

Appropriation: Administrative Provisions

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).*)

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

(Total Employment)

	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Executive Level V	0	1	1
Subtotal	0	1	1
ES - 5	7	6	6
ES - 4	2	3	3
ES - 3	5	4	4
ES - 2	1	4	4
ES - 1	4	3	3
Subtotal	19	20	20
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 15	99	104	114
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 14	263	271	281
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 13	831	840	850
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 12	1,617	1,622	1,632
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 11	2,651	2,657	2,667
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 10	318	321	331
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 9	1,339	1,341	1,351
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 8	307	311	321
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 7	1,079	1,083	1,094
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 6	722	729	740
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 5	719	723	734
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 4	300	304	314
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 3	103	105	115
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 2	42	46	56
GS/GM/GG/WB/WG/WL/WS - 1	25	27	29
Subtotal	10,415	10,484	10,629
Other Pay Schedule Systems (Ungraded)	29	27	25
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	10,463	10,532	10,675

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Bureau of Land Management FY 2001 R&D by Activity, 000's

Conduct of R&D by Activity		1999	2000	2001
Basic Research	B.A.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
Applied Research	B.A.	2,800	3,000	3,250
	Outlays	2,800	3,000	3,250
Development	B.A.	150	150	150
	Outlays	150	150	150
R&D Facilities	B.A.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
Total Conduct of R&D	B.A.	2,950	3,150	3,400
	Outlays	2,950	3,150	3,400
*Conduct of R&D performed by colleges and universities	B.A.	1,500	1,700	1,700
	Outlays	1,500	1,700	1,700
*Indirect costs related to R&D performed by colleges and universities	B.A.	300	300	300
	Outlays	300	300	300
*Merit reviewed scientific research	B.A.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0

Note: \$9,213,000 in ongoing research and obligated contracts was transferred to NBS in FY 1994, and subsequently to the USGS.

*Numbers inclusive in totals listed above.

Estimated distribution (by percentage) of funding by R&D performers:

In House Activity - 40%
Private Industry - 0%
Colleges/University - 60%
Other Non-Profit - 0%

BLM Research and Development

The U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) serves as the primary research/science bureau for the Department, addressing scientific questions and research needs of the management bureaus. Although the BLM works with other Federal agencies, state agencies and organizations to meet its overall science needs, the BLM relies on the science capabilities within the USGS as its main source of scientific research support.

The majority of BLM's science needs relate to the management of biological resources, which are addressed principally by the USGS, Biological Resources Division (BRD). The USGS, Geologic and Water Resources Divisions however, support BLM's mineral assessment and abandoned mine land efforts.

Funding constraints have prevented USGS from addressing new research needs identified by the BLM. As such, the BLM has found it increasingly necessary to fund some high priority research from base budgets, forgoing other program needs.

Research and Development Priorities

BLM's Research and Development efforts support improvements in organizational effectiveness, and further the Long-term goal of working with partners to identify scientific information needs and communicating these needs to research agencies, universities, and other non-governmental organizations.

Although budget reductions have limited the ability of USGS to address all the science information needs of Departmental bureaus, substantial progress was made in FY 1999. A few examples include:

- A better understanding of the mechanisms of spread and ways to control specific species of noxious weeds;
- Analysis of new techniques for restoration of habitat damaged by exotic invading weeds and wildfire;
- Continued research on characterizing and predicting the effects of grazing on vegetation, soils and hydrology using remote sensing;
- A number of intensive studies were done on the desert tortoise, emphasizing diet and foraging ecology in relation to cattle grazing, and on reproduction and diseases; and
- And the completion of an abandoned mine lands and acid mine drainage research project in the upper Animas River Watershed in Colorado;

Other research accomplishments in 1999 include continued progress in work related to the Northwest Forest Plan (including development of the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program with Oregon State University). On the Colorado Plateau, a social science study

identified the elements that were perceived as the most important to the quality of life for the residents of 11 counties in S.E. Utah and S.W. Colorado.

In FY 2000, research is continuing on many of the projects that were ongoing in 1999, including northwest forest research, studies on noxious weeds, vegetation diversity restoration, relationship of cattle grazing and vegetation and soils, arctic loon ecology, desert tortoise biology, and several other projects. Migratory bird studies in riparian communities in southern Nevada are continuing as are migratory bird studies in restored riparian habitats in southern California and the study of the aplomado falcon in New Mexico, along with others. Threatened and endangered bird species are being given special emphasis in these studies.

The USGS, with assistance from the BLM, hopes to initiate work in support of BLM and other management bureau science needs by establishing a Department of the Interior lands integrated natural resource inventory and monitoring program. The results would provide the information needed to better structure a long-term program across a broad landscape, defining an effective and efficient process for inventory and monitoring and doing business across multiple DOI agencies, institutionalizing techniques to assess the Status and Trends of the Nation's natural resources.

USGS will be conducting a number of assessment activities in support of BLM's needs. These include:

- A Humboldt River Basin Assessment in Nevada, which includes geologic, biologic and hydrological elements;
- In Alaska, industrial minerals assessments and special assessments for Native land selections; and
- A phosphate and geologic mapping project in Idaho.

BLM, with USGS assistance, is continuing research on a multi-year immuno-contraceptive vaccine as a means of reducing wild horse reproduction rates in Nevada, and other western states with wild horse populations. Numerous desert tortoise studies are continuing in the Southwest. Also, as per Congressional direction, a multi-agency wildland fuels study has been initiated.

The BLM anticipates that much of the on-going research will continue into FY2001, especially major research programs related to the Northwest Forest Plan and desert tortoise studies in the Southwest.

The BLM recognizes the need for continued research on development of rangeland health protocols. Although work has been done on developing qualitative assessment methods, quantitative assessment techniques are largely lacking, and there is a need to study and develop quantitative indicators of rangeland health. The BLM also recognizes the need for initiating a program of research on Pacific Salmon, for which funds have not been available. Research is needed on the effect of livestock grazing and timber production on salmonids and water quality, salmon habitat evaluation and improvement methods, and indicators of water quality in salmon streams.

Mineral environmental assessments are needed in Oregon and Nevada to support withdrawal and water quality initiatives. As part of the Intra-agency Abandoned Mine Lands Watershed Initiative, location and site characterizations studies will be needed in the Lemhi and Challis Field Offices of Idaho, and the Las Vegas Field Office of Nevada. In Arizona, mineral assessments are needed to support a withdrawal in the Buenos Aries National Wildlife Refuge.

**SUBACTIVITY NAME CHANGE PROPOSAL -
Hazardous Management and Resource Protection**

Subactivity Crosswalk Table

Appropriation/Activity/Subactivity	FY 2000	FY 2001
Appropriation	Management of Lands and Resources	Management of Lands and Resources
Activity	Resource Protection	Resource Protection
Subactivity	Hazardous Materials Management	Hazard Management and Resource Restoration
Program Request Level*	\$15,998,000	\$16,603,000

* Increase from FY 2000 to FY 2001 includes a program increase of \$135,000 and an increase of \$470,000 for uncontrollable costs.

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