

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Oil and Gas Mgt. \$	53,711	57,793	+1,588	+2,800	62,181	+4,388
FTE	713	718	0	+10	728	+10
Coal Management \$	7,163	7,341	+216	+700	8,257	+916
FTE	78	79	0	+2	81	+2
Other Minerals Mgt. \$	8,960	9,182	+269	0	9,451	+269
FTE	106	108	0	+2	110	+2
Total Dollars	69,834	74,316	+2,073	+3,500	79,889	+5,573
Total FTE	897	905	0	+14	919	+14

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of 14any uses of the public lands. Of the total \$1.4 billion in annual revenues from the public lands in FY 1999, energy and mineral development generated \$1.2 billion through royalties, rents, bonuses, sales and fees. Energy and minerals also generated about 95% of the total \$10.5 billion of mineral production value derived from the public lands. The total direct and indirect economic impact of the mineral production value amounted to \$23 billion.

The public lands produce 33% of the Nation's coal, 11% of its natural gas, and 5% of its oil. These lands also produce a large portion of the Nation's fertilizer minerals, mineral materials, gold, silver, and other metals. In FY 1999 the BLM administered 349 coal leases and about 46,000 oil and gas leases, of which approximately 20,000 are producing. Last year the BLM managed production of over 15 million cubic yards of sand, gravel, and other mineral materials. In addition to managing energy and mineral exploration and development on public lands, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on Indian lands.

The BLM recognizes and strives to support the Nation's need for domestic sources of mineral and energy resources found on public lands. A significant aspect of the BLM's strategic plan is to provide opportunities for commercial production from public lands, especially energy and minerals, in an environmentally sound and responsible manner and in a way that incorporates quality service standards for users. Funding for this activity is directly tied to achieving this goal. All activities in the energy and minerals program contribute to this strategic goal through the leasing, permitting and compliance programs.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$62,181,000 and 729 FTE.

The oil and gas program managed by the BLM is one of the major mineral leasing programs in the Department of the Interior. Domestic production from Federal onshore leases accounts for 11 percent of natural gas and 5 percent of oil. The sales value of the oil and gas produced from public lands exceeded \$5.2 billion in FY 1999. The BLM manages more than 46,000 onshore oil and gas leases on Federal lands, of which about 20,000 leases were in producing status at the end of FY 1999. The management of this program is critical to achieving the BLM's strategic goal of ensuring environmentally responsible commercial activities on public lands. The goals and economic values generated by the oil and gas program are described in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) accompanying this document. A significant portion of the oil and gas program is directed to fulfilling the trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners. In fulfilling this obligation, the BLM supervises operational activities on about 5,000 Indian oil and gas leases, and provides advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

The BLM oil and gas program generates receipts from filing fees, bonuses, rentals and royalty payments. Generally, the receipts from Federal leasing (except filing fees) are divided among the Treasury, the Reclamation Fund, and the states or counties in which the leased lands are located. Receipts from Indian leases go directly to the Indian mineral owners. Approval and inspection of lease operations, including production verification, performed by BLM on all active Federal and Indian leases, are an important element in ensuring that proper royalty payments are made. A part of this function involves production accountability inspections

Leasing - Most onshore Federal oil and gas leasing is done under a competitive process with parcels not leased becoming available under noncompetitive procedures. Leases are issued for a primary term of ten years. Federal onshore oil and gas leases incorporate all required practices in Resource Management Plans.

Most of the parcels offered for competitive sale will be generated from industry requests. Many, if not most, industry members incorporate the "just in time" inventory practice of the modern business world. Even major companies are no longer holding large amounts of leased acreage as inventory. If development is to occur, industry needs the BLM to place in a timely manner the lands it requests for leasing. The BLM's ability to offer lands for oil and gas leasing depends upon adequate NEPA analysis and documentation to support the leasing decision.

In FY 2001, the BLM expects to offer over 2,500 parcels at more than 30 competitive lease sales. This should result in the issuance of approximately 2,200 leases. Industry demand is expected to remain high and may increase given the recent increases in oil prices.

Use Authorizations - The BLM is responsible for permitting post-lease actions that allow the lessee to use the rights contained in the lease contract. These actions are permitted in a manner which ensures compliance with the lease terms and NEPA, as well as the protection of other resources present. Such actions include the review and approval of Applications for Permit to Drill (APD's), subsequent well operations through the end of a well's life, and plugging and abandonment. Various types of production reports are also reviewed to ensure proper handling and reporting, for example, commingling, venting and flaring, and off-lease measurement.



High altitude well pad

The oil and gas program is experiencing significant growth in gas well drilling. Much of this expansion is due to the current interest in coalbed methane (CBM) shown in Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. Once initial wells are drilled, additional wells will be necessary to prevent drainage and promote proper field development. This high demand is expected to carry over through FY 2005.



Reclamation of well pad above

In FY 2000, an additional \$2.5 million was earmarked for CBM APD processing. With these funds, BLM hired additional temporary staff and purchased needed equipment. The APD backlog is being reduced and improvements are being made in completing the APD process.

In FY 1999, APD processing declined by about 40% from FY 1998. However, a significant increase through FY 2005 is expected due to the upsurge of interest in coalbed methane development. Wyoming alone experienced a 40% increase in APD filings due in part to that interest. Once initial wells are drilled additional wells will be necessary to prevent drainage and promote proper field development.

The continuing interest in CBM will generate about 30 percent of the projected APD workload for FY 2001. The balance reflects the increased demand for oil and gas development opportunities on Federal lands. Without the additional NEPA and related planning work for oil and gas activities, BLM cannot issue permits for this expected level of development.

Inspection and Enforcement - The inspection and enforcement program is one of the most critical programs in the BLM where potential for fraud and abuse by producers is very high. Mishandling of production from Federal and Indian leases can result in significant underpayment of royalties. Furthermore, environmental degradation from oil and gas operations has the potential to cause serious impacts that will last for generations. Program objectives are to protect the environment, the public health and safety; and to ensure the proper accounting of production from Federal and Indian lands.

The BLM will continue to emphasize accountability as well as verification for royalty production in 2001. Funds and staffing have been committed to maintain the level of records review. However, based on the Bureau's escalating costs, the BLM will not be able to accommodate its onsite presence needed to properly monitor existing operations and well abandonments, much less an increasing number of new ones.

Reservoir Management - Reservoir management activities include review and approval of agreements such as communitization, unitization and gas storage. These agreements result in more efficient resource recovery while minimizing environmental impacts. The BLM has approximately 1,600 Federal and Indian drainage cases. Additionally, the BLM is responsible for ensuring that producing Indian leases are diligently developed. On an annual basis, the BLM reviews 20 percent of all producing Indian leases to determine if the operators are meeting diligence requirements.

Due to the expected increase in drilling activities, especially in areas of CBM interest like the Powder River Basin, the BLM expects to identify about 900 potential drainage cases in 2001. After further review, approximately 90 actual drainage cases will be pursued.

Indian Lands - In fulfilling the Secretary's trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, the BLM works with the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to ensure proper management of Indian oil and gas properties. The BLM's focus is on ensuring timely and proper development, maximizing economic resource recovery, and ensuring accurate production reporting.

Inspection and enforcement work on Indian leases is conducted both by the BLM and by Tribal personnel through cooperative agreements with the Tribes. Under Sec. 202 of the *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act*, the BLM has five active cooperative agreements and one that is inactive. The BLM is engaged in on-going discussions with two additional Tribes. Under law, the BLM pays 100% of tribal costs for work performed under these agreements.

In addition, the BLM has two self-determination contracts for oil and gas activities with Tribes in Montana. These programs, conducted under the provisions of the *Indian Self-Determination Act* (P.L. 93-638), not only support the Congressional initiative of tribal self-determination but they also result in technical training and long-term employment for tribal members. Although the Tribes carry out the on-the-ground inspection activities on tribal leases, the BLM is still actively involved in the oversight of these activities to ensure that the Secretary's trust responsibility is fulfilled.

At the start of 2001, there will be about 10,000 wells on Indian leases. The BLM expects that over 150 new wells will be drilled on Indian lands, and over 3,500 inspections will be conducted for Indian properties. The demand for oil and gas development activities on Indian lands during the next several years is expected to follow the upward trends predicted for Federal lands.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in FY 1999 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in FY 2000. Significant achievements in 1999 include:

The BLM held the largest oil and gas lease sale in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. A total of 174 bids were received on 133 tracts the BLM offered for oil and gas leases. The high bids, totaling more than \$104 million, were accepted and most of the leases have issued. The State of Alaska has received over \$40 million as its share of the collected revenues. The tracts were offered under the 1999 Record of Decision (ROD) for the Northeast National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Integrated Activity Plan. Other efforts, as directed by the ROD, were started in FY 1999 and are continuing in FY 2000.

The Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) Numbers 1 and 3 located in Colorado were transferred from the Secretary of Energy to the BLM in 1998. As directed in the transfer Act, the BLM offered four parcels for lease in the developed portion of NOSR Number 3. More than \$5.3 million in high bids for the leases and over \$1.6 million in fair market value for the improvements was received. The BLM continues to complete the NEPA analysis for the undeveloped portions of NOSR Numbers 1 and 3 in order to make additional lands available for oil and gas leasing as well as to facilitate management of these lands under *FLPMA*. The BLM continues to coordinate with the Department of Energy in identifying the remediation and restoration work which needs to be completed to insure the safety and productivity of these lands.

During 1999, the BLM's lease sales generated over \$169.5 million in bids alone. An additional \$780.4 million was received under the terms of the lease contracts. Of the total payments received, approximately \$87.7 million was distributed to Indian mineral owners, \$431.1 million to the States and counties where leases are located, \$388 million to the reclamation fund and about \$43.1 million to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

In order to best protect public mineral resources and royalties, the BLM increased its production verification efforts in 1999. In 1999, 143 inspection personnel completed over 15,000 inspections, issued over 4,600 incidents of noncompliance and uncovered under-reporting of over 172,000 barrels of oil and over 7.3 billion cubic feet of gas on Federal and Indian leases and agreements.

Rent, Bonuses, Royalties from Oil and Gas Leasing, 1998-2001				
	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Projected)	2001 (Projected)
Filing Fees, Bonuses, Rentals	110,039	177,760*	83,507	78,700
Royalty Payments	762,561	772,194	744,775	758,000
Total	872,600	949,954*	828,282	805,700

* Reflects NPR-A monies.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	62,181	+2,800
<i>FTE</i>	720	+10

The 2001 Budget Request for Oil and Gas Management is \$62,181,000, a program increase of \$2,800,000 and an increase of 9 FTE above the 1999 enacted level.

Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions, (+\$2,800,000) - As part of BLM's major initiative to update its planning processes and documentation of NEPA related work, a program increase of \$2.8 million is sought for the oil and gas management subactivity. By law, BLM cannot process actions or permits beyond the scope of the existing land use plans (LUP's) and NEPA analyses. Increased demand for oil and gas from federal lands, and emerging issues, such as coalbed methane recovery, have caused the Reasonably Foreseeable Development (RFD) scenarios in many LUP's to be reached or exceeded. This means that LUP's in many areas of high industry interest for leasing and development no longer adequately analyze the full effects of such projected activities on the environment and socio-economic conditions. This increases the BLM's vulnerability to legal challenges and diversion of scarce resources to litigation costs. The additional funding will ensure that necessary NEPA and planning re-analysis is conducted.

Major efforts are anticipated in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. For additional information on this theme, including a specific list of proposed projects and associated funding levels, please refer to the General Section of this document.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	2001 Change (+/-)
O&G Leasing (leases issued)	3,046	3,516	-1,236
O&G Operations (APDs processed)	1,923	4,448	-748
Reservoir Management (number of actions processed)	1,250	1,200	+300
Technical Assistance on the Indian Lands (number of inspection types conducted)	3,470	3,803	+197
O&G Compliance (inspection types completed)	15,043	14,866	-236

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$8,257,000 and 81 FTE.

The BLM manages about 31 percent of all coal resources in the United States and indirectly affects the use of at least an additional 10 percent. Approximately 60 percent of Western coal is federally owned and an additional 20 percent is managed or affected by the Federal Government. Coal produced from the Powder River Basin in Montana and Wyoming, one of the major coal-producing areas on public lands, accounts for over 80% of Federal coal production. Nationally, about 90 percent of the coal produced is consumed by electric utilities for the generation of electricity.

Coal provides 56 percent of the total net electricity generated in America each day.

As of September 30, 1999, there were 349 Federal coal leases covering about 526,000 acres of Federal lands or subsurface mineral ownership. There were approximately 128 producing Federal leases at the end of FY 1999. Production from these leases amounted to 387,500,000 tons with a market value of \$2.9 billion. These leases generated \$304,624,000 in non-Tribal Federal royalties during FY 1999. In FY 2001, the coal program will focus on providing opportunities for the production and transport of commercial goods and services, incorporating comprehensive land health standards into commercial use authorizations, improving BLM's customer services, reducing future liabilities created by unauthorized uses, and providing technical support to Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Coal Leasing - At present, Federal coal leasing relies solely on the Lease by Application (LBA) process in which the initiative to lease is taken by industry and driven by industry demand. The Governor (or a representative) from each State in the coal region advise BLM on coal leasing activities and policies.

During FY 1999, BLM issued 5 competitive coal leases and received about \$181 million in bonus bids, which are recoverable over a 5 year period. Lease sales will be offered in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming during FY 2000.

Post-Lease Actions - The coal operations workload is a mandatory workload to administer existing leases. This includes all exploration and development activities that occur on Federal and Tribal lands after the issuance of a coal license or lease including: exploration, development and production, production verification, and conservation of the resource through oversight of diligent development, bonding, and resource recovery and protection plan (R2P2) approval on Federally owned coal. Other post-lease actions that are typically initiated by the lessee, include lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, formation of logical mining units, assignments, relinquishments, and readjustments. Timely completion of post lease actions is critical to assure compliance with the statutory goals of diligent development, continued operation, maximum economic recovery, and conservation of the coal resource.

Technical Assistance on Indian Lands - The BLM is responsible for providing technical expertise to Indian mineral owners on the development and production of coal resources. The BLM also provides inspection, enforcement and production verification on Indian leases. Under *PL 93-638 (Indian Self Determination Act)* the BLM has one contract in place with the Crow Tribe in Montana. The BLM also provides additional support for tribal management of their mineral resources in New Mexico. Mine plan reviews and other technical reviews by BLM occur throughout the year. These technical reviews ensure that the Indian Tribes are receiving maximum economic recovery, diligent development, and conservation of the coal resources. The BLM is active in the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC). The BLM provides support to a number of IMSC initiatives each year. The BLM also has been involved in forming a training team to develop materials to educate the Indian community about the royalty program.

Inspection and Enforcement Activities - The BLM performs inspection and enforcement on producing and non-producing coal leases. This on-the-ground inspection is required to detect unauthorized activities (drilling, exploration, trespass, or production) and to support work activities under the post-lease actions workload measure.

