



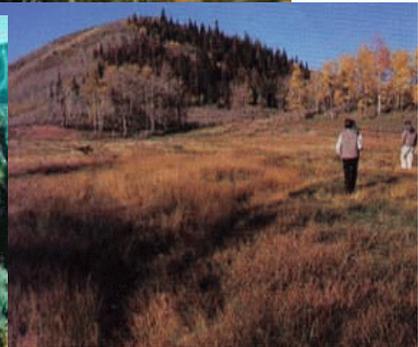
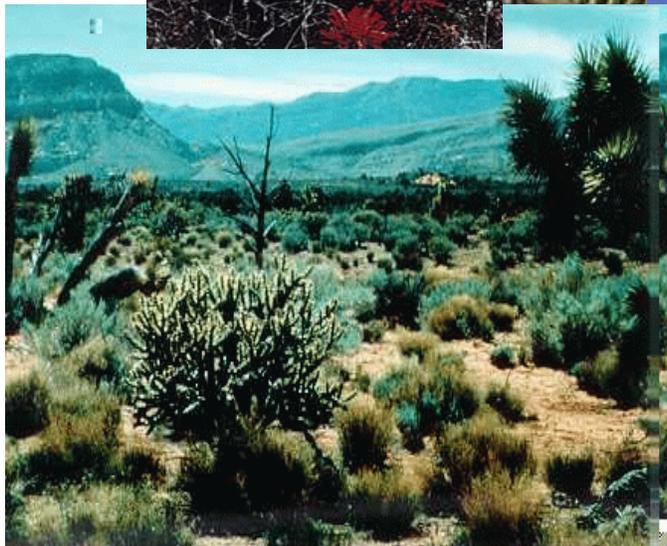
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



Report to the Congress

February 2000

Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions



Report of the Congress

Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions

This report responds to a request in the House Report from the Committee on Appropriations on the 2000 DOI Appropriations Bill. The Committee specifically requested that the Bureau "submit as part of its fiscal year 2001 budget request 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 in these areas". The Committee also requested the Bureau to "include in its request the level

Executive Summary

Land Use Plans (LUPs) and planning decisions are the basis for every action the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) takes and serve as its primary tool for building consensus and providing the public a voice in BLM's land and resource management programs. Without adequate and up-to-date plans, the BLM's planning decisions cannot ensure the integrity and sustainability of the lands nor assure their use and enjoyment by the public in an environment of increasing legal and public scrutiny.

BLM has been preparing land use plans since the 1960s and today has 162 plans covering most of the 264 million acres of public lands, (see attachment A). Some of the BLM's plans are current, but others date as far back as the mid-1970s and do not adequately meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or current BLM program requirements. Most LUPs lie in the mid-range category of "aging" plans that are in need of updating to reflect current conditions and statutory requirements. In addition, many of the BLM's NEPA documents also must be updated.

The inadequacy of the BLM's aging and outdated LUPs and NEPA documents has left the Bureau ill-prepared to address areas with vulnerable, sensitive or at-risk resource values and increasingly exposed to litigation. Many of the BLM's LUPs and associated NEPA documents do not address critical habitats for threatened or endangered species or noxious weed invasions revealed in recent science and resource assessments, nor do they address new or amended mandates, such as those providing new point source water quality standards. The effects of these deficiencies are also being felt in BLM's energy and minerals programs that make a significant contribution to the Nation's critical needs for coal and oil and gas, while providing the States and the U.S. Treasury with over one billion dollars annually in royalties, rentals, and bonus payments.

On a broader scale, the unprecedented expansion of urban areas, urban encroachment into previously rural areas, and the wildland-urban interface have resulted from dramatic demographics changes in the Western U.S. These changes have led to conflicting land uses and cultural values as well as increased risk to humans and public property from natural events, such as fire, that were not anticipated or addressed in the BLM's aging plans. Most plans were developed with the intent to guide management for a 10 to 15 year period, and did not forecast the dramatic and accelerated changes occurring in the West. Clearly, what is needed are updated plans that are adaptable to changing conditions and demands.

Beginning in the mid-1990s, dramatic reductions were made in funding for land use planning. Actual and threatened litigation, the new mandates, changing sentiment about public land management, changing uses and demands, and new science are driving the BLM to confront

the challenges posed by its many older planning and NEPA documents. An ongoing analysis and review is being conducted into the required level of land use planning and NEPA review actions the Bureau will have to undertake in order to correct identified deficiencies in these areas. Based on this analysis, the BLM is requesting an additional \$19,000,000 and 108 FTE in the FY 2001 budget request to the Congress. This will help provide the start-up capability to address land use planning and NEPA deficiencies. With these additional funds, the BLM would accomplish the following:

- By 2004, prepare 11 new RMPs to replace 19 MFPs, which are between 16 to 28 years old. (Beyond this, there will still be an additional 33 MFPs needing revision to RMPs.) An additional 6 new or revised plans will be prepared which will not result in the replacement of MFPs.
- By 2003, amend 21 land use plans through 12 separate plan amendment efforts to address a wide variety of issues. In addition, BLM will prepare plan amendments to address Canadian Lynx management, recently proposed listing as a Threatened species, which could affect as many as 56 land use plans.
- By 2004, have RMP-level plans in place for three new National Monuments (California Coastal, and Agua Fria and Grand Canyon - Parashant in Arizona), 9 existing NCAs (Steese, Alaska; San Pedro and Gila Box, Arizona; California Desert and King Range, California; Gunnison Gorge, Colorado; Birds of Prey, Idaho; and El Malpais, New Mexico) and the Otay Mountain special conservation unit.
- By 2002, prepare management plans for 6 military ranges, as required by the Military Withdrawal Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-65). These military ranges are the Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely Ranges in Alaska, the Nellis and Fallon Ranges in Nevada, the Barry M. Goldwater Range in Arizona, and the McGregor Range in New Mexico.
- By the end of 2001, have comprehensive evaluations completed on 65 of our 162 land use plans. Our goal is to have comprehensive evaluations completed for all land use plans by 2002.

