



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2023

**BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Executive Summary	I-1
II.	Crosscutting Programs.....	II-1
III.	Budget at a Glance	III-1
IV.	Collections	IV-1
V.	Management of Lands and Resources	V-1
	Appropriations Language	V-1
	Appropriations Language Citations	V-2
	Authorizations.....	V-3
	Summary of Requirements	V-31
	Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments.....	V-33
	Activity: Land Resources.....	V-35
	Subactivity: Rangeland Management	V-37
	Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management	V-43
	Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management.....	V-49
	Subactivity: Wild Horse & Burro Management	V-53
	Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management	V-57
	Subactivity: Aquatic Habitat Management.....	V-59
	Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management	V-63
	Activity: Recreation Management	V-69
	Subactivity: Wilderness Management	V-71
	Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management.....	V-75
	Activity: Energy and Minerals Management.....	V-79
	Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management	V-81
	Subactivity: Coal Management.....	V-89
	Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources	V-93
	Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management	V-97
	Activity: Realty and Ownership Management.....	V-101
	Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands.....	V-103
	Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	V-105
	Activity: Communication Site Management	V-109
	Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	V-111
	Subactivity: Resource Management Planning	V-113
	Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	V-119
	Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management	V-121
	Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	V-125
	Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs.....	V-127
	Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements.....	V-131
	Activity: National Conservation Lands	V-137
	Subactivity: Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	V-137
	Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support.....	V-141
	Subactivity: Administrative Support	V-145

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	V-149
Subactivity: Information Technology Management	V-151
Activity: Mining Law Administration	V-153
VI. Land Acquisition.....	VI-1
Appropriations Language	VI-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	VI-1
Summary of Requirements	VI-3
Activity: Land Acquisition	VI-3
Subactivity: Land Acquisition	VI-7
Subactivity: Recreational Access.....	VI-9
Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	VI-11
Subactivity: Acquisition Management.....	VI-13
VII. Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	VII-1
Appropriations Language	VII-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorization	VII-2
Summary of Requirements	VII-6
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments.....	VII-7
Appropriation Description	VII-8
Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition	VII-17
Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	VII-19
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations.....	VII-19
Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management.....	VII-21
Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	VII-27
Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	VII-29
VIII. Range Improvements.....	VIII-1
Appropriations Language	VIII-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	VIII-2
Summary of Requirements	VIII-4
Activity: Range Improvements.....	VIII-5
IX. Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.....	IX-1
Appropriations Language	IX-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	IX-3
Summary of Requirements	IX-4
Appropriation: Service Changes, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite).....	IX-5
X. Great American Outdoors Act	X-1
XI. Miscellaneous Permanent Payments.....	XI-1

Appropriations Language	XI-1
Explanation	XI-1
Authorizations.....	XI-2
Summary of Requirements	XI-6
Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments	XI-7
Total Payments of BLM Receipts to States and Counties	XI-9
XII. Permanent Operating Funds	XII-1
Appropriations Language	XII-1
Explanation	XII-1
Authorizations.....	XII-1
Summary of Requirements	XII-6
Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds.....	XII-7
XIII. Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	XIII-1
Appropriations Language	XIII-1
Authorizations.....	XIII-2
Summary of Requirements	XIII-3
Activity: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)	XIII-4
XIV. Helium Fund and Operations	XIV-1
Appropriations Language	XIV-1
Explanation	XIV-1
Summary of Requirements	XIV-2
Activity: Helium Fund and Operations.....	XIV-3
XV. Administrative Provisions	XV-1
Appropriations Language	XV-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	XV-1
XVI. Appendices	XVI-1
Employee Count by Grade.....	XVI-1
BLM Organization Chart	XVI-2
DOI 12 Unified Regions.....	XVI-3
List of Acronyms	XVI-4

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2023 Executive Summary

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established in 1946, but its history dates back much further. With roots going back to the earliest days of the Nation, the BLM administers the public lands that remain from America's original "public domain." Today, the BLM proudly manages 1 in every 10 acres of land in the United States and approximately one-third of the Nation's onshore mineral resources on behalf of current and future generations of Americans. The BLM's mission of multiple use and sustained yield supports many of the Department's high priority goals, including conservation, recreation, and job creation and stability, by supporting working landscapes and responsible development of renewable energy. The vast public lands administered by BLM provide a multitude of benefits to the Nation and local communities. They provide timber, forage, energy resources, a wide variety of recreation opportunities and vital fish and wildlife habitat, to name but a few. These lands also deliver clean air and clean water. We depend upon them for our health and wellbeing. These lands encompass some of the Nation's most historic and scenic landscapes. The ecosystems across these lands range from arctic tundra to desert, to forest, to sagebrush steppe and prairie

About 10,000 BLM employees manage a vast portfolio of public lands across approximately 245 million surface acres, primarily located in 12 western States, including Alaska, and in scattered tracts east of and bordering the Mississippi River. The BLM also administers approximately 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate throughout the Nation, as well as mineral operations and cadastral surveys on 58 million acres of Indian trust lands. The BLM manages more fish, wildlife, and plant habitat than any other Federal or State agency in the country; more than 3,000 species of wildlife spend all or part of their lives on BLM-managed public lands. The Department estimates that \$10.6 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing, energy, and timber programs of the Bureau. Building partnerships and being a good neighbor to the communities surrounding BLM-managed lands is essential to the Bureau's success.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) sets forth the BLM's diverse mission of multiple-use and sustained yield. The BLM's mission advances the President's priorities of protecting and sustaining public lands and the wildlife, natural resources, and ecosystems they encompass for current and future generations of Americans, while also emphasizing the importance of these lands to the Nation's economy and the lives and livelihoods of millions of people across the country.

Collaboration and cooperation are vital to managing sustainable, working public lands. This means respecting the ties that communities have to public lands and welcoming and valuing diverse views. The Bureau engages a wide range of stakeholders and communities to help guide and inform its land management decisions and maintain public trust. Lands managed by the BLM also include millions of acres that are of cultural, religious, and historic significance to hundreds of federally recognized Tribes. Thousands of cultural sites on public lands contain evidence of human occupation dating back as many as 15,000 years. As a result, the BLM has significant Federal trust responsibilities to protect these resources, as well as to abide by Tribal treaty rights and consult with American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes and

villages on actions and decisions that may affect them. The BLM’s mission advances the President’s priority of strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations.

The landscapes managed by the BLM face a host of growing challenges of enormous scale and complexity. Most prominent among them is climate change, which is exacerbating drought and water scarcity, accelerating the spread of invasive species, contributing to the scale and intensity of wildfires, and posing an increasing threat to native wildlife and ecosystems. These landscape-scale challenges confront public and private land managers across the West, dwarfing the ability of any one agency, State, or organization to address alone. The Nation’s public lands also face demands from America’s rapidly increasing and diversifying population, from increasing visitation for outdoor recreation to additional demands for clean energy, mineral resources, timber, and other products. To ensure the long-term viability and productivity of our public lands, it is imperative that the BLM ensures a balance to its multiple-use management approach. The BLM will work with Federal, State, Tribal, and private partners to address these challenges at a landscape scale to improve wildlife habitat, protect migration corridors, and focus on landscape resilience.

To meet our obligation to the American public, the Biden-Harris Administration has launched the America the Beautiful initiative, a decade-long challenge to pursue a locally-led and voluntary nationwide effort to conserve, connect, and restore the lands, waters, and wildlife upon which we all depend. As part of this effort, the BLM will prioritize conservation and restoration of BLM lands, with a particular emphasis on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. In carrying out its responsibilities under FLPMA, the BLM will be guided by the report to the National Climate Task Force, titled “*Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful*,” which outlines the goal of conserving and restoring 30 percent of the Nation’s lands and waters by 2030 for the sake of the Nation’s economy, health, and well-being. As part of the initiative, the agency will seek ways to achieve more equitable access to public lands for all people in America. The BLM will continue to undertake this process with broad engagement from partners and stakeholders, including outdoor enthusiasts, Tribal Nations, States and territories, local officials, the agricultural community, and other important partners and stakeholders to identify shared strategies and outcomes. In addition, the BLM expects the new congressionally chartered Foundation for America’s Public Lands to play a key role in bringing together public and private partners and leveraging resources to support the America the Beautiful initiative as part of its work to help the BLM achieve its mission on behalf of the American people.

The BLM will also be guided by Executive Order 14008, “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad,” and Executive Order 13990, “Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis,” and associated initiatives to address impacts related to climate change and environmental justice from energy development on public lands.

2023 Budget Request Overview

The FY 2023 BLM budget proposes significant investments in support of the President’s agenda to address the climate crisis, restore balance on public lands and waters, promote a clean energy future, reclaim

abandoned wells and mines, and create good-paying jobs that include a free and fair chance to join a union. This includes investments to restore and conserve BLM-managed lands to strengthen climate change resiliency, adaptation, and mitigation, which will contribute to President Biden's America the Beautiful initiative. Likewise, budget increases reflect initiatives that support programmatic environmental justice for all underserved communities, including many displaced by the conventional energy sector and those most vulnerable to climate change. In fulfilling its mission, the BLM will honor and advance the Administration's commitment to undergo meaningful consultation with Tribal Nations as we endeavor, together, to be good stewards of the public lands. The BLM estimates its staffing will support 10,592 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2023, an increase of 760 from the 2022 Continuing Resolution level.

As population growth in the West has expanded, the BLM has faced a corresponding rise in public demand for uses of the public lands. The BLM strives to balance these demands while conserving and managing the public lands for traditional uses such as ranching, wildlife conservation, and open spaces. In many cases, the BLM's management efforts across all these uses contribute to the vitality of local economies and recreational opportunities, and deliver benefits to all Americans.

In FY 2023, the BLM will continue to improve the visitor experience to public lands by addressing infrastructure and maintenance needs. The BLM will prioritize implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act, which will enable the agency to significantly reduce and restructure its deferred maintenance backlog to more effectively support public safety, visitor access, and enjoyment both now and for future generations. The BLM is committed to fulfilling the agency's trust responsibilities and modernizing the organization to reduce or eliminate duplicative activities while maintaining rigorous environmental standards.

Interior bureaus and offices use field communications to carry out critical operations including land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management, law enforcement, and wildland firefighting. The 2023 request includes \$28.6 million across several Interior bureaus and offices (Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer) for field communication modernization in the Great Lakes (Region 3), Mississippi Basin (Region 4), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management, wildland fire and law enforcement mission areas, where agency policy permits and technology aligns, will have access to capabilities such as local control over the network to assign users and create talk groups, and determine who can access or manage mobile devices and platform applications. This investment will deploy mobile broadband connectivity and provide employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions. Where it makes sense, the deployment of these capabilities will enhance or replace a voice-only, mid-20th century land mobile radio technology with technology that is cheaper to operate and maintain. As build-out in these initial regions is completed, DOI's field communication governance body (consisting of bureaus, crosscutting program coordinators, and OCIO) will take the lessons learned from this investment to other regions to reduce operations and maintenance costs while increasing communication capability.

The BLM's budget request addresses key Administration priorities, including timber and rangeland resource management to avoid and reduce the spread of catastrophic wildland fire, foster resilient landscapes, and protect local communities. The request also reflects and strengthens the Administration's commitment in the following areas:

1. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships
2. Accelerating Responsible Development of Renewable Energy on Public Lands
3. Creating Family-Supporting and Union Jobs
4. Implementing the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
5. Diversity, Equity and Inclusion and Partnerships

Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships

The FY 2023 budget proposes program increases to enhance the restoration and conservation of BLM-managed lands that will contribute to the America the Beautiful initiative, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. That enhancement supports Interior's core mission and contributes to President Biden's goal to conserve 30 percent of the Nation's land and water by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. The budget provides new tools to help the BLM meet the monumental challenge of restoring and conserving BLM lands to increase ecosystem function, resilience, and adaptability. To support these efforts, the BLM requests \$299.4 million under the Land Resources Activity, which provides for integrated management of public land resources, including forestry, range, and cultural resources, as well as wild horses and burro management.

To foster restoration of landscape connectivity and function, the BLM requests \$29.7 million. These funds will be used to eradicate and control invasive species, re-establish native plant communities, and carry out other forms of restoration. Invasive species are a pervasive problem on BLM lands and waters; in terrestrial ecosystems, climate change is driving additional drought and fire, which makes it tougher to control invasive species. This work will improve habitat and support increased landscape connectivity and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife movement. Funding in Public Domain Forest Management will help restore forest structure and composition to improve wildfire and climate resilience. The BLM requests \$158.4 million in Wildlife Habitat Management to advance efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore functional, landscape-level wildlife migration, dispersal, and daily movement corridors for big game, migratory birds, pollinators, and at-risk species. The BLM will also identify and protect important seasonal habitats to improve connectivity and address habitat fragmentation.

To support the work to be done, the budget includes an increase of \$12.0 million to help establish and support the Civilian Climate Corps (CCC). The CCC will enable the BLM to leverage the skills of young adults and veterans to improve the public lands, build a new generation of land and natural resource managers, and provide a pathway to good-paying jobs. To help implement restoration projects, the BLM provides strong support for the National Seed Strategy through the nationwide network of seed collectors, farmers and growers, nurseries, and seed storage facilities, and through research to develop science-based

native seed mixes to restore resilient ecosystems. To meet the growing need for both native seeds and botanical knowledge, the BLM trains the next generation of land stewards in field botany and seed collection protocols through the Seeds of Success course at the BLM's National Training Center. An estimated 2,500 seed collectors, most of whom are recent college graduates, have been trained in the Seeds of Success protocol since its inception in 2001. In 2019, the BLM began a partnership with the Fort Belknap Indian Community and the Society for Ecological Restoration for seed collections of culturally important native plant species on BLM and Tribal lands. The program employs 20-25 people annually, most of whom are Tribal youth. National Conservation Lands funds will enable the BLM to restore landscape connectivity and function in these special management units. Increased funding in Recreation Resources Management will help restore landscape connectivity and function and enable BLM to undertake recreation site and trail maintenance and design improvements to mitigate recreation conflicts with sensitive natural resources, such as by altering traffic and concentrated use patterns.

The budget request includes an increase of \$19.2 million for land conservation and restoration to improve land stewardship and resiliency and help mitigate the impacts of climate change. The BLM will use funding in Public Domain Forest Management and Western Oregon Resource Management to identify and manage carbon sinks, including developing and implementing reforestation projects and projects to protect old-growth forests. The funding in Aquatic Habitat Management will allow the agency to restore lands to combat climate change by conserving remaining high-quality lands and waters, restoring degraded land and water resources, and ensuring the connectivity of these systems. Wildlife Habitat Management funding will support efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore large landscapes that are necessary to support the long-term resilience of wildlife and plant populations, especially with respect to the impacts of climate change. Wilderness Management funding will support weed treatments, native plant restorations, and prescribed burns in wilderness and wilderness study areas. With Recreation Resources Management funding, the BLM will undertake a variety of measures to better ensure outdoor recreation remains sustainable in the face of climate change, such as making infrastructure more resilient to climate stressors and relocating existing infrastructure to areas of less risk of climate damage.

Direct support for conservation objectives of the Biden-Harris Administration is provided through mandatory funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which was permanently and fully funded starting in 2021 in the Great American Outdoors Act. The 2023 BLM portion of the LWCF permanent funding for Federal land acquisition totals \$70.6 million.

National Conservation Lands funding will enable the BLM to implement climate mitigation and adaptation measures in national monuments and national conservation areas, including implementing practices identified by the U.S. Geological Survey's Land Carbon program to increase carbon sequestration.

The BLM will continue to improve water resources with increased funding of \$16.3 million in Aquatic Habitat Management, Wilderness Management, Resource Management Planning, and management of National Conservation Lands. The funding will support projects and activities aimed at protecting, restoring, and conserving surface and ground water resources that are vital to the overall health of BLM-managed landscapes and to the wildlife and communities that depend on them. Invasive species are a

pervasive problem on BLM-managed land and water; in terrestrial ecosystems, they contribute to and are worsened by the cycle of wildland fire. This work will improve habitat and help to increase landscape connectivity and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife movement.

The BLM's investments in conservation and climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience will be guided by the best available science. The FY 2023 budget request prioritizes climate science by continuing the BLM's adaptive management approach to resource management. The BLM will enhance its Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring efforts for assessing natural resource conditions and trends, modeling and sharing data, and providing resource managers and decision makers with the information and tools needed to better assure the success of on-the-ground restoration and conservation projects. The BLM will engage partners and other stakeholders in data collection, verification, and monitoring, and invest in decision support tools to identify priority landscapes and restoration methods and projects with the highest potential for success.

The system of BLM national monuments and national conservation areas, which comprises nearly 12 million acres, was created to recognize and help protect their outstanding conservation values. These are some of the BLM's most popular and heavily visited sites. Requested funds will enable the BLM to strengthen management and operational capacity at these sites to better ensure the protection and conservation of these special places as they handle stressors such as high recreational use, invasive species, and climate change.

The BLM is charged with protecting and managing wild horses and burros in balance with other public resource values on 177 herd management areas across 26.9 million acres of public lands. However, the current estimated population of 86,189 animals is more than 3 times greater than the carrying capacity of BLM-managed public lands. Rapidly expanding wild horse and burro populations undermine the health of our public lands, undoing years of BLM investments and making the public lands less resilient to other stressors such as climate change. Not only are such degraded landscapes less resilient to the effects of climate change, but they can also directly contribute to climate change, as they are more susceptible to wildfire and the accompanying carbon release. Last, a landscape unable to support wild horses and burros means the animals risk starvation. To help mitigate these challenges, the budget request includes \$153.1 million for the Wild Horse and Burro Management program to allow the BLM to better constrain the population growth of animals on the range, including through removals, fertility control treatments, and permanent sterilization efforts, and to cover rising costs in off-range corrals. The BLM will also continue to emphasize other nonlethal population management tools such as private placements and transfers to other Federal, State, and local entities.

Accelerating Responsible Development of Renewable Energy on Public Lands

Combating climate change requires decreasing reliance on fossil fuels. The BLM has a significant role in promoting the development of renewable energy by providing sites on public lands for environmentally sound development of renewable energy. Public lands managed by the BLM have excellent solar, wind, and geothermal energy potential. The Biden Administration is committed to expanding the development of

clean energy by permitting at least 25 gigawatts of renewable energy on public lands by 2025 as part of its broader strategy to rapidly reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 percent by 2030. The FY 2023 budget request proposes funding to enable the BLM to aggressively promote and facilitate increased renewable energy development, including \$49.7 million in the Renewable Energy Management program and an increase of \$11.0 million in the Resource Management Planning program. The funds will support siting, leasing, processing rights-of-way applications, and oversight of renewable energy projects and transmission lines connecting to renewable energy projects. The BLM expects renewable energy demand and workload to increase significantly as more utilities and States seek to diversify or require increased renewable energy in their electric power portfolios.

Due to the steady increase of renewable energy proposals received for public land, the continued need for Renewable Energy Coordination Office permitting support is expected to continue through 2030. The Energy Act of 2020 required the development of a Memorandum of Understanding to prioritize permitting coordination among key departments and agencies. To facilitate expedited permitting coordination, the Energy Act provided the authority to transfer funding for dedicated staffing support from these agencies. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has a critical role in the permitting process, and this request supports the funding of dedicated FWS personnel to facilitate expedited processing of renewable energy projects. This additional staffing capacity will initially be funded with appropriated funding and would transition to majority cost-recovery project funding over time. Finally, this request supports funding for other priority efforts critical to achieving the goals of the Energy Act including updating regulations for wind, solar, and geothermal energy development; centralization of lands and realty billing for rights-of-way and renewable energy projects; and training of new program staff to facilitate efficient on-the-ground permitting.

Emission Vehicles and Charging Infrastructure

In support of the President's goal of transitioning to a fully Zero Emission Vehicle Federal fleet, BLM's budget includes \$7.7 million for zero emission vehicle (ZEV - battery electric, plug-in electric hybrid, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles) acquisitions and deploying necessary vehicle charging and refueling infrastructure. These acquisitions are a significant step towards eliminating tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from the BLM fleet and aligning BLM's fleet operations with the goal of achieving a fully ZEV Federal fleet. This action is important because tailpipe emissions are currently the leading source of GHG emissions that threaten the planet and harm U.S. communities.

The BLM ZEV acquisitions may include vehicles for both its agency-owned and GSA-leased segments of its vehicle fleet, including incremental costs of leased vehicles and lease payments to GSA for conversion of agency-owned vehicles to GSA's leased fleet where appropriate. To ensure effective and efficient deployment of ZEVs, BLM will undertake preparation and planning for arriving ZEVs at its facilities, properly prioritizing transition to ZEVs where it is simplest and allow time for additional planning where mission demands pose a challenge to transitioning based on current technologies. Integral to this preparation is growth in the number of agency-accessible re-fueling points (vehicle charging stations). In installing this infrastructure on-site to support acquired ZEVs, the BLM will take the long-term view to ensure efficiencies and thereby ensure wise infrastructure decisions that limit total expenditures. Using its experienced personnel and lessons learned in the fleet arena, BLM will undertake a process that relies on a cross-functional team of staff from fleets, operations, facilities, finance, and acquisition departments with

executive leadership support. The collaboration will not stop with initial deployment, as BLM fleet and facility managers will work closely and employ existing training and tools to control utility costs by managing the overall charging load and thereby ensuring a seamless operation that now will involve building systems and vehicles together. Further, BLM will ensure proper training of personnel to address any initial shortcomings in terms of any necessary ZEV knowledge and operations as the advanced vehicle technologies roll into the BLM fleet.

DOI Energy/Oil and Gas Leasing

In response to direction in Executive Order 14008 and in light of the Secretary of the Interior's broad stewardship responsibilities, the Department conducted a review of its oil and gas program and published a report of its findings in November 2021. The report identifies key reforms necessary to ensure that the programs provide a fair return to taxpayers, discourage speculation, reduce environmental impacts, hold operators responsible for remediation, and create a more inclusive and just approach to managing public lands and waters. The Department's report makes a number of specific recommendations to restore balance to these programs, including adjusting royalty rates, pursuing adequate financial assurance for decommissioning liabilities, and prioritizing leasing in areas with known resource potential while avoiding conflicts with other uses. The Department is in the process of implementing administrative changes consistent with the report's findings and recommendations, including where necessary, updating regulations and agency policy guidance documents that apply to existing leases as well as any new leases that may be issued. The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

The BLM Coal Management program will continue to focus on prioritizing activities aimed at ensuring American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of coal resources, minimizing environmental impacts, and aligning the program to transition to a clean energy future.

Hardrock Mining

The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of America's public resources. In recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Mining Law of 1872, the Department has established an Interagency Working Group (IWG) to comprehensively review hardrock mine permitting and oversight on Federal lands, to help ensure that mining operations adhere to strong social, environmental, and labor standards. As part of this whole-of-government effort, the Department will host extensive public input and comment sessions on potential hardrock mining reforms.

Creating Family-Supporting and Union Jobs

The FY 2023 BLM budget will advance the Administration's effort to create good-paying jobs that provide a free and fair chance to join a union. This includes jobs for remediating and reclaiming abandoned wells and mines and jobs to help ease the transition for oil and gas field workers, coal miners, and conventional energy and mining communities as the economy transitions toward cleaner energy sources. The budget will help support underserved communities that have been adversely impacted by energy and mining activities in the past. For example, the budget request for the Oil and Gas Management program includes a total of \$29.4 million to remediate legacy wells on the Alaska North Slope. The BLM expects to address

orphaned oil and gas wells in the lower-48 States with funds provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act). Plugging these wells will mitigate risks for ground water contamination and methane leakage; site work can also include reclaiming the land around those wells. The BLM budget request also includes an increase of \$20.5 million to address abandoned mine sites on BLM-administered lands.

Implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, authorizes new programs and enhances existing ones across government to grow the economy, enhance the Nation's competitiveness, create good jobs, and create a more sustainable, resilient, and just economy.

A strong infrastructure is critical for the BLM's stewardship of public lands. Effective natural resource management does not rely only on human-made structures to keep physical and natural systems resilient, conserve critical resources, and support economic sustainability of communities. Effective management also relies on natural infrastructure—healthy, functioning ecosystems that deliver clean air and clean water, support wildlife, sequester carbon, and are less prone to the effects of catastrophic wildfire. The BLM's infrastructure initiatives aim to work with the landscape: to restore critical ecosystems and deliver environmental, social, and economic benefits. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provided approximately \$30.6 billion to DOI beginning in FY 2022, for use in as many as five fiscal years (through FY 2026) for some activities and until FY 2030 for other activities. The period of availability of the funds varies, with most being available until expended. The BLM expects allocation of funds from the parent account at the departmental, granting, or cooperating agency levels.

Funding and authorizations through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law that are most relevant to BLM programs and activities are ecosystem restoration, wildfire management, and the cleanup of legacy polluted sites. The BLM is leading the Federal Orphaned Well Program to remediate orphaned wells on Federal lands, which will create jobs while improving the environment. This multiagency effort includes DOI land management agencies, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law's historic investments will help revitalize local economies and support jobs, while addressing environmental impacts from legacy developments.

DOI Field Communication Modernization

Interior bureaus and offices use field communications to carry out critical operations including land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management law enforcement and wildland firefighting. The 2023 request includes \$28.6 million across several Interior bureaus and offices (BIA, NPS, FWS, USGS, and OCIO) for field communication modernization in the Great Lakes (Region 3), Mississippi Basin (Region 4), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management wildland fire and law enforcement mission areas, where agency policy permits and technology aligns, will have access to capabilities such as local control over the network to assign users and create talk groups, and determine who can access or manage mobile

devices and platform applications. This investment will deploy mobile broadband connectivity and provide employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions. Where it makes sense, the deployment of these capabilities will enhance or replace a voice-only, mid-20th century land mobile radio technology with technology that is cheaper to operate and maintain.

As build-out in these initial regions is completed, DOI's field communication governance body (consisting of bureaus, crosscutting program coordinators, and OCIO) will take the lessons learned from this investment to other regions to reduce operations and maintenance costs while increasing communication capability.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion and Partnerships

The BLM's FY 2023 budget request reflects the Administration's continued commitment to collaboration and cooperation, the hallmarks of the BLM management approach. The BLM is pursuing a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. The BLM budget includes \$960,000 as part of a Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government," and Executive Order 13988, "Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation." As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

The impacts of climate change and environmental degradation in the United States are not evenly distributed in our society. Communities of color, low-income families, and rural and Indigenous communities have long suffered disproportionate and cumulative harm from air pollution, water pollution, and toxic sites. The Bureau will dedicate time and resources to engage a wide range of stakeholders and communities in all its land management decisions, as well as conduct formal consultation with Tribes in recognition of the U.S. government's trust responsibilities.

In January 2022, the DOI announced the Foundation for America's Public Lands. This non-profit foundation, authorized by Congress in 2017, will help leverage public and private dollars to conserve, protect, and restore lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the benefit of the American people. We envision the Foundation operating in a manner similar to the other congressionally-chartered foundations. It will match Federal funding with funding from the private sector and use this money to support grant programs targeted at BLM priorities, areas, and issues. The BLM strives to be a good neighbor in the communities it serves and believes that partnerships at the Federal, State, Tribal, local, and private landowner levels are vital to managing sustainable, working public lands.

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report (All Bureaus/Offices)

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414) enacted January 3, 2019, requires that Agencies report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency's annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies to include the current target completion date, implementation status, and any discrepancies on closure determinations.

The Department of the Interior leadership takes audit follow-up very seriously and considers our external auditors, to include the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General, valued partners in not only improving the Department's management and compliance obligations but also enhancing its programmatic and administrative operations. As stewards of taxpayer resources, the Department applies cost-benefit analysis and enterprise risk management principles in recommendation implementation decisions. The Department's GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>

Conclusion

We have an historic opportunity and responsibility to put people to work restoring our public lands, deliver the clean energy necessary to tackle a changing climate, and build a more robust, diverse Bureau of Land Management. The FY 2023 BLM budget proposes significant investments to help us rise to the challenge, supporting the President's agenda to address the climate crisis, restore balance on public lands and waters, promote a clean energy future, and create good-paying jobs.

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget	
			vs. 2022 CR	Request
Management of Lands and Resources	1,220,555	1,220,555	+207,384	1,427,939
Offsetting Collections - Mining Law Administration*	<i>[-39,696]</i>	<i>[-39,696]</i>		<i>[-39,696]</i>
Offsetting Collections - Communication Site Management^	<i>[-2,000]</i>	<i>[-2,000]</i>		<i>[-2,000]</i>
Offsetting Collections - Oil and Gas Inspection Fees	0	0	<i>[-51,020]</i>	<i>[-51,020]</i>
<i>Rescission of Unobligated Balances</i>	<i>-13,000</i>	<i>-607</i>	<i>+607</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Supplemental Appropriations</i>		<i>1,192</i>	<i>-1,192</i>	<i>0</i>
Management of Lands & Resources	1,207,555	1,221,140	206,799	1,427,939
Oregon and California Grant Lands	114,783	114,783	+13,913	128,696
Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0
<i>Rescission of Prior Year Balances</i>	<i>(5,400)</i>	<i>(5,400)</i>	<i>+5,400</i>	<i>0</i>
Total, Land Acquisition	(5,400)	(5,400)	+5,400	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures‡	32,130	28,000	+6,270	34,270
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>(32,130)</i>	<i>(28,000)</i>	<i>-6,270</i>	<i>(34,270)</i>
<i>Rescission of Prior Year BA</i>	<i>(20,000)</i>	<i>(587)</i>	<i>+587</i>	<i>0</i>
Total, Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	(20,000)	(587)	+587	0
Total, Current Discretionary	1,296,938	1,329,936	+226,699	1,556,635
Range Improvements◇	9,430	9,430	0	9,430
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,430	9,430	0	9,430
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,306,368	1,339,366	226,699	1,566,065
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion‡Δ	29,906	19,890	+10,110	30,000
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	29,906	19,890	+10,110	30,000
Total, Current Appropriations	1,336,274	1,359,256	236,809	1,596,065

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Land and Resources Account, but offset through collections.

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

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2022 and 2023; 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).

◇Amounts reflect sequesters of 5.7% 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)	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget	
			vs. 2022 CR	Request
Land Acquisition	66,050	62,285	+8,317	70,602
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion	758	1,650	+0	1,650
Permanent Operating Funds	205,478	440,782	+52,342	493,124
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	29,578	36,955	-3,119	33,836
Helium Fund	64,182	51,615	+58	51,673
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>(64,182)</i>	<i>(51,615)</i>	<i>-58</i>	<i>(51,673)</i>
Total, Permanent Funds	301,864	541,672	+57,540	599,212

Employees	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget	
			vs. 2022	Request
Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)	9,527	9,832	+760	10,592

Note - Permanent amounts are net of sequester and previously available BA..

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

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Crosscutting Programs

National Conservation Lands - Rivers and Trails Programs

The BLM is unique in its mission of managing the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources, including recreation and conservation. The National Conservation Lands program comprises approximately 35 million acres and is recognized for outstanding recreation opportunities and land characteristics. They are designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations. As such, Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Scenic and Historic Trails are congressionally designated and comprise significant components of the BLM's National Conservation Lands.

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

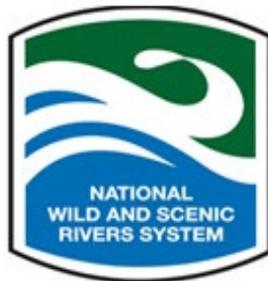
The BLM funds the Rivers and Trails programs to enhance recreational opportunities, provide public access, maintain facilities, and protect the special values for which they were designated. The funding allocations crosscut numerous BLM functional areas: Rangeland Management; Cultural Resources; Aquatic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

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022 CR	FY2023
Rivers	6,948	6,946	6,946	6,946	6,946	6,946	7,320
Trails	6,358	6,358	6,358	7,358	8,358	8,358	8,917
Total	13,306	13,304	3,304	14,304	15,304	15,304	16,237

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

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

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System



Program Overview

Congress passed the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* in 1968, establishing the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System to preserve free-flowing rivers for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The BLM manages 81 designated WSR totaling nearly 2,700 miles. Each WSR is managed to protect and enhance its river values, including free-flow, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values. WSR help protect biodiversity and increase resilience from climate change. In addition to the 81 designated rivers, the BLM manages thousands of miles of rivers eligible and suitable for wild and scenic river designation.

The BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are charged with protecting and enhancing designated rivers and work cooperatively with partner organizations and stakeholders on both Federal and non-Federal rivers. The BLM and these interagency partners actively collaborate through the Interagency WSR Coordinating Council to administer the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in a consistent and coordinated manner.



Delta Wild and Scenic River, Alaska

Program Priorities

Environmental Justice and Water Conservation

In 2023, the BLM will focus on implementing Departmental priorities of conserving waters, ensuring healthy watersheds, water supplies and fostering partnerships to achieve a balanced stewardship of rivers. Focused attention will center on equity, access, and environmental justice (water quality) for underserved communities and Tribes along river corridors. The Bureau will engage diverse stakeholders across the country, as well as conduct formal consultation with Tribes in recognition of the U.S. government's trust responsibilities.

Strengthening the Government-to-Government Relationship with Sovereign Tribal Nations

By strengthening the Tribal relationships along waterways, the BLM can elevate the awareness of the WSR program, promote river stewardship and educate the public on the past and current significance the water holds across cultures.

Partner Engagement and Support

The BLM will work with the Civilian Climate Corps Initiative to put a new generation of Americans to work conserving and restoring public lands and waters. WSR's partners can play a key role in restoration, education, conservation, climate resiliency and infrastructure projects along rivers while nurturing the next generation of river stewards. Volunteers, seasonal employees, river crews, and youth programs will continue to improve and enhance visitor services, information sharing, mapping, portal and directional signing, interpretation, and access. Projects will focus on improved access and proximity to/or along river segments near underserved communities. Economic development for recreation and tourism potential and consideration of traditional uses (e.g., subsistence fishing, ceremonial use) will help improve local community relationships, health and wellbeing.



River Protection, Restoration and Conservation

Designated WSRs require Comprehensive River Management Plans. Working with partners to assure system-wide completion of these plans and RMP amendments/revisions will address WSR resources to assure connectivity along long-distance corridors with informed management decisions. Visitor capacity studies, developing flow protection strategies, and establishing Federal reserved water rights will also be prioritized.

The BLM will work with partners to restore balance on streams and shorelines, control invasive plants and animals, protect biodiversity and improve water quality. Baseline data collection and monitoring are essential for river resources protection.

The program will continue to advance stewardship, conservation, sustainable maintenance, and infrastructure projects to protect and improve WSR resource and river assets. Sign projects will support innovative and inclusive interpretive media; portal and other key signing; marking; and mapping activities.

The program will sustainably manage recreation use, improve access and visitor experiences with a focus on safety to benefit current and future generations.



North Fork of the American Wild and Scenic River, California

Program Funding Table

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program				
Program	FY 2021 Actuals	2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from 2022 CR
Rangeland Management	457	457	457	0
Public Domain Forest Management	118	118	118	0
Cultural Resources Management	320	320	320	0
Aquatic Habitat Management	952	952	952	0
Wildlife Habitat Management	427	427	427	0
Recreation Resources Management	2,947	2,947	3,321	+374
Oil & Gas Management	38	38	38	0
Alaska Conveyance	113	113	113	0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	50	50	50	0
Abandoned Mine Lands & Haz. Mat. Mgt	121	121	121	0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Administrative Support	59	59	59	0
O&C Grant Lands (W. OR Resources Management)	124	124	124	0
National WSR Totals	6,946	6,946	7,320	+374

National Scenic and Historic Trails



Program Overview

The BLM's National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT) Program connects people to the land, its wild and scenic wonders, the Nation's heritage, and our diverse communities. The National Trails System (NTS) was enacted by Congress in 1968 and designated the first of what is now 30 national trails traversing all 50 States.

The National Trails System Act, Executive and Secretarial orders, policies, strategic plans, and priorities guide BLM in stewardship of the National Trails System. Under this direction, the bureau administers and manages Congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails as

National Conservation Lands and manages trails under study for possible Congressional designation. The BLM, along with the United States Forest Service (USFS), and National Park Service (NPS) are charged with trail-wide administration for specific national trails. The BLM currently administers the Iditarod National Historic Trail in Alaska and co-administers the Old Spanish and El Camino de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trails with the NPS. The BLM manages more miles of National Historic Trails than any other Federal agency, and significant portions of several National Scenic Trails (five scenic and 13 historic), crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 15 States. The BLM also supports five National Trail-related visitor centers that tell the stories of the trails to public land visitors.

The BLM engages with external partners; collaborates with other agencies through the National Trails System Council; and works with Tribes and local governments on trail planning, operations, and management. Collaboration resulted in volunteer contributions exceeding \$23.4 million for the National Trails System in 2021.



El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT at sunset, New Mexico

Program Priorities

Partner Engagement and Support

The National Trail System (NTS) is jurisdictionally complex and requires extensive collaboration with local, State, Tribal, and Federal agency partners. Meaningful engagement and a shared commitment to stewardship with diverse partners and local communities assures multiple perspectives and contributions to the NTS. Utilizing the Recreation Strategy “Connecting with Communities” goals, NSHTs will work to provide recreational access to local communities, businesses, and other recreation service providers to deliver increased economic and health and wellness benefits.

Strengthening the Relationship with Sovereign Tribal Nations

Many of these trails are Indigenous sacred landscapes, and they contain the stories of ancient and present-day cultures. By strengthening the Tribal relationships along trails, the BLM can elevate the awareness of the NSHT program, educate the public on the past and current significance the land holds and provide a larger connection to place. Through understanding of traditional ecological knowledge, employing tribally led conservation/restoration efforts, supporting the Native American Tourism & Improving Visitor Experience (NATIVE) Act, ([Public Law 114-221](#)), and creating new innovative projects, BLM staff and partners can collectively bolster relationships and dive deeper into discussions related to NSHTs and the lands they traverse.

Protecting Trail Resources

The implementation of the NSHT Training Strategy that was developed in March 2022 will require partnering through contracts, agreements and with initiatives like the Civilian Climate Corps to train staff and partners to complete this work. The associated interdisciplinary NSHT Inventory, Assessment, and Monitoring (IAM) methodology and associated NSHT Data Standard is critical to protecting the scenic, cultural/historic, natural, and recreation resources, qualities, values, and primary uses along Congressionally designated trails. This inventory work will provide a baseline, identify areas at risk from climate change, and ultimately conserve and restore public lands and waters. IAM data will also support land use planning and quality decision making during proposed energy and infrastructure projects.

The program will continue stewardship/conservation and sustainable maintenance and infrastructure projects to protect NSHT resource values (scenic, recreation, cultural, historic, and natural) and trail assets. New sign projects will support innovative and inclusive interpretive media; portal and other key signing; marking; and mapping activities, striving continuously to improve public safety and high-quality visitor experiences.

NSHTs, by their designation, offer landscape corridors identified in the required Comprehensive Management Plan for each trail. By working with partners to assure System-wide completion of these plans, and RMP amendments/revisions are up to date, NSHT resources will offer unique connectivity along these long-distance corridors and inform management decisions. Working with partners to identify and obtain unobstructed landscapes will allow for continuity of wildlife habitat within



New signage associated with the Old Spanish NHT Explorer App in Utah

the protected NSHT corridors. In doing so, the BLM will also support the Administration's priorities for America the Beautiful, working to protect biodiversity, slow extinction rates and help leverage natural climate solutions by conserving America's lands and waters.



SCA performing work (Crow Pass Ambassador Program) on the Iditarod NHT in Alaska

Citizen and Youth Involvement

Volunteers and youth provide unprecedented stewardship and maintenance of NSHTs. Through partnerships and support for Public Lands Corps (PLC), the newly established Indian Youth Service Corps through the *Dingell Act (P.L. 116-9)*, and the Civilian Climate Corps, the BLM NSHT program is committed to a cost-effective approach to accomplish restoration, education, conservation, climate resiliency and infrastructure projects along trails while nurturing the next generation of trail stewards.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access

Now more than ever, NSHTs have an opportunity to share the ecological beauty and true cultural diversity America has to offer through a renewed sense of place and storytelling. The BLM is committed to making the National Trail System safe and welcoming to all people by promoting stewardship and awareness. The BLM National Trails program promotes improved access to NSHT segments near underserved communities and projects that can aid in economic development (e.g., Tribal or recreational tourism), and protection of traditional uses (e.g. hunting, ceremonial use).

Program Funding Table

National Scenic & Historic Trails				
Program	FY 2021 Actuals	2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from 2022
Rangeland Management	68	68	68	0
Cultural Resources Management	557	557	557	0
Aquatic Habitat Management	132	132	132	0
Wildlife Habitat Management	192	192	192	0
Recreation Resources Management	6,397	6,397	6,956	+559
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,012	1,012	1,012	0
NSHT Totals	8,358	8,358	8,917	+559

Budget At A Glance

Budget at a Glance (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Land Resources	251,432	251,432	+5,401	0	+42,595	299,428
Rangeland Management	105,921	105,921	+3,411	0	+737	110,069
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+742]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+2,744]</i>	
<i>Focus on highest priorities</i>					<i>[-3,749]</i>	
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					<i>[+1,000]</i>	
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	10,135	10,135	+285	0	+4,401	14,821
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					<i>[+542]</i>	-
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					<i>[+2,188]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+112]</i>	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					<i>[+1,345]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity (2022)</i>					<i>[+214]</i>	
Cultural Resource Mgmt	19,631	19,631	+568	0	+1,239	21,438
<i>Focus on highest priorities</i>					<i>[-124]</i>	
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					<i>[+791]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+150]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+422]</i>	
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	115,745	115,745	+1,137	0	+36,218	153,100
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+826]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+844]</i>	
<i>Address Excess WHB Population Challenge</i>					<i>[+34,548]</i>	

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	188,504	188,504	+4,547	0	+46,096	239,147
Aquatic Habitat Management	55,656	55,656	+1,705	0	+23,326	80,687
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[+1,518]	
<i>Decision support for adaptive management</i>					[+3,189]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[+4,994]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					[+377]	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					[+7,701]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+1,266]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[+4,281]	
Wildlife Habitat Management	132,848	132,848	+2,842	0	+22,770	158,460
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[+2,947]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[+5,833]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					[+976]	
<i>Restoring legacy disturbances</i>					[+2,832]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+1,899]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[+5,157]	
<i>Decision support for adaptive management</i>					[+3,126]	
Recreation Management	76,729	76,729	+2,558	0	+13,349	92,636
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,264	+568	0	+5,551	24,383
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[+578]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[+1,333]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					[+150]	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					[+1,334]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+422]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[+1,734]	
Recreation Resources Management	58,465	58,465	+1,990	0	+7,798	68,253
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[+1,382]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[+3,158]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					[+451]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+1,231]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[+1,576]	

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Energy & Minerals Management	198,604	198,604	5,684	0	-5,456	198,832
Oil & Gas Management	90,947	90,947	+3,980	0	+20,892	115,819
<i>Orphan Wells</i>					<i>[-4,200]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+3,165]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+977]</i>	
<i>Alaska Legacy Wells</i>					<i>[+20,700]</i>	
<i>Interagency Working Group on Energy Communities</i>					<i>[+250]</i>	
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,925	48,925	+0	0	+2,095	51,020
<i>Enhance Inspection Capacity</i>					<i>[+2,095]</i>	
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities - Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections	0	0			-51,020	-51,020
Coal Management	15,868	15,868	+568	0	+145	16,581
<i>Focus on highest priorities</i>					<i>[-141]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+75]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+211]</i>	
Other Mineral Resources	12,303	12,303	+568	0	+3,848	16,719
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+75]</i>	
<i>Restoring legacy disturbances</i>					<i>[+3,140]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+633]</i>	
Renewable Energy	30,561	30,561	+568	0	+18,584	49,713
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+422]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+225]</i>	
<i>Promote Renewable Energy Development</i>					<i>[+17,937]</i>	
Realty & Ownership Management	80,125	80,125	+2,558	0	+6,198	88,881
Alaska Conveyance	25,797	25,797	+568	0	+289	26,654
<i>Focus on highest priorities</i>					<i>[-283]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+150]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+422]</i>	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	54,328	54,328	+1,990	0	+5,909	62,227
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					<i>[+4,055]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+377]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+1,477]</i>	

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Communication Site Management	0	0	+0	0	+0	0
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000	+0	0	+0	2,000
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-2,000	-2,000	+0	0	+0	-2,000
Resource Protection & Maintenance	133,241	133,241	+2,842	0	+51,686	187,769
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	67,125	67,125	+1,421	0	+28,480	97,026
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					[+451]	
<i>NEPA including Collaboration with CEQ</i>					[+500]	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					[+5,685]	
<i>Modernize Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring</i>					[+10,000]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+844]	
<i>Data Planning to Support Siting</i>					[+11,000]	
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	27,616	27,616	+568	0	+381	28,565
<i>Focus on highest priorities</i>					[-266]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					[+225]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+422]	
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	38,500	38,500	+853	0	+22,825	62,178
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[+264]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					[+300]	
<i>Restoring legacy disturbances</i>					[+1,125]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+633]	
<i>Abandoned Mine Lands Sites</i>					[+20,503]	
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	77,669	77,669	+1,422	0	-2,736	76,355
Annual Maintenance & Operations	43,000	43,000	+1,137	0	+211	44,348
<i>Projects</i>					[-633]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+844]	
Def. Main. & Cap. Improvements	34,669	34,669	+285	0	-2,947	32,007
<i>Projects</i>					[+484]	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					[+211]	
<i>JCHP (DOI Radio)</i>					[-3,642]	
Mining Law Administration	0	0	+0	0	+0	0
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	+0	0	+0	39,696
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-39,696	-39,696	+0	0	+0	-39,696

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Workforce & Organizational Support	168,432	168,432	+8,758	0	-603	176,587
Administrative Support	51,875	51,875	+1,421	0	+3,842	57,138
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles Coordinator</i>					<i>[+150]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+1,055]</i>	
<i>Increase Core Capacity</i>					<i>[+452]</i>	
<i>Diversity, Inclusion and Compliance Initiative</i>					<i>[+800]</i>	
<i>Justice40 Coordinator</i>					<i>[+225]</i>	
<i>BLM Foundation</i>					<i>[+1,000]</i>	
<i>HR Support</i>					<i>[+160]</i>	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	90,480	90,480	+6,769	0	-4,734	92,515
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[-4,734]</i>	
IT Management	26,077	26,077	+568	0	+289	26,934
<i>Focus on highest priorities</i>					<i>[-283]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+150]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+422]</i>	
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	45,819	45,819	+1,421	0	+21,064	68,304
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					<i>[+1,058]</i>	-
<i>Decision support for adaptive management</i>					<i>[+1,218]</i>	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					<i>[+3,203]</i>	
<i>National Monument Boundary Changes</i>					<i>[+200]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicles</i>					<i>[+300]</i>	
<i>Expand Management and Operational Capacity</i>					<i>[+9,672]</i>	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					<i>[+1,579]</i>	
<i>Baseline Capacity</i>					<i>[+1,055]</i>	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					<i>[+2,779]</i>	
Supplemental Appropriations (Disaster Relief Act, P.L. 117-43)		1,192			-1,192	0
Rescission of Prior Year MLR Balances	-13,000	-607	+0	0	+607	0
TOTAL, Management of Land and Resources	1,207,555	1,221,140	35,191	0	171,608	1,427,939

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COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2020 - 2023 (*\$000*)

Collection Source	2020 Actual Gross Amount*	2021 Actual Gross Amount*	2022 Estimated Gross Amount*	2023 Estimated Gross Amount*
Sale of Public Land and Materials	197,274	149,169	380,327	415,155
Earnings on Investments	15,908	2,923	1,240	6,020
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	15	17	17	17
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	705	750	800	800
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	13,391	12,790	15,000	15,000
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	59,208	60,642	64,530	64,530
Recreational Use Fees	23,721	27,435	27,000	28,000
Sale of Helium	57,605	64,182	51,615	51,673
Mining Claim Holding Fees**	69,421	98,689	79,960	78,447
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	34,478	32,130	28,000	34,270
APD Processing Fees***	61,934	60,942	55,879	55,409
Wind and Solar Rights-of-Way Rents and Fees****	64,155	33,686	33,686	39,519
Other Collections	64,194	48,100	56,147	56,147
Total	662,009	591,455	794,201	844,987

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

** The amounts include Maintenance Fees and Location Fees.

***The amounts reflect 100% of APD fees collected by BLM.

**** The amount for 2020 reflects the billed amounts for both 2019 and 2020. This is because billing for solar and wind was paused in response to concerns raised by wind and solar energy developers related to the BLM's billing practices and methodology.