BLM conducts quarterly inspections, and production verifications on producing Federal and Tribal coal leases. BLM inspects non-producing leases at least annually. Emphasis continues to be placed on: 1) inspection and enforcement activities on Tribal and Federal producing leases, and 2) independent calculation of production and production verification.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The BLM leased 5 parcels for coal development in Colorado (195 acres), Montana (1,401 acres), Utah (7,171 acres) and Wyoming (3,206 acres) which accounted for over \$181 million in bonus bids.
- The Crow Tribe continues to manage the coal and sand and gravel resources on the Crow Reservation under a *P.L. 93-638 (Indian Self Determination Act)* contract.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	8,257	+700
<i>FTE</i>	88	+9

The FY 2001 Budget Request is \$8,257,000 - a program increase of \$700,000 and an increase of 9 FTE's above the FY 2000 enacted level. The \$700,000 increase will be used to support BLM's NEPA/Planning initiative.

Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions, (+\$700,000) - As part of the BLM's major initiative to update its NEPA/Planning processes and documentation, an additional \$700,000 is requested in the coal management subactivity. By law the BLM cannot process actions or permits beyond the scope of the existing land use plans (LUP's) and NEPA analysis. The Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) scenarios in LUP's in such key coal areas as Powder River Basin and Southwestern WY need updating. Without appropriate LUP analysis, delays in coal leasing may occur. The additional funding will ensure that necessary NEPA/planning re-analysis is conducted - a prerequisite for BLM to reach its strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities.

It is currently anticipated the additional funds will be spent in support of the Southwest Wyoming and Powder River Basin Regional Assessments and the Farmington, NM Resource Management Plan Revision. These specific targets are priority areas due to increased activities in the coal program and where impacts such as air quality and Coal Bed Methane conflicts have not been analyzed. For additional information on this theme, including a specific list of proposed projects and associated funding levels, please refer to the General Section of this document.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measures	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (+/-)
Coal Leases Issued (number)	5	5	-1
Post-Lease Actions (number)	175	426	-251
Technical Assistance on Indian Lands (number of Actions Reviewed)	63	71	+10
Inspections on Production Verifications Completed (number)	1,245	1,200	-200

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$9,451,000 and 110 FTE.

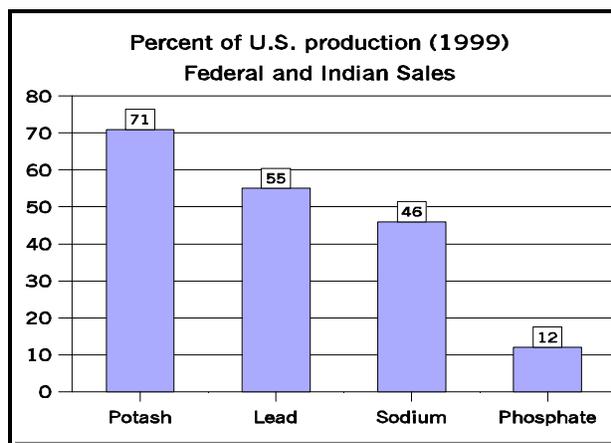
Federal lands are the source of important mineral resources for the Nation such as geothermal, potassium, phosphorus, sodium, potash, lead, zinc, sand, gravel and other minerals. During FY 1999 the products produced from public lands had a value of over \$1 billion and generated approximately \$51 million in federal royalties from minerals managed under this subactivity. The number of leases and prospecting permits for all minerals currently authorized in this subactivity are shown in the associated table.

Sand, gravel and other mineral materials are provided to state and local governments and non-profit organizations on a free-use basis. The BLM also sells these materials for private and commercial uses on a contract basis. Federal lands are an important source for these materials in many rapidly expanding communities in the West. In the fast-growing Las Vegas, Nevada metropolitan area, the public lands are the source of more than 25% of the sand and gravel used in area construction.

Authorization and Leasing - The BLM issues authorizations (permits, contracts, leases, and licenses) for extraction of mineral resources other than coal, oil and gas, from public lands. The BLM is also responsible for doing mineral resource assessments in support of leasing geothermal and non-energy minerals on public lands, National Forest System lands, and other lands in which the Federal government owns part or all of the mineral estate, and where the lands are open to leasing. This includes ensuring compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and ensuring that the terms of the lease or authorization reduce future liabilities to the government. The BLM field

Commodity	Leases	Prospecting Permits
Geothermal	311	0
Phosphate	99	2
Potash	138	4
Sodium (inc. Trona)	135	6
Lead/Zinc	36	3
Other Minerals	41	12
Total	760	27

Other Mineral Resources Leases and Prospecting Permits (as of September 30, 1999)



offices are incorporating land health standards into new minerals authorizations.

Technical Support of Indian Minerals - In support of the Secretary of the Interior's Trust Responsibilities, the BLM provides technical support to Tribes and Indian mineral owners for mineral resources other than coal, oil, or gas. The BLM is responsible for management of all solid mineral operations on Tribal lands. This responsibility includes sand and gravel, when Tribes authorize removal through a lease. The BLM's responsibility includes approval of plans of operations, as well as inspection and enforcement activities. These technical reviews ensure that the Indian Tribes are receiving maximum economic recovery, diligent development, and conservation of the mineral resources. The BLM will also pursue opportunities for contracting the minerals workload with interested Tribes.

The BLM is active in the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC). The IMSC is composed of members from five Department of the Interior bureaus that manage Indian mineral leases, as well as members from the Office of the Secretary. The BLM provides support to a number of IMSC initiatives each year. The BLM also has been involved in forming a training team to develop materials to educate the Indian community about the royalty program.

Inspection and Enforcement and Production Verification - Inspection and enforcement (I & E) actions, including production verification of producing leases, are conducted at least quarterly to ensure that all revenues from Federal and Tribal leases are accurately reported, that operations follow the approved mine plan, and that the correct royalty rate is being applied. Annual on-the-ground inspections of non-producing non-energy mineral leases, licenses, contracts, and permits are also required.

Mineral material permits and contracts are inspected to verify production and evaluate compliance with NEPA and other requirements. When routine compliance inspections, or other information, show the unauthorized removal of mineral materials, the BLM investigates the alleged minerals trespass and takes necessary action to resolve these cases.

In FY 1999, and continuing in 2000, the emphasis in mineral materials I & E actions will be to ensure accurate accounting for the mineral materials removed, and compliance with environmental protection stipulations. The number of inspections will be based on volume produced, with larger operations being inspected more frequently. This will help to prevent the loss of Federal revenues by deterring illegal removals.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (+/-)
Non-energy Mineral and Geothermal Leases Issued (number)	33	28	-5
Post-Lease Actions for non-energy leasing (number processed)	292	84	+31
Mineral Material Disposal Issued	4,474	4,004	-504
Technical Assistance for Other Minerals Operations on Indian Lands (number of Actions Reviewed)	93	150	+20
Inspections and Production Verification Completed (number)	4,161	3,800	0
Minerals Materials Trespass Cases Closed (number)	45	47	-2

Activity: Alaska Minerals

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity		1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Alaska Minerals	\$	3,085	2,136	+62	0	2,198	+62
	FTE	23	20	0	0	20	0

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The FY 2001 budget request is \$2,198,000 and 20 FTE.

The Alaska Minerals program is responsible for the assessment of mineral resources on Federal lands in Alaska. The assessments ensure effective public and private mineral supply decisions through identification of land-use management alternatives and policy options, reliable cost analyses of alternate sources of mineral supply, and mineral extraction technologies. In addition, the BLM develops cost effective techniques to characterize the environmental hazards associated with waste from past mining and minerals processing operations in Alaska. This program directly supports the BLM Strategic Goal to provide quality economic and technical assistance.

Mineral Assessment - The final report on mineral assessments of the Koyukuk Mining District and the Stikine Area of the Tongass National Forest will be completed in FY 2001. Airborne geophysical surveys were flown in both areas. Major field work for these assessments will be completed during FY 2000. Economic modeling for mineral deposit types in the areas will then be conducted, and databases will be updated. A brief reconnaissance of the Aniak mining district will be undertaken in FY 2001, in preparation for the mineral assessment of that area.

Abandoned Mine Lands - During FY 2000, field work for abandoned mine inventories of the Koyukuk Mining District and the Stikine area of the Tongass National Forest will be completed. Database development of the AML inventory and hazard ranking will be completed in FY 2001.

Data Base Update - The former U.S. Bureau of Mines computerized minerals database resides with the BLM in Alaska. During FY 1999 the database was updated to reflect knowledge gained during the Wrangell-St. Elias mineral assessment. During FY 2000 and 2001, the database will be updated for the Koyukuk and Stikine mineral assessments. Also, information on producing mineral properties, major developing mineral properties, and prospect sites will be updated. By FY 2001, the BLM expects to derive workload measure accomplishments for mineral assessments directly from this database.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in FY 1999 and is expected to complete planned workloads in FY 2000. Significant achievements in 1999 include:

- The completion of an annual report of mineral assessments of Ahtna, Inc. Native Corporation land selections within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. The final publication, economic analysis, and executive summary will be published in FY 2000.
- Interim reports for the Stikine and Koyukuk mineral assessments were completed. Final reports will be published in FY 2001.
- An airborne geophysical survey of the Ketchikan area of southeast Alaska was completed. Follow-up work in the Ketchikan area is planned in FY 2000 and 2001.
- Internet postings: Federal and State mining claim; Federal and State Status Plats; all Federal mining claims in Alaska (FY 2000); State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources Kardex files (FY 2000); inquiry system for Alaska Geologic Materials Center.
- Additional space for rock samples was constructed at the Alaska Geologic Materials Center.
- Economic analyses in support of the Wrangell-St. Elias mineral assessment and the Chugach National Forest planning process were provided, with support continuing into FY 2000.
- Data base updates for the Wrangell-St. Elias mineral assessment were completed, and information on producing mineral properties, major developing mineral properties, and prospect sites will be updated during FY 2000.
- Expertise was provided to the nationwide AML program and the Forest Service.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (+/-)
Mineral Land Assessment (# completed)	186	220	-20
Data Base updates (# completed)	25	100	+300

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Alaska Conveyance	\$ 31,131	33,640	+847	0	34,487	+847
<i>FTE</i>	308	313	0	0	313	0
Cadastral Survey	\$ 12,312	13,253	+421	0	13,674	+421
<i>FTE</i>	146	147	0	0	147	0
Lands & Realty	\$ 30,139	30,801	+888	+145	31,834	+1,033
<i>FTE</i>	406	407	0	+3	410	+3
Total Dollars	73,582	77,694	+2,156	+145	79,995	+2,301
<i>Total FTE</i>	860	867	0	+3	870	+3

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM is responsible for assuring that the public is allowed to use, where appropriate, the public lands, while ensuring that the user takes steps to reduce potential natural resource damage. To assure certainty in land transactions involving the public lands, the BLM provides realty and cadastral survey products and services to State, county, and Tribal governments, and to Federal agencies. Commercial users of the public lands rely on services provided by the BLM, including authorization for rights-of-way (ROW), filming, and communication sites. Every year thousands of companies apply to the BLM to obtain ROW grants to use public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Communication sites are essential to the transmission of television broadcasts and cellular telephone calls. Many of these ROWs provide for the basic infrastructure of society, meeting the needs of local cities and towns. The BLM also maintains current and historic land title records, including the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), which is the foundation of the land tenure system of the United States. In addition, the BLM conducts its statutory responsibilities to convey land, (title transfers and associated cadastral surveys) specifically to the State of Alaska, Native corporations, and Native individuals, among others.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2001 budget request is 34,487,000 and 313 FTE.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program is multifaceted, with many mandates that affect the management of approximately 160 million acres of land in the State of Alaska. In addition to completing land transfers to the State, Native corporations, and individual allottees, the program includes preparing navigability reports, administering the townsite trustee program, managing ANCSA 17(b) easements, processing land use authorizations, recovering title to erroneously conveyed land for reconveyance to individual Native applicants, and supporting automation and modernization initiatives. This program supports communities through land entitlements and land tenure adjustments, a strategic goal in the Annual Performance Plan.

The BLM is statutorily required (pursuant to ANCSA, ANILCA, and the Alaska Statehood Act) to transfer a total of more than 155 million acres of Federal lands (slightly less than the size of Texas) within Alaska to other ownership. To complete this transfer, BLM determines priorities in consultation with customers and completes surveys of Alaska State and Native selection lands. Thousands of inholdings, such as those related to ANCSA §14(h) (cemetery and historic sites), mining claims, Native allotments, etc., must be surveyed. Surveys are required for ANCSA §14 (c) (village reconveyance of inholdings) selections and for land exchanges between the Federal government and other parties. Surveys of Native entitlements are conducted by contracted under PL-93-638. This process of completing surveys serves to provide Alaska Natives the opportunity to participate in the conveyance process and provide training opportunities and skills. This serves a strategic goal of providing economic and technical assistance.



Native allotment survey near Anaktuvuk Pass, Alaska

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1999 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 2000.

Significant achievements in 2000 include:

- C Completing the resolution of 350 pending Native allotment parcels. This resolution is a complex adjudicative process that requires extensive field time and coordination efforts with the Native applicants and BIA service provider contractors.
- C In addition, certified veterans of the Viet Nam War are entitled to begin filing for Native allotments as authorized by PL 105-276.
- C Continued use of P.L.93- 638 (Indian self-determination) agreements with Native corporations to survey native lands. Eleven projects are planned for 2001: Calista Chevak, Nunapitchuk allotments, Kaktovik, St Marys allotments, Galena, Ketchikan ANCSA Cape, Akiak allotments, Nome 14(c), Chignik 14(c), Nenana and a State project.

By the end of 2001:

- C Complete a cumulative total of 38.2 million acres of title transfers to Alaska Native corporations, of which 15.5 million acres are patented and 21.6 million acres are by Interim Conveyances (IC).
- C Complete a cumulative total of 90.4 million acres of title transfers to the State of Alaska, of which 41.6 million acres are patented and 48.8 million acres are by Tentative Approvals (TA).
- C Perform on-the-ground interim management, including 17(b) easement identification and management. Section 17(b) of ANCSA authorizes the Secretary to reserve certain public easements across Native lands and along major waterways in Alaska to guarantee access to publicly owned lands. There are 3,958 miles of easements and 266 sites that currently require management by the BLM.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (±)
Alaska State Conveyances (acres patented)	183,646	40,010	0
Alaska Native Corporation Patents (acres)	571,184	500,000	+15,000
Alaska Native Allotments (parcels conveyed)	411	350	+50

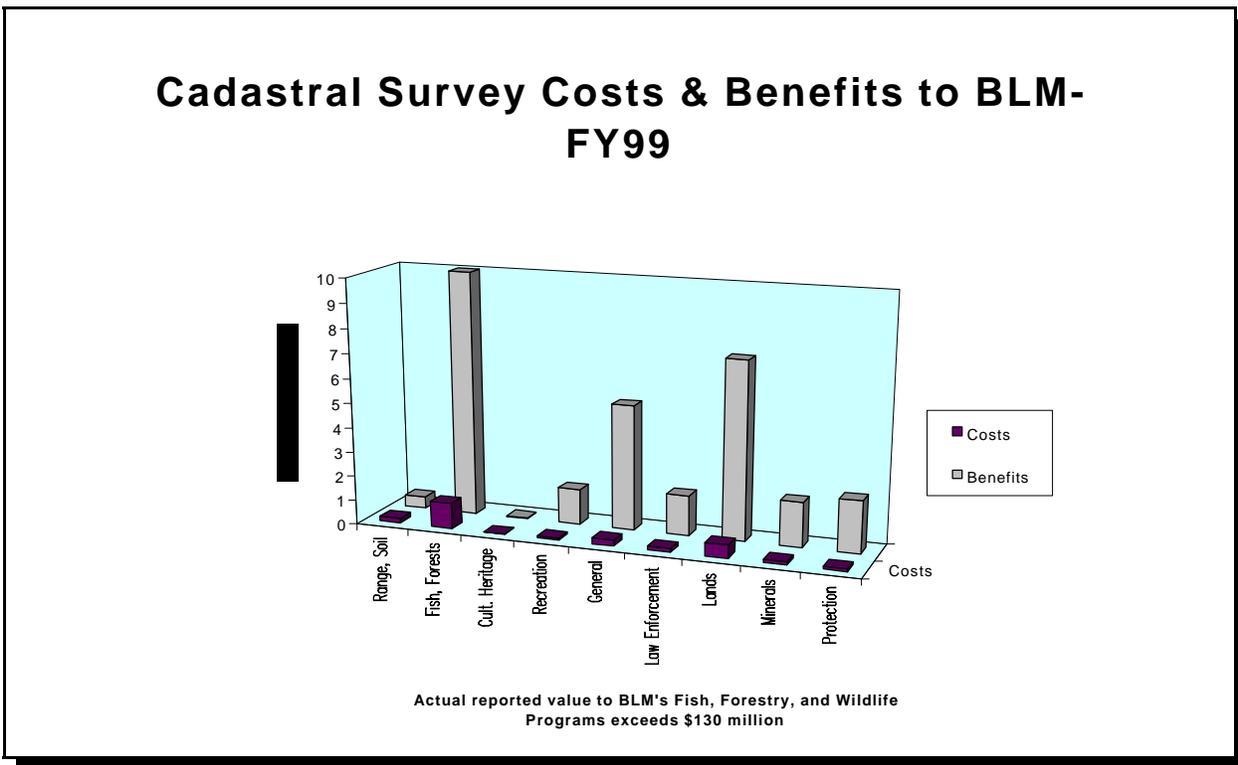
Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2001 budget request is \$13,674,000 and 147 FTEs.

