual costs are for conservation easement stewardship.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Sands Desert Habitat Management Area/Teton River Wildlife Corridor

Priority: 15

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Southeast Idaho. North and west of St. Anthony. Teton River east of St. Anthony.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
250	\$1,000,000
Acquired to Date	
25,771	\$20,040,247
Remaining to be Acquired	
7,000	\$7,000,000

Project Description:

The Sands Desert Habitat Management Area and Teton River Wildlife Corridor encompass some of the best remaining sagebrush steppe habitat, riparian, and fish habitat in the state of Idaho. This high quality habitat supports healthy populations of two species of national importance: the greater sage-grouse (core habitat) and the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse. For Idahoans though, it is best known for its large mammal populations; more than 4,000 elk, 3,000 mule deer and 400 moose winter on the Sands and Teton River public rangelands, the IDFG's 35,000 acre Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and the adjacent private property. Much of the wildlife that people attribute to Yellowstone National Park and the surrounding National Forest lands, leave those public lands in the winter to find refuge from heavy snows at lower elevations. On the west side of Yellowstone the best winter refuge on the Sands Desert and Teton River Corridor. While IDFG's WMA is not small, the lands that have been cobbled together to date are somewhat disconnected and do not encompass some of the best habitat. The value of this habitat was recognized by in the Idaho Fish and Game Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, but few opportunities have come about to match willing land-owners with funds for habitat conservation.

These substantial fish and game resources also support outstanding hunting and fishing opportunities for both Idahoans and nonresidents. A high profile OHV program on the St. Anthony Sand Dunes which also supports the local rural economies. Additionally the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes rely heavily on the areas to continue their aboriginal hunting and gathering Treaty rights.

Through a rigorous prioritization process, the HFLP identified a dozen private parcels near the Sand Creek WMA and Teton River that would dramatically improve the protection offered by the WMA as well as existing conserved private properties and would permanently protect migration corridors land connectivity habitat. If successful, this funding would ensure the persistence of the large mammals that need the WMA and Teton River in the winter and two grouse species which can be found there year-round.

Purpose / Need:

A part of the High Divide LWCF Collaborative. The proposal is a mix of fee and conservation easement opportunities. Conserve significant big game migration corridors and crucial winter range, priority year round sage and sharp-tail grouse habitat, tremendous hunting opportunities, and archaeological resources. Multiple willing land owners are seeking a conservation alternative for their properties to keep them as working ranches or secure in public ownership to ensure they will always make a significant wildlife contribution.

Cooperator(s): Teton Regional Land Trust, The Conservation Fund, Rocky Mt. Elk Foundation, Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG), Henrys Fork Legacy Project (HFLP), Mule Deer Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Heart of the Rockies Initiative

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$30,000 Annual: \$4,500

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$1,000

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing properties in fee. Start up costs are constructing a parking areas & interpretive kiosks for fee properties. Annual costs are for conservation easement stewardship.

Priority: 16

Project / Unit: Red Cliffs National Conservation Area

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): UT

Congressional 2
District(s):

Location: Southwest Utah, Immediately north of St. George

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
55	\$5,000,000
Acquired to Date	
6,544	\$49,534,952
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,206	\$50,000,000

Project Description:

Known for its spectacular red rock canyons and basaltic lava flows, the 45,000-acre Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (NCA) is surrounded by the towering Pine Valley Mountains and the Dixie National Forest to the north and an arc of growing communities to the south. The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, designated the Red Cliffs NCA to conserve, protect, and enhance ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources.

The NCA is adjacent to the Dixie National Forest and Snow Canyon State Park, and is the largest block of undeveloped land contiguous to one of the fastest-growing metropolitan areas in the nation. St. George is projected to grow from its current 140,000 residents to 700,000 residents by 2050. The NCA offers the recreating public a wide variety of options, including access to camping and day use areas, over 130 miles of non-motorized trails, and the solitude and scenic vistas found in the Red Mountain and Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness areas.

The NCA is a major component of the 62,000-acre Red Cliffs Desert Reserve (Reserve), created in 1996 by the signing of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to protect populations and habitat of the threatened Mojave Desert tortoise and other at-risk native plant and animal species. The Reserve is managed collaboratively by the BLM, State of Utah, Washington County, and local municipalities, and serves as the primary mitigation for the Washington County HCP and incidental take permit that allows for continued community growth and development. Since 1996, the BLM has acquired 6,544 acres within the Reserve, leaving only 1,200 acres in three private ownerships and another 6,524 acres of State Trust Land. The BLM is working actively with two of the landowners and the County to complete large-scale land exchanges. A competitive land sale was held in October, 2014, the receipts from which can be used to purchase additional acreage. The BLM's acquisition of the NCA in-holdings would satisfy the goals of the Mojave Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan (USFWS1994) and HCP, and would support renewal of the Washington County's incidental take permit in 2016.

Purpose / Need:

Consolidate land ownership within Red Cliffs NCA to improve management of designated critical habitat for the Federally-listed threatened Mojave Desert tortoise; eliminate conflicts with private in-holdings; and allow for continued development within County.

Cooperator(s): The Trust for Public Land, The Nature Conservancy

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: Annual:
Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$25,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Costs of the acquiring the private lands may involve additional signage and monitoring of populations in additional areas.

Priority: 17

Project / Unit: Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): VA

Congressional 8
District(s):

Location: Northern Virginia, approximately 20 miles southwest of Washington D.C.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
397	\$2,800,000
Acquired to Date	
802	\$41,000,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
22	\$2,000,000

Project Description:

Established by An Act of Congress in 2001 and managed by the BLM, Eastern States Office, the 802 acre Meadowood SRMA is a key component of the parks, refuges, and other preserves on the Mason Neck Peninsula that have been protected from encroaching urban development radiating south from the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. The landscape is a mosaic of gently sloping open meadows, mature hardwood forests, freshwater ponds, creeks, streams, and riparian wetlands.

Two national trail segments pass through the Meadowood SRMA, the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail. These national trail segments help make up Meadowood's 15-mile, multiple-use trail system which provides opportunities for hiking, running, mountain biking, and horseback riding. One universally accessible trail is incorporated within the trail system. The proposed acquisition would permit BLM to significantly expand and enhance the existing trail system. Additional day-use disbursed recreational activities at Meadowood include wildlife viewing, fishing, seasonal hunting, nature photography, geocaching, environmental education, and interpretation. The SRMA attracts over 22,000 annual recreational visitors and reaches over 700 area youth through a variety of educational and recreational programs, including Hands on the Land and Take it Outside.

The diverse Meadowood habitat supports a great variety of wildlife, including white-tailed deer, red fox, coyote, beaver, raccoons, hawks, eagles, reptiles, and amphibians. Home to 30 species of migratory songbirds, the SRMA lies within the National Audubon Society's Lower Potomac River Important Bird Area. Meadowood contains some of the best mature hardwood forest on the Mason Neck peninsula as well as less mature woodlands. Woody plants common to the woodlands, forest and forest edges at Meadowood include red and white oak, beech, sweet gum, Virginia pine, persimmon and paw paws. The trails at Meadowood pass through a wide variety of terrain and vegetation types, providing visitors with constantly changing seasonal experiences.

Purpose / Need:

Enhance public access to an extensive recreational trail network and strengthen aquatic and terrestrial habitat connectivity to and from Meadowood Special Recreation Area (SRMA) from neighboring conserved lands.

Cooperator(s): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, Fairfax County Department of Parks and Recreation, Chesapeake Conservancy, Audubon Society, Gunston Hall, Hands on the Land, Gunston Elementary School

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$30,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$100,000 Annual: \$15,000

Describe O&M: Acquisition of land that will expand the trail system with a facility that can be used for Student Conservation Association intern housing, Law Enforcement, and an Educational Center will result in O&M savings by offsetting the number of seasonal employees hired with summer interns and the need for expanding the Educational Center and providing Law Enforcement facilities. Additional saving will result from eliminating boundary issues by acquiring an in-holding. O & M costs will include the cost of expanding the trail system and participating in the development of a bike path along the historic northeast boundary of the SRMA with local partners.

Project / Unit: Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area

Priority: 17

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): MD

Congressional 5
District(s):

Location: Southern Maryland, approximately 45 miles south of Washington, D.C.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
478	\$1,668,000
Acquired to Date	
1,945	\$9,613,216
Remaining to be Acquired	
4,543	\$55,651,000

Project Description:

Situated only one hour from Washington, D.C. on the tidal, lower Potomac River, the Nanjemoy Peninsula is one of the most ecologically and culturally significant landscapes remaining in the State of Maryland. Migratory waterfowl and wading birds find shelter and abound along ten miles of undisturbed shoreline, and an extensive network of wetlands and forest harbor some of Maryland's finest examples of rare and engendered plants and animals. Nanjemoy's outstanding natural attributes are equally matched by its archaeological resources and history - early native American sites in the region offer a rare insight into indigenous cultures prior to European settlement, the site of a 25,000-troop Civil War encampment and dozens of World War 1-era sunken ships remains in Mallows Bay. Two water-based national trails on the Potomac River pass to the east of Nanjemoy NRMA, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historical Trail and the Star-Spangled Banner national historic Trail. A two mil-mile segment of the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail loops through the area. Limiting development within the Nanjemoy NRMA will preserve the historic Potomac River viewshed associated with these trails.

The State of Maryland manages several conservation areas within the Nanjemoy Peninsula, including Nanjemoy NRMA, Myrtle Grove Wildlife Management Area, Doncaster State Forest and Purse State Park. The BLM contributes to the Nanjemoy NRMA landscape through two "anchors", Douglas Point SRMA and Maryland Point.

In September 2005, the State of Maryland DNR and the BLM approved a long-term land management plan for the Nanjemoy NRMA that provides guidance for the sustainable protection, use, and future conservation of additional lands. The BLM and Maryland DNR are working together to establish habitat linkages between these conserved areas and the Potomac River to enhance wildlife species viability and protect cultural resources and watershed values.

Purpose / Need:

Provides habitat connectivity and improve public access between State of Maryland conservation areas and BLM's Douglas Point Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), all within the Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area (NRMA).

Cooperator(s): Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Charels County, Piscataway-Conoy Tribe. Chesapeake Conservancy.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: O&M costs will include construction of a small equipment shed and trail development including maps, signs, and brochures. Eliminating the need to transport equipment for trail maintenance will result in O&M savings annually.

Project / Unit: Panoche-Coalinga Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Priority: 18

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): CA

Congressional 20
District(s):

Location: The west side of I-5 between the San Joaquin Valley and Vallecitos.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
80	\$500,000
Acquired to Date	
46,068	\$19,390,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
108,000	\$54,000,000

Project Description:

The San Joaquin Desert Hills T&E Recovery Project (Panoche Coalinga ACEC) will ensure endangered species connectivity in the area as described in the Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley (USRP), and will accomplish multiple recovery tasks listed in the plan that have the potential to de-list several species. The parcels are known to be occupied by San Joaquin kit foxes, blunt-nosed leopard lizards, and giant kangaroo rats, all Federally listed species. The parcels have been identified by the Endangered Species Recovery Program (FWS) as a crucial stepping stone for maintaining connectivity between the Panoche Valley core populations of these species and populations to the south. The parcels also constitute an important east-west corridor between the San Joaquin Valley and the Vallecitos valley to the west. The acquisitions are adjacent to the Panoche-Coalinga, Joaquin Rocks, and Serpentine ACECs, as well as the San Benito Mt. RNA, and Monvero Dunes RNA.

This acquisition represents the next phase of an ongoing acquisition project intended to create a large contiguous block of protected lands in the western San Joaquin Valley and South Diablo Ranges. The acquisition will contribute to the conservation and stewardship of our public lands and will protect the headwaters of several ecologically important drainages, conserve outstanding paleontological resources, expand the range of an existing elk herd, improve public access and recreation, and preserve several pristine valleys that support core T&E recovery populations identified in the USRP. In this geologically unique landscape is a checkerboard of public and private lands BLM has been incrementally consolidating over the past 25 years, with a goal of improving wildlife migration and protecting entire faunal and floral assemblages and communities for several listed special status species. BOR & USFWS have committed \$4,160,000 over the next five years in support of land acquisitions within this planning area which will support T&E recovery. The project area provides a distinctive recreation badlands experience with unique geology, remnant desert ecosystem, rock outcrops, paleontological and historical resources and opportunities for viewing a host of San Joaquin special status species and ecosystems.

Purpose / Need:

Consolidate disbursed ownership of public, state, and private lands to provide landscape level connectivity for wildlife and the recovery of threatened and endangered (T&E) species. Improve public access to public lands.

Cooperator(s): National Park Service (NPS), California Department Fish and Game, Westside Resource Conservation District, San Benito Resource Conservation District, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$50,000 Annual: \$10,000

Describe O&M: Start up costs; resource inventories, construct trail and fencing, gates, signage, maps and brochures, and planning; NEPA and associated clearance documents. Annual expenses: maintain facilities and roads, update maps and brochures, monitor for compliance, trespass, etc.

Project / Unit: Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River

Priority: 19

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): MT

Congressional 1
District(s):

Location: Central Montana, 75 miles northeast of Great Falls on the Missouri River.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
238	\$475,000
Acquired to Date	
9,869	\$4,142,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
16,000	\$14,705,000

Project Description:

The tread of the 3,700-mile long Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and the riparian corridor of the 149-mile free-flowing Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River are historically braided through this area of central Montana. The landscape contains a spectacular array of biological, historical, geological, cultural, and wildlife resources in a remote location that offers opportunities for solitude. This isolation results in unsoiled, natural settings that form a backdrop for outstanding recreational and cultural tourism opportunities. The remote nature of this segment of the Missouri River has buffered it from most human influence and maintains the same vistas experienced by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 and 1806. Acquisition of riverfront and breaks/upland properties will preserve the scenic beauty and wild experience of the area in perpetuity.

This proposal would acquire a 238 acres property located along one of the few travel corridors to transect the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River as it passes through the Upper Missouri River National Monument. The travel corridor is also an extremely sensitive visual corridor.

Acquisition would eliminate the threat of development on over 2.1 miles of river frontage and serve to further consolidate management of public lands along the Wild and Scenic River. Being highly suited for development with ready road access and nearby utilities, protection of the scenic values and cultural landscape are among the highest priorities within the Wild and Scenic River corridor.

Purpose / Need:

Protect the historic landscape and multiple resource values while enhancing recreational opportunities for river users.

Cooperator(s): Montana Wildlife Federation, Montana Wilderness Association, Montana Preservation Alliance, Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc., Friends of the Missouri Breaks Monument.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$1,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: O&M savings of shared recreation facilities maintenance. O&M start-up costs of interpretive signs and river bank restoration; annual costs of weed control and conservation easement monitoring.

Project / Unit: Carrizo Plain National Monument

Priority: 20

State(s): CA

Discretionary
Mandatory

Congressional 22
District(s):

Location: 60 miles west of Bakersfield and 60 miles east of San Luis
Obispo

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
320	\$350,000
Acquired to Date	
135,611	\$34,874,752
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

The Carrizo Plain National Monument is a majestic 250,000-acre grassland and scenic mountainous preserve that contains the last remaining undeveloped remnant of the San Joaquin Valley ecosystem. As a result, it provides critical contiguous habitat for one of the largest assemblages of threatened and endangered species surviving on any public lands in the United States, including the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Kern primrose sphinx moth, longhorn fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, California jewelflower, San Joaquin wooly threads, and the San Joaquin antelope squirrel. Within the vast expanse of the Carrizo Plain lies Painted Rock, an important ceremonial site of the Chumash that rises majestically from the surrounding grassland. In addition, the Monument contains other world-class archaeological sites, which are part of a National Historic Landmark. Soda Lake, a glistening bed of white salt in the dry summer, and the largest alkali wetland remaining in Southern California, provides important habitat for migratory birds during the winter. Those interested in geology can see one of the most spectacular sections of the 800-mile long San Andreas Fault with its complex corrugated topography along the edge of the Plain.

The Monument's diversity and proximity to over 20 million people living in Southern and Central California attracts over 75,000 visitors annually who come to enjoy a variety of recreational activities. Those stopping at the Goodwin Education Center or taking guided tours to Painted Rock or the San Andreas Fault, can share in the rich history of the Carrizo Plain and learn about its unique plant and animal life.

Purpose / Need:

Acquire private inholdings within the Carrizo Plain National Monument to protect outstanding biological and cultural values.

Cooperator(s):

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$0

Describe O&M: O&M costs associated with the project would include fencing (if needed), NEPA for travel management (route designation) and inclusion into grazing allotments.

Project / Unit: Nez Perce (Nee-Mee-Poo) National Historic Trail

Priority: 21

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): 2

Location: Central Idaho, approximately 80 miles northwest of Idaho Falls.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
2,827	\$3,100,000
Acquired to Date	
1,160	\$10,440,000
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

A portion of the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail passes through the Birch Creek Valley. While the majority of the Trail crosses public lands administered by the BLM, a three mile portion lies within the historic Nicholia and Woodie Land and Livestock Ranches. The ranch owners have expressed an interest to cooperatively develop a Trail interpretive area off of nearby Highway 28. Additionally ranch conservation would promote the cultural and historical resources related to the historic Nicholia town site from the days of the Idaho mining boom.