2023 Collections

In 2023, BLM will directly collect an estimated total of \$823 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 through shared receipts, 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 \$5.5 billion and \$5.1 billion in 2022 and 2023, respectively, in receipts from energy and mineral activities on BLM-managed

lands (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because the ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the Energy Leasing Receipts chapter within the Office of the Secretary Budget Justification.

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

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

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

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds*** – The SNPLMA, as amended, provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 70,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for over 20 years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2020 were \$167,321,000. Collections in 2021 were \$109,110,000. Estimated collections for 2022 and 2023 are expected to be \$349,308,000 and \$384,162,000. Final payments received from 2021 are mainly coming from Clark County payments within the Cooperative Management Area and 2023 sales are mainly coming from BLM land sales. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held. For more information see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended.
- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments*** – The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and also authorizes the Secretary to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. The combined earnings on investments for Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County for 2020 and 2021 were \$15,908,000 and \$2,923,000 respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2022 and 2023 is \$1,240,000 and \$6,020,000 respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*** – The FLTFA, which was permanently reauthorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division O, Title III), allows lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues are used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold. In 2021, the BLM collected \$498,000. There are no estimated collections for 2022 and 2023. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more

information on the program.

- ***Lincoln County Land Sales*** – \$32,000 was collected in 2021 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Act (P.L. 106-298) and the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act (P.L. 108-424). Deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$52,000 and \$26,000 in 2022 and 2023, respectively. These estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund.
- ***Sale of Materials (includes public domain)*** – Collections in this account include the sale of mineral materials, saw-log timber, and other forest products (including post, poles, pulp, mushrooms, yew bark, Christmas trees, florals, pine nuts, and landscape plants).

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

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

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

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales—

- ***Receipts from the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant (CBWR) Lands*** – In 2020 and 2021, the BLM collected \$55,003,767 and \$56,252,175, respectively, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Estimated collections are \$60,000,000 in both 2022 and 2023.
- ***Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands*** – In 2023, the BLM expects to offer for sale 30 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. Total timber and vegetative Public Domain collections in 2020 and 2021 were \$4,151,086 and \$4,388,595, respectively, and the estimated collections for 2022 and 2023 are \$4,500,000 each year.
- ***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 United States Forest Service and the BLM. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2020 and 2021, the BLM collected \$53,411 and \$900, respectively. The BLM estimates collections will be \$30,000

in both 2022 and 2023.

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 2020 and 2021 recreation fee collections were \$23,721,000 and \$27,435,000, respectively. The BLM anticipates collecting \$27,000,000 in 2022 and \$28,000,000 in 2023 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Sales of Helium – The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* required the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Revenue from sales in 2020 was \$57,605,000. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40. Collections from annual sales in 2021 was \$64,182,000. In 2022 and 2023, collections are projected to be \$51,615,000 and \$51,673,000, respectively. BLM anticipates closure of the Cliffside Helium Plant which will transfer this out of BLM ownership between September 2022 and December 2022; therefore, these numbers are estimates. Revenues in excess of the cost of operating the helium program will be deposited to the General Fund. Additional information is available in the Helium program section.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – Authority to collect these fees was initially enacted in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989*, which provided that fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, P.L. 103-66, Section 10101, provided for the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites to continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by subsequent Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires the fee be adjusted for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently \$165 per claim and the location fee is currently \$40 per claim. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

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

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when the BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Collections in 2020 and 2021 were \$34,478,000 and \$32,130,000, respectively, and are estimated to be \$28,000,000 in 2022 and \$34,270,000 in 2023. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures section. Receipts in this account typically support long-term projects, some up to 30 years, and therefore can carry large balances as the funds are drawn down. These balances do not represent efficiencies; work continues throughout the lifetime of the project and the funds must remain available during the entire period.

Application for Permit to Drill (APD) Fees – The *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015 (NDAA)* provided for a 10-year authorization of APD fees, adjusted each year for inflation, replacing a fee previously established through annual appropriations language. The fee in 2021 was \$10,271 per application and \$60,942,000 was collected. The fee in 2022 is \$10,360 and will be adjusted for inflation for FY 2023 in accordance with the authorizing legislation. The NDAA also requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM expects to collect \$55,879,000 from APD fees in 2022 and \$55,409,000 in 2023. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

Wind and Solar Rights-of-Way – Collections in this category are annual rentals collected from rights-of-way (ROW) authorizations issued under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, for the granting of solar and wind power production, as well as the processing fees from processing such ROWs. In 2020 and 2021, the BLM collected \$64,155,000 and \$33,686,000 in ROW fees, respectively. BLM estimates total wind and solar rents and fees to be \$33,686,000 in 2022 and \$39,519,000 in 2023.

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

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Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriations Language

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

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)), \$1,427,939,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024; of which \$76,355,000 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and \$153,100,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), shall remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund 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. Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 shall be made available for the purposes described in in section 122(e)(1)(A) of division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)).

In addition, \$51,020,000, 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 derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act; and \$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 2023, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,427,939,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

Note. —A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

[For an additional amount for "Management of Lands and Resources", \$1,192,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2019, 2020, and 2021 wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters.] (Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022.)

Appropriations Language Citation

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

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

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

The *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act*, P.L. 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. **\$1,427,939,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024; of which \$76,355,000 for annual and deferred maintenance and \$153,100,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92-195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et sec.), shall remain available until expended:**

The language makes the appropriations to the account available for a two-year basis, with an exception for Wild Horse & Burro Management and Annual Maintenance and Deferred Maintenance. Funding for these programs remain available until expended, allowing the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support program operations.

4. **Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund 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.**

Provides the BLM with flexibility to allocate these fee revenues to where they are most needed, rather than having their allocation be prescribed by Section 3021 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 113-291). Section 3021 requires that BLM transfer at least 75 percent of the fee revenue collected by a BLM office to the State Office of the State in which the fees are collected. To best ensure timely processing, flexibility to move resources among States and field offices in response to demand and workload shifts and surges is needed.

- 5. Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 shall be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)).**

This provision allows BLM to provide up to \$1,000,000 of the MLR appropriation amount in direct funding to the BLM Foundation established in P.L. 115-31.

- 6. In addition, \$51,020,000, 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 derived from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act;**

This provision appropriates the BLM an amount for oil and gas inspection activities to be offset by revenues generated from proposed new onshore oil and gas inspection fees. The fee authority and fee schedule are established by appropriations language in Title I General Provisions.

- 7. and \$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 2022,**

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

- 8. so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,427,939,000,**

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

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

This continued provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues (actual collections, but not to exceed \$2.0 million) generated by a rental 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 the BLM’s activities are conducted.

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

Establishes the BLM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and

<i>The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)</i>	used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information-processing burden for the Federal government and the 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.
<i>P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990</i>	Authorizes the BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.
<i>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</i>	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
<i>E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)</i>	Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.
<i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i>	Permanently authorizes and funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Adjusts boundaries of existing Federal land use designations. The act also authorizes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designates 12 new recreation areas.

- Directs off-highway vehicle recreation to newly federally designated areas.
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.

Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152

The Great American Outdoors Act, which was enacted in 2020, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization (54 U.S.C. 200303) to permanently appropriate full funding (\$900 million a year) for the LWCF.

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.

Rangeland 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 lease that has expired until any environmental analysis and documentation has been completed.

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

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

Public Domain Forest Management

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

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

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

Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the FEHRF to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. This temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years 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 again through 2020. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended this authority through 2021. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), included a one-year extension of this authority. The 2023 President’s budget proposes a one-year extension of this authority (through September 30, 2023).

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

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

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-Federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them

geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate Tribes within five years.

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

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

Wild Horse and Burro Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wildlife Habitat Management

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

Establishes 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 United States.

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

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

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

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

Aquatic Habitat Management

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

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

<i>Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)</i>	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.
<i>Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291, Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) – Permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM-managed lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands. <li>• <i>Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004</i> (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs the BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed \$7 million.
<i>Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-237)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.
<i>Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)</i>	Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires the BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.
<i>The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)</i>	Requires the BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation’s water.

P.L. 107-30

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

Wilderness Management

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

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

*Tax Relief and Health Care
Act of 2006*

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

*Otay Mountain Wilderness
Act of 1999*

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 107-361

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

*Northern California
Coastal Wild Heritage
Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-
362)*

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

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

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

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

Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.

*The Land Use Planning Act
(P. L. 94-579), as amended*

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

by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)

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

Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

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

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

Recreation Resources Management

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

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

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

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

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260)

Extends the current Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) expiration date to October 1, 2022.

John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)

Codifies the existing McCoy Flats Trail System.

Oil and Gas Management

<i>The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))</i>	Provides the basic mandate under which the BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted Tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.
<i>The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)</i>	Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian Tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.
<i>Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604)</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.
<i>The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)</i>	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
<i>The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)</i>	Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.
<i>Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)</i>	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
<i>The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)</i>	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
<i>The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
<i>The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988</i>	Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation

	of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.
<i>The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)</i>	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</i>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.
<i>Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)</i>	Provides authority for an Internet-based oil and gas leasing program.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes processing fee for applications for permit to drill (APD) for 2016 through 2026, with collections deposited into and permanently appropriated from the BLM Permit Processing Fund (PPIF), except in years 2016 through 2019 when only 85 percent of APD fee revenues are permanently appropriated. The NDAA also permanently extends the BLM access to the mineral lease rent revenues deposited in the PPIF. Prior to enactment of the NDAA, the BLM access to the PPIF would have expired at the end of 2015, in accordance with Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which created the PPIF. Amends the <i>Mineral Leasing Act</i> to provide authority for establish and implement internet leasing for onshore oil and gas leases.
<i>Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97)</i>	Establishes an oil and gas leasing program in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.
<i>John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (P.L. 115-232)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to continue production and use of the natural gas at Fort Knox in Kentucky in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA). The Act also requires the Secretary of the Interior to calculate the value of royalty payments that the State of Kentucky would have received under the MLA for past production, and authorizes the disbursement of revenues up to \$49,000 annually to the State.

Coal Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Mineral Resources

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

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

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

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

Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. The BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic

<i>Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)</i>	Rivers; nine study rivers; one National Conservation Area; one National Recreation Area; and, one National Scenic Highway.
<i>Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108- 337)</i>	Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
<i>Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)</i>	Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the <i>Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906</i> , the <i>Alaska Native Claims Act</i> , and the <i>Alaska Statehood Act</i> .
<i>43 U.S.C. 2</i>	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.
<i>43 U.S.C. 52</i>	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.
<i>Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project Boundary Correction Act (P.L. 115- 200)</i>	Directs the BLM to issue a patent to the State of Alaska for a tract of land within the boundary of Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project.

Cadastral, Lands and Realty

<i>Executive Order 12906</i>	The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. The BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.
<i>Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)</i>	Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.

<i>P.L. 107-374</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> (SNPLMA); approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM-managed lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i>	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965

and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)

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)

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

P.L. 107-371

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

P.L. 107-350

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

P.L. 107-138

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

<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the <i>Southern Nevada Public Lands Act</i> , 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 Congress shall make withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres.
<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.

<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.
<i>Black Hills National Cemetery Boundary Expansion Act (P.L. 115-175)</i>	Transfers administrative jurisdiction of approximately 200 acres of BLM-managed public land to the Department of Veterans Affairs’ National Cemetery Administration for inclusion in the Black Hills National Cemetery in Meade County, South Dakota.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act’s applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.

***Consolidated
Appropriations Act,
2018 (P.L. 115-141)***

Amends FLPMA by adding new provisions regarding vegetation management, facility inspection, and operation and maintenance activities within electric transmission and distribution facility rights-of-way. The new provisions aim to enhance the reliability of the electrical grid and reduce the threat of wildfire by minimizing the need for case-by-case approvals of vegetation management activities. The Act requires the Department to generate guidance; allows ROW grant-holders (utilities) to develop maintenance plans that include timelines; allows for some activities to be undertaken without prior Departmental approval; excludes some actions from environmental review; limits liability in certain instances; and establishes new training requirements for departmental personnel.

Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

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

***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 and Operational Costs

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.

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

Establishes the California Desert Conservation Area.

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

Establishes 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 BLM.

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box

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

*Riparian National
Conservation Area (P.L.
101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)*

*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 BLM, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.

*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 (P.L. 106-76 &
108-128)*

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

<i>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)</i>	Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>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)</i>	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.
<i>Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)</i>	Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)</i>	Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)</i>	Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996</i>	Establishes the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</i>	Establishes the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM and the NPS. The BLM shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

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

<i>Presidential Proclamation 9298</i>	Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31)</i>	Adjusts the boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) in Idaho to accommodate rights-of-way associated with the Gateway West transmission project.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9558</i>	Modifies the Bears Ears National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 10285</i>	Restored the original boundary of Bears Ears National Monument as of December 3, 2017, and the approximately 11,200 acres added by Proclamation 9681, encompassing approximately 1.36 million acres.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9682</i>	Modifies the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 10286</i>	Restored the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to its size and boundaries as they existed prior to December 4, 2017.

Mining Law Administration

<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)</i>	Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with the BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.
<i>The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 120, (30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)</i>	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</i>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Authorizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 109-127

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

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Land Resources											
Rangeland Management	105,921	667	105,921	675	+3,411		+737	110,069	677	+4,148	+2
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	10,135	69	10,135	70	+285		+4,401	14,821	74	+4,686	+4
Cultural Resources Mgmt	19,631	113	19,631	114	+568	-	+1,239	21,438	115	+1,807	+1
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	115,745	222	115,745	225	+1,137	-	+36,218	153,100	275	+37,355	+50
Total, Land Resources	251,432	1,071	251,432	1,084	+5,401	-	+42,595	299,428	1,141	+47,996	+57
Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management											
Aquatic Habitat Management	55,656	289	55,656	292	+1,705		+23,326	80,687	313	+25,031	+21
Wildlife Habitat Management	132,848	493	132,848	499	+2,842		+22,770	158,460	519	+25,612	+20
Total, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	188,504	782	188,504	791	+4,547	-	+46,096	239,147	832	+50,643	+41
Recreation Management											
Wilderness Management	18,264	116	18,264	117	+568		+5,551	24,383	121	+6,119	+4
Recreation Resources Management	58,465	340	58,465	344	+1,990		+7,798	68,253	350	+9,788	+6
Total, Recreation Management	76,729	456	76,729	461	+2,558	-	+13,349	92,636	471	+15,907	+10
Energy & Minerals Management											
Oil & Gas Management	90,947	377	90,947	381	+3,980		+20,892	115,819	381	+24,872	+0
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,925	360	48,925	364	+0		+2,095	51,020	364	+2,095	+0
<i>Offsetting Collections - Oil & Gas Inspection Fees</i>							-51,020	(51,020)		-51,020	+0
Coal Management	15,868	76	15,868	77	+568		+145	16,581	77	+713	+0
Other Mineral Resources	12,303	78	12,303	79	+568		+3,848	16,719	80	+4,416	+1
Renewable Energy	30,561	115	30,561	116	+568		+18,584	49,713	172	+19,152	+56
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	198,604	1,006	198,604	1,017	+5,684	-	-5,456	198,832	1,074	+228	+57
Realty & Ownership Management											
Alaska Conveyance	25,797	96	25,797	97	+568	-	+289	26,654	97	+857	+0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	54,328	339	54,328	343	+1,990	-	+5,909	62,227	352	+7,899	+9
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	80,125	435	80,125	440	+2,558	-	+6,198	88,881	449	+8,756	+9

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Communication Site Management											
Communication Site Management	2,000	11	2,000	11				2000	11	+0	+0
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	(2,000)		(2,000)			-		(2,000)		+0	+0
Total, Communication Site Management	0	11	-	11	+0	-	+0	-	11	+0	+0
Resource Protection & Maintenance											
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	67,125	255	67,125	258	+1,421		+28,480	97,026	273	+29,901	+15
Law Enforcement	27,616	121	27,616	122	+568		+381	28,565	122	+949	+0
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	38,500	127	38,500	128	+853	-	+22,825	62,178	143	+23,678	+15
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	133,241	503	133,241	508	+2,842	-	+51,686	187,769	538	+54,528	+30
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance											
Annual Maint. & Ops	43,000	220	43,000	223	+1,137		+211	44,348	223	+1,348	+0
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	34,669	72	34,669	73	+285		-2,947	32,007	73	-2,662	+0
Total, Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	77,669	292	77,669	296	+1,422	-	-2,736	76,355	296	-1,314	+0
Mining Law Administration											
Mining Law Administration	39,696	233	39,696	236				39,696	236	+0	+0
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	(39,696)		(39,696)					(39,696)		+0	+0
Total, Mining Law Administration	0	233	-	236	+0	-	+0	-	236	+0	+0
Workforce & Organizational Support											
Administrative Support	51,875	230	51,875	233	+1,421		+3,842	57,138	236	+5,263	+3
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	90,480	-	90,480	-	+6,769		-4,734	92,515	0	+2,035	+0
IT Management	26,077	106	26,077	107	+568	-	+289	26,934	107	+857	+0
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	168,432	336	168,432	340	+8,758	-	-603	176,587	343	+8,155	+3
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	45,819	246	45,819	249	+1,421		+21,064	68,304	260	+22,485	+11
<i>Recission of Prior Year MLR Balances</i>	(13,000)		(607)							+607	
TOTAL, Management of Land Resources w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	1,207,555	5,371	1,219,948	5,433	+35,191	-	+172,193	1,427,939	5,651	+207,991	+218
Supplemental Funding	0	0	1,192	-	+0	-	+0	-	0	-1,192	+0
TOTAL, Management of Land Resources w/SUPPLEMENTAL	1,207,555	5,371	1,221,140	5,433	+35,191	-	+172,193	1,427,939	5,651	+206,799	+218

Management of Land Resources

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2022 Total or Change	2022 to 2023 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	-2,796	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between FY 2022 and FY 2023. The number of paid days in FY 2023 is one day less than FY 2022.
Pay Raise	+15,068	+29,063	The President's Budget for FY 2023 includes one quarter of a planned 2.7% pay raise for FY 2022 and three quarters of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+6,036	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase for the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	-248	+2,409	The change reflects the final FY 2023 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	-744	-254	The amounts reflect final chargeback 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.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	+435	+0	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.
Rental Payments	-4,177	+6,769	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. 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.
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases	+0	+0	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.

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Activity: Land Resources

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Current Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	105,921 667	105,921 675	+3,411	0 0	+737 +2	110,069 677	+4,148 +2
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	10,135 69	10,135 70	+285	0 0	+4,401 +4	14,821 74	+4,686 +4
Cultural Resources Mgmt	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	19,631 113	19,631 114	+568	0 0	+1,239 +1	21,438 115	+1,807 +1
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	115,745 222	115,745 225	+1,137	0 0	+36,218 +50	153,100 275	+37,355 +50
Total, Land Resources	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	251,432 1,071	251,432 1,084	+5,401	0 0	+42,595 +57	299,428 1,141	+47,996 +57

Activity Description

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

Funding for these programs supports staff that develop and implement program policy, carry out resource management projects, and maintain vital partnerships at all levels within the BLM to support multiple-use on the public lands. Management activities emphasize on-the-ground actions that measurably improve land health, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change (per Executive Orders 13990 and 14008), protect cultural and historic resources, and sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain many local economies in the West.

Managing the Public Lands

The FY 2023 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve multiple conservation and development priorities. The BLM focuses on integrating its highest priority work across the Land Resources, Wildlife and Aquatics, Recreation Management, and Resource Protection and Maintenance activities. Managed for multiple use, these lands support many of the Department's high priority goals, including conservation, recreation, and job creation and stability, by supporting working landscapes and renewable energy development. Public lands provide healthy forests, healthy native plant communities, stable and productive soils, rangelands, and wildlife and fish habitat, as well as supporting strong local economies. The Department estimates that \$10.6 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing, and timber programs of the Bureau.¹ Building partnerships and being a good neighbor to the communities surrounding BLM-managed lands is essential to success.

¹ "The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2020" <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report>

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Activity: Land Resources**Subactivity: Rangeland Management**

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	105,921	105,921	+3,411	0	+737	110,069	+4,148
	<i>FTE</i>	667	675			+2	677	+2

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Rangeland Management		(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps		+1,000	+2
Baseline Capacity		+2,744	+0
Electric Vehicles		+742	+0
Focus on highest priorities		-3,749	+0
Total		+737	+2

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Rangeland Management is \$110,069,000 and 677 FTEs, a program change of +\$737,000 and +2 FTEs from the 2022 CR level.

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,000,000; +2 FTE) - To support the Administration's Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The requested funding will focus on Tribal youth and support Tribal facilities and the collection of culturally important native plants to develop native seeds for restoration of both Tribal and public lands.

Baseline Capacity (+\$2,744,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$2.7 million in Rangeland Management to reflect the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$742,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM's fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available

for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Focus on highest priorities (-\$3,749,000; 0 FTE) – The FY 2023 budget will reduce base funding for activities that include improving land health and drought management. However, it is expected that other sources of funding may still enable the BLM to implement this type of work and promote landscape connectivity and function.

Program Overview

The BLM supports grazing administration on about 155 million acres of public land. This includes improving rangelands through grazing management, vegetation restoration treatments, and development of grazing management structures, as well as inventorying, controlling, and managing noxious weeds and invasive species. The BLM administers about 18,000 grazing permits and leases in nearly 22,000 grazing allotments. Grazing permits are generally issued for ten years, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2023, about 1,800 grazing permits are scheduled to expire. As of February 2022, the BLM had 10,522 unprocessed permits.

In FY 2021, the BLM permitted 12.3 million animal unit months (AUMs) for ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, on public lands. An AUM is the amount of forage needed to feed a cow and calf, or the equivalent, for one month. The grazing fee in 2022 is \$1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs sold each year remains relatively steady, annual variations in use occur due to factors such as drought, wildfire, market conditions, and restoration projects.

Outcome Based Grazing Authorizations (OBGAs) allow livestock operators flexibility to make livestock use adjustments in response to changing conditions such as drought or wildland fire. In FY 2018, the BLM selected 11 OBGA demonstration projects to gain information on how to increase flexibility to permit holders and the Bureau for managing livestock grazing to achieve land health objectives and ranch sustainability objectives in a landscape context. The demonstration projects have provided opportunities to develop additional partnerships that have encouraged habitat management on private lands in coordination with the management of public land grazing, and greater participation by permittees in collecting monitoring data. These demonstration projects have also informed the Bureau on how to adapt annual reporting, use of the Land Potential Knowledge System (LandPKS) monitoring tool, and different approaches to alternative development in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents to better address the needs of a flexible permit in a consistent and efficient manner.

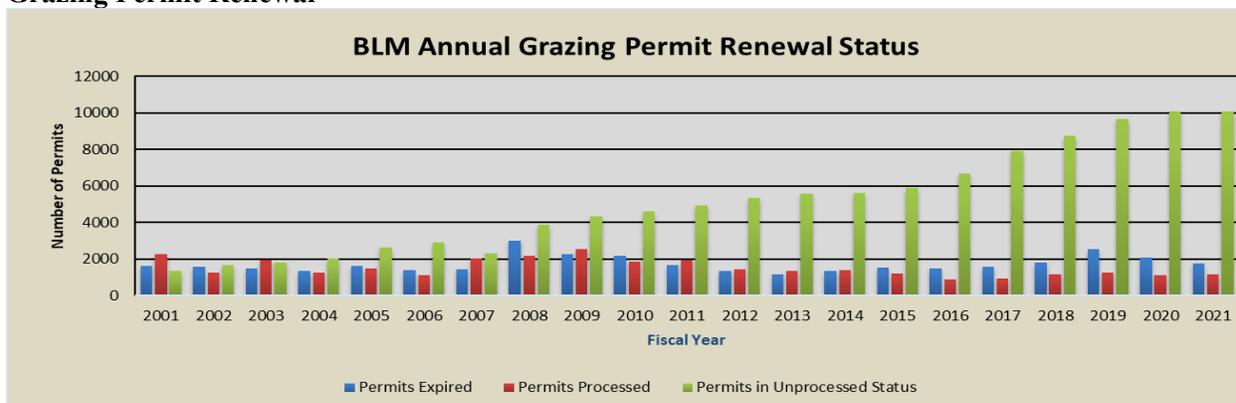
In FY 2023, the BLM will continue to implement the Administration’s “America the Beautiful” initiative and the *John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9, Title VII, Section 7001)* and the DOI Invasive Species Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan). The Strategic Plan includes objectives to manage and control noxious weed and invasive species. The prevention, detection, and eradication of noxious weeds and invasive species supports the improvement of land health, functional ecosystems, climate resilience, and open access to our public lands.

The primary statutory authorities guiding the BLM’s rangeland management program are the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, as amended. The Endangered Species Act (ESA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Archeological Resources Protection Act provide

significant guidance for how the Rangeland Management program is implemented. The Plant Protection Act of 2000; Section 15 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974; the Carlson-Foley Act of 1968; the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-9); and Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999, on Invasive Species, as amended by Executive Order 13751, authorize coordination of management of weeds and invasive species on public lands.

Grazing – Grazing administration includes processing, issuing, and overseeing compliance with grazing permits and leases. The BLM administers about 18,000 grazing permits and leases on nearly 155 million acres of public land in nearly 22,000 grazing allotments. Grazing permits are generally issued for ten years, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2023, about 1,800 grazing permits are scheduled to expire. As of February 2022, the BLM had 10,522 unprocessed permits. The BLM expects to process 1,100 grazing permits/leases and monitor 3,100 grazing allotments.

Grazing Permit Renewal



This chart illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 2001. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and ESA compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provision language in Appropriations Acts or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority. Permits Expired and Permits Processed are the number of permits and leases that expire during the designated year, and the number of permits that are processed during the designated year. The number of Permits in Unprocessed Status is the cumulative number of permits which are operating under Appropriations Act or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority.

Outcome Based Grazing Authorizations (OBGAs) - In FY 2018, 11 demonstration projects with 12 associated grazing authorizations were selected, and information from the demonstration projects was used to develop initial guidance for broader application of the principles of Outcome Based Grazing. Of the 11 projects, six are fully processed, three are scheduled to be fully processed in FY 2022, one is held up in litigation with a stay granted in full, and one project withdrew. Six of these projects have fully processed permits and are currently implementing this flexibility, and conducting monitoring and annual reporting. These permits have already utilized this flexibility during the recent and ongoing drought. The demonstration projects provide an opportunity to develop additional partnerships that encourage habitat management on private lands in coordination with the management of public land grazing, and greater participation by permittees in collecting monitoring data. The Bureau continues to build partnerships for collecting monitoring data. Based on experience gained from processing and implementing the demonstration projects, additional guidance will be developed for expanding the use of the OBGA approach beyond the demonstration projects. In FY 2022, the BLM is planning to issue updated guidance as well as make changes to the BLM’s authorization and billing system to ensure consistent and effective annual reporting is supplied and available. The BLM is also developing additional monitoring training to allow for the permittee to more effectively contribute to cooperative monitoring. The demonstration projects have highlighted the need for innovative approaches to provide flexibility at a larger scale and the BLM is pursuing other approaches to modify grazing permits and leases. This will include large scale programmatic

documents that can be used to modify many permits. In FY 2022, the BLM is also allocating funding to projects that will result in additional permits with flexible terms and conditions.

Invasive Species – Management of noxious weeds and other invasive species improve the rangeland health, helping to prevent wildfire by reducing fuels build-up, and improving landscape connectivity and function. By decreasing invasive vegetation in public waterways, the BLM also helps to improve wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation opportunities for the public. In 2020, BLM treated 293,000 acres to control and eradicate noxious weeds and invasive species. In FY 2023, the BLM will focus on noxious and invasive species treatments; restoration activities following weed treatments; and treatment evaluations in areas critical for habitat improvement and climate resilience.

These efforts align with the objectives outlined in the DOI Invasive Species Strategic Plan (2021-2025). Specific objectives addressed include:

- **Goal 1:** Collaborate across Interior and with others to optimize operations through leveraging partnerships, joint educational efforts, and shared funding. – The BLM participates as an active member of the DOI Invasive Species Task Force, The Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force (ANSTF), the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW), and various other partner organizations.
- **Goal 3:** Implement early detection and rapid response efforts in coordination with other Federal agencies, States, Tribes, Territories, and other partners to reduce potential damage and costs from new infestations becoming established. – The BLM implements EDRR programs and works with State and local government partners to monitor and evaluate areas where there is high potential for the spread of weeds onto and across public lands and those adjacent.
- **Goal 4:** Cost effectively control or eradicate established invasive species populations to reduce impacts and help restore ecosystems. – The BLM continues its efforts to effectively and efficiently manage noxious weeds and invasive plant species. Additional investments through appropriations and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) will be applied to strategic efforts to prevent the introduction, detect new populations, and eradicate noxious weeds and invasive plants species.
- **Goal 5:** Improve invasive species data management for decision-making at all levels of government. – The BLM has implemented and will continue to refine its vegetation treatment and management database, VMAP.

National Seed Strategy - The Plant Conservation & Restoration program is working with 18 other Federal agencies and 20 Tribes to implement the National Seed Strategy across the country. Native plant communities are the green infrastructure we rely on for healthy, biodiverse ecosystems. Public lands contain a diversity of native plant communities from the Mojave Desert to Alaskan tundra, which sustain a wide variety of wildlife and other uses that rely on healthy plant communities. Healthy native plant communities protect against catastrophic natural disasters; create wildlife, rare species, and pollinator habitat; and are vital for carbon sequestration. Native seeds provide BLM with the ability to restore functional ecosystems after natural disasters and mitigate the effects of climate change. Implementing the National Seed Strategy, a coordinated, research-driven native seed production effort, is an efficient and cost-effective risk management strategy. The BLM is collaborating with both the public and private sectors to increase the supply of native seeds for restoration by building capacity within the BLM National Seed Warehouse system through the Working Capital Fund and Seed Production contract. Actions in the National Seed Strategy include wildland seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, training, and seed use for restoration. A coordinated approach that actively works with the private sector can help assure a ready supply of commercially available seed. In 2023, BLM will implement science-based recommendations that will improve the availability of native seed. The BLM also plans to leverage funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to increase seed collections and seed production through development of an interagency collaboration for Seeds of Success collecting teams across the Western U.S.

Soil Management – Through partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and academic institutions, the BLM conducts cooperative soil surveys to understand soil type distribution, properties, and responses to various uses. The BLM also uses these data to develop ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type, amount, and distribution of vegetation. This provides key information to land managers for reclamation and rehabilitation, and to improve land health and productivity.

Rangeland Health – The BLM will strive to improve efforts for conducting land health assessments in priority landscapes that provide support for decision-making. The BLM will also continue to collect data using BLM’s Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring strategy. Use of consistent, comparable, and common indicators, consistent methods, and an unbiased sampling framework allows for analyses that are repeatable and comparable across regions and for legally-defensible decisions based on science. The BLM will invest in scientific products and decision support tools that facilitate a broader, landscape-scale approach to assessments.

Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:					
		2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022
Resource Development Protection & Management	<i>\$000</i>	648	1,401	1,409	+8
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	3	+0
Range Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	9,430	9,430	9,430	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	21	23	25	+2
<i>Notes:</i>					
- 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. - 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.					

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Activity: Land Resources**Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management**

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Public Domain	<i>\$000</i>	10,135	10,135	+285		+4,401	14,821	+4,686
Forest Management	<i>FTE</i>	69	70			+4	74	+4

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt.:					
		2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022 CR
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	2,846	3,474	2,700	-774
	<i>FTE</i>	10	10	10	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	222	0	0	0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Public Domain Forest Management.

	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+542	+0
Restoring landscape connectivity and function	+2,188	+3
Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change	+1,345	+1
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+112	+0
Baseline Capacity	+214	+0
Total	+4,401	+4

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Public Domain Forest Management is \$14,821,000 and 74 FTEs, a program change of +\$4,401,000 and +4 FTEs from the 2022 CR level which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$542,000; +0 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation.

The BLM will utilize the Civilian Climate Corps to support implementation of fuels reduction/thinning projects, tree planting projects, forest inventory on status and condition of resources, and treatment monitoring. The Civilian Climate Corps will gain knowledge on forest ecosystem management while helping to implement treatments to restore resilience.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$2,188,000; +3 FTE) – The requested funding will support restoring forest structure and composition for fire and climate resilience. The program will increase forest thinning by 5,000 acres, prioritizing areas around communities. The byproducts of treatments will provide an increase in biomass for renewable energy.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$1,345,000; +1 FTE) – The requested funding will support identifying and managing for carbon sinks (e.g., forests, woodlands). The program will use funding to assess post-fire areas and landscapes impacted by severe insect-induced mortality and develop and implement reforestation projects. The program expects to plant 220,000 tree seedlings on over 1,100 acres. In addition, funding will support replenishment of seed, including species such as the whitebark pine, a listed threatened and endangered species, to improve rapid response to severe disturbances such as wildfire.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$112,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$214,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$214,000 in Public Domain Forest Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 56 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain (PD) across 12 western States, including Alaska. The suppression of natural fire from forest ecosystems has led to overly dense conditions that are susceptible to high severity fire, insect epidemics, and loss of climate resilience in many forest types on BLM-managed lands. To address these challenges, the program uses the best available science in restoring landscape connectivity and function through various silvicultural treatments to modify forest structure and composition. In addition to forest treatments to restore resilience to stressors, the program is identifying forests and woodlands affected by tree mortality due to severe wildfire, insect epidemics, and drought that need reforestation to conserve and restore forest ecosystems and to manage carbon sinks. Foresters will use appropriate tree species adapted to local conditions and assess local climate trends to develop reforestation projects. The program uses various tools to implement these activities including working with States, counties, and Tribes through Good Neighbor Authority. In FY 2023, the program will seek to provide opportunities to implement treatments through the Civilian Climate Corps with the goal of sharing the program's vision of forest stewardship and natural resource conservation with that workforce. In FY 2023, the program will seek opportunities to strengthen government-to-government relations with Tribal Nations through the Tribal Forest Protection Act and the Tribal Biomass Demonstration Project authorities. The program will also leverage funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to develop projects that support restoring landscape connectivity and function.

PD Forest Management has four primary performance metrics. *Restoration through sales* consists of acres of forest and woodland treatments that are designed to enhance resilience to disturbances such as fire, insect, disease, and drought, as well as restoring ecosystem functions and habitat. *Forest development* consists of acres of silvicultural activities designed to enhance the productivity and sustainability of forests and woodlands such as reforestation, pre-commercial thinning, insect and disease control, wildfire fuels management, and prescribed burning. *Vegetative permits* provide the public with a wide variety of forest and other vegetative materials for personal and commercial use. The BLM sells over 25,000 permits annually for products such as Christmas trees, fuelwood, pine nuts, and native plant materials for restoration. PD Forest Management manages for long-term productivity and sustainable harvest of these products. Permit areas are often developed to also achieve forest health goals such as fire resilience thinning. *Forest inventory* consists of collecting and maintaining an inventory of forest and woodland resources and the status and condition of those resources. In addition to these activities, the program supports the cost of conducting NEPA analysis and site surveys such as archaeology that are required prior to approving a project.

The FY 2023 Budget for PD Forest Management will increase capacity to expand forestry projects through ongoing partnerships, such as the Lower Blackfoot River Stewardship Project near Missoula, Montana. This project was developed with The Nature Conservancy, which purchased these lands from a private industrial logging company to shift from management for maximum timber production to forest management that more closely reflects natural fire regimes and native plant communities. The Nature Conservancy's transfer of these lands to the BLM for management also restored reserved treaty rights to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. The Tribes were interested in partnering with the BLM on project development given the area's historical importance as a major travel route for buffalo hunting as well as the Tribes' interest in restoring culturally important plants, such as camas and bitterroot. Thinning treatments on this project will restore fire resilient stand structure and improve forage quality for wild

ungulates by increasing vigor and density of native bunch grasses, forbs, and shrubs with a focus on plant species and communities of cultural importance to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

The PD Forest Management program continues to strive for efficiencies and employ technology to meet the program goals. For example, in FY 2020, the BLM implemented an online permit system (forestproducts.blm.gov) where the public can buy fuelwood and Christmas tree permits 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The BLM has sold over 24,000 permits through the new website and has provided a valuable public service to those that do not live near a BLM office to buy a permit over-the-counter. This website was also effective in maintaining permit issuance during the COVID-induced BLM office closures where public contact was suspended. Permittees are provided the permit and maps at the time of purchase via email.

Stewardship Contracting Special Exhibit

Background

This special exhibit is included to address requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (as amended, 16 U.S.C 6591c):

The BLM shall report annually to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on -

1. The status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (b), which states, "The Chief and the Director, 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 forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.";
2. The specific accomplishments that have resulted; and
3. The role of local communities in development of agreements or contract plans.

Overview

Stewardship contracting is a special authority that the BLM uses to perform treatments to achieve the land management goals described in the authorizing statute. Land management goals include:

1. Road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality.
2. Soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values.
3. Setting of prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of stands or to improve wildlife habitat.
4. Removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forest stands, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives.
5. Watershed restoration and maintenance.
6. Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish.

7. Control of noxious and exotic weeds and reestablishing native plant species.

Projects that meet at least one of these goals and that meet local and rural community needs qualify to become a stewardship project. The benefits of using stewardship authority to conduct projects include the following: the BLM can offset the cost of restoration treatments by using the value of those forest products removed as a result of the treatment; the BLM can retain excess revenue from forest products sold and use it to fund future stewardship projects; and the BLM can enter into contract terms up to 20 years. Absent stewardship contracting many forest treatments that BLM does to enhance resilience to wildfire, insect, disease, and drought would have to use two separate processes—one to sell forest products through a timber sale and another to procure services through a contract, which would increase administrative costs.

Specific Accomplishments

The BLM developed and awarded 24 stewardship contracts and agreements for restoration treatments on 13,788 acres during fiscal years 2017 – 2021. The total value of the service work provided during this period was \$2,827,956. The harvest of forest products that were byproducts of the land health treatments reduced the appropriated funds needed to complete that service work by \$479,935 (Table 1).

Table 1. BLM Stewardship Accomplishments

Fiscal Year	Contracts and Agreements Executed	Acres Under Contracts and Agreements	Service Cost*	Product Value*
2017	9	2,926	\$989,028	\$181,034
2018	3	1,794	\$927,931	\$40,814
2019	3	2,569	\$271,242	\$189,138
2020	7	5,646	\$557,705	\$57,559
2021	2	853	\$82,050	\$11,390
Total	24	13,788	\$2,827,956	\$479,935

* Service and product values include modifications executed in the current fiscal year to contracts that were awarded in the current year and prior fiscal years.

The BLM has implemented stewardship contracting projects in 13 States (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) since 2003. The volume of timber offered under stewardship contracts and agreements during fiscal years 2017–2021 was 9.5 million board feet (MMBF) (*Table 2*). This is an important economic driver in many rural communities. The primary product captured in the stewardship biomass figure is wood chips used to generate renewable energy. For example, HL Power in northeastern California, which generates 30 megawatts of electricity from geothermal sources and wood chips, receives ten percent of its annual fuel supply from BLM projects on average.

Table 2. Product Volume Offered Under Stewardship Contracts and Agreements

Fiscal Year	Sawtimber MMBF*	Biomass Tons (Includes Fuelwood)*
2017	4.3	36,963
2018	1.3	14,411
2019	1.3	9,222
2020	2.0	7,760
2021	0.6	-958**
Total	9.5	67,398

* Table values include modifications executed in the current fiscal year to contracts that were awarded in the current year and prior fiscal years.

** Negative value due to cancellation of unfinished contract resulting in negative modification.

Status of Development, Execution, and Administration

In fiscal year 2020 the number of acres treated was about double the five-year average. The current activity level is expected to continue and is primarily driven by the PD forestry program budget. The BLM's use of stewardship has been most effective for forest development, fire resilience, fire risk reduction thinning in forested wildland urban interface, and forest health treatments, which often entail the harvest of commercial and pre-commercial timber as well as fuels treatment. Most of these treatments are a net cost to the BLM. Forest health and fire-resilience thinning projects that harvest primarily commercial timber are typically conducted using timber sales under the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund. Given that most BLM stewardship projects are a net cost, the use of stewardship is dependent upon funding from the PD or O&C Forest Management programs.

The BLM continues to develop policies and guidance to improve the execution of the contracting process, including updates to the stewardship manual to incorporate changes from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141). These changes include increasing the contract term from 10 to 20 years for projects in areas that are in Fire Regime Groups I, II, or III. In addition, P.L. 115-141 authorized preferential award to a contractor that would, as a part of the contract, promote an innovative use of forest products, including cross-laminated timber.

The BLM has also adopted a policy that project leads and contracting staff responsible for project inspection and administration attend stewardship training coordinated by the BLM headquarters office. The BLM held this training three times in fiscal year 2021. Currently, more than 30 warranted contracting officers and grants management officers bureau-wide have attended the stewardship training and are certified to award stewardship contracts or agreements.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Cultural Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	19,631	19,631	+568	0	+1,239	21,438	+1807
	<i>FTE</i>	113	114	+0	0	+1	115	+1

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management		(\$000)	FTE
Focus on highest priorities		-124	+0
Civilian Climate Corps		+791	+1
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+150	+0
Baseline Capacity		+422	+0
Total		+1,239	+1

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Cultural Resources Management is \$21,438,000 and 115 FTE, a program change of +\$1,239,000 and +1 FTE from the 2022 CR level which includes:

Focus on highest priorities (-\$124,000 / -0 FTE) – In FY 2023, the BLM Cultural Resource Management Program will prioritize investment in managing and synthesizing data and systems to produce tools to streamline processing of land-use authorizations. The continued collection and use of data to produce high-resolution maps to identify where proposed land use actions have the potential to affect cultural or paleontological resources will allow for increasingly streamlined decision-making to better inform resource management planning and land use decisions. The program will focus funded partnerships on key activities in support of Administration priorities where there is clear alignment of bureau priorities and partner goals. The BLM, where practical, would also utilize internal personnel to complete core program management activities.

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$791,000: +1 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, local governments, Youth Corps and other partners to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through resource protection, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will conduct cultural heritage and paleontology site inventory, documentation, condition monitoring, and stabilization to preserve and protect American history and paleoecological data informing the understanding of climate change and the human relationship to the natural environment. The requested funding will support research incorporating Native American traditional ecological knowledge, ethnographic and oral history information, as well as scientific principles and practices to inform land management decisions. It will also produce interpretive and educational material for the public as well as inventory, stabilize, research, and interpret museum collections for the benefit of the public and Tribal communities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$150,000: +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.



Baseline Capacity (+\$422,000: +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$422,000 in Cultural Resources Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the largest, most diverse, and most scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on the public lands, as well as associated museum collections and data. Collectively these resources inform about climate change and human interactions with the natural environment; offer educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities to the public; and affirm public and Native American Tribal community connections to the landscape.

The Cultural Resources Management subactivity supports management of cultural and paleontological resources to benefit the public and to advance scientific knowledge. The BLM will continue to develop procedural efficiencies and business practices enhancing land use planning decisions for energy, infrastructure, and other land use proposals, and provide guidance on consultation with Native American Tribes to inform the management of cultural resources. The program was launched in the 1970s to provide expertise in archaeology and historic preservation supporting identification of resources impacted by Federal actions consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Paleontology program was added to the subactivity in the 1980s. Today the Heritage Programs facilitate preservation and scientific research through permitting processes, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance, and by overseeing BLM’s museum collections.

The BLM is part of a national Programmatic Agreement (nPA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and accompanying State-specific protocols with SHPOs. The nPA allows participating BLM western States and Alaska more discretion and flexibility in compliance activities and establishes a Preservation

Board comprised of senior cultural resource specialists and managers to guide policy and provide recommendations to the BLM Director.