Cadastral Survey provides Federal managers with on-the-ground surveys to establish Federal and Tribal boundaries. Established boundaries provide for better management of natural resources by accurately identifying the landscape's extent and resources. Cadastral Surveys are the foundation for all land title records in the United States; access and distribution of these scanned images are available to the public through BLM Internet sites. This program supports the strategic goal of improve land, resource and title information.



This chart shows the dollar benefit to BLM Programs requesting a survey. The potential benefits are determined by the Field Program Leads and approved by the Field Manager. These amounts are approximate dollar value of resources identified, trespass to be abated, parcel valuation, recreation sites, or for general management. The following are examples of Cadastral Survey projects and their benefits to BLM resource management activities:

- Timber Program in the Salem District Office - Benefit to BLM of having timber lands identified, valued at \$20,480,000, available for sale; cost of survey was \$40,000.
- Lands and Realty Program in the Las Vegas Field Office - Benefit to BLM of having a parcel, valued at \$500,000, readied for a land exchange; cost of survey was \$10,000.
- Minerals Program in the Eastern States Office - Benefit to BLM of having mineral lands identified valued at \$344,000; cost of survey was \$25,000.
- Fire Program, Redding Field Office - Benefit to BLM of having posted boundaries for harvesting/rehabilitation effort, valued at \$900,000; cost of survey was \$28,000.

The General Land Office (GLO) Records Automation web site (established in April 1998) provides live database and image access to more than two million Federal land title records issued in the eastern United States between 1820 and 1908. The web site had over 30 million hits in its first two years of operation ([http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/.](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/))

The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) is the graphical depiction of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). The GCDB is the foundation for a parcel-based records system to support land management decisions, and is critical to the utilization of automated systems by Federal, State and local government agencies, Tribal governments, the private sector and others.

A high priority for the program is the establishment of partnerships with counties and State governments in order to compile the best available GCDB. BLM has been very successful in establishing state and local partnerships for data collection and integration. The integration of different cadastral data sets into a consistent, agreed upon digital portrayal of land parcels is the basis for these partnerships. By creating a common land boundary database, the GCDB becomes the common language between federal agencies and State and local governments, and is a starting point for effective community planning and collaborative decision making. Activities carried out under this program allow the BLM to achieve its strategic goal for improving land, resource and title information through integration of coordinate data with other federal, state and local governments. Additional funding for GCDB is leveraged and pooled through these cooperative partnerships. These partnerships benefit both the BLM and its partners. For example, the BLM leveraged one work year from Jackson County, Oregon, and two work years from the State of Utah for data integration work. Benefits leveraged to partnerships include:

- C Oregon Department of Revenue estimated GCDB saved them six years of work.
- C The State of Montana has saved \$280,000 using GCDB and will realize a savings of \$4.5 million over time.
- C Through a data sharing agreement with the Idaho Department of Lands, the State of Idaho has saved over \$4 million by using GCDB data instead of collecting it themselves.
- C Coordination with the Western Governor's Association (WGA) for a Cadastral Data and Policy Forum. All western states are involved in land and resource management, cultural and demographic issues, and environmental and development activities that require accurate and credible cadastral information. This forum is addressing implementation strategies to build a standard integrated representation of cadastral data and policy recommendations for WGA and others to assist in this strategy.

Operation and Maintenance of Cadastral Survey and GCDB

The establishment and maintenance of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) have been ongoing since the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. Today the most modern technological advancements, such as real time kinematic Global Positioning Systems (GPS), are used to establish Federal and Tribal boundaries and to enhance the positional accuracy and validity of the GCDB. In areas of Federal and Tribal lands where no Cadastral Surveys exist; where the Cadastral Survey is lost or obliterated; or where gross error or fraud are inherent within the original Cadastral Survey, GPS and other techniques for on-the-ground boundary identification (survey monuments) are used to establish boundaries.

Cadastral Survey is incorporating more accurate field measurements to automatically and efficiently update the land parcel data base. In areas with unreliable GCDB positional accuracy, Cadastral Survey uses modern field GPS techniques to provide a more valid GCDB product.



Cadastral Surveyors working with tribal representatives on the Navajo Reservation marking boundaries.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1999 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 2000. Significant achievements in 1999 include:

- Survey and mapping support for the Utah Schools and Land Exchange Act of 1998, the Wasatch-Cache National Forest and Mount Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment and the Grand Staircase- Escalante Adjustment Act (PL-105-355).
- Snohomish County, State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), U.S. Forest Service Region 6 (USFS), and BLM Oregon State Office (OSO) are participating in a partnership to collect GCDB data and to provide for a county-wide, seamless, parcel-level coverage that functions as a geospatial parcel base for the county assessor and the State of Washington, as well as meets BLM needs. DNR has indicated it would like to open a shared office in Olympia where DNR would fund the BLM for statewide collection and maintenance of cadastral parcel data.
- Survey support in the highly mineralized areas of southwestern Wyoming which allowed for land tenure adjustment exchanges and location of mineral resources.
- Survey and GCDB support to the Maine Indian Project Office for the Penobscot Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet and the Aroostook Band of MicMac.
- The creation of special designation areas and new National Monuments has added additional federal boundaries with different authorities of management. These areas and monuments require protection through accurate/updated surveys and the marking and posting of these new jurisdictional zones of the Public Domain. Cadastral Survey performed over 200 miles of boundary surveys for wilderness, wilderness study, recreation areas and cultural areas.

- An example of successful collaboration is the work being done by BLM Cadastral Survey, BIA Portland Regional Office and the Yakama Indian Nation (YIN). For fifteen years the BLM Project Surveyor has provided YIN services, such as boundary location and marking for timber production, trespass abatement, protection of hunting, fishing and gathering, and Treaty Reservation boundary location. This effort is used in a GIS to identify idle agricultural lands (16,000 acres) resulting in over \$1.1 million in lost revenue to the YIN and allottees and over \$700,000 in lost irrigation charges per year. The BLM will be able to use the data produced in an automated land and resource information system; USGS will in turn have it for their maps; the county assessor will use it as a base for their maps; and the State of Washington will use it for the basic framework of their land information system.
- C Resource protection requires protection from occupancy trespass and fencing of the Public Lands. Cadastral Survey performed over 150 miles of boundary surveys to resolve trespass and to prevent future trespass.
- C In the Lands and Realty program surveys were performed for critical exchanges, easements and acquisition. This included historical sites in Arcata, California and easements for better management of the environmentally sensitive areas of the Headwaters Purchase in California.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (±)
Cadastral Surveys Approved (miles)	3,874*	3,594**	0
GCDB Townships collected	2,357	3,387	+50
Cadastral Surveys completes (miles)	n/a***	3,980	+20
Partnership Townships in GCDB (number of townships incorporated)	n/a***	1,793	+200

*includes 1131 miles of Alaska Cadastral Survey.

**includes Alaska Cadastral Survey.

***This measure was created in FY 2000; therefore, there are no "1999 Actual" data to report.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Lands and Realty

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2001 budget request is \$31,834 and 410 FTE.

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

The Act provides a new framework for Federal land disposition and acquisition in the Las Vegas Valley of southern Nevada. It directs the BLM to shift its preferred method for land disposal from exchanges to sales, and requires the BLM to develop a streamlined process for the sale of approximately 27,000 acres of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada. In 1999, the BLM and local governments (Clark County, the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority) worked and offered tracts of public lands which sold for \$9,400,000. The Act also authorizes the federal government to use 85 percent of receipts from land sales under the Act to acquire environmentally sensitive land, with an emphasis on Clark County, Nevada. The BLM is working with state and local governments to implement this section of the Act.

Rights-of-Way - Under FLPMA and Mineral Leasing Act provisions, the BLM issues rights-of-way (ROW) grants to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of a wide range of projects on the public lands, including petroleum pipelines, power lines, energy development and distribution facilities, roads, water facilities, and communication-sites. Over the past three years, the BLM has processed approximately 5,500 rights-of-way actions per year. The ROW work is funded through a combination of appropriated funds and fees paid by applicants. In 2001, the BLM estimates it will collect more than \$4 million in cost reimbursement fees from activities such as major category and minor category rights-of ways. The BLM will be

actively working in 2000 and 2001 to streamline ROW processing to reduce its backlog of ROW applications (the current backlog exceeds 2,000 applications.) With the deregulation of the utility industry, the BLM anticipates an increase in the number of new applications. Reissuing the ROW for the Trans Alaska Pipeline System will be a priority project in Alaska during FY2001.



Military Land Withdrawals - Six existing military legislative withdrawals (7.2 millions acres of public lands) authorized under the 1986 Military Lands Withdrawal Act (P.L.99-606) were reauthorized under PL 106-65. To avoid disruption of the military services' ongoing testing and training exercises at these installations, the BLM (together with the Fish & Wildlife Service and

Bureau of Indian Affairs) is working with the Defense Department to implement this law. The P.L. 106-65 withdrawals are: in Alaska, Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright (Army); in Arizona, the Barry M. Goldwater Range (Air Force); in Nevada, Nellis Air Force Range and the Bravo-20 Range at Naval Air Station Fallon; and in New Mexico, the McGregor Range associated with the Army's Ft. Bliss.

Other Land Withdrawals - The BLM will identify management prescriptions, through land use planning, for lands and resources that return to BLM administration because of withdrawal review. In 2000, the BLM plans to process 100 withdrawal cases to protect public land resources and other Federal capital investments, and to facilitate the transfer of land between Federal agencies.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1999 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 2000. Significant achievements in 1999 include:

- C **General Land Office Records available on the Internet.** The BLM is the custodian of over five million land title documents. To make these land records more accessible to the public, the BLM's General Land Office Records Automation Project in 1998 placed over two million land records on the Internet. Searchers looking for land records issued in the eastern United States between 1820 and 1908 made over 17 million hits to the BLM web site in its first eight months of operation. (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>) BLM continues to maintain the manual land record system, including survey records, master title plats, historical indices of land actions, and copies of patents and other pertinent documents about the public lands and land formerly in the Public Domain but now in private ownership.
- C **Completion of land exchanges to protect important resource values while addressing needs of developing communities.** For example, the BLM acquired important habitat for the T&E Stephens kangaroo rat and other listed or candidate T& E species in Riverside County, California; and acquired lands in Cerbat Mountain, Arizona which include habitat and 4 water sources and water rights to 6 wells within the Cerbat Horse Herd Area, high quality mule deer habitat, a very extensive petroglyph site, prehistoric hunting and gathering sites, wildlife migration corridor and excellent recreation values.
- **SNLMPA - In 1999 the first sale was held.** This sale consisted of 20 parcels containing a total of 105 acres. The sale resulted in a total dollar amount received of \$9,400,000. Two sales will be held in 2000.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	31,834	+145
FTE	410	+3

The 2001 Budget Request for Lands and Realty is \$31,834,000 and 410 FTE, a program increase of \$145,000 and 3 FTE from the 2000 enacted level.

Public Pressures on Public Lands, (+\$145,000) - The BLM will use the requested increase to address its increasing backlog of right-of-way and recreation and public purpose application permits in three priority, community growth areas - Central Oregon, Southwest Utah and the lower Colorado River area of Arizona. The additional funding will allow the BLM to provide basic services, such as housing subdivisions, gas and electric lines, telephone services, water and sewer services, and emergency services, to expanding growth areas in the West.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (±)
Land acquisitions completed (acres)	412,246	428,135	-30,000
Leases, permits, licenses and easements processed (number)	1,364	822	+500
Number of ROW actions processed (numbers)	4,851	4,390	+1,100
Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and Patents Issued (numbers)	206	156	-25
Withdrawals reviewed (000 acres)	261	892	-400,000

Activity: Communication Sites

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Communication Sites \$	1,992	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
FTE	32	35	0	0	35	0
Total Dollars	1,992	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Total FTE	32	35	0	0	35	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Communication sites on public lands are used in the transmission of television broadcasts, FM radio broadcasts, rebroadcast devices, commercial mobile radio service, private mobile communication, cellular telephone, common carrier microwave, private microwave, and other uses. Under its authority to grant rights-of-way (ROW), the BLM processes applications from both commercial and private users to establish communication sites on the public lands. Rental fees from authorized public land communication site users fund the BLM's management of the sites (3,327 as of September 30, 1998.) In 2000, the BLM will continue to improve its processing of authorizations and subsequent management of the communication sites by reducing BLM appraisal costs associated with setting and updating rental payments for the approximately 1,400 authorized communication site leases or rights-of-way holders subject to rent. The remaining authorized holders of rights-of-way are exempt from rent (Federal agencies, State, local, and Tribal governments, and non-profit organizations such as Search-and-Rescue.)

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (±)
Communication Site ROW Actions Processed	607	610	0*

*The number of ROW actions processed may decrease as a result of regulatory changes the BLM made in 1995 and 1996. Under these regulations, a new communication site user may locate in an existing communication site as a tenant to the existing holder of the ROW authorization, rather than acquiring a new, individual, ROW authorization. The BLM anticipates a reduction in ROW applications, as prospective communication site users exercise their right under our regulations to become communication site tenants.

Activity: Resource Protection

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Resource Management \$	6,444	6,581	+190	+4,000	10,771	+4,190
Planning FTE	74	75	0	+12	87	+12
Facilities \$	41,648	---	---	---	---	---
Maintenance FTE	381	---	---	---	---	---
Resource Protection & \$	10,786	11,052	+319	+130	11,501	+449
Law Enforcement FTE	98	99	0	+2	101	+2
Hazard Management & \$	15,618	15,998	+470	+135	16,603	+605
Resource Restoration ¹ FTE	143	143	0	+3	146	+3
Total Dollars	74,496	33,631	+979	4,265	38,875	+5,244
Total FTE	696	317	0	+17	334	+17

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity contributes to protecting public lands resources, employees and visitors, and planning for the management of resources in a collaborative, science-based manner. It includes management of the land use planning and National Environmental Policy Act process; protection from criminal and other non-lawful activities; and the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazards on the public lands.