In August 1877 nearly 750 Nez Perce men, women and children along with approximately 2,000 horses passed through the Birch Creek Valley on their attempted 1,170 mile escape from the U.S. Army. They had recently been attacked by the Army at what is now the Big Hole National Battlefield in Montana. They were carrying their dying and wounded with them when they encountered a wagon train transporting food and supplies. A fight ensued, leaving five members of the wagon train dead and one Nez Perce mortally wounded.

These two adjacent ranches are private inholdings that support approximately six miles of the Birch Creek headwaters and 300 acres of riparian wet meadow habitat which support the popular BLM Birch Creek family fishing area downstream, as well as the alkali primrose, a BLM sensitive species. Together the ranches provide 10 miles of crucial migration, connectivity, and brood rearing habitat for greater sage-grouse as well as 2,775 acres of core habitat. Additionally the ranches provide five miles of connectivity habitat for pronghorn antelope for the Birch Creek Valley summer range to their Craters of the Moon winter range. Elk and mule deer utilize the ranches year round.

The Nicholia and Woodie Land and Livestock Ranches practice traditional ranching. They graze cattle in the summer and raise hay to feed their livestock during the winter. The ranches are linked to approximately 75,000 acres of BLM-managed grazing allotments. The ranching industry supports the local rural economy.

Purpose / Need:

Protect a portion of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail; special landscapes, scenic viewshed; historic and cultural resources; supports working ranches; ensures resiliency and connectivity of terrestrial and waters related ecosystems. Unique opportunity to conserve two adjacent high desert valley adjacent ranches with conservation easements. The properties are historic working ranches which support rich wetlands, core greater sage-grouse habitat, and crucial wildlife habitat and connectivity.

Cooperator(s): The Nature Conservancy, Lemhi Regional Land Trust, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, local County support, State of Idaho, local Trails Committee, Central Idaho Rangeland Committee, Nez Perce Trail Foundation, Heart of the Rockies Initiative.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$500

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$500

Describe O&M: Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process and by not purchasing the properties in fee. Start up costs are modifying fences, constructing a parking areas, interpretive kiosks. Annual costs are for conservation easement stewardship.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Pacific Crest NST/
Cascade-Siskiyou NM (Oregon)

Priority: 21

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): OR

Congressional 2
District(s):

Location: Southwest Oregon, approximately 20 miles east of Ashland.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
960	\$1,500,000
Acquired to Date	
45,900	\$63,807,090
Remaining to be Acquired	
64,128	\$45,992,000

Project Description:

From scorching desert valleys in Southern California to rain forests in the Pacific Northwest, the 2,663-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST) offers hikers and equestrians a unique, varied experience from Mexico to Canada through three western states. It reveals the beauty of the desert, unfolds the glaciated expanses of the Sierra Nevada, and provides commanding vistas of volcanic peaks and glaciers in the Cascade Range. The trail also passes through historic mining sites and evidence of man's endless quest for natural resources.

The Pacific Crest NST was congressionally designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. Some only travel a few miles, while others complete every mile in a single season. About 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the Pacific Crest NST each year.

The BLM-managed portion of the Pacific Crest NST crosses approximately 50 parcels of private property in Oregon, totaling over 7,700 acres. The request focuses on five parcels of private land in the immediate vicinity of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. Numerous recent purchases within Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument have included portions of the Pacific Crest NST. The parcels are currently available from willing sellers.

Purpose / Need:

Acquire parcels of private property containing the tread (or within the immediate viewshed) of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. The parcels are within the vicinity of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

Cooperator(s): Pacific Crest Trail Association, The Wilderness Society, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$1,500 Annual: \$800

Describe O&M: The proposed acquisition is primarily viewshed parcels and will not require additional O&M Costs for trail maintenance. O&M estimates are based on the cost per acre for management of the CSNM lands. In addition to the direct management of the lands, we add acres to our cooperative agreement for fuels and fire suppression.

Project / Unit: Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and San Geronio Wilderness
(California)

Priority: 21

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): CA

Congressional 8
District(s):

Location: Southern California, approximately 25 miles north of Palm Springs.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
1,400	\$3,050,000
Acquired to Date	
45,900	\$63,807,090
Remaining to be Acquired	
64,442	\$46,534,000

Project Description:

From scorching desert valleys in Southern California to rain forests in the Pacific Northwest, the 2,663-mile long Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (NST) offers hikers and equestrians a unique, varied experience from Mexico to Canada through three western states. It reveals the beauty of the desert, unfolds the glaciated expanses of the Sierra Nevada, and provides commanding vistas of volcanic peaks and glaciers in the Cascade Range. The trail also passes through historic mining sites and evidence of man's endless quest for natural resources.

The Pacific Crest NST was congressionally designated a National Scenic Trail in 1968. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this national treasure each year. Some only travel a few miles, while others complete every mile in a single season. About 300 hikers attempt to cover the full length of the Pacific Crest NST each year. In California, hikers and riders often must cover 20-30 miles of trail between water sources.

Located within driving distance of San Diego and Los Angeles, the southern reaches of the Pacific Crest NST is both easily accessible and blissfully wild at the same time. The Pacific Crest NST departs from the Mexican border near the small town of Campo.

Purpose / Need:

Acquire four parcels containing the tread of (or within the immediate viewshed of) the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Parcels are also within the San Geronio Wilderness.

Cooperator(s): Pacific Crest Trail Association, Back Country Horsemen's Association, Edangered Habitats League, Wildlands Conservancy, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: PCTA will assist with maintenance and operations including funding and volunteers. Over the past 10 years PCTA has raised \$9,650,000 in private dollars to help maintain and manage the PCT and has provided 864,000 volunteer hours (valued at \$18,200,000) for the purpose of PCT maintenance and protection.

Project / Unit: Continental Divide National Scenic Trail

Priority: 21

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): NM

**Congressional 2
District(s):**

Location: East central New Mexico, approximately 50 miles south of Grants.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
5,227	\$2,300,000
Acquired to Date	
Remaining to be Acquired	
670	\$545,000

Project Description:

The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDNST), one of the crown jewels of the National Trails System, runs 3,100 miles between Canada and Mexico. It follows the Continental Divide of the Americas along the Rocky Mountains and traverses five U.S. states — Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. The trail is a combination of dedicated trails and small roads and is considered 70% complete. Portions designated as incomplete must be traveled by roadwalking on dirt or paved roads.

Almost complete in New Mexico, the proposed acquisition would nearly close an existing gap and eliminate a 52-mile temporary route along state highway shoulders. The existing highway routing presents significant safety concerns and is inconsistent with the nature and purpose of the CDNST "to provide for a high-quality scenic, primitive hiking and horseback riding opportunity and to conserve natural, historic, and cultural resources along the CDNST corridor". The proposed rerouting is especially scenic and within the mostly undeveloped Alamosita Creek landscape. The proposed acquisition would offer a rare source of perennial water for CDNST users and cottonwood galleries providing shaded camping opportunities.

The Alamosita Creek landscape would improve public access (especially for hunting) to the Cibola National Forest, an area with a significant elk population. The parcel contains eight miles of Alamosita Creek, providing riparian habitat for many species of wildlife. The area is known for cultural sites (including those highlighting early contact between native Americans and Europeans).

Improving the tread and connectivity of the CDNST supports multiple America's Great Outdoors goals, including expanding access to public lands, providing high quality trail opportunities and creating youth oriented job and volunteer opportunities for underserved communities.

Purpose / Need:

Provide permanent route for the Continental Divide NST, replacing a temporary highway routing. Protect the Alamosita Creek landscape and improve public access to Cibola National Forest.

Cooperator(s): Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, U.S. Forest Service, New Mexico State Lands Office, New Mexico State Parks, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Catron County, Pueblo of Acoma, Continental Divide Trail Coalition, Backcountry Horsemen.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$25,000 Annual: \$25,000

Describe O&M: Anticipated one-time O&M investments associated with this purchase is conduct natural and cultural resource inventories, construct or remove fencing to restore wildlife and riparian habitat, hold educational events for the public, install gates at trail head or to block/retire roads, install information signs and other trail signs, prepare a management plan, update maps and brochures. The estimated one-time total O&M investment cost associated with this acquisition is between \$10,000 and \$25,000. Anticipated ongoing O&M costs associated with this purchase is maintain infrastructure (e.g. roads, fence, gates, cultural structure, etc.), maintaining and restoring resources and treat noxious and/or invasive plants along the Alamosita Creek. The estimated annual cost for ongoing O&M associated with the acquisition is between \$10,000 and \$25,000.

Project / Unit: **Big Morongo Canyon Area Critical Environmental Concern**

Priority: 22

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): CA

Congressional 8
District(s):

Location: Southern California, directly north of Palm Springs

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
691	\$800,000
Acquired to Date	
8,500	\$2,644,500
Remaining to be Acquired	
2,150	\$3,000,000

Project Description:

Big Morongo Canyon ACEC is a biologically rich area within the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Located primarily east of Highway 62, and north of Interstate 10, it is noted for its high biological diversity, bird-watching opportunities, recreational trails, and importance to regional wildlife corridors. Annual visitation is approximately 60 thousand persons per year.

Big Morongo Canyon, in the heart of the ACEC, includes lush desert oasis and one of the largest cottonwood-willow riparian and marsh habitats in the California Desert. The entire ACEC is inside Senator Feinstein's proposed Sand to Snow National Monument in the California Desert.

The proposed acquisition will conserve significant habitat for rare and endangered species, ecological processes and a key wildlife corridor which crosses Highway 62 between Morongo Valley and Yucca Valley, two areas with large future growth potential that could negatively impact the ACEC's conservation value. The wildlife corridor connects the Little San Bernardino and San Bernardino Mountains. It is well studied and appears in several reports and academic papers as a regionally important landscape linkage. These studies include research on critical bighorn sheep gene flow by Epps, et al, Missing Linkage by Kristeen Penrod, and the Conservation Priorities Report from the Morongo Basin Open Space Group.

This acquisition is part of a larger effort to link the San Geronio Wilderness, Bighorn Mountains Wilderness, Pioneertown Mountain Preserve, Big Morongo ACEC, Joshua Tree National Park, and the 29 Palms Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. Mojave Desert Land Trust, The Wildlands Conservancy, US National Park Service, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife are all working towards this regional conservation goal.

Purpose / Need:

Protect and preserve a desert ecosystem which provides habitat for T&E species, a regionally important wildlife corridor particularly important for bighorn sheep. Consolidate federal ownership and increase public recreational opportunities.

Cooperator(s): Mojave Desert Land Trust, U.S. National Park Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Wildlands Conservancy,

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Estimated O&M Start-up Savings: Partner assistance available to process the proposed transaction in the form of contributed services to contract for the appraisal, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and necessary due diligence. Estimated O&M Start-up Costs: Conduct natural and cultural resource inventories, install gates at trail heads or to block/retire roads and install signage. Estimated O&M Annual Costs: Maintain or restore resources and monitor for compliance, trespass, overuse, hazards, etc. (Includes additional law enforcement costs).

Priority: 23

Project / Unit: Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): OR

Congressional 3
District(s):

Location: Northwest Oregon, 20 miles southeast of Portland

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
215	\$1,700,000
Acquired to Date	
8,198	\$33,304,845
Remaining to be Acquired	
266	\$5,000,000

Project Description:

A breath-taking scenic corridor immediately east of metropolitan Portland, the Sandy River descends from the forested slopes of Mount Hood, harboring a rich diversity of animal and plant populations, within secluded riparian and wetland areas. Multiple threatened salmonid species, including Lower Columbia Chinook and Coho salmon and Steelhead use these turbulent waters for spawning and rearing their young before returning to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River. Old growth stands of Douglas fir contain prime habitat for the threatened northern spotted owl.

The Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) project offers exceptional recreational opportunities for fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, nature study, and non-motorized boating or floating. The project is easily accessible from the Portland Metro area, the Northwest's second largest population center. The 29,000-acre Sandy River ACEC project contains the route of the historic Barlow Trail Road, the western segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail and shares a common boundary with the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

PGE recently completed removal of their Bull Run hydroelectric project, including dams on both the Sandy and Little Sandy Rivers. Dam removal has restored the free flowing character of the Sandy River. Numerous projects designed to improve accessibility and enhance and restore habitat for listed species have been undertaken by BLM and its partners on and adjacent to recently acquired parcels within the project area. These actions will aid federal agencies recover federally-listed species and improve the BLM's ability to provide recreation opportunities to a large population. The recently completed Sandy Ridge Mountain Bike Trail System now draws over 100,000 visitors annually, and that number is growing. The proposed acquisitions will also provide greater management consistency in the Sandy Basin and improve the BLM's ability to manage Sandy River Resources.

Purpose / Need:

Preservation of the Sandy/Salmon River gorge and interwoven Oregon National Historic Trail corridor, providing for the protection of open space, scenic, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife values

Cooperator(s): U.S. Forest Service, State of Oregon, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, METRO (regional government body), Cities of Portland and Sandy, Portland General Electric (PGE), The Nature Conservancy, Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Trout, Sandy River Watershed

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$1,500

Describe O&M: Costs incurred would include forest type inventories, potential weed control or silvicultural treatments to enhance forest conditions, and enhancement opportunities for species habitat or population maintenance. The intrinsic values to be gained are for species of concern, recreation, and sustainable forest landscape conditions; these do not have a dollar amount attached but are important to our local communities.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: John Day Wild and Scenic River

Priority: 23

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): OR

Congressional 2
District(s):

Location: North Central OR, 95 miles SE of Portland, OR and 83 miles NE of Bend, Oregon

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
13,493	\$6,800,000
Acquired to Date	
11	\$40,000
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

The John Day River (JDR) is the Columbia Basin's most biologically diverse river system with the largest native fish populations in Oregon including Chinook salmon, Mid Columbia Steelhead and Bull Trout; both listed as Threatened. The system includes the mainstem and its North, Middle and South Forks and covers more than 500 river miles. The JDR and its tributaries have been identified as a salmon stronghold and key for recovery of important fish populations. The landscape also provides enhanced opportunities for bats, neo-tropical and resident birds, and dispersal territories for wide-ranging species like elk, mule deer and wolverine.

An investment into the JDR will benefit important habitat and ensure public access to thousands of acres of public land for a diverse range of highly desirable recreation opportunities including hunting, fishing, camping, sight-seeing, nature study, photography, and float boating. Every segment of the river offers a different experience. Vast expanses of wilderness and roadless areas provide remote, wild settings with great solitude and primitive conditions. These options can only be accessed by 5 to 7 day float trips; an experience not available within 100 miles of the area. Visitors can also experience day trips through a variety of spectacular scenic and rural settings.

The project area includes the newly Congressionally designated Spring Basin Wilderness (SBW), the North Pole Ridge WSA, the Thirty Mile WSA, the John Day and South Fork John Day WSR's, the administratively suitable North Fork John Day WSR, State Scenic Waterways, State Wildlife Management Areas along the lower mainstem and along the South Fork, and the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. Some acquired lands will become incorporated into the SBW.

Historically, various Tribal groups used the region for root collecting, hunting, fishing and religious activities. These traditions continue today however, access for these traditional activities is an issue due to land ownership and geography.

Purpose / Need:

Conserve significant scenic, recreation, fisheries, wildlife, cultural, paleontological, and botanical values. Increase recreational access.

Cooperator(s): OR Parks & Rec. Dept., OR Dept. of Fish & Wildlife, OR Watershed Enhancement Board, Gilliam Co. and Sherman Co. Soil & Water Conservation Districts, Lower John Day Working Group

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$2,500

Describe O&M: The O&M costs associated with this proposal include: recreational staffing, law enforcement, placing public informational signs, developing and maintaining trails or roads for public access, and on going monitoring of the public lands to preserve, develop and ensure access to outdoor recreation facilities.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Budget Justification FY2017

Project / Unit: Crooked Wild and Scenic River

Priority: 23

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): OR

Congressional 2
District(s):

Location: Central Oregon, approximately 40 miles northwest of Bend, Oregon

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
101	\$350,000
Acquired to Date	
Remaining to be Acquired	

Project Description:

The Crooked National Wild and Scenic River cuts a dramatic 800-foot canyon deep into the basalt plateau of Central Oregon. This scenic river canyon borders the Crooked River Ranch Subdivision with a growing population of 4,500 residents. Access to the canyon is extremely limited and the parcel proposed for acquisition offers the best trail into the canyon.

The parcel provides excellent habitat for several sensitive fish species including summer steelhead, spring chinook and redband trout. Raptors found in the canyon include Golden Eagles, Red-tail Hawks and Prairie Falcons. Beaver and river otter are present and the California floater mussel, a candidate species, has been recently discovered in the river.

This stretch of river contains a unique hydrologic system with significant spring flows that add 1,200 cubic feet per second (CFS) to the flow in a distance of seven (7) miles. This ground water inflow can constitute over 95% of the rivers flow during the summer low flows.