Program activities are directed by statutes that address the management of archaeological resources, historic properties and paleontological resources on the public lands, and associated museum collections and data. Statutory direction guides coordination and consultation with Indian Tribes regarding places of historic, cultural, and traditional value. The subactivity supports statutory requirements in NAGPRA to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items held in museum collections and responds to new discoveries on public lands. Funding from the Cultural Resource Management subactivity also facilitates opportunities for the public to connect with their heritage sites by developing areas for public access and providing recreational, educational and interpretive opportunities.

The Program supports law enforcement efforts to protect the public's cultural and paleontological resources and curb criminal acts resulting in theft, damage, vandalism, loss and destruction in implementing the prohibited acts sections of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA).

Finally, funding from this subactivity enhances tools to improve compliance processes, providing flexibility and cost-savings for the Bureau and land-users and enhancing capacity for on-the-ground work through partnerships with State, local, Tribal, and youth and non-profit organizations. The Cultural Resource Data Partnership employs geo-spatial modeling tools and data sharing to leverage capacity between the BLM and State Historic Preservation Offices. Partnerships with site stewards and other volunteer organizations enable the BLM to capitalize on scarce skill sets and augment staffing to monitor the condition of cultural and paleontological sites.

Multiple data systems supported by the Cultural Resources Management subactivity enhance access to data and result in cost-savings to the Bureau. The National Cultural Resources Information Management System (NCRIMS) provides access to standardized cultural resource data across the BLM. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system evaluates lands for paleontological resources, and the Recreation and Permit Tracking and Online Reporting (RAPTOR) system for paleontological permitting and inventory provides web-based geospatial solutions for paleontology resource management.

Funding for completing the NHPA Section 106 process review of effects from Federal actions and authorizations (undertakings) on historic properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is provided by the benefitting program or land-use proponent-driving proposals requiring compliance. Within the BLM, much of the Section 106 compliance supports energy development, rights-of-way for energy and transmission, fuels management, and forestry and rangeland management. External proponents fund compliance through cost-recovery accounts and by directly contracting with cultural resource consultants to complete the identification phase of the Section 106 process.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	<i>\$000</i>	115,745	115,745	+1,137	0	+36,218	153,100	+37,355
	<i>FTE</i>	222	225		0	+50	275	+50

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:					
		2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022
USFS Wild Horses	<i>\$000</i>	550	600	600	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	<i>\$000</i>	1,101	550	550	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

- 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 the Adopt-A-Horse Program is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter

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

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt.	(\$000)	FTE
Address Excess Wild Horse & Burro (WHB) Population Challenge	+34,548	+50
Baseline Capacity	+844	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+826	+0
Total	+36,218	+50

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro Program is \$153,100,000 and 275 FTE, a program change of +\$36,218,000 and +50 FTE from the 2022 CR level which includes:

Address Excess WHB Population Challenge (+\$34,548,000; +50 FTE) – The BLM will complete additional on-range actions that assist in curtailing overpopulation throughout the West, and continue to assess its management options to best contain population growth. The funding increase would allow BLM to remove an estimated 10,000 animals from the range and perform an estimated 2,650 fertility control treatments, including both vaccines and permanent sterilization methods, in 2023. At least \$1,000,000 will be used to advance research, prioritizing the development of longer lasting and more effective fertility control treatments to slow population growth. Removals in excess of private care placement demand increased costs each year for off-range holding and caring of the additional animals, consuming approximately 65 percent of the WHB budget. To reduce holding costs, BLM will strive to acquire additional low cost off-range pastures and to achieve 6,000 private care placements of excess wild horses and burros.

Wild Horse and Burro operations support the following administrative priorities:

Work to conserve at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by the year 2030

Restore landscape connectivity and function through removals and fertility control treatments, focusing these actions on areas of particular concern (i.e., Herd Management Areas (HMAs) far over Appropriate Management Level (AML), HMAs that overlap wildlife migration corridors, etc.).

Remove excess animals and slow population growth through fertility control treatments, which will make ecosystems more resilient to the effects of climate change through reduced stress on rangelands and reduced impacts to riparian areas. One horse consumes an average of 5-10 gallons of water each day, or 1,825 to 3,650 gallons annually; removing 10,000 excess animals conserves 18.25 million to 36.5 million gallons of water annually on BLM lands. One horse also consumes an average of 20 pounds of forage per day, or 7,300 pounds annually; removing 10,000 excess animals conserves 73 million pounds of forage annually on BLM lands.

Make investments to support the Administration's goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs, including establishing Civilian Climate Corps

Use the Civilian Climate Corps to monitor rangeland and animals within HMAs to support meeting AML, removal, and land management decisions.

Sustain Infrastructure-People/Training/Systems

Continue previously funded research projects, including field trials, to develop longer acting contraceptive vaccines, as well as spay and neuter methods, including studying the effects of population growth suppression on herd genetics, animal behavior, and rangeland use.

Baseline Capacity (+\$844,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$844,000 in the WH&B Management program which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$826,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM's fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. The primary legal obligation under the Act is to achieve and maintain populations of wild horses and burros on public lands at AML. As directed by Congress under the Act, the BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros on 26.9 million acres of western public rangelands as part of its overall multiple-use mission.

The Act requires the BLM to “manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.” Further, if the BLM determines that an overpopulation exists and action is necessary to remove the excess animals, the agency is required to “immediately remove [them] from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” The most recent population estimates in FY 2021 (86,189) are three times the AML (26,770) and indicate overpopulations of wild horses and burros exist in 80 percent of the 177 HMAs located in ten western States. Wild horse and burro populations double approximately every four years for several reasons, including equid longevity, the ability to survive harsh weather conditions, and the lack of natural predators. This overpopulation negatively impacts rangelands and wildlife habitat, and often leads to the migration of wild horses and burros onto private lands or along highways, resulting in property destruction and safety issues for the animals and humans alike. Overpopulation, coupled with recurring drought conditions in many States, is causing substantial damage to the rangelands, effectively undermining other meaningful range management investments that would promote rangeland resilience in the face of climate change, and resulting in severe herd health degradation. This has imposed significant strain on other BLM programs and the ability to manage the public lands consistent with its multiple use and sustained yield mission.

On-Range Management

On-range program components include developing HMA Plans; establishing AML; conducting population surveys; applying population growth suppression methods; achieving or maintaining AML by removing excess animals from the range; conducting rangeland and herd monitoring; and facilitating adoptions, transfers, and sales. The BLM, through its partners, continues to do extensive scientific research to develop more effective and longer lasting population growth suppression methods and better management tools. The BLM also establishes relationships with individuals and organizations to assist with monitoring and fertility control treatments.

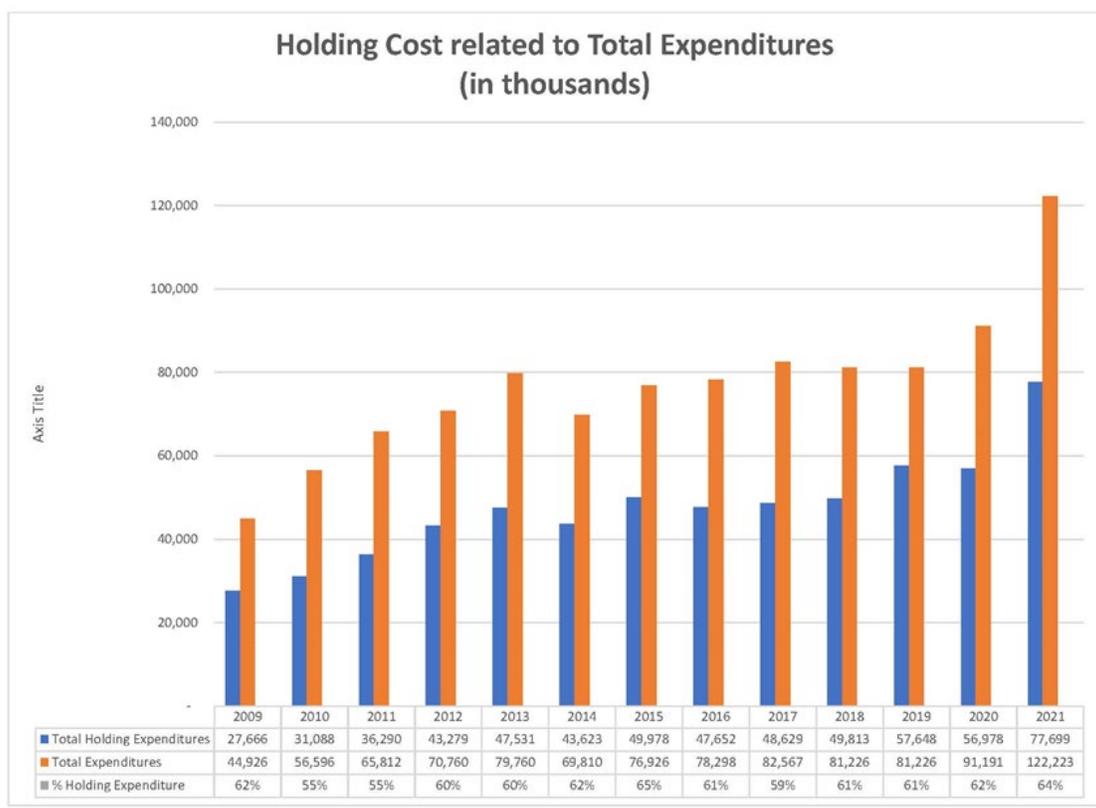
Off-Range Management

Off-range components include humanely caring for the excess animals removed from public lands in off-range corral and pasture facilities where much of the program’s budget is focused; the private care placement program where animals are offered for adoption and sale to good homes as well as transferring animals to other agencies for use as work animals; diligently conducting compliance inspections for adopted, untitled animals; training programs that provide gentled animals to the public for private care placement; outreach education and communication efforts; and most importantly, engagement with individuals and organizations interested in supporting the program to accomplish goals.

In 2023, BLM will continue to increase public/private partnerships to strive to place more animals into private care and limit the number of animals cared for in government-funded long-term facilities, and potentially reduce the overall percentage of total expenditures on holding, including by working with organizations to create private/public partnerships for the care of excess wild horses and burros. The BLM will also continue to utilize its current authority to transfer animals to local, State, and other Federal agencies for use as work animals.

Report to Congress

The BLM Report to Congress was submitted in May 2020, in response to Congressional direction for BLM to present a non-lethal strategy for achieving a sustainable WH&B program. The report outlines potential management activities needed to achieve AML on public lands over 15-18 years. BLM continues to assess the feasibility of the actions discussed in the Report, as well as other potential management options necessary to maintain wild horse and burro populations in accordance with the program’s statutory obligations. WHB management is dynamic, interconnected, and also unpredictable, with challenges beyond BLM’s control, such as widespread and extreme drought reducing available food and water and threatening survival of wild horses and burros, court orders impacting planned operations, and inflation increasing operational costs.



Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	55,656	55,656	+1,705	0	+23,326	80,687	+25,031
	<i>FTE</i>	289	292		0	+21	313	+21
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	132,848	132,848	+2,842	0	+22,770	158,460	+25,612
	<i>FTE</i>	493	499		0	+20	519	+20
Total, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	188,504	188,504	+4,547	0	+46,096	239,147	+50,643
	<i>FTE</i>	782	791		0	+41	832	+41

Activity Description

The Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management Activity aims to sustain and enhance biologically diverse and climate-resilient ecosystems across public lands. The BLM protects, conserves, and restores habitats supporting fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, and threatened and endangered species. The BLM accomplishes this by implementing actions that benefit habitat and water quality conditions, inventorying and monitoring fish and wildlife resources, and supporting recreational opportunities such as wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water efforts that conserve biodiversity, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change (per Executive Orders 13940 and 14008), measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations, sustain recreational and subsistence uses, and enhance or maintain local economies. These efforts are conducted in coordination and collaboration with State Fish and Game Agencies, in addition to other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners.

The BLM implements actions through this Activity to increase the resiliency of habitats and species, which decreases the need for special actions based on the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. The BLM collects in-stream water quality data to monitor compliance with the Clean Water Act and conducts actions to maintain and improve water quality. BLM uses the best science and data available to make decisions to bolster the resiliency of a variety of species and habitats.

BLM-managed lands include numerous wildlife and aquatic habitat types across a large part of America's western landscapes, including major portions of American deserts, tundra, and sagebrush rangelands. The BLM is also responsible for managing 30 million acres of prairies and nearly 30 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. The BLM's diverse land base includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Healthy BLM-managed lands are vital to thousands of species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and aquatic organisms.

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Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Aquatic Habitat Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	55,656	55,656	+1,705	0	+23,326	80,687	+25,031
	<i>FTE</i>	289	292		0	+21	313	+21

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Aquatic Habitat Mgmt.		(\$000)	FTE
	Civilian Climate Corps	+1,518	+2
	Restoring landscape connectivity and function	+4,994	+5
	Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change	+4,281	+5
	Improving water resources	+7,701	+6
	Decision support for adaptive management	+3,189	+3
	Baseline Capacity	+1,266	+0
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+377	+0
Total		+23,326	+21

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Aquatic Habitat Management is \$80,687,000 and 313 FTE, a program change of +\$23,326,000 and +21 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,518,000; +2 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will recruit and hire youth and individuals from underserved communities to implement fisheries, riparian, and water resource restoration, as well as assessment and monitoring activities to assess project success. Such work is critical to achieving initiatives to prevent invasive species establishment and spread; restore landscape connectivity and function to combat climate change; and improve water resources. Partnerships with youth organizations will provide young Americans an opportunity for civil service, to develop professional skills, and improve conditions on the ground.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$4,994,000; +5 FTE) – The BLM will increase efforts to eradicate and control invasive species consistent with the Department of the Interior Invasive Species Strategic Plan and will implement projects to enhance and restore landscape connectivity. Connectivity efforts will focus on reconnecting tributaries within mainstream habitat by removing fish barriers and maintaining free-flowing aquatic networks; reconnecting floodplains and lateral river dynamics; and improving and maintaining groundwater levels and discharge to springs, streams, and other groundwater dependent ecosystems. The BLM will also increase partnerships with State and local organizations to implement invasive species control and eradication and efforts to restore connectivity.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$4,281,000; +5 FTE) – The BLM will restore lands to combat climate change by conserving remaining high-quality lands and waters, restoring degraded land and water resources, and ensuring the connectivity of these systems. The BLM will also work with partners to conduct restoration trainings, offer professional development opportunities, facilitate partnerships for achieving restoration and conservation goals, and advance the science and practice of conservation and restoration.

Improving Water Resources (+\$7,701,000; +6 FTE) – The BLM will increase efforts to ensure water of sufficient quality and quantity is physically and legally available to sustain aquatic resources and other beneficial uses of water on public lands. The Bureau will work to improve water quality and will focus on reducing releases of pollutants, thermal loading, and sediment into public waters. It will also work to improve water availability and will focus on building drought resilience through low impact restoration techniques and ensuring sustainable, secure water supplies on BLM-managed lands. This work will require coordination with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners.

Decision Support for Adaptive Management (+\$3,189,000; +3 FTE) – The BLM will advance efforts to modernize and automate geospatial and data standards to inventory and monitor land and water conditions and climate change impacts. The Aquatic Habitat Management program will work with other BLM programs and external partners to measure, map, and model water availability, and anthropogenic activities that influence water availability and quality, to prioritize areas for conservation and restoration.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,266,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$1.3 million in Aquatic Habitat Management which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$377,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM’s Aquatic Habitat Management (AHM) Program supports the conservation, restoration, and management of functioning riparian, aquatic, and water resources (hereafter referred to as AHM resources). The Bureau’s AHM resources and issues are diverse and include watersheds; riparian-wetland systems; springs, streams, and rivers; ponds and lakes; fisheries; water quality; water rights and uses; and aquatic invasive species. These systems also support myriad ecosystem services such as drinking water, flood attenuation, drought resistance, pollination, and nutrient cycling. The program works to conserve, restore, and manage AHM resources and support the thoughtful implementation of other aspects of the BLM’s mission (e.g., locatable minerals, fluid minerals, range health, forestry, recreation, renewable energy), which could either impact AHM resources or require restoration of such resources to achieve multiple-use

and sustained yield management objectives.

To achieve the Aquatic Habitat Management program objectives in an era of rapid ecological change, the program's core functions are:

- **Conservation:** Maintain and conserve the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of aquatic resources.
- **Restoration:** Restore aquatic resources affected by past and present impacts, such as aquatic invasive species, wildfire, drought, and floods; and increase their resistance and resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- **Inventory, Assessment, & Monitoring:** Inventory, assess, and monitor aquatic resources to facilitate and inform our understanding of conditions and trends, inform BLM management activities, and assess regulatory compliance.
- **Sustainability:** Manage for the rate, volume, timing, and quality of water required to sustain resistant and resilient aquatic resources within the limits of acceptable change.
- **Water Security:** Acquire, perfect, protect, and manage Federal reserved and State-based water rights, and negotiate agreements to ensure water of sufficient quantity and quality is physically and legally available to sustain resistant and resilient aquatic resources and other beneficial uses on public lands.
- **Compliance:** Ensure full compliance with applicable Federal Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations.
- **Collaboration:** Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to foster an adaptive management-based approach to protecting aquatic resources and ensuring programs achieve a balance of environmental equity in practice.

Conservation and Restoration – As the largest land management agency in the country, the BLM has a critical role to play combating climate change and habitat loss and managing for resistant and resilient aquatic resources. The AHM program works with other BLM programs, and coordinates with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments and non-governmental partners to implement projects that conserve or restore watershed health, water quality and quantity, native and recreational fisheries, ecosystem services, and healthy stream and riparian habitat. A significant focus of this work is focused on process-based restoration to increase the resistance and resilience of aquatic systems to climate change, drought, diversions, wildfire, invasive species, and other stressors. This includes implementing projects that focus on the hydrologic, geomorphic, and biological processes that create and maintain diverse, functioning watersheds and systems. Restoration efforts should be comprehensive in nature where possible, and address causes of impairment, local community values and priorities for aquatic systems, and BLM's broader resource management plan objectives and authorized activities. In 2023, the BLM will apply treatments to 10,000 acres of lake and wetland habitat and 290 stream and riparian areas; undertake 330 lake, wetland, stream, and riparian construction projects; and undertake 250 conservation actions for non-Endangered Species Act species.

Water Security and Sustainability – Ensuring water of sufficient quality and quantity is physically and legally available to sustain healthy aquatic resources and the ecosystem services they provide requires informed and sustained engagement in Federal and State procedures that guide the allocation and administration of water. The AHM program protects the agency's water rights and uses by acquiring and managing Federal and State water rights, participating in State water right adjudications, negotiating water right settlement agreements, providing water rights training, and developing sustainability goals that identify the rate, volume, timing, and quality of water required to protect the specific values for which aquatic resources are managed. The BLM will develop new water rights training with a focus on areas

experiencing increased drought risk and basins involved in adjudications. The BLM will build drought resilience by protecting instream uses and groundwater storage on public lands, with an emphasis on public water reserves, wild and scenic rivers, and national riparian conservation areas. The BLM will continue to participate on Federal teams to support the settlement of Indian water right claims and improve collaboration between Tribes and Federal and State agencies on water issues across western States. The BLM will continue to implement best-management practices to maintain and improve water quality and to participate in the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt and sediment pollution in the Colorado River. In 2023, the BLM will process 15,500 water rights, inventory 150,300 water parameters, monitor 196,100 water parameters, and assess 954,000 watershed acres.

Inventory, Assessment and Monitoring – A cornerstone of the Aquatic Habitat Management program and BLM decision making is inventory, assessment, and monitoring information. Such data is required to characterize what resources exist and where they are located, what condition they are in, and how they are changing through time in response to natural and anthropogenic drivers. The BLM is focused on developing and maintaining corporate data systems to protect its investment in data collection and ensure the best available science is readily available to BLM decision makers and partners. All information used to inform decisions shall be robust, repeatable, transparent, and adhere to DOI scientific integrity standards. The BLM will improve the efficiency of its inventory, assessment, and monitoring efforts by partnering with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to conduct collaborative assessment and monitoring activities. In 2023, the BLM will inventory 1,650,000 acres of wetlands, monitor 3,000 riparian and stream miles and 14,200 acres of lake and wetland habitat; and monitor 1,000 species populations. This data will ensure the Bureau considers, supplements, and supports plans for forming evidence-based policies and decision making.

Aquatic Invasive Species – The prevention and control of aquatic invasive species (AIS) is critical to conserving aquatic resources, protecting sensitive species, and mitigating economic losses. Successful AIS prevention and management requires dedicated and coordinated efforts among multiple agencies and sustained funding. In partnership with national, State, and regional efforts, the BLM will work to prevent and contain the spread of AIS through outreach and education, early detection and rapid response monitoring, interdiction, and control measures. These and other efforts will follow guidance issued in the Department of the Interior’s Invasive Species Strategic Plan. In 2023, the BLM will provide education and outreach for 300 programs and conduct 4,000 inventories for the presence of AIS.

Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	132,848	132,848	+2,842	0	+22,770	158,460	+25,612
	<i>FTE</i>	493	499		0	+20	519	+20

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Wildlife Habitat Mgmt.	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+2,947	+3
Restoring landscape connectivity and function	+5,833	+6
Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change	+5,157	+5
Decision support for adaptive management	+3,126	+4
Restoring legacy disturbances	+2,832	+2
Baseline Capacity	+1,899	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+976	+0
Total	+22,770	+20

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Wildlife Habitat Management is \$158,460,000 and 519 FTE, a program change of +\$22,770,000 and +20 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$2,947,000; +3 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will increase capacity to maintain and restore wildlife and plant populations and habitat through the Civilian Climate Corps. This work will advance the Wildlife Habitat Management program by supporting the collection of native seeds; the inventory and maintenance of wildlife habitat infrastructure; the implementation of wildlife habitat treatments (e.g., invasive species treatments, seedling planting); the collection of data on condition and trends; and the removal of barriers for wildlife movement.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$5,833,000; +6 FTE) – The BLM will advance efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore functional, landscape-level wildlife migration, dispersal, and daily movement corridors for big game, migratory birds, pollinators, and at-risk species. The BLM will also identify and protect important seasonal habitats to improve connectivity and address habitat fragmentation. To help support the implementation of restoration projects, the BLM will increase efforts to implement the National Seed Strategy through a nationwide network of seed collectors, farmers and growers, nurseries, and seed storage facilities, and support research to develop science-based native seed mixes to restore resilient ecosystems.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$5,157,000; +5 FTE) – The BLM will increase efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore large landscapes that are necessary to support the

long-term resilience of wildlife and plant populations, especially with respect to the impacts of climate change. These efforts will require further investment in the National Seed Strategy to support the native seed mixes necessary for restoration of resilient ecosystems.

Decision Support for Adaptive Management (+\$3,126,000; +4 FTE) – The BLM will invest in scientific products and decision support tools to help identify and prioritize landscapes, especially those that have the greatest potential to sequester carbon, and to develop tools to increase the effectiveness of restoration efforts.

Restoring Legacy Disturbances (+\$2,832,000; +2 FTE) – The BLM will identify post-fire and post-reclamation areas that need additional resources to achieve desired habitat conditions. In doing so, the agency will identify wildlife habitat areas to be restored that will maximize the agency’s ability to address climate resiliency and support increased carbon sequestration. The BLM will also seek to remove inhibiting while movement, while repairing, or improving infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of drought. Increased investment in the National Seed Strategy will provide adapted seed mixes to restore legacy disturbances.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,899,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$1.9 million in Wildlife Habitat Management which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$976,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM supports initiatives that identify, protect, conserve, and restore wildlife and native plant habitats to achieve short and long-term conservation goals. These efforts are conducted in coordination and collaboration with State Fish and Game Agencies, in addition to other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments and non-governmental partners. The program conducts wildlife and habitat inventories and monitoring to help set science-based objectives, inform short- and long-term trends, and identify migration corridors, potential climate refugia, landscape connectivity, and other important habitats. The program uses the inventory and monitoring data, in addition to other scientific products, to guide and implement habitat restoration projects to improve the achievement of desired habitat objectives as defined in land use and implementation plans. Additionally, the program leads the interagency Native Plant Materials Development program, Seeds of Success, and related native plant research activities. These programs are critically important to support native seed collections for development of commercially available plant materials needed to support large-scale restoration of wildlife habitat and native plant communities.

Wildlife Management

BLM-administered public lands are home to thousands of mammal, reptile, avian, amphibian, and invertebrate species, which inhabit some of our Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential habitat on public lands. The BLM aims to ensure self-sustaining populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife on public lands for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations. The Wildlife Habitat Management program is responsible for identifying, protecting, conserving, and restoring species and their habitats in coordination and collaboration with State fish and game agencies, in addition to other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners. The BLM is also focused on advancing collaboration with communities of color, low-income families, and rural and indigenous communities that have not typically been included in identification of wildlife habitat priorities and have often missed opportunities to enhance local economic prospects related to wildlife habitat management.

In 2023, the BLM will aim to conduct treatments to maintain and improve 400,000 acres of wildlife habitat, and inventory and monitor 16,000 wildlife populations in support of State wildlife agency populations objectives. The BLM uses the latest geospatial data technologies to share wildlife information within BLM and with partners to facilitate a collaborative and efficient work environment. The Wildlife Habitat Management program leverages funds with other BLM and DOI Programs and partners to develop and maintain plant material for restoration to improve wildlife habitat, improve water quality, increase resistance to invasive weed species, and reduce the threat of wildfires. This funding complements and supports DOI hazardous fuels management efforts, including those under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

In addition to sagebrush restoration (discussed below), the BLM will prioritize the implementation of projects that improve seasonal habitats and migrations corridors, with consideration of resilience to the effects of climate change. Additional focus will be on identification and management of habitat that supports wildlife migrations for other priority species—such as pollinators, bats, and migratory birds—and habitat that may serve as climate refugia. The BLM will continue to improve hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities on public lands by working with other BLM programs and partners to maintain existing public access and provide improved public access.

Sagebrush Restoration

Sagebrush provides essential habitat for more than 350 species including sage-grouse, migratory birds, pollinators, and big game. The importance of maintaining and restoring this ecosystem is evident in the value it provides for wildlife habitat, climate resilience, recreation, hunting, grazing, soil stability, and social and economic benefits to local communities. The BLM will maintain partnerships with Federal, State, and Tribal governments, local working groups and communities, and other non-governmental entities that maintain or enhance sagebrush habitats. The BLM will continue to coordinate with the States, Tribes, and other partners on sage-grouse and sagebrush conservation activities and will continue to invest in the collaborative conservation and restoration of this vital ecosystem, especially in light of the rapidly changing climate.

The conservation of the sagebrush biome warrants a landscape-scale approach to conservation, restoration, and management, as guided by the best available science and current data. The BLM will maintain its focus on collaboration with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to collectively ensure the long-term resilience of this iconic ecosystem, focusing on collaborative, integrated, and strategic restoration and conservation efforts across the sagebrush biome. These projects will be designed and implemented with our partners to comprehensively address the threats to this ecosystem, leverage funding, and advance multiple objectives. These focused efforts will help to restore native ecosystems, create and maintain climate resilient landscapes, and contribute to preventing further sage-grouse population declines. In 2023, the BLM will work with these partners to conserve and, where appropriate, treat 675,000 acres of sagebrush habitat through this sub-activity, in addition to several hundred

thousand additional acres treated through funding in other BLM programs. The BLM will also continue to emphasize investment in inventory and monitoring of sagebrush habitat, in addition to maintaining data sets and geospatial information and coordinating with our partners, in order to focus investments in the areas of greatest need and to ensure effectiveness of our conservation efforts. Additionally, the BLM is revisiting previous sage-grouse plan amendments, updating them with current data, science, and consideration for climate change factors, as well as completing National Environmental Policy Act analyses and considering withdrawal for some lands from mineral entry. Both efforts will consider the extensive scientific literature published in the past seven years to determine if existing planning actions should be revised and if recommendations for withdrawal of lands from mineral entry are still appropriate. These planning actions are being carefully coordinated with States, Federal agencies, and stakeholders.

National Seed Strategy Implementation

The Plant Conservation & Restoration program is working with 18 other Federal agencies and 20 Tribes to ensure the National Seed Strategy is being effectively implemented across the country. Native plant communities are the green infrastructure we rely on for healthy, biodiverse ecosystems. Healthy native plant communities protect against catastrophic natural disasters; create wildlife, rare species, and pollinator habitat; and are vital for carbon sequestration. Native seeds provide BLM with the ability to restore functional ecosystems after natural disasters and mitigate the effects of climate change. Implementing the National Seed Strategy—a coordinated, research-driven native seed production effort—is an efficient and cost-effective risk management strategy. The BLM is collaborating to increase the supply of native seeds for restoration through the National Seed Strategy to get the right seed in the right place at the right time. Public lands contain a diversity of wildlife and other uses that rely on healthy plant communities spanning over 50 ecoregions. Each ecoregion contains plant communities that have adapted to those environments. Actions in the National Seed Strategy include wildland seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, and seed use for restoration. A coordinated approach that actively works with the private sector can help assure a ready supply of commercially available seed. In 2023, BLM will implement science-based recommendations that will improve the availability of native seed. BLM also expects to support the National Seed Strategy with funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Conservation Efforts for Threatened and Endangered Species

The Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) program provides for the BLM's management and recovery of federally protected species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended. Consistent with the tenets of the ESA, the T&E Program's primary goal is to achieve species' recovery so that protection under the ESA is no longer required. Conservation efforts for proposed, candidate, and sensitive plants and animals are also important so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary. The BLM works closely with other BLM programs, Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners in shared conservation stewardship of these important species and habitats.

The T&E Species program's focus is on conserving biodiversity, slowing extinction rates, increasing resilience to climate change, and using the best science and data available to make decisions. The agency will increase its emphasis on the implementation of multi-species, ecosystem-level, on-the-ground conservation projects (e.g., habitat restoration, seed collection, propagation, disease control, invasive species control, wildlife and plant translocations/population establishment) to "move the needle" toward species' conservation and recovery and realize population increases. The program will focus on the identification, protection, conservation, and restoration of large landscape areas and connectivity corridors for species' long-term viability and resilience. Science-related activities, such as research, inventory, monitoring, and habitat models will be used to improve our understanding of species, their habitat, and associated threats so that our recovery action can be well-designed and effectively implemented. The BLM will strategically direct an emphasis toward priority species and habitats, where BLM manages substantial

portions of the species' ranges, or where BLM can restore populations to prevent extinction and achieve recovery.

The T&E program will collaborate with our other partners to cost share and maximize resource dollars to conserve and recover wildlife and plants. To ensure the use of best available science and gain new conservation partners, the T&E Program will participate on species' recovery teams, climate change work groups, pollinator conservation efforts, and other relevant team efforts. In addition, the T&E program values the ability to engage, train, and support a new generation of Americans working to further conservation in the country.

The BLM will implement up to 1,500 recovery actions in 2023, including on-the-ground efforts such as habitat protection, restoration, seed collection, and population establishment, and science activities including research, surveys, and monitoring, where they contribute directly to conservation or recovery. The actual number of projects will depend on the scale of those projects, because the T&E program focus on landscape level projects will mean that individual recovery actions will likely require more funding than smaller projects.

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Activity: Recreation Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+568	+0	+5,551	24,383	+6,119
	<i>FTE</i>	116	117	+0	+0	+4	121	+4
Recreation Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	58,465	58,465	+1,990	+0	+7,798	68,253	+9,788
	<i>FTE</i>	340	344	+0	+0	+6	350	+6
Total, Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	76,729	76,729	+2,558	+0	+13,349	92,636	+15,907
	<i>FTE</i>	456	461	+0	+0	+10	471	+10

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity is poised to play a prominent role in achieving the Department's priorities to build healthy communities and economies, advance environmental justice, address the climate crisis, and provide safe and equitable access to outdoor recreation opportunities for all Americans.

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Recreation trails for public access, off-highway vehicle use, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Management of rivers and trails, including administration for specially designated National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic and Historic Trails, National Recreation Trails, and National Water Trails;
- Close-to-home access to public lands recreation for a safe and healthy experience;
- Engagement with diverse stakeholders to improve or develop equitable access to public lands for all persons regardless of abilities or personal background;
- Climate resistant design, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities and infrastructure;
- Visitor information and services such as maps, websites, and online reservation systems using recreation.gov;
- Travel and tourism support for local communities and partners;
- Management of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas;
- Inventory of lands with wilderness characteristics through the land use planning process;
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance, including visitor centers;
- Support to partners, volunteers, and youth programs;
- Streamlined and improved permitting processes and collection of use fees;
- Management of visual resources; and
- Recreational and primitive caving opportunities.

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Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+568	0	+5,551	24,383	+6,119
	<i>FTE</i>	116	117		0	+4	121	+4

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Wilderness Management		(\$000)	FTE
	Civilian Climate Corps	+578	+2
	Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+1,333	+0
	Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+1,734	+2
	Improving Water Resources	+1,334	+0
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+ 150	+0
	Baseline Capacity	+422	+0
	Total	+5,551	+4

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Wilderness Management is \$24,383,000 and 121 FTE, a program change of +\$5,551,000 and +4 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$578,000; +2 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will continue wilderness character monitoring baseline assessments over the coming years for the remaining half of the 260 Wilderness Areas still needing to be assessed. This can be accomplished through organizations affiliated with the CCC initiative and hiring early career professionals trained in wilderness monitoring protocols. Also, CCC members can update inventories of lands with wilderness characteristics to ensure this resource is considered and protected where appropriate in land use planning decisions. Finally, the CCC will help install and maintain sustainable infrastructure features near and along Wilderness and Wilderness Study Area boundaries to improve the visitor experience and identify appropriate recreation opportunities (e.g., portal signs, trailhead information kiosks, final maps, etc.).

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$1,333,000; +0 FTE) – The BLM will restore landscapes in Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas impacted by incursions from recent unauthorized use or legacy use. These impacts affect areas ecologically, leaving them impaired and/or vulnerable to erosion. In some areas, routes encroaching into wilderness areas from unauthorized use have increased, or conditions have deteriorated, and restoration actions are needed to maintain wilderness values. Existing BLM efforts to inform and guide this restoration include Resource Management Plans, Wilderness Management Plans, wilderness character monitoring, and Wilderness Study Area monitoring.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$1,734,000; +2 FTE) – The BLM will fund projects supporting conservation and restoration of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas such as fuel reduction, noxious weed removal, and native plant restorations to improve native habitats.

Improving Water Resources (+\$1,334,000; +0 FTE) – The BLM will inventory water quality and native and non-native biota using State and EPA regulatory standards, as applicable, and implement measures to improve water quality. Site-specific practices for improving water quality will include restoration and remediation of areas causing excessive erosion.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$150,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$422,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$422,000 in the Wilderness Management program which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

Wilderness areas are Federal lands designated by law to be managed to preserve their wilderness character as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. Specific wilderness-designating laws also guide wilderness management. Wilderness Study Areas are managed so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness until Congress has determined otherwise.

The BLM, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manage designated wilderness and work cooperatively with partner organizations and stakeholders. These agencies cooperate in administering the National Wilderness Preservation System through a collaborative Interagency Wilderness Policy Council and Interagency Wilderness Steering Committee to protect these wilderness areas.

As part of the BLM’s National Conservation Lands, the BLM manages wilderness areas according to the Wilderness Act of 1964 and other public laws that designate wilderness. Under FLPMA, the program also manages Wilderness Study Areas. Managing these lands includes collaborating with local, State, and Tribal governments, and other Federal partners; enhancing and maintaining recreational access to Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas; and engaging communities to foster shared stewardship efforts.

Currently the BLM manages 260 Wilderness areas, comprising nearly 9.9 million acres in 10 western States, or 4 percent of the total surface acreage that the BLM administers. In addition, the BLM continues to manage 491 Wilderness Study Areas (almost 11.6 million acres in 11 western States and Alaska, or 4.5

percent of BLM's total surface acreage) until Congress either designates these areas as wilderness or releases them for other uses.

Programs managing recreation, wildlife, fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely benefit from the wilderness resource and assist the BLM in meeting its legal requirements to manage wilderness areas. Working collaboratively across boundaries with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments as well as private landowners helps support the BLM's management of wilderness areas and wilderness study areas.

Some of the work of the Wilderness Management program is achieved through strong networks of conservation corps and volunteers providing thousands of hours of service. Typical examples of work performed by partners in wilderness areas and wilderness study areas include building and maintaining trails, eradicating invasive species, educating and informing visitors on Leave No Trace etiquette and visitor safety, monitoring wilderness character, and reclaiming and restoring degraded areas. These collaborative relationships advance the Bureau's efforts to be a good neighbor to surrounding communities.

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Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Recreation Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	58,465	58,465	+1,990	0	+7,798	68,253	+9,788
	<i>FTE</i>	340	344		0	+6	350	+6

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:

		2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022
Recreation Fees	<i>\$000</i>	27,439	27,000	27,959	+959
	<i>FTE</i>	159	167	170	+3
California Off-Highway Vehicle	<i>\$000</i>	8,546	6,380	8,608	+2,228
	<i>FTE</i>	41	43	46	+3
Recreation Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	606	720	700	-20
	<i>FTE</i>	4	4	4	+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 P.L. 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 the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on California Off-Highway Vehicle resources are 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 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Recreation Cost Recovery is found in the Services Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account.*

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Recreation Resources Management	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+1,382	+2
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+3,158	+2
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+1,576	+2
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+ 451	+0
Baseline Capacity	+1,231	+0
Total	+7,798	+6

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Recreation Resources Management is \$68,253,000 and 350 FTE, a program change of +\$7,798,000 and +6 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,382,000; +2 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, the BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will utilize the Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) to augment and supplement traditional means of conserving and restoring public lands and waters, improving access to outdoor recreation opportunities, addressing public lands maintenance backlogs, and increasing climate resiliency through “nature-based” solutions. BLM public lands are in high demand, both for outdoor recreation and for mitigating the effects of climate change through meaningful and immediate climate action. Use of the CCC program will provide job opportunities to participants wishing to gain skills in outdoor recreation management while contributing to national climate and sustainability goals.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$3,158,000; +2 FTE) – The BLM will restore landscape connectivity and function by using these funds to: plan, design, and implement infrastructure (e.g., roads, trails) to create a seamless recreational experience for public land users; reduce or mitigate recreation impacts to natural resources and sensitive species habitat; and enhance the recreational experience by providing data and information for available recreational opportunities to reduce concentrated use patterns.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$1,576,000; +2 FTE) – The BLM will ensure outdoor recreation remains sustainable in the face of climate change by using these funds to: maintain, improve, and construct infrastructure using materials that can withstand a range of climate stressors; relocate existing infrastructure to areas with less risk of climate damage; and optimize timing of opportunities to align with changing conditions. Funds would also be used to reduce invasive species, to prevent or minimize hazards from wildland fire, and seed or plant more appropriate native vegetation to increase resilience of recreation settings to climate stressors. Additional funding will allow for continued maintenance of roads and trails impacted by flooding; upgrades, repairs, and improvements to address inadequate drainage; and altering or decommissioning roads or trails to reduce access where it is no longer sustainable.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$451,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,231,000; +0 FTE) - The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements

needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$1.2 million in the Recreation Resources Management program which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in the western United States. The BLM oversees a broad and complex set of recreation-related activities and programs including recreation planning, access, visitor safety, travel and transportation management, information and education, recreation infrastructure, and maintenance. Among the most important management objectives are providing outdoor recreational experiences for all Americans, particularly those that benefit local communities; ensuring equitable access to public lands for all persons regardless of abilities or personal background; accommodating increased demand for existing and new recreational opportunities; and adopting modern business practices to provide recreational services and information to public land users.

The Recreation and Visitor Services program manages recreation resources and visitor services to facilitate beneficial outcomes to individuals, local communities, and the economy. More than 120 urban centers in the western States and thousands of rural towns are located within 25 miles of public land. This accessibility to public lands provides recreation opportunities for approximately 80 million visitors annually. It is estimated in 2022 the BLM will be providing recreation opportunities for over 86 million visitors to public lands. Currently, the BLM manages over 3,400 developed recreation sites and areas; administers over 4,800 permits for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities; and provides the public with thousands of miles of motorized and non-motorized trails. Over 93 percent of visitors surveyed report overall satisfaction with visitor information, facilities, management, interpretation/education, staff services, and programs.¹

The BLM provides a wide variety of developed and dispersed opportunities to the recreating public primarily for little or no cost. At the same time, legislation such as the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004 and prior Acts allow the BLM to charge modest fees for amenities at many developed sites. The BLM diligently applies these funds at the sites where they were collected. The BLM also charges fees, and in some cases recovers additional administrative costs, for special recreation permits associated with specific events and activities. In 2023, approximately 170 BLM campgrounds and other recreation sites will be available to take reservations on Recreation.gov, improving access to recreation with enhanced online reservations and information. Additional value, which is critical to the success of the Recreation and Visitor Services program, is provided by partners and volunteers, who multiply the BLM's available resources as they accomplish work with tangible benefits on the ground.

Outdoor recreation is an important part of our Nation's history and economy. From hiking, camping, rafting, motorized recreation, and more, the outdoor recreation industry supports thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity.² In 2023, the BLM will continue efforts to improve visitor and recreation resource data by conducting inventories and visitor assessments. The Bureau will also increase access to recreation opportunities on public lands by developing trails, connecting trail systems, and improving access by acquiring easements to public lands that are currently difficult to access. The BLM will also

¹ "Bureau of Land Management 2021 GPRA Report," Social and Economic Research Center, Washington State University. January 2022. <https://sesrc.wsu.edu/pub/blm/reports/FY21/blm-blm21.pdf>

² "The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2021" <https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/docs/2022-03/2021-BLM%20A%20Sound%20Investment%208.5%20x%2011.pdf>

explore prospects to expand recreational opportunities on BLM-managed lands such as cabins in Alaska or developing activities at Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah. Additionally, expanding recreational access includes providing information to the public through online services on how to access nearby public lands and what opportunities are available, and developing new and maintaining existing online information.

The BLM will continue to conduct recreation facility condition assessments on approximately 20 percent of recreation sites. These assessments will allow the BLM to identify, correct, or remove barriers at sites or facilities to enhance visitor safety, improve access for people with disabilities, and determine necessary adjustments to create infrastructure that can better withstand climate stressors. The program is also advancing the priority for centering equity and environmental justice through the implementation of E.O. 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. By developing closer ties to and accountability with the States and local communities and the public we serve, the Recreation and Visitor Services program intends to improve visitor experiences; offer updated, engaging, and relevant visitor information; and provide social, economic, and environmental benefits for all. The implementation of an online Special Recreation Permit application system, known as RAPTOR, and initiation of an on-line permit management system, will improve efficiency by allowing people to apply for a permit using a web interface that is user-friendly and supported on a desktop, laptop, and mobile devices, providing a higher level of customer service. The Recreation and Visitor Services program is also working to enhance information for the public for trip planning and recreation opportunities, and developing electronic recreation fee payment methods for increased customer convenience. These advances in technology and permit processes will result in greater agency capacity, expedited permitting, and reduced costs of applying for and administering special recreation permits.

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

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	90,947	90,947	+3,980	0	+20,892	115,819	+24,872
	<i>FTE</i>	377	381			+0	381	+0
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	48,925	48,925	+0	0	+2,095	51,020	+2,095
	<i>FTE</i>	360	364			+0	364	+0
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,868	15,868	+568	0	+145	16,581	+713
	<i>FTE</i>	76	77			+0	77	+0
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	12,303	12,303	+568	0	+3,848	16,719	+4,416
	<i>FTE</i>	78	79			+1	80	+1
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	30,561	30,561	+568	0	+18,584	49,713	+19,152
	<i>FTE</i>	115	116			+56	172	+56
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	<i>\$000</i>	198,604	198,604	+5,684	0	+45,564	249,852	+51,248
	<i>FTE</i>	1,006	1,017			+57	1,074	+57
Oil & Gas Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections	<i>\$000</i>					-51,020	-51,020	-51,020
	<i>FTE</i>					+0	+0	+0
Net Total Energy and Minerals Management	<i>\$000</i>	198,604	198,604	+5,684	0	-5,456	198,832	+228
	<i>FTE</i>	1,006	1,017			+57	1,074	+57

In addition to the requested current appropriations, permanent funds are also available to support the Oil and Gas Management program as authorized by the *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015*. These are shown and discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter, as well as in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity.

Activity Description

The 2023 BLM budget request supports a responsible energy development approach to fulfill the Administration's commitments to facilitate domestic energy production, generate revenue, and support good paying union jobs in the energy sector, and to meet the Administration's goal of permitting 25 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy on public lands by 2025. In FY 2021, sales volumes from Federal onshore lands accounted for approximately 46 percent of the Nation's coal, 40 percent of the Nation's installed geothermal capacity, nearly 8 percent of domestic natural gas, and 9 percent of domestically-produced oil³.

³ Information is derived from a combination of Energy Information Administration (EIA) and Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) data.

The goals of the Oil and Gas Program and the Coal Program are to provide access to fossil fuel resources where suitable, to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way, and to provide a fair return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources.