These actions all focus on goals in the BLM's Strategic Plan to improve visitor safety, to protect the public's investment, and to enhance enjoyment of the public lands through cooperation, communication, and visitor contact.

¹Formally the Hazardous Materials Management Subactivity

Activity: Resource Protection

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$10,771,000 and 87 FTE.

The BLM's Resource Management Plans (RMP's) provide the management direction for all resource-based actions and decisions on public lands. The program is designed to insure that:

- Sound resource management decisions are based upon land use plans (LUP) that incorporate public needs and concerns, land health standards and guides, ecosystem-based analysis and the best available scientific data.
- Mechanisms are in place for monitoring and assessing the effects of BLM's actions on the health of the public lands.
- Collaborative partnerships are developed and forged in public land management leading to land use plans that are coordinated and consistent with the plans for local and tribal governments as well as state and other federal agencies.
- New plans, plan revisions, and plan amendments are prepared as needed and are consistent with planning guidelines, and integrated, multi-jurisdictional regional planning efforts are emphasized where appropriate.

The BLM has historically assigned its highest planning priorities to those efforts directed by congressional or administrative action. Agua Fria, Grand Canyon-Parashant and California Coastal National Monuments, established by Presidential proclamation, will need for new plans, as will the National Conservation Areas under the BLM's management. In addition, recent legislation has renewed six military reservations in Alaska, Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico and established the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area, all of which require new land use plans. Other BLM priorities are focused on a regional wilderness RMP amendments in Utah and the Headwaters (Arcata) RMP in northern California.

Except for Alaska, nearly all 264 million acres of public lands managed by BLM are included in a LUP that guides resource allocations and day-to-day decision making. Over the past two decades, the magnitude of resource issues relating to management of public lands has grown at a rate which far exceeds the BLM's ability to resolve existing land use conflicts, much less complete and maintain the systematic and comprehensive plans needed for the expected demands in the next several decades. The BLM's Land Use Plans establish management direction for areas that typically contain 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 acres of public lands. LUPs normally identify land areas for public land uses and also limit or restrict uses on lands within the planning area. In addition, these plans identify related levels of use; resource condition goals and objectives; and constraints and management practices to achieve these conditions and protect identified resources. LUPs are developed with considerable public involvement and normally are prepared in conjunction with Environmental Impact Statements (EISs).

Since the completion of the BLM's first land use plans and associated EISs, several major issues have emerged, such as new standards in implementing the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, listing of many additional species under the Endangered Species Act, rapid population growth in the West, exponential growth in the development of coalbed methane, the expectation for thousands of new deep gas wells, and new laws which require other Federal and State agencies to participate in activities occurring on Federal lands. As a result, the BLM is increasingly finding its land use plans and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents out of date, not reflecting current natural resource, technological or socio-economic conditions. These deficiencies are increasingly leading to new litigation. In Utah, the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, et. Al, has filed a suit which challenges BLM's compliance with executive orders and regulations concerning OHV use and designations on BLM lands. In Idaho, BLM was sued for failure to make necessary adjustments in livestock grazing to protect riparian areas and water quality. In Arizona, BLM has received a Notice of Intent (NOI) to sue for failure to consult and conserve the Sonoran Pronghorn, and another NOI to sue for failure to consult on livestock grazing in the Vermillion Cliffs and Shivwits grazing EIS areas. These suits and NOIs to sue have required BLM to complete consultation actions, implement conservation measures, and complete additional land use planning activities. In most instances management actions and land use authorizations have been put on hold pending the completion of the additional work. It has become increasingly apparent that updating BLM's planning base must occur to address these issues, provide cumulative analysis, to meet new environmental standards and to keep BLM out of court.

In 1999, BLM began an in-depth review of its core planning and NEPA documents to determine the most critical planning/NEPA needs. From this review, the BLM has begun to identify priority planning efforts and funding for the next several years. In the House Report from the Committee on Appropriations accompanying the 2000 DOI Appropriations Bill, the Committee specifically requested "that the Bureau submit . . . the results of its ongoing analysis and review into the required level of land use planning and NEPA review actions the Bureau will have to undertake in order to correct identified deficiencies. . .". The Committee also requested the "Bureau to include in its request the level of funds and other resources that would be required to address these problem areas." This report is included in its entirety in the "BLM Planning Report" section in the back of this document.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved planned workload accomplishments for 1999 and is expected to complete the planned workloads for 2000 generally limited to crisis issues or mandated LUP's. Limited funds and resources have not enabled BLM to update many LUP's to reflect contemporary resource conditions. This has resulted in increased litigation, delays in authorizing resource uses and improvements. Revision and amendment efforts will concentrate on high priority Congressional and Administrative planning and NEPA documents . Two new RMP's, which were started in previous years, will be completed in FY 2001 (Snake River RMP, WY. and Lakeview RMP, OR). Significant achievements in 1999 include:

- Completion of the Challis RMP in Idaho and the St. George RMP in Utah . These planning efforts were undertaken to replace old and outdated MFPs which could not be updated

- through the amendment process.
- Completion of 55 land use plan amendments and as part of the process to sustain the existing land use planning base, rather than undertake costly new planning efforts. The California Desert National Conservation Area plan was reissued, consolidating decisions from previous plan amendments.
 - Initiation of a thorough evaluation to identify planning and NEPA deficiencies.
 - Completion of updated planning guidance in 2000.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	10,771	+4,000
FTE	87	+12

The 2001 Budget Request for Resource Management Planning is \$10,771,000 and 87 FTE, a program increase of \$4,000,000 and 12 FTE from the 2000 enacted level.

Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions, (+\$4,000,000) - Additional funds will provide for revision or amendment to approximately 70 existing plans and initiate development of approximately 10 new RMP/EIS's. New plans and plan amendments will address needs to: 1) improve resource conditions in priority watersheds, including those not meeting Clean Water Act and T/E species requirements, 2) address demands for increased use of public lands, such as oil and gas leasing, 3) address unmet program or administrative requirements, such as OHV designations, and 4) respond to public and outside interest concerns. A combination of additional funds in other subactivities are necessary to achieve resource management planning program accomplishments for this initiative (e.g., land resources, wildlife and fisheries, Threatened and Endangered species, recreation management and energy and minerals management).

Some examples of proposed FY2001 planning efforts include the following:

- C **In Arizona**, a multi-jurisdictional effort to amend the Phoenix RMP (Bradshaw Foothills area) to address urban interface issues, T&E species, OHV designations, air and water quality, cultural and paleontological resources, and noxious/invasive weeds (\$250,000).
- C **In Idaho**, the preparation of the Bruneau RMP to replace the existing Bruneau and Kuna MFPs, prepared in 1983. Issues include OHV designations, wild and scenic river recommendations, vegetation and wildlife habitat, special status species, livestock grazing, and Desert Land Entry designations (\$240,000).

- C ***In Montana***, the preparation of the Dillon RMP which will replace an existing MFP prepared in 1980. Issues include special status species management and consultation, air and water quality, oil and gas leasing, area of critical environmental concern designation, recreation, vegetation management, wild and scenic river recommendations, recreation use, and land tenure (\$250,000).
- C ***In New Mexico***, the revision of the Farmington RMP to address mineral development (oil and gas, coal, mineral materials), land health standards, land tenure, utility corridors, cultural resources, invasive weeds, and recreation (\$1,065,000).

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Budget Request
Midlevel/activity plans completed (number)	n/a*	40	+10
Multi-jurisdictional plans completed (number)	n/a*	38	+12
Land use plans processed (number)	2	6	+2
Land use plan amendments or revisions completed (number)	55	50	+10

*This measure was created in FY 2000; therefore, there are no "1999 Actual" data to report.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection & Law Enforcement

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2001 budget request is 11,501,000 and 101 FTE.

The goal of the BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program is to reduce threats to public health, safety, and property by preventing, identifying, reporting, and investigating criminal activity occurring on the public land. The BLM will focus its law enforcement program on the following activities:

- Protecting natural, cultural, and historical resources from theft and degradation;
- Investigating crimes occurring on, or relating to the public lands, involving resources and users;
- Reducing cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and possession of illegal drugs on public lands;
- Ensuring compliance with all Federal laws and regulations and appropriate State and local laws governing the protection of public lands and resources; and
- Holding accountable those responsible for criminal activity on public lands.

Central to the BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program will be complying with Federal, State, and local laws. This includes developing cooperative law enforcement efforts with other relevant Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. The BLM uses reimbursable and non-reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies to augment its law enforcement efforts, and with 264 million acres to patrol and protect, the BLM's success often depends on these agreements. For example, the BLM's reimbursable agreement with Oregon's Jackson County Sheriffs Office provides funding for one full time deputy to patrol the BLM's roads, waterways, trails and property within Jackson County.

In FY 2000, the BLM utilized approximately 60 reimbursable agreements valued in excess of \$1,334,000 and another 53 non-reimbursable agreements with counties and local law enforcement agencies.

During FY2001, the BLM's 53 special agents and 142 law enforcement rangers will continue to emphasize detection and prevention of illegal activities that harm public land resources and users. These activities include: cultural resource theft and destruction; mineral theft and fraud; Wild Horse and Burro Act violations; timber theft; arson; occupancy trespass; illegal disposal and storage of hazardous and other wastes; and unauthorized recreational uses of the public lands. The law enforcement program will make a significant contribution to the BLM's Strategic Goal of restoring and protecting "at risk" cultural and paleontological treasures on the public lands.

BLM law enforcement officers will continue to pursue drug detection and investigation efforts targeted at illicit marijuana production and drug manufacturing activities that impact the public lands. The BLM's drug enforcement efforts will focus on Goal 5 of the President's National Drug

Control Strategy: Break Foreign and Domestic Drug Sources of Supply, which supports the BLM's performance goal of protecting public lands, public land users, and facilities.

The BLM will also continue to maintain its automated law enforcement incident-based reporting system (LAWNET), which provides public land managers the capability to track criminal activity occurring on the public lands. In addition, the BLM will continue to seek a collaborative partnership with the U.S. Forest Service in its efforts to maintain and upgrade LAWNET.

2000 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2000, the BLM will continue to protect the public lands and to provide on-the-ground services to the public. These services include: providing law enforcement at recreation sites to ensure safe and enjoyable visits; assisting public land visitors; and supporting county law enforcement with search and rescue operations on public lands. For example, BLM Rangers in Colorado responded to a request by Colorado's Mesa County Sheriffs Office to assist in the search for a woman missing on public lands. On the second day of the search, a BLM Ranger and K-9 unit located the woman in good condition. In FY 1999, the BLM participated in 284 search and rescue operations - an increase of 123 operations over FY 1998. As more and more people visit their public lands, the number of search and rescue operations is expected to increase.

In addition, the BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program strives to: prevent theft and vandalism of public land resources; enforce motorized vehicle use restrictions to protect fragile areas; deter illegal dumping; protect wild horses and burros; preserve wilderness values by ensuring appropriate use of these areas; and help states enforce game and fish regulations.



BLM Law Enforcement Officers Recover Stolen Cactus

The BLM also expects to continue to have the resource protection and drug control successes it did in FY 1999. For example,

- In New Mexico an investigation of oil & gas violations resulted in partial settlement and \$147,333 in restitution to the BLM;
- In Utah, an investigation of a mineral materials theft resulted in a conviction and in restitution being paid to the BLM;
- An investigation of cactus theft in Arizona resulted in conviction, fine, and restitution to the BLM.
- In a joint investigative effort with California state and local law enforcement authorities, the BLM seized over 100,000 marijuana plants valued in excess of \$100,000,000 from public lands in central California and ten people were arrested.
- In Wyoming an investigation of a Wild Horse and Burro



BLM Law Enforcement Officers Display Seized Marijuana Plants

violation saved the animal's life and resulted in a guilty plea for inhumane treatment of a wild horse.

In FY 1999, the BLM's law enforcement officers identified and reported 10,177 incidents in LAWNET, of which 4,505 incidents were classified as Natural Health and Safety Violations (incidents) and 5,672 were classified as Natural Resource Property Violations (incidents).

LAWNET data also shows that the BLM took enforcement action on 4,700 (46%) of those identified and reported incidents.

The BLM's drug enforcement suppression efforts, in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy, were very successful in FY 1999. The BLM earmarked \$6,568,000 of its base funding from a variety of its programs, in addition to law enforcement, drug suppression and investigation activities that resulted in:

- 382 reported drug incidents
- 158 arrests
- 101 firearms seized
- 193,078 marijuana plants seized
- 8,370 pounds of processed marijuana seized.

In FY 2000, the BLM's drug control program will continue its focus on the protection of the public lands and protection of public land users through: field patrol; detection and investigation; and providing cooperative support to State and local law enforcement agencies.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	11,501	+130
FTE	101	+2

The FY 2001 Budget Request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is \$11,501,000 and 101 FTE, a program increase of \$449,000 and 2 FTE.

Public Pressures on Public Lands, (+130,000) – With population growth in the West projected to increase 30 percent by the year 2025, more communities will experience growth related issues as they grow and expand. As these communities grow, they and their inhabitants are expected to increase their interaction and use of the adjoining public lands. At the same time, people across the Nation continue to seek improvement in their quality of their life. The open spaces that the West provides, is valued and attracts many people who are drawn closer to previously remote areas. Unfortunately, the proximity of public lands to rapidly growing urban areas results in new “constituents” visiting these areas and sometimes bringing crime and an

increased need for law enforcement with them. The increases in crime on the public lands, including what were historically called “urban” offense categories (auto theft, weapons, DWIs), are attributable to increasing visitation and use. Nationwide, 75 million people visited the BLM lands in 1999, up 25 million in four years. The following Nevada public land crime data illustrate the trend of increasing crime now facing the BLM’s law enforcement program:

Offense	Number of Incidents in 1994	Number of Incidents in 1999
Auto Theft	1	19
Arson	29	29
Vandalism	49	79
Weapons	22	53
Drugs (Sale, Manufacture, Possession)	53	43
DWI/Liquor Laws	8	58
Drunkenness	0	3
ARPA Violations	9	9
Abandoned Property	24	36
Camping/Fee Offenses	49	112
Fire Offenses	12	43
Permitted/Authorized Use Offenses	72	71
Health and Safety Offenses	99	191
Fish, Wildlife and Plant Offenses	8	30
Closure Offenses	175	416

Another concern is the serious threat that methamphetamine production poses to public land visitors and resources. The BLM lands in the West, especially those lands within driving distances of large urban areas such as Las Vegas in Nevada and Riverside and Palm Springs in California, provide a prime target for illicit methamphetamine manufacturing. Isolated public lands offer the “perfect” place for the manufacture of methamphetamine because of low risk of detection and the ease of disposing of the hazardous waste. Methamphetamine is relatively simple to manufacture from commonly available ingredients; unfortunately, the chemicals used and the waste products produced during the manufacturing process are extremely dangerous to human health and the environment. The clandestine laboratories used to manufacture methamphetamine often house substantial quantities of highly toxic, corrosive, and explosive chemicals. These labs may be operated on an intermittent and transient basis, even in trailers or vehicles. Unfortunately, the number of BLM law enforcement personnel nationally has declined from 255 in 1992 to 195 in 1999. Given that the BLM manages 264 million acres, on average each law enforcement ranger is responsible for more than 1.35 million acres. Thus, the BLM is unable to address this growing concern without additional resources.