Backlog of Planning Needs - Keeping Pace with a Changing Nation

The BLM's LUPs establish management direction for areas that typically contain 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 acres of public lands. They normally identify land and resources for public uses and also limit or restrict selected 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 in close consultation with local communities.

Over the past two decades, the magnitude of resource issues relating to management of public lands has grown at a rate which exceeds the BLM's current capacity to resolve existing land use conflicts, much less correct deficiencies in older planning and NEPA documentation or complete systematic and comprehensive planning for the expected demands coming over the next several decades. Since the completion of the BLM's first land use plans and associated EISs, many new demands and mandates have emerged. The most important include: 1) rapid population growth in the West; 2) listing of many species under the Endangered Species Act; 3) development of new standards in implementing the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts; and 4) increasing designations and public use of special areas on America's public lands needing protection of unique values. As a result, the BLM is increasingly finding its land use plans and NEPA documents out of date and not reflecting current natural resource and socio-economic conditions. The Bureau must update its planning and NEPA base to address these issues, provide cumulative impacts analysis, and meet new environmental standards. Absent such a planning update, the BLM will be forced to continue to rely on aging documentation to support its core programs and resource allocation permitting activities.

Understanding BLM's Planning and NEPA Base:

The BLM relies on a variety of land use planning and NEPA documents as the basis for its decisions governing the management of public lands. These documents are often referred to as BLM's "planning and NEPA base". This planning and NEPA base has changed over time as a result of several factors, including:

1. Evolving legal interpretations of basic statutory requirements, including NEPA, FLPMA, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Air and Water Acts, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
2. Changing demands and resource conditions, such as coal bed methane development, fragmentation of wildlife habitat, deteriorating water quality (State-identified non-attainment areas), changing demographics and unprecedented urban growth throughout the West.
3. An improved scientific understanding of what is required to manage natural resources, including the need to consider many issues on a landscape or regional basis, which has precipitated the need to conduct broad-scale resource assessments to identify resource conditions and to tailor appropriate decisions. There is also a need to establish clear resource objectives and standards and to work collaboratively across jurisdictional boundaries. Over the past several years BLM has been working with Resource Advisory Councils to develop land health standards.

BLM makes resource allocations through a land use planning process defined in the regulations under 43 CFR 1600. The regulations implement Sections 201 and 202 of FLPMA. BLM planning and decision-making processes use the public involvement and environmental analysis process mandated under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA - 42 USC 4321- 4347). Before the passage of FLPMA and the promulgation of regulations in 1983, BLM developed its first land use plans, called Management Framework Plans (MFPs), starting in the late 1960s. The BLM's current planning base is composed of 52 MFPs, 110 RMPs, and numerous amendments. The MFPs date from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s and generally predate the BLM's current planning regulations at 43 CFR Part 1600. The dates these plans and plan amendments were completed is portrayed in Attachment 1 on a state-by-state basis. BLM's ability to maintain a current and legally defensible planning base, including replacing MFPs with RMPs, is hampered by budget and staffing cutbacks. Between fiscal years 1981 and 1989, the Bureau's planning staff was reduced by 50 percent. In FY 1995, BLM experienced an additional 30 percent reduction in base funding for planning, leading to further declines in its key planning and resource staff positions.

This may cause unforeseen environmental damage, in turn increasingly exposing the BLM to litigation and further hampering the BLM's ability to address its planning and NEPA work by diverting staff and resources from pro-active land management efforts.

To avoid this situation, and as an alternative to relying on decisions in existing plans, the BLM has initiated LUP amendments for specific requested actions not adequately addressed in the older plans. This approach has been very inefficient, providing only short-term, piecemeal decisions and delaying any decisions until the planning and NEPA process can be completed.

A direct factor that has contributed to the failure to update planning and NEPA documents is the reduction in funding for BLM's Resource Management Planning budget line item, down from a high of \$10,474,000 in 1994 (current dollars) to the 1999 level of \$6,444,000. At the same time, increased scientific complexity and the intensity of public interest have caused planning costs to escalate while limiting the number of planning efforts the BLM has been able to complete. Funding in other programs which benefit from planning efforts (depending on the specific issues within the planning areas) have been contributing funding, but this has not met the overall need.

Planning and NEPA Deficiencies

Several prevailing themes have emerged from BLM's assessment of its planning deficiencies. First, a rapid expansion in the population in the Western U.S. and increased urbanization of traditionally rural areas have significantly changed the face of the land over the last decade. Second, changing demographics have led to conflicting values, dramatically increasing public controversy over the management of public lands. Third, plant and wildlife communities have become fragmented and many new species are being listed under the Endangered Species Act. Fourth, demand for commodities has continued to grow and is beginning to exceed the development scenarios addressed in older planning documents. Correcting these deficiencies would prevent costly litigation and delays in authorizing uses. Fifth, highly flammable, invasive exotic weeds and build-ups of hazardous fuels, both resulting from past land uses and fire suppression, are placing plant and animal communities at risk, increasing soil erosion, and decreasing water quality and the safety of the public and their personal property.

BLM's capacity for managing the public lands and their resources must by necessity keep pace with these rapidly changing circumstances. Without adequate LUPs, the Bureau's ability to continue to make timely decisions will be adversely affected. Outdated plans result in curtailment of many uses and the inability to take corrective restorative actions. This will result in serious consequences both to local communities and economies and to the Nation itself.

The following details some of the program areas where there are critical planning and NEPA deficiencies:

! Wildland/Urban Interface