In response to direction in Executive Order 14008 and in light of the Secretary of the Interior's broad stewardship responsibilities, the Department conducted a review of its oil and gas program and published a report of its findings in November 2021. The report identifies key reforms necessary to ensure that the programs provide a fair return to taxpayers, discourage speculation, reduce environmental impacts, hold operators responsible for remediation, and create a more inclusive and just approach to managing public lands and waters. The Department's report makes a number of specific recommendations to restore balance to these programs, including adjusting royalty rates, pursuing adequate financial assurance for decommissioning liabilities, and prioritizing leasing in areas with known resource potential while avoiding conflicts with other uses. The Department is in the process of implementing administrative changes consistent with the report's findings and recommendations, including where necessary, updating regulations and agency policy guidance documents that apply to existing leases as well as any new leases that may be issued. The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

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 lithium, gold, silver, gypsum, building stone, sand, and gravel. The BLM processes sales and issues permits for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays, which are essential to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings. This includes those used by the BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program 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 leasing and development is managed similar to oil and gas leasing and development. The BLM has the authority for leasing geothermal resources on 245 million acres of public lands, including 104 million acres of national forest lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	90,947	90,947	+3,980	0	+20,892	115,819	+24,872
	<i>FTE</i>	377	381			+0	381	+0
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities Appropriations	<i>\$000</i>	48,925	48,925	+0	0	+2,095	51,020	+2,095
	<i>FTE</i>	360	364			+0	364	+0
Total, Oil & Gas	<i>\$000</i>	139,872	139,872	+3,980	0	+22,987	166,839	+26,967
	<i>FTE</i>	737	745			+0	745	+0
Oil & Gas Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections						-51,020	-51,020	-51,020
Net Total, Oil & Gas	<i>\$000</i>	139,872	139,872	+3,980	0	-28,033	115,819	-24,053
	<i>FTE</i>	737	745			+0	745	+0

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Oil & Gas	(\$000)	FTE
Alaska Legacy Wells	+20,700	+0
Orphan Wells	-4,200	+0
IWG Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization	+250	+0
Baseline Capacity	+3,165	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+977	+0
Enhance Inspection Capacity – Inspection Activities	+2,095	+0
Total	+22,987	+0
<i>Oil and Gas Fee Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>-51,020</i>	<i>+0</i>
Net Total	-28,033	+0

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:

		2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022
Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF)	<i>\$000</i>	61,542	56,168	55,436	-732
	<i>FTE</i>	273	262	262	+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	2,504	3,000	2,900	-100
	<i>FTE</i>	14	15	17	+2
Subtotal, Other Oil & Gas Funding	<i>\$000</i>	64,046	59,168	58,336	-832
	<i>FTE</i>	288	286	291	+5
Total, Oil & Gas (Disc Approps, I&E Fees, and Other Resources)	<i>\$000</i>	203,918	199,040	225,175	+26,135

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration.

- *Permit Processing Improvement 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 (P.L. 109-58) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Beginning in 2016, PPIF also includes APD fees authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act. More information on the Permit Processing Improvement 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; the Independent Offices Appropriations Act (IOAA), as amended (31 USC 9701), and 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.*

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Oil and Gas, which includes both Oil and Gas Management and Oil and Gas Inspection Activities, is \$166,839,000 and 745 FTE, a program change of +\$22,987,000 and 0 FTE from the 2022 CR level. As indicated below, the 2023 budget proposes to shift the cost of the Oil and Gas Inspection Activities program from appropriations to inspection fees, which would reduce the Oil and Gas request by \$51,020,000 for a net total of \$115,819,000. The request includes:

Oil and Gas Management

Alaska Legacy Wells (+\$20,700,000 / +0 FTE) – Between 1944 and 1982, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) conducted exploratory and scientific drilling programs on Alaska’s North Slope in the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 – now called the National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska (NPR-A). In 1976, the BLM was given responsibility for managing the NPR-A, and in 1982, the BLM inherited the responsibility to assess, plug, and clean up the wells that the U.S. Navy and USGS left behind.

Section 40601 of the recently passed Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58) authorized Alaska legacy wells to be eligible for funding under the Federal Orphaned Well program. However, the BIL outlines specific priorities, and the Department of Interior has developed associated ranking criteria, to allocate Federal Program funding for the remediation of orphaned wells. Due to the large number of orphaned wells on Federal land in the lower 48 States with significant environmental and human health and safety impacts that can be remediated at much lower cost than the Alaska Legacy Wells, it is uncertain whether the Alaska Legacy Wells will qualify for funding from the Federal Orphaned Well program.

Combined with \$8.7 million in base funding for Alaska legacy wells, the requested increase of \$20.7 million for FY 2023 will support the remediation of the Iko Bay and Cape Halkett wells. The Iko Bay well continues to have pressure and will require a complex plugging operation due to down hole conditions. The Cape Halkett well poses significant surface issues including the presence of metal pilings and cement blocks that represent a travel hazard to local residents during low light or whiteout conditions. Additionally, the Cape Halkett surface area contains drilling waste that is subjected to occasional flooding. The BLM will continue to coordinate with the Federal Orphaned Well program to leverage resources, if possible, in an effort to gain efficiencies when seeking to address the relatively high cost and remote Alaska Legacy wells.

Orphan Wells (-\$4,200,000 / +0 FTE) – With passage of the BIL, the BLM will transition the funding for orphan well remediation in the lower 48 States from appropriated base funding to the new funding made available under the Federal Orphaned Well program.

Interagency Working Group (IWG) on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization (+\$250,000 / +0 FTE) – This additional funding is specifically intended to support administration and capacity building activities associated with the IWG, including but not limited to support for research and analysis to inform pre-decisional investments, interagency coordination, and stakeholder engagement activities. These activities are necessary for the IWG to pursue its short- and long-term goals associated with supporting energy communities in the transition to a clean energy economy, and to advance the Administration’s policy on economic revitalization of coal, oil and gas, and power plant communities. This IWG is co-chaired by the Director of the National Economic Council and the National Climate Advisor and administered by the Secretary of Energy via the Director of the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

Baseline Capacity (+\$3,165,000 / +0 FTE) The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The Oil and Gas budget includes a total of \$3,165,000, including \$1,688,000 in the Oil and Gas Management program and \$1,477,000 in the Oil and Gas Inspection Activities program, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions for Oil and Gas Management (+\$977,000 / +0 FTE) –The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of the BLM fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure. The requested funding of \$977,000 will support ZEVs in the base Oil and Gas Management program (\$677,000) and the Oil and Gas Inspection Activities program (\$300,000).

Oil and Gas Inspection Activities

Enhance Inspection Capacity (+\$2,095,000/+0 FTE) – The requested increase will strengthen the Oil and Gas Inspection Activities program to ensure sufficient capacity to address workload requirements and fulfill critical responsibilities. This includes ensuring oil and gas operations are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and that oil and gas production is properly handled, measured accurately, and reported correctly for the benefit and protection of the American taxpayer.

Oil and Gas Inspection Fees (-\$51,020,000/+0 FTE) – The 2023 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 program. The fees are similar to those already in place for offshore operations and will shift the burden of the inspection program from taxpayers to industry, which most directly benefits from the program. The proposal supports efforts to reduce fossil fuel subsidies that may slow our Nation’s movement to clean energy. Proposed appropriations language to implement the fees is included in the Title I General Provisions for the Department of the Interior.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner. The BLM currently has more than 26.6 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, leased for onshore oil and gas production. In FY 2021, the BLM offered 418 parcels covering more than 1.4 million acres for leasing. According to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) Revenue Data website, Federal onshore oil production increased to 365 million barrels during FY 2021, approximately 9 percent of total U.S. oil production, compared to 314 million barrels in FY 2020.

The BLM manages approximately 35,900 Federal onshore leases and over 102,000 well completions across 32 States. According to ONRR's Revenue Data website, Federal leases generated approximately \$3.6 billion in bonus bids, royalties, rents, and other revenues in FY 2021, of which nearly half was distributed to States in accordance with revenue sharing provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act and the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA). In addition, BLM manages operations on roughly 4,500 oil and gas leases on behalf of Native American Tribes and individual Native American mineral owners.

The BLM works with its lessees, operators, State and field offices, and other Federal surface management agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS), to reduce the inventory of non-operational wells (idled wells) and to prevent wells from becoming orphaned. Additionally, the BLM actively manages an inventory of 18 Alaskan Legacy wells with the goal of remediation and reduction of environmental impacts.

The BLM's authority to manage the public's oil and gas resources in the 48 contiguous States and parts of Alaska comes from two laws: the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and the Mineral Leasing for Acquired Lands Act of 1947, as amended. Leasing authority in Alaska comes largely from the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976. Regulations derived from these statutes and from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) are located in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 3000 and 3100. While the BLM provides technical assistance to Native American Tribes and mineral owners, the BLM does not lease those minerals. Mineral leasing on Tribal lands is governed by the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938 and the BIA is the authorized agent to lease the minerals on these lands, managed by the BIA. The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 grants the USFS the authority to make decisions and implement regulations concerning the leasing of public domain minerals on lands under USFS management. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2014 established internet-based lease sales. FOGRMA provides for the BLM to inspect oil and gas production activities on Federal and Native American lands. Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by the NDAA of 2015, established the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF), a permanent funding source that provides significant support to BLM's Oil and Gas program. For all fluid mineral activities, the BLM carries out NEPA analyses to identify environmental consequences, engage the public, and consider alternatives.

Tables and Charts

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

APDs: Pending, Received, Approved and Processed

	FY2016 Actuals	FY2017 Actuals	FY2018 Actuals	FY2019 Actuals	FY2020 Actuals	FY2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated	FY2023 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,298	3,201	4,476	4,499	4,957
New APDs received	1,692	3,274	4,154	5,071	6,234	5,277	4,657	4,391
APDs approved	2,575	2,887	3,991	3,741	4,631	5,145	3,828	4,037

Total APDs processed	2,925	3,322	4,527	4,217	4,948	5,254	4,199	4,411
APDs pending at year end	2,552	2,504	2,298	3,201	4,598	4,499	4,957	4,937

APD numbers for FY 2016 - FY 2021 are actuals. FY 2022 and FY 2023 are estimated based on data from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2017 - 2021, and those estimated to be completed for FYs 2022 and 2023.

Inspections Completed and Estimated¹

	FY2017 Completed	FY2018 Completed	FY2019 Completed	FY2020 Completed	FY2021 Completed	FY2022 Estimated	FY2023 Estimated
Production Inspections							
1. High-Risk Cases ²	2,076	1,871	1,378	1,901	1,885	1,283	1,300
2. Other Production	5,197	5,976	3,763	3,940	3,328	5,130	5,200
Total Production Inspections	7,273	7,847	5,141	5,841	5,213	6,413	6,500
1. Drilling Inspections	909	858	1,051	655	593	678	650
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,130	868	1,302	1,281	1,280	1,300	1,400
3. Workover Inspections	242	161	134	265	232	215	230
4. Environmental Inspections	18,873	18,909	16,346	19,518	17,345	18,214	18,500
5. Record Verification Inspections	4,144	5,346	5,252	5,085	3,718	3,967	4,000
6. Undesirable Event Inspections ³	403	417	0	0	185	300	300

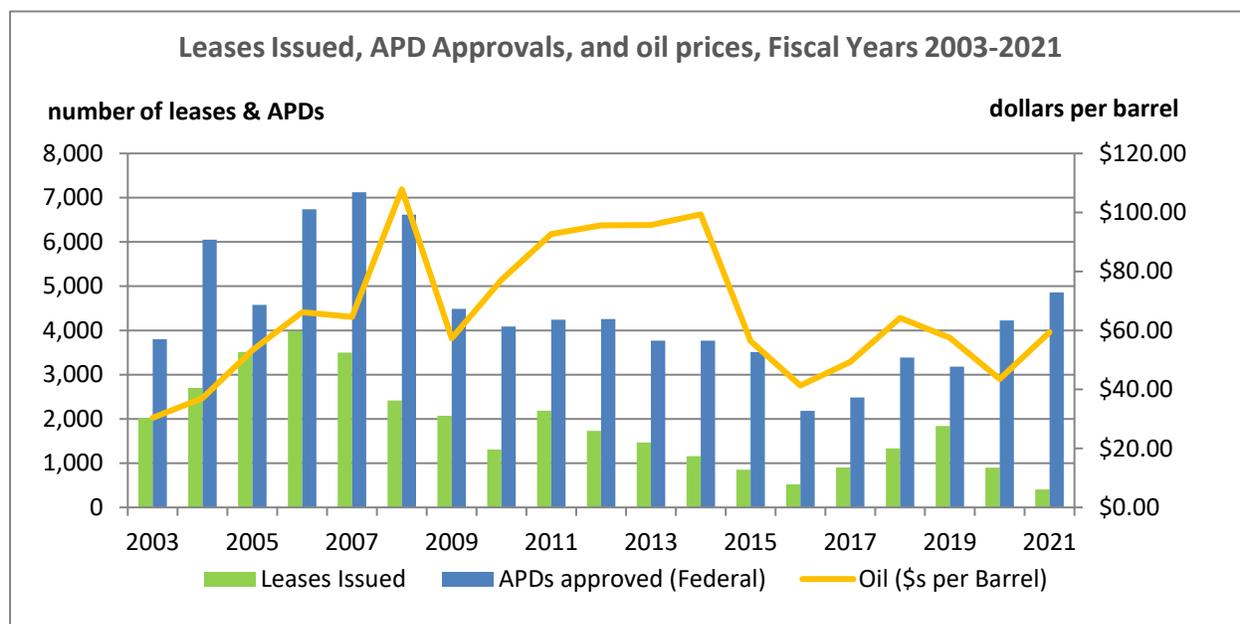
7. Alleged Theft Inspections ³	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,154	1,423	1,139	1,279	1,006	2,294	3,500
Total Other Inspections	26,856	27,983	25,227	28,086	24,359	26,968	28,580
Total Inspections	34,129	35,830	30,368	33,927	29,572	33,381	33,780

¹This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

²In 2013, 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.

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

Demand for Federal oil and gas leases and permits is influenced by a range of factors, including prevailing oil and natural gas prices. The chart below shows oil prices and Federal leasing and permitting activity from FY 2003 to FY 2021.



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

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

Note: Lease issuance and APD approval totals shown are for Federal lands only. Thus, they will not match year-end totals that include approved APDs from both Federal and Indian leases.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,868	15,868	+568		+145	16,581	+713
	<i>FTE</i>	76	77			+0	77	+0

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Coal Management		(\$000)	FTE
	Focus on highest priorities	-141	+0
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+75	+0
	Baseline Capacity	+211	+0
Total		+145	+0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Coal Management is \$16,581,000 and 77 FTEs, a program change of +\$145,000 and +0 FTEs from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Focus on highest priorities (-\$141,000; +0 FTE) – In FY 2023, the program will continue to prioritize ensuring American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of Federal coal resources, minimizing environmental impacts, and aligning the program to transition to a clean energy future.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$75,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$211,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$211,000 in Coal Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the administration of the Federal mineral estate, including coal, on approximately 700 million acres. The goal of the coal management program is to provide fair market value for the American taxpayer while allowing environmentally sustainable and responsible energy development. In 2021, Federal coal leases accounted for approximately 19 percent of the Nation's electricity generation, and Federal lands supplied approximately 46 percent of all U.S. coal production.

The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 433,264 acres in eleven States. In fiscal year 2021, coal production from Federal lands increased 2 percent to a total of 258.3 million tons, compared to the 2020 total of 252.9 million tons.

During the last decade (FY 2012-2021), approximately 3.43 billion short tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total market value of approximately \$54.8 billion. During this period, approximately \$8.5 billion in bonus payments, royalties, rents, and other revenues were collected on BLM-administered coal leases. In addition, the BLM fulfills trust responsibilities by managing BIA-issued coal leases in Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana on behalf of Native Tribes and individual Native American mineral owners.

When Congress passed the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the former U.S. Bureau of Mines was given full responsibility for managing coal leasing operations. In 1925, that function was transferred to the USGS. In 1982, the USGS Conservation Division was merged into the former Minerals Management Service (MMS), and shortly thereafter MMS's onshore functions were transferred to the BLM, creating what is now known as the BLM's Coal Management program.

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

Components

The Coal Management program conducts competitive coal lease sales and ensures the public receives fair market value for coal by determining the pre-sale estimate of the value of coal and by considering both domestic and export markets, transportation costs to markets, and operational costs to develop the resources. In addition, the Coal Management program determines pre-offer fair market value, administers and approves modifications to existing coal leases, and ensures the lessee is compliant with the terms and conditions of the lease. The Coal Management program also processes and approves Federal exploration licenses, Native American permit exploration plans, and Federal resource recovery and protection plans. In addition, the program approves and processes Native American mining plans, and monitors compliance with the terms of Federal and Native American coal use authorizations. The Coal Management program

provides pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Native American Tribes and individual Native American mineral owners.

Other program components include monitoring/inspecting Federal and Native American coal operations to ensure compliance with established requirements and independently verifying the coal production reported to ONRR by the operator for calculating royalty is accurate. The Coal Management program takes appropriate action when Federal coal has been mined without approval (coal trespass actions) and uses enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of licenses, leases, and other BLM coal authorizations.

Other Funding Sources

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

Improving the Program

The DOI has worked to implement improvements to the Federal coal leasing and permitting programs but recognizes more work is needed. In August 2021, the BLM published a Notice Of Intent (NOI) (86 FR 46873) informing the public of the BLM's intent to conduct a review of the Federal coal leasing program, and soliciting comments. The NOI posed whether the current regulatory framework should be changed to provide better mechanisms to decide which coal resources should be made available and how the leasing process should work. The public responded with over 77,000 comment letters, the results of which were published on BLM's E-planning system (DOI-BLM-WO-3200-2022-0001-OTHER_NEPA). Government-to-Government tribal consultations were also initiated with affected Tribes. The BLM is currently evaluating the comments received to help inform a path forward in conducting the program review.

The Administration has made tackling the climate crisis and achieving environmental justice two of its top priorities. During FY 2021, two Executive Orders (EO) and one Secretarial Order (SO) have been issued that provide instruction to DOI agencies on addressing climate change and environmental justice issues, particularly related to energy development on public lands: EO 13990, entitled "*Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*," EO 14008, entitled "*Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*," and SO 3399 on a "*Department-Wide Approach to the Climate Crisis and Restoring Transparency and Integrity to the Decision-Making Process*." BLM will assess changes to the Federal coal leasing program that may be needed to comply with these directives, including Section 209 of EO 14008. The Coal Management program is also advancing the priority for centering equity and environmental justice through the implementation of EO 13985, "*Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*." These efforts will help ensure American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of Federal coal resources, impacts to the environment and disadvantaged communities are minimized, and the program is aligned with Administration's broader effort to transition to a clean energy future.

The Coal Management program also supports the Mineral & Land Records System that will be used to support the automation and tracking of licenses, leases, permitting, and inspection capabilities of the solid minerals program. The budget request supports these and other initiatives to tackle the climate crisis, address environmental justice concerns, and create good paying jobs as the Nation transitions to a clean energy future.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	12,303	12,303	+568	0	+3,848	16,719	+4,416
	<i>FTE</i>	78	79	0	0	+1	80	+1

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources		(\$000)	FTE
Restoring Legacy Disturbances		+3,140	+1
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+75	+0
Baseline Capacity		+633	+0
Total		+3,848	+1

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Other Minerals Resources is \$16,719,000 and 80 FTEs, a program change of +\$3,848,000 and +1 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Restoring Legacy Disturbances (+\$3,140,000; +1 FTE) - The requested funding will support restoration of mineral material trespass sites and other related disturbances where the BLM Other Minerals program has remediation responsibilities. The funding will also support mineral actions in support of the Administration's America the Beautiful goals and related projects or initiatives, and an increase in FTE to support the National Mineral Examination Team that will be involved in these projects.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$75,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM's fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$633,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$633,000 in the Other Mineral Resources program which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The overall goal of the Bureau's Other Mineral Resources program is to meet the demand for leases, contracts, and permits on Federal lands for certain non-energy minerals, and to ensure that operations are conducted in accordance with the terms of the lease, contract, or permit, as well as applicable laws and regulations.

The Other Mineral Resources Program funds two distinct activities: Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals. The public lands are an important source of both types of these mineral commodities.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and supplemented, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules and regulations necessary to offer any qualified applicant a permit or lease for phosphate, potassium, gilsonite, and sodium mineral deposits on public domain lands. Lands known to contain a valuable mineral deposit are leased competitively. The Act also allows sulphur to be leased from public lands in Louisiana and New Mexico. The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, as amended, provides for the leasing of the same minerals listed above, plus hardrock minerals, from Federal acquired lands. Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 transferred the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture for hardrock mineral leasing to the Secretary of the Interior in acquired lands. Royalties are collected on minerals produced from a lease.

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

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

The BLM Indian Trust responsibilities for Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals is defined in the memorandum "Onshore Federal and Indian Energy and Mineral Lease Management Standard Operating Procedures-Effective October 1, 2013."

Other Funding Sources

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

Critical Factors and Trends

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and production verification processed each year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals and number of discovered trespasses. Increasing demand as the result of urban interface expansion towards public lands and increased development of renewable energy has led to complex issues in regard to ownership and disposal of the Federal surface and mineral estates as well as increasing levels of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation. Split estate lands (private surface, Federal mineral) are points of some confusion regarding the use of mineral materials, resulting in unintended trespass. Policy is in place defining allowable uses and BLM continues providing education of those uses.

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

Improving the Program

The BLM plans to undertake a review of strategies to improve program execution and efficiency, including development of a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Forest Service and creation of royalty rate reduction guidelines reflective of recent regulation changes for the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program. Mineral Materials has implemented the findings of recent OIG audits. Continuing to implement these recommendations will continue to improve the program.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Renewable <i>\$000</i>	30,561	30,561	+568		+18,584	49,713	+19,152
Energy Mgmt. <i>FTE</i>	115	116			+56	172	+56

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Renewable Energy Mgmt	(\$000)	FTE
Promote Renewable Energy Development	+17,937	+56
Baseline Capacity	+422	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+225	+0
Total	+18,584	+56

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Renewable Energy Management is \$49,713,000 and 172 FTE, a program change of +\$18,584,000 and +56 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Promote Renewable Energy Development (+\$17,937,000; +56 FTE) –The Energy Act of 2020 directs the Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, to establish Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs). This request supports an additional 56 FTE to prioritize renewable energy permitting and to improve permitting coordination for renewable energy projects. These dedicated FTEs within the BLM RECOs are critical to successfully achieving the national goal of at least 25 gigawatts of renewable energy on public land no later than 2025. Due to the steady increase of renewable energy proposals received on public land, the continued need for RECO permitting support is expected to continue through 2030. The Energy Act of 2020 also required the development of a Memorandum of Understanding to prioritize permitting coordination among key departments and agencies. To facilitate expedited permitting coordination, the Energy Act provided the authority to transfer funding for dedicated staffing support from these key agencies. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has a critical role in the permitting process and this request supports the funding of dedicated FWS personnel in accordance with 43 U.S.C. 3102(e) to facilitate expedited processing of renewable energy projects. This additional staffing capacity will initially be funded with appropriated funding and would transition to majority cost-recovery project funding over time. Finally, this request supports funding for other priority efforts critical to achieving the goals of the Energy Act including: updating the current regulations for wind, solar, and geothermal energy development; centralization of lands and realty billing for rights-of-way and renewable energy projects; and training of new program staff to facilitate efficient on-the-ground permitting.

Baseline Capacity (+\$422,000 / +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$422,000 in Renewable Energy Management which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$225,000 / +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM is directly responsible for authorizing renewable energy generation on public lands from three primary energy sources: solar, wind, and geothermal. An important part of the Administration’s priorities is to identify steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands. These authorizations require extensive environmental review and stakeholder engagement to process geothermal energy leases, drilling operations, and utilization plans; rights-of-way (ROW) grants and leases for wind and solar energy; and ROW grants for new electricity transmission lines needed to support renewable energy projects. Once authorized, the BLM must maintain appropriate oversight, inspection, and enforcement over all approved projects for over 30 years, or until the developments are decommissioned and the public lands are properly reclaimed.

The first renewable energy projects were authorized on public lands in the late 1970s and some are still in operation. By 2005, the BLM had authorized approximately 3,500 megawatts (MW) of wind and geothermal facilities. Since that time, there has been a sharp increase in the use of public lands for renewable energy production. The first solar projects were approved in 2009, and the BLM has now approved more than 124 renewable energy projects, including 37 solar projects with an approved capacity of over 7,265 MW, 36 wind projects with an approved capacity of nearly 3,000 MW, and 47 operating geothermal power plants with Federal interest that have an installed capacity of over 2,500 MW, with an additional 630 MWs approved since 2009 not yet in operation.

The BLM is working to meet the Administration’s goal of permitting 25 gigawatts of onshore renewable energy by 2025. Commensurate with staffing capacity, it has prioritized and is actively processing dozens of large-scale renewable energy projects and transmission lines. Staff are focused on using the best available science and practices in the decision-making process, while engaging with Tribal authorities during formal consultations and regarding the development and management of energy resources on Tribal lands, and enhancing opportunities for environmental justice community engagement.

The BLM’s renewable energy program is regulated by statutory authorities including: FLPMA, NEPA, the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-581), the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), the Energy Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-260), as well as Federal regulations and various Executive (Presidential) and Secretarial Orders.

Solar Energy: Solar energy potential in the southwestern U.S. is excellent, and technical advancements and reduced costs of photovoltaic solar panels has substantially expanded the opportunities for solar deployment on public land. The BLM manages over 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar potential in six southwestern states (California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah), and millions more acres in Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming. The BLM has prioritized 870,000 acres of designated leasing areas for solar development through several land use planning efforts, including the 2012 Record of Decision (ROD) on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy

Development in six Southwestern States, the 2013 Arizona Restoration Design Energy Project, the 2016 Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, and the 2019 Nevada Dry Lake East solar leasing area. These efforts established a foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate improved siting of utility-scale solar projects. The BLM is actively offering solar leasing areas through competitive auctions and anticipates designating additional solar lease areas through future land use planning in States where solar development interest is increasing.

Wind Energy: The BLM is actively managing over 20 million acres of public lands with viable wind energy potential. To date, the BLM has approved over 40 wind testing and energy development projects. The BLM completed a programmatic wind energy planning effort in 2005 that provided a macro-level analysis for development of wind energy projects across the West. In October 2016, the BLM released the West-wide Wind Mapping Project for agency and industry users to better identify the public lands with the best wind energy development potential. Due to increasing interest from wind developers, the BLM is prioritizing land use planning updates on energy corridors to facilitate needed transmission potential for new wind energy. The BLM is updating wind energy deployment areas as land use planning updates occur.

Geothermal Energy: The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing geothermal resources on more than 245 million acres of public lands, including 104 million acres of National Forest managed by the USFS, with geothermal potential in 11 western States and Alaska. 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 Record of Decision amended 114 BLM resource management plans and of the more than 245 million acres of public lands that the BLM has the delegated authority for leasing geothermal resources, it allocated about 111 million acres of Bureau-managed public lands as open for leasing. Of the 104 million acres of National Forest managed by the USFS, 79 million acres of National Forest Systems (NFS) lands are also open for leasing. Currently, the BLM has 47 operating geothermal power plants with Federal interest that have an installed capacity of approximately 2,500 MWs with an additional 630 MWs approved since 2009 not yet in operation. The PEIS is functioning well and not currently in need of updating. Priority efforts currently underway to expedite geothermal leasing and development include developing training materials and developing and updating guidance documents. The BLM is also engaged in a rulemaking which will update and incorporate the BLM's Geothermal Resource Orders into regulation, including common geothermal standard practices, and inspection requirements and procedures. The BLM engages with the Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory to assist with the development of varying work products including guidance documents, training materials, and white papers. Additionally, the BLM engages with the United States Geological Survey to conduct surveys that can assist in future geothermal resource discoveries.

Other Funding Sources

The BLM utilizes cost recovery authority provided under FLPMA to fund processing and monitoring costs associated with wind, solar, and transmission line ROW applications and ongoing administration of authorized solar and wind energy grants and leases. These activities account for approximately 70% of FTE staff costs. However, other critical staff needs and certain overhead agency costs, such as staff training and general program administrative costs, are not covered by cost-recovery funding. Additionally, the geothermal program does not have cost-recovery authority. As such, all project review for geothermal projects must be entirely covered by appropriated funding. Appropriated funding is essential for a fully functional renewable energy program.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Alaska Conveyance	\$000	25,797	25,797	+568	0	+289	26,654	+857
	FTE	96	97			+0	97	+0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	\$000	54,328	54,328	+1,990	0	+5,909	62,227	+7,899
	FTE	339	343			+9	352	+9
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	\$000	80,125	80,125	+2,558	0	+6,198	88,881	+8,756
	FTE	435	440			+9	449	+9

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*, and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959*. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer 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 Management Program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands and authorized uses of the land for rights-of-way for pipelines, transmission lines, 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

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Alaska Conveyance and Lands	\$000	25,797	25,797	+568	0	+289	26,654	+857
	FTE	96	97		0	+0	97	+0

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance & Lands	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on highest priorities	-283	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+150	+0
Baseline Capacity	+422	+0
Total	+289	++0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$26,654,000 and 97 FTE, a program change of +\$289,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-\$283,000 / +0 FTE) – In FY 2023, the BLM Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program will endeavor to ensure increasingly streamlined decision-making to better inform resource management planning and land use decisions and support to Tribes. The program will focus funded partnerships on key activities in support of Administration priorities where there is clear alignment of bureau priorities and partner goals.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$150,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM's fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$422,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$422,000 in Alaska Conveyance, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

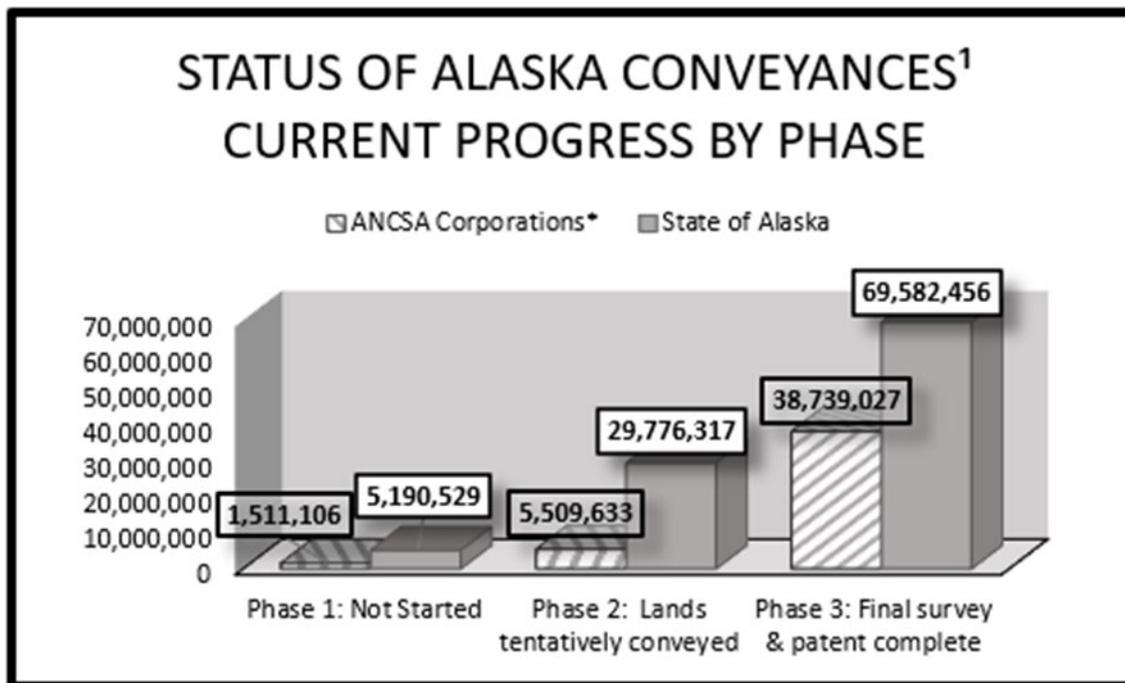
Program Overview

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, and performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land record review to complete the land patent process, and establishes the standards for boundary evidence risk assessment for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers.

In 2023, the BLM plans to complete 2,000 miles of new field survey and approve 3,000 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 20 Native allotment claim applications, approximately 400,000 acres of aboriginal entitlements, and 1,000,000 acres of Alaska statehood entitlements. Additionally, the BLM will continue to implement Native allotment programs including the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment Program of 2019 as authorized by Public Law 116-9, Sec. 1119.

The chart below displays the status of all conveyances as of December 28, 2021. Through this period the BLM has surveyed and patented 108.3 million acres, or 72 percent of the original 150.4 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 35.3 million acres, or 23 percent, have had all right and title transferred yet require confirmatory acreage through survey and final adjudication are (Phase 2, below). Additionally, 6.9 million acres, or 4.6 percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed.

Although the entitlements for the Alaska Native Corporations and the State stand at 96.8% and 95% respectively, all the straightforward conveyances have been completed and remaining entitlement work is increasingly complex, with issues involving easements, contaminated site cleanup, isolated parcels, navigability, title recovery, and more.



¹ Data current as of December 28, 2021

* Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt.	\$000	54,328	54,328	+1,990		+5,909	62,227	+7,899
	FTE	339	343	-		+9	352	+9

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+4,055	+9
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+377	+0
Baseline Capacity	+1,477	+0
Total	+5,909	+9

Justification of Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management is \$62,227,000 and 352 FTE, a program change of +\$5,909,000 and +9 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$4,055,000; +9 FTE) – The 2023 budget will fund adaptive resource management and conservation activities by providing accurate boundary locations and land status publication of protected and conservation areas. This funding will enhance the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program’s capacity to perform boundary risk assessments, cadastral surveys, land tenure actions, and verification of accurate land status on associated America the Beautiful related initiatives or projects to conserve lands and bolster resilience to climate change. Accurate boundaries and land title information minimize unauthorized uses and damage to protected areas.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$377,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,477,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$1.5 million in Cadastral, Land and

Realty Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Other Resources Supporting Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt.:					
		2021 Actual	2022 CR Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022 CR
Public Survey	<i>\$000</i>	110	249	241	-8
	<i>FTE</i>	2	2	2	+0
Reimbursable Cadastral Survey	<i>\$000</i>	8,024	8,024	8,024	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	62	62	62	+0
Rights of Way Processing	<i>\$000</i>	18,972	11,630	21,100	+9,470
	<i>FTE</i>	69	72	77	+5
Cost-Recovery Realty Cases	<i>\$000</i>	1,288	1,000	1,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	8	8	8	+0

Notes:

- Public Survey amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-Federal sources (advances made by private individuals to pay the costs incidental to land surveys requested by them); 43 U.S.C. 759 provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund and 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, and 31 U.S.C. 1321(a) classifies the activities of "expenses, public survey work, general" and "expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds; These funds are appropriated on a permanent basis. More information on Public Survey is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

- 2022 and 2023 Reimbursable Cadastral Survey amounts are shown as estimated transfers from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Agencies (including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service).

- Rights of Way Processing amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees charged to recover certain costs of processing rights-of-way. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, Section 101 (30 USC 185), appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Rights of Way Processing is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

- Cost-Recovery Realty Cases amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees from applicants to cover administrative costs for the conveyance of federally-owned mineral interests, recordable disclaimers of interest, and leases, permits, and easements. The Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Cost-Recovery Realty Cases is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

Program Overview

The Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management activity includes a wide range of activities centered around the responsibilities BLM inherited from the General Land Office. These programs include the day-to-day activities of the cadastral survey, land tenure and Rights-of-Way (ROW) programs, as well as management of the records, records systems, and data created by these programs. Together, these activities create and maintain the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) infrastructure that supports public and private land and resource management activities.

Cadastral Survey Program

The BLM Cadastral Survey program conducts official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States, and provides Federal, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Homeland, Indian Trust and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for itself and the other Federal land management

agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and other Federal and Tribal entities.

The BLM Cadastral Survey program uses the Standards for Boundary Evidence to analyze the condition of parcel boundaries and summarizes associated risks to inform decision makers before management activities occur. This information is also used to prioritize official cadastral survey resources.

The BLM is the official keeper of land title records for the Federal government. Records of each authorization are stored and tracked for effective land management. Title records and use authorizations are compiled into official land status records, the Tract Books, Master Title Plats, and Historical Indexes. Accurate land status records help minimize destruction or damage to land and resources by unauthorized uses. These responsibilities as well as the other resource programs within the BLM create a substantial amount of useful geospatial information. The BLM provides a centralized location that allows the public to discover and access BLM's public geospatial data from project, State, and national levels. The BLM also coordinates Federal cadastral survey and land status data standards and geospatial information publication through the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). The FGDC publishes National Geospatial Data Assets via GeoPlatform.gov.

The BLM PLSS Dataset is the base layer for most of the GIS information maintained across BLM. Companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments use the PLSS Data Set to map land title and use information at the parcel level. The BLM uses these records to process ROWs, manage land and resources, and for land tenure adjustments. Accurate land boundaries and survey records play an essential role in the cost-effective management of land and resources by providing certainty of location and title.

In addition, the Cadastral Survey program manages the Surface Management Area (SMA) dataset. The SMA depicts Federal land for the United States and classifies it by Federal managing agency. The SMA dataset covers the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Current efforts focus on standardizing the BLM SMA by coordinating with BLM offices, other Federal agencies, and State organizations.

Rights-of-Way (ROW) Program

The BLM manages a total of 118,000 ROW grants. A ROW is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project. Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 CFR 2800), ROWs are issued for a variety of uses, including electrical power generation, transmission and distribution systems, systems for the transmission and reception of electronic signals and other means of communications, highways, railroads, pipelines (other than oil and gas pipelines), and other facilities or systems which are in the public interest. Mineral Leasing Act ROWs (43 CFR 2880) are issued for oil and natural gas gathering and distribution pipelines and related facilities (not authorized by appropriate leases), and oil and natural gas transmission pipelines and related facilities.

The BLM seeks to streamline ROW processing by processing national ROW applications more efficiently. The BLM will prioritize ROW actions and cadastral services that support and advance the Administration's renewable energy and broadband goals, promote economic development, provide for recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety. The Bureau will continue transmission corridor efforts to respond to developmental pressures on the electric grid throughout the West. To support the Administration's efforts to develop renewable energy and provide the transmission infrastructure needed to move renewable energy from the point of production to areas it is needed, the program will implement efficiencies to resolve the backlog of pending and expired energy infrastructure-related ROWs in a timely manner.

As the largest Federal land manager in the West, the BLM plays a leadership role in planning for broadband development and energy corridors, as well as siting transmission facilities. The BLM will strengthen its environmental review and permitting procedures and improve the designation of existing and future energy corridors in land use plans. Based on recent applications and general industry input, the BLM anticipates that stakeholders will continue to pursue new multi-jurisdictional projects across the West for distributed generation and transmission line upgrades and expansions, and implementation of a national broadband system.

The BLM manages applications for interstate transmission line projects using highly-trained professional teams of senior realty and support staff. Processing and monitoring ROW projects is funded using cost recovery provisions in the regulations. General program functions such as staff support, training, program coordination, and integration of ROW management into land use planning are supported by program funding. Cost recovery from project proponents is collected where practicable under laws and regulations.

Land Tenure Program

The BLM processes land sales, land acquisitions, land exchanges, Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and conveyances, and land withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. The BLM has the authority to dispose of isolated parcels of land with low resource values that are difficult to manage and acquire lands with high resource values that contribute to the conservation values of the BLM mission. These actions support the America the Beautiful initiative and contribute towards the goal of conserving 30 percent of America's lands and waters by 2030. The BLM works closely with the Department of Defense to manage new and existing military land withdrawals. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act authorizes the BLM to lease and convey land to local governments and non-profit organizations for specific public purposes at a discounted rate.

Other Funding Sources

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

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

Activity: Communication Site Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Communication	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000	+0
Site Management	<i>Offset</i>	-2,000	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	-2,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	11	11			+0	11	+0

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM grants and administers authorizations for communications site uses, develops site plans for mountaintops (communications sites), and works with both public and adjacent landowners. Prior to 1996, each site user was required to have a separate authorization, even when users shared the same building and tower. In addition, fees were established by appraisal for each authorization. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service 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, equipment structures, or improvements such as generators and propane tanks to have a right-of-way (ROW) authorization, while other users may co-locate in the holder's facilities (as tenants or customers) without further BLM approval, as long as these entities do not own their own facilities or improvements.⁴

In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications facilities on BLM-administered land. The BLM currently has over 5,600 facilities authorized for separate communications using ROWs located on approximately 1,500 communications sites. Communications site rental fees received by the BLM are used for the administration and management of communication uses on public lands. In FY 1996, rental receipts were approximately \$2.0 million and equal to the amount appropriated by Congress. The BLM collected \$9.8 million in FY 2021; approximately \$10 million is estimated to be collected in FY 2022, and \$10.3 million in FY 2023.

In accordance with Section 6 of the Mobile Now Act of 2018, Federal agencies are required to issue a decision to approve or deny a duly filed broadband application within 270 days. In FY 2021, BLM had an 82% rate of approval for projects under the 270 day time frame.

The BLM will continue to prioritize and work with the FirstNet Authority to facilitate projects on public lands. The FirstNet mission is to deploy, operate, maintain, and improve the first high-speed, nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety. This reliable, highly secure, interoperable, and innovative public safety communications platform will bring 21st century tools to public safety agencies and first responders, allowing them to get more information quickly and helping them to make faster and better decisions.

⁴ 43 CFR 2806.36(b)

The BLM will continue to respond to wireless broadband requests in a timely manner in order to help bring affordable, reliable, high-speed broadband to the western United States and Alaska. This effort will support the President's agenda and serve rural and Native American communities.

The BLM is currently working on several measures to facilitate the deployment of broadband on public lands managed by the BLM. These items include revising the regulations relating to communications uses on public lands, a new categorical exclusion to streamline processing, and updating the communications use handbook. Additionally, this request supports: (1) the development and management of communications site management plans; (2) training of staff for processing and administration of communications use ROWs; (3) the acquisition of easements for access to communications sites on public lands; and (4) processing applications for entities that are exempt from cost recovery and monitoring fees.

Components

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

Other Funding Sources

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

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

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Resource Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	67,125	67,125	+1,421	0	+28,480	97,026	+29,901
Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>FTE</i>	255	258	0	0	+15	273	+15
Law Enforcement	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+568	0	+381	28,565	+949
	<i>FTE</i>	121	122	0	0	0	122	0
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	38,500	38,500	+853	0	+22,825	62,178	+23,678
	<i>FTE</i>	127	128	0	0	+15	143	+15
Total, Resource Protection and Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	133,241	133,241	+2,842	0	+51,686	187,769	+54,528
	<i>FTE</i>	503	508	0	0	+30	538	+30

Activity Description

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

- 1) *Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring* – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and Tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- 2) *Resource Protection and Law Enforcement* – Provides for the protection of public lands.
- 3) *Abandoned Mine Lands* – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports human health, the environment, and core programs by cleaning up mine waste that has been contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), remediating other environmental impacts on or affected waters and public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues. The AML/HMM program also 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 required by the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA).

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Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	67,125	67,125	+1,421	0	+28,480	97,026	+29,901
	<i>FTE</i>	255	258	0	0	+15	273	+15

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

	(\$000)	FTE
Modernize Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (Climate Science)	+10,000	+6
RMP – Application of Natural Resource Data Planning to Support Siting	+11,000	+6
Improving Water Resources	+5,685	+3
NEPA – Technical Assistance and Coordination with CEQ	+500	+0
Baseline Capacity	+844	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+451	+0
Total	+28,480	+15

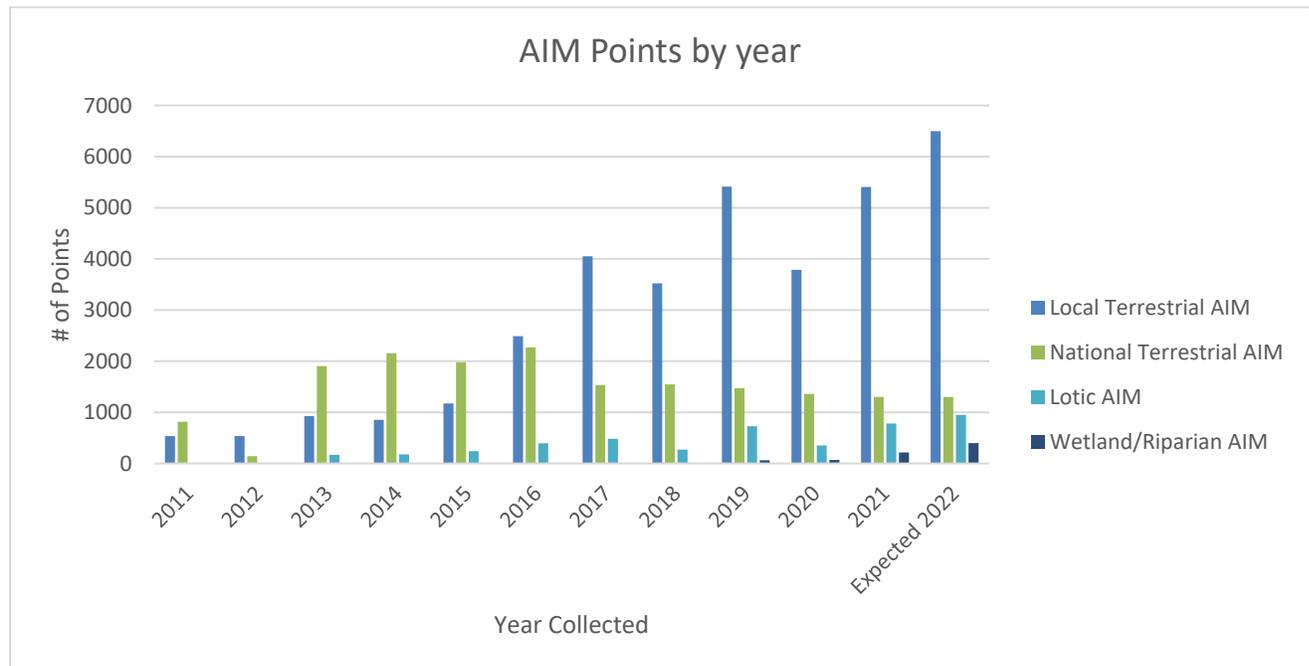
Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring is \$97,026,000 and 273 FTE, a program change of +\$28,480,000 and +15 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Modernize Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (Climate Science) (+\$10,000,000: +6 FTE) – The Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) program enables the agency to “prepare and maintain on a continuing basis an inventory of all public lands and their resource and other values” as required by FLPMA (Sec. 201a). The AIM program provides natural resource information that is foundational for an effective land use planning process (FLPMA Sec. 102), from planning, to evaluation, to adaptive management. The increase of inventory, monitoring, and analysis is critical to reporting on landscapes status and trends as ecological systems are adapting to a changing environment. BLM will create modernized analytical planning tools to use quantitative data in the decision-making process. Data will be used to inform land use plan activities as well as restoration projects, adaptation techniques, and mitigation to enhance resilience to climate change.