The requested FY 2001 increase in BLM’s Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program will help the agency begin to address the adverse results of rapid population growth in the West. This funding will be directed to two priority areas: the Colorado River Corridor in Utah, Arizona and California (\$19,000), and the Central Oregon Urban Interface Project (\$111,000). The Colorado River Corridor includes public lands adjacent to the lower Colorado River and the

Virgin River, and the Central Oregon Urban Interface area includes public lands in the three fastest growing counties in Oregon (Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson). Both of these projects seek to address a multitude of growth-related problems that are adversely affecting everyone's enjoyment of America's public lands. The funds being requested in the BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program will focus on such problems as dumping, trespass, theft of resources, illegal drug trafficking and manufacturing, and OHV violations. This focus will enable the BLM to meet its FY strategic goal of increasing the number of reported violations resulting in enforcement actions.

The following are examples of the public health and safety concerns the BLM seeks to address with increased funding:

- In January 1999, while on routine patrol of the public lands in Riverside County, a BLM law enforcement ranger discovered an abandoned van parked in the desert. The van appeared to have been involved in a traffic accident. Subsequent investigation by the ranger determined that the van contained a methamphetamine lab. The Riverside County Sheriff's Office was notified, and sheriffs' deputies and the county Hazardous Materials Unit responded to the scene to conduct clean-up. The BLM ranger was able to locate several items of evidence that led to a possible suspect.
- In March 1999, a BLM Ranger from the Surprise Field Office working with Nevada's Washoe County Sheriff's Office assisted in the search and rescue of a missing father and his 2 daughters. The Ranger helped in locating the two girls, ages 9 and 6, in their stranded camper vehicle. The father, who was later found and reunited with his two daughters, had left the girls in the camper to seek help.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date*	2001 Change (+/-)
Natural Resource Property Violations (number of violations/incidents)	5,672	3,534	+1,585
Natural Resource Health and Safety Violations (number of violations/incidents)	4,505	2,895	+1,171
Enforcement Actions (all actions)	4,700	5,335	-913

* The FY 2000 number represents the combined efforts of multiple subactivities.

Activity: Resource Protection

Subactivity: Hazard Mgt. & Resource Restoration

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$16,603,000 and 146 FTE.

The President's FY 2001 Budget proposes to change the subactivity name for Hazardous Materials Management to "Hazard Management and Resource Restoration". This change reflects the many new issues the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is beginning to face as a result of population growth in the West. As populations increase, once remote areas are now becoming more accessible to visitors and are increasingly being used for recreation. Unfortunately, numerous hazards exist on public lands that can affect the safety and health of these visitors and of agency employees. These hazards can also affect the health of the land by impacting the environment and resources under the BLM's stewardship.

This Subactivity provides funding to clean up hazardous and toxic site contamination, to search for responsible parties, and to respond to hazards, disasters, and emergencies on the public lands. The goals of the BLM's Hazard Management and Resource Restoration Program in FY 2001 are: to reduce threats to public health and safety and property; to reduce the BLM's (and, therefore, the taxpayer's) potential liability in order to avoid subsequent costly litigation; and to restore and maintain functioning ecosystems that are currently at risk. The BLM intends to respond to its new and increasing challenges by:

- taking a proactive approach to providing a safe environment for visitors to BLM lands;
- ensuring that hazard response planning is conducted and that this planning uses current risk management methodologies;
- responding to emergency and removal actions in a timely and effective manner;
- taking long term clean-up and mitigation actions at those sites with hazards and toxic contaminants having the potential to harm human health and the environment; and
- monitoring and maintaining sites that have been mitigated or remediated.

The BLM is increasingly being faced with instances of environmental contamination of public lands caused by public land users. And, in recent years, a growing number of natural hazards such as hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, snow loads, and windstorms have damaged BLM lands, resources, and facilities. To compound these problems, a variety of physical and environmental hazards [including dam failures, oil spills from pipelines and tankers, explosions at abandoned facilities, illegal dumping of toxic substances, and open adits and shafts at abandoned mines] continue to pose immediate threats to humans or the environment. The BLM must respond quickly, safely, and effectively to these emergency situations. To do so, Bureau employees will continue to be provided the appropriate training and tools they need to handle emergency response operations. Management planning will also be conducted for all facilities so that when emergencies and hazardous situations occur there is a planned response, including coordination with other government agencies. Environmental investigations and remediation addressing contamination problems are expensive and resource-intensive; therefore, the BLM will continue to inventory and assess hazardous materials sites and apply a prioritization system

to determine the need and immediacy for cleanup. This approach allows scarce resources to be applied to the worst sites first. In addition, where public land users can be identified who have caused contamination on public lands, appropriate authorities will be used to require these polluters to bear the burden of cleanup instead of taxpayers.

Another emerging issue resulting from community expansion and increased visitation are abandoned mines. Once-isolated physical hazards (such as open adits, deep vertical shafts and openings, unstable and dangerous leftover equipment and debris, unsafe mining and milling buildings, and climbable structures) are increasingly accessible to public land users, and they are creating an attractive nuisance and safety hazard. A 1996 field survey of abandoned mines on BLM-administered lands estimates that about 25 percent, or 1,750, of the 7,000 inventoried sites have physical safety hazards that need to be addressed. Each year, accidents occur when people fall into shafts, fall off structures, or enter old mine workings that have crumbling supports or are filled with methane gas. In just the last two years, six physical hazard-related deaths have been reported in California, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. One of these deaths occurred on public land in southwest Utah when a father and his sons drove their jeeps up a hill and upon reaching the top, fell into an open mine pit. The son was killed. Unfortunately, the BLM will not be able to more aggressively address this problem in FY 2001 within the requested funding level.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2000 the BLM plans to investigate and assess 207 contaminated sites, clean up 135 contaminated sites, monitor 114 contaminated sites, evaluate 70 contaminated sites for cost recovery, and refer 18 contaminated sites to the solicitor for enforcement or cost recovery. Clean ups of hazardous materials on public land will likely include 1) incidents of illegal dumping of toxic and hazardous wastes, resulting in some cases in criminal prosecutions and 2) clean-up of sites contaminated with toxic and hazardous waste as a result of past activities on public lands such as municipal landfills, oil and gas operations, and mining. For example, at the North Mill site in Idaho, where clean-up was first initiated in 1983, final remediation is expected in FY 2000 resulting in protection of natural resources from the impacts of arsenic, lead, and cadmium. By taking action on these contaminated sites, the BLM will be able to increase visitor safety and health and restore the health of the land through protection of the environment and resources.



The \$750,000 Congressional earmark for the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission will be awarded to the Commission by the BLM through the grant process in FY 2000. This funding will be used for clean-up of abandoned mine lands in the Coeur d'Alene watershed.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	16,603	+135
FTE	146	+3

The FY 2001 budget request is \$16,603,000 and 146 FTE, an increase of \$605,000 and 3 FTE.

Public Land Treasures, (+\$100,000) - With the growth of Los Angeles and Las Vegas, there is increased recreation use of the California Desert area, especially in the newly established Mojave Preserve. The California Desert Manager's Group is an interagency collaboration between the BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the Geological Survey, among others. As part of this cooperative effort, the BLM will use the increased funding to clean-up illegal dumps on public land in the high growth areas around Las Vegas and Los Angeles. These sites contain hazardous and toxic materials, as well as garbage that attracts scavengers and predators who prey on the desert tortoise - an endangered species. The requested increase will initiate cleanup of at least five illegal dumps that pose the highest risk to human health and safety and to desert tortoise populations. Clean up costs will be shared with the State of California Integrated Waste Management Board. In addition, public outreach and other programs will be conducted to prevent further dumping in these areas. The objective of this outreach is to keep 70 percent of cleaned up dumps in a safe and clean condition. This funding increase would help the BLM meet its FY 2001 strategic goal to improve the condition of 300 Congressionally or Administratively-designated special management areas currently at risk on the public lands and waters.

One of the illegal dumps that will be a priority for clean-up is the Nipton dump, on public lands within the NCA. This dump is near the small town of Nipton, California and is easily accessible from a major highway. Emergency responders have had to remove hazardous materials from this dump on an ongoing basis, including drums containing hazardous and toxic substances, such as waste oil, and highly toxic waste from illegal methamphetamine labs. This illegal dump is located in an old borrow pit from railroad construction and is particularly hazardous because of the unstable pit slopes and the presence of dumped cars, appliances, twisted metal, glass, car batteries, and other solid waste.

Public Pressures on Public Lands, (+\$35,000) - Illegal dumping of solid and hazardous waste is an escalating problem on public lands, especially in areas experiencing rapid population growth and urban expansion. For example, in one of the State of Nevada's largest clean-up efforts, the BLM and prison work crews recently hauled 323 tons of trash out of an illegal dump in Taylor Canyon northwest of Elko. Existing illegal trash dumps (which already contain everything from old clothes, refrigerators, used oil, dead livestock, junked cars and used Christmas trees), old mine shafts, and abandoned rock quarries are increasingly being used for illegal disposal of solid and hazardous waste. As communities expand, these sites become closer to people and, therefore, become more "convenient" for them to use. Not only do illegal

trash dumps pose physical and safety hazards to public land visitors, they degrade enjoyment of public lands, attract predators that harm wildlife, and can draw in other illegal or unsafe uses such as target shooting.

The requested increase would begin to address some of these problems in two priority public land areas: the Colorado River Corridor and the Central Oregon Urban Interface. This funding will help clean up hazardous materials at abandoned mines and illegal trash dumps in these two areas which are increasingly being affected by these problems. The Colorado River Corridor project would remove hazardous and toxic waste associated with abandoned mine sites in an area where increasing population growth has led to intensive recreational use. The Central Oregon Urban Interface project would begin to address the huge backlog of large-scale illegal dumps on BLM-administered lands in Central Oregon. Both of these projects will help the agency meet its strategic goal to identify and correct physical safety hazards at 50 abandoned mines and remediate 40 hazardous materials sites on public lands in FY 2001.

Without increased funding, the BLM cannot clean up these illegal dumps and hazardous waste sites in abandoned mines. If these areas are not cleaned up, they will continue to be used as dumps and will continue to be accessible. As recreation use of public lands continues to rise, these areas will no longer be remote and "out of sight". Leaving these areas "as is" will increase the physical safety and health hazard these sites pose to public land visitors. Unfortunately, these hazards can lead to possible injury or death.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Change (±)
Hazardous Materials Risk Sites Responded to or Remediated (number of sites)	103	135	+21

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Operations	\$ 0	6,120	+177	0	6,297	+177
FTE	0	109	0	0	109	0
Annual Maintenance	\$ 0	28,367	+1225	+2,040	31,632	+3,265
Management	FTE 0	220	0	+16	236	+16
Deferred Maintenance	\$ 0	11,464	0	+1,000	12,464	+1000
FTE	0	56	0	+5	61	+5
Total Dollars	41,758	45,951	+1402	+3,040	50,193	+4303
Total FTE	409	385	0	+21	406	+21

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Bureau's Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program is to improve the condition of BLM facilities through preventive and corrective maintenance of approximately 2,930 buildings; 1,723 recreation and 609 administrative sites; 13,512 miles of trails and 61,017 miles of roads; 290 bridges and 419 dams that require a hazard rating. The replacement value of these assets is estimated to exceed \$9.6 billion. Maintenance work is prioritized based on reducing critical health and safety, increasing environmental protection, preserving natural and cultural heritage values, protecting the public's past economic investment, and improving customer services. The types of facilities maintained and engineering services performed by BLM are described below.

Buildings and Administrative Facilities - Buildings on public lands range from complex office buildings and large visitor centers to small restrooms and well houses. Administrative facilities include multiple office building complexes, fire stations, interagency dispatch centers, internal communication sites, wareyards, equipment maintenance shops and field camps. Condition assessments updates were completed on all Administrative facilities in 1999. In addition to maintaining these facilities, the BLM conducts audits to ensure workplace safety, pollution prevention, recycling, and building security. The BLM will continue efforts to complete seismic/structural evaluations of existing buildings.

Recreation Sites - The BLM is responsible for maintaining 335 recreation fee sites, 100 recreation fee demonstration pilots, 2,664 non-fee recreation sites, 412 campgrounds with 16,698 camp sites, and 127 boat ramps, as well as 120 interpretive centers/contact stations. In addition, the BLM is responsible for a portion of the maintenance on numerous jointly (other Federal, state, county, or privately) held facilities. An example of is kind of facility is the Eastern

Sierra Interagency Visitor Center, which is a cooperative effort involving U.S. Forest Service, Los Angeles Water and Power, National Park Service, BLM, State of California (CALTRANS), Inyo County, and State of California Fish and Game. The visitor center is located on land owned by Los Angeles Water and Power and provides recreation and resource interpretation for all cooperating agencies. Recreation site maintenance emphasis is to protect visitor safety, resource values, and the public's investment; provide universal accessibility for all; and promote public lands stewardship. Condition assessments updates were completed on all recreation sites in 1999 and 2000.

Transportation - Lands administered by BLM contain approximately 7,200 miles of Land Management Highways, 61,017 miles of administrative roads and 290 bridges. The Land Management Highways are State, county or public land roads that are of critical importance to the State's transportation system. These roads are managed and maintained through State or County funding, much of which comes from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. The remaining administrative roads and bridges are managed and maintained by the BLM. Most of these roads were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s by livestock operators, energy and minerals developers and the timber industry as the western United States was developed. A vast majority of these roads have had little professional engineering design and have been maintained by grader operators experienced in back country road maintenance. Management emphasis has been placed on maintaining those roads, trails, bridges, and major culverts that receive the greatest public use, present the greatest threat to public safety, or are contributing to water quality degradation.

Engineering Services - Professional engineering expertise is required for construction, reconstruction, major maintenance and most resource projects. Work includes developing project plans, cost estimates, site layout, architectural and engineering design; performing value engineering studies, condition assessments, seismic evaluations, energy conservation studies, providing professional hazardous dam and bridge inspections, insuring all projects are in compliance with Federal and state building codes, and conducting contract supervision.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Operations

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$6,297,000 and 109 FTE.

Operational costs include utilities (electricity, water and sewage), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, grounds upkeep, and waste management, including labor costs of personnel to perform such work. These costs will be incurred at BLM recreation sites where either no fee is charged or collections are insufficient to cover these costs. Funding is not used for salary costs to manage these facilities.

Many recreation fee sites generate sufficient revenue to cover the cost of operations. However, some recreation sites have large deferred or annual maintenance needs where visitor safety, resource degradation, or other high priority needs exist. Large maintenance costs may require several years of receipt collection to fund the needed improvements. The BLM's long term recreation management goal is to improve the visitors satisfaction by providing clean, safe, and fully functional facilities.

Operational costs at BLM owned at recreation sites are highly variable. Some recreation sites receive high visitation during long weekends or during peak recreation seasons. These sites have short duration waste management and grounds up keep costs. Other recreation sites, like Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, in Oregon, are year round visitor centers and use private vendor contracts for utility, waste and janitorial services. Many non-fee recreation sites have few improvements and require minimal facility operational funds. In 2000, because of improvements made to its financial management system, BLM will better track recreation site operational subactivity costs on a consistent bureau-wide basis.