The canyons and surrounding plateaus are rich in historic homesteads and prehistoric pictographs. Historic artifacts related to a hydro ram pumping system and associated ladders that lifted water from the river to the rim are present on the parcel. The parcel proposed for acquisition contains some of the area's best pictograph sites. The Crooked River offers outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, solitude, and a high degree of physical challenge. Opportunities include world-class white-water kayaking, fishing, bird watching, hiking, sight-seeing, and nature photography.

Purpose / Need:

Acquire important cultural and natural resource values within the Crooked National Wild & Scenic River corridor and provide opportunity for improved public access.

Cooperator(s): American Whitewater, Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) and the Northwest Steelheaders Association

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$5,000 Annual: \$1,500

Describe O&M: The O&M costs for the Crooked National Wild and Scenic River include: Recreational staffing, law enforcement, public informational signs, road and trail maintenance to maintain public access and to preserve, develop and ensure access to outdoor recreation facilities.

Project / Unit: **Sabinoso Area of Critical Environmental Concern**

Priority: 24

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): NM

Congressional 3

District(s):

Location: Northeastern New Mexico, 75 miles east of Las Vegas.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
2,430	\$2,300,000
Acquired to Date	
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,695	\$3,000,000

Project Description:

Located in the northeastern portion of the New Mexico, the Sabinoso ACEC is remote and completely isolated. The 19,780-acre Sabinoso ACEC has a series of high, narrow mesas surrounded by cliff-lined canyons. The rugged country primarily supports pinon pine and juniper woodlands and occasional cluster of ponderosa pine, with perennial warm season grass savanna on the mesa tops. Stream periodically flow in the canyon bottoms, supporting riparian vegetation including willow and cottonwood. The large deep canyon area is surrounded by the wide-open New Mexico plains and is unique to this region.

The ACEC is adjacent to the 16,030-acre Sabinoso Wilderness. The Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 designated the Sabinoso Wilderness to conserve, protect, and enhance ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural historical, and natural resources. Currently, the public does not have legal access into the Sabinoso Wilderness or the ACEC. These areas are completely surrounded by private and scattered State land which limits public access. Without any type of access for the public, they are unable to explore and experience the rare pristine isolated landscape. Primary recreation activities in Sabinoso ACEC are likely to include hiking, backpacking, geological study, horseback riding, landscape photography, and hunting.

The Sabinoso ACEC sits upon the Canadian Escarpment which is composed mostly of the Jurassic Morrison Formation and Triassic Chinle Shale. Cretaceous Dakota Sandstone caps these formations and creates colorful cliffs at the top of the landscape and ponderosa pines mix with riparian vegetation along many of the canyon bottoms and grow in isolated stands along the canyon walls that contain caves, old rock, and adobe ruins. Wildlife species consist of wild turkey, bobcat, mountain lions, barbary sheep, geese, duck, mule deer, and elk are seasonal inhabitants.

Purpose / Need:

Consolidate landownership, acquire public access, enhance recreational opportunity for users, and prevent residential development, protection of open space within the Sabinoso Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Cooperator(s): The Wilderness Land Trust is the third party partner for acquisition. Other cooperators are the Conservation Fund, the Trust for Public Land and the San Miguel County.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: Anticipated one-time O&M investment associated with this purchase is conduct natural and cultural resource inventories, hold a dedication event with the Wilderness Land Trust and other cooperators, and prepare a management plan which is ongoing with the Taos Field Office, and update maps and brochures. The estimated costs for the one-time O&M investment would be \$10,000. The ongoing O&M costs associated with the project would be an estimated \$5,000 which includes maintenance of infrastructure (e.g. roads, fence, gates, cultural structure, etc.) and maintenance or restoration of resources.

Project / Unit: Galisteo Basin Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Priority: 25

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): NM

Congressional 3
District(s):

Location: North Central New Mexico, 23 miles south of Santa Fe

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acre	\$
365	\$1,500,000
Acquired to Date	
182	\$1,390,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,361	\$5,500,000

Project Description:

One of the preeminent archaeological districts and recognizable cultural landscape in the Southwest is the Galisteo Basin, which is the site of multi-partner efforts to preserve and connect this unique landscape. This archaeologically rich area represents an incredibly well-preserved record of a dramatic cultural transition over the past 10,000 years. The 2,320-acre Galisteo Basin ACEC preserves a fraction of the 24 nationally significant archaeological sites designated in the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Site Protection Act. These sites include large prehistoric and historic pueblos, Native American rock art, and early Spanish Colonial Settlements. Many of these sites are surrounded by low-density residential development, which consumes excessive amounts of land and fragments natural landscapes. Ongoing collaboration and partnership among federal, state, local, and tribal governments, private, non-profit, and conservation groups serve as a foundation to protect and connect these fragmented natural spaces. These collaborations strive to achieve a common goal of interconnecting isolated islands of undeveloped spaces into an irreplaceable network of open space and trail systems to provide sustainable natural area. The interconnection efforts involves existing open space such as BLM Cerrillos Hills/Burnt Corn SRMA, Galisteo Basin and La Cienega ACECs, Cerrillos Hills State Park, Thornton Ranch Open Space, private conservation land, and easements to create a network of parks and natural spaces intertwined with rich cultural and natural resources. Creating this interconnected network of conservation and recreation lands is an ongoing effort among many partners with the BLM's acquisition of the Burnt Corn Pueblo site being a current key component. Acquisition would preserve one of largest Galisteo Basin sites and provide a key component to the ongoing efforts to create new long distance regional trail networks in Santa Fe County. Concurrently Santa Fe County has invested \$1.7 million in the acquisition of Mount Chalchihuitl in the Cerrillos Hills SRMA and \$750,000 in the Petroglyph Hill management plan. The end result is a multi-partner collaboration to connect existing open spaces into a cohesive system of greenways to sustain natural systems and cultural resources, while providing public recreation opportunities.

Purpose / Need:

Preserve designated Galisteo Basin archaeological site that are part of the Galisteo Basin ACEC, enhance educational, research and recreational opportunities, and protect fragile ecosystem and habitat.

Cooperator(s): Santa Fe County, Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo, City of Santa Fe, Friends of Galisteo Basin, Galisteo Basin Preserve, Santa Fe Conservation Trust, New Mexico Archaeological Council, Archaeology Southwest, New Mexico Museum Office of Archaeological Studies, and Sitewatch.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0
 Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$10,000 Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M: The initial O&M costs associated with this purchase would be resource inventories, monitoring and installation of infrastructure such as signs, gates, and fencing to protect and preserve the natural and cultural resources. Inventory and monitoring for these resources would be accomplished through partnerships with non-profit, conservation groups and educational institutions to serve as a springboard to protect and open up educational and research opportunities. These types of contribution would provide an estimated savings of \$5,000. Anticipated ongoing O&M costs associated with this acquisition would be maintenance of infrastructure (e.g. roads, fences gates, cultural structure etc.), maintain or restore resources and monitoring efforts. A portion of these costs would be shared through our partnerships with state and local governments in our efforts to interconnect a network of parks and natural spaces in an area that lacks open spaces.

Project / Unit: North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area

Priority: 26

Discretionary

Mandatory

State(s): WY

Congressional 1
District(s):

Location: Central Wyoming, up to 50 miles southwest of Casper.

Proposed for FY 2017	
Acres	\$
3,573	\$2,816,000
Acquired to Date	
1,769	\$7,886,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,117	\$9,494,500

Project Description:

Weaving a fragile thread of green through the high plains of central Wyoming, the vegetative corridor hugging the banks of the North Platte River represents the rarest of Western ecosystems, only 1% of land in Wyoming constitutes riparian/wetland habitat.

The 4,600-acre North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) includes a 45-mile segment of the North Platte, between Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge (administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service) and the City of Casper. While the flow of the North Platte is regulated, the river remains lightly impacted by agriculture, mining, and rural residential subdivision. Native cottonwood stands along the river are critical to a wintering bald eagle population. The Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails (NHTs), diverging from and interpreted at Casper's National Historic Trails Interpretive Center followed the natural contour of the North Platte River valley more than a century ago. The Battle of Red Buttes site along the NHTs is the location of where the Plains Tribes attacked the 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry supply wagons on July 26, 1865. Over 62,000 acres of sage-grouse core area combine with abundant natural resources, amidst vast relatively untrammeled landscapes. Short grass prairies and sagebrush steppe communities are intermixed with mountain shrubs bounded by riparian corridors. Uplifts along with sandstone hogbacks and cuestas add color and create diversity in this vast landscape. The combination of these varied components is critical to the life cycle and long-term survival of the sage-grouse.

An intermingled land ownership pattern stymies public access to and use of the river. Minutes away from Casper's 50,000 residents, local outdoor enthusiasts and area visitors have turned to the BLM to address their growing demand for river access. The popularity of the Platte River Parkway, Casper's highly successful "greenway" project initiated in 1982, and public fishing access easements purchased by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department along the North Platte are indicators of public use. The North Platte is regarded by the WGFD as a "Blue Ribbon/Class I" trout fishery.

Purpose / Need:

Enhance public recreation opportunities, provide education/preservation of historic battle site, preserve riparian/wetland and endangered species habitat along the North Platte river, and conserve Greater Sage-grouse habitat.

Cooperator(s): Platte River Parkway Trust, Wyoming Fly Casters, North Platte Walleyes Unlimited.

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: \$0 Annual: \$0

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: \$65,000 Annual: \$20,000

Describe O&M: The anticipated O&M costs would include fencing the property, construction of a parking area with bollards, placement of a vault toilet, construction of an accessible pedestrian trail, and installation of interpretative panels. An interpretive program in concert with Casper's National Historic Trails Interpretive Center may be part of the initial startup costs. Annual maintenance costs would include routine upkeep of these facilities, as well as staff and law enforcement patrols of the property and facilities, and implementation of the interpretive program.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, & Inholdings

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Emergency & Hardships	\$000	1,616	1,616	+0	+0	+0	1,616	+0
	FTE	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Inholding, Emergency and Hardship program is \$1,616,000.

Program Overview

The Inholding, Emergency and Hardship 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 Inholding, Emergency, and Hardship purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. The BLM's parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, enhance public recreation opportunities, and are strongly supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM will respond to field requests for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship funding as they are submitted for consideration on a case-by-case basis. The Bureau will continue to focus on acquisitions that conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Acquisition	\$000	1,904	2,000	+42	+0	+0	2,042	+42
Management	FTE	12	12		+0	+0	12	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Acquisition Management program is \$2,042,000 and 12 FTE.

Program Overview

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 range between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per 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. Close communication with field offices and close monitoring of funds spent, allows the BLM to allocate the appropriate amount of funding to each office.

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, and the Trust for Public Land and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. While the majority of these partners support acquisition of lands through grassroots political advocacy and long-term conservation management, some regional and national partners directly assist the BLM by becoming transactionally involved in the purchase of fee and conservation easement property interests. Approximately 80 percent of BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners. This assistance is a major cost savings for the BLM.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the BLM will complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interests in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	8	18	20
Acquisition management	0002	2	4	4
Total new obligations	0900	10	22	24
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	23	33	50
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	20	39	44
Appropriations transferred from other acct [014-1125]	1121	0	0	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	20	39	44
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	20	39	44
Appropriation [Protected Conserving New Lands-LWCF]	1160-40	20	39	44
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		2	2
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		37	38
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	3	10	11
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	13	0	20
End of PY Balances	1160-63		5	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	16	15	31
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81		10	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82		0	20
End of PY Balances	1160-83		5	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84		15	30
Total budgetary resources available	1930	43	72	94
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	33	50	70
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	6	0	7
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	10	22	24
Outlays (gross)	3020	-16	-15	-31

Account Symbol and Title				
14X5033				
Land Acquisition				
	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	7	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	6	0	7
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	7	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	20	39	44
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	3	10	11
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	13	5	20
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	16	15	31
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	20	39	44
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	16	15	31
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	20	39	44
Outlays, net (total)	4190	16	15	31
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	20	39	44
Outlays	1340-02	16	15	31
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	2	3	3
Land and structures	32.0	7	18	20
Total new obligations	99.9	10	22	24
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	12	12	12
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5033]				
	1000			43,959

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	0	0	30
Acquisition management	0002	0	0	4
Total new obligations	0900	0	0	34
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	0	0	0
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriations transferred from other acct [014-5005]	1221	0	0	45
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	45
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	45
Appropriation [LWCF]	1260-40	0	0	45
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	4
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	4
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	45
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	0	0	11
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	34
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	-4
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	30
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	30
Budget authority and outlays, net:				

Account Symbol and Title				
14X5033				
Land Acquisition	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	45
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	4
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	45
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	4
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	45
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	4
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	0	0	45
Outlays	1340-02	0	0	4
Object Classification (O)				
Direct obligations:				
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	0	0	10
Land and structures	32.0	0	0	24
Total new obligations	99.9	0	0	34
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0

Oregon and California Grant Lands

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations Language

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; ~~[\$107,734,000]~~\$106,985,000, 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. 1181f). (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

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. 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;**

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. \$106,985,000 to remain available until expended

This language provides authority to use \$106,985,000 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 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 2017 budget request reflects the continuation of BLM's Oregon and California Grant Lands existing authorities within the Office of the Secretary.

Authorizations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181) provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California (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 provided one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program provided an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011.

P.L. 112-141 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) provided an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

P.L. 113-40 – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 provided an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

P.L. 114-10 - ‘Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 provided an extension of two years (2014 and 2015) of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Public Land Order 5490, dated February 12, 1975, reserved all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148) authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous 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) authorized conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund, (P.L. 102-381) authorized 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. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. 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.) established 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)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	2017 President's Budget				Requested Amount		Change from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Western Oregon Resources Management													
Forest Management	268	33,447	268	33,752	+73	-	-	-	-	268	33,825	-	+73
Reforestation & Forest Development	118	23,851	118	24,023	+43	-	-	-	-	118	24,066	-	+43
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	259	36,985	259	33,495	+61	-	-	-	-	259	33,556	-	+61
Resource Mgmt Planning	42	7,140	42	3,985	+13	-	-	-	-1,000	42	2,998	-	-987
Total, Western Oregon Resource Management	687	101,423	687	95,255	+190	0	-	+0	-1,000	687	94,445	-	-810
Info. & Resource Data Systems	11	1,772	11	1,786	+12	-	-	-	-	11	1,798	-	+12
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maintenance	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	+0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	62	9,517	62	9,602	+26	-	-	-	-	62	9,628	-	+26
Subtotal, Western Oregon Trans & Facilities Maint	63	9,517	63	9,602	+26	-	-	-	-	63	9,628	-	+26
Construction & Acquisition	2	312	2	324	+11	-	-	-	-	2	335	-	+11
NMs & NCAs	4	753	4	767	+12	-	-	-	-	4	779	-	+12
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	767	113,777	767	107,734	+251	0	-	+0	-1,000	767	106,985	-	-749

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

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2016 Total or Change	2016 to 2017 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 2016 and 2017.	+134	-259
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of the 1.6% programmed pay raise increases as provided in the June, 2015 Circular A-11.	+751	+510

Appropriation Description

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for management of the revested O&C Railroad grant lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public (see discussion under each activity and subactivity). As mandated by the O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181), these lands are managed for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. Activities focus on forest management including commodity production; watershed health and productivity including soil and water restoration projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat protection and improvement; recreation opportunities; cultural resources protection; and infrastructure maintenance.

The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of O&C grant lands, CBWR lands, and intermingled public domain lands with this appropriation. The BLM manages resources on public domain land (10 percent of the area) 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 (often referred to as Controversial O&C Lands). The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act. The five budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMP) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- **Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition** provides for the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.
- **Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs. Road maintenance activities help to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest.
- **Western Oregon Resources Management** provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, and restoration techniques; managing and monitoring wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and rangeland resources; and maintaining or improving soil, water and air quality.
- **Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems** provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management; and for developing and analyzing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans.

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

O&C LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON	
(ACRES)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,796
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total – BLM	2,398,843
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

Additional Funding Methods

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. These are the outlined in Permanent Operating Funds, 2017 Budget Justifications.

Management of Oregon and California Grant Lands

The BLM manages 2.4 million acres of O&C and CBWR lands in western Oregon. The BLM has practiced sustainable forest management, as outlined in the O&C Act of 1937, which includes a provision for the western Oregon counties to receive shares of 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, citing loss of old-growth habitat. The BLM modified management of forested lands to conserve the old-growth forests, reducing the annual timber sale volumes and thus reducing receipts to counties.

Soon after the listing of the owl, President Clinton convened a group of scientists called the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team. Their Assessment report in 1993, led to the development of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) in 1994; the NWFP amended BLM and USFS land use plans within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl. This plan set out land use allocations, standards and guidelines for management designed to contribute to the recovery of Northern Spotted Owls and marbled murrelets and to produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales. Under the NWFP, agencies are required to survey and manage for rare, uncommon, or little known species of plants and animals.

The BLM has managed the O&C lands under the NWFP since 1994. The change in management resulting from the NWFP has not been without controversy. The BLM's Western Oregon Districts continue to receive protests, appeals, and litigation on individual timber sales as well as on other larger programmatic issues.