The increase in FTEs will enable the BLM to interpret this ecological data to incorporate into decisions and to inform land use authorizations. The program increase would support the presidential mandate to address climate change through monitoring and reporting on landscape biodiversity, providing data for evidence-based decision making that contributes to ensuring responsible development, detecting changing conditions and trends related to climate change on the resources the bureau manages, monitoring ecological outcomes across communities, and engaging stakeholders in public lands stewardship. The increase will also support modernization of data use in other BLM programs including Rangeland Management, Wildlife Habitat Management (including Greater sage-grouse), Aquatic Habitat Management, Wild Horse and Burro Management, National Conservation Lands, Forest Management, Energy and Mineral Development, and

Fire and Aviation.



AIM points by year by program. In 2020, due to COVID point collection did not occur in some areas. The Wetland/Riparian program started in 2019 and will be more widely implemented in 2022. Lotic and Wetland/Riparian AIM is in part funded by the Aquatic Habitat Management Program (1160).

RMP – Application of Natural Resource Data Planning to Support Siting (+\$11,000,000: +6 FTE) – Revise and amend resource management plans to allow for the management, permitting, and siting of renewable energy and infrastructure projects. BLM will focus on beginning new resource management plans; continuing the on-going development of plans that best meet the Administration's goal of deploying clean energy solutions by supporting those efforts that are guided by the best available science and data, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, protect public health, deliver environmental justice, and conserve lands and waters; evaluating land use plan effectiveness; and determining the status of resource conditions.

The BLM will also develop training, tools, and capacity to improve engagement with the public, Tribes, and other interested parties. Specific efforts will target environmental justice communities and underserved populations.

Improving Water Resources (+\$5,685,000: + 3 FTE) – Increase monitoring and data analysis of water resources (rivers, streams, and wetlands) and uses, identifying potential watershed and water source threats and abatements from climate impacts to all communities, with a focus on underserved/underrepresented users and populations and opportunities for water quality improvement and protection strategies. New data points will be collected in wetland areas with a newly developed protocol, as wetlands are expected to be significantly impacted by changing environments and land use authorizations.

NEPA – Technical Assistance Support and Coordination with CEQ (+\$500,000: +0 FTE) – The 2023 Budget includes funding to help the Department address its growing workload related to NEPA. To advance more effective NEPA environmental reviews and overall NEPA implementation, the 2023 budget requests an increase of \$500,000 to support technical assistance and coordination with the Council on Environmental

Quality (CEQ).

Baseline Capacity (+\$844,000: +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$844,000 in Resource Management Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$451,000: +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The Resource Management Planning Assessment and Monitoring program supports the formulation and implementation of Resource Management Plans (RMPs), which provide a foundation for public land management. Resource management land use planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on the ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across the more than 245 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. Through its plan assessment, inventory, and monitoring efforts, the Bureau collects data, which is stored in geospatially enabled databases, to determine whether the BLM is meeting its goals. The land use planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships with local communities and State and Tribal governments, which helps the BLM determine how to manage public lands and associated resources to balance its multiple-use mission and advance the President’s priorities of protecting public lands, the environment, and all Americans’ lives and future, while also emphasizing the interconnection among people, the public lands, and the local economies the BLM supports.

In the 1970s, with the passage of FLPMA and NEPA, systematic land use planning, resource assessment, inventorying, monitoring, public collaboration, and mitigation activities were implemented by the BLM. As required by NEPA, the BLM evaluates the environmental effects of proposed actions to make informed decisions. It also helps ensure that Federal agencies maintain public participation in the environmental analysis process. All management decisions for the development and revision of land use plans must meet the multiple use and sustained yield principles in FLPMA. In addition, numerous other statutes intrinsically link and guide decisions within the land use planning process, such as the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*, and the *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

Planning

The BLM will prioritize support to new and on-going planning efforts that align with the Administration's commitment to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy, address climate change, and promote opportunities for economic growth in underserved communities while protecting public health and the environment. The BLM will focus on continuing ongoing development of issue-based NEPA documents focused on outcomes, updating the agency's planning and NEPA policies and procedures, and using a review process to ensure adequate funding is provided for successful completion of multi-year land use planning efforts. By the end of FY 2023, the BLM anticipates completing at least 10 RMP and RMP amendments.

The BLM's planning process for the development of RMPs includes collaboration with the AIM Program, Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) Program, the Geospatial Program, the Mitigation Program, the NEPA Program, and the Socioeconomics/Environmental Justice Program.

Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring

AIM data and analysis products address the health of upland rangelands (terrestrial), rivers and streams (lotic), and wetlands and riparian areas and how they are changing over time. AIM indicators provide information about soil health, fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, site stability, biodiversity, plant invasions, fire risk, and more. This information is distributed across all States and nearly all field offices. AIM national monitoring and reporting are accomplished using designs that cover all BLM-managed ecosystems in the thirteen Western States, one for uplands, and one for streams and rivers. District and field office AIM efforts focus on evaluating effectiveness of land use plans and addressing management questions related to specific program areas. AIM information is especially critical for managing sage-grouse habitat, from broad-scale planning (e.g., [Greater Sage-Grouse Five-Year Implementation Monitoring Report](#) and new planning starts) to local habitat assessments that inform implementation actions.

To accelerate responsible development of renewable energy, AIM data will inform issue-driven NEPA analysis to support evidence-based decision-making. To meet the goals of the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative and conserve at least 30% of our lands and waters by 2030, the AIM program will increase data collection and analysis capacity to support evidence-based decision-making processes for landscape conservation by utilizing AIM data for landscape and project level outcome reporting, analysis, and effectiveness monitoring. To make investments to support the Administration's goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs, AIM will provide job opportunities and training for hundreds of natural resource specialists each year who gain skills in land stewardship and an appreciation for public lands. AIM is fostering the next generation of adaptive land managers who will lead natural resource management into the future.

For more information on the AIM program, please see the following websites:

www.blm.gov/AIM

<https://aim.landscapetoolbox.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/AIM-Fact-Sheet-2020.pdf>

Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)

BLM will work to build a culture of collaborative practices and skills to support successful stakeholder relationships, public lands stewardship, and strengthen government-to-government relationships with

sovereign Tribal Nations. Recognizing public investment and demonstrating transparency in agency processes builds community trust and understanding at the project level and creates a foundation of support for the BLM, leading to more durable planning decisions. Through training, mentoring, program assistance, and third-party facilitation, the CADR program will build the agency's capacity for more successful engagement with external partnerships, with an enhanced commitment to collaboration and negotiation competencies.

Geospatial

Working collaboratively with other agencies, partners, and programs, the BLM is committed to the consistent use of data and tools across land use planning management actions. BLM will continue to prioritize making investments in sustaining infrastructure, including people, training, and systems, to meet the demand for geospatial technology, data collection, analysis, and use, and web-based services for the BLM and the public to inform land use planning.

Mitigation

BLM will develop regional and land use plan level mitigation strategies for important, scarce, and sensitive resources. BLM is committed to making investments in sustaining infrastructure in collaboration with other agencies, partners, and programs to track mitigation efforts, develop policy, and provide mitigation guidance and expertise.

NEPA

BLM will advance transparent and effective NEPA environmental reviews and implementation in collaboration with the CEQ and by conducting meaningful, issue-driven NEPA analysis to support evidence-based decision making and to accelerate the responsible development of renewable energy on public lands. BLM will continue to prioritize making investments in people, training, and systems to track NEPA process timeframes in the ePlanning application and to modernize NEPA analysis workflows.

Socioeconomics

BLM will develop priorities and processes for assessment, inventory, and monitoring of how public lands management affects and is affected by people, centering equity and environmental justice communities. Key metrics, guidance, best practices for data collection, and strategic planning for this long-term initiative will be included with a focus on social and economic data related to BLM visitors, resource users, and communities dependent on or impacted by public lands. These data are essential to understanding vulnerability and resilience to climate change and optimizing mitigation and adaptation investments.

BLM is committed to securing environmental justice and spurring economic opportunity for disadvantaged communities that have been historically marginalized and overburdened by pollution and experience underinvestment in essential services. In line with Executive Order 14008, BLM will take proactive actions to work towards ensuring 40 percent of the benefits of certain investments are directed to disadvantaged communities. These actions will include an examination of the activities of covered programs to determine whether those programs' benefits have accrued to disadvantaged communities. The program is also advancing the priority for centering equity and environmental justice through the implementation of E.O. 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. BLM will also begin to track expenditures of covered programs that impact disadvantaged communities.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Law	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+568		+381	28,565	+949
Enforcement	<i>FTE</i>	121	122	0		+0	122	+0

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Law Enforcement		(\$000)	FTE
	Focus on highest priorities	-266	+0
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+225	+0
	Baseline Capacity	+422	+0
Total		+381	+0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is \$28,565,000 and 122 FTE, a program change of +\$381,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Focus on High highest priorities (-\$266,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to provide patrol and protection services over large areas of public lands, particularly during holidays and other high-visitation periods, to prevent or minimize environmental damage and risks to the safety of public land users. The BLM will carefully assess mandatory and developmental training needs (e.g., law enforcement in-service training and advanced/specialized training) and work to minimize the impact on training standards (e.g., Field Training and Evaluation Program hours).

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$225,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$422,000, +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$422,000 in Resource Protection and Law Enforcement, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM manages the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas, and establishes interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands. The BLM also conducts law enforcement activities in efforts to curb the resource and public safety impacts generated by smuggling activities on public lands near the Southwest border, and emphasizes patrol, enforcement, and investigation actions to reduce damage and theft of public land resources, including mineral materials; archeological, paleontological, and historic objects; and timber and forest products; as well as to improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources.

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement activities support the Bureau's priorities of conservation and recreation through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The overall objectives are to provide a safe environment for public land users and employees; to deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities; to resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials; and to ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	\$000	38,500	38,500	+853	0	+22,825	62,178	+23,678
	FTE	127	128	0	0	+15	143	+15

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management

	(\$000)	FTE
Abandoned Mine Lands Sites	+20,503	+15
Civilian Climate Corps	+264	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+300	+0
Restoring Legacy Disturbances	+1,125	+0
Baseline Capacity	+633	+0
Total	+22,825	+15

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management is \$62,178,000 and 143 FTE, a program change of +\$22,825,000 and +15 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Abandoned Mine Lands Sites (+\$20,503,000: +15 FTE) – The Administration is committed to addressing the thousands of abandoned mine lands (AMLs) that pose serious safety hazards and cause ongoing air, water, and other environmental damage, much of which is in rural communities that have suffered from years of disinvestment. The requested funding increase will further expand the Bureau's efforts to complete remediation efforts and improve environmental quality and compliance. The BLM will increase efforts to ensure all contaminated sites on public lands, or acquired/transferring sites, are identified, inventoried, assessed, ranked, prioritized, resourced, and included in State Environmental Cleanup Action Plans (SECAPs). The BLM will further its efforts to employ standardized procedures and utilize innovative/best available scientific and investigative techniques, such as LIDAR, to expedite the identification, inventory, and remediation of contaminated sites and AML sites and features. The BLM will also develop and implement monitoring plans to evaluate and maintain existing corrective measures taken at contaminated and physical safety sites to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the remedies. Improvements to data collection and integrity, and the use of best available science, will ensure evidence-based policy and decision making are used to prioritize the activities of the Bureau.

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$264,000: +0 FTE) – To support the Administration's Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural

resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation.

The BLM will work with the CCC to improve the identification, inventory, and validation of contaminated sites and features tracked in the abandoned mine and site cleanup module database and advance protection, conservation, and restoration of impacted natural and cultural resources through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation activities. The requested funds will enable BLM to leverage the skills of young adults and veterans as it expands and accelerates the pace of abandoned mine land remediation program, an effort that will build a new generation of land and resource managers and provide a pathway to good-paying jobs.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$300,000: +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Restoring legacy disturbances (+\$1,125,000: +0 FTE) – The requested funding increase will allow BLM to address such legacy disturbances as illegal trespass areas (including illegal drug grow sites), damage to lands due to illegal littering, and recreational shooting sites. This remediation and reclamation work will allow sites to return to beneficial use.

Baseline Capacity (+\$633,000: +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$633,000 in Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM’s Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program (AML/HMM) is responsible for guidance and policy for the remediation of both physical and environmental impacts of legacy abandoned mines, and the prevention, mitigation, and remediation/removal of the effects of hazardous substance releases and other harmful and toxic dangers on our public lands. The AML/HMM program has responsibility to plan and fund cleanup of only contaminated abandoned mines, landfills, and other unauthorized and illegal releases of hazardous substances/wastes on public lands. Other bureau programs have the responsibility to plan and fund cleanup of their unique and specific benefitting sub-activity contaminated site types. All cleanup activities including contaminated sites without a benefitting sub-activity will be included in the SECAPs to ensure sufficient coordination and funding consideration by leadership. The AML/HMM program also promotes public health and safety by mitigating AML physical safety hazards and ensuring compliant oversight of remedial and removal actions at all contaminated sites on public lands.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA), the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, the Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA), the Clean Air Act of 1970 (CAA) and the National Contingency Plan [40 CFR Part 300], provide the framework for the AML & HMM program. In addition, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); Endangered Species Act of 1973; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Wyden Amendment; Secretarial Order 3201; and Surface Resources Act of 1955 present procedural and substantive standards and requirements that must be observed during abandoned mine lands and hazardous substances, waste and materials management. The BLM uses delegated CERCLA authorities to address environmental contamination at abandoned mine lands and/or contaminated hazardous substance and hazardous waste sites. Qualified projects utilize program funds, and where appropriate, apply for funding from Interior's Central Hazardous Materials Fund.

Since 1993 there have been seven Executive Orders (EO) that have emphasized policies on pollution prevention practices. This includes section 217 of President Biden's EO 14008, Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, stated as a policy of the Biden Administration "...to improve air and water quality and to create good-paying union jobs and more opportunities for women and people of color in hard-hit communities, including rural communities, while reducing methane emissions, oil and brine leaks, and other environmental harms from tens of thousands of former mining and well sites and includes "projects that reduce emission of toxic substances and greenhouse gases from existing and abandoned infrastructure and that prevent environmental damage that harms communities and poses a risk to public health and safety" including reclaiming abandoned mine lands. Likewise, section 207 of EO 14057, Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability provides policy that "Each agency shall minimize waste, including the generation of wastes requiring treatment and disposal, advance pollution prevention; support markets for recycled product; and promote a transition to a circular economy..." The BLM's AML/HMM program supports these policies by focusing efforts in the following areas: 1) environmental compliance related to pollution prevention and the treatment, storage, handling, marking, transporting and disposal of BLM-generated solid and hazardous waste; 2) identification, inventory, cleanup and remediation of legacy contaminated sites and features; 3) emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, wastes and materials onto public lands; 4) mitigation of AML contaminated and physical safety sites and features; 5) assessment of real property environmental conditions prior to acquisition, lease or disposal of property; 6) improvement for all BLM environmental programs via an environmental management system including environmental audits; 7) maintenance of data and plans to support evidence-based policies and decision making; and, 8) development and delivery of program training and awareness campaigns.

The AML/HMM program focuses efforts in the following areas: 1) identification, inventory, cleanup, and remediation of legacy contaminated sites and features; 2) inventory and mitigation of AML-contaminated and physical safety sites and features; 3) emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, wastes, and harmful materials onto public lands; 4) environmental compliance related to the treatment, storage, handling, marking, transporting, and disposal of BLM-generated solid and hazardous waste; 5) assessment of real property environmental conditions prior to acquisition, lease, or disposal of property; 6) improvement for all BLM environmental programs via an environmental management system including environmental audits; 7) maintenance of data and plans to support evidence-based policies and decision making; and 8) development and delivery of program training and awareness campaigns.

The agency is strategic with its investments in this program through the development of SECAPs that provide multi-year remedial cost estimates and prioritize the identification, assessment, and cleanup of all significantly contaminated sites and AML physical safety features on our public lands. This work helps to ensure the highest priority sites are addressed in a timely manner. Through this program, the BLM is ready to take action to ensure fair treatment and meaningful involvement of environmental justice and disadvantaged communities/stakeholders during the remedial planning and cleanup process through the implementation of E.O.13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. Further, the agency is committed to build on this program's history of effective coordination, cooperation, and consultation with Federal, Tribal, State, and local agencies, private landowners, and stakeholder organizations.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	<i>\$000</i>	43,000	43,000	+1,137	+0	+211	44,348	+1,348
	<i>FTE</i>	220	223		+0	+0	223	+0
Def. Maintenance & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	34,669	34,669	+285	+0	-2,947	32,007	-2,662
	<i>FTE</i>	72	73		+0	+0	73	+0
Total, Transportation & Facilities	<i>\$000</i>	77,669	77,669	+1,422	+0	-2,736	76,355	-1,314
	<i>FTE</i>	292	296		+0	+0	296	+0

Activity Description

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. These goals align with the Administration and Departmental goals of addressing safety issues and expanding recreation opportunities and public access. To accomplish this, the BLM focuses on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites;
- Performing annual maintenance and lifecycle investments on highest priority 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:

- 1) Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs
- 2) Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Annual Maint. & Operations	<i>\$000</i> 43,000	43,000	+1,137	+0	+211	44,348	+1,348
	<i>FTE</i> 220	223		+0	+0	223	+0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs:						
		2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022	
Quarters Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	822	850	850	+0	
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	3	+0	

Notes:

- Quarters Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from rent on BLM employee-occupied quarters; Section 320 of the 1985 Interior and Related Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-473) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Quarters Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

	(\$000)	FTE
Projects	-633	+0
Baseline Capacity	+844	+0
Total	+211	+0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs is \$44,348,000 and 223 FTEs, a program change of +\$211,000 and 0 FTEs from the 2022 CR level.

Projects (-\$633,000; +0 FTE) – The BLM will focus funding on the highest priority annual maintenance needs.

Baseline Capacity (+\$844,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to modernize and maintain critical infrastructure that serve the recreating public and allow the BLM to administer land management functions. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$844,000 in Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The goals of the program are to provide visitor and employee safety and ensure proper facilities management. These goals align with the Administration and Departmental priorities of addressing safety issues and optimizing annual operating costs.

Funding provides for emergency, preventive, and cyclical maintenance, and baseline facility condition assessments. The program also manages recreation site operations.

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 to assess facilities, bridges, dams, and trails: the Asset Priority Index and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), which assist in identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed of or require additional annual maintenance. For roads, the BLM uses the industry standard University of Wisconsin Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) method to identify road condition. Based on the PASER condition, the BLM can identify roads that require additional annual maintenance.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures, and high maintenance level identified bridges, dams, and major trails. The condition assessment 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 ($FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$). 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. FCI is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

For roads, the BLM uses the PASER methodology to determine the condition of the roads ranging from Excellent to Impassible. The corresponding deferred maintenance is determined based on the road condition and is quantified as a percent of the Current Replacement Value.

In addition to funding for the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program, the following funding sources are available to augment annual maintenance activities for certain facility types:

- Quarters Maintenance funds maintain and repair all employee-occupied quarters from which rental charges are collected.
- Recreation Fee Collection funds augment the annual maintenance of the recreation sites where fees are collected.

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	34,669	34,669	+285	+0	-2,947	32,007	-2,662
	<i>FTE</i>	72	73		+0	+0	73	+0

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

	(\$000)	FTE
Projects	+484	+0
Baseline Capacity	+211	+0
JCIIP (DOI Radio)	-3,642	+0
Total	-2,947	+0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements is \$32,007,000 and 73 FTEs, a program change of -\$2,947,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR level.

Projects (+\$484,000; +0 FTE) The increase will allow BLM to accelerate the pace of addressing its highest priority lifecycle investments while reducing the deferred maintenance backlog. BLM will focus on the highest ranked projects in its Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan to support critical health and safety or mission-essential projects with an emphasis on access to public lands and recreational opportunities.

Baseline Capacity (+\$211,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help modernize and maintain critical infrastructure that serve the recreating public and allow the BLM to administer land management functions. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$211,000 in Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

DOI Joint Communication Infrastructure Improvement Project (-\$3,642,000; +0 FTE) Funding for the Department-wide Joint Communication Infrastructure Improvement Project (JCIIP), which improved radio infrastructure and communications capability for BLM, NPS, FWS, and the U.S. Forest Service in the southwestern United States, is discontinued within the BLM budget as the Department pursues implementation of a DOI-wide Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) plan for field

communication modernization in other regions of the country with funding proposed in other bureau budgets.

Program Overview

The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement (DM/CI) program consists of repairs, renovations, replacements, and other maintenance of buildings, recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, and other constructed assets. Additional related efforts in the DM/CI program include professional engineering services, program oversight, database management, management of environmental and structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections.

The Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan is updated annually using the DOI Lifecycle Investment Planning Guidance. The DOI Lifecycle Investment Planning Guidance uses four categories in assessing a project's funding priority and provides instructions on how to evaluate projects using DOI, BLM, and Administration priorities to target funding to the projects with the highest priority and assets in the worst condition. Recently, the BLM expanded planning for each new project to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on the BLM's total budget. Project submissions include the estimated operational expenses, energy cost savings and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project. The BLM prioritizes health and safety work and mission critical assets, followed by resource protection benefits, energy efficiency and sustainability advancements, and code compliance. Typical projects include replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, buildings, and dam repair. The BLM will continue planned deferred maintenance, recapitalization, replacement, and capital improvements projects that are focused on modernizing infrastructure, mission critical projects, and public access.

The DM/CI program has three overarching standard investment categories that cover the wide variety of project types within the program: Maintenance, Modernization and Renewal, and Divestiture. Each category aligns to lifecycle investment requirements across the bureau. The infrastructure projects funded in the DM/CI program support the Administration's priorities by providing good paying jobs in the construction sector as well as job opportunities in rural and indigenous communities.

2023 Program Performance

BLM's planned FY 2023 performance and accomplishments for DM/CI are presented in the following table. The projects include corrective actions, sustainability improvements, and accessibility projects. The planned projects in FY 2023 will continue to target mission critical assets in dire need of repair and improve the condition of bridges, recreation sites, and administrative sites. In addition to the discretionary appropriations requested in the DM/CI subactivity, the BLM is also allocated \$95.0 million from the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Legacy Restoration Fund, which will further address BLM's deferred maintenance backlog. Leveraging the two programs provides a more comprehensive approach to addressing the total lifecycle management requirements of BLM's real property portfolio. For more information, please see the GAOA Legacy Restoration Fund section of the BLM Budget Justification.

Project Title	State	Funding (\$000)
Glennallen Field Office Warehouse Replacement (Phase 2 of 2)	AK	1,353

Stephens House Ranch Roof Replacement	AZ	150
Imperial Dam and La Posa Potable Water Tanks Replacement	AZ	251
Little Black Mountain Site Improvements	AZ	421
Del Valle Road Repair	AZ	225
Estrella Wayside Recreational Area (Phase 2 of 4)	AZ	101
Mono Basin Interagency Fire Station Improvements	CA	84
Ravendale Helipads and Paved Road Improvements	CA	419
Cahto Peak Road Maintenance	CA	632
Dove Springs Safety Improvements	CA	250
Keyes Mine Archaeological Site Stabilization	CA	541
Salt Creek Road Repair (Phase 1 of 4) Survey and Design	CA	150
Bald Mountain Southwest Trailhead Development	CA	200
Uncompahgre Repair and Upgrade Recreation Sites	CO	200
Two Bridge Recreation Site Upgrade Design	CO	200
North Sand Dunes Repair and Upgrade (Phase 1 of 2)	CO	194
18 Road Repair and Upgrade (Phase 2 of 3)	CO	100
Little Snake Repair and Upgrade Recreation Site Design	CO	400
San Luis Valley Repair and Upgrade Recreation Site Design	CO	300
102-Shoshone Paiute Roof Replacement	ID	200
300-Jack Wilson Headquarters Multi-Purpose Room Repairs (Phase 1 of 2)	ID	50
110-Training Exit Corridor Separation	ID	99
Idaho Communication Site Repairs (Phase 1 of 3)	ID	40
Idaho Falls Fire Guard Station Building Repairs	ID	150
Boise Fire Carpet Replacements	ID	240

Cougar Bay Vault Toilet	ID	75
Huckleberry Site Maintenance (Phase 3 of 4)	ID	30
McKay's Bend Chip Seal	ID	52
Idaho Falls Road Maintenance (Phase 3 of 6)	ID	150
Twin Falls Road Maintenance (Phase 3 of 6)	ID	150
Boise Road Maintenance (Phase 3 of 6)	ID	150
Coeur d'Alene Road Maintenance (Phase 1 of 5)	ID	100
Cedar Point Host Site Improvements	ID	380
Little Sheep Creek Rehabilitation	MT	198
Coal Banks Boat Ramp	MT	370
Keno-Kennedy-Elevation Road Reconstruction	MT	350
Dean S Reservoir Recreation Site (Phase 2 of 2)	MT	640
Farmington District Office Heating, Venting, Air Conditioning Upgrade (Phase 3 of 3)	NM	1,000
Ft. Stanton - Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area Recreation Site Upgrades (Phase 1 of 3)	NM	200
Farmington District Office Tie-Downs for Roofing Structure	NM	30
Reroute Waterline to Red Rock Campground from Fire Station (Phase 2 of 2)	NV	568
Orange Bridge Replacement Project (Phase 2 of 2)	NV	784
Caliente Field Office & Ely Regional Seed Warehouse paving rehabilitation (Phase 1 of 2)	NV	42
Roseburg District Facilities Improvements (Phase 2 of 3)	OR	445
Disposal of Whites Creek Maintenance Site Buildings and Utilities	OR	150
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Fence Replacement	OR	250
Northwest Oregon Recreation Site Improvements	OR	840
South Fork Walla Walla Road Maintenance (Phase 1 of 2)	OR	848
Medford District Road and Bridge Repairs	OR	862

Roseburg District Road and Bridge Deficiency Repairs (Phase 2 of 3)	OR	125
Warm Springs-Stinkingwater Access Road Repair (Phase 2 of 3)	OR	314
Coos Bay District Road and Bridge Repairs (Phase 2 of 2)	OR	460
Clarno Road Relocation	OR	356
Beaty Butte Quarry Road Repairs (Phase 2 of 2)	OR	376
Miller Ranch Home Repairs (Phase 2 of 2)	OR	200
Riverway Campground Roads and Drainage (Phase 2 of 2)	UT	160
Simpson Springs Campground Repairs (Phase 2 of 2)	UT	626
Communication Site Road Repairs for Red Hill and Frisco (Phase 2 of 2)	UT	195
North and South Otter Creek Bridges (Phase 1 of 2)	UT	61
Price Canyon, Swasey's Beach, the Wedge, Temple Mountain Maintenance	UT	200
Kokopelli Trail Campgrounds Rennovations	UT	419
Meadowood Pole Repair	VA	60
Worland Field Office Parking Lot Drainage	WY	412
Lebarge Watershed Restoration (Phase 1 of 2)	WY	821
National Historic Trails Interpretive Center Front Door Replacement	WY	100
CASHE, Accessibility, Sustainability and Energy Efficiency Corrective Actions	Bureauwide	4,756
Program Management, Asset Management, A/E Services, Engineering Services	Bureauwide	6,752
		32,007

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Activity: National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	45,819	45,819	+1,421		+21,064	68,304	+22,485
	FTE	246	249			+11	260	+11

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for NMs and NCAs		(\$000)	FTE
Expand Management and Operational Capacity		+9,672	+4
National Monument Boundary Changes		+200	+0
Civilian Climate Corps		+1,058	+1
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function		+3,203	+2
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change		+2,779	+2
Improving Water Resources		+1,579	+1
Decision Support for Adaptive Management		+1,218	+1
Baseline Capacity		+1,055	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+300	+0
Total		+21,064	+11

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas is \$68,304,000 and 260 FTEs, a program change of +\$21,064,000 and +11 FTEs from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Expand Management and Operational Capacity (+\$9,672,000; +4 FTE) – The BLM will utilize these funds to support the National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and similar designations to enhance stewardship, conservation, maintenance, and/or infrastructure needs to become more environmentally sustainable and support and protect the resources, objects, and values of the units, along with increasing equity, inclusion, recreation opportunities, and access. This funding will bolster the management of the 51 units by supporting the research and work to enhance landscape level natural and cultural resource stewardship while providing for the multiple uses of these areas, including recreational and visitor needs. More specifically, the funding would be used for hiring monument managers for each unit as identified in BLM policy; to assure collaboration with local Tribes, partnership organizations, volunteers, local governments, and adjoining land management agencies; and direct funds to support operations and maintenance, visitor centers, and other facilities supporting each of the units. In addition, funding will support scientific investments, inventory, and monitoring to best manage the heritage and natural resources of these areas. The increased funds will enable BLM to enhance coordination of science activities with scalable environmental analyses of resources, objects, and values inclusive of climatic resiliency; improve data management systems and data sharing; engage in cooperative scientific

endeavors with universities, Tribes, and others. The additional funding will support recreation and visitor services including enhancing the visitor experience with better signage, brochures, web presence, environmental education, outreach, interpretive programming, and exhibits, and working with schools with an emphasis of reaching underserved communities. Further, the funding will permit the BLM to complete management plans for National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Similar Designations, both those designated in past administrations and those designated in the Dingell Act.

National Monument Boundary Changes (+\$200,000; +0 FTE) – These funds will enable BLM to continue the review of the monument boundaries that were established by Proclamations 10285 and 10286 of October 8, 2021, restoring the acreage of Bears Ears National Monument and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,058,000; +1 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will fund environmentally sustainable Civilian Climate Corps projects related to stewardship, conservation, maintenance, restoration, infrastructure, and enhancing diversity within the units. The BLM and CCC will also conduct inventories and establish baseline data for the Resources, Objects, and Values (ROVs) identified for protection in proclamations and legislation establishing National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (NMs/NCAs). In addition, traditional ecological knowledge will be included in inventories as appropriate. The BLM and CCC will assess and monitor existing ROVs for changing conditions to support climate resiliency and plan and lead Citizen Science projects in coordination with local BLM staff (related projects may include both large and small-scale restoration and thinning). The requested funds will also enable BLM and the Corps to improve signage; carry out trail maintenance and construction; enhance visitor services, including providing information and developing and leading educational programs and fee collection; enhance native and pollinator species via seeding and planting; conduct invasive species removal and restoration; and conduct restoration efforts for high potential areas related to carbon sequestration.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$3,203,000; +2 FTE) – The BLM will restore landscapes based on BLM’s Rapid Ecological Assessments, NLCS – Unit Resource Management Plans, and Science Plans. These assessments help identify important resource values and patterns of environmental change not evident when managing smaller, local land areas. Examples include restoration of BLM lands in a regional context, where consistent restoration across land management boundaries may improve natural wildlife movement; or stream and riparian restoration to enhance ground water recharge, improve habitat, and reduce the potential spread of wildfire.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$2,779,000; +2 FTE) – The BLM will conduct ecosystem restoration projects implementing climate adaptation recommendations (e.g., those recommendations included in the DOI Climate Change Adaptation Plan) and implement climate change mitigation recommendations (such as increasing carbon sequestration by implementing United States Geological Survey Land Carbon program suggestions aligning with BLM and State conservation priorities). The BLM will also conduct other projects supporting conservation and restoration in the NMs/NCAs, such as fuel reduction, noxious weed removal, and native plant restorations to improve native habitats.

Improving Water Resources (+\$1,579,000; +1 FTE) – The BLM will inventory water quality and native and non-native biota, using State and EPA regulatory standards as applicable. Site specific practices for

improving water quality will include restoration and remediation of areas causing excessive erosion. Water quantity monitoring will enable determination of in-stream flow necessary for conservation purposes and providing clean water.

Decision Support for Adaptive Management (+\$1,218,000; +1 FTE) – The BLM will expand the Management Studies Support Program, including providing increased support for NLCS unit-specific projects, scientific partnerships, traditional ecological knowledge, and citizen science activities. The BLM will complete or update existing NM/NCA Science Plans consistent with BLM Manual 6220, the 15-Year NLCS Strategy (2010-2025), and other plans.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,055,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$1.1 million in the NMs/NCAs program, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$300,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM’s National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (NMs/NCAs) program encompasses over 13 million acres in 28 BLM National Monuments, 17 National Conservation Areas, three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one Forest Reserve, and one National Scenic Area. The NMs/NCAs are long-term repositories for cultural and paleontological resources and provide habitat for native plant and wildlife populations along with serving as critical wildlife migration corridors. These are some of the BLM’s most popular and heavily visited sites and the requested funds will enable the BLM to strengthen management and operational capacity at these units to better ensure the protection and conservation of these special places as they contend with stressors such as high recreational use, invasive species, and climate change. The working landscapes also provide for multiple-use activity including grazing, energy production, and a multitude of recreational activities. An estimated 10.6 million visitors come to NMs/NCAs, providing significant economic benefits to surrounding communities by promoting multiple-use activities, tourism, the service industry, and long-term jobs. NMs/NCAs also advances the priority for centering equity and environmental justice through the implementation of E.O. 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. The BLM is implementing the provisions of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9) related to NMs/NCAs.

In FY 2023, the BLM will continue to improve the visitor experience to public lands by addressing infrastructure and maintenance needs. The BLM will prioritize implementation of the Great American

Outdoors Act, which will enable the BLM to address and restructure its deferred maintenance backlog to more effectively support public safety, visitor access, and enjoyment for both current and future generations. The BLM is committed to fulfilling the agency's trust responsibilities and modernizing the organization to reduce or eliminate duplicative activities while maintaining rigorous environmental standards.

Designated by Congress or Presidential Proclamation, the BLM's NMs/NCAs and similar designations are managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's natural and cultural heritage while providing for compatible multiple uses, including a multitude of recreation opportunities. The NMs/NCAs are places where families can connect to the outdoors through self-exploration, participation in visitor programs, and recreation opportunities. The BLM is improving visitor use data collection and analysis methods to evaluate the demand, impacts, and benefits of NMs/NCAs on tourism, the service industry, and job creation in surrounding communities.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	51,875	51,875	+1,421	+0	3,842	57,138	+5,263
	<i>FTE</i>	230	233			+3	236	+3
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	90,480	90,480	+6,769	+0	-4,734	92,515	+2,035
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	26,077	+568	+0	+289	26,934	+857
	<i>FTE</i>	106	107		+0	+0	107	+0
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	<i>\$000</i>	168,432	168,432	+8,758	0	-603	176,587	+8,155
	<i>FTE</i>	336	340		0	+3	343	+3

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 the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021* (P.L. 116-260) 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.

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 2023, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$356.2 million, an increase of \$12.8 million from the FY 2022 Annualized CR, as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 403)[†]				
<i>\$000</i>	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Administrative Support	51,875	51,875	57,138	+5,263
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	90,480	90,480	92,515	+2,035
IT Management	26,077	26,077	26,934	+857
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	168,432	168,432	176,587	+8,155
National Assessments	54,246	55,194	51,263	-3,931
State/Regional Assessments	118,011	119,763	128,363	+8,600
Subtotal, Assessments	172,257	174,957	179,626	+4,669
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	340,689	343,389	356,213	+12,824

[†]Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2022 and 2023

Direct Appropriations – In 2023, the BLM requests \$176.6 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 403 in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs, and Information Technology Management.

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 50 percent of the BLM’s total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2023 are \$179.6 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, BLM’s Executive Leadership Team, and the Information Technology Investment Board.

National Assessments pay for administrative support, Bureauwide program activities, and information technology programs, many of which are mandated, and fixed costs assessed by the Department through the DOI Working Capital Fund. These initiatives benefit all programs or all employees and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program. In most cases, 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 that arise during the fiscal year.

State (Regional) Assessments pay costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, all programs within a State fund support services staff salaries. These costs are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels, historical costs, and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The DOI manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, 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 the BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services.

Working Capital Fund			
<i>\$000</i>	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Estimate
Central Bill	32,473	32,569	34,978
Direct Bill	17,262	18,689	19,575
Subtotal, Working Capital Fund	49,735	51,258	54,553

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Administrative	<i>\$000</i>	51,875	51,875	+1,421	+0	+3,842	57,138	+5,263
Support	FTE	230	233		+0	+3	236	+3

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Administrative Support.

	(\$000)	FTE
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiative	+800	+1
Justice40 Initiative	+225	+1
Increase in Core Capacity	+452	+1
HR Support	+160	+0
Baseline Capacity	+1,055	+0
Foundation for America's Public Lands	+1,000	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions - Coordinator	+150	+0
Total	+3,842	+3

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Administrative Support is \$57,138,000 and 236 FTE, a program change of +\$3,842,000 and +3 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiative (+\$800,000; +1 FTE) - The BLM budget includes \$800,000 as part of a Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, "Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government," and Executive Order 13988, "Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation." As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

Justice40 Initiative (+\$225,000; +1 FTE) – This additional funding will ensure adequate resources are available to support close coordination between the BLM and the Department, specifically the Council on Environmental Quality. The funding will support one FTE in the BLM to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the Initiative. Collectively, these resources will provide expertise and coordination support on policy, socioeconomics, geospatial science, data collection methodologies, websites for data storage, community liaison, and training.

Increase Core Capacity (+\$452,000; +1 FTE) – Supports implementation of BLM organizational changes.

HR Support (+\$160,000; +0 FTE) – Supports human resources recruitment and hiring efforts, such as new tools and capabilities, that are needed to effectively support mission needs, including:

- Talent teams and improving hiring assessment tools and processes;

- OPM and agency-specific hiring actions and shared certificates to maximize selections and return on investment from rigorous assessment; and
- Strengthening intern hiring including support for talent pipelines, planned improvements to paid internship programs and/or recruitment strategies, and longer-term goals for improving internship programs using any available intern appointing authority, including Pathways, Workforce Recruitment Program, Scholarship for Service, Hiring Authority for Post-Secondary Students, or an agency specific paid intern authority. Internship programs should include outreach to and recruitment of individuals from underserved communities.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,055,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$1.1 million in Administrative Support, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Foundation for America’s Public Lands (+\$1,000,000; +0 FTE) – On May 5, 2017, Congress established the Bureau of Land Management Foundation in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017. However, a board was not appointed and the Foundation was not launched until FY 2022. The FY 2023 Budget proposes appropriations language to allocate up to \$1.0 million in BLM appropriated funding to assist the Foundation in establishing an office and meeting initial administrative, project, and other expenses. As mandated by the legislation, the Foundation will: (1) encourage, accept, and administer private gifts of money, real and personal property, and in-kind services for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of the BLM; (2) carry out activities that advance the purposes for which public land is administered; (3) carry out and encourage educational, technical, scientific, and other assistance or activities that support the mission of the BLM; and (4) assist the BLM with challenges that could be better addressed with the support of a foundation, including reclamation and conservation activities, activities relating to wild free roaming horses and burros, and the stewardship of cultural and archaeological treasures on public land. The Foundation will be closely aligned with the agency’s mission and priorities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions – Coordinator (+\$150,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

This program funds administrative programs and business services that aim to support the overall mission of the BLM efficiently and effectively. Business services provided include communications, including legislative affairs, public affairs, and regulatory affairs; human capital, diversity, and Equal Employment Opportunity; budget development and execution; performance management; financial and internal controls; facilities management; audit follow up; procurement and contracting services; and records management, among others. It broadly supports the entire organization in the accomplishment of the Administration’s priorities and objectives.

The functions of this program are vitally important to optimize operations for the Bureau for increased efficiency. The BLM continues to work diligently to ensure the Bureau has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. Funding supporting various human capital and resource programs are viable tools for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting future skill requirements.

The BLM measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862 and the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with Interior's Strategic Plan.

These funds also support important workplace services to support an agile and effective workforce. Funds provided in this program do not fully fund many of the services it supports. Funds from other program activities that benefit from this work are often used to supplement Administrative Support funding. In addition, these funds are used to support the overhead cost of States, Centers, and the Headquarter Offices.

The BLM continues to maintain its outstanding record of financial management with unqualified (clean) financial audit opinions. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management and access to financial data in real time has fostered BLM-wide fiscal accountability. The Bureau also continues to meet or exceed its GPRA goal of audit closures. Improved processes and communications with program offices has resulted in successful audit and internal control programs. The BLM has placed greater emphasis on hiring veterans, veterans with disabilities, individuals with disabilities, underserved communities, and Tribal communities through available special hiring authorities.

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	90,480	90,480	+6,769	+0	-4,734	92,515	+2,035
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity		-4,734	+0
Total		-4,734	+0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is \$92,515,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of -\$4,734,000 and 0 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity (-\$4,734,000; 0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes a reduction of -\$4.7 million in Bureauwide Fixed Costs, which reflects the incremental change from the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The Bureauwide Fixed Costs subactivity supports a variety of WCF bills administered by the Department as well as covering space leasing needs. These funds also support security needs and responses to fires, hurricanes, and other emergencies that affect BLM facilities. To support efficiencies, the Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability and co-locations by identifying efficiencies. The BLM is continuing its efforts to reduce its building footprint of current lease obligations and use these funds to support co-location of facilities and/or moves to newer energy efficient buildings.

The Departmental WCF are fixed costs billed by the Interior's Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:

- *Central Bill* – Mandatory shared services provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center to BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices.
- *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee-for-service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.

The Space Management program portion of Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings. The Land Mobile Radio 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 Federal Personnel Payroll System monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems. The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.

The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*. The Workers Compensation amount requested covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by P.L. 94-273.

The FY 2023 budget funding supports Bureauwide Fixed Costs, WCF bills, and Space Management initiatives including emergency facility requirements. FTEs are not associated with this activity.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs			
<i>\$000</i>	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 President's Budget
Space Rental - GSA	41,485	41,485	45,976
Space Rental - Non-GSA	26,330	26,330	22,031
<i>Subtotal, Rental</i>	67,815	67,815	68,007
Workers' Compensation	6,916	6,916	6,916
Unemployment Compensation	5,432	5,432	5,713
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	32,817	32,817	34,978
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	18,171	18,171	19,575
<i>Total</i>	131,151	131,151	135,189
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-40,671	-40,671	-42,674
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	90,480	90,480	92,515

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support Subactivity: Information Technology Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
IT Management	\$000	26,077	26,077	+568	+0	+289	26,934	+857
	FTE	106	107		+0	+0	107	+0

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for IT Management

	(\$000)	FTE
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+150	+0
Focus on highest priorities	-283	0
Baseline Capacity	+422	+0
Total	+289	+0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for IT Management is \$26,934,000 and 107 FTEs, a program change of +\$289,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$150,000 +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM’s fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Focus on highest priorities (-\$283,000; 0 FTE) In FY 2023, the BLM Information Technology Management Program will continue to pursue program modernization, including some strategic new investments, to increase program efficiencies while maintaining service and security levels essential to support the BLM workforce and provide data to the public.

Baseline Capacity (+\$422,000; 0 FTE) - The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$422,000 in IT Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The Information Technology (IT) Management Program supports the BLM's investments in information management and IT planning, policy, operations, IT infrastructure, records management, IT security, enterprise data management, enterprise architecture, and IT asset management. This subactivity also assists the management of BLM's Capital Planning and Investment Control process.

The components of BLM's Information Technology Management program include IT Infrastructure Operations, IT Customer Service, IT Project Management, IT Policy, Investment Management, Information Resources Management, IT Transformation and Modernization, Data Management, Geospatial Administration, National Applications, and IT Security.

The BLM operates its programs and services in accordance with the Clinger Cohen Act of 1996, the Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act, and the policies and guidance established by the DOI Chief Information Officer. The BLM uses internal collaborative management and dynamic approaches to respond to national needs and priorities while lowering costs. In 2023, the Bureau will continue implementation of its internal information management strategy with the goal of providing the most efficient services to all stakeholders to suit situational needs.

While each subactivity within the BLM contributes funds to the IT Management program, all projects and expenditures receive oversight from the internal BLM information management board and are planned and executed in full compliance with statutory requirements, OMB guidance, and best practices. The BLM has achieved success in lowering the overall costs of IT by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. Managing data as a corporate asset will ensure the BLM has greater consistency and integration while reducing redundancies. The BLM will continue its commitment to ensuring that information technology efforts align with Departmental initiatives focused on consolidation, shared services, and improving IT cost efficiency. The Bureau will continue to seek further centralization efforts internally, while expanding consolidation efforts by working with other Bureaus to share services in the areas of Data Center Consolidation, Geospatial, IT Acquisitions, and Application Consolidation to achieve greater cost efficiency.

Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Mining Law	\$000	39,696	39,696			+0	39,696	+0
Administration	Offset	-39,696	-39,696	0		+0	-39,696	+0
	FTE	233	236			+0	236	+0

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 236 FTEs. The budget assumes the program's operating costs will be fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees.

Program Overview

The Mining Law Administration program is responsible for facilitating public access to locatable mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. Locatable minerals are those governed by the *General Mining Act of 1872*, which consist of those minerals whose development is not specifically addressed by other legislation. Locatable mineral deposits include metallic minerals (precious and base) and certain nonmetallic minerals (industrial minerals, gemstones, and uncommon variety of stone). The most common minerals mined from public land include gold, silver, copper, and various industrial minerals including gypsum (used in wallboard) and bentonite (used for its adsorptive qualities).

To provide access to these mineral resources, the BLM records mining claims, collects location and annual maintenance fees, and processes notices and plans of operations for exploration and mining. Reclamation plans and financial guarantees are required to ensure reclamation meets the requirements of Federal law. The BLM inspects operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The BLM also takes enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of an operation have been violated. Finally, the BLM is responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of America's public resources. In recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Mining Law of 1872, the Department has established an Interagency Working Group (IWG) to comprehensively review hardrock mine permitting and oversight on Federal lands, to help ensure that mining operations adhere to strong social, environmental, and labor standards. As part of this whole-of-government effort, the Department will host extensive public input and comment sessions on potential hardrock mining reforms.

Program Purpose

The Mining Law Administration program is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals on public lands under the *General Mining Act of 1872* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*.