Administrative and fire facility operational costs are funded using other subactivities and accounts. BLM's performance in this subactivity will be measured through the degree of customer satisfaction with the physical condition, functionality, cleanliness and safety of the recreation facilities.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$31,632,000 and 236 FTE.

This subactivity funds BLM's preventive and cyclic maintenance necessary to keep facilities in good functioning condition. (See the Activity narrative for examples of specific facilities that are maintained.) It is BLM's long term goal to perform sufficient annual maintenance so that no new deferred maintenance need is accrued. In addition to annual maintenance work, BLM will conduct condition assessments, professional engineering services, program and data base management, and program oversight work. In 2000, BLM will conduct condition assessments on a group of statistically sampled routes. This will be done so BLM will be able to estimate, with greater reliability, the amount of deferred maintenance and costs associated with BLM administered roads and trails.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following table shows the type of facility and percent of those facilities that were maintained to standards in FY 1999 and estimated for FY 2000.

Facility Category	Percent Accomplished	
	1999 Actual	2000 Estimated
Recreation Sites	72%	70%
Administrative sites	68%	69%
Miles of Roads	12%	15%
Miles of Trails	25%	25%
Dams that require hazard ratings	10%	10%
Bridges	13%	13%

All hazardous rated dams and bridges will be inspected and maintained in accordance with established schedules and Bureau policy. In FY 1999, BLM examined 19 hazard rated dams, prepared evaluation using dam-break analysis techniques and will completed inundation studies in early FY 2000. In addition, BLM will conduct seismic evaluations on 5 buildings where the rapid visual inspections indicate a more in depth analysis in warranted. Not all facilities need to be maintained every year but it is apparent from the above table that BLM needs increased capabilities, especially in transportation. Unfortunately, at current funding levels, BLM is not able

to keep pace with annual maintenance needs. The BLM maintenance system reports for bridges indicates that more than 92 percent of them are in good or fair condition and thus require less intensive maintenance.

In FY 1999, BLM released a new version of its facilities maintenance management system. The new release included improvements for both data entry and reporting capability. With these improvements field staff can spend more of their time improving the quality of the data in the system and in providing more useful reports to managers. By the end of FY 2000 BLM will have incorporated the condition assessment information from the roads statistically sampled at the beginning of the fiscal year into the maintenance management system. This will enable the BLM to more accurately determine and address priority maintenance needs. In FY 2000, the BLM will work with other DOI agencies to develop a maintenance management system. This system will be used to prioritize subsequent funding requests for annual and deferred maintenance.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	\$31,632	+2,040
FTE	236	+16

The 2001 Budget Request for Annual Maintenance is \$31,632,000 and 236 FTE, a program increase of \$2,040,000 and 5 FTE from the 2000 enacted level. Of the funding increase, \$1,550,000 is being requested to initiate the first of a four year assessment for BLM roads based on a transportation re-engineering study planned for completion in 2000. This assessment will re-evaluate the current and future uses for each road, the desired annual and corrective maintenance needs to keep these roads functional, safe, and environmentally sound. In many areas in the West, BLM's road system is seamless with other state and Federal land managing agencies. The need to develop multi-jurisdictional transportation plans are more important than ever. As BLM identifies the current and potential future uses for public use roads, there will be a continuous need to coordinate with the various State Department of Transportation, County Road Departments, and the public. The resulting corrective needs will be incorporated into the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan, based on the Department of the Interior's priority ranking criteria. The anticipated result of this four year effort will be a nationally consistent assessment of the condition of BLM roads across the eleven western states that will be in compliance with the Standards for Federal Financial Accounting Systems. This information will improve BLM's ability to prioritize preventive and corrective road maintenance needs and to monitor accomplishments in reducing backlogs.

If BLM does not receive this funding request it will not have sufficient funds to initiate this study and thus will continue to address road maintenance work based on outdated information that

does not take into account changes in demographic and/or use patterns. Not funding this request will continue the non-responsive piecemeal approach to increased public demands for access to public lands and will lead to greater customer dissatisfaction and additional unsafe conditions.

Of the requested increase, \$400,000 will be used to prepare facilities in Montana and Idaho for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Work to be accomplished includes drainage improvements and scenic pull outs developed along the Lewis and Clark Backcountry Byway, parking and access improvements at the Tendoy Trail portal, water system and sanitation improvements at the Upper Missouri boat launch, and facilities improvements at the Thibodeau, Sundance, Four Dance and Howry recreation areas. This work must be initiated in 2001 so that BLM facilities will be prepared for the anticipated visitor increases in 2003. All of the projects for the Lewis and Clark effort have been coordinated and are supported by local communities, Tribes, the State and county governments, other Federal agencies, and several non-profit interest groups. This funding request is the minimum needed to protect historic sites, reduce environmental degradation resulting from over use, and direct and inform visitors about important heritage assets. Without this funding local partnerships, and joint funded projects will terminate, community support for the Federal government will decline, and the public reaction will be negative because of improper Federal response to this historically significant event.

Approximately \$90,000 will be used to support maintenance work along the Colorado River corridor in Arizona and California. The work will include upgrading boat ramps, day-use and campground facilities, and improving trash management and disposal activities. This work is needed to address the increased use along the river between Bullhead City and Lake Havasu and between Lake Havasu and Parker. Most of the facility improvements are needed to respond to increased weekend use when southern California residents migrate to BLM's Colorado River recreational facilities.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Changes (±)
Administrative Site Maintenance to Standard (number of sites)	447	455	(5)
Recreation Site Maintenance to Standard (number of sites)	1,337	1,300	(10)
Roads Maintenance to Standard (number of miles)	9,279	11,800	(300)
Trails Maintenance to Standard (number of miles)	3,396	3,400	(100)

The decline in actual accomplishments in FY 2001 is due to the BLM's emphasis on condition assessments of roads. The Department and the BLM believe that these assessments and systems will aid the Bureau's long-term ability to maintain sites, roads, and facilities.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$12,464,000 and 61 FTE. Deferred Maintenance funds are used for deferred maintenance project work and have resulted in a reduction of only a portion of the critical health and safety deferred maintenance backlog valued at approximately \$20,000,000 in 1999.

In FY 1999, BLM received funding for 78 deferred maintenance projects in this subactivity and 90 projects from Title V of the 1998 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Approximately 80% of this work has been completed to date with the remainder scheduled for completion in the spring and summer of 2000. In 2000, BLM received funding for 95 deferred maintenance projects which will result in a further reduction in the maintenance backlog of almost \$12,000,000.

Through coordination with the Department of the Interior, BLM headquarters has evaluated numerous field project requests. As a result the FY 2000 funding for deferred maintenance is being directed at the most critical health and safety related projects, facilities or improvements causing the most significant environmental damage, and for the protection of significant historic structures. Almost all of the funded FY 2000 deferred maintenance projects requiring advanced planning and engineering has been completed and they are targeted for completion by the end of FY 2000.

In addition to completing the FY 2000 deferred maintenance projects BLM will update and revise its Five-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan for FY 2002 through 2006. These efforts will include evaluating the priority of the existing projects planned for FY 2002 through 2005, using updated engineering cost estimates to make sure the project requests include accurate and up-to-date cost and engineering data. It will be necessary to incorporate new projects for 2006 mostly because funding for annual maintenance has not kept pace with maintenance needs. This will result in more deferred maintenance in the future despite the progress being made to reduce the backlog in the short term.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The FY 2000 deferred maintenance projects include critical health and safety projects associated with roads, trails, recreation and administrative sites, bridges, and dams. Examples of the type of work includes: electrical and heating fuel tank upgrades in Juneau, Alaska field office; radio towers replacements and repairs in Arizona, California, Colorado, and Idaho; restroom, sanitation, and water system repairs or replacement in all eleven western states where increased use has resulted in critical health and safety issues; and historic preservation at the Stone House, in Utah. For a more complete list of projects refer to the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan for FY 2001 -2005 available in the companion document

JUSTIFICATION OF 2001 PROGRAM CHANGES

2001 Program Changes

	2001 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	\$12,464	+\$1,000
<i>FTE</i>	61	+5

The FY 2001 Budget Request for Deferred Maintenance is \$12,464,000 and 61 FTE, a program increase of \$1,000,000 and 5 FTE from the FY 2000 enacted level. All funding in this subactivity will be directed to critical deferred maintenance needs on public lands at recreation and administrative sites, buildings, hazarded rated dams, roads, trails, and bridges. The total deferred maintenance request will fund 75 projects of which 8 will be accomplished as a result of the requested \$1,000,000 increase. The funding for the deferred maintenance projects is prioritized based on critical health and safety needs and critical resource protection concerns. Accomplishing this work will support BLM's strategic goals of protecting the public's economic investment, managing outdoor recreation activities to achieve and maintain public land health standards, and reducing threats to public and employee health and safety. The BLM's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan will be submitted as a companion document to the Bureau's FY 2001 Budget Request to Congress.

Many of the projects requested for funding in 2001 involve repair or replacement of the water systems, such as at the Ukiah campground in California where the existing water system allegedly made 23 people ill from drinking contaminated water. Other health and safety issues require the replacement of sanitation systems like at Pine Forest, Onion Valley Reservoir and Blue Lakes, Nevada day-use areas where raw sewage has a high potential to create health problems. All of these facilities will soon cause public and employee health and safety problems, environmental water quality concerns and could increase the liability exposure to the Federal government. Other projects proposed for funding include bridge and road repairs and replacement. Examples of these needs occur at Rock Creek, Oregon where the structural foundation of the bridge is deteriorated and the bridge could collapse under with heavy load baring weights.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to Date	2001 Budget Request
Number of Deferred Maintenance Projects by year	168	95	75

Activity: Emergency Operations

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Emergency Damage \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasshopper and \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mormon Cricket <i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total FTE</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Emergency Operations Activity includes funding for emergency damage repair and grasshopper and Mormon cricket control. Funds for emergency operations are transferred from other no-year accounts and must be replenished by supplemental appropriation.

The objective of this activity is to provide immediate response in the form of personnel, equipment or supplies for emergency grasshopper and Mormon cricket control operations, and for the repair or replacement of Government property destroyed or damaged by catastrophic acts of nature such as floods, storms, non-wildfires and other unavoidable cause.

Activity: Emergency Operations

Subactivity: Emergency Damage Repair

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In response to an emergency damage situation to BLM administered lands, BLM personnel assess the extent of the damage or loss, document the nature of immediate repair work or replacement needed, and determine what additional actions may be necessary to prevent further damage, loss or destruction and to protect resource values and minimize disruption of public service. Emergency damage repair work may be authorized by the Secretary to be completed with emergency funds by BLM personnel or by contractors under the supervision of qualified Bureau employees.

Because emergency situations are not predictable from year to year, funds to perform emergency damage repair work may be transferred from other no year accounts under the authority of §101 of the annual Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, and must be replenished by supplemental appropriation.

Activity: Emergency Operations

Subactivity: Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM cooperates with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to assist with inspections of the public lands administered by the BLM where potential outbreaks of pests may occur, and to develop and implement control plans. When outbreaks occur, APHIS conducts control operations and is reimbursed for its expenses on lands administered by the BLM when such expenses exceed funding available to APHIS for such control work.

In 1987, a no-year appropriation of \$5,000,000 was provided to the BLM specifically for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control. That funding was utilized from that time for grasshopper and Mormon cricket control as necessary for any given year. This fund remained available until exhausted in FY 1999. During the summer of 1999 several grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks occurred in the West, particularly in Idaho and Utah. Funds amounting to \$360,000 were reprogrammed from other fund sources, as there were not any funding remaining in this account to assist in inspections, nor to develop and implement control plans.

If severe outbreaks occur in FY 2000 or 2001, the Secretary's emergency authorities would be utilized under the authority of §102 of the annual Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, and supplemental funding would be requested to replenish funds borrowed from other accounts.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Information Systems \$	15,430	15,758	+455	0	16,213	+455
Operations FTE	96	96	0	0	96	0
Administrative Support \$	45,683	47,748	+1,356	0	49,104	+1,356
FTE	545	545	0	0	545	0
Bureauwide Fixed Costs \$	58,005	59,786	+1,797	0	61,583	+1,797
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	119,118	123,292	+3,608	0	126,900	+3,608
Total FTE	641	641	0	0	641	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Workforce and Organizational Support provides services related to general use automated systems and specified business practices, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, and property and acquisition management. It covers managerial and specified administrative support service costs that are not directly associated with other activities.

The BLM's primary function is to maintain the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands. Accomplishing this requires sound business practices and effective management of human resources. The BLM's goal is to provide these critical support and business services in order to support the BLM's mission. The BLM is doing the following:

- C Using information technology to speed up the flow of work, improve accuracy and share information with customers, the general public and agency partners.
- C Streamlining business practices by eliminating redundant efforts, integrating and redefining work processes, and using customer survey data to improve services.
- C Adapting the size, composition and skill level of the workforce to be more effective through better communication, training and by ensuring career enhancing opportunities are available.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Systems Operations

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 budget request is \$16,213,000 and 96 FTE.

Information Resource Management (IRM) plays a major support role in the accomplishment of BLM's responsibilities as manager of the public lands. The operations funded through this subactivity will enable BLM to attain its strategic goals through effective management of information and the use of information technology to re-engineer BLM's business processes. As a result, IRM indirectly supports many resource management programs and the achievement of their respective goals. This role includes processing data necessary to make decisions involving resources valued in the billions of dollars and providing support for administrative and management activities to operate more effectively. Automation has become inseparably integrated into BLM's day-to-day operations because of greater use of networked PC and Internet applications by BLM employees and proven efficiencies of automation tools. The costs for information technology and related resources, that directly support a specific program, are funded from the benefitting subactivities and programs, not from this subactivity.

This subactivity maintains the Bureau-wide general information systems and applications to support Bureau operations. It manages the BLM automation, information resources management and modernization processes to provide for efficient, cost effective, and fully integrated data management systems to support all BLM programs. It also provides the resources to explore methods for making existing information technology and related resources more effective.

The National IRM Center in Denver, Colorado, is organized to provide a full range of IRM support services. Each State Office and many field offices have IRM staffs to operate their IRM equipment, develop systems, and provide technical assistance and support to the field office resource personnel.

Operations and Maintenance - Information Systems operations and maintenance will continue to provide operational support to BLM's land and resource information systems. During FY 1999, the BLM initiated development of an information technology architecture. The architecture will identify information required to support BLM's strategic mission, re-engineer business processes, and design technological solutions to maximize effectiveness and cost efficiency. This effort incorporates the architecture development effort funded and described in the Land and Resource Information Systems. In FY 2000 and FY 2001, the BLM will continue to focus on development of this architecture.

The BLM has an infrastructure of standardized, commercial hardware and software that includes office automation and Bureau-wide office-to-office electronic communications connections. This integrated electronic information processing environment is protected by security technology known as "firewalls" at each of our State wide area networks. During FY 2000, the BLM will complete a study of its security architecture. In FY 2001, the BLM will implement

recommendations from that study to enhance its security to assure that adequate safeguards are in place to protect its data, information, and systems.

Automated systems provide BLM managers with information to make sound resource management and administrative decisions and to ensure proper lease management and collection of revenues. The current hardware configuration includes PC-client workstations and Unix and NT servers. National resource management and administrative applications operate on these platforms and are maintained by the BLM National IRM Center and other national program staffs. Application improvements are ongoing, based on the use of commercial off-the-shelf software and web based technology.