In 2009, the Western Oregon Plan Revisions (2008 Records of Decision), finalized in December, 2008, were withdrawn by the Secretary. He determined the process was legally flawed, having failed to complete consultation under the Endangered Species Act. The decision to withdraw the 2008 Records of Decision was accompanied with the direction to revert to managing the O&C lands under the Northwest Forest Plan (1995 Records of Decision/RMP). Since 2009, the BLM has subsequently designed a timber sale program of work consistent with the 1995 Records of Decision, Northwest Forest Plan, the Endangered Species Act, and other laws and regulations. Forest restoration is one of the goals of the NWFP, and is emphasized where appropriate in the context of the timber sale planning process. The BLM resource management plans continue to be litigated from both conservation and industry groups, resulting in a complicated and changing legal framework under which managers must implement projects.

In October 2009, former BLM Director Abbey and the late FWS Director Sam Hamilton convened the interdisciplinary Western Oregon Task Force. The task force, composed of experts across a range of resource disciplines, from the BLM, the FWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the USFS, examined the Western Oregon Plan Revisions process and the long-standing challenges of managing the forests for multiple goals. The task force issued recommendations that the BLM and other Federal agencies have been working on in order to find new approaches for forest management.

In December 2010, the Secretary initiated a plan applying the principles of ecological forestry as suggested by Doctors Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin, on BLM lands. This ongoing initiative explores ways to restore ecological processes and address economic issues on O&C lands. As of December 2014, the BLM has completed a number of forestry ecological pilot timber sales and continues to offer additional timber sales in various western Oregon Districts. The projects seek to:

- Demonstrate a landscape level approach to forest ecosystem restoration that includes active management;
- Restore functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests;
- Allow recovery for threatened species; and
- Provide needed employment opportunities.

The FWS is assisting in development and review of the ecological forestry efforts. The BLM is using a variety of means to inform and involve stakeholders to stimulate collaboration with public stakeholders.

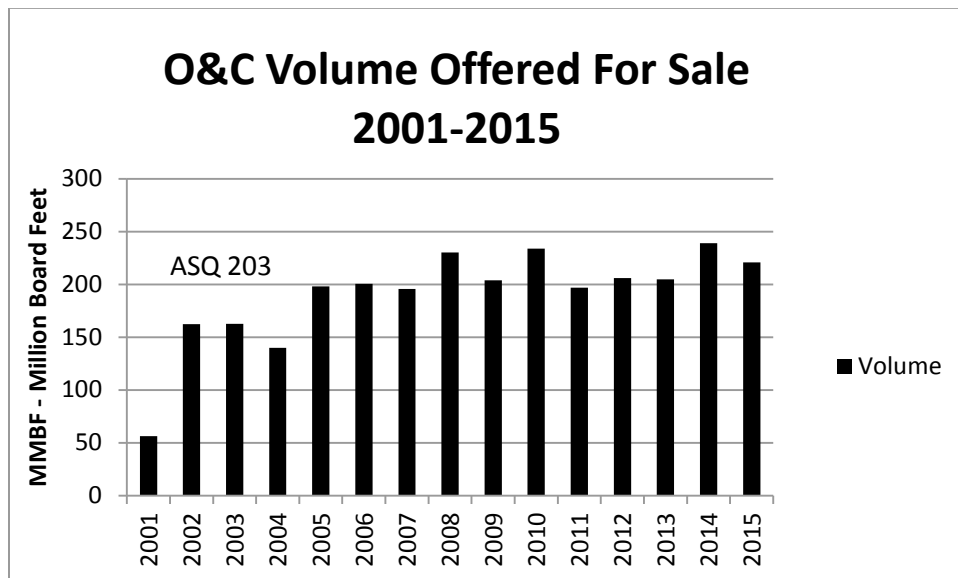
In June 2011, the FWS issued their Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl, and in November 2012, issued the final Critical Habitat Rule for the Northern Spotted Owl. Both the Recovery Plan and the final Critical Habitat Rule emphasize maintenance and enhancement of Northern Spotted Owl habitat and do not preclude active forest management, where appropriate, to increase stand resiliency, reduce hazardous fuels, and promote ecological diversity. The BLM is incorporating the new Critical Habitat Rule and Recovery Plan into out-year timber sale planning.

In February 2012, the BLM announced new planning efforts for the six West-side Oregon Resource Management Plans. The BLM released the Draft EIS for the new plans in April of 2015 and received over 4,000 public comments. The BLM expects to release the Final EIS in the spring of 2016 and sign the Record of Decision later this year. The current RMPs were

signed in 1995. The new RMPs will analyze management of the different resources and incorporate new information including the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan and 2012 Final Critical Habitat Rule. The U.S. Forest Service’s Oregon and Washington National Forests within the Northwest Forest Plan region are in the very initial planning phase to revise their National Forest Plans.

Timber Harvest Targets and Volumes

The long-term annual timber target or allowable sale quantity (ASQ) from O&C lands and as declared in the six 1995 Resource Management Plans (RMPs) is 203 million board feet (MMBF). Note that a new declared ASQ for the 2016 RMP is still being analyzed in the Final EIS. Although volume offered from the reserve land use allocations does not count towards the ASQ target, it does contribute towards meeting the BLM’s annual performance target; achieving ecological objectives in reserve areas through active management; and contributing to the needs of rural communities. The NWFP timber targets and accomplishments displayed in the tables below are for the BLM-managed lands in both western Oregon and northern California, even though timber activities in northern California are funded by other appropriations.



BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY – TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED UNDER THE NWFP						
BLM NWFP Area Timber Volume Targets						
Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target			Total Volume Offered		
	OR	CA	Total	OR	CA	Total
1995	118	15	133	127.3	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212	10.2	222.2
1998	211	2.5	213.5	257.5	0.4	257.9
1999	203	2.5	205.5	61.7	3.1	64.8
2000	203	2.5	205.5	69.2	0.7	69.9
2001	203	1	204	56.4	0.1	56.5
2002	203	1	204	162.5	0.4	162.9
2003	203	1	204	162.7	0	162.7
2004	203	1	204	140	0.1	140.1
2005	203	1	204	198.2	7.7	205.9
2006	203	1	204	200.6	0.6	201.2
2007	203	1	204	195.6	3.2	198.8
2008	203	1	204	230.2	0.8	231.0
2009	203	1	204	203.8	0.8	204.6
2010	203	1	204	233.8	0.8	234.6
2011	203	1	204	197	1.8	198.8
2012	203	1	204	206.4	0.5	206.9
2013	203	1	204	204.9	0.0	204.9
2014	203	1	204	239.4	0.2	239.6
2015	203	1	204	221	0.0	221.4
2016 est.	203	1	204	203	1.0	204
2017 est	*203	1	204	*203	1.0	204

Note: Timber volumes displayed include BLM-managed lands in California managed within the area of the NWFP, even though activities are funded by BLM appropriations other than O&C funds.

- 2017 ASQ will be declared when new RMP are finalized.

O&C Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C payments from the harvest of timber on O&C lands managed by the BLM, 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 as well.

The projected timber receipts in 2017 are lower than those collected in 2015 and projected for 2016. The large increase in timber receipts in 2014 and 2015 was reflective of the large amount of salvage volume sold and harvested in both of those years. The much lower receipts earlier in

the decade coincided with the Great Recession and associated decline in construction and housing markets and timber values.

TIMBER RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON BLM LANDS										
(Million \$)										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 est.	2017 Est.
O&C Grant Lands										
Regular Sales	13.0	14.2	9.7	11.6	11.5	17.3	30.2	18.3	20.0	18.0
Salvage Sales	4.3	5.5	3.2	2.7	4.3	4.0	4.5	12.2	5.0	4.0
Subtotal	17.3	19.7	12.9	14.3	15.8	21.3	34.7	30.5	25.0	22.0
CBWR Lands										
Regular Sales	0.3	0.2	.8	0	1.0	2.2	3.3	7.7	2.0	1.5
Salvage Sales	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Subtotal	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.2	2.4	3.4	7.6	2.1	1.6
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund										
PD, O&C, and CBWR	9.8	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.4	4.3	9.5	4.6	3.6
Stewardship Contract Excess Proceeds										
PD, O&C, and CBWR	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Receipts	27.6	24.6	18.0	18.3	21.1	26.1	42.5	47.6	31.7	27.2

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996. The Act established separate funds for the 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 BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of 2015, the balance in BLM's Pipeline Fund was approximately \$14.0 million. The BLM has implemented a spend-down plan to bring the Pipeline Fund balance down to approximately \$5.0-\$7.0 million by the end of 2017. This carryover balance generally offsets irregular annual deposits caused by 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 Pipeline Fund's annual objective of rebuilding and maintaining the timber sale pipeline. Receipts, deposits and cumulative expenditures are described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Payments to the O&C Counties

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II) were modified to account for these declines and provide fiscal predictability to the O&C counties.

Receipts from public domain lands within the O&C grant lands are distributed to the State of Oregon (four percent), the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent), except those generated through projects funded by the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund and the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which are deposited into those accounts.

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	1.0	109.7
2003	109.6	1.0	110.6
2004	110.9	1.0	111.9
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.5
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 est.	35.3	0.3	36.4
2017 est.	SRS legislation only extended for FY 2014 and 2015 payments		
[†] Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made			
^{††} BLM made 94.9% of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration			

Under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393), the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands, and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secure Rural Schools Act 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 for inflation. The Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000 expired in 2006 and final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28 provided payments for one additional year. In October 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011. 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 made to counties in 2012 (for 2011) used a formula based on several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. 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 dollars.

In 2012 and 2013, the Secure Rural Schools Act was reauthorized for one year under PL 112-141 (2012 payments made in 2013) and PL 113-40 (2013 payments made in 2014). The total SRS payment made in fiscal year 2013 was \$37,992,143.19 and the total SRS payment made in fiscal year 2014 was \$39,630,137.85.

In 2015, the Secure Rural Schools Act was reauthorized for two years under Public Law 114-10 “Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015.” This law addresses SRS payments to be made in Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2016. The 2015 fiscal year payment for 2014 has already been made.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Construction & Acquisition	\$000	312	324	+11	+0	+0	335	+11
	FTE	2	2		+0	+0	2	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Change

The 2017 Budget Request for the Western Oregon Acquisition Program is \$335,000 and 2 FTE.

Activity Description

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) lands. The BLM estimates that nearly 5,000 separate tracts of O&C lands require some form of access for proper management. The BLM obtains access by purchase of perpetual easements, acquisition, or condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to manage the historical 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 landowners allowing reciprocal use of each owner's roads. Access to western Oregon 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 continuously negotiated and updated. The BLM prioritizes reciprocal right-of-way agreements based upon both private requests and land management needs. Generally, right-of-way agreements necessary to meet timber management performance measures for the BLM and adjacent private harvesting plans receive the highest priority, while access to recreational and key administrative facilities also receive high priority.

Other Funding Sources

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.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the Western Oregon Acquisition Program proposes to:

- Complete up to 20 new reciprocal right-of-way agreements, amendments, or assignments; and
- Complete the uploading of historic 1950s reciprocal O&C ROW agreement data into the electronic and GIS database that facilitates analysis for 14,000 miles of roads, expedites analysis of third party ROW agreements, and depicts public access via GIS.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	9,517	9,602	+26	0	0	9,628	+26
	FTE	63	63		+0	+0	62	+0
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	\$000	9,517	9,602	+26	+0	+0	9,628	+26
	FTE	63	63		+0	+0	62	0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program is \$9,628,000 and 63 FTE.

Activity Description

In 2014, under the Interior, Environment, and Related Appropriations (P.L. 113-76), the O&C Deferred Maintenance function was transferred to the Management of Lands and Resources, Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Subactivity, leaving only the Annual Maintenance and Operations Program in the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	9,517	9,602	+26	+0	+0	9,628	+26
	FTE	63	63		+0	+0	62	+0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
Road Maintenance	\$000	3,094	2,820	2,820	+0
	FTE	8	10	6	-4

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
- 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. 2015 amount includes previously unavailable authority.
- The Road Maintenance appropriation is also a collaborative activity of the MLR Annual Maintenance & Operations program, accounting for less than \$100,000 in available receipts from public domain lands

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for Western Oregon Annual Maintenance and Operations program is \$9,628,000 and 63FTE.

Program Overview

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. BLM-managed roads serve commercial, administrative, and local government functions. They also serve public land users by providing for timber haul, school bus and emergency routes, and access to private, local,

Program Process Improvements

Periodic maintenance reviews are performed within each district to assure the maintenance work meets or exceeds district expectations and is within established budgets. Districts are also required to complete annual Maintenance Operation Plans (MOP's) to show their planned work. Costs can then be monitored against the planned targets by WO, State, and district program leads to determine the effectiveness of the maintenance program.

State, and Federal lands. The types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon include:

- Sixty-five administrative sites with 162 buildings served by 230 separate mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems;
- One hundred and seventy recreation sites with 350 buildings, served by trash collection, sanitation facilities, and safe drinking water;
- Three dams; and
- 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.

Critical Factors

The following factors can impact program performance:

- Natural disturbances (heavy winter rains, windstorms, wildfires) which alter maintenance priorities, requiring changes to planned work; and
- State of Oregon Parks and Recreation surveys indicate that public use of BLM's recreational facilities and the roads accessing them is increasing.
- The 2017 annual maintenance and operation program will need to incorporate the priorities outlined in the management action/direction of the new western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMPs) which could include expansion of recreational opportunities and development of comprehensive transportation plans.

Maintenance priorities are established at the district and field office level annually using a MOP. This prioritization is based on roads and facilities that are essential to the districts and have the highest impact on the health and safety of employees, contractors, and the general public. Emergency repair work that is identified as high priority is completed as soon as funding is available.

Other Funding Sources

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.

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by the O&C Recreation Management Program, use fees, and the O&C National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. Eighteen of 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program.

2017 Program Performance

The BLM will continue to emphasize maintenance on high-priority facilities, particularly those that have the greatest public exposure and use. In 2017, the Western Oregon Operations and Annual Maintenance Program plans to complete routine annual maintenance at 275 recreation sites, 88 bridges, 175 BLM administrative buildings, and 45 BLM non-building sites. In addition, over 14,000 miles of roads will be assessed to prioritize where 2,000 miles of annual road maintenance will occur in 2017. Annual routine maintenance will also include upkeep of wells,

sanitation facilities, and trails to reduce public health and safety risks and provide positive recreational experiences.

The BLM will also begin implementation of the management action/direction outlined in the new western Oregon RMPs.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Forest Management	\$000	33,447	33,752	+73	+0	+0	33,825	+73
	FTE	268	268		+0	+0	268	+0
Reforestation & Forest Development	\$000	23,851	24,023	+43	+0	+0	24,066	+43
	FTE	118	118		+0	+0	118	+0
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	\$000	36,985	33,495	+61	+0	+0	33,556	+61
	FTE	259	259		+0	+0	259	+0
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	\$000	7,140	3,985	+13	+0	-1,000	2,998	-987
	FTE	42	42		+0	+0	42	+0
Total, -Western Oregon Resource Management	\$000	101,423	95,255	+190	+0	-1,000	94,445	-810
	FTE	687	687		+0	0	687	0

Other Resources Supporting Forest Management:					
		2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate	Change from 2016
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	\$000	12,018	14,633	7942	-6,540
	FTE	48	48	48	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	\$000	357,695	500,000	500,000	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	\$000	9,843	9,735	5,291	-4,997
	FTE	34	23	23	+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 2015 and 2016 for Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration shown net of sequestration and previously unavailable authority. Amount in 2017 includes previously unavailable authority.
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

The 2017 budget request for the Western Oregon Resources Management activity is \$94,445,000 and 687 FTE, a program change of -\$1,000,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

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:

- Restore and maintain the ecological health of forested watersheds;
- Provide well-distributed blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat to benefit threatened, endangered and other sensitive species;
- Provide recreational opportunities to a growing number of users; and
- Provide a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products.

The BLM designs landscape level solutions, such as the new western Oregon Draft Resource Management Plan, to address resource management challenges, which includes supplying a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products while applying active forest management to maintain and restore forest landscapes and terrestrial and aquatic habitat to increase resiliency to disturbance factors such as wildfire, insects and climate change. The BLM works collaboratively with Federal, State, local, and tribal partners, as well as public stakeholders and individuals during the planning and implementation of active forest management treatments to address timber production, fuels reduction, species habitat considerations and restoration opportunities.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Forest Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Forest Management	\$000	33,447	33,752	+73	+0	+0	33,825	+73
	FTE	268	268		+0	+0	268	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Western Oregon Forest Management Program is \$33,825,000 and 268 FTE.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Forest Management Program includes costs 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.

Critical Factors

The 2017 Forest Management program will implement the management action/direction outlined in the new western RMPs. The new plans include a four year analysis that incorporates the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, new Survey and Manage guidance, new riparian and aquatic protection guidance, sustainable forest management direction, recreational demands, and critical analysis of multiple other resources.

Under the new 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 performance targets for timber offered. The BLM will continue to look for efficiencies in streamlining the administrative review process with the strategy and objective of resolving project level issues early in the planning process to assure timber sale offering targets are met.