Activities authorized by the *General Mining Act of 1872* are regulated by 43 CFR Subparts 3802 – Exploration and Mining, Wilderness Review Program; 3809 – Surface Management Regulations; and 3814 – Disposal of Reserved Minerals Under the Stockraising Homestead Act. The intent of the regulations is to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of the land where locatable mineral exploration and mineral development operations are occurring or are proposed to occur. Operators are required to perform concurrent reclamation while operating and must complete reclamation of all disturbed areas at the earliest feasible time.

The BLM collects three fees that fund the operations of this program: maintenance fees, location fees, and processing fees. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee (currently \$165) for each mining claim in lieu of performing assessment work.⁵ Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently \$40) when locating any new mining claims.⁶ A processing fee (currently \$20) has been required since 2003.⁷ The BLM is required by statute to adjust the maintenance and location fees every five years, or more frequently if determined reasonable, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Maintenance and location fees were last increased in 2015. Processing fees are adjusted annually.

Components

The BLM is responsible for implementing the surface management program and coordinating with resource specialists and applicable State or Federal agencies on the review of notices and plans of operations. Primary duties include reviewing and processing “Notice and Plan” of operations, verifying reclamation cost estimates, conducting field inspections to ensure compliance, and ensuring that required enforcement actions are implemented and monitored. The BLM is also responsible for adjudicating mining claims and associated filings. BLM State offices record new mining claims and site filings and collect associated mining claim maintenance fees. In addition, State offices ensure all annual maintenance fees and maintenance fee waivers are processed and automated records are timely updated.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy. The BLM continues to experience a consistent workload for processing plans of operations and conducting inspections. The BLM is developing strategies to improve permitting and review processes related to developing and enhancing access to critical mineral resources to support environmentally responsible and sustainable critical mineral development. The BLM is also looking at opportunities to gain efficiencies through the collection of baseline data earlier in the permitting process.

Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration program (MLAP) 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. BLM has regularly collected more funds than are required to fund the MLAP and sent an average of \$30 million annually to the General Fund in recent years.

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

⁵ P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379

⁶ P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 U.S.C. 28f-k

⁷ 68 FR 61045

documents. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case-by-case basis, for proposed mining operating plans that require an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity examinations or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands), or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations), on a case-by case basis.

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LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations Language

[(RESCISSION OF FUNDS)]

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Land Acquisition and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$5,400,000 is hereby permanently rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.] (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

Starting in 2021, pursuant to the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), Federal land acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund funding.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Provides authority for acquisition (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (P.L 106-248)

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 *Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2010* (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July 2011. FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in Title III-Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Reauthorization, Section 301, Public Law No. 115-141.

<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to public lands and waters for the benefit of present and future citizens.
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in <i>The National Trails System Act of 1968</i> , as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).
<i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
<i>National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act’s applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.
<i>Other</i>	Other acts such as, the <i>King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970</i> , as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); <i>San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act</i> , in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); <i>Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992</i> (P.L. 102-584); <i>Utah School Lands Act</i> (P.L. 103-93); <i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000</i> (16 U.S.C. 460nmn, P.L. 106-399; and <i>California Desert Protection Act of 1994</i> (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.
<i>Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152</i>	The Great American Outdoors Act, which was enacted in 2020, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization (54 U.S.C 200303) to permanently appropriate full funding (\$900 million a year) for the LWC

Activity: Land Acquisition

Summary of Requirements (Dollars in Thousands)

Account	2021 Enacted (1)	2022 CR at Annual Rate (2)	2023 Request (3)	2023 vs. 2022	2023 Sequester Reduction	2022 Est. "Pop-Up" Sequester Funding	Est Amnt Available at the 2023 Request (4)	2022 FTE	2023 FTE	2023 v. 2022 FTE
Activity 2 (Federal Land Acquisition)										
Projects	28,550	28,550	32,740	4,190	(1,865)	1,626	32,501	-	-	-
Sportsmen/Recreation Access	20,500	20,500	20,500	-	(1,169)	1,169	20,500	-	-	-
Acquisition Management	7,500	7,500	8,137	637	(464)	428	8,101	8	8	-
Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardship	9,500	9,500	9,500	-	(542)	542	9,500	-	-	-
Subtotal Activity	66,050	66,050	70,877	4,827	(4,040)	3,765	70,602	8	8	-
Total, LWCF Funding	66,050	66,050	70,877	4,827	(4,040)	3,765	70,602	8	8	-

(1) Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding. FY 2021 LWCF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted.

(2) All FY 2022 and FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. Amounts in the FY 2022 column do not include a sequester reduction.

(3) The amounts reflect the proposed budget authority before sequester adjustments.

(4) FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a -5.7% sequester reduction which will be applied during the year of execution. These columns reflect the estimated sequester adjustments associated with the FY 2023 Request. The actual amounts sequestered in FY 2023 will depend on the final allocation of funding provided in an enacted full year appropriation. Amounts sequestered from FY 2022 LWCF programs become available for obligation ("Pop-Up") in FY 2023. The previously sequestered amounts which will become available in FY 2023 will be determined in the final allocation of LWCF funding in an enacted FY 2022 full year appropriation. A revised set of tables will be provided after enactment of a full year enacted appropriation showing the actual "pop-up" amounts anticipated in FY 2023 for each bureau.

Program Overview

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (LWCF) was established to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The LWCF also provides for grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports our nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. The Fund invests earnings from offshore oil and gas leasing to help strengthen communities, preserve our history and protect our national endowment of lands and waters. Every State and almost every county in the Nation has benefited from the LWCF since its establishment.

The 2023 budget submission for LWCF directly supports the Administration's America the Beautiful conservation objectives and advances other key priorities at the same time, including migration corridors, species protection, and supporting underserved communities. Federal land acquisition projects were competitively selected according to established criteria that considered land and species conservation values, risk of development, historical or cultural resources, increased recreation access for all, economic benefits, and partnership engagement.

In 2020, Congress enacted the Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152 (GAOA) which amended the LWCF authorization (54 U.S.C 200303). This historic legislation ensures the Nation's commitment to conservation and recreation endures for future generations. GAOA guarantees full funding, \$900 million a year, is permanently available for LWCF conservation and recreation programs reauthorized by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, P.L. 109-432 makes additional amounts available from the LWCF for State grants.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing these important programs, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service. The LWCF, as amended by GAOA, requires the President's annual budget submission to Congress include a proposed allocation of LWCF funding by account, program and project for consideration as part of the annual budget process. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7%. The sequestration reduction will be applied uniformly across all programs and activities when funds are available for execution.

The FY 2023 budget will focus on the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) commitment to leverage the LWCF to meet the Administration's priorities to protect biodiversity by conserving 30 percent of America's lands and waters by 2030 and to advance equity and environmental justice while preserving and assuring public accessibility to outdoor recreation to strengthen their health and vitality. Department of the Interior priorities include:

- equity and environmental justice in accordance with Executive Order 13985 - Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, to advance support for underserved communities, such as communities of color, low-income families, and rural and indigenous communities;
- strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations to honor the Federal trust responsibility to Tribal Nations;
- working to conserve at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by the year 2030 by collaborating with local, State, private, and tribally led nature conservation and restoration efforts to leverage natural climate solutions across America; and
- making investments to support the Administration's goal of creating family-supporting jobs by putting a new generation of Americans to work conserving and restoring public lands and waters, increasing reforestation, protecting biodiversity, improving access to recreation, and addressing the changing climate.

The BLM is authorized to acquire non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing access for hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, providing opportunities for recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program uses Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings, Recreational Access, and Acquisition Management.

The BLM request represents two funding changes from previous year allocations. The Bureau recognizes an increase in property values and corresponding project costs, and the BLM has a larger number of projects ready for funding. Both funding changes represent an increase necessary to complete and process projects. Additional project funding is necessary to complete additional land acquisitions from willing landowners and an increase in acquisition management funds is necessary to meet increased due diligence and transaction costs.

Program Responsibilities

The BLM's Land Acquisition program provides for the purchase of lands, waters, or interest in lands to consolidate public lands through purchase, exchange, and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance.

Program Purpose

The BLM's authority to acquire land comes from: the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Reauthorization (FLTFA) in the 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 115-141, Sec. 301 of Title III); the *National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended* (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249); the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended* (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.); the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended* (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.); and, the *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the funds in this account, the BLM uses funding from other sources such as the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations, to support land acquisition activities. The FLTFA provides funding that can be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and fund the administrative costs associated with conducting sales

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Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Projects

	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022
Land Acq. Projects	28,550	28,550			+4,190	32,740	+4,190
<i>\$000</i>							
<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

All FY 2022 and FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2023 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester. Amounts in the FY 2022 CR column do not reflect a sequester reduction.

Program Overview

Consistent with Congressional direction, the BLM submits the following Federal land acquisition projects as part of the 2023 Budget process. Detailed final project data sheets for each identified project are provided below and will be made available on the Department’s LWCF website here: <https://www.doi.gov/lwcf>. The budget also includes the statutorily required Supplemental Project List. Supplemental Project Data Sheets and color maps will be provided separately.

The projects listed below are in priority order and have identified willing sellers. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the course of the 2023 Budget process. The project funding amounts reflect the total amount required. For the purposes of budget formulation, the -5.7% sequestration is aggregated into a separate line of funding at the bottom of the project list.

FY 2023 BLM Federal Project List Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2023 Allocation (Request)	32,740
FY 2023 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-1,865
FY 2022 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2022)	+1,626
Total, Estimated Amount Available for Execution	32,501

**FY 2023 BLM GAOA LWCF Land Acquisition Project Request List
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Priority	Project	State(s)	Funding (\$ 000)	Acres
1	California National Historic Trail	CA/NV	2,000	1,748
2	Big Hole River Access	MT	11,300	3,250
3	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	ID	6,250	2,413
4	Pipe Fork-Port Orford Cedar Research Natural Area	OR	500	320
5	Blackfoot River Watershed	MT	1,000	2,500
6	Mule Creek Ranch	WY	1,700	1,252
7	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	NM	9,990	1,950
	Before FY 2023 Sequester Adjustments		32,740	13,433
	FY 2023 Sequestration Reduction Adjustments		-1,865	
	Subtotal, Net of Sequester Adjustments	--	30,872	21,868
	Estimated FY 2022 Sequester Pop Up Funding ¹		1,626	
	Total, 2023 Estimated Amount Available for Execution ¹		32,501	13,433

¹ Project amounts reflect the full estimated requirement after sequestration. The associated sequester reductions (-5.7%) for each project are consolidated and shown separately. The exact amount will vary upon enactment. In FY 2023, funds sequestered in FY 2022 will become available for obligation. The previously sequestered amounts which will become available in FY 2023 will be determined by the final allocation of LWCF funding in an enacted FY 2022 full year Appropriation. A revised set of tables will be provided after enactment of a full year enacted appropriation showing the actual "pop up" amounts anticipated in FY 2023 for each bureau.

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Land Acquisition Management Projects is \$32,740 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$4,190 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR level. Additional project funding is necessary to complete additional land acquisitions from willing landowners.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Recreational Access

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022
Recreational Access	\$000	20,500	20,500			+0	20,500	+0
	FTE	0	0			+0	0	+0

All FY 2022 and FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2023 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester. Amounts in the FY 2022 CR column do not reflect a sequester reduction.

Program Overview

Land acquisition funds are used to acquire land or access easements through private lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing. These funds invest in acquisitions that substantially add or improve access 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.

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Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	9,500	9,500			+0	9,500	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

All FY 2022 and FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2023 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester. Amounts in the FY 2022 CR column do not reflect a sequester reduction.

Program Overview

The Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Emergency, Hardship, and Inholding purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. Additionally, the ability to bridge the gap between an appropriation and the appraised fair market value is also imperative to the program. The BLM’s parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, enhance public recreation opportunities, including access, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and are supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

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Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022
Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	7,500	7,500			+673	8,137	+637
Management	<i>FTE</i>	13	14			+0	14	+0

All FY 2022 and FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2023 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester. Amounts in the FY 2022 CR column do not reflect a sequester reduction.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Acquisition Management program allows the BLM to execute the necessary tasks to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This includes title research and title corrections, appraisal, appraisal review, due diligence, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and stakeholders.

Processing costs typically vary by project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors.

Other Funding Sources

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners, such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the Trust for Public Land, and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. Approximately 80 percent of the BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners.

Justification of 2023 Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Acquisition Management is \$8,137 and 8 FTE, a program change of +\$637 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes funding project staff and due diligence at higher amounts due to increased costs related to appraisals and other required inspections.

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LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND Project Data Sheet

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project/ Unit: CA National Historic Trail

Priority: 1

State(s): CA

Congressional District(s):

CA-1, NV-2

Location:

The Nobles Emigrant Trail, a branch of the California National Historic Trail, is located in Shasta, Tehama, Plumas, and Lassen counties in California and Washoe County, Nevada. The trail begins in Nevada in the Smoke Creek Desert and runs west to its terminus in Shasta City, California.

Land/Cost	Acres	\$
Estimate for FY 2023	1,748	\$ 2,000,000
Acquired to Date	0	\$ 0
Remaining to be Acquired	6,600	\$ 6,600,000

Project Description:

The California National Historic Trail (CNHT - Nobles Emigrant segment) was developed in 1851 and was used as a cutoff for the Humboldt Trail in Nevada.

BLM manages 38 miles of the trail and is an iconic focus for the area, which is rich in historic and cultural resources. Numerous wagon roads and military routes crossed the area in the mid-to-late 19th century. Sections and traces of many of these trails remain today. Perhaps the most significant and intact is the Nobles Emigrant Trail.

Along the trail are numerous cultural sites, wildlife, wild horses and burros, water resources, geologic features, and open sage flats. Historic and heritage resources are an integral part of the visitor experience. With the lack of development in the area and unchanged landscape, members often experience what is was like in the 19th century.

This trail is also located near an easily accessible, well-maintained public road. There are many historic features along the trail; one of the more significant is the Smoke Creek Station. The Station was a Civil

War-era military post on the Nobles Trail used to check travelers entering California during the war and was a stop on the military supply route between Fort Churchill, Nevada and Fort Bidwell, California.

Purpose / Need:

The proposed acquisition parcels contain priority greater sage-grouse (GRSG) and wildlife habitat, fisheries, special status species, sites with cultural and historical significance or recreational value, and water. These ranches tie together, making both properties a perfect combination to protect and enhance resources in the area.

Acquiring the parcels enhances recreational opportunities and improves access. The parcels contain potential campground sites and trails and would open fishing and hunting access to 9.7 miles of creek, a small reservoir, and a spring-fed pond.

Access - The ranch is almost completely surrounded by public lands. Creating contiguous public land ownership would allow the BLM to plan projects to improve rangeland health, administer grazing, and improve access to the 11,000 acres of public lands to the north and south of the parcels, including new access points for hikers and outdoor enthusiasts. Existing access in the adjacent Wilderness Study Areas is fairly limited.

Species of Concern - This property provides important habitat for sage steppe species, including greater sage-grouse, and a variety of migratory birds (nesting waterfowl/shorebirds). Priority greater sage grouse habitat has some of the largest riparian meadows in the area. (cont. on p. 3)

Cooperator(s):

Government Entities: Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); **NGOs:** Ducks Unlimited, Friends of Nevada Wilderness and Western Rivers. Western Rivers Conservancy (WRC) is working with the landowner to prepurchase the property.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) have completed numerous projects on the property to improve its health. The local Tribes wish to see the area conserved and protected from development that would result in impacts to the historic trail and cultural sites.

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	Startup: \$ 0	Annual: \$ 0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Startup: \$ 10,000	Annual: \$ 1,000

Describe O&M:

Labor, signage, kiosk, dispersed camping items (picnic tables, fire rings) could all be proposed if the parcels are acquired. These items are on hand and easy to install.

Additional Space for Content Overflow

Purpose / Need (cont.)

Water - Numerous springs are on the property, as well as 9.7 miles of Rush and Smoke Creeks. Water rights would be included with the acquisition to keep this area well flooded during the dry months.

Cultural/Historical - The California National Historic trail (Nobles Emigrant Trail) is within the Smoke Creek ranch and just south to the Rush Creek ranch. The BLM already manages 38 miles of the trail and this acquisition would provide continuity of management for this important historical resource. Securing the ranch would prevent future development and safeguard the viewshed from the trail. There are numerous cultural resource sites including petroglyphs in the area and on the ranch.

Recreation/Hunting & Fishing - Ranch is located in the California hunting zone X5B for mule deer and the Lassen Zone for pronghorn and the Nevada hunting unit 015 for mule deer and pronghorn. Chukar partridge, California Valley quail, and migratory waterfowl use the property heavily because of the habitat and water it provides. Fishing access to the Rush Creek Ranch pond is a unique resource in this area because it is not near any other public fishing opportunities other than Smoke Creek to the east. Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) plans to stock portions of the creek with sport species, including trout and some warm water species. An old homestead near a grove of cottonwood trees on Rush Creek and numerous spots on Smoke Creek would make ideal established campsites.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND Project Data Sheet

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project/ Unit: Big Hole River Access

Priority: 2

State(s): MT

Congressional District(s):

MT-At Large

Location:

Southwest Montana: 20 miles south of Butte along the Big Hole River corridor. Includes portions of Silver Bow, Beaverhead, and Deer Lodge Counties.

Land/Cost	Acres	\$
Estimate for FY 2023	3,250	\$ 11,300,000
Acquired to Date		
Remaining to be Acquired	11,750	\$ 33,700,000

Project Description:

The Big Hole River Access Acquisition project area overlaps with the Upper Big Hole River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), as designated by the Butte Resource Management Plan (2009). The FY 2023 request consists of one parcel spanning 3,250 acres that will secure public access to the renowned Big Hole River and adjacent BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and State of Montana Mount Haggin Wildlife Management Area (WMA) lands. The Big Hole River, a blue-ribbon trout fishery, attracts anglers from across the Nation in pursuit of Arctic grayling, westslope cutthroat trout, brook trout, and other iconic mountain fish. Acquisition will provide new access to the Big Hole River and the property and improve access to existing BLM and other public lands adjacent to the parcel. Montana Highway 43, which borders approximately 3 miles of the parcel, and existing ranch roads provide motorized vehicle access to the parcel. Dramatic scenic views will be maintained once the parcel is acquired. No construction is necessary to facilitate access to the parcel.

Purpose / Need:

The proposal is to acquire 3,250 acres adjacent to the Mount Haggin State Wildlife Management Area. Fragmentation of the Big Hole watershed through subdivision and development is a threat to habitat and public access. Acquisition of this property will contribute to the ecological function of this area, provide high-quality hunting and fishing, and ensure a wide variety of public recreational opportunities to some of Montana's finest fish and wildlife resources.

Acquisitions within the Big Hole SRMA will support several Department of the Interior priorities. Specifically, conserving lands and waters protects biodiversity and facilitates natural climate solutions by limiting habitat fragmentation and conversion of land to rural residential subdivision. BLM management through its Healthy Forests Initiative strengthens resilience to climate change through increased carbon sequestration on forestlands. Critical riparian areas are found in the extensive willow bottomlands along Seymour Creek and throughout the SRMA. The Big Hole SRMA is located within Montana's Fish, Wildlife and Parks' Anaconda Range to Big Hole Watershed priority big-game winter range and migration corridor. The watershed serves as a crucial linkage corridor between the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and the Northern Continental Divide recovery zones for grizzly bear (listed T&E species) and Canada lynx. Acquisitions will enhance public access for numerous recreational activities by acquiring Big Hole River frontage and connecting/consolidating existing U.S. Forest Service, BLM, and State lands, including the Mount Haggin Wildlife Management Area. The Flathead, Shoshone, and Lemhi Tribes use the area to continue their aboriginal hunting and gathering Treaty rights, and, as a result, acquisitions within the SRMA will strengthen government-to-government relations with the Tribes and support Tribal communities' access opportunities. (cont. on p. 3)

Cooperator(s):

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Trout Unlimited, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Big Hole Watershed Committee, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Anaconda Sportsmen's Club, and Skyline Sportsmen's Association.

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	Startup: \$ 0	Annual: \$ 0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Startup: \$ 40,000	Annual: \$ 5,000

Describe O&M:

River access improvements, trailhead development, interpretive kiosk, noxious weed management.

Additional Space for Content Overflow

Purpose / Need (cont.): The Continental Divide Trail brings thru-hikers within approximately 1 mile of the parcel as they travel through the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. Managers of the SMRA acknowledge the heavy use of recreational facilities by visitors during the spring, summer, and fall and the attractiveness of the area as a destination for visitors.

Recreation opportunities highlighted in the RMP include semi-developed camping, fishing, floating, hunting, hiking, and wildlife and scenic viewing. Acquisition will complement the management goals and existing visitor uses in the SRMA by opening additional lands to public use and creating a contiguously owned parcel of land.

Acquisition will conserve habitat for elk, mule deer, pronghorn, moose, and other migratory and resident wildlife. The parcel provides winter range and calving habitat for approximately 250 elk, winter range for 20 moose, and summer range and fawning areas for pronghorn.

Protecting the ecological function of terrestrial and aquatic habitat within the Big Hole River Watershed will ensure habitat for wild populations of several sensitive fish species. Approximately 2 miles of the Big Hole River and approximately 2 miles of Seymour Creek flow alongside and through the parcel. The pristine waters and intact terrestrial habitat surrounding them support fluvial Arctic grayling and trout species, such as westslope cutthroat, brook, brown, and rainbow trout. The Big Hole River and its tributaries, such as Seymour Creek, provide a refuge for the last wild population of fluvial Arctic grayling in the lower 48. Acquisition of this sizable parcel will ensure that habitat remains intact for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife currently using the project area and those that may expand their ranges into the project area.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND Project Data Sheet

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project/ Unit: Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA and Tex Creek WMA

Priority: 3

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s):

ID-2

Location:

Southeast Idaho, 20 miles northeast of Idaho Falls, ID. Parcels are located in Bonneville, Jefferson and Madison Counties.

Land/Cost	Acres	\$
Estimate for FY 2023	2,413	\$ 6,250,000
Acquired to Date	12,199	\$ 38,156,057
Remaining to be Acquired	2,314	\$ 11,000,000

Project Description:

Born of snowmelt and springs among high ridges of Yellowstone country, the 42,900-acre Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River project (South Fork, Henry's Fork and Main Snake Rivers) is an area like no other in the West. Gliding through mountains, canyons, and meadows, and the vast farmlands of the Snake River plains; this area is a valuable, biodiverse, and unique ecosystem in Idaho. The BLM designated the Snake River an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in 1985 and it is considered Idaho's #1 Priority Wetland based on resource values and threats to the river (Idaho Parks & Recreation report) and the last well-developed cottonwood riparian-wetland ecosystem in Idaho (USBOR 2014). A portion of the Snake River ACEC is eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and there are WSA islands within the river corridor.

The riparian corridor, lined with commanding cottonwood galleries (largest in the western United States) and a lush shrub understory, sustains a broad variety of plants, fish, birds, and wildlife populations. It is the only home for the Federally threatened Ute ladies'-tresses orchid in Idaho and the Federally threatened Yellow-billed cuckoo. USFWS designated much of the ACEC as Critical Habitat for Yellow-billed cuckoo in 2021. The project area is a world-famous blue-ribbon fishery, supporting the largest wild Yellowstone cutthroat trout population outside of Yellowstone National Park, and provides multiple wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity including habitat for the expanding Yellowstone National Park grizzly bear population, a Federally threatened species. The area provides crucial habitat for 126 bird species (most of them neotropical migrants), including the majority of Idaho's bald eagle production (with 27 nesting territories) and has been designated as a Nationally Important Bird Area.

Purpose / Need:

The fee acquisition (1,963 acres) and conservation easement (450 acres) will support the Administration's priorities and key principles for guiding conservation efforts. Specifically, by conserving lands and waters to protect biodiversity and help address natural climate solutions (e.g., helps limit conversation of lands to subdivision). This project would expand opportunities for improving habitats and big-game migration corridors. In many cases, the acquisition of lands in fee managed by the BLM, ensure greater access to public lands and waters for current and future generations. These acquisitions would secure greater access for the public for a variety of different outdoor recreation opportunities and conserve significant big game migration corridors and crucial winter range. Additionally, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes rely heavily on this area to continue their aboriginal hunting and gathering Treaty rights.

Blacktail Ranch: Fee acquisition of 1,963 acres, and incorporation into the Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) would add significant value to landscape-level habitat protection for wintering big game, and wildlife species designated as Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) species of greatest concern and/or BLM Sensitive species. BLM is currently working with the Conservation Fund (TCF), IDFG and landowner regarding this acquisition. IDFG has been working with Bonneville Power Administration, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Teton Regional Land Trust and BLM for numerous years to protect properties within or adjacent to the Tex Creek WMA.

Cooperator(s):

The Conservation Fund, Teton Regional Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, Local county & municipal support, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Bonneville Power Administration, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Henrys Fork Foundation, Henrys Fork Legacy Project, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Rocky Mt. Elk Foundation, Heart of the Rockies Initiative

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	Startup: \$ 10,000	Annual: \$ 2,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Startup: \$ 75,000	Annual: \$ 7,000

Describe O&M:

Savings are from partner contributions towards the acquisition process. Annual savings are from partner contributions for annual conservation easement stewardship.

Start up costs would be signing conserved properties and annual conservation easement stewardship. Information and interpretive signing would also be needed on the properties for public access. Upon fee acquisition of the parcels, the field office would need to develop public parking areas or access to the parcels. There could be removal and installation of fences. Information and interpretive signing would also be needed on the properties. Restoration may occur on some of the parcels.

Additional Space for Content Overflow**Project Description**

The Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) designated in 1985 provides diverse water based recreational opportunities for over 250,000 visitors per year. The majority of the visitation is to fish the blue-ribbon native cutthroat trout population found on the Snake River. The Snake River is a culturally and economically valuable natural resource in the Eastern Idaho Region. Besides providing irrigation for millions of acres of agricultural land, the river is also an international draw for recreational opportunities, which provides an inflow of cash to local economies. The first World Fly Fishing Championship in North America took place on the South Fork in 1997. A March 26, 2004 USA Today article highlighted the Henry's Fork as one of the top ten places to fly fish. The Jackson One Fly Competition is held each year on the South Fork, taking advantage of a world-class blue-ribbon trout fishery. According to an economic report (Loomis, 2005) fishing and boating within the project area supports 350 jobs and generates \$12 million in income.

Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is a mosaic of public lands that include US Bureau of Reclamation lands, BLM managed lands and IDFG lands that collectively protect 35,000 acres of foothills habitat. The WMA provides crucial, irreplaceable winter range for 4,000 elk, 3000 mule deer and several hundred moose. The WMA winter range supports mule deer and elk from major portions of four Game Management Units and is vital to maintaining regional big game hunting opportunities.

This project area shares a contiguous boundary with the Caribou-Targhee National Forest and serves as a national model for working with private landowners and partners for land conservation and providing access for recreation. The project strategically utilizes conservation easements and land acquisition to preserve the unique values of this area. The Conservation Fund and Teton Regional Land Trust (TRLT) are working with the private landowners to coordinate the sale of the parcels and negotiate the terms of conservation easements.

Purpose/Need

The Blacktail Ranch abuts Tex Creek WMA along a 7.125-mile shared boundary. The property possesses agricultural fields, canyon lands, brush stringers, and rock outcrops located on the west side of Willow Creek canyon. Acquisition of the Ranch would prevent habitat fragmentation that would inhibit wildlife use (especially in winter) on adjacent WMA lands. Mule deer and elk regularly use the Ranch throughout the winter especially as snows deepen to access forage and thermal cover. During heavy winters the majority of Tex Creek's 7,000 plus wintering ungulates are often on or within two miles of this property

with >1,500 mule deer and 2,000 elk documented on the property during winter months. Public access to the western portions of Tex Creek WMA would be significantly enhanced with BLM acquisition.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND Project Data Sheet

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project/ Unit: Pipe Fork Port Orford Cedar Research Natural Area (RNA) Addition / Medford District

Priority: 4

State(s): OR

Congressional District(s):

OR-4

Location:

The Pipe Fork Port Orford Cedar RNA Addition is located in the Siskiyou Mountains in Josephine County, 6 miles south of Williams, Oregon. The project is within the headwaters of the Pipe Fork watershed, flowing into Williams creek.

Land/Cost	Acres	\$
Estimate for FY 2023	320	\$ 500,000
Acquired to Date	0	\$ 0
Remaining to be Acquired	0	\$ 0

Project Description:

The Pipe Fork Port Orford Cedar Research Natural Area (RNA) Addition project involves the acquisition of a parcel which borders the BLM 529-acre Pipe Fork RNA. This RNA was designated in the 1995 Medford District Resource Management Plan to sustain the eastern-most grove of the Port Orford cedar in Oregon. It also conserves the steep highly erodible granitic soils found in this watershed. The south half of the grove is within the RNA, while the north half is located on the parcel. In addition, this parcel is surrounded on three sides by BLM property with a land use allocation of Late Successional Reserve (LSR) from the 2016 BLM Southern Oregon Resource Management Plan. This property shares the qualities of LSR and acquisition would enhance ecological value and become more easily manageable as a contiguous block.

The acquisition would support management objectives of the Pipe Fork RNA and the surrounding LSR BLM land. This RNA and late-seral high elevation coniferous forest are a high priority management asset on the BLM.

Purpose / Need:

This purpose of the project is to acquire 320 acres of land and add it to the existing RNA. Acquisition and addition to the Pipe Fork RNA is consistent with the programmatic 2016 BLM Southwestern Oregon Resource Management Plan. With the entire Port Orford cedar grove within the RNA, this biological gem will be in a durable state of resource conservation.

The parcel is threatened by a proposed timber sale on lands with steep mountainsides with deeply weathered and unstable slopes, within 30 yards of Pipe Fork creek. The creek is the main water source for the community of Williams, Oregon, located seven miles downstream of Pipe Fork creek. Acquiring this property will protect this source of pure, cold, plentiful water to the Williams Valley. The local community supports selling the parcel to the BLM for protection.

The Pipe Fork parcel lies within the territory of the Applegate Athapaskans (Dakubetede) who occupied the Applegate Valley. The Athapaskans were hunter-gatherers with small permanent villages located on terraces above major waterways. They utilized the many locally and seasonally abundant resources of the area. Port Orford Cedar is a culturally significant tree. The wood is highly valued for bows, fragrant boxes and caskets, as well as being an important construction material for Native American ceremonial buildings.

This acquisition would enlarge a contiguous mountainous area, mostly under BLM and USDA Forest Service ownership. Large, consolidated blocks of federal ownership make it more logistically feasible to implement process-based landscape restoration and ecosystem maintenance, such as managed fire.

Cooperator(s):

Josephine County Commissioners, City Of Williams, Williams Community Forest Project, Williams Creek Watershed Council, Institute for Applied Ecology, Trust for Public Lands, Ecotrust Forest Management

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	Startup: \$ 0	Annual: \$ 0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Startup: \$ 10,000	Annual: \$ 1,000

Describe O&M:

The O&M costs of adding this 320-acre parcel will be minimal. It is surrounded on three sides by BLM managed land with allocation of LSR. This parcel shares those same LSR characteristics and could be added to the process-based management in this area.

Additional Space for Content Overflow

Purpose / Need

The riparian area and surrounding forests of Pipe Fork also provide a vital terrestrial wildlife linkage between high elevation coniferous habitat at Greyback Mountain (7,048') to Oak Madrone Woodlands below (1,500'). Some game species relying on this habitat are black-tailed deer, mountain lion, black-tailed deer, and black bear. This parcel includes ¾ of a mile of Pipe Fork creek which supports resident

cutthroat trout. As such, it is designated as Essential Salmonid Habitat. Downstream habitat for Coho and Chinook salmon, steelhead, and Pacific lamprey. These healthy stream conditions provide a valuable contribution to the Williams Creek Watershed, which is critical for salmon recovery.

Pipe Fork has the lowest stream temperatures and best late season baseflow conditions of any tributary to the East Fork of Williams Creek. Fifteen years of monitoring the Pipe Fork shows streamflow well into the summer, even during the driest years showing its connection to groundwater snowpack-fed aquifers.

Lastly, Port Orford cedar populations have been affected by the arrival of a disease-causing non-native fungus, *Phytophthora lateralis*, in the 1950s. Previous investigation of the Pipe Fork area has found that the Port Orford cedar grove on the property is healthy and not infected with the fungus. The entire parcel contains foraging habitat for the Northern California-Southern Oregon Distinct Population Segment of the sensitive fisher, in an area where fisher are known to occur. It also contains habitat for one northern spotted owl site.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND Project Data Sheet

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project/ Unit: Blackfoot River Watershed

Priority: 5

State(s): MT

Congressional District(s):

MT-At large

Location:

Montana, Lower Blackfoot Corridor, 24 miles east of Missoula. All acres are in Missoula County.

Land/Cost	Acres	\$
Estimate for FY 2023	3,238	\$ 2,250,000
Acquired to Date	35,440	\$ 33,690,000
Remaining to be Acquired	3,750	\$ 3,500,000

Project Description:

This proposed acquisition is a continuation of the Blackfoot River Watershed Project which started in 1992. The lands to be acquired with these funds have been prepurchased by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as a part of TNC's Clearwater-Blackfoot Project.

The proposed land acquisition maintains access to public lands available for recreational opportunities. Recreation use is increasing in this area due to the proximity to Missoula, Montana. Additional recreation uses in the area include, but are not limited to, snowmobile use, cross country skiing, hiking, biking, horseback riding, and fishing. The proposal maintains working lands with active forestry, grazing, and fuel management programs and is adjacent to existing BLM-managed lands. The efficiency and effectiveness of all resource management will be increased with the consolidation of ownership. All the land possesses either public or administrative access.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) use the area, which is adjacent to the Flathead Indian Reservation, extensively to continue their aboriginal hunting and gathering Treaty rights. The BLM recently developed a Reserved Treaty Rights Lands (RTRL) project with the CSKT in the Watershed for treatments on culturally important areas that will strengthen government-to-government relations with the Tribes as well as support at-risk Tribal communities.

Under past and present landowner "open lands" policies, recreational users have come to view the subject lands as publicly owned. The proposed acquisition maintains access for public use and enjoyment of lands, preserving important resource and resource-use values. The proposed acquisition would provide forest management for multiple benefits, including climate change mitigation, restoring habitat for Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species (Canada lynx and grizzly bear), and ensuring proper watershed function for aquatic species. It would also provide working lands with active forestry and fuels programs, continued grazing, and greater access to sacred areas, plant gathering areas (camas and bitterroot), and other important areas for Tribal groups.

Acquisitions within the Blackfoot River Watershed will support several Department of the Interior priorities. Specifically, conserving lands and waters protects biodiversity and facilitates natural climate solutions by limiting habitat fragmentation and conversion of land to rural residential subdivision. BLM management, through its Healthy Forests Initiative, strengthens resilience to climate change through increasing carbon sequestration on forestlands, maintaining working lands, and creating forest management jobs in reforestation, precommercial thinning, commercial thinning, and harvesting of forest products. Critical riparian areas are found along Gold Creek, Belmont Creek, and throughout the watershed, which supports T&E bull trout and native westslope cutthroat trout. The Blackfoot Watershed serves as a crucial linkage corridor between the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and the Northern Continental Divide recovery zones for grizzly bear (listed T&E species) and Canada lynx. Acquisitions will enhance public access for numerous recreational activities (hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, etc.) connecting/consolidating existing U.S. Forest Service, BLM, and State lands.

Cooperator(s):

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, and Blackfoot Challenge

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	Startup: \$ 2,000	Annual: \$ 1,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Startup: \$ 1,000	Annual: \$ 2,000

Describe O&M:

Cost saving are provided through consolidation of Federal land creating efficiencies in management. There will be additional costs for repairing or removing fencing; maintaining culverts and road work.

Project/Unit: Mule Creek Ranch

Priority: 6

State(s): WY

Congressional District(s):

WY-At Large

Location:

Located in Albany County approximately 70 miles north of Laramie, and 45 miles southeast of Casper, WY.

Land/Cost	Acres	\$
Estimate for FY 2023	1,252	\$ 1,700,000
Acquired to Date	0	\$ 0
Remaining to be Acquired	1,252	\$ 1,700,000

Project Description:

The Mule Creek Ranch parcel is an important acquisition opportunity located in the western Laramie Range Mountains. The parcel provides year-long and crucial winter range for elk; crucial winter range for mule deer and pronghorn; and landscape connectivity for sage grouse, bobcat, mountain lion, black bear, ducks, geese, cottontail rabbit, coyote, and numerous other non-game avian, reptile, aquatic, and mammal species. The parcel hosts diverse vegetation communities, including healthy aspen stands, sagebrush steppe, sub-irrigated grass meadows, coniferous forest, and juniper-lined draws and benches. In addition, the parcel includes two springs, 27.6 acres of wetlands, and approximately 2 miles of Mule Creek drainage and 2 additional miles of unnamed tributary intermittent streams that provide important reliable water sources for wildlife and aquatic/riparian habitat in an otherwise arid ecosystem. These intact resources contribute to improved landscape resiliency and adaptive ecosystem response to potential future impacts from drought and other climate change variables. In addition, the acquisition will improve public access to dispersed backcountry recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, camping, wildlife viewing, hiking, horseback riding, and bouldering in an area in need of additional public opportunities. The Mule Creek Ranch landscape is ecologically diverse, productive, and remote. It directly abuts and/or surrounds approximately 4,000 acres of mostly inaccessible State and BLM administered lands and is integral to providing improved administrative access for the benefit of public resource conservation and management.

The Mule Creek Ranch parcel acquisition will complement a separate, ongoing BLM collaboration involving multiple landowners and conservation partners known as the Southeast Wyoming Land Exchange (Land Exchange). Once completed the acquisition, together with the ongoing Land Exchange, will help consolidate a contiguous block of more than 38,000 acres of BLM and State of Wyoming lands.

The Mule Creek Ranch parcel is located in a remote Wyoming area where public hunting and general recreational access opportunities are limited due to land ownership patterns creating large blocks of land-locked public land. With adjacent and interspersed BLM- and State-administered land parcels and very limited infrastructure, the property is ideally suited for public ownership. The acquisition will increase protected land in direct support of the President’s America the Beautiful initiative, identified in Executive Order 14008, and will provide for contiguous habitat, unfragmented natural resources, and public access in the Mule Creek drainage area adjacent to Smith Mountain and Mule Creek Mountain.

This parcel will allow BLM to consolidate ownership and management and reduce the number of isolated, inaccessible, low-quality habitat lands administered by the BLM Rawlins Field Office. The funding requested through this proposal will be used to acquire 1,252 acres of Mule Creek Ranch not being considered as part of the Land Exchange. By collaborating with local, State, and private groups, conservation and restoration efforts have already been completed on this parcel and will continue through vegetation and habitat improvement projects.

Cooperator(s):

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, The Conservation Fund, American Public Land Exchange, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Mule Creek Ranch, LLC

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	Startup: \$ 0	Annual: \$ 0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Startup: \$ 40,000	Annual: \$ 20,000

Describe O&M:

As the acquisition has been private land, no inventories, assessments, or land health evaluations are on record. Given that these lands would be incorporated and permanently managed by BLM for multiple uses, all traditional natural resource baseline asset information would have to be collected and recorded in appropriate databases: forestry, fuels evaluations, cultural resources, all hydrology-related assessments, recreation resources, fisheries evaluations, noxious weeds inventories, land health evaluation assessments, engineering assessments of roads, and so forth. Operation costs will consist primarily of personnel time to inventory, assess, and record all the many varied resources this acquisition will afford BLM. Maintenance cost will ultimately be a function of how developed, primitive, or semi-primitive the National Environmental Policy Act analysis indicates is the will of the American public.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND Project Data Sheet

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project/Unit: Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Priority: 7

State(s): NM

Congressional District(s):

NM-3

Location:

The project is located in the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument on Cerro Montoso mountain and 30 miles from town of Taos in Taos County, New Mexico.

Land/Cost	Acres	\$
Estimate for FY 2023	1,950	\$ 9,900,000
Acquired to Date	5,643	\$ 51,730,000
Remaining to be Acquired	22,108	\$ 7,776,400

Project Description:

On March 25, 2013, President Obama designated approximately 242,555 acres as the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. The protection of the Río Grande del Norte is to preserve its cultural, prehistoric, and historic legacy and maintain its diverse array of natural and scientific resources for the benefit of all Americans. The Monument includes two BLM recreation areas; the Taos Plateau Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Wild Scenic Rio Grande Corridor.

The 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 Antipus (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 structure, 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 plants, pinon nuts and fire-wood gathering, and grazing.

The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish 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).

The proposed acquisition contains approximately 3,700 acres and would be purchased in two phases. This first phase contains approximately 1,950 acres that would preserve traditional uses, secure connectivity to the Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River Corridor, preserve avian and wildlife habitat, protect prehistoric human habitation sites, and improve recreation & tourism. The acquisition consolidates and preserves unique big-game winter range for Rocky Mountain elk, pronghorn, antelope, and mule deer while also allowing conservation of special status species in the grassland, providing an opportunity for contiguous management of the integrated wildlife ecosystem and habitat. The acquisition would also protect habitat for species of greatest conservation need listed in the Comprehensive Wildlife

Conservation Strategy for New Mexico: Gunnison's prairie dog, loggerhead shrike, and burrowing owl.

The 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 antipus (mega bison) into the region.

If the land is not acquired, existing natural resources may be used for commercial and residential developments and their encroachment. Increases in adjacent residential development typically results in greater demand for recreational opportunities on public lands. Also, large family ranches have been converted to subdivisions and exclusive hunting properties, fragmenting wildlife habitat and scenic character. Cumulatively, these changes in land use threaten the ability to fulfill the intent of the National monument's designation to preserve its cultural, prehistoric, and historic legacy and maintain its diverse array of natural and scientific resources, ensuring that the historic and scientific values of this area endure for the benefit of all Americans.

Cooperator(s):

New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Rio Grande del Norte Coalition, NM Wilderness Alliance, NM Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, Trout Unlimited, Mule Deer Foundation, and Backcountry hunters & Anglers. Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Trust for Public Land

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	Startup: \$ 0	Annual: \$ 0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Startup: \$ 10,000	Annual: \$ 5,000

Describe O&M:

O&M costs: Boundary fence and maintenance

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; \$128,696,000, 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. 2605).

Note.—A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117–43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

- **For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resource and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,**

This language provides authority to use appropriated funds provided for the BLM to carry out the mission of the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands program to ensure sustainable development of timber and resources. Oregon and California Grant Lands include original O&C Grant lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands, and Public Domain lands in western Oregon. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public. Activities focus on forest management (including thinning and production), watershed health, wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement, recreation opportunities, cultural resources protection, and infrastructure maintenance.

- **on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,**

The BLM manages resources on public domain in western Oregon under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA); however, lands suitable for forest management are included in the sustained-yield calculation. Activities conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), managed with USFS funds, and do not receive funding under this appropriation. The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act.

- **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.

- **\$128,696,000 to remain available until expended**

This language provides authority to use \$128,696,000 in appropriated funds to carry out the mission of the program. The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements, and purchases.

- ***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)).***

This language provides authority for the BLM to retain and transfer to the Treasury 25% of the total receipts that would otherwise be paid to O&C counties. This 25% would otherwise be due to the counties in accordance with 43 USC 2605(b) since the Treasury has been fully reimbursed for the expenditures which were charged against the Oregon and California land-grant fund. The net effect of this language is that the O&C counties and the Treasury each receive 50% of the total receipts generated from O&C lands.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2601)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested O&C grant lands and reconveyed 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(cont.)

Applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701 note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)

Relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)

Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.

P.L. 110-28

Provides one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program

Provides an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the CBWR counties through fiscal year 2011.

P.L. 112-141 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)

Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 113-40 – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013

Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 114-10 - Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015

Provides an extension of two years (2014 and 2015) of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 115-141 Vehicle for Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2018 – Title IV

Provides Secure Rural School payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

Public Land Order 5490

Dated February 12, 1975, reserves all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested O&C Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed CBWR Grant Lands.

P.L. 116-94 – Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 - Title III

P.L. 116-94 authorizes Secure Rural School payments for 2019 and 2020.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148)

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

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206)

Authorizes conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund, (FEHRF; P.L. 102-381)

Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the FEHRF to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. This temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years 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 again through 2020. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended this authority through 2021. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), included a one-year extension of this authority. The 2023 President's budget proposes a one-year extension of this authority (through September 30, 2023).

***Timber Sale Pipeline
Restoration Funds (P.L.
104-134 - Section 327 of the
Omnibus Consolidated
Rescissions and
Appropriations Act of
1996.)***

Establishes initial funds for the USFS and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. The legislation directs that 75 percent of the subsequent pipeline fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the pipeline funds be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

***Stewardship Contracting
(Sec. 347 of Public Law
105-277, as amended by
Public Law 108-7 and
Public Law 113-79)***

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

***Western Oregon Tribal
Fairness Act (P.L. 115-103)***

Conveyed 32,261 acres of Federal lands in western Oregon, including O&C grant lands, to the Cow Creek and Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians and reclassifies lands from public domain to O&C grant lands of equal acreage and condition in the amount of O&C lands conveyed to the Tribes.