Project Development and Management - The BLM analyzes proposed information technology acquisitions to determine whether the investment in new technology:

- C is the result of re-engineered business processes;
- C is cost effective with an acceptable level of risk;
- C meets the overall requirements of the BLM's business practices; and
- C conforms with the principles of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996.

BLM uses an executive level Information Technology Investment Board, along with the "Life Cycle Management" process, to select, control and evaluate automation projects. Each new system is managed on a life cycle basis to ensure that it meets specified BLM program needs, is cost effective, and continues to meet user requirements throughout its lifetime. Screening new system proposals and controlling development under this process ensures support of the program objectives specified by on-the-ground users and managers. During FY 2001, the Life Cycle Management process will be further refined to build on lessons learned from current procedures. The development and application of the Bureau Architecture, and the Technical Reference Model for its IT component, will significantly improve assessment of life cycle costs and lead to better investment decisions.

Data Administration - Bureau-wide data administration is critical to the success of BLM's automation and IRM modernization efforts. The BLM will take the actions described below to support the long term goal to ensure that BLM's spatial, cadastral, and records data and information are collected and maintained in compliance with established standards. The BLM will initiate priority data exchanges and develop and implement a plan to increase the use of the Internet for electronic commerce. The experience gained in developing automated systems has focused BLM's attention on the fundamentals of data administration. Essential elements of data administration as implemented by BLM include:

- C determining what data are needed to make multiple use decisions;
- C defining the meaning of individual data elements and establishing standards for data collection;
- C determining which BLM business processes should be automated and when they should be automated;
- C determining what levels of data quality/accuracy are acceptable for management decision making;
- C determining how to minimize duplication of efforts in data collection and use within BLM and share vital resource information with other land managing agencies;

- C establishing effective data sharing mechanisms that reflect security and cost recovery policies and enhance public access to the data used in making public lands multiple-use resource decisions; and
- C establishing data exchange arrangements with Federal, State, and local agency and private partners.

The BLM recognizes its data as an important asset and continues to place significant emphasis on its administration and management. An effective data administration function provides clear management and oversight to synchronize the use of technology with the quality of the data to be managed. Clear guidance on BLM policies for data access and security is in place to develop data exchange agreements with users outside of BLM. The BLM recognizes that confidence in the completeness and quality of BLM's automated data must be assured. Current automated and hard copy records systems require extensive review and updating to achieve conformity with the data standards being established. The BLM is an active participant in the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the Chief Information Officer Council's Interoperability Committee to ensure development and implementation of consistent nationwide data standards. During FY 2001, the BLM will build upon this foundation of data administration and management to enhance data quality, public data availability, and data security.

Advanced Technologies Support - In FY 2001, the BLM will continue to actively seek cost-effective application of advanced technologies to improve mission accomplishment in support of our customers. These technologies include geographic information systems, maps, data transmission, and real time use of data. Resource managers benefit strongly from spatial data technologies in data collection and analysis to support resource management decision making. Communication technologies support immediate availability of up-to-date information. Past successes warrant continuing to seek cost effective application of advanced technologies within the IRM and geographic sciences arenas to provide more accurate and timely data, to improve the quality of information provided to the resource specialists, and to increase service to our customers.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 1999, Information Systems Operations provided continuing support for usage of information systems to all of the BLM's programs in the following areas:

- the BLM's local area and wide area networks providing electronic mail and Internet access capabilities to all BLM employees including implementation of security systems to protect BLM's telecommunications; this included transitioning from the GroupWise email system to the Lotus Notes email system (the Department of the Interior standard system);
- Internet servers providing information both to external customers via the Internet and also to internal customers via the Intranet;
- radio systems that provide communications capabilities for critical health and safety related programs like law enforcement and wildland fire management including significant efforts in planning and beginning the transition to narrow band radios;
- telephone systems including voice mail systems that provide increased communications capabilities;
- the hardware and software that comprise the BLM's standard operating systems, office

automation software, desktop PC's, workstations and peripherals that have become an integral part of conducting all aspects of the BLM's daily business including upgrades to newer versions that provide improved capabilities and service; and

- use of mainframe computer systems that support core business functions like lands and minerals case processing.

Successful performance in these areas was demonstrated by the high level of use of this technology to perform BLM's business and the high percentage of "up-time" and reliability (and correspondingly low "down-time") in all of these areas.

In FY 2000, Information Systems Operations has achieved or plans to accomplish the following:

- achieved early Year 2000 (Y2K) compliance, one of the first Department of Interior Bureaus to do so, confirmed by successful transition of all of BLM's mission critical systems in January, 2000;
- continued support for the usage of information systems to all of the BLM's programs in the following areas: local area and wide area networks, Internet and Intranet servers, radio systems, telephone systems and voice mail systems, standard hardware and software baselines, and mainframe computer systems; and
- upgrade the version of the Lotus Notes email system.

The requested funding is needed to continue to support the information systems and technology that is increasingly important to the performance of the BLM's core mission. The BLM needs to provide and obtain more information electronically to meet customer expectations and increase customer service. Improvements in performance within the BLM require acquisition, use, operations, and maintenance of current technology to meet these expectations.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2001 budget request is \$49,104,000 and 545 FTE.

This program supports the implementation of the BLM's strategic goals, which includes the performance goals and objectives that will be used to measure agency performance and to implement the Government Performance and Results Act, the National Performance Review and other Presidential initiatives.

To successfully achieve its strategic goals, the BLM must maintain strong internal business and Administrative Support Functions. The BLM will continue to improve its ability to provide timely and accurate information and quality business services to the organization and will continue to provide business and administrative tools to our employees that add value and help them "get the job done." In addition, the BLM will continue to emphasize improving customer service and implementing best business practices.

The BLM's Administrative Support Program supports the following functions: Executive and Management Decisions; Communications, including legislative affairs, public affairs, regulatory affairs, and environmental education and volunteer programs; Budget Development and Execution; Information and Financial Management; Property and Acquisition Management; Management Systems; Personnel and Organizational Management; Safety; and Equal Employment Opportunity.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM continues to maintain an unqualified audit opinion on its financial statement, demonstrating the BLM's commitment to sound financial management. In FY 2000, the BLM will continue to refine and improve the Management Information System (MIS) which provides all the BLM employees easy access to financial and performance data. In addition, the BLM will continue to refine the Activity Based Cost (ABC) Management System which was deployed in FY 1999 and provides important information on the costs of doing business. Following are examples that illustrate cost savings and increased efficiencies gained in the BLM's non-administrative and on-the-ground program areas from the use of these systems:

- **Wild Horse and Burro Program:** Applied cost management tools to evaluate different population levels and to evaluate which option would produce the desired results most effectively. The results of the analysis lead to the development of a comprehensive strategy to achieve Appropriate Management Levels on all Herd Management Areas by the end of FY 2004;
- **Warehouse and Wareyard Space:** Applied cost management tools to evaluate the cost of maintaining warehouse/wareyard capabilities versus "just-in-time-buying" which has resulted

- in the reduction of warehouse/wareyard costs; and
- **Road Maintenance:** Applying cost management tools to evaluate equipment utilization and equipment replacement to determine if contracting out these activities would be more economical.

In addition, the BLM established an interface between the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) and the Federal Financial System to link acquisition and accounting records. The BLM has installed IDEAS at 83 sites Bureauwide and continues to expand its utilization of this system as new capabilities are added. Electronic commerce capabilities, solicitations and contract awards are now being made through the internet.

Significant improvement has also occurred in the BLM's "Prompt Payment" performance. At the end of FY 1999, the BLM's cumulative percentage of bills paid on time had increased to 98%, while the cumulative interest paid totaled only \$22,480 during the same time period. This is a significant improvement over the previous fiscal year. The BLM will continue to improve its efficiency.

The utility and telephone bill consolidation project was completed. The BLM significantly reduced the number of utility and telephone bills processed Bureauwide. The staff hours saved, approximately 6,000 hours overall, will enable staff to address other problems such as erroneous billings and inefficient/improper use of telecommunications resources.

The BLM continues to:

- Implement the Service First initiative in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service nationally. This action is a result of the successful pilot studies in the Oregon and Southern Colorado which utilized a "seamless one-government" approach to natural resource management. The BLM will continue to expand Service First concepts agency wide to obtain additional cost avoidance and productivity improvements;
- Develop a Collections and Billing System (CBS) which is scheduled to be completely operational in FY 2001. This system includes electronic links to other systems to minimize data entry and maximize efficiencies through the reuse of data. This web-based system is a single collections and billings system that is easy for users to access and use. The system provides BLM Managers and staff with accurate and timely information, makes funds available to the BLM and Treasury sooner, meets electronic funds transfer requirements as well as minimizes the opportunity for errors;
- Improve its Environmental Education and Volunteer Programs. At this year's National Public Lands Day, the BLM will host many public land improvement projects nationwide and expects to break last years record-setting event. Last year the BLM hosted public land improvements at 39 sites from Florida to Alaska and enlisted the aid of more than 5,000 volunteers; and
- Work closely with other land management agencies through the Partners in Resource Education. Partners in Resource Education is an interagency program whose goal is to enhance student learning and promote resource conservation through education. Partners in Resource Education develop education programs for schools as well as the general public on the problems of invasive plants; the importance of protecting watersheds and riparian areas; and fire management strategies, including prescribed burning and fire management. Through educational materials, teacher workshops, community service projects, public

service announcements, and other avenues, the BLM is increasing public awareness about our nation's natural and cultural resources and the challenges faced by resource managers. For example, in FY 1999, the Partners in Resource Education received a \$200,000 interagency grant from the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a pilot "Hands on the Land" program at ten field classroom sites. The BLM established pilot sites at the Campbell Creek Science Center in Alaska and the Red Rocks National Conservation Area outside Las Vegas, Nevada.



Young volunteers raked and re-seeded unauthorized off-highway vehicle tracks at Utah's Cooper Globe Mine on Public Lands Day.



Volunteers constructed a buck and pole fence to restrict off-highway vehicles from an environmentally sensitive area.

In addition, the BLM will continue to develop a workforce planning process to ensure that the agency has the right skills, at the right time, and in the right place. Workforce planning will be linked to the budget process and the BLM's strategic plan to improve the BLM's ability to accomplish its mission. As a result of the workforce planning effort, the BLM will place more emphasis on entry level recruiting and diversifying the workforce. For example the BLM is utilizing the Student Career Employment Program (SCEP) as the BLM's primary source of recruitment for entry level positions and for meeting its future skill needs requirements.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2001 budget request is \$ 61,583,000.

Space Rental - Office space leasing is the largest of the BLM's fixed costs. Co-location will be regarded by Field Office Managers as the first consideration for new space requests. The BLM will continue conserving space in this manner with the goals toward reducing space costs, and improving service to customers by joining with other land management agencies to provide more efficient and effective services.

Rental of general purpose office space and associated facilities are classified in two ways:

- GSA Rental Space includes the GSA's rent and security charges for rental of office, warehouse, storage, and other facilities occupied by the BLM; and
- Space Controlled by the BLM includes rental costs for space leases that were transferred from the GSA to the BLM on October 1, 1987, plus the transferring of new leases every year from the GSA. These leases are for facilities occupied by the BLM personnel and Forest Service and other Interior personnel and are located outside of major urban centers. Department of the Interior controlled space funding is included under the Departmental Working Capital Fund.

General Purpose Telecommunications - The FTS 2001 Intercity Service costs include the long distance voice, inter-office data service, video and electronic mail service. These costs are based on type of service, bandwidth, volume and length of each call. FTS 2001, provided by MCI, is the inter-city carrier for the BLM. Data Communications Service is based upon the number of connections, type of service, bandwidth, carrier point of presence and length of circuits. Carriers other than FTS 2001 (MCI) are used for intra-lata data communications service in many locations as cost savings measures. These costs are designated as Non-FTS costs and services and are provided by the locally tariffed service provider. Charges for the National Telecommunication Information Agency's management of the BLM's radio spectrum are funded here. Not funded from this category are DOINET/ARTNET, which are included in the Departmental Working Capital Fund listed below, and local basic commercial telephone services costs, GSA consolidated services, and cellular services, which are funded from individual state/office operating funds.

Federal Payroll/Personnel System - Part of the costs of using and maintaining the BLM's personnel management systems are covered by this program.

Mail and Postal Service - The U. S. Postal Service assesses the BLM for mail and postal service based on sampled usage. Next day and other express mail services are paid for by the benefitting subactivity.

Injured Employee Compensation - The amount requested for FY 2001 covers costs for the 12 month period ending June 30, 1999, and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Unemployment Compensation - This cost, based upon historical data, is 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 (P. L. 96-499).

Departmental Services - The BLM shares the costs of common services provided in Washington and in the Main Interior Building by the Department, such as the cost of Departmentally-controlled space, central support management services, building security, OAS aircraft services, DOINET, telecommunication management, and Safety and Health Training.

GSA Consumer Information - The BLM shares the cost with the Department for stockpiling and distributing publications by GSA's Consumer Information Center in Pueblo, Colorado.

FIXED COST ITEM	2000 ENACTED TO DATE BUDGET	UNCON- TROLLABLE CHANGES (+/-)	PROGRAM CHANGES (+/-)	2001 BUDGET REQUEST	CHANGES FROM 2000 (+/-)
Space Rental	40,994	+1,494	0	42,488	+1,494
GSA Rental Space	23,432	+1,025	0	24,457	+1,025
Space Controlled by the BLM	17,562	+469	0	18,031	+469
General Purpose Telecommunications	5,599	-675	0	4,924	-675
Federal Pay/Pers System	689	0	0	689	0
Mail & Postal Service	1,900	0	0	1,900	0
Injured Employee Compensation	5,429	+379	0	5,808	+379
Unemployment Compensation	3,450	-423	0	3,027	-423
Departmental Working Capital Fund	1,712	+1,022	0	2,734	+1,022
GSA Consumer Information	13	0	0	13	0
Total	59,786	+1,797	0	61,583	+1,797

Activity: Mining Law Administration

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Mining Law Administration	33,650	33,529	+799	0	34,328	+799
\$						
FTE	397	397	0	0	397	0

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2001 Budget Request for Mining Law Administration is \$34,328,000 and 397 FTE.

This activity is responsible for managing environmentally responsible exploration and development of mineral resources available on public lands under the *General Mining Law of 1872* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* (43 U.S.C. 1744). As part of Mining Law Administration, the BLM determines the validity of unpatented mining claims; prepares mineral patents for review by the Secretary; initiates mineral contest actions; enforces surface management and environmental requirements; enforces bonding requirements to assure that proper reclamation occurs after a site has been mined; receives recordation of new mining claim locations; collects mining claim location and annual maintenance fees; and processes small miner waiver documents. During FY 2001 the BLM will continue to manage approximately 288,000 actively maintained claims on public lands. More than 3.2 million mining claims, mill, and tunnel sites have been recorded under §314 of *FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1744)* since 1976. The management of mineral development activities supports the implementation of the BLM's strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities.