Means and Strategies

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

management prescriptions. The BLM continues to implement and monitor timber sales that incorporate the ecological principles suggested by Doctors Norm Johnson and Jerry Franklin and initiated by the Secretary in December of 2010. Lessons learned are being applied to subsequent timber sales that apply the ecological principles on O&C lands. The components of the Forest Management program include:

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

The Forest Management Program cooperates with the USFS in the Integrated Vegetation Management Group to support projects that overlap USFS and BLM lands.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Operating Funds are available for use on O&C lands. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) as described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter of the Budget Justification. Public Law 113-235 reauthorized the FEHRF through 2020.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the O&C Forest Management Program proposes to:

- Offer at least 200 million board feet (MMBF) of timber for sale during the transition period from the old to new RMPs;
- Inventory and Monitor 9,000 acres of forest and woodland vegetation;
- Offer 5,000-10,000 tons of biomass through firewood permits and stewardship contracts through a combination of the Forest Management and Forest Development Programs; and
- Harvest 180-200 MMBF of volume from 10,000+ acres under contract from the current and previous year's operational timber sales (normal 3-year contracts).

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Reforestation & Forest Development	\$000	23,851	24,023	+43	+0	+0	24,066	+43
	FTE	118	118		+0	+0	118	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development Program is \$24,066,000 and 118 FTE.

Program Overview

The Reforestation & Forest Development Program includes costs associated with reforestation, intermediate stand management and forest health 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 healthy and productive watersheds.

Program Components

The focus areas for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development Program include:

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

Critical Factors

The Reforestation and Forest Development Program is implementing the Cooperative Landscape Conservation Adaptation Initiative that incorporates climate change management planning and carbon sequestration. The BLM participates with the Adapting Forests To Climate Change Task Force that is a cooperative project to addresses how forest managers will modify seed zones in response to future climate conditions.

The BLM continually assures that landscape-level planning and project-level NEPA compliance work is integrated into and analyzes the full suite of reforestation and forest development treatments and restoration needs in the analysis areas to assure sustainable forest production. As part of the overall process, the BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved.

Means and Strategies

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

- Employing emerging technologies such as Light and Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide better, more cost-effective information for decision makers;
- Supporting the Secretarial forestry ecological pilot projects by developing site-specific prescriptions, modeling, and monitoring;
- Supporting the Cooperative Landscape Conservation strategy through work with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to future climate conditions;
- Balancing workforce and operational capacity to prepare and administer service contracts, stewardship contracts, and agreements to reforest and implement high-priority forest development treatments;
- Implementing intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass, reduce hazardous fuels, improve forest health, and enhance growth in young growth stands, achieving multiple resource objectives;
- Working with the USFS, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone;
- Engaging in several collaborative efforts to maintain and enhance ecosystem function, such as the Medford Small Log Collaborative, Tillamook Watershed restoration projects, and Klamath Falls small diameter log and juniper utilization; and
- Improving efficiencies, and where appropriate, taking advantage of The Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the Reforestation and Forest Development Program will:

- Transition into compliance with the new RMPs management action/direction;
- Assure successful post-fire reforestation efforts continue after harvesting of salvage timber sale areas;

- Treat a total of approximately 14,000 acres of matrix and forest reserve forests to assure adequate growth and habitat development;
- Monitor over 40,000 acres post-treatment;
- Inventory over 30,000 acres of forest or woodland vegetation;
- Inventory over 20,000 acres for the presence of invasive or noxious weeds;
- Treat over 5,000 acres of noxious and invasive weeds or pathogens, including the fungus involved in sudden oak death;
- Produce 1,000 pounds of Improved Seed from western Oregon seed orchards; and
- Summarize use of LiDAR technology and its cost-effective benefits for decision makers.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	\$000	36,985	33,495	+61	+0	+0	33,556	+61
	FTE	259	259		+0	+0	259	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management Program is \$33,556,000 and 259 FTE.

Program Overview

The O&C Grant Lands Other Forest Resources Management Program includes funding for four programs critical to effective multiple-use management across BLM lands in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

In western Oregon, the BLM addresses public demand for recreation, clean water and productive soil, while managing for the sustained yield timber production as required by the Oregon and California Act of 1937. Additionally, this program provides the necessary funding to support fish and wildlife environmental clearances related to this management of BLM forestlands in western Oregon. This program supports species and habitat management and associated data collection, aquatic restoration for clean water and fish habitat, as well as the timber sale program in the form of surveys, clearances, interdisciplinary team participation, and environmental assessment preparation. In turn, the Forest Management Program supports active forest habitat management within the reserve land use allocations designed to benefit fish and wildlife species in the long term.

Critical Factors

- Within the Rangeland, Recreation, Soil, Water, Air, Fish, and Wildlife programs, incorporate management action/direction as outline in the new western Oregon RMPs.
- Rangeland Management – Coordination with permittees, private landowners, county, State and Federal agencies to integrate best management practices and mitigation measures to reduce the spread of noxious weeds. Utilize approved herbicides and mechanical means to improve habitat.
- Recreation Management – Recreational interest and use is increasing on BLM lands. Look for opportunities to accommodate increasing demand as analyzed in the new RMPs. Continue to use available public input and information and available transportation

management plans to guide, prioritize and address public recreational needs; (e.g. construction and maintenance of recreational facilities and sites, access needs via roads and trails, promoting the America Great Outdoor initiative as well as youth activities, managing various special use permits).

- Soil, Water, and Air Management – Coordination with County, State, and Federal agencies to assure compliance with the regulatory framework. Address climate change concerns at the appropriate scale.
- Fish and Wildlife Management – Coordination with regulatory agencies to complete necessary surveys to assess biological impacts in support of proposed forest management activities. Coordinate implementation at the appropriate scale to meet Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, and other regulatory requirements.

Means and Strategies

The Other Forest Resources Management Program uses collaborative cooperative conservation principles, engaging commodity users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders when planning and implementing management activities.

BLM biologists in western Oregon consult closely with their FWS and NMFS counterparts to implement an array of forest management and other resource restoration projects. The BLM, in collaboration with the FWS and the NMFS, has been monitoring various fish and wildlife populations as part of on-going regional studies to assist in making informed decisions. The BLM works with the USFS to implement an interagency Special Status Species Program and Clean Water Act compliance activities that extend across administrative boundaries. Applying the concept of Service First and sharing skills accommodates an interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering improves administrative efficiencies, and decreases the cost of program administration. In the Soil, Water and Air Management Program, key partnerships with the USFS, the EPA, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have contributed toward administrative streamlining, restoration prioritization, and water quality standard updates—all of which contribute to the BLM's role as a Designated Management Agency under the Clean Water Act.

The BLM also partners with The Nature Conservancy, NatureServe, and local watershed councils to share data and planning strategies that extend across private, State, and Federal jurisdictions. Additionally, the management of invasive species benefits from coordination with other landowners and land management agencies to control the spread of noxious weeds in high-priority habitats. Eradication efforts focus on rapid detection and an early response and prevention, including seeking approval for the use of additional and more effective herbicides.

The Soil, Water and Air Management Program in western Oregon is focused on designing projects and implementing BLM Water Quality Restoration Plan objectives. These objectives emphasize the protection of drinking water sources, improvement of aquatic species habitat, restoring water quality, and improving aquatic and riparian conditions while incorporating stakeholder input and involvement in development of program priorities. The program involves long-term coordination and collaboration with the fisheries and riparian management programs of multiple agencies and landowners. The program is tasked with managing for soil stabilization, health and productivity; impacts from invasive species to riparian and upland habitat; upland forest and rangeland health; habitat for sensitive species; and the Bureau's wild and scenic rivers.

2017 Program Performance

The Rangeland Program consists of 95 grazing allotments (52 active and 43 vacant) covering about 352,000 acres of the Medford District, and 11 allotments covering about 14,400 acres in the Klamath Resource Area, Lakeview District. Nine allotments in the Medford District providing 2,714 Animal Unit Months of forage are partially or completely within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. In 2017, the O&C Rangeland Management program proposes to:

- Issue 5-6 grazing allotment permits/leases;
- Maintain 49 grazing use authorizations;
- Complete 15 shrub, grassland, woodland and forest projects related to range management;
- Monitor 5 grazing allotments;
- Inspect 8 grazing allotments for compliance; and
- Complete 3 Land Health Evaluations.

The America's Great Outdoors Initiative continues to be a focus in 2017 along with the initial implementation of the management action/direction in the new RMPs pertaining to Recreation.. The O&C Recreation Management program promotes and expands outdoor recreation opportunities for youth and supports the Secretary's Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative. Another high priority will be improving public access and protecting resources through Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management. The BLM will manage rivers and trails to protect their special values, minimize user conflicts, promote a quality recreational experience in a preferred setting, and promote public safety. In 2017, the O&C Recreation Management Program proposes to:

- Inventory Recreation Resources on over 2,000 acres;
- Assess 200 Linear Miles of Recreation Resources;
- Assess 45 Nationally Designated Rivers and Trails;
- Prepare 3 Recreation Activity Plans;
- Process 275 Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits;
- Issue and Manage over 40,000 Recreation Use Permits;
- Evaluate Recreation Areas on over 12,000 acres; and
- Monitor over 250 acres of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas.

The O&C Soil, Water, and Air Management program involves assessment, monitoring, and restoring of watersheds to comply with the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. This is accomplished through development and implementation of restoration projects and activities defined within the context of water quality restoration plans, which support the State of Oregon's Total Maximum Daily Loads program. In addition, the program supports the Energy Policy Act of 2005 through involvement in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing process. Additionally, the program funds studies necessary to establish in-stream flows that are required to support wild and scenic river outstandingly remarkable values and work to obtain or maintain Federal reserve water rights; and inter-agency agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey and Oregon State University to develop flow and water quality monitoring data necessary for developing NEPA planning documents.

In 2017, the O&C Soil, Water and Air Management Program proposes to:

- Inventory over 100 water resources;
- Monitor air resources/climatic conditions at over 10 sites; and
- Monitor over 100 water resources.

The Western Oregon Wildlife and Fish Habitat Program combines habitat management and habitat restoration actions for fish, wildlife and botany with inventory and monitoring for key species of management concern. Management for, and monitoring of, specific habitat conditions to meet the requirements of the new RMP guidance are critical elements of the program. The program supports the Forest Management and the Reforestation and Forest Development Programs through pre-disturbance surveys, project level NEPA analysis and appropriate consultation of proposed treatments. The program is responsible under the the Endangered Species Act and Bureau policies for inventorying, monitoring and managing habitat for 68 federally endangered or threatened species and 632 Bureau sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species.

Specific wildlife management emphasis includes a partnership with the FWS and USGS to monitor northern spotted owl populations and barred owl control. Fisheries management emphasis is on continued cooperation with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, watershed councils and the NMFS to improve habitat for Pacific salmon species.

From a landscape perspective, the new RMPs identified high intrinsic riparian areas and priority watershed where restoration efforts contributing to recovery of listed salmonoids will be focused. Identifying priority watersheds in conjunction with other Federal and State partners allows for identification of areas with overlapping priorities and the opportunity to form partnerships that leverage additional resources.

In 2017, the O&C Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management program proposes to:

- Inventory over 150 miles of streams and riparian areas;
- Inventory over 40,000 acres of wildlife and plant habitat;
- Implement 45 species recovery and conservation actions;
- Monitor over 50 acres of lake and wetland habitat;
- Monitor 2,000,000 acres of terrestrial habitat; and
- Monitor over 600 species populations

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Change from 2016	
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		Requested Amount
Resource Management	\$000	7,140	3,985	+13	+0	-1,000	2,998	-987
Planning	FTE	42	42		+0	+0	42	+0

Summary of 2017 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Resource Management Planning:	(\$000)	FTE
Anticipated Plan Completion	-1,000	+0
Total	-1,000	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program is \$2,998,000 and 42 FTE, a program change of -\$1,000,000 from the 2016 enacted level.

Anticipated Plan Completion (-\$1,000,000) - By July 2016, the BLM plans to issue 2 revised Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and 2 Record of Decisions (RODs) for western Oregon O&C lands: A Northwest Oregon RMP for the moist forests and a Southwest Oregon RMP for the drier forests. These RMPs were initiated in March of 2012 and will replace the six 1995 RMPs for western Oregon. As the final environmental impact statements are released and decisions are signed, the program's emphasis will be to support plan implementation with continued collaboration both internally and externally.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program emphasizes the development, implementation, and maintenance of Resource Management Plans for BLM-managed land in western Oregon communities. The program supports implementation of NEPA by providing a network of planning experts who provide oversight and extensive advice and review of the various NEPA documents to assure compliance with the existing Resource Management Plans.

The BLM anticipates releasing the Final EIS and Record of Decision for the new western Oregon RMPs in June of 2016. Work on the new RMPs was initiated by Secretary Salazar in February of 2012 and after 4 years of public, tribal, cooperators, Federal, State, county, and other stakeholder input, consultation, and analysis, the BLM is expected to release the new plans in 2016.

Program Components

The new RMPs for Western Oregon will determine 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. The new RMPs will:

- Assure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including, but not limited to, the O&C Act, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Water Act;
- Facilitate completing the subsequent environmental assessments, categorical exclusions, and determinations of NEPA adequacy as appropriate for project implementation; and
- Provide critical analysis to respond to protests, appeals, or litigation.

Critical Factors

Within its regulatory guidance, the BLM has actively engaged all stakeholders to ensure dialogue, collaboration, transparency, and overall support for the new RMPs. Successful implementation hinges on: critical support from the stakeholders for the final Record of Decision; internal and external capacity to effectively and quickly transition from the 1995 RMPs to the 2016 RMPs; and resolution of any outstanding issues (protests, appeals, litigation) post-signing the Record of Decision.

Means and Strategies

The Means and Strategies the BLM is engaging in to begin implementing the new RMPs includes:

Transition Period – A transition period between 1995 RMPs compliant projects and 2016 RMP compliant projects will be allowed to minimize substantial disruptions to on-going plans and projects including; the offering of timber sales, implementing fuel hazard reduction treatments, reforestation of burned sites, and other restoration, vegetative treatments or ground disturbing projects that must comply with NEPA.

Consultation – The BLM will utilize updated Biological Opinions from both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service for guidance and support to implement active forest management treatments.

Incorporation of New Information - The new RMPs have incorporated and analyzed new information, science, and regulatory requirements into the analysis including the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan and 2012 final Critical Habitat rule, .

Implementation Oversight - Internally, western Oregon will maintain a critical core staff to provide oversight and consistent implementation guidance for the new RMPs. The core planning staff will assist the 6 western Oregon Districts with training, interpretation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting annual outcomes and accomplishments as required under the new RMPs. They will serve as key contacts for responding to external questions and facts as RMP implementation proceeds. The core planning staff will also be engaged in any post-signing issue resolution.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program plans to:

- Begin transition to and implementation of the management action/direction outlined in the new RMPs for all resources.
- Provide support and guidance for implementing new RMPs; and
- Address any follow-up issues associated with new RMPs.

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Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

Subactivity: Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Info. & Resource Data Systems	\$000	1,772	1,786	+12	+0	+0	1,798	+12
	FTE	11	11		+0	+0	11	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance Program is \$1,798,000 and 11 FTE.

Program Overview

This program deploys hardware and software necessary to implement and analyze Resource Management Plans, develop and maintain data sets supporting decision making, and provides technology to facilitate and evaluate management decisions utilizing programs such as mobile geographic information system (GIS) and internet mapping services. This program manages infrastructure, including workstations, networks, Web services and software applications, and ensures system security, integrity and reliability.

Means and Strategies

The BLM instituted corporate spatial data standards to ensure GIS data integrity, facilitate integration with partners, and implement Web-based collaboration and mapping tools to enhance access and communication. In 2017, the BLM will continue to centralize management of IT support services. Efforts will continue under Service First to align the GIS functions and leverage BLM and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) data resources to reduce costs to both agencies, facilitate knowledge transfer, and standardize data and procedures.

Other Funding Sources

Public Domain Forest Management funding in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation also supports the maintenance and development of the suite of Forest Management databases within the Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) national database .

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, western Oregon's BLM Information Technology program plans to support the following:

- Operations and maintenance for various State and national applications (software) to monitor multiple resource data including fish and wildlife populations and sites, recreational use and permits, threatened, endangered, and special status species, cultural information, forest inventory, timber sale and stewardship contracts, special forest product permits, hydrology and riparian information, transportation network, and other databases.
- Assure Oregon/Washington's treatment databases can interface with BLM's national Vegetative Treatments System database
- Assure the interface transition between the Collection and Billing System and the Timber Sale Information System continues to meet both national and user requirements.
- Coordinate Information Technology needs with the need to update components of the Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) focusing on:
 - Integrating BLM's forest inventory system (MICROSTORM and FORVIS) into a single national BLM wide forest inventory system
 - Updating the Special Forest Products database including looking at information technology needs to transition to an on-line permit system.
- Remote sensing support to facilitate resource management and analysis.
- Regular upgrading and/or replacement of computer hardware (i.e. personal computers, radios, phones, storage).