***Infrastructure Investment
and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)***

Reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR Amount	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Amount	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) FTE
Western Oregon Resources Management	101,229	503	101,229	526	2473		+10,798	114,500	560	13,271	+34
Total, Western Oregon Resource Management	101,229	503	101,229	526	+2,473	-	+10,798	114,500	560	13,271	+34
Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,798	12	1,798	13	+59		+30	1,887	14	89	+1
Total, Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,798	12	1,798	13	+59	-	+30	1,887	14	89	+1
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance Annual Maintenance & Operations	10,642	70	10,642	73	353		128	11,123	78	481	+5
Total, Western Oregon Trans & Facilities Maintenance	10,642	70	10,642	73	+353	-	+128	11,123	78	481	+5
Construction & Acquisition	335	2	335	2	+29		+5	369	2	34	+0
Total, Construction & Acquisition	335	2	335	2	+29	-	+5	369	2	34	+0
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands NMs & NCAs	779	3	779	3	+29		+9	817	4	38	+1
Total, Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	779	3	779	3	+29	-	+9	817	4	38	+1
TOTAL, Management of Land Resources w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	114,783	590	114,783	617	+2,943	-	+10,970	128,696	658	13,913	+41
Supplemental Funding	0	0	-	-	+0		+0	-	0	0	+0
TOTAL, Management of Land Resources w/SUPPLEMENTAL	114,783	590	114,783	617	+2,943	-	+10,970	128,696	658	+13,913	+41

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Oregon and California Grant Lands
(dollars in thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2022 Total or Change	2022 to 2023 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	-313	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between FY 2022 and FY 2023. The number of paid days in FY 2023 is one day less than FY 2022.
Pay Raise	+962	+3,256	The President's Budget for FY 2023 includes one quarter of a planned 2.7% pay raise for FY 2022 and three quarters of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+385	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase for the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.

Appropriation Description

The O&C Grant Lands appropriation provides for the management of 2.4 million acres in western Oregon of re-vested O&C Railroad grant lands, re-conveyed CBWR grant lands, and intermingled public domain lands (10 percent). The BLM manages these lands for timber production under the principle of sustained yield while concurrently meeting other statutory requirements including the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), the *Clean Water Act*, and FLPMA. A large part of the O&C Program is focused around conserving fish and wildlife habitat while providing a sustainable timber harvest as statutorily mandated by the 1937 O&C Act. Individual program components are described in more detail in later sections.

The O&C Grant Lands account provides for forest management in western Oregon by planning, preparing, offering, administering, and monitoring timber sales, while maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, restoration, and increasing fire and climate resiliency. Program activities also manage to conserve the full suite of multiple interrelated and interdependent resources, primarily soil, water, air, riparian, fish, wildlife, cultural, and recreation resources; maintain and improve facilities and roads; acquiring access via easements and rights-of-way; maintaining information technology and resource data; and managing National Monuments.

The five budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMPs) 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 necessary acquisition of easements and road-use agreements to facilitate timber sale and administrative site access for general resource management purposes and for monitoring and timber-haul fee collection on government-controlled roads in accordance with the terms of the road-use agreements.
- ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, maintenance shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs and provide for the commercial haul of both private and government timber over government-controlled roads. Road maintenance activities help to increase user safety, protect capital investments of transportation infrastructure, and reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest.
- ***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; providing recreational opportunities; managing and monitoring fish and wildlife habitat 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 automated data support systems and spatial data systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management, and for developing and analyzing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans. The integration of spatial data systems in the management of O&C lands has contributed substantially to efficiencies in the program.

- **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.

The table below shows the acreage of BLM lands managed with O&C Grant Lands appropriations funding. U.S. Forest Service managed O&C lands are included for context.

Acres of O&C Lands in Western Oregon	
(acres)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,247
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	207,110
Total – BLM	2,365,904
U.S. Forest Service-Managed O&C Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,399

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two permanent appropriations, the *Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund* and the *Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund*, are available for use.

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the USFS and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline” and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of FY 2021, the balance in the BLM’s Pipeline Fund was approximately \$9.5 million. Annual Pipeline Fund deposits vary because of fluctuations in timber market conditions and purchasers opting on which year to harvest their 1-3 year timber sale contracts. A balance at the end of the year allows continued use of the Pipeline Fund to meet the annual objective of rebuilding and maintaining the timber-sale pipeline and providing recreation opportunities. Receipts, deposits, and cumulative expenditures are detailed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Management History of Oregon and California Grant Lands

Pre-1990. Prior to the 1990s, the BLM annually offered a sustained yield harvest level of approximately 1.2 billion board feet while generating between \$100-\$200 million in timber sale receipts. In the late 1970s, USFS researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the Northern Spotted Owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. In 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the Northern Spotted Owl as threatened under the ESA, citing loss of old-growth habitat. Beginning in 1992, the BLM began preparing amendments to its land use plans to incorporate this new information.

1994 Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) (1994-2016). The 1993 Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment report released in 1993 led to the development of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan and associated Resource

Management Plans that BLM finalized in 1995. Numerous court challenges and issues connected with the 1995 plans resulted in two additional planning efforts, which were finalized in 2008 and 2016. The Northern Spotted Owl recovery plan did not preclude active forest management to increase stand resiliency, reduce hazardous fuels, promote ecological diversity, and meet conservation goals. The plan was incorporated into out-year timber sale plans as the Bureau implemented the RMPs.

2016 Western Oregon RMPs. The BLM signed Records of Decision for the Western Oregon RMPs on August 5, 2016, culminating a four-year effort by the BLM to incorporate the Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Rule (2012) as well as new science, policies, and technology. The RMPs provide sustainable management and conservation of western Oregon’s BLM-managed natural resources while supporting local communities. The BLM incorporated lessons learned from 20 years of implementation experience and monitoring results into the 2016 RMPs. Key aspects of the 2016 RMPs include the following:

RMP Volume Estimates: At full RMP implementation level, the BLM estimates the total timber volume offered would increase from the current ten-year average of 210 million board feet (MMBF) to 278 MMBF per year. This timber volume represents both 205 MMBF of annual sustained-yield timber, allowable sale quantity (ASQ) that would be offered from “Harvest Land Base” lands, and 73 MMBF of timber that could be offered as a by-product of habitat restoration treatments from “Reserve” non-ASQ land allocations. The declared 205 MMBF from Harvest Land Base lands is volume the BLM will strive to offer under the 1937 O&C Act annually within the annual variance of +/- 40 percent established in the new RMPs. Timber from the Reserves is expected to vary from year-to-year based on restoration treatments completed in each year.

RMP Receipts Estimates: At the full implementation level, total O&C timber sale receipts are projected to be approximately \$50-\$55 million,⁸ and the O&C counties’ share of those receipts are projected to be \$26 million (approximately 50 percent of the total).

RMP Recreation Estimates: At the full implementation level, the 2016 RMPs project an increase in recreational values from \$223 million to \$271 million.⁹ These values represent the non-market value recreational opportunities over the next ten years and were calculated based on the economic modeling conducted as part of the EIS analysis for the RMP.

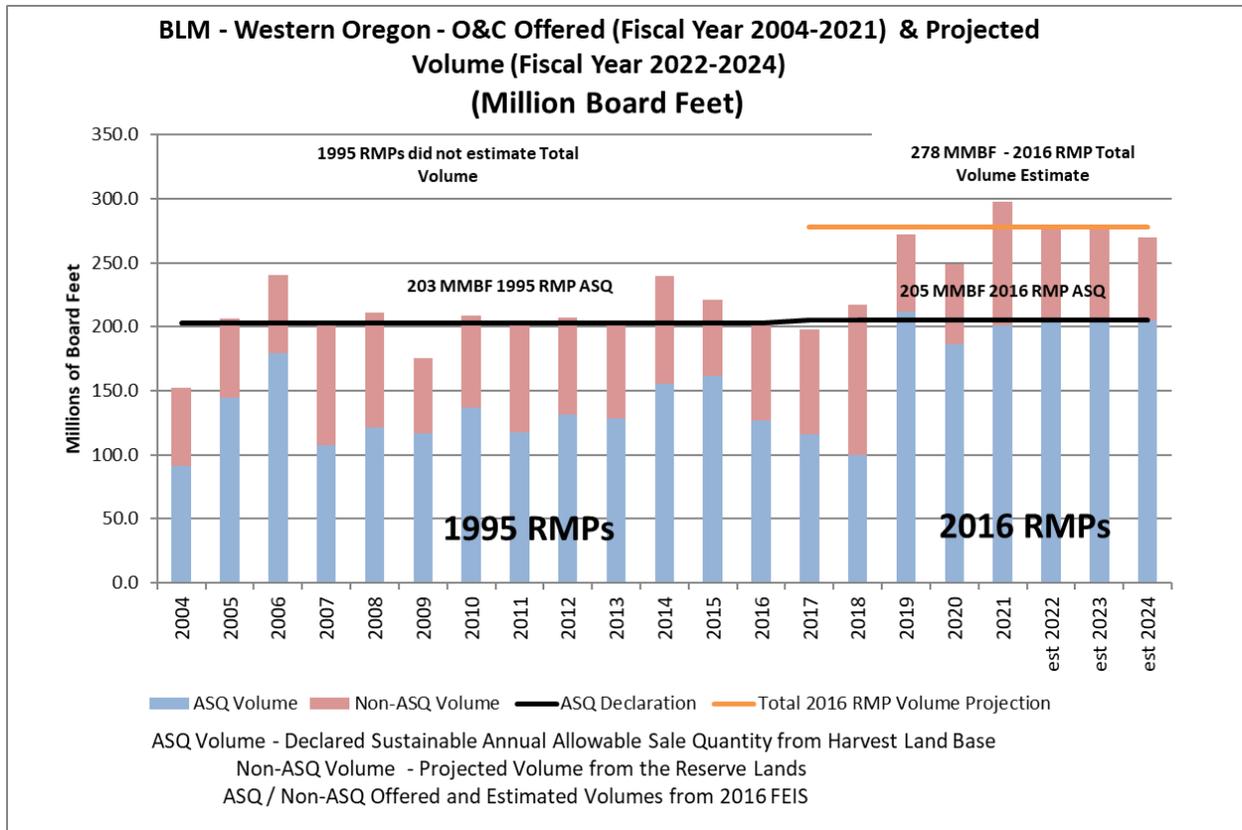
The O&C grant lands have had a long history of forest management to promote the sustained yield of timber harvest and generate revenue for western Oregon counties. Fuels management and fire salvage has been an important component of forest management in order to reduce risk to growing stock and recover value in fire-damaged timber. The 2016 RMPs promote salvage of fire damaged timber in areas designated for sustained-yield timber production and where needed to protect infrastructure.

Historic and Projected Timber Volumes

The historic and projected timber targets displayed below are from the BLM-managed lands in western Oregon since 2004. The estimated projected targets shown below for 2022 and 2023 are based upon the 2021 and 2022 President’s budget, respectively. Offered volume in any one year is generally a result of the previous years’ appropriations; therefore, the FY 2022 appropriation would primarily be used to develop FY 2023 sale plans.

⁸ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

⁹ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 657



BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY TARGETS & TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED¹ (Public Land Statistic Data)					
Fiscal Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target	Total Volume Offered	Volume of Offered Timber Sold	Volume of Timber Sold from Previous Fiscal Years' Offerings	Total Sold Volume
2012	203	206.4	-	-	-
2013	203	204.9	-	-	-
2014	203	239.5	-	-	-
2015	203	221.4	-	-	-
2016	203	203.4	-	-	-
2017	205	198.3	-	-	-
2018	205	217.6	-	-	-
2019	205	272.0	250.0	34.6	284.6
2020	205	248.9	228.1	6.6	234.7
2021	205	298.8	295.8	22.7	318.5
2022 est.	205	278.0	-	-	-
2023 est.	205	278.0	-	-	-
2024 est.	205	270.0	-	-	-

¹ Offered volume amounts may differ from previous publications. Adjustments to previous years' data are made following review and consolidation of paper and electronic timber-sale records. Includes ASQ and non-ASQ volume offered. Total Volume Sold was not included in Public Land Statistics data until FY 2019.
Note: Starting in 2017, the ASQ target changed per 2016 RMPs

O&C Performance - Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C county payments from the harvest of timber on BLM managed O&C lands and controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. In addition, the BLM derives receipts from CBWR and Public Domain lands in western Oregon.

The timber receipts jumped in 2020 and 2021 compared to those collected in prior years due to record price levels reached during the pandemic (see table below). There continues to be high levels of demand for dimension lumber and wood panels, and this is reflected in the prices the BLM is receiving for offered sales. Receipt estimates are determined by the timing of harvest activity across a three-year contract operating window.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of \$'s)							
	Proceeds of sales, (timber stumpage fees and vegetative materials)							
COLLECTIONS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 Est	2023 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	1,108	883	638	663	772	1,243	800	800
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,981	2,981	1,463	482	72	2,781	2,500	2,500
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	169	5	497	117	329	63	100	100
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	29,566	26,846	30,843	32,309	42,527	38,195	35,000	35,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	5,751	6,656	4,110	7,500	7,865	12,652	12,000	8,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	5,075	5,429	4,145	2,646	3,467	3,968	4,000	4000
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	5,689	3,442	2,257	3,110	574	658	600	600
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	137	204	263	259	381	720	200	200
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	85	280	67	0	183	55	100	100
Stewardship contract excess receipts	331	401	-4	150	0	1	100	100
Total	49,892	47,127	44,279	47,236	56,170	60,336	55,400	51,400

History of Payments to the O&C Counties

Federal management of timber on O&C lands began in 1938. Appropriations for management of O&C lands were limited to the Federal share of receipts. From 1938 to 1951, total revenues from the O&C Lands were \$30,169,274, but the counties received only \$15,126,259 rather than the 75 percent entitlement required by the O&C Act. The balance was retained by the Federal government and applied to reimburse the Federal government for sums it had paid to the private owners upon revestment of the lands in 1916, and also to reimburse the Federal government for its payment of property taxes owed by the private owners at the time of revestment. Reimbursement was also made for additional payments that had been made by the Federal government between 1916 and 1937 in lieu of property taxes while final disposition of the lands was being sorted out. The O&C Lands were paid for out of funds that otherwise would have gone to the O&C counties.

In 1953 and thereafter, the O&C counties voluntarily invested a portion of their receipts into road construction and maintenance, recreational facilities, reforestation, forest protection including fire suppression, and general maintenance and operating expenses. By 1960, the counties were reinvesting one-third of their receipts. For the next 22 years, the counties received 50 percent of total receipts and voluntarily invested the other 25 percent to which they were otherwise entitled. In 1982, in order to eliminate the uncertainty caused by basing the appropriation on a percentage of receipts for the management of O&C lands, Congress established the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation as a direct, definite appropriation, no longer dependent on the amount of receipts collected. That appropriation included a proviso requiring the additional 25 percent of O&C receipts to be deposited to the General Fund, which has been enacted annually since that time.

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937*,

U.S.C. 43 2605 (50 Stat. 876, Title II), were first replaced by the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* (P.L.103-66), which provided “safety net payments” for the counties from 1993 – 2000. Then in 2000, Congress repealed the safety net payments and passed the *Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act* (P.L. 106-393), which provided fiscal stability and predictability to the O&C counties. The authority for Secure Rural Schools payments to counties has been periodically extended, as described below.

Below is a table of payments made to the O&C and CBWR counties since 2000, including:

Payment to Western Oregon Counties (Million \$) [†]			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0
2002	108.7	0.9	109.6
2003	109.6	0.9	110.5
2004	110.9	0.9	111.8
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.4
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013 ^{††}	37.7	0.3	38.0
2014	39.3	0.3	39.6
2015	37.9	0.3	38.2
2016	35.3	0.3	35.6
2017 ^{†††}	18.8	0.3	19.1
2018*	32.2	0.3	32.5
2019	29.9	0.2	30.1
2020	28.2	0.2	28.4
2021	25.3	0.2	25.5
2022	TBD	TBD	TBD

[†]Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made
^{††}BLM made 94.9 percent of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration.
^{†††}SRS legislation expired. In 2017, BLM made O&C and CBWR payments based upon 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR calculations.
 *The 2018 payment was both an O&C/CBWR payment and SRS make-up payment.
 SRS has been reauthorized for FY 2022 but the amount has not yet been calculated.

- 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 annually for inflation.

- Public Law 110-28, extended the payments for one additional year for 2007.

- Public Law 110-343, signed in October 2008, extended the Secure Rural Schools payments for three years for 2008-2010. In addition, it stipulated “transition” payments with a declining percentage of the 2006 payment; the payment for 2008 was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment for 2009 was 81 percent, and the payment for 2010 was 73 percent.

- Public Law 112-141 extended the Secure Rural School payments once again for 2011 and 2012. Payment calculations used several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

- Public Law 113-40 extended the payments for 2013 using the 2011 calculations.

- Public Law 114-10 extended the payments for 2014 and 2015 using the 2011 calculations.

- Public Law 115-141 provided Secure Rural School payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 (omitting 2016) using the same calculation formula as previous extensions. The fiscal year 2017 payment (paid in fiscal year 2018) was in two parts: an O&C and CBWR payment using the O&C receipts formula and a Secure Rural School make-up payment based on the Secure Rural School formula.
- Public Law 116-94, the *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020*, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2019 and 2020, to be made in FY 2020 and FY 2021.
- Public Law 117-58, the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be made in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

Since the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*, the BLM has worked collaboratively with the western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees to review over 1,000 restoration projects and implement over 600 of them, totaling over \$43.0 million of Title II funds.

Since 2001, more than \$1.2 billion of Secure Rural School payments have been made to the O&C counties and \$10.9 million to the CBWR counties. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

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Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Construction & Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	335	335	+29		+5	369	+34
	<i>FTE</i>	2	2	0		+0	2	+0

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Western Oregon Acquisition	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity	+5	+0
Total	+5	+0

Justification of Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Western Oregon Acquisition is \$369,000 and 2 FTEs, a program change of +\$5,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity (+\$5,000; +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$5,000 in Western Oregon Acquisition, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

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 O&C grant lands.

Program Overview

The BLM obtains access by purchase of perpetual easements, acquisition, or rarely, condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to manage reciprocal rights-of-way agreements and acquire additional lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

The BLM has many long-standing (since the 1950s) reciprocal right-of-way agreements with surrounding and adjacent private and industrial landowners allowing reciprocal use of each owner's roads. Access to O&C lands is dependent upon the continual upkeep of these longstanding reciprocal rights-of-way agreements. As adjacent private lands change ownership, existing agreements need to be negotiated and updated. Capital investments on both government and private road improvements are tracked and road-use fees calculated to amortize the investments and record repayments. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," negotiated under reciprocal right-of-way agreements are maintained using both appropriated funds and road

maintenance fees collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent account for road maintenance.

The program also administers existing grants, easements, and rights-of-way on O&C grant lands through renewal and rent collections.

The program will continue to work towards gaining access to BLM isolated parcels to fulfill its management obligations under the O&C Act and to administer the reciprocal needs of adjacent landowners.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	10,642	10,642	+353		+128	11,123	+481
	FTE	70	73	0		+5	78	+5

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:						
		2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022	
Road Maintenance	\$000	4,200	4,300	4,300	+0	
	FTE	7	7	7	+0	

Notes:

- Road Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from provisions for amortization of road costs in contracts and by cooperative financing with other public agencies and with private agencies or persons, or by a combination of these methods; 43 USC 1762(c), which provides the authority to acquire, construct, and maintain roads within and near the public lands to permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources thereof. These funds are appropriated 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.

- 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.

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance & Operations	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity (2023)	+128	+5
Total	+128	+5

Justification of Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Annual Maintenance & Operations Management is \$11,123,000 and 78 FTE, a program change of +\$128,000 and +5 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity (+\$128,000; +5 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$128,000 in Annual Maintenance and Operations, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The Annual Maintenance and Operations 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.

The BLM-managed roads serve commercial, administrative, and local government functions. They also serve users by providing for private commercial timber haul, emergency response routes, and access to private, local, Tribal, State, and Federal lands. This includes a system of 14,200 miles of roads, including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways, 324 miles of trails, along with related structures including 410 bridges, 586 major culverts, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems.

Most O&C roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance (See Road Maintenance Table Above).

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by user-fee collections. Eighteen of the 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program. The BLM continues to target the highest priority maintenance needs of facilities and transportation infrastructure, particularly those with the greatest public exposure and use. Annual maintenance and operation of the transportation system is aligned to support timber sale preparation and harvest activities and to facilitate hunting, fishing, and recreational access.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Western Oregon	<i>\$000</i>	101,229	101,229	+2,473		+10,798	114,500	+13,271
Resource Management	<i>FTE</i>	503	526			+34	560	+34

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development:

	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+1,920	+8
Restoring landscape connectivity and function	+4,962	+13
Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change	+2,330	+13
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+411	0
Baseline Capacity	+1,175	0
Total	+10,798	+34

Justification of 2023 Program Changes

The 2023 budget request for Western Oregon Resources Management is \$114,500 and 560 FTEs, a program change of +\$10,798,000 and +34 FTEs from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,920,000; +8 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The requested funding will primarily support tree planting efforts. High or moderate severity fire affected almost 30,000 acres of O&C’s harvest land base in 2020; reforestation of these acres will take years to complete. Natural tree regeneration in western Oregon can be highly variable and faces intense competition from brush and other non-woody vegetation. Reforestation success can be significantly improved by planting one or two-year-old seedlings in the disturbed areas, which can help to ensure a thriving forest and provide for future carbon sequestration or wood production. The CCC would help the BLM accelerate reforestation treatments with the additional funding.

Restoring landscape connectivity and function (+\$4,962,000; +13 FTE) – The requested funding will support restoration in post fire areas. The 2020 wildfires affected 105,000 acres at moderate to high severity levels, of which approximately 62,000 acres were areas set aside for species conservation or ecosystem health (reserves). The BLM has a need to evaluate the connectivity and functionality of the designated reserve lands and develop treatments to restore damaged habitats. The BLM would increase its species monitoring efforts and increase the number and extent of aquatic and terrestrial habitat restoration projects with the additional funding.

Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change (+\$2,330,000; +13 FTE) – The requested funding will support identifying and managing for carbon sinks. O&C lands contain large areas of wet-forest ecotypes that serve as long term carbon storage. The BLM has thousands of acres of young plantations with high potential for carbon storage in wet forest types. The BLM can thin younger stands to improve

forest health by providing growing space, improve fire resiliency, increase carbon uptake rates in residual trees, and provide for future habitat for threatened species in late-successional reserve areas.

Climate change is affecting the historic baseline of fire occurrence in areas with historically long intervals between fire events in wet-forest ecotypes. Thinning can improve tree spacing and arrangement to more closely resemble conditions experienced by old-growth forests during their development. Furthermore, creating more resilient young stands helps to protect older stands adjacent to the treatment area by reducing potential ladder fuels. The BLM would increase its young-stand reserve thinning program focusing on protecting existing old-forest carbon sinks with the requested funding.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$411,000; 0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes funding to accelerate the conversion of BLM's fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,175,000; 0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$1.2 million in Western Oregon Resources Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Resources Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of O&C and CBWR grant lands and intermingled Public Domain lands consistent with EO 13990, *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis*, and EO 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*. This program's objectives are to:

- Provide a sustained yield of timber as required by the *Oregon and California Act of 1937* by offering and selling the declared ASQ, or so much thereof as can be sold at reasonable prices on a normal market;
- Restore and maintain the ecological resiliency of forested watersheds;
- Provide habitat to benefit threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species; and
- Provide recreational opportunities.

Several large wildfires affected western Oregon in the fall of 2020. The BLM faces significant reforestation and landscape level restoration efforts to improve forest conditions, species habitat, recreation, and to ensure the future supply of forest products from the affected lands.

Program Priorities

The program will emphasize Civilian Climate Corps activities by supporting efforts to plant areas affected by high or moderate severity fire. It will also support an increase in species monitoring efforts and increase

the number and extent of aquatic and terrestrial habitat restoration projects that support climate change objectives. Additionally, it will support efforts to evaluate the connectivity and functionality of designated reserve lands, develop treatments to restore damaged lands, and develop treatment strategies on lands adjacent to existing carbon sinks (old forests) to protect them from potential fire, insects, and disease spread. The program will also leverage funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to develop projects that support restoring landscape connectivity and function in western Oregon. The program will support forest health and resiliency through management of fire-prone forest types through reforestation and non-commercial fuels treatments.

One of the primary responsibilities and workloads of the Resources Management budget activity is providing for the management, maintenance, and enhancement of forests on the O&C Grant lands, the CBWR lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, including activities directly related to reforestation and forest development to ensure replacement of growing stock for long-term sustained yield of forest lands.

Forest management follows the management action/direction outlined in the western Oregon RMPs. The RMPs include a four-year analysis that incorporates the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, management of the BLM special status species, updated riparian and aquatic protection guidance, sustainable forest management direction, increased recreational opportunities, development of Travel Management Plans, and critical analysis of other multiple resources.

The BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders to support efforts to meet the budget's performance target of 205 MMBF for ASQ timber offered in FY 2023. Additionally, the BLM has a total volume target for all BLM lands of 311 MMBF, of which 278 MMBF is derived from western Oregon. 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.

Within the framework of the ESA, the Clean Water Act, the O&C Act, and in alignment with the guiding principles of the RMP, 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 and restoration activities. Work continues in coordination with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to implement active forest management prescriptions and terrestrial and aquatic restoration activities.

The components of forest management include:

- Forest landscape planning and project-level NEPA development;
- Sales of timber and other forest and vegetative products;
- 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 appeals and litigation; and
- Maintenance and development of the national Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) databases to assure data integrity. FRIS will be undergoing a modernization effort expected to continue through FY 2025. The modernization effort will improve system security, consolidate and streamline workflows, reduce technical debt, and reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs.

The Resources Management budget activity also supports reforestation, intermediate stand management, and forest resiliency treatments in young forest stands in western Oregon. This program provides for forest restoration and sustainable and permanent forest production through active management to achieve resilient and productive watersheds. The focus areas for reforestation and forest development 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, resiliency, value enhancement, fuel hazard reduction, and structure development to provide for future timber harvest, biomass utilization, habitat conservation needs, 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;
- Invasive and noxious weed management;
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and consolidation of data storage and retrieval capabilities to facilitate reporting and capability with other programs; and
- Cooperative research on developing technologies and management activities with other Federal and State resource management agencies and universities.

In accordance with the direction of the western Oregon RMPs, reforestation and forest development activities are critical in:

- Assuring that a sustainable level of timber can be offered from Harvest Land Base lands to meet the 1937 O&C Act. The activities assure that harvested areas are promptly and successfully reforested after harvest and younger and intermediate stands are managed to meet the growth rates modeled and projected in the Final Environmental Impact Statements.
- Assuring that Reserve designate lands (Late Successional and Riparian Reserves) are managed to meet the various conservation objectives for which they are intended.
- Assuring that all treatments maintain or increase the resiliency of western Oregon forestlands and woodlands to catastrophic disturbances like fire, insects, diseases, and drought.
- Assuring 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. The BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved.

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 and more cost-effective information for decision makers;
- Implementing the full suite of forest management prescriptions provided in the new RMPs to meet management objectives;
- Utilizing various modeling, monitoring, and analysis tools to assure compliance with RMPs;
- Working with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to fluctuations in drought cycles;
- 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 the invasive pathogen causing sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone; and,
- Improving efficiencies, and where appropriate, taking advantage of Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities.

The D.C. District court ruling in *AFRC v. Hammond*, 422 F. Supp. 3d 184 (D. D.C. 2019) directs the BLM to revise or amend its 2016 RMPs. The RMP revision or amendment is expected to reduce timber output by approximately 3 to 14 million board feet per year for the duration of the 3-4 year planning process due to increased planning costs. Timber volume output estimates for FY 2024 and FY 2025 were reduced by 8 million board feet as a consequence of this ruling.

The Resources Management activity also supports four areas critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon: rangeland management; recreation management; aquatic habitat management; and wildlife habitat management. To support forest management activities and sustained yield harvest, surveys are needed for project clearance, ESA consultation, and analysis for environmental assessments. Surveys include Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet, and there are several aquatic species on O&C lands that are classified as threatened, endangered, or sensitive.

The BLM is required to monitor various terrestrial and aquatic populations and formally consult with FWS and NMFS at the project level in order to manage for sustained-yield timber. The BLM works with the USFS to evaluate species distributions and population characteristics for interagency Special Status Species programs. The BLM also applies the concept of Service First and skill sharing to facilitate an interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering creates efficiencies and decreases the cost of program administration. The BLM evaluates watershed conditions affecting forest productivity and interrelated and interdependent effects of vegetation management on other resources including soil, water, and air quality. The program is tasked with managing for soil stabilization, resiliency, and productivity; reducing impacts from invasive species on riparian and upland habitat; promoting upland forest and rangeland resiliency; and managing habitat for sensitive species.

The BLM manages developed recreation sites, dispersed recreation areas, off-highway areas, and back-county byways, among other recreation resources. Approximately 8 million visitors per year use western Oregon lands for recreation. The program monitors recreation activity on approximately 30,000 acres per year and issues approximately 190 special recreation permits per year. Recreation sites on BLM lands use the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004 to collect fees to offset operations and maintenance costs. Western Oregon collects approximately \$1.5 million from the recreation fee program. In addition, the Recreation Program can utilize up to 25% of revenues deposited to the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund to improve and maintain recreation resources.

The BLM ensures that projects are in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), the Historic Sites Act (1935), the Antiquities Act (1906), the Archaeological Data Preservation Act (1974), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978), Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites (1996), and the BLM-State Historic Preservation Officers Protocol Agreement (1998). This activity provides support for intergovernmental agreements and liaison activities with local western Oregon Tribes.

Grazing in western Oregon is small relative to the other O&C programs. The program manages 132 leases

in total. The program evaluates and renews approximately 1 to 5 leases per year.

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems
Subactivity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

		2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR
Info. & Resource Data Systems	<i>\$000</i>	1,798	1,798	+59		+30	1,887	+89
	<i>FTE</i>	12	13	0		+1	14	+1

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity	+30	+1
Total	+30	+1

Justification of Program Change

The 2023 budget request for Western Oregon Information and Data Systems is \$1,887,000 and 14 FTE, a program change of +\$30,000 and +1 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity (+\$30,000; +1 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$30,000 in Western Oregon Information and Data Systems, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

Most of the data the BLM collects are related to specific places on the landscape. The integration and analysis of spatial data across all resource programs has led to many efficiencies and improved the quality of the information available to support resource management and decision making across western Oregon. These data systems provide tremendous capacity to address a variety of resource questions for all of western Oregon and allow for rapid responses to changes in priorities or circumstances.

The program provides a formalized data framework to integrate data across all programs, resources, and activities in western Oregon. The program creates data standards to ensure data collected and used to

support decisions is consistent across all administrative units. It also creates analytical tools and data structures to support the specific needs of O&C programs, which may differ from Bureau-wide requirements. The program coordinates with other Federal, State, and private partners to collect and deliver spatial data for both public and internal use. The program makes data available externally through modern web GIS tools. Standard map templates are available to the public for ease of use and quick access to recreation opportunities or other resource information.

Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	779	779	+29		+9	817	+38
	FTE	3	3	0		+1	4	+1

Summary of 2023 Program Changes for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity	+9	+1
Total	+9	+1

Justification of Program Change

The 2023 budget request for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas is \$817,000 and 4 FTEs, a program change of +\$9,000 and +1 FTE from the 2022 CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity (+\$9,000; +1 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and increase competitiveness as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM mission. The budget includes \$9,000 in National Monuments & National Conservation Areas, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas include the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) located on the central coast near Newport, Oregon. These are both units of the BLM National Conservation Lands. Both the CSNM and the YHONA work with volunteers, partners, and communities. The BLM works closely with the public to ensure that recreation in these units meets the needs of user groups while remaining compatible with the values for which each unit was designated.

The CSNM expansion (Proclamation 9564) reduced the lands designated for sustained-yield timber production in the Klamath Falls and Medford sustained-yield units by an estimated 16,500 acres. Recent court rulings are split on the legality of the CSNM expansion, which places significant uncertainty on the

management of the lands encompassed by the expansion. The BLM will continue to monitor the progress of the litigation and adjust its management of the affected lands as the cases are resolved.

Program Priorities

In support of the National Conservation Land goals, the BLM will focus on the following issues:

- 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 drought, 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.

Range Improvements

Appropriations Language

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Note.—A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117–43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

- **For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the *Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976* (43 U.S.C. 1751),**

The language provides authority for the Secretary to direct on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements to Federal rangelands, including seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

- **notwithstanding any other Act,**

The provisions of this language supersede any other provision of law.

- **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 U.S. 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.

- **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*.

- **but not less than \$10,000,000,**

If grazing receipts are less than \$10.0 million, the balance of the \$10.0 million appropriation comes from the General Fund.

- **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.

- **Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.**

The provision limits the amount of funding in this appropriation that can be used for administrative expenses to \$600,000.

Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations

Section 401 of Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1751), as Amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905),

Provides that 50 percent of all monies received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act* (43 U.S.C. 315) and the Act of August 28, 1937 (U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including but not limited to seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

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

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishes 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.

Provides 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 DOI 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

Provides that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for the BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985* and the *Budget Enforcement Act of 1990*, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR Amount	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Amount	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Public Lands Improvements	6,691	20	7,713	22				7,713	23	0	+1
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	2,739	1	1,717	1				1,717	2	0	+1
Administrative Costs							-	-		0	+0
Total, Range Improvements	9,430	21	9,430	23	+0	-	+0	9,430	25	0	+2

Note: The 2021, 2022 and 2023 amounts reflect sequester of 5.7%.

Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 President's Budget				Change from 2022 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2023 Request	
Public Lands	\$000	6,691	7,713			+0	7,713	+0
Improvements	FTE	20	22			+1	23	+1
Farm Tenant Act	\$000	2,739	1,717			+0	1,717	+0
Land Improvements	FTE	1	1			+1	2	+1
Administrative Costs	\$000	[600]	[600]				[600]	
Range Improvements	\$000	9,430	9,430			+0	9,430	+0
	FTE	21	23			+2	25	+2

The 2021, 2022, and 2023 amounts reflect sequesters of 5.7%.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Range Improvement appropriation functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct, maintain, or reconstruct on-the-ground projects such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, water developments, weed control, and seeding/reseeding projects. This program also supports activities that build and maintain fish and wildlife habitat improvements through shared livestock-wildlife infrastructure such as guzzlers, which collect drinking water for wildlife, or pipelines and stock tanks to provide livestock water while maintaining riparian health.

Program Purpose

Fifty percent of grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement account. In 1934, the Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish a fund using a portion of the grazing fee receipts specifically for projects designed to improve the conditions of public lands. Initially, the funds were used to develop water sites, distribute water, and build livestock management facilities such as fences, cattleguards, and corrals. After 1976, use of the funds for wildlife habitat improvements and weed management increased, and in 1978, Congress authorized a minimum of \$10 million in annual funding for the program.

The primary legislation authorizing the Range Improvement Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* as amended, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. The Taylor Grazing Act and Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorized the use of 50 percent of the collected grazing fee for funding projects to improve condition of public rangelands. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act established a formula for annually calculating the grazing fee and provided for \$10 million per annum or 50 percent of the collected grazing fee, whichever is greater, to be used to fund range improvements, including structures and treatments. The 2022 Federal grazing fee is \$1.35 per animal unit month (AUM) for public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and \$1.35 per head month (HM) for lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Since 2019, the public land grazing fee has been \$1.35. These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program.

Components

These funds are used to improve land health and range resource conditions. Examples of projects include treating noxious invasive species (see photo), constructing livestock management structures such as fencing and water developments to improve distribution, or seeding areas dominated by invasive species. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where receipts are collected. This funding remains available until expended and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands that are not achieving land health standards. Areas identified through land health evaluations as not meeting land health standards are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian



**Herbicide Application on Horseback
Goose Creek, Utah**

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. Due to climate change, healthy landscapes across the West are at risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range improvement funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address infrastructure needs or noxious weed treatments in changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species.

Other Funding Sources

Range improvement projects are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees, and other partners. Range Improvement funds can also be used to supplement emergency stabilization (ES) funds. ES funds are restricted to projects that stabilize the soil and water resources after an emergency event (such as a wildfire). Range Improvement funds are used to purchase additional seed varieties, which are intended to improve wildlife habitat or vegetation composition, and can be applied in the same treatment as the ES seeding. This increases cost effectiveness and improves the probability of success by reducing the number of times a treatment site is disturbed. The BLM also plans to leverage funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to develop on-the-ground projects that support restoring landscape connectivity and function.

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 of the Interior to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

Note.—A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117–43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

- **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.

- **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.

- **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 the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring construction, operation and termination of facilities.

- **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.

- **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.

- **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.

- **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 the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

- **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 the BLM to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds.

- **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.

- **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.

- **Provided further, that any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.**

If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.
<i>The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (P.L. 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.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Rights-of-Way Processing	18,972	69	11,630	72			+9,470	21,100	77	9,470	+5
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	2,504	14	3,000	15			-100	2,900	17	-100	+2
Recreation Cost Recovery	606	4	720	4			-20	700	4	-20	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	1,100	-	550	-			+0	550	-	0	+0
Repair of Damaged lands	4,915	14	3,910	15			+0	3,910	16	0	+1
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	1,288	8	1,000	8			+0	1,000	8	0	+0
Timber Contract Expenses	101	-	100	-			+0	100	-	0	+0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	133	1	290	1			+0	290	1	0	+0
Copy Fees	393	3	3,000	3		-	-2,280	720	3	-2,280	+0
Trans Alaska Pipeline	2,118	12	3,800	13		-	-800	3,000	14	-800	+1
Subtotal (Gross)	32,130	125	28,000	131	+0	-	+6,270	34,270	140	+6,270	+9
Offsetting Collections	(32,130)		(28,000)				(6,270)	(34,270)		(6,270)	
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	(20,000)		(587)				+587			+587	
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	(20,000)	125	(587)	131	0	0	+587	0	140	+587	+9

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

Program Overview

Rights-of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to Rights-of-Way (ROW), and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by the BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-of-Way Processing – ROW processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which includes the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity.

The BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act* (MLA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). Processing fees are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those that require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those that require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2022, the BLM's average cost to process a major category ROW application was approximately \$98,000 and will likely increase due to the increasing trend of major solar, wind, and electricity transmission projects that have been applied for due to the complex nature of these projects. As such, the BLM anticipates average costs increasing by 10% in 2023. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of the BLM's ROW applications are for these types of projects. The BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

Approximately 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category, which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of \$2,950 each to process in 2022. In 2023, minor category cost recovery applications are estimated to have an average processing cost of \$3,100. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application. Approximately 10 percent of the ROW projects are for roads and other infrastructure for local or State government agencies for which the BLM recovers no cost recovery funds.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted, by law, from cost recovery. These applicants include States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 120,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction

involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the FLPMA and the MLA.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery – The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005, to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new fees to cover the BLM’s costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees included costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. The BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the *Independent Offices Appropriation Act*, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of FLPMA; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

Recreation Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. The Bureau uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by the BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2023, the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The Bureau administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process that often increases the adoption fee above the base fee of \$125 per horse or burro. On an occasional basis in special circumstances, the \$125 adoption fee is lowered to a minimum of \$25. Adoption fees are used to defray part of the costs of the adoption program.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under FLPMA, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. This also includes collections received pursuant to settlements for damages from trespass incidents (e.g., wildfires). If excess funding exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below:

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and number of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist’s report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.

- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM to use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for news programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits that are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and ROW, serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing and for responding to *Freedom of Information Act* requests.

In summary, the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures program supports a variety of projects, both refundable and non-refundable, short-term and long-term. Receipts in the long-term projects, some up to 30 years, may carry large balances as the funds are drawn down. These balances do not represent efficiencies – work continues throughout the lifetime of the project and the funds must remain available during the entire period.

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National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund – Great American Outdoors Act

Program Overview

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) is historic legislation that combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior’s important mission, including the care and maintenance of America’s national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to reduce the Department of the Interior (DOI)’s deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires investment prioritization and a sound program execution and management strategy.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing GAOA’s National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For fiscal years (FY) 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF Fund for projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, and alternative or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the BLM, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

Project Selection Process

The deferred maintenance (DM) backlog of the BLM asset portfolio significantly exceeds the DM funding available through appropriations or GAOA. As a result, the BLM utilized a project selection criterion to provide the greatest return on investment and benefit to the American public when developing the FY 2023 GAOA LRF project list. The BLM applied the following DOI-wide goals listed below:

1. Deferred maintenance reduction target of 75%
2. Alignment with DOI LRF Program Goals established in 2020
 - a. Achieve a significant deferred maintenance reduction
 - b. Maximize return on investment
 - c. Safeguard those we serve, our partners, volunteers, and workforce
 - d. Rehabilitate assets to support conservation and recreational opportunities for years to come
3. Alignment with Administration Priorities
 - a. Supports Economic Revitalization / Job Creation
 - b. Prioritizes Climate Resilient Infrastructure
 - c. Conserves or Protects Against Threats to Resources
 - d. Utilizes Clean Energy
 - e. Supports the Civilian Climate Corps initiative by utilizing youth and service corps partnerships
 - f. Benefits Underserved or At-Risk Communities

Building on the DOI-wide program goals, the BLM applied additional priorities listed below. The BLM priorities provided more granular criteria to aid in project selection and prioritization, to maximize the impact across the Bureau.

BLM Priorities:

1. Achieve a 1:1 DM reduction.
2. Describe how the project will meet the eleven DOI-wide GAOA program objectives:
 - 1.1 Restore and Protect High Visitation/Public Use Facilities
 - 1.2 Improve Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility
 - 1.3 Expand Recreation Opportunities and Public Access
 - 1.4 Remediate Poorest Facility Condition Index (FCI) Facilities
 - 2.1 Reduce or Eliminate DM
 - 2.2 Leverage Funding/Pursue Partnering Opportunities
 - 2.3 Reduce Annual Operating Costs
 - 2.4 Remove, Replace, or Dispose of Assets
 - 3.1 Address Safety Issues
 - 3.2 Protect Employees/Improve Retention
 - 4.1 Modernize Infrastructure
3. Describe how the project will advance the Administration's priorities:
 - Economic Revitalization/Job Creation – How does the project create jobs to meet the President's *Build Back Better* economic recovery initiative?
 - Climate Resilient Infrastructure – How does the project include adapting existing infrastructure assets to be climate resilient or increase sustainability?
 - Conservation / Resource Threats – How does the project conserve or protect against threats (i.e., climate change, wildfires, invasive species, vandalism, storm surges, encroachment, overuse of resources, etc.) to natural, cultural, or historical resources consistent with the *America the Beautiful* initiative?
 - Clean Energy – How does the project utilize clean energy solutions? Or reduce energy impacts?
 - Youth/Job Corps – Does the project identify an opportunity to partner with youth or civilian conservation corps to put a new generation to work conserving public lands and waters?
 - Underserved/At-Risk Communities – How does the project benefit Tribal lands or underserved communities? Is the project in a designated historically underutilized business zone? What is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Social Vulnerable Index for the project location or locations?

To assure FY 2023 project selection aligned with public interest, the BLM hosted five public listening sessions during July and August of 2021.

The BLM GAOA projects were developed within the States in accordance with the BLM's *GAOA Project Development Guidance* in order to meet Bureau criteria as well as the DOI-wide GAOA goals. The States submitted projects using the Project Data Sheet format aligning with the Department of the Interior's DM and Capital Improvement (CI) Planning Guidelines (Attachment G) to assure continuity with the BLM's existing appropriated DM/CI program. State Directors approved their State's proposed FY 2023 GAOA projects before submitting to BLM Headquarters for consideration.

The Headquarters Division of Business, Engineering and Evaluations reviewed projects to assure they aligned with the criteria noted above and scored the projects. The scoring system was developed and vetted in FY 2021 to include the Administration's priorities and ensure confidence in the process. All projects were rated based on alignment with the BLM's Priorities.

To assure FY 2023 project selection aligned with public interest, the BLM hosted five public listening sessions in CA, CO, MT, NM, and OR to engage partners and stakeholders and receive their feedback on how to best utilize GAOA funding. The listening sessions resulted in many follow-up discussions at the

local level between line managers, partner groups, and Tribal leaders about on-the-ground needs and priorities. Additionally, the listening sessions' feedback offered BLM Headquarters a beneficial perspective while reviewing project submissions with partnering opportunities.

The BLM HQ prepared briefings on the FY 2023 project development and selection processes for the Assistant Director for Business, Management and Administration; Deputy Director of Operations; Deputy Director for Policy and Programs; Director; and the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management to review and approve the list of projects.

Program Performance Metrics

To make the greatest reduction in DM backlog with GAOA funding, the BLM is determined to achieve a dollar of DM reduction for every GAOA LRF dollar spent. Since FY 2021, the BLM has focused on identifying priority projects to achieve a dollar-for-dollar DM reduction. The BLM anticipates the DM reduction upon completion of the FY 2023 GAOA projects will be \$97,293,000 for the \$95,000,000 of LFR funding programed in FY 2023.

The BLM is poised to address \$97.3M of DM upon completion of the FY 2023 GAOA projects.

FY 2022 Planned and FY 2021 Achieved Accomplishments

The BLM has identified priority projects across 13 western States and Florida to reduce the DM backlog and to make the greatest impact for the visiting public. The FY 2021 and 2022 projects target repairs to buildings and various structures including visitor centers and administrative facilities to maintain visitor, employee, and volunteer safety. In Oregon, the BLM recently awarded a contract for the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center Energy Conservation project to perform HVAC system replacement and insulate the exhibit building to improve energy efficiency to meet the Administration's priorities and reduce annual operation and maintenance costs.

Additional projects address maintenance of recreational assets including campgrounds, picnic areas, and trailheads to improve recreational access and provide an enjoyable experience to the visiting public. In Utah, the BLM is completing the Color Country Recreation Site Maintenance and Repairs project to address safety issues at recreation sites and campgrounds due to high-use visitation and aging infrastructure. As part of the project, the BLM recently completed improvements to the access road to South Fork Indian Canyon Pictographs as well as the replacement of the trail railing and protective fencing to provide a safe environment for the public and protect the cultural resources for visitor enjoyment into the future. Ongoing project work that will be completed this spring at Ponderosa Grove Campground and Three Peaks Large Group Campsite includes repairing various campground assets including numerous camp sites and shade pavilions.

Repairs to transportation assets including roads, bridges, and parking lots will provide safe access and travel across BLM-managed public lands. The BLM recently announced the completion of two repair projects in New Mexico, including Caballo and Cooke's Roads and Permian Trackways Road. The Caballo and Cooke's roads required embankment rebuilding where erosion had occurred and repair and armoring of culverts and arroyo crossings to prevent road failure and closure that would negatively impact recreation access and multi-agency access to telecommunications equipment. The Permian Trackways Road repair project resolved safety issues with the primary access road leading into the Prehistoric Trackways National Monument, creating opportunities for viewing trackway fossils, hiking, horseback riding, and off-highway vehicle driving. The project reconstructed an aggregated road surface and arroyo crossing ensuring improved public access by passenger vehicles and school buses.