Mining Law Administration Fees - Beginning in 1993 claimants holding more than 10 claims were required to pay a \$100 annual rental or maintenance fee per mining claim and site in lieu of performing \$100 of assessment work as previously required under the *General Mining Law of 1872* and filing an annual affidavit of assessment work required under *FLPMA*. The 1993 Act also limited service charges to those fees related to recording new claims, transfers, patent applications, and affidavits of assessment work for those holding 10 or fewer claims. *The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* contained a provision that continued the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee and implemented a \$25 location fee through fiscal year 1998. *The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1999 (Section [e] of PL 105-277; 112 Stat 2681-01 et seq.)* re-authorized the maintenance and location fees through fiscal year 2001.

The *Department of the Interior Appropriations Act of 1989* provided that the revenues from service charges for mining claim recordation (MCR) and mineral patent processing be made available to BLM as reimbursable funds to help in covering operational expenses. Fees established under this law require persons recording a new claim to pay BLM a \$10 service charge. A \$5 per claim service charge is required for recording of annual filings, transfers of

interest, and amendments to previously recorded documents.

Processing Patent Applications - The *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1995* imposed a one-year moratorium on receipt and processing of certain patent applications which has been continued by all subsequent Appropriations Acts. This moratorium does not affect 289 of the currently pending patent applications "grandfathered" under the Act. This backlog of "grandfathered" patent applications will be completed by fiscal year 2001.

A full status report on the patent backlog was sent to Congress in September 1999. The BLM plans to complete all outstanding mineral examinations and forward all applications which are not contested to the Secretary by the end of fiscal year 2000.

Processing mineral patent applications and mining claim validity determinations is a complex and costly process, and involves extensive legal review and technical evaluation of economics, mining techniques, and mineral resource values. Such proceedings may take 1-2 years to complete. As of December 31, 1999, BLM had 289 "grandfathered" mineral patent applications pending, involving 4,407 claims encompassing approximately 85,096 acres. The BLM will shift the emphasis of funding and personnel resources within the program to complete this workload in fiscal years 2000 through 2001.

BLM has an additional 195 applications, involving 2,333 claims and 105,052 acres, that are subject to the moratorium.

Surface Management on Unpatented Mining Claims - Under §302(b) and §603 of FLPMA (43 USC 1732(b) and 1782), BLM administers surface management regulations designed to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the public lands resulting from operations conducted under the mining laws. For all operations other than "casual use," regulations require operators to file with BLM either a "plan of operations" or a "notice", depending on the size of the area of disturbance. In designated sensitive areas, including wilderness study areas and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), a plan of operations is required for all surface disturbing operations except casual use, to ensure proper site reclamation and to prevent impairment of wilderness and other sensitive values.

The BLM is revising the surface management regulations (43 CFR 3809). The second public comment period ends February 23, 2000. Pursuant to Congressional direction in the FY 2000 Interior Appropriations Act, any final regulations must be consistent with the recommendations contained in the September 1999 report of the National Academy of Sciences.

Inspection and Enforcement - Each authorized plan of operation requires periodic inspections on the ground to ensure that the operation is in conformance with the approved plan. Operations acting under a notice require periodic inspections to ensure that unnecessary or undue degradation is not occurring and that reclamation is being done. The program goal is to inspect all producing operations which use cyanide as an extracting agent for gold and silver ore, on at least a quarterly basis. The BLM's policy is to inspect all other producing operations and all non-producing surface disturbing activities every six months.

Bonding and Reclamation - BLM's bonding policy requires all plans of operations to satisfy

requirements for financial guarantees designed to ensure adequate reclamation of mining operations.

Mining Claim Occupancy - The mining claim occupancy rules supplement the existing surface management regulations and set standards of practice for all uses and occupancies, including compliance with any applicable State or local building, fire and safety codes. Efforts in 1999 focused on assuring existing mineral claims were authorized or removed from the public lands. These efforts will continue through 2001 until all existing occupancies are authorized or removed.

- BLM Arizona expects to resolved approximately 71 occupancy cases during FY 2000.
- BLM's field office in Ridgecrest California is using a combination of volunteers and BLM employees to cleanup 20 sites in the El Paso Mountains.
- BLM Nevada is preparing a state-wide programmatic analysis to develop consistent standards for managing occupancy in Nevada.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BLM continues to process major development and expansion plans of operations for the Nevada gold industry in the Carlin and Getchell Gold Belts. The South Pipeline EIS was completed in February 2000.

Mining in Nevada

- Nevada is the third largest producer of gold in the world (8.9 million ounces in 1999) - also the largest producer of silver, barite and magnesite in the United States.
- BLM Nevada has major MOUs with State of Nevada agencies for permitting, bonding, wildlife protection, and abandoned mine lands remediation.
- BLM and the State of Nevada have an active program to reduce abandoned mine safety hazards. Two abandoned mines impacting water quality were cleaned up in 1999; 31 other abandoned sites were prioritized for remediation by a multi-agency task force.

BLM processed 18 "grandfathered" mineral patent applications for Secretarial Review and completed mineral examinations on an additional 59 applications during the 1999 field season.

New regulations were issued to implement statutory procedures for curing defects in small miner holding fee exemptions.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	2001 Change (+/-)
Mining Operations Approved (number of plans and notices) (# completed)	1,150	900	0
Surface Management Inspections Conducted (number)	2,003	3,500	0
Occupancy Trespass Cases Resolved (number)	130	130	0
Mining Claim Validity Determinations (includes Mineral Patents Processed) (number completed)	70	158	-38
Notices of Intent to Locate SHRA (number)	58	160	0
Maintenance Fee Collections (number processed in 000)	230	230	+85
Annual Waiver of Maintenance Fee (number of documents)	6,780	8,800	0

Activity: Land and Resource Information Systems

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1999 Actual	2000 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2001 Budget Request	Change From 2000 (+/-)
Land and Resource \$	27,916	19,037	+549	0	19,586	+549
Information Systems FTE	99	75	0	0	75	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM has an extensive amount of historical and current information about land ownership and use in the United States. The BLM faces a strategic challenge to provide customers with an effective and efficient means to use this information. To meet this challenge and respond to demands for improved access to these records, land ownership, land status, and other records will be automated. Funding in this activity is used to develop and deploy new systems and to operate and maintain existing systems. The development and deployment of land and resource information systems will support the BLM's strategic goal to improve land, resource and title information for BLM employees and the public.

Data Automation - The BLM's records cover land and mineral ownership for approximately 565 million acres, for which the BLM has surface and/or subsurface management responsibilities for the Federal government. The BLM maintains over 1 billion land and mineral records dating back almost to the birth of our nation. These records include:

- C legal land descriptions;
- C surface and subsurface land and mineral ownership records;
- C patents and other land records, which affect status; and
- C land withdrawal records, which identify land withdrawn from one or more uses.

All of this information will be integrated, for the first time, in land and resource information systems, significantly improving the accuracy and availability of public land and mineral data. This integrated data will assist the BLM in determining the land's "status", i.e., the current use or availability of a given tract of land or its resources for governmental or private use.

Geographic Coordinate Data Base - The BLM's Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) is an integral part of land and resource information systems. It contains geographic coordinates (latitude, longitude, and elevation) for the survey corners established by the cadastral surveys of the Public Land Survey System. The GCDB will allow any data that contains geographic coordinates, such as oil and gas leases, to be accurately analyzed and displayed on a computer terminal or printed on a map. Additionally, the combination of GCDB and other coordinate data, in a common land database, will allow BLM users to display land and mineral information together with other resource data.

2001 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2001 budget request is \$19,586,000 and 75 FTE.

The BLM has revised its strategy, plans and schedule for Land and Resource Information Systems development to emphasize a business-driven, modular approach. Key to this change in strategy is the development of a Bureau Architecture which is linked to the BLM's strategic goals and business practices. The BLM has implemented improved project management and investment analysis procedures. An Information Technology Investment Board, comprised of senior agency executives, ensures that the best decisions are made concerning the automation of land and resources information systems. This funding request reflects the implementation of these new practices and strategy. In 2001, all activities will promote this strategy of phased, integrated modules to provide mission-critical automation for the BLM and the public users of land and mineral information.

The initial focus will be upon building a strong foundation for managing land in a more powerful, graphical manner using proven Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and ensuring that it can provide a solid basis for partnerships with other government agencies and for public users. For each subsequent area of land and resource program management, data quality and business process improvement will culminate in a software module which will be integrated into an increasingly comprehensive set of land and resource information systems. These capabilities will improve the quality, quantity, accessibility and value of the BLM's land and resource information to the public, State and local agencies, and other Federal agencies. The requested funding will enable the BLM to meet its annual goal to deploy spatial data query and display capability of resources information to BLM state offices in 2001 and to begin deploying the remaining modules in 2002. It will also support the BLM goal to certify a 95 percent level of data quality.

System Development - Approximately 1/3 of the requested funding would be applied to the development, testing and deployment of the new software modules and the associated cleanup and importing of data into the systems. The requested funding will also continue the implementation and maintenance of a Bureau Architecture. The architecture will identify information required to support the BLM's strategic mission, re-engineer business processes, and design technological solutions to maximize effectiveness and cost efficiency. This effort is part of the architecture development effort funded and described in the Information Systems Operations subactivity. The BLM's Information Technology Investment Board (ITIB) will evaluate all proposed development projects against this architecture. Each proposal will require ITIB approval to proceed. In general, all Information Technology initiatives will comply with the following principles:

- projects will adhere to the Bureau Architecture;
- utilize disciplined project management and investment analysis processes;
- comply with the Information Technology Management Reform Act and the Federal Enterprise Architecture Guidelines;
- procure or design information systems only for re-engineered business practices; and
- meet the priority information technology needs of customers, including internal-employee and external-public users.

Our major activities will involve:

- C implementation and maintenance of a Bureau Architecture;
- C improving data standards and cleaning up existing data to conform to them;
- C initiation of system development to automate re-engineered business processes; and
- C continuation of projects approved by the ITIB.

These activities will produce:

- C the initiation of a large scale effort to document and re-engineer business processes;
- C a technical reference model, derived from the Business Architecture, to guide development of new systems and enhancement of existing applications;
- C revised and re-validated data standards and substantial progress toward bringing Bureau data into compliance with these standards; and
- C the initiation of a concerted effort to add Internet access to existing software applications to meet the mandated completion by 2003.

The foundation for the BLM's automation of land and mineral records is the land, in both the positional and descriptive data. The BLM and the U.S. Forest Service have agreed to incorporate tasks which were originally planned in two separate projects, the Forest Service Automated Land Project (ALP) and the BLM Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS) project, into a single, integrated and collaborative effort to develop a common parcel based land model. The goal of this effort is to automate collection, maintenance, and storage of parcel-based land and survey information that meets the common, shared business needs of land title and land resource management. This project is called the National Integrated Land System (NILS). NILS will implement the Federal Geographic Data Committees' Cadastral Data Content Standard, which defines the data structure that will be used to store BLM and Forest Service parcel-based data for the land tenure system. This data will support all land title transactions such as conveyances, leasing etc. This will allow the BLM and the Forest Service to establish a common data solution to graphically display the public land survey system and other boundary information. Implementation of the common land model will facilitate continued data sharing agreements with state and local governments who are rapidly developing their own geographic information system (GIS) capabilities.

To develop and deploy the land and resource information systems modular components, the BLM will continue to follow the Managed Evolutionary Documentation (MED) approach to project management. This process ensures:

- C an incremental, modular approach to system development efforts;
- C thorough identification and analysis of risks to projects throughout their life cycle; and
- C that projects will not continue until problems have been resolved in preceding steps.

The BLM will also work closely with the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget to develop and monitor major project milestones and verify project progress.

Operations and Maintenance - About 2/3 of the requested funding is for ongoing operation and maintenance of the BLM's installed information technology. These systems have become an inseparable part of doing the BLM's daily business. The requested funding will enable the BLM to continue to provide a high level of reliability and service in the use of the installed systems

providing email and Internet access, financial and performance management information and processing of land, mineral, and other resource applications, permits, leases, etc.

Upgrades will enable the BLM to stay current with rapidly changing technology, improving service to its customers and avoiding increased costs and customer dissatisfaction with obsolete systems. Evaluation of new technology will identify opportunities to increase performance and system capabilities and reduce costs of operations and maintenance. Training will enable the technical specialists who operate and maintain the systems to keep their skills current with this rapidly evolving technology.

The BLM has integrated a modern information technology (IT) infrastructure into its daily business. Data is provided to customers and BLM employees via the Internet. Employees have enhanced communication capability through the use of a standard agency wide email system. Documents have been developed, edited and shared by people across the country through standard office automation software. The BLM will continue to maintain and upgrade this hardware, software, and communications infrastructure in support of the land and resource information systems that are fundamental to achievement of its mission. Without the requested funding, the incidence of system problems and failures would increase. Users in all of the BLM's offices and programs would have to wait longer to have their problems fixed, adversely affecting their productivity. Electronic communications between BLM offices, and between the BLM and its external customers, would be disrupted more frequently and for longer periods of time. Obsolete technology would cost more and more to operate and maintain over time and eventually would become irreparable.

Completion of the Bureau's Architecture and its use to guide development and enhancements to information systems, especially Land and Resource Information Systems, that meets internal and external needs is a major priority for 2001.

The BLM plans to take the following operations and maintenance actions in support of land and resources information systems in 2001:

- Complete target Bureau Architecture and its supporting target IT Architecture and plan for migration from current architecture to target architecture;
- Continue to provide interoperability testing to manage change in IT hardware, software, and communications baselines;
- Begin system engineering studies to identify requirements for upgrade of BLM hardware, software, and communications infrastructure to support electronic commerce and extensive data availability and accessibility to the public via the Internet; and
- Continue implementation of National Data Repository that centrally documents national data standards and business rules with existing land and resource applications and databases.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 1999 and FY 2000, the BLM has accomplished or will accomplish the following:

- Use of the Bureau Architecture to guide new development and enhancement of existing applications.
- Collection and cleanup for GCDB, other land, and minerals data has occurred over several years, making significant improvements to the content, standardization and documentation of the data. GCDB Data Preparation Software was released in FY 1999 and states have been processing their data with this software. GCDB data is now accessible to the public via the Internet from a centralized site. This has provided efficiency in the operation and maintenance of GCDB data, which is vital part of the BLM's efforts to provide spatial functionality.
- The successful development and deployment of existing land and mineral legacy systems on a Y2K compliant platform known as Legacy Rehost 2000. This system is being used to support day-to-day business needs for land and mineral data until replacement systems are developed and deployed.
- Development of user requirements and project plan proposals and investment analyses for several projects, including LR2000 Enhancements, NILS, Immediate Spatial, and the Reference Theme Serving System.
- Establishment of a help desk, training, and provision of user support to provide ongoing assistance in the use of the installed information technology.
- Replacement of over 2,900 outdated Unix workstations with modern NT workstations. These workstations, along with additional replacements to ensure Year 2000 compliance, moved the Bureau to a consistent, standardized NT client workstation for all its desktops.
- Implementation of Enterprise Management Software to manage hardware and software across the BLM including hardware and software inventories, distributed monitoring, software distribution, remote control, and user administration. This software will reduce costs of system administration and increase the consistency of systems throughout the BLM;
- Upgrade local area and wide area network equipment to keep pace with BLM's increased needs;
- Continue to provide interoperability testing to manage change in IT hardware, software, and communications baselines;
- Establish the Bureau Architecture Framework and complete a Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile documenting existing business processes and how IT currently supports them and laying the foundation for identifying the target Bureau Architecture and its supporting target IT Architecture; and
- Complete implementation of a National Data Repository that will centrally document national data standards and business rules.