Activity: Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System

Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	753	767	+12	+0	+0	779	+12
	FTE	4	4		+0	+0	4	+0

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Western Oregon National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Program is \$779,000 and 4 FTE.

Program Overview

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, are the two units that comprise the Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program. These are both units of the BLM National Conservation Lands.

Critical Factors

In support of the NCL goals, in 2017 the BLM will focus on these critical factors:

- Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility — Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archeological and paleontological resources.
- Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs — Inventories define the critical resource values representative of each unit's uniqueness, and the information provided is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.
- Restoration — Both CSNM and YHONA are home to a variety of ecosystems. These areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitat. These ecosystems also provide native plant and animal corridors and migration routes to sustain and conserve public land resources affected by climate change, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.
- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management — Unmanaged recreation use continues to impact resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- Visitor and Community Education — Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM's balanced resource mission.

- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities – The program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting.
- Supporting Soda Mountain Wilderness Stewardship Plan Implementation – The BLM will continue to implement the new plan, including activities such as decommissioning former roads, conducting roads-to-trails projects, removing unneeded grazing management facilities and other human infrastructure, and other “re-wilding” projects.

Means and Strategies

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.

2017 Program Performance

To fulfill the goals of the NLCS program at CSNM and YHONA, the BLM will:

- Manage monuments and conservation areas to conserve, protect, and restore the values for which they were designated, as guided by each unit’s enabling legislation or proclamation;
- Manage valid existing rights and compatible uses;
- Support and encourage scientific study and research, while ensuring that research methodologies conserve and protect resources;
- Develop and maintain partnerships with local, State, Federal, and tribal government agencies, as well as scientists, local communities, public land users, non-governmental organizations, and the public; and
- Recognize gateway communities as vital links to monuments and conservation areas and where practical, locate developed recreation and interpretive facilities adjacent to NLCS lands.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Western Oregon Maintenance	0002	0	1	1
Western Oregon Resource Management	0004	115	112	110
Western Oregon Data Systems Operation & Management	0005	2	2	2
Western Oregon National Monuments & NCA	0006	1	2	2
Total new obligations	0900	118	117	115
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	6	7	0
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	5	2	8
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	11	9	8
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	114	108	107
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	114	108	107
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	114	108	107
Appropriation [O&C]	1160-40	114	108	107
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		74	77
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		34	35
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	80	80	79
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	32	0	24
End of PY Balances	1160-63		28	4
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	112	108	107
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81		80	83
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82		0	24
End of PY Balances	1160-83		28	4
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84		108	111
Total budgetary resources available	1930	125	117	115
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	7	0	0
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	43	44	51

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	118	117	115
Outlays (gross)	3020	-112	-108	-107
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-5	-2	-8
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	44	51	51
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	43	44	51
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	44	51	51
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	114	108	107
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	80	80	79
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	32	28	28
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	112	108	107
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	114	108	107
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	112	108	107
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	114	108	107
Outlays, net (total)	4190	112	108	107
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	114	108	107
Outlays	2004-02	112	108	107
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	46	46	45
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	5	5	5
Other personnel compensation	11.5	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	11.9	53	53	52
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	18	18	17
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	6	6	6
Printing and reproduction	24.0	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	19	18	18
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	7	7	7
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	3	3	3
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	2	2	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	2	2

Account Symbol and Title				
14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Equipment	31.0	2	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	5	5	5
Total new obligations	99.9	118	117	115
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	767	767	767
Budget year budgetary resources [014-1116]				
	1000			106,985

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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. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

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 range lands, including seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

- 2. notwithstanding any other Act,**

The provisions of this language supercede 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 (43 U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d), authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937), provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al., provide that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act is transferred

from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

30 U.S.C. 355, provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814), provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, provide that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the **Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990**, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2017 President's Budget		Requested Amount	Change from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount
Public Lands Improvements	29	7,582	29	7,621	+0	-	-	+558	29	8,179	-	-
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	6	1,688	6	1,699	+0	-	-	+122	6	1,821	-	-
Administrative Costs	-	[600]	-	[600]	+0	-	-	+0	-	[600]	-	-
Range Improvements	35	9,270	35	9,320	+0	-	-	+680	35	10,000	-	+0

- Notes:
- The 2015 amount includes 7.3% (\$730,000) sequester pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.
 - The 2015 AND 2016 amounts reflect sequesters \$680,000 the increase from 2016 to 2017 just reflects a change in available appropriations due to a sequester in 2016, not a request for an increase of appropriations in 2017.
 - The increase from 2016 to 2017 just reflects a change in available appropriations due to a sequester in 2016, not a request for an increase of appropriations.

Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 President's Budget			Requested Amount	Change from 2016
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		
Public Lands Improvements	\$000	7,582	7,621	+0	+0	+558	8,179	+558
	FTE	30	30		+0	+0	30	+0
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	\$000	1,688	1,699	+0	+0	+122	1,821	+122
	FTE	5	5		+0	+0	5	+0
Administrative Costs	\$000	[600]	[600]	+0	+0	+0	[600]	[0]
Range Improvements	\$000	9,270	9,320	+0	+0	+680	10,000	+680
	FTE	35	35		+0	+0	35	+0

Notes: 2015 amount for Range Improvements includes 7.3% sequester and the 2016 amount reflects a sequester of 6.8 percent.

"Change in Range Improvements between 2016 and 2017 reflects the change in available appropriations between 2016 and 2017 due to sequester in 2016, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Range Improvement Account is \$10,000,000 and 35 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components

The Range Improvement Account functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, and wildlife-livestock water developments.

These funds are used to improve land health and resource conditions, facilitating the production of a wide variety of ecosystem goods and services, such as high quality water. Areas identified through land health evaluations 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 in the West today 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 changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species such as sage-grouse.



Rangeland drill restoration after Soda Fire

Means and Strategies

- The BLM uses funding from the Range Improvement Account in addition to funding from other programs and contributions from permittees and partner organizations to support rangeland health. The amount of funding the BLM is able to leverage from partners and stakeholders is a factor used to help prioritize projects for funding.
- Other workload priorities such as wildfire, droughts, floods, and litigation can affect the BLM's ability to complete range improvement projects.
- Project prioritization is based on resource issues, such as protection of sensitive species through management of sage-grouse habitat, reduction of wildfire risks through the management of fuel loads, and coordination with post-fire rehabilitation efforts to help manage the spread of invasive or noxious weeds.

Funding for the Range Improvement Appropriation

Fifty percent of grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10.0 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement Account. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where the receipts were 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.

Please refer to the Collections chapter for information on grazing fees collected on public lands.

Grazing Fees

Grazing fees are set each year under the authority of FLPMA and the Public Range Improvement Act. The fee for 2015 was \$1.69 per Animal Unit Month (AUM), as announced on January 29, 2015. The fee for 2016 will be announced in late January 2016. A portion of the grazing fees are deposited into the Treasury and 50 percent of the fees are appropriated to the BLM in this Range Improvement Account for the purposes described in this chapter.

These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program, and they also differ from the proposed grazing permit administrative fee. More information on the Rangeland Management Program and the proposed cost recovery measure can be found in the MLR appropriation section.

2017 Program Performance

In 2017, the focus and priorities of the Range Improvement Account will remain as described in the overview section. It is estimated that approximately 18,000 acres would receive vegetation treatment, 300 new structural projects would be constructed, 250 existing projects would be re-constructed/maintained and 50,000 acres of weed treatment would be completed.



Cattle grazing near Wood River

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Public Lands Improvements	0001	8	8	8
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvements	0002	2	1	1
Total new obligations	0900	10	9	9
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	4	3	3
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (General Fund)	1200	3	3	3
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	7	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
Appropriation [Indefinite]	1260-40	4	2	2
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		2	2
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	4	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	5	0	1
End of PY Balances	1260-63		2	1
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	9	3	3
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			1
End of PY Balances	1260-83		2	1
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		3	3
Appropriation [Special Fund, Indefinite]	1260-40	6	7	8
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		3	3
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		4	5
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	3	3
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	2
End of PY Balances	1260-63		4	2
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	7	7
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		3	3
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			2

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132				
Range Improvements	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
End of PY Balances	1260-83		4	2
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		7	7
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	-1	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	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		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
Total budgetary resources available	1930	13	12	13
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	3	3	4
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	4	5	4
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	10	9	9
Outlays (gross)	3020	-9	-10	-10
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	5	4	3
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	4	5	4
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	5	4	3
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	9	9	10
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	4	4	4
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	5	6	6
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	9	10	10
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	9	9	10
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	9	10	10
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	9	9	10
Outlays, net (total)	4190	9	10	10

INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Physical assets:

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132				
Range Improvements	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Major equipment:				
Other physical assets:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1352-01	9	9	10
Outlays	1352-02	9	10	10
Object Classification				
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	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	2	2	2
Total new obligations	99.9	10	9	9
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	35	35	35
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5132]				
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5132]	1000			10,000

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. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

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 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)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2017 President's Budget		Requested Amount		Change from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Rights-of-Way Processing	80	11,014	80	14,690	-	-	-	-	80	14,690	-	-	
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	22	2,799	22	5,160	-	-	-	-	22	5,160	-	-	
Recreation Cost Recovery	7	3,536	7	3,690	-	-	-	-	7	3,690	-	-	
Adopt-A-Horse Program	-	432	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	
Repair of Damaged Lands	10	4,385	10	3,420	-	-	-	-	10	3,420	-	-	
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	5	940	5	830	-	-	-	-	5	830	-	-	
Timber Purchaser Expenses	1	97	1	60	-	-	-	-	1	60	-	-	
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	2	301	2	230	-	-	-	-	2	230	-	-	
Copy Fees	8	826	8	970	-	-	-	-	8	970	-	-	
Trans Alaska Pipeline	23	3,741	23	1,620	-	-	-	-	23	1,620	-	-	
Subtotal (gross)	158	28,070	158	31,050					158	31,050			
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	(28,070)		(31,050)						(31,050)		+0	
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	158	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	

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 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 include the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Land 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 which require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those which require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2015, BLM's average cost to process a major category right-of-way application was approximately \$98,000 and will remain the same for 2016. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of BLM's rights-of-way applications are for these types of projects. BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

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 \$2,600 each to process in 2015; in 2016 minor category cost recovery applications are estimated to have an average processing cost of \$2,800. 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 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 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 BLM uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2017, the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The BLM 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. 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.

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 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 which are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and 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	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Right-of-way processing	0001	10	13	13
Energy and minerals cost recovery	0004	2	3	3
Wild horse and burro cost recover	0005	1	1	1
Repair of damaged lands	0006	2	3	3
Cost recoverable realty	0007	1	1	1
Recreation cost recovery	0008	4	3	3
Copy fees	0009	1	1	1
Trans Alaska Pipeline Authority	0011	4	4	4
Total new obligations	0900	25	29	29
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	48	51	53
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	0	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	48	51	53
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	28	31	31
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	28	31	31
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	28	31	31
Appropriation [Text]	1160-40	28	31	31
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		21	22
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		10	10
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	13	16	16
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	12	0	16
End of PY Balances	1160-63		14	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	25	30	32
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81		16	16
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82		0	16
End of PY Balances	1160-83		14	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84		30	32
Total budgetary resources available	1930	76	82	84
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	51	53	55
Change in obligated balance:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	4	4	3
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	25	29	29
Outlays (gross)	3020	-25	-30	-32
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	0	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	4	3	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	4	4	3
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	4	3	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	28	31	31
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	13	16	16
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	12	14	16
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	25	30	32
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	28	31	31
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	25	30	32
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	28	31	31
Outlays, net (total)	4190	25	30	32
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	28	31	31
Outlays	2004-02	25	30	32
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	11	13	13
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	13	15	15
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	4	5	5
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	2	2
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	4	4	4
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	1	1	1
Total new obligations	99.9	25	29	29

Account Symbol and Title				
14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	158	158	158
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5017]	1000			31,050

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.

Authorizations

30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051	Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.
1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)	States are paid five percent of the net proceeds (four percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)	States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.
The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)	Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.
The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)	Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon of not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from BLM activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890	25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.
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 BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

<i>The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."
<i>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the <i>Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)</i> , and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.
<i>The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.
<i>The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)</i>	Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of the Defense.
<i>The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)</i>	Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.
<i>Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)</i>	Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.
<i>The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.</i>	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 FY2008.
<i>Public Law 110-28</i>	Provided one additional year of payments to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.
<i>Public Law 110-343</i>	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.
<i>Public Law 112-141</i>	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 BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)	Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.
Public Law 111-11, State Share, Carson City Land Sales	Authorizes 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)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		Transfers		Program Change		Requested Amount		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	-	52,521	-	50,829	-	-	-	-	-37,056	-	13,773	-	-37,056
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales (L5133)	-	627	-	1,057	-1	-	-	-	-19	-	1,038	-	-19
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts (L5016)	-	847	-	875	-1	-	-	-	-25	-	850	-	-25
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts (L5032)	-	1,126	-	1,309	-1	-	-	-	-121	-	1,188	-	-121
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. (L5044)	-	25	-	21	-1	-	-	-	+1	-	22	-	+1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) (L5896)	-	590	-	613	-1	-	-	-	-1	-	612	-	-1
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (inc. 15%) (L5129)	-	11,016	-	10,574	-1	-	-	-	-511	-	10,063	-	-511
State Share, Carson City Land Sales (5561)	-	-	-	3	-1	-	-	-	-3	-	-	-	-3
Payments to O&C Counties 50% of receipts under 1937 statute	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties under 1939 statute	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0
Secure Rural Schools	-	38,290	-	36,377	-1	-	-	-	-36,377	-	-	-	-36,377
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	-	34,802	-	32,670	-1	-	-	-	-32,670	-	-	-	-32,670
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	-	296	-	260	-1	-	-	-	-260	-	-	-	-260
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	-	3,192	-	3,447	-1	-	-	-	-3,447	-	-	-	-3,447

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 2016 and 2017 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 2015 were \$627,000. The estimated payments for 2016 and 2017 are \$1,057,000 and \$1,038,000 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 2015 were \$847,000 and estimated payments for 2016 and 2017 are \$875,000 and \$850,000 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 2015 were \$1,126,000 and estimated payments for 2016 and 2017 are \$1,309,000 and \$1,188,000 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 2015 were \$25,000 and estimated payments for 2016 and 2017 are \$21,000 and \$22,000 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 2015 were \$590,000 and estimated payments for 2016 and 2017 are \$613,000, and \$612,000 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 (ten 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) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) the remaining 85 percent for various uses by the BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

The actual payments for 2015 were \$11,016,000. Estimated payments for 2016 and 2017 are \$10,574,000 and \$10,063,000 based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized, but collections are still relatively low compared to the past. The BLM collected \$81,793,000 in 2015 from Nevada land sales (including SNPLMA and Lincoln County) and estimates collections from sales in 2016 and 2017 will be \$75,501,000 and \$67,087,000 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 Public Law 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 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 Public Law 112-141, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. Public Law 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 Public Law 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.

The 2017 Budget reflects a five-year reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act with funding through mandatory U.S. Forest Service (USFS) appropriations, starting with the payments for fiscal year 2016 (which would be made in 2017). This SRS proposal revises the allocation split between the three portions of the program from the current authority emphasizing enhancement of forest ecosystems, restoration and improvement of land health and water quality and the increase of economic activity. For more information on this proposal, see the USFS 2017 Budget Justification.

For any of the 18 counties in Western Oregon choosing not to receive payments for 2016 (in 2017) under the reauthorization proposal discussed above, the payments would revert back to payments 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 case of Coos and Douglas Counties, if they were to choose not to receive payments for 2016 (in 2017) under the proposal, the 1939 statute authorizes payments for lost tax revenue not to exceed 75 percent of the receipts from activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.

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:	\$7,731	\$0	\$7,731
Total	\$37,969	\$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.			