Deferred maintenance repairs to water and utilities systems, including water wells, septic and waste systems, and dams, will ensure health and safety for users of BLM-managed facilities. In the spring of 2021, the BLM completed the Grand Junction Air Center Repair Containment Pond project in Colorado, allowing critical wildfire operations to occur without interruption. This project replaced a containment pond liner, mitigating environmental and safety concerns from retardant used for interagency wildland fire fighting.

Where beneficial, the BLM is phasing GAOA LRF projects over multiple fiscal years. The Jupiter Inlet Shore Stabilization project is currently developing various concepts for public review and comment with FY 2021 funding. Additionally, GAOA funds are planned in FY 2022 to construct climate resilient shoreline stabilization features to mitigate shoreline erosion caused by previous hurricanes, pedestrian traffic, and boat traffic. Long term shore protection features will also protect historic buildings and assets on site and public use space. A pilot segment of the shoreline was constructed in 2021 to demonstrate the overall goals of the shoreline restoration project. BLM partnered with the Jupiter Inlet District, a local government organization that is responsible for managing sand deposits that migrate into the inlet system. The BLM and the Jupiter Inlet District produced a video of the pilot project, which can be viewed at the following link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FS3h_Yiv158.

Performing priority deferred maintenance repairs on a broad cross-section of assets maximizes the impact of GAOA repairs and deferred maintenance reduction across the BLM. For information about the BLM's ongoing implementation and benefits of the FY 2021 GAOA LRF projects, visit the BLM's GAOA website: <https://www.blm.gov/gaoa>, or to view the FY 2021 and 2022 Project Data Sheets, visit the DOI GAOA LRF website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa>.

FY 2023 Project List

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Bureau of Land Management submits the following LRF projects as part of the FY 2023 Budget process. Detailed project data sheets will be submitted separately for each identified project. The project lists below have been thoroughly considered and vetted and are considered ready for implementation in FY 2023. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the course of the FY 2023 Budget process.

The FY 2023 project list below assumes the full \$1.9 billion allowable for deposit into the Legacy Restoration Fund is realized. Because determination of the deposit relies on the amount of qualifying energy revenue collected in the prior year, the actual amount available for FY 2023 projects will not be finalized until the start of FY 2023. Projects listed below are ranked and prioritized. The BLM will select and implement projects based on the prioritized list below until the LRF allocation is exhausted net of the mandatory funding sequester (5.7% of funding) and previously unavailable (sequestration "pop up"). Projects not funded with the FY 2023 allocation may be considered for FY 2024 implementation.

Bureau of Land Management GAOA Legacy Restoration Fund Projects

FY 2023 Bureau of Land Management Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2023 Allocation (estimate)	95,000
FY 2023 Sequestration (estimate)	-5,415
FY 2023 Previously Unavailable (from FY 2022)	5,415
FY 2023 Proposed Projects	-95,000
Total Available/Unallocated (estimate)	0

FY 2023 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LRF Project List
(Dollars in Thousands)

Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed*
L301	1	Elko District	Elko District Office Building Replacement & Repairs	NV	NV02	12,830	12,830
L302	2	Northwest Oregon District	Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Site Maintenance	OR	OR05	9,582	13,424
L303	3	Anchorage District	Glennallen Warehouse Consolidation	AK	AKAL	4,706	4,672
L304	4	Gila District	Hot Well Dunes Facilities and Site Repairs	AZ	AZ02	5,180	8,050
L305	5	West Desert District	Little Sahara Recreation Area Maintenance, Phase II and III	UT	UT02	6,057	6,184
L306	6	Northeastern States District	Meadowood Repairs	VA	VA08	400	587
L307	7	High Desert District, Wind River-Bighorn Basin District, and High Planes District	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance, Phase II	WY	WYAL	5,263	10,000

L308	8	Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, and Twin Falls District	Idaho Recreation Site Repairs	ID	ID01, ID02	6,377	5,243
L309	9	California Desert District	Cahuilla Ranger Station Replacement	CA	CA52	8,225	8,225
L043	10	Farmington District	Wild Rivers Back Country Byway Repairs, Phase 2	NM	NM03	4,851	1,900
L310	11	Vale District	Vale District Building Renovation	OR	OR02	4,557	4,678
L210	12	Grand Junction Air Center	Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs, Phase 2	CO	CO03	3,470	10,500
L312	13	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District	Recreation, Roads, Dams, and Building Repair Project	MT	MTAL	7,681	8,500
L311	14	National Interagency Fire Center	Airfield Ramp Tarmac Replacement	ID	ID01	2,500	2,500
			Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
			Contingency Fund			10,471	
Total						95,000**	97,293

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

*Estimated deferred maintenance numbers reflect the work orders to be closed upon completion of the project not within the funding year.

**Total amount is net of FY 2023 sequestration and previously unavailable (sequestration “pop-up”).

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENTS

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts shown for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051</i>	Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.
<i>1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)</i>	States are paid five percent of the net proceeds (four percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
<i>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)</i>	States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.
<i>The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)</i>	Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of the BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)</i>	Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon, not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the BLM activities on CBWR grant lands.
<i>7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890</i>	Twenty-five percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263</i>	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds going to land conservation and restoration projects in and round the Lake Tahoe Area. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.

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

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by P.L. 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)*, and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.

The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)

Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of Defense.

The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.

Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.

Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C Grant lands and CBWR 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 occurred 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, enacted May 25, 2007, provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original Act were made in FY 2008.

P.L. 110-28

Provides one additional year of payments to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.

P.L. 110-343

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 112-141

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 113-40

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 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 O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 115-141

Under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018*, payments were authorized to be made in 2018 (for 2017) and 2019 (for 2018) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.

***Further Consolidated
Appropriations Act, 2020
(P.L. 116-94)***

Authorized Secure Rural Schools payments for 2019 and 2020 to be made in 2020 and 2021.

***Infrastructure Investment
and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)***

Reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

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

Enlarged the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act*; approved a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designated wilderness; designated certain BLM lands for an airport for Las Vegas; and gave land to the State and City for certain purposes.

***Lincoln County
Conservation, Recreation
and Development Act (P.L.
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 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.

***P.L. 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 to the county for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the county, and for other specified purposes.

***P.L. 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 Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR Amount	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Amount	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	29,578	-	36,955	-	+0	0	-3,119	33,836	0	-3,119	+0
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales (L5133)	1,599		877		+0		-78	799	0	-78	+0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts (L5016)	830		978		+0		+59	1,037	0	+59	+0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts (L5032)	1,304		1,445		+0		+87	1,532	0	+87	+0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands withing Grazing Districts, Misc. (L5044)	39		8		+0		+1	9	0	+1	+0
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) (L5896)	302		340		+0		+21	361	0	+21	+0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (inc. 15%) (L5129)	172		-		+0		+0	-	0	+0	+0
State Share, Carson City Land Sales (L5561)	-		-		+0		+0	-	0	+0	+0
Payments to O&C 50% of receipts under 1937 statute	-		-		+0		+0	-	0	+0	+0
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties under 1939 statute	-		-		+0	-	+0	-	0	+0	+0
Secure Rural Schools	25,332	-	33,307	-	+0	-	-3,209	30,098	0	-3,209	+0
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	22,997		31,977		+0		-3,133	28,844	0	-3,133	
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	192		204		+0		-12	192	0	-12	
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	2,143		1,126		+0	-	-64	1,062	0	-64	+0

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 2022 and 2023 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.

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 continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. The BLM makes these payments annually.

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.

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.

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.

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 (5 percent) and the county in which the land is located (10 percent).

The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* (SNPLMA), as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 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 SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

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:

- 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
- 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 several times through fiscal year 2020. Under the extensions, payments tend to be reduced each year, and they are not adjusted for inflation as they were under P.L. 106-393 during the first six years.

P.L. 110-28 provided authorized payments for 2007, which were made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the counties in the same way as payments in 2007. Payments were limited to a total of \$525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, \$100,000,000 from receipts and \$425,000,000 from the General Fund. BLM's share was \$116,865,000.

In October, 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of P.L. 110-343, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*. P.L. 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the CBWR 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 payments to the Coos and Douglas counties have followed the same pattern as payments to O&C counties under the *Secure Rural Schools Act* and extensions.

In July 2012, Congress enacted P.L. 112-141, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*. P.L. 112-141 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the CBWR counties through fiscal year 2012 (with the payment to be made in 2013).

In October 2013, Congress enacted P.L. 113-40 that extended payments for one year to the O&C Grant Lands and the CBWR counties through fiscal year 2013 (with the payment to be made in 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 O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.

Secure Rural Schools authority expired on September 30, 2016. Under that authority, the last SRS payments were made in 2016 (for 2015). As such, payments to counties in 2017 (for 2016) reverted back to the original payment schedule under the 1937 O&C Act and subsequent amendments. The 1937 statute authorizes payments of 50 percent of Federal receipts from activities on O&C grant lands.

In January 2019, Congress enacted P.L. 115-141, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*. The bill authorizes SRS payments to O&C Grant Lands and the CBWR counties in 2017 and 2018 (to be made in 2018 and 2019, respectively).

In December 2019, Congress enacted PL 116-94, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*. The bill authorizes SRS payments to O&C and the CBWR counties for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) respectively.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) Reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

The tables below show actual payments for 2001 through 2022.

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2003 in 2004	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,199	\$51	\$6,249
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,718	\$917	\$105,635

Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884
Title I/III	\$102,468	\$844	\$103,312
Title II	\$8,449	\$124	\$8,572
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884

Payments for 2004 in 2005	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,935	\$133	\$12,068
Amount from General Fund:	\$100,424	\$847	\$101,271
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339
Title I/III	\$103,595	\$936	\$104,531
Title II	\$8,763	\$44	\$8,808
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339

Payments for 2005 in 2006	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,100	\$251	\$11,351
Amount from General Fund:	\$103,843	\$751	\$104,594
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946
Title I/III	\$106,123	\$955	\$107,077
Title II	\$8,820	\$48	\$8,868
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946

Payments for 2006 in 2007	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,720	\$530	\$12,250
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,373	\$394	\$104,767
Total	\$116,093	\$924	\$117,017
Title I/III	\$107,928	\$924	\$108,852
Title II	\$8,165	\$88	\$8,253
Total	\$116,093	\$1,013	\$117,105

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,354	\$297	\$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	\$109,500	\$713	\$110,213
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
Title I/III	\$110,873	\$995	\$111,868
Title II	\$4,982	\$15	\$4,997
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
P.L. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2013 in 2014	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$17,341	\$337	\$17,678
Amount from General Fund:	\$21,952	\$0	\$21,952
Total	\$39,293	\$337	\$39,630
Title I/III	\$35,976	\$310	\$36,286
Title II	\$3,317	\$27	\$3,344
Total	\$39,293	\$337	\$39,630
P.L. 113-40 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2013 with the payment to be made in 2014.			

Payments for 2014 in 2015	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$30,238	\$322	\$30,560
Amount from General Fund:	\$16,086	\$0	\$7,731
Total	\$35,269	\$322	\$38,291
Title I/III	\$34,802	\$296	\$35,098
Title II	\$3,167	\$26	\$3,193
Total	\$37,969	\$322	\$38,291
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2014 with the payment to be made in 2015.			

Payments for 2015 in 2016	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$18,336	\$297	\$18,633
Amount from General Fund:	\$16,933	\$0	\$16,933
Total	\$35,269	\$297	\$35,566
Title I/III	\$32,285	\$273	\$32,558
Title II	\$2,984	\$24	\$3,008
Total	\$35,269	\$297	\$35,566
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2015 with the payment to be made in 2016.			

*** No Secure Rural Schools Payment was made for 2016 (in 2017) due to expiration of SRS. County payments were made based on O&C and CBWR formulae in 43 USC 2605 and 43 USC 2621.

Payments for 2017 in 2018	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$8,665	\$89	\$8,754
Amount from General Fund:	\$5,243	\$0	\$5,243
Total	\$13,908	\$89	\$13,997
Title I/III	\$12,732	\$81	\$12,813
Title II	\$1,176	\$8	\$1,184
Total	\$13,908	\$89	\$13,997
P.L. 115-141 provided Secure Rural Schools payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and allowed for a special "make-up" payment for 2017 after receipt-based payments were already made for 2017. Values reflect payments after sequester.			

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Payments for 2019 in 2020	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	28,201	243	28,444
Amount from General Fund:	0	0	0
Total	28,201	243	28,444
Title I/III	25,815	223	26,038
Title II	2,386	20	2,406
Total	28,201	243	28,444

Payments for 2020 in 2021	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	22,484	217	22,701
Amount from General Fund:	0	0	0
Total	22,484	217	22,701
Title I/III	20,496	200	20,696
Title II	1,988	17	2,005
Total	22,484	217	22,701

Payments for 2021 in 2022	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	33,103	204	33,307
Amount from General Fund:	0	0	0
Total	33,103	204	33,307
Title I/III	31,977	204	32,181
Title II	1,126	0	1,126
Total	33,103	204	33,307

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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 2022 and 2023 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

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

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the FEHRF to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. This temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years 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 again through 2020. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended this authority through 2021. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103) included a one-year extension of this authority. The 2023 President's budget proposes a one-year extension of this authority (through September 30, 2023).

Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996, section 327

This Act establishes the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and*

	<p><i>Rescissions Act</i>, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline” and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.</p>
<p><i>1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320</i></p>	<p>Establishes a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.</p>
<p><i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i></p>	<p>An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that 18 counties in western Oregon be paid 50 percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.</p>
<p><i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i></p>	<p>An Act relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.</p>
<p><i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i></p>	<p>Amends the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.</p>
<p><i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i></p>	<p>The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.</p>
<p><i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

***Lincoln County
Conservation, Recreation
and Development Act
(P.L. 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 *Lincoln County Land Act of 2000*, among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: 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 authorizes the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (a) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (b) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

***The Federal Land
Transaction Facilitation
Act (P.L. 106-248)***

The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) provides that the BLM may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. The FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the *2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-212). FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in the FY 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 115-141).

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

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA), as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-362); Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282); the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-108); Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-424); the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-432); the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11); and the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113–291) authorizes the Secretary, through sales, to dispose of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley. Eighty-five percent of the proceeds generated from those land sales are deposited into an interest bearing special Treasury account that is available to the Secretary for expenditure without further appropriation. The

remaining 15 percent is distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent). The Secretary may use the special Treasury account funds to reimburse the BLM for certain costs related to management of the Act, and to fund Federal, State, and local projects that support economic development and created new employment opportunities.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, this Act provides authority for 10 years for the BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, and habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program. The current FLREA authority expires on October 1, 2022. The 2023 President's budget proposes appropriations language to extend the authority through October 1, 2024.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Establishes three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the *Geothermal Steam Act*, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 in California. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

P.L. 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 the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

P.L. 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the BLM, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes the BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of sales of those lands to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the States in which the sold land was located.

Sec. 347 of P.L. 105-277, as amended by P.L.108-7 and P.L. 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.

P.L. 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.

P.L. 113-291, National Defense Authorization Act

Provides for permanent extension of the BLM's access to rental receipts in the Permit Processing Improvement Fund and, for fiscal years 2016-2026, adds fees for applications for permit to drill as a source of deposits to the Fund.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Permanent Operating Funds	205,478	577	440,782	603	+0	0	+52,342	493,124	613	+52,342	+10
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	822	3	850	3			+0	850	3	+0	+0
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	27,439	159	27,000	167			+959	27,959	170	+959	+3
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	9,175	53	11,829	55			+171	12,000	56	+171	+1
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	2,227	27	4,363	28			+137	4,500	28	+137	+0
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	4,200	7	4,300	7			+0	4,300	7	+0	+0
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales	99,542	49	336,132	51			+51,701	387,833	52	+51,701	+1
Southern Nevada Earning on Investments	-	0	-				+0	-	0	+0	+0
Lincoln County Land Sales	52	6	69	6			+46	115	6	+46	+0
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales	-	0	-				+0	-	0	+0	+0
Federal Lands Disposal Account	470	0	28				-28	-	0	-28	+0
White Pine County Special Account	-	0	19				+59	78	0	+59	+0
Stewardship contract excess receipts	4	0	19				+29	48	0	+29	+0
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	-	0	-				+0	-	0	+0	+0
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	5	0	5				+0	5	0	+0	+0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	61,542	273	56,168	286			-732	55,436	291	-732	+5

Note, amounts in the table reflect the net of sequestration and previously available BA.

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

Program Overview

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require funding via annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2022 and 2023 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters – This account is used to maintain and repair all the BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 188 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004* (FLREA), Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provides a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including that of the BLM, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaces prior authorities enacted in the *Land and Water Conservation Act*, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, the BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fee structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online Internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and, to collect trash at recreation sites.

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) was enacted on December 8, 2004, as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2005. All recreation fee receipts collected under this authority at BLM sites are deposited in the Recreation Fee account. The BLM returns 100 percent of these receipts back to the site where the fees were generated. The current FLREA authority expires on October 1, 2022. The 2023 President's budget proposes appropriations language to extend the authority through October 1, 2024. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from these recreation fees are an important source of funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands.

Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In 2021, \$8.0 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. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2621-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393, as amended) from all the BLM timber salvage sales, and from the BLM forest health restoration treatments funded from this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. The BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. As noted in the Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations section above, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended the current FEHRF authority through 2021.

The estimated receipts for 2022 and 2023 are \$11.8 million and \$12.0 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. Estimates are confounded by 3-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and billing across multiple years. A portion of

receipts are used to make payments under the O&C and CBWR receipt formulas when in effect.

In 2021, the BLM offered approximately 71.5 million board feet of timber worth \$10.9 million from more than 4,400 acres using FEHRF funds.

Deposits and Expenditures, Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
Earlier		10,648		3,412
1998	5,897	16,545	7,575	10,987
1999	5,454	21,999	9,247	16,822
2000	11,888	33,887	8,906	25,728
2001	997	34,884	5,579	31,307
2002	4,986	39,870	3,883	35,190
2003	5,003	44,873	3,698	38,888
2004	5,954	50,827	4,254	43,142
2005	6,236	57,063	4,596	47,738
2006	6,795	63,858	5,779	53,517
2007	7,274	71,132	5,865	59,382
2008	5,334	76,466	6,179	65,561
2009	6,998	83,464	5,707	71,268
2010	4,270	87,734	4,880	76,148
2011	3,793	91,527	5,308	81,456
2012	6,437	97,964	4,624	86,080
2013	6,104	104,068	5,505	91,585
2014	4,524	108,592	4,991	96,576
2015	12,018	120,610	4,559	101,135
2016	8,910	129,520	5,207	106,342
2017	3,279*	132,798	6,645	112,987
2018	9,557	142,355	6,901	119,888
2019	6,248	148,603	9,673	129,561
2020	11,427	160,030	13,160	142,721
2021	9,755	169,785	9,911	152,632
2022 Est.	11,829	181,614	6,360	158,992
2023 Est.	12,000	193,614	TBD	TBD

*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.

At the end of 2021, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was \$24.6 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$22 million and \$20 million at the end of fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) – The TSPRF was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act establishes separate funds for

the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. This Act directs that 75 percent of the TSPRF be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline"; and, that 25 percent of the TSPRF be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and the USFS lands. Receipts are deposited into the TSPRF after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Receipt estimates are confounded by 3-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and deposits across multiple years.

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012	4,023	113,423	4,514	107,768
2013	2,889	116,313	2,106	109,874
2014	2,991	119,304	3,172	113,046
2015	9,843	129,147	4,302	117,348
2016	5,321	134,468	3,232	120,580
2017	413*	134,882	4,881	125,461
2018	7,472	142,354	5,312	130,773
2019	1,728	144,082	3,589	134,362
2020	4,024	148,106	4,439	138,801
2021	2,227	150,333	4,447	143,248
2022 Est.	4,363	154,696	5,969	149,216
2023 Est.	4,500	159,196	TBD	TBD

*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.

At the end of 2021, the unobligated balance in the TSPRF was \$13.7 million. In 2022 and 2023, the BLM estimates the Fund balance will \$12 million and \$11 million at the end of each respective fiscal year.

Recreation Projects Funded Through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the TSPRF. Through the end of 2021, 25 percent of the TSPRF has been used to complete deferred maintenance work at recreation sites scattered throughout western Oregon on O&C lands. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintaining existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and meeting the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors. In 2022, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects from the TSPRF is estimated to be approximately \$450,000.

Timber Sales Prepared by Use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Federal share of TSPRF receipts is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialists to prepare timber sales including all necessary National Environmental Policy Act environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a timber sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years.

Since the TSPRF legislation was signed, the BLM has harvested approximately 731 million board feet of timber from over 46,000 acres valued at approximately \$116 million from the TSPRF timber sales. In 2022, the BLM expended \$2.6 million from the TSPRF for development of out-year timber sales and offered approximately 8.5 million board feet of timber for sale valued at approximately \$2.3 million. For 2023, the BLM expects to expend approximately \$2.5 million for 2023 and out-year timber sales.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under the BLM jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. Monies 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 SNPLMA as amended. 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 to develop trails and natural areas; for environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; to provide outdoor recreation opportunities and encourage interaction with nature; restore and protect healthy and resilient landscapes that connect important habitats; emphasize projects at Federal facilities that address resource protection, education, and visitors’ experiences; and reduce hazardous fuels in and near communities. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 70,000 acres of public land are within the designated disposal boundary area.

Currently, funds collected from the land sales are distributed as follows:

- 5 percent to the State General Education Fund;
- 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act; and,

- 85 percent is deposited into a special Treasury account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, the SNPLMA has generated approximately \$3.7 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. The net deposit of sales proceeds and interest earnings to the SNPLMA special account was \$99,542 in 2021, and the 2022 and 2023 estimates are \$336,132 and \$387,833, respectively. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held, and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information on SNPLMA see <http://www.blm.gov/snplma>. Those collections and estimated collection amounts exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the LCLA and the LCCRDA. The purpose of the Acts 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, manage wilderness and an OVH trail, and reimburse the BLM Nevada Offices 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.

Net collections in 2021 were \$32,000 and 2022 and 2023 estimates are \$71,000 and \$118,000, respectively.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County Acts– Earnings on Investments – The SNPLMA, LCLA and LCCRDA authorize the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA, and both Acts associated with Lincoln County (LCLA and LCCRDA) land sale receipts. Earnings on investments in 2021 for the SNPLMA special Treasury account were approximately \$2.9 million and are estimated to be approximately \$1.2 million in 2022 and \$6 million in 2023. Interest Earnings associated with Lincoln County was \$0 in 2021 and estimates in 2022 and 2023 are \$19,000 and \$93,000 respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, interest earnings from land sales, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special accounts earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure by the Secretary without further appropriation under the provisions of the Acts.

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 *Agriculture Act of 2014* (P.L. 113-79) provides permanent stewardship contracting authority. The Act grants the BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2021, the BLM deposited \$4,000 into the Fund. In 2022

and 2023, the BLM expects to deposit \$19,000 and \$48,000 into the Fund, respectively.

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.” Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold.

The Act expired on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed P.L. 111-212, which included a one-year extension of FLTFA. Because of the break in FLTFA authority, the funds in the account on July 25, 2010 were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This included \$37.0 million designated for land purchase and \$13.0 million designated to administer the BLM’s land sale program, for a total of approximately \$50.0 million. When the one-year extension expired, the unobligated balance of \$2.2 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division O, Title III), and allows lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. In 2021, the BLM deposited \$498,000 into the account. There no deposits estimated for 2022 and 2023.

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 2021, there were no deposits, and none are estimated for 2022 and 2023.

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 2021 and 2022, the BLM had no deposits into the Fund. There are no deposits estimated for 2023.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 2 from the Department of Energy to the DOI and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed. In 2021 there were \$5,000 in deposits. There are no estimated deposits for 2022 and 2023.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) permanently directs that 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands are to be deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF), and authorized the BLM access to the PPIF from 2006 through 2016 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing oil and gas applications for permit to drill (APDs) and related work.

Section 3021 of the *National Defense Authorization Act of 2015* (2015 NDAA) (P.L. 113-291) permanently

extended the BLM's access to the rent receipts in the PPIF. Section 3021 of the 2015 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, indexed for inflation. The 2015 NDAA authorized APD fee obviated the need for the \$6,500 APD processing fee that had been authorized in annual appropriations acts for several years prior to the enactment of the 2015 NDAA.

The 2015 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 for oil and gas applications for permit to drill.

The law requires that the rental account is used for coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations by the BLM project offices. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) designated permit processing Pilot Offices in seven BLM Field Offices. These "pilot offices" were redesignated as "Project Offices" by Section 3021 of the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act. The Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project and associated funding have enhanced BLM's ability to coordinate with other Federal and State agencies in connection with oil and gas permitting to improve and streamline permit review process.

The law requires that the fee account is used for the same purposes but is not limited to the activities of project offices.

In 2021, the BLM deposited \$60.9 million into the PPIF, including both rental receipts and APD fees. In 2022 and 2023, the BLM anticipates depositing \$55.9 million and \$55.4 million into the Fund, respectively. For background purposes, pursuant to the NDAA, from 2016 through 2019, 15 percent of APD collections were subject to appropriation while 85 percent were permanently appropriated. Beginning in 2020, all APD fees in the PPIF are permanently appropriated for BLM use in permit processing. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

Ojito Land Acquisition – The Ojito Wilderness Act authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Indian Tribe and the purchase of land from willing sellers within the State of New Mexico. The sale to the Tribe has been completed; the BLM is planning a land purchase using the proceeds of that sale.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations Language

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

Note.—A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117–43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws,

In addition to the amounts provided under other statutes for the BLM operations and activities.

2. here is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737),

This appropriation consists of both current and permanent funds. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by the *Federal Land Policy Management Act* (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on federally controlled or intermingled lands.

3. and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)),

The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act* and under authority of various land survey acts.

4. to remain available until expended.

The language makes the funds available without fiscal year limitation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds:

<i>The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)</i>	Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)</i>	Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>43 U.S.C. 759</i>	Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.
<i>31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)</i>	Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.
<i>48 Stat. 1224-36</i>	Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds:

<i>43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))</i>	Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.
<i>The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321</i>	Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
<i>Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009</i>	Provides that project 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 for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Current:	29,906	69	19,890	72	+0	0	+0	30,000	77	+10,110	+5
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	195	-	-	-				196	0	+196	+0
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	20,845	26	13,130	27				20,874	29	+7,744	+2
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	8,546	41	6,380	43				8,608	46	+2,228	+3
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	320	1	337	1				322	1	-15	+0
Rights-Of-Way	-	1	43	1				-	1	-43	+0
Permanent:	758	5	1,650	5	+0	0	+0	1,650	5	+0	+0
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	648	3	1,401	3				1,409	4	+8	+1
Public Survey	110	2	249	2				241	1	-8	-1
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	-	-	-	-				-	0	+0	+0
Total, Miscellaneous Trust Fund	30,664	74	21,540	77	+0	0	+0	31,650	82	+10,110	+5

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)

Activity Description

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- **Conveyance of Omitted Lands** – This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.
- **Resource Development, Protection, and Management – FLPMA** – According to the FLPMA, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for resource development, protection, and management; conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and conducting cadastral surveys.
- **Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles** – Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license (“Green Sticker”) fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. The BLM requests these funds from the State of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.
- **Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation – Sikes Act** – The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management, and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Rights-of-Way** – This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing Rights-of-Way grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- **Taylor Grazing Act Contributions** – These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.

- ***Public Survey Contributions*** – These funds are contributions from individuals, companies, or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.
- ***Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites*** – These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of the FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

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Helium Fund And Operations

Appropriations Language

No appropriations language.

Explanation

No appropriations language is necessary. The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40, provides the authority and funding for operation of the program.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2021 Actual	2021 FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2022 CR FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request	2023 FTE	Change from 2022 CR (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 (+/-) CR FTE
Helium Fund	64,182	-	51,615	-			+0	51,673		+58	
Sale of Helium - Collections	64,182		51,615				+58			+58	
Offsetting Collections	(64,182)		(51,615)				-58			-58	
Helium Fund & Operations	20,195	44	20,000	45			+6,000	26,000	46	+6,000	+1
Production and Sales	13,354	21	13,225	22			+3,968	17,193	23	+3,968	+1
Transmission & Storage of Operations	3,922	11	3,884	11			+1,165	5,049	11	+1,165	+0
Administrative and Other Expenses	2,919	12	2,891	12			+867	3,758	12	+867	+0

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Amarillo Field Office, as part of the BLM-NM State office, administers the Federal Helium Program that is responsible for the conservation and sale of federally owned helium. The BLM operates and maintains a helium storage reservoir, enrichment plant, and pipeline that supplies over 40 percent of the domestic demand for helium. BLM anticipates closure of the Cliffside Helium Plant between September 2022 and December 2022; therefore all figures are estimates.

Program Purpose

The *Helium Act Amendments of 1960*, P.L. 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorizes activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* (HPA), P.L. 104-273, provides for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions, specifying that once the helium debt is retired, the Helium Production Fund will be dissolved. The debt was repaid at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

The Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (HSA), Public Law 113-40, provided for continued operation of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market. The Helium program consists of: (a) continued storage and transmission of crude helium; (b) oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands; and (c) 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" from the sales mandated under HPA, increasing the sales price of helium through an auction mechanism and reducing the total volume of helium sold each year until the amount in storage reaches 3.0 billion cubic feet. At that point, the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users. Additionally, HSA directs the BLM to transfer all assets for disposal to GSA by September 30, 2021. The GSA, following its disposal process, will complete marketing, asset valuation and dispose of all assets on or before September 30, 2023.

Components

The physical components of the Federal Helium Program include the Federal helium reserve, the Cliffside gas field and helium enrichment unit. They also include the Federal helium pipeline, and other infrastructure owned, leased, or managed under contract by the Secretary of the Interior for the storage, transportation, withdrawal, enrichment, purification, or management of helium.

The operational components of the Helium program include managing the helium storage system to ensure that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves is identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage. The BLM also administers the helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands as well as the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program. Finally, the BLM is responsible for evaluating the Nation's helium-bearing gas fields and providing responsible access to Federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

Pursuant to the HSA, the Federal Helium Program is funded with revenue generated from the sale of crude

helium (through sales and auctions) and revenue from in-kind crude helium sales, sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids, and royalties from the extraction of helium from Federal lands. Revenue in excess of program operating costs is transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury. The table below shows actual and estimated revenues utilized to operate the Helium Program.

Helium Program	\$ in thousands				
	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Total Revenues*	46,154	57,605	64,182	51,615	51,673

*Includes amounts retained by BLM for operations of the Helium Program (as shown in the Summary of Requirements table). Revenues in excess of program operating costs are transferred to the Treasury.

In FY 2020, the Amarillo Field Office sold natural gas and natural gas liquids, collected money for fees and royalties, and conducted a helium auction and sale in July for total revenue of \$129,569,000.

In FY 2021, the Amarillo field office collected \$64,182,000 in revenue.

In FY 2022, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to generate \$51,615,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids (\$9,500,000), fees and royalties (\$18,415,000), storage services (\$8,500,000) and in-kind sales (\$15,200,000).

In FY 2023, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to generate \$51,673,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids (\$8,550,000), and fees and royalties (\$18,967,000), storage services (\$8,500,000) and in-kind sales (\$15,656,000).

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.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

44 U.S.C. 501

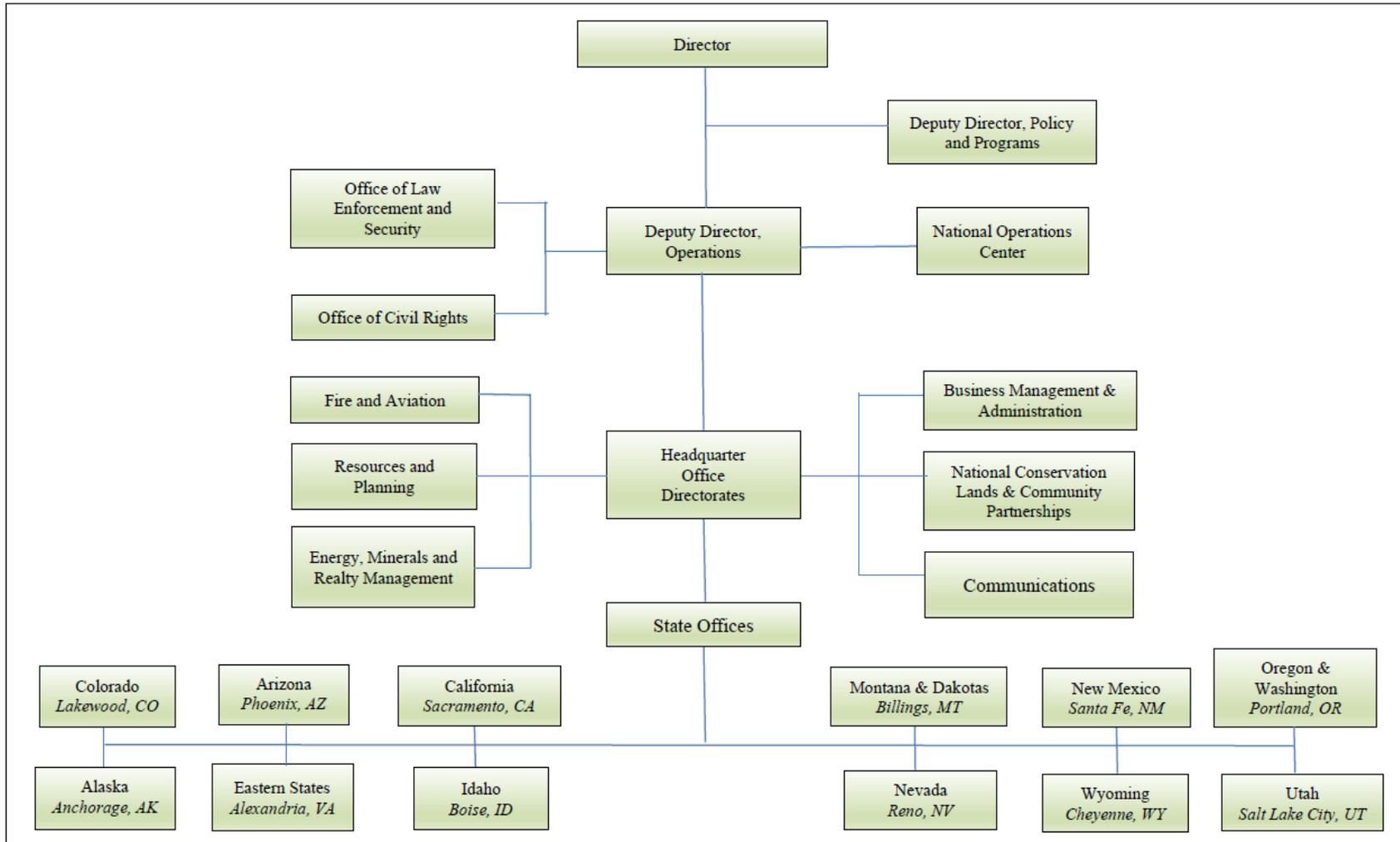
Provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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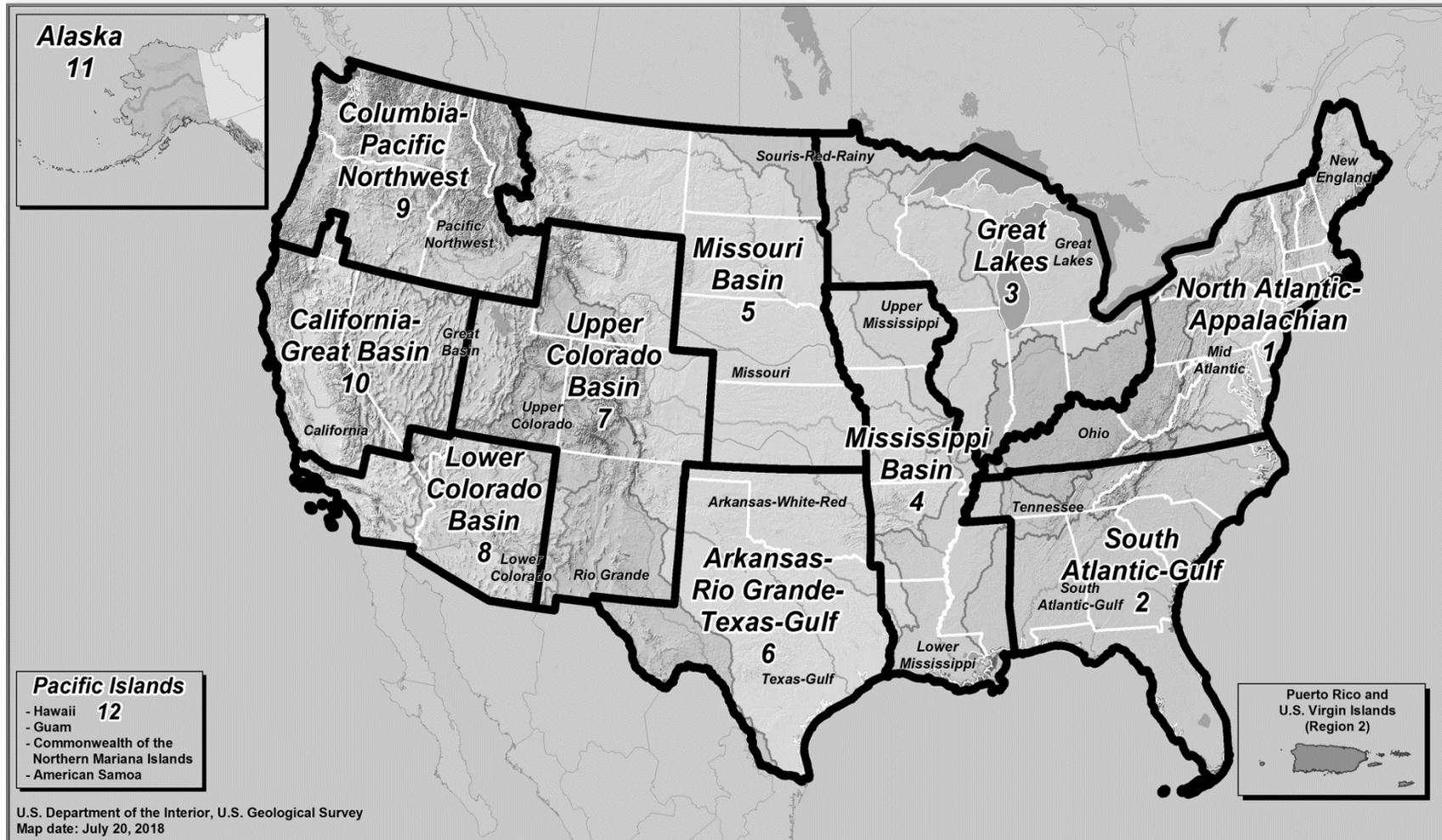
Employee Count By Grade

Bureau of Land Management			
Employee Count by Grade			
(Total Employment)			
Employee Count by Grade	Prior Year Actuals 2021	Current Year Estimate 2022	Budget Year Estimate 2023
Executive Level V	1	1	1
SES	18	19	19
Subtotal	19	20	20
SL - 00	1	1	1
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	1
GS/GM -15	86	90	96
GS/GM -14	321	336	357
GS/GM -13	889	930	988
GS -12	1,609	1,682	1,789
GS -11	2,617	2,736	2,910
GS -10	35	37	39
GS - 9	1,129	1,181	1,255
GS - 8	417	436	464
GS - 7	1,039	1,086	1,155
GS - 6	433	453	481
GS - 5	573	599	637
GS - 4	487	509	541
GS - 3	314	328	349
GS - 2	5	5	6
GS - 1	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,954	10,408	11,067
Other Pay Schedule Systems	482	504	536
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	10,456	10,933	11,624
Total FTE usage (actual & projected)	9,527	9,962	10,592

Table of Organization



DOI 12 Unified Regions



List of Acronyms

ABC/M.....	Activity Based Costing/Management
ACHP.....	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADEC.....	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AFMSS.....	Automated Fluid Minerals Support System
AGO.....	America’s Great Outdoors
AHM.....	Aquatic Habitat Management
AIM.....	Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy
AML.....	Appropriate Management Levels
AML.....	Abandoned Mine Lands
AML/HMM.....	Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management
AMSCM.....	Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module
ANCSA.....	<i>Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971</i>
AOGCC.....	Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
AOP.....	Aquatic Organism Passage
APD.....	Applications to Permit for Drill
APP&R.....	Annual Performance Plan and Report
ARPA.....	<i>Archaeological Resource Protection Act</i>
ASQ.....	Allowable Sale Quantity
AUM.....	Animal Unit Month
BCI.....	Bat Conservation International
BLM.....	Bureau of Land Management
BIA.....	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIL.....	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
BPI.....	Budget and Performance Integration

BY.....Budget Year

CADR.....Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution

CAFF.....Artic Council’s Conservation of Flora and Fauna Working Group

CASHE.....Compliance Assessment—Safety, Health, and the Environment

CBMP.....Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program

CBWR.....Coos Bay Wagon Road

CCC..... Climate Conservation Corps

CEQ.....Council on Environmental Quality

CERCLA.....*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*

CFR.....Comprehensive Facility Review

CHF.....Central Hazardous Materials Fund

CIRI.....Cook Inlet Region Inc

CLP.....Collaborative Landscape Planning

CO.....Commissioner’s Office

COG.....Coordination and Oversight Group

CPIC.....Capital Planning and Investment Control

CSNM.....Cascade Siskiyou National Monument

DEC.....Design, Estimating, and Construction

DM.....Deferred Maintenance

DoD.....Department of Defense

DOE.....Department of Energy

DOI.....Department of the Interior

DRECP.....California Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan

EGIS.....Enterprise Geospatial Information System

EOY.....End of Year

ESA.....*Endangered Species Act*

EMS.....	Environmental Management System
ESD.....	Ecological Site Descriptions
FASAB.....	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBMS.....	Financial and Business Management System
FCI.....	Facilities Condition Index
FEHRF.....	Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund
FIAT.....	Fire and Invasives Assessment Tool
FLPMA.....	<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</i>
FLTFA.....	<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i>
FOGRMA.....	<i>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act</i>
FPPS.....	Federal Personnel Payroll System
FRIS.....	Forest Resource Information System
FRR.....	Facility Reliability Rating
FTE.....	Full-time Equivalent
FWS.....	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY.....	Fiscal Year
GAOA.....	Great American Outdoors Act
GAO.....	Government Accountability Office
GCDB.....	Geographic Coordinate Data Base
GHG.....	Green House Gas
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
GLO.....	General Land Office Automated Records System
GPRA.....	<i>Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, and GPRA Modernization Act of 2010</i>
GRSG.....	Greater Sage-Grouse
GSA.....	General Services Administration
GSC.....	Geospatial Steering Committee

HL.....Healthy Landscapes
HMA.....Herd Management Area
HOL.....Hands on the Land
HAS.....*Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*
HMM.....Hazardous Materials Management
I&E.....Inspection & Enforcement
IOAA.....*Independent Office Appropriation Act*
IT.....Information Technology
IWRS.....Indian Water Rights Settlement(s)
LBA.....Lease by Application
LCCs.....Land Conservation Cooperatives
LMR.....Land Mobile Radio
LPP.....Low-Priority Programs
LSC.....Life Safety Codes
LUP.....Land-Use Planning
LWCF.....Land and Water Conservation Fund
MLP.....Master Leasing Plan
MOP.....Maintenance Operation Plans
MMBF.....Million Board Feet
MRR.....Major Rehabilitation and Replacement
MTS.....Mineral Tracking System
MW.....Megawatt
NAGPRA.....*Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*
NAS.....National Academy of Science
NCA.....National Conservation Area
NCL.....National Conservation Lands

NDA	National Defense Authorization Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFLSS	National Fluid Lease Sale System
NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NFWPCAP	National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy of 2012
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NM	National Monument
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPLD	National Public Lands Day
NPR-A	National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska
NPS	National Park Service
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOS	Notices of Staking
NSB	North Slope Borough
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSPL	National System of Public Lands
NSSI	North Slope Science Initiative
NWFP	Northwest Forest Plan
O&C	Oregon and California
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicles
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OM&R	Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONRR	Office of the Natural Resources Revenue

OPM.....	Office of Personnel Management
PD.....	Public Domain
PEIS.....	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFR.....	Periodic Facility Review
PG.....	Priority Goals
PI.....	Performance Improvement
PL.....	Public Law
PLSS.....	Public Land Survey System
PPIF.....	Permit Processing Improvement Fund
PRP.....	Potentially Responsible Parties
PRPA.....	<i>Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009</i>
RDM.....	Red Devil Mine
REA.....	Rapid Ecoregional Assessments
RECO.....	Renewable Energy Coordination Offices
RFP.....	Request for Proposal
RI.....	Remedial Investigations
RIA.....	Economic and Threshold Regulatory Impact Analysis
RI/FS.....	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RMP.....	Resource Management Plans
ROAM.....	Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments
ROW.....	Rights-of-Way
RPS.....	Renewable Portfolio Standard
ROD.....	Record of Decision
SDMS.....	Spatial Data Management System
SEZ.....	Solar Energy Zone
SFLT.....	Service First Leadership Team

SNPLMA.....*Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act*
SOS.....Seeds of Success
SRS.....Secure Rural Schools
SSLE.....Security, Safety, and Law Enforcement
SSPP.....Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
STEM.....Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
T&E.....Threatened and Endangered
UA.....Universal Accessibility
USFS.....United States Forest Service
USGS.....United States Geological Survey
WCF.....Working Capital Fund
WHB.....Wild Horse and Burro
WIS.....Well Information System
WSA.....Wilderness Study Area
WSR.....Wild and Scenic Rivers
XM.....Extraordinary Maintenance
YHONA.....Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area