Estimated Payments for 2015 in 2016	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$28,726	\$306	\$29,032
Amount from General Fund:	\$7,345	\$0	\$7,345
Total	\$36,071	\$306	\$36,377
Title I/III	\$33,062	\$281	\$33,343
Title II	\$3,009	\$25	\$3,034
Total	\$36,071	\$306	\$36,377
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

**2015 Total Payments of BLM Receipts to States and Counties
(\$ in thousands)**

State	a/ Mineral Leasing Act ROW payments	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		SEC. 15 Outside Grazing Districts	SEC. 3 Outside Grazing Districts	Other			
Alaska	0	0	0	0	478	0	478
Arizona	145,214	84,969	48,967	0	53,097	0	332,247
California	774,538	40,242	11,214	0	41,720	0	867,714
Colorado	319,916	31,108	55,142	12,764	19,895	0	438,825
Florida	0	0	0	0	19		19
Idaho	87,450	19,332	139,242	0	9,094	0	255,118
Michigan	0	0	0	0	156		156
Illinois	0	0	0	0	54	0	54
Montana	29,690	104,896	126,800	0	26,245	b/ 539,964	827,595
Nebraska	0	902	0	0	0	0	902
Nevada	65,562	2,137	179,265	0	153,200	c/ 11,738,922	12,139,086
New Mexico	1,316,793	121,310	179,172	15	154,123	7,378	1,778,791
North Dakota	5,091	4,633	0	0	10.00	0	9,734
Oklahoma	658	60	0	0	0.00	0	718
Oregon	51,971	21,766	118,104	0	19,267.00	d/ 38,291,303	38,502,411
South Dakota	0	104,921	28	0	208.00	0	105,157
Utah	248,316	0	130,142	0	30,219.00	0	408,677
Washington	803	18,856	0	0	347.00	0	20,006
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	2,852	0	2,852
Wyoming	1,109,295	292,484	138,674	12,128	70,556	0	1,623,137
Total	4,155,297	847,616	1,126,750	24,907	581,384	50,577,567	57,313,521
<p>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 2015 in the Summary of Requirements at the beginning of this chapter.</p>							
<p>a/ These are payments to States of 50 percent of mineral leasing rights-of-way rents. They are not reported in the Summary of Requirements table in this chapter because the Department of the Interior, Office of Natural Resource Revenues (ONRR), not BLM, includes these payments in accounting reports to Treasury. The Summary of Requirements amounts in the BLM Justifications tie to the amounts reported to Treasury by BLM. ONRR does not include the mineral leasing rights-of-way payments to States in the ONRR Budget Justifications.</p>							
<p>b/ LU lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1021)</p>							
<p>c/ Payments to Clark County and the State of Nevada.</p>							
<p>d/ These are Secure Rural Schools and Community-Self-Determination Act payments to 18 counties in Western Oregon authorized by P.L. 106-393, as amended by P.L. 110-343, and P.L. 112-141.</p>							

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III 5884	0001	34	32	0
Payment to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II 5485	0003	0	4	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	1	1	1
Proceeds from sales 5133	0009	1	1	1
Payments to counties from national grasslands 5896	0010	1	1	1
Payments to State and Counties from Nevada Land Sales	0013	11	10	10
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	0	0	15
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	0	2
Total new obligations	0900	49	50	31
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	3	7	7
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	0	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	3	7	7
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation	1200	8	0	0
Proceeds of sales-payments to states	1201	46	1	1
Payments from grazing fees outside grazing districts	1201	0	1	1
Payments from grazing fees within grazing districts	1201	0	1	1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands, BLM	1201	0	1	1
Payments from Nevada Land Sales	1201	0	11	10
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	0	0	15
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	0	0	2
Appropriation (SRS O&C Payments from GF- Title I/III)	1201	0	14	0
Appropriation (SRS O&C Payments from receipts- Title I/III)	1201	0	18	0
Appropriation (SRS Payments from GF-Title II)	1201	0	4	0
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-1	-1	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	53	50	31

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	53	50	31
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	53	50	31
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		50	31
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	40	25
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	53	0	10
End of PY Balances	1260-63		6	2
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	53	46	37
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		40	25
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			10
End of PY Balances	1260-83		6	2
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		46	37
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	0	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	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		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
Total budgetary resources available	1930	56	57	38
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	7	7	7
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	7	3	7
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	49	50	31
Outlays (gross)	3020	-53	-46	-37
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	0	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	3	7	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	7	3	7
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	3	7	1
Budget authority and outlays, net:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	53	50	31
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	40	25
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	53	6	12
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	53	46	37
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	53	50	31
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	53	46	37
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	53	50	31
Outlays, net (total)	4190	53	46	37
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Grants to State and local govts:				
Budget Authority	2001-01	53	50	31
Outlays	2001-02	53	46	37
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	0	0	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	49	50	31
Total new obligations	99.9	49	50	31
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	0
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9921]				
	1000			0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	0	0	-15
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	0	-2
Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	0900	0	0	-17
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	0	0	0
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	0	0	-15
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	0	0	-2
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	-17
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	-17
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	0	0	-17
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	-17
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	-17
Appropriation [FLTFA]	1260-40	0	0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	0	-17
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	-17
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	17
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	-17
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	0	-17
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	-17
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	-17
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	-17
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	-17
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Grants to State and local govts:				
Budget Authority	2001-01	0	0	-17
Outlays	2001-02	0	0	-17
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	0	0	-17

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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 2016 and 2017 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

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 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 established the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

***1985 Interior and Related
Agencies, Appropriations
Act (P.L. 98-473), Section
320***

Established a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.

75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874	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.
76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753	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.
The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993	Amended the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.
The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance.
Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)	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.
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 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.
Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)	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.
White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)	The Act authorized the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (A) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (B) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

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. FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212). The 2017 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. 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.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, this Act provides authority for 10 years for 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 2016 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which will expire in December 2016. In addition, the Department will propose a general provision in the 2016 budget request to amend appropriations language to extend the authority through FY 2017.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Established 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 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 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 Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Interior for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

***Public Law 111-11,
Omnibus
Public Land Management
Act of 2009***

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes 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 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)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2017 President's Budget		Requested Amount		Change from 2016			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	Program Change		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
								FTE	Amount						
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	1	807	1	670	-1	-	-	+0	1	670	-	+0	-	+0	
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	107	21,842	121	18,662	-1	-	-	+317	121	19,204	-	+542	-	+542	
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	45	12,018	48	14,633	-1	-	-	-6,540	48	7,942	-	-6,691	-	-6,691	
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	34	9,843	23	9,735	-1	-	-	-4,997	23	5,291	-	-4,444	-	-4,444	
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	8	3,094	10	2,820	-1	-	-	+0	10	2,820	-	+0	-	+0	
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales	43	64,425	54	68,123	-1	-	-	-11,354	54	61,422	-	-6,701	-	-6,701	
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments	-	258	-	2,000	-1	-	-	+3,000	-	5,000	-	+3,000	-	+3,000	
Lincoln County Land Sales	7	3,183	7	801	-1	-	-	-247	7	418	-	-383	-	-383	
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales	-	17	-	200	-1	-	-	+60	-	260	-	+60	-	+60	
White Pine County Special Account	-	140	-	132	-1	-	-	-130	-	9	-	-123	-	-123	
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-	15	-	20	-1	-	-	-1	-	21	-	+1	-	+1	
Federal Land Disposal Account	-	0	-	-	-1	-	-	+4,800	-	4,800	-	+4,800	-	+4,800	
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	-	0	-	198	-1	-	-	+1,288	-	1,450	-	+1,252	-	+1,252	
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	-	747	-	4,031	-1	-	-	-4,262	-	290	-	-3,741	-	-3,741	
Silver Saddle Endowment	-	348	-	763	-1	-	-	-790	-	54	-	-709	-	-709	
Carson City Special Account	-	6	-	48	-1	-	-	-52	-	4	-	-44	-	-44	
Ojito Land Acquisition	-	0	-	-	-1	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0	-	+0	
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	-	5	2	5	-1	-	-	+0	2	5	-	+0	-	+0	
Geothermal Lease and Use Authorization Fund	-	0	-	-	-1	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0	-	+0	
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	76	11,799	430	44,192	-1	-	-	+1,844	430	51,667	-	+7,475	-	+7,475	
Total, Permanent Operating Fund	321	128,547	696	167,033	-	-	-	-17,064	696	161,327	-	-5,706	-	-5,706	

Note:

The 2016 and 2017 amounts in this table are updated from the estimates in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. Specifically, the 2016 and 2017 estimates for the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund have been adjusted in this table to correctly include both estimated APD fees and 50 percent of rent revenues from onshore leases.

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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 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2016 and 2017 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters – This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 248 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) of 2004, Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, Public Law 108-447, provided a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including that of the BLM, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaced prior authorities enacted in the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, 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 to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which is set to expire on September 30, 2017.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2015 and the estimated revenues projected for 2016 and 2017 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	2015 Actual	2016 Estimated	2017 Budget
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward & Recoveries	14,995	19,866	19,443
Recreation Fee Revenues [Post-sequestration]	21,842	18,662	19,204
America the Beautiful pass	[800]	[800]	[800]
Funds Obligated	-16,971	-19,085	-19,900
Unobligated Balance	19,866	19,443	18,747
Total Expenditures (outlays)	16,379	20,244	18,933
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair & Maintenance			
<i>Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance</i>	4,742	4,900	5,000
<i>Facilities Capital Improvements Health & Safety</i>	170	185	200
<i>Facilities Deferred Maintenance</i>	708	1,000	1,040
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance	5,620	6,085	6,240
<i>Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP</i>	5,421	6,000	6,100
<i>Law Enforcement, Recreation</i>	2,376	2,800	2,800
<i>Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection</i>	848	800	850
<i>Collection Costs</i>	508	400	410
<i>Fee Mgmt. Agreement & Reservation Services</i>	847	1,000	1,000
<i>Pass Administration and Overhead</i>			
<i>Administration, Overhead, Indirect Costs <= 15%</i>	1,351	2,000	2,500
Total Obligations	16,971	19,085	19,900
Total Expenditures (outlays)	16,379	20,244	18,933

Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In fiscal year 2015, the BLM maintained 92 percent of buildings and 89 percent of non-building assets in fair condition. In FY 2015, \$5.6 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 BLM timber salvage sales, and from 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. 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. The Federal share of receipts in 2015 was \$12 million. The expected receipts for 2016 and 2017 are estimated to be \$14.6 million and \$7.6 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 2015, the BLM harvested approximately 70 million board feet of timber worth \$11.4 million dollars from over 5,000 acres and inventoried or monitored over 100,000 acres, from salvage and forest restoration activities using a combination of FEHRF and Public Domain Forestry

funds. In addition, in 2015 the BLM offered approximately 75.6 million board feet of FEHRF new timber sales from over 7,000 acres worth approximately \$12.3 million dollars.

In 2016 and 2017, the BLM intends to treat approximately 10,000 acres, inventory or monitor between 100,000 and 200,000 acres, and offer approximately 60.0 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 Estm	7,020	127,630	5,500	106,635
2017 Estm	5,060	132,690	5,500	112,135

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund – The Pipeline Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service (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 Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline”; and, that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands. Funds are deposited into the fund after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Receipts deposited in 2015 were \$9.8 million. In 2016, receipts are estimated to be \$9.7 million and in 2017 \$5.3 million. In 2016 and 2017, 100 percent of timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund due to the proposed reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools payments. That law exempts deposits to permanent operating funds such as to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund from being available for use to make Secure Rural Schools payments to western Oregon counties.

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	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 Est.	4,636	133,783	4,300	121,648
2017 Est.	3,648	137,431	4,300	125,948

At the end of 2015, the unobligated balance in the Fund was \$14.2 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$14 million at the end of fiscal year 2017.

Recreation Projects Funded Through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the end of 2015, 25% of the Pipeline Fund has been used to complete millions of dollars of 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 2017, the BLM

level of expenditures for recreation projects from the Pipeline Fund is estimated to be between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

Timber Sales Prepared by Use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialists to prepare timber sales, including all necessary NEPA, 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 2001, the BLM has harvested approximately 620 million board feet of timber from over 41,000 acres valued at approximately \$89 million dollars from the Pipeline Fund timber sales. In 2015, the BLM expended \$4.3 million from the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund and offered approximately 19.8 million board feet of timber for sale valued at approximately \$3.8 million. The BLM expects to deposit \$4.6 million in 2016 and \$3.6 million in 2017 from associated timber sales into the Pipeline Fund.

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 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.
- 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 2014 and 2015 were \$61,430,000 and \$78,441,000 respectively. Sales in 2016 are projected to produce \$75,065,000. The increase is due to an increase in estimates of acres sold offsetting a lower price per acre. Estimated collections for 2017 are expected to be \$66,660,000 mainly coming from final payments received from 2016 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.

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 2015, \$3,183,000 was deposited from land sales. In 2016 and 2017, deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$801,000 and \$418,000. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments – 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 SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2014 and 2015 were \$369,000 and \$275,000 respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2016 and 2017 is \$2,200,000 and \$5,260,000 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.

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 granted 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 2015, the BLM deposited \$15,000 into the fund and expects to deposit \$20,000 in 2016 and \$21,000 in 2017 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 PL 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 FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

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 2015, there were no deposits, 2016 and 2017 expect to deposit \$198,000 and \$1,450,000 into the fund.

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 2015, the BLM deposited \$747,000 into the fund and expects to deposit \$4,031,000 in 2016 respectively and \$290,000 is estimated for 2017.

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 2015, the BLM deposited \$348,000 into the fund and expects to deposit \$763,000 in 2016 respectively and \$54,000 is estimated for 2017.

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 Forest Service for the costs of the sale and appraisals, and to acquire environmentally sensitive land or an interest in environmentally sensitive land in the city. In 2011, 2012 and 2013 there were no receipts. In 2015, the BLM deposited \$6,000 into the fund; \$48,000 is estimated in 2016; \$4,000 is estimated for 2017.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58 transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 from the Department of Energy to the Department of the Interior and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed. In 2015, the BLM deposited \$5,000 into the fund. Estimated deposits in 2016 and 2017 are \$5,000 and \$5,000.

Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund – Section 224 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, amended the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. The amendment provides that fifty percent of geothermal bonuses, rents, and royalties will be paid to the State and twenty-five percent will be paid to the County within the boundaries of which the leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located. Section 234 provided that twenty-five percent be deposited to the BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund from 2006 through 2010 for the purpose of expediting the development of geothermal steam as an energy source. That authority was repealed by Congress a year early.¹ A deposit of \$2.7 million was made in 2010 from revenues collected in 2009 before the authority expired. No additional deposits will be made under current law. More information about this fund can be found in the Oil and Gas and Renewable Energy Management sections of the Management of Lands and Resources chapter.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund –Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, permanently directed that fifty percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands were to be deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF), and authorized 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 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 obviates the need for the \$6,500 APD processing fee that has been authorized in annual appropriations acts the last several years.

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 leasing activity by BLM project offices.

¹ Section 423, P.L. 111-88, (123 STAT. 2961). Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010

The law requires that the fee account is used for the same purposes but is not limited to the activities of project offices.

In 2015, the BLM deposited \$11,799,000 into the fund. Estimated APD fees are expected to deposit \$32,761,000 in 2016 and \$38,398,000 in 2017 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 authorized 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. No deposits in 2015 and none are estimated for 2016 and 2017.

Budget Schedules - Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	0001	4	6	6
Recreation fee demonstration	0002	17	19	19
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	0003	2	2	2
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund	0004	4	2	2
Southern Nevada public land sales (85)	0005	52	75	75
Lincoln County Lands Act	0008	2	3	3
Operation and maintenance of quarters	0013	1	1	1
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	0014	9	49	49
Geothermal Steam Act Fund	0015	0	0	0
NPR-2 Cleanup Fund	0018	0	1	1
Total new obligations	0900	91	158	158
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	578	646	644
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	31	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	609	646	644
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Recreation fee demonstration program	1201	137	19	19
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	1201	0	13	4
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	1201	0	9	2
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1201	0	3	3
S. Nevada public land management	1201	0	64	57
S. Nevada public land management-interest earned	1201	0	2	5
Permit processing improvement fund	1201	0	39	42
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1201	0	1	1
Washington County (Land Acquisition)	1201	0	5	1
Lincoln Cty. land sales	1201	0	1	1
Appropriation (Ojito Land Acquisition)	1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (previously unavailable)	1203	0	9	9
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-9	-9	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	128	156	144
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	128	156	144
Appropriation [SNPLMA]	1260-40	77	82	38
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50	0	4	3
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50	0	78	35

Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	12	30	14
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	136	0	25
End of PY Balances	1260-63		117	73
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	148	147	112
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		30	14
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			25
End of PY Balances	1260-83		117	73
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		147	112
Appropriation [Recreation Fees]	1260-40	16	19	22
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		8	8
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		11	14
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	10	11
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	10
End of PY Balances	1260-63		9	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	19	21
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		10	11
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			10
End of PY Balances	1260-83		9	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		19	21
Appropriation [Other Perm Operating]	1260-40	35	64	75
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		15	20
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		49	55
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	45	52
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	13
End of PY Balances	1260-63		15	5
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	60	70
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		45	52
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			13
End of PY Balances	1260-83		15	5
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		60	70
Appropriation [Sequestration]	1260-40	0	0	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	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
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		0	0
Effects of sequester	1260-40	0	-9	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0

Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		-9	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	-9	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	-9	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		-9	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		-9	0
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	0	0	9
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		0	9
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	9
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	9
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		0	9
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		0	9
Total budgetary resources available	1930	737	802	788
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	646	644	630
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	201	113	54
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	91	158	158
Outlays (gross)	3020	-148	-217	-212
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-31	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	113	54	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	201	113	54
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	113	54	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	128	156	144
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	12	76	86
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	136	141	126

Outlays, gross (total)	4110	148	217	212
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	128	156	144
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	148	217	212
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	128	156	144
Outlays, net (total)	4190	148	217	212

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	5000	609	634	660
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	5001	634	660	687

Character Classification (C)

NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Direct Federal programs:

Budget Authority	2004-01	128	156	144
Outlays	2004-02	148	217	212

Object Classification (O)

Direct obligations:

Personnel compensation:

Full-time permanent	11.1	16	41	41
Full-time permanent - Allocation	11.1	4	7	7
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	2	3	3
Other than full-time permanent - Allocation	11.3	2	2	2
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	3	3
Total personnel compensation	11.9	25	56	56
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	7	16	16
Civilian personnel benefits - Allocation	12.1	2	3	3
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	5	8	8
Other services from non-Federal sources - Allocation	25.2	23	27	27
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	5	8	8
Other goods and services from Federal sources - Allocation	25.3	1	2	2
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	2	3	3
Operation and maintenance of facilities - Allocation	25.4	2	2	2
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	1	2	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	2	2
Equipment	31.0	1	2	2
Land and structures	32.0	0	3	3
Land and structures - Allocation	32.0	7	12	12
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	2	6	6
Grants, subsidies, and contributions - Allocation	41.0	4	4	4
Total new obligations	99.9	91	158	158

Employment Summary (Q)

Bureau of Land Management**2017 Budget Justifications**

Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	321	696	696
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9926]	1000			0

Budget Schedules - Proposal

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	0001	0	2	5
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund	0004	0	2	2
Federal land disposal fund	0005	0	0	1
Total new obligations	0900	0	4	8
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	0	0	0
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund	1201	0	2	2
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	1201	0	2	1
Federal land disposal fund	1201	0	0	5
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	4	8
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	4	8
Appropriation [Timber sales]	1260-40	0	4	3
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	3	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	1
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	3	3
Appropriation [FLTFA]	1260-40	0	0	5
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	0	4	8
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	1
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	0	4	8
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	-3	-3
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	1	6
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	1

Bureau of Land Management**2017 Budget Justifications**

Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	1	6
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	0	4	8
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	3	2
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	0	0	1
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	0	3	3
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	4	8
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	3	3
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	4	8
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	3	3
Character Classification (C)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	0	4	8
Outlays	2004-02	0	3	3
Object Classification (O)				
Direct obligations:				
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	0	2	5
Supplies and materials	26.0	0	2	2
Land and structures	32.0	0	0	1
Total new obligations	99.9	0	4	8

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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. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

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 BLM operations and activities.

2. there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737),

This appropriation consists of both current and permanent funds. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands.

3. and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)),

The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act and under authority of various land survey acts.

4. to remain available until expended.

The language makes the funds available without fiscal year limitation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

Authorizations

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)

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.

The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)

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 authorize the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

43 U.S.C. 759

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.

31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)

Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.

48 Stat. 1224-36

Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds.

43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))

Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.

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.

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.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009

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)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		Transfers FTE	Amount	Program Change FTE	Amount	Requested Amount FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current:	84	21,972	86	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	86	22,930	-	-1,070
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	61	17,610	55	19,235	-	-	-	-	-	55	18,378	-	-857
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	22	3,999	29	4,368	-	-	-	-	-	29	4,173	-	-195
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	1	363	2	397	-	-	-	-	-	2	379	-	-18
Rights-Of-Way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0
Permanent:	5	1,505	7	2,220	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,220	-	+0
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	3	1,439	3	2,123	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,123	-	+0
Public Survey	2	66	4	97	-	-	-	-	-	4	97	-	+0
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0
Total, Miscellaneous Trust Fund	89	23,477	93	26,220	-	-	-	-	-	93	25,150	-	-1,070

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--FLMPA** - According to 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 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	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Resource development FLPMA	0001	13	14	14
Resource development CA OHV	0002	4	4	4
Resource development Taylor Grazing	0003	1	1	1
Public Survey	0004	0	0	0
Sikes Act	0005	0	1	1
Total new obligations	0900	18	20	20
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	53	59	64
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	54	59	64
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	23	25	25
Appropriation (previously unavailable)	1203	0	0	0
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	0	0	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	23	25	25
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	23	25	25
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	21	25	25
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		8	8
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		17	17
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	6	16	16
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	13	0	8
End of PY Balances	1260-63		8	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	19	24	24
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		16	16
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			8
End of PY Balances	1260-83		8	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		24	24
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	2	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	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		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
Total budgetary resources available	1930	77	84	89
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	59	64	69
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	10	8	4
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	18	20	20
Outlays (gross)	3020	-19	-24	-24
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	8	4	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	10	8	4
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	8	4	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	23	25	25
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	6	16	16
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	13	8	8
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	19	24	24
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	23	25	25
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	19	24	24
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	23	25	25
Outlays, net (total)	4190	19	24	24
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	23	25	25
Outlays	2004-02	19	24	24

Object Classification

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds		Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent	11.1	4	4	4	
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	1	1	
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1	
Total personnel compensation	11.9	6	6	6	
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	2	2	2	
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	2	3	3	
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	3	3	3	
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1	
Land and structures	32.0	1	2	2	
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	3	3	
Total new obligations	99.9	18	20	20	
Employment Summary					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	89	93	93	
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9971]					
	1000			22,930	

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, Public Law No. 113-40, provides the authority and funding for operation of the program.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	2017 President's Budget				Change from 2016			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		Transfers		Program Change		Requested Amount		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Helium Fund	-	46,747	-	26,975	-1	-	-	-	-	-	25,654	-	(1,321)
Offsetting Collections	-	(46,747)	-	(26,975)	-1	-	-	-	-	-	(25,654)	-	1,321
Production and Sales	19	43,666	19	23,327	-1	-	-	-	-	19	20,937	-	(2,390)
Transmission & Storage Operations	19	850	19	1,350	-1	-	-	-	-	19	2,350	-	1,000
Administrative and Other Expenses	19	2,231	19	2,298	-1	-	-	-	-	19	2,367	-	69
Total, Helium	57	46,747	57	26,975						57	25,654	-	(1,321)

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Justification of 2017 Program Changes

The 2017 budget request for the Helium Fund and Operations program is \$25,654,000 and 57 FTE, a program decrease of \$1,321,000 from the 2016 estimate. The amount of the 2017 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 will be delivered in 2016. In 2015, 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 2016 for helium purchased in 2015 to be delivered in 2016.

Program Overview

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86–777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized 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), Public Law 104–273, provided for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions, specifying that once the helium debt is retired, the Helium Production Fund would be dissolved. The debt was repaid at the beginning of fiscal year 2014. The HSA, Public Law 113-40, provided for continued operation of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market.

The HSA established the following goals for the BLM's Helium program:

- Continued storage and transmission of crude helium;
- Oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands; and
- Administration of in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale programs.

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.

The table below shows actual and estimated revenues for 2014 through 2017. The revenues include funds from the sale of crude helium (through sales and auctions, as described above) 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. Collections in excess of operating costs were deposited to a receipt account and are not shown in the Summary of Requirements table as revenue.

Helium Program	\$ in thousands			
	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Revenues	242,111	181,699	207,297	125,811

The BLM Helium Program is currently responsible for the following operational activities:

- Storing and transmitting Federal and private crude helium via the helium storage system;
- Administering the helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands;
- Administering the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program; and
- Conducting helium resource evaluation and reserve tracking to determine the extent of helium resources.

The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage.

Funding History

The income derived from crude helium sales, private helium storage, and fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands pays the full cost of the Helium Program, pursuant to the HSA.

Funds generated from the sale of helium were used to repay the Helium Debt. The Helium Debt was retired at the beginning of FY 2014.

2017 Program Performance

The amount of the 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 income derived from crude helium sales, from private helium storage, and from fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands will continue to pay for the full costs of the program.

Helium Fund- Revenues from the sale or auction of helium, as well as royalties from helium extraction on Federal lands and sales of natural gas and natural liquids byproducts from helium enrichment are deposited in the Helium Fund. In 2015, approximately \$182 million in revenues was deposited in the Helium Fund. Revenue from the 2015 sale and auction was received in early FY 2016 and is included in the FY 2016 revenue estimate.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Production and sales	0801	7	20	20
Transmission and storage	0802	3	2	2
Administration and other expenses	0803	3	2	3
Total new obligations	0900	13	24	25
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	216	148	27
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0
Capital transfer of unobligated balances to general fund	1022	-100	-124	0
Unobligated balances applied to repay debt	1023	0	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	117	24	27
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	1230	0	0	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
Offsetting collections (previously unavailable)	1702	0	0	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1750	0	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
Collected	1800	47	25	25
Offsetting collections (previously unavailable)	1802	0	3	1
Capital transfer of spending authority from offsetting collections to general fund	1820	0	0	0
New and/or unobligated balance of spending authority from offsetting collections temporarily reduced	1823	-3	-1	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	1850	44	27	26
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand - Computed Totals	1850-20	44	27	26
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-40	44	24	25
Baseline Program [Text]	1850-50		24	25

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund				
	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-61	9	4	4
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-62	7		20
End of PY Balances	1850-63		20	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-64	16	24	24
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-81		4	4
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-82			20
End of PY Balances	1850-83		20	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-84		24	24
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-40	0	3	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-50		3	1
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-61	0	3	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1850-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-64	0	3	1
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-81		3	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	1850-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-84		3	1
Budget authority (total)	1900	44	27	26
Total budgetary resources available	1930	161	51	53
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	148	27	28
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	14	10	7
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	13	24	25
Outlays (gross)	3020	-16	-27	-25
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	10	7	7
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	14	10	7
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	10	7	7
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	44	27	26

Account Symbol and Title				
14X4053				
Helium Fund	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	9	7	5
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	7	20	20
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	16	27	25
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Non-Federal sources	4123	-47	-25	-25
Non-Federal sources (total)	4123-10	-47	-25	-25
Policy Program [Text]	4123-41	-47	-25	-25
Baseline Program [Text]	4123-71		-25	-25
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	-3	2	1
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	-31	2	0
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	-3	2	1
Outlays, net (total)	4190	-31	2	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections	5090	0	3	1
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	5092	3	1	0
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Appropriations	5096	0	0	0
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Appropriations	5098	0	0	0
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Other physical assets:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1352-01	-3	2	1
Outlays	1352-02	-31	2	0
Balance Sheet				
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
Fund balances with Treasury	1101	230		
Other Federal assets:				
Inventories and related properties	1802	95		
Property, plant and equipment, net	1803	9		
Other assets	1901	179		
Total assets	1999	513		
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
Debt	2103	0		
Other	2105	289		
Total liabilities	2999	289		

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
NET POSITION:					
Cumulative results of operations		3300	224		
Total liabilities and net position		4999	513		
Object Classification					
Reimbursable obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent		11.1	4	5	5
Civilian personnel benefits		12.1	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		23.3	3	4	4
Other services from non-Federal sources		25.2	4	6	7
Supplies and materials		26.0	1	2	2
Equipment		31.0	0	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		41.0	0	5	5
Total new obligations		99.9	13	24	25
Employment Summary					
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment		2001	57	57	57

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:

“(j) 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.”.

Appropriations 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)

	2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2017 President's Budget		Requested Amount		Change from 2016	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	Program Change		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
								FTE	Amount				
Abandoned Wells Remediation	2	33,372	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

Note: The 2015 actual amount reflects sequester in 2015

Activity: Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

Program Overview

This permanent appropriation was enacted in the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013.

Program Components

The BLM is responsible for managing 136 wells within the 22.8 million acre National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). All well sites have been thoroughly reviewed and grouped into three categories:

Wells Requiring No Additional BLM Action	71
Wells Currently In Use By USGS	18
Wells Currently Requiring BLM Action	47

18 of the 47 wells requiring BLM action will be remediated under current task orders and requests for proposals. The wells requiring no additional action include those wells that have previously been remediated by the BLM or other Federal agencies, those conveyed to the North Slope Borough under the Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-366), and shallow test boreholes that present no subsurface or surface risks. The wells currently being used by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are part of climate change monitoring studies, and the BLM will work with the USGS to establish a plan for the eventual disposition and remediation of these wells when they are no longer necessary for research.

There were 50 wells analyzed based on details from the 2013 Legacy Wells Summary Report (released May 2013) and put into an action plan within the 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan (released September 2013), of which 3 have since been remediated. The 50 wells accounted for the potential surface and subsurface risks posed to human health, safety, and the environment. The plan presents a near-term strategy for addressing the highest priority wells. The strategy is dynamic and flexible, meaning that the order of remediation work will be adjusted as site conditions change and additional information becomes available.

Critical Factors

- The BLM will use an adaptive management approach and adjust to the dynamic situation on the ground in the NPR-A by continuing to conduct risk evaluations, monitor changing site conditions, evaluate strategic plan effectiveness, and develop new or updated actions if necessary to remediate legacy well sites.
- The BLM will continue to work with stakeholders, such as the North Slope Borough (NSB) and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, to coordinate well plugging and clean-up activities, determine future prioritization, and assure cost effective closure of legacy well sites. The BLM will coordinate with Barrow Gas Field staff and the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) on technical concerns for each well, and with the NSB to identify research opportunities in the Simpson Peninsula. The BLM will coordinate any contaminant investigation of a potential release with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) and appropriate stakeholders.

2017 Program Performance

The September 2013 passage of the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (Helium Act) included a provision to fund BLM's legacy well cleanup efforts with \$50 million dollars over fiscal years 2014 to 2019. The BLM continues to follow the path outlined in the 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan for the duration of available funding from this Abandoned Well Remediation Fund.

In fiscal year 2015, approximately \$10 million dollars of this allocation was spent remediating three wells at Umiat, and conducting surface clean-up of three wells on the Simpson Peninsula. Because the wells at Umiat are complete, the BLM plans to continue work in two separate geographic areas; Barrow and the Simpson Peninsula in 2016.

On December 4, 2015, the BLM awarded contracts to two Alaska Native-owned businesses for remediation of legacy wells in the NPR-A. The Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts will enable the two companies to compete for individual task orders for the efficient cleanup of priority legacy well sites. The contracts will use the remaining \$40 million allocated under the Helium Act. With this IDIQ, BLM will be able to expeditiously award individual task orders and reduce overall costs.

The first task order was awarded to Marsh Creek, LLC, to complete the remediation of four legacy wells near Barrow, Alaska. The legacy wells are: Avak #1, Barrow Core Rig Test #2, Iko Bay #1, and South Barrow #3. On-site work is expected to begin the end of January or beginning of February 2016, depending on weather conditions.

The BLM has also issued 2 requests for proposals (RFPs); the first to perform various levels of remediation of 11 wells in the vicinity of Cape Simpson. The legacy wells are: Simpson Core Tests #13, #14, #14A, #15, #26, #27, #28, #29, #30, #30A, and #31. Proposals were received on January 13, 2016. The second RFP addresses the 3 remaining wells in Barrow and includes: Arcon Barrow Core Test #1, South Barrow #1, and South Barrow #2.

The BLM will review contractor bids for these proposals in January and February 2016. If the proposals allow BLM to fund the remediation of the 18 wells identified in the task orders, there will be 29 remaining wells identified in the 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan that will still require remediation.

The 2017 budget request for BLM's Oil and Gas Management program includes a \$2.8 million increase for addressing Alaska legacy wells that will supplement permanent funds provided in the Helium Stewardship Act.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640 Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund (Direct)	0001	9	15	10
Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	0900	9	15	10
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	10	34	19
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation	1200	36	0	0
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	1230	-3	0	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	33	0	0
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	33	0	0
Appropriation [Abandoned well remediation fund]	1260-40	33	0	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	8	0	0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		8	8
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	8	8	8
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82			0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		8	8
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84		8	8
Total budgetary resources available	1930	43	34	19
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	34	19	9
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	1	8
Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	3010	9	15	10
Outlays (gross)	3020	-8	-8	-8
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	1	8	10

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640 Abandoned Well Remediation Fund		Line	2015 Act	2016 CY	2017 BY
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	0	1	8
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	1	8	10
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	33	0	0
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	8	8	8
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	33	0	0
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	8	8	8
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	33	0	0
Outlays, net (total)		4190	8	8	8
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Physical assets:					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Research and development facilities:					
Direct Federal Programs:					
Budget Authority		1312-01	33	0	0
Outlays		1312-02	8	8	8
Object Classification					
Direct obligations:					
Other services from non-Federal sources		25.2	9	15	10
Employment Summary					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	2	2	2

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. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016.*)

Appropriation Language Citations

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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Appendices

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)

	Prior Year Actuals (2015)	Current Year Estimate (2016)	Budget Year Estimate (2017)
Executive Level V	1	1	1
SES	18	18	18
Subtotal	19	19	19
SL - 00	0	0	0
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
GS/GM -15	92	92	92
GS/GM -14	341	352	363
GS/GM -13	922	927	934
GS -12	1,516	1,527	1,538
GS -11	2,512	2,519	2,526
GS -10	59	59	59
GS - 9	1,087	1,099	1,106
GS - 8	245	246	247
GS - 7	1,074	1,074	1,074
GS - 6	511	511	511
GS - 5	562	562	562
GS - 4	432	432	432
GS - 3	266	266	266
GS - 2	34	34	34
GS - 1	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,653	9,700	9,744
Other Pay Schedule Systems	475	477	481
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	10,147	10,196	10,244
* Number of actual employees, whether employees are full or part-time.			
Total FTE usage (actual & projected)	9,451	9,641	9,727

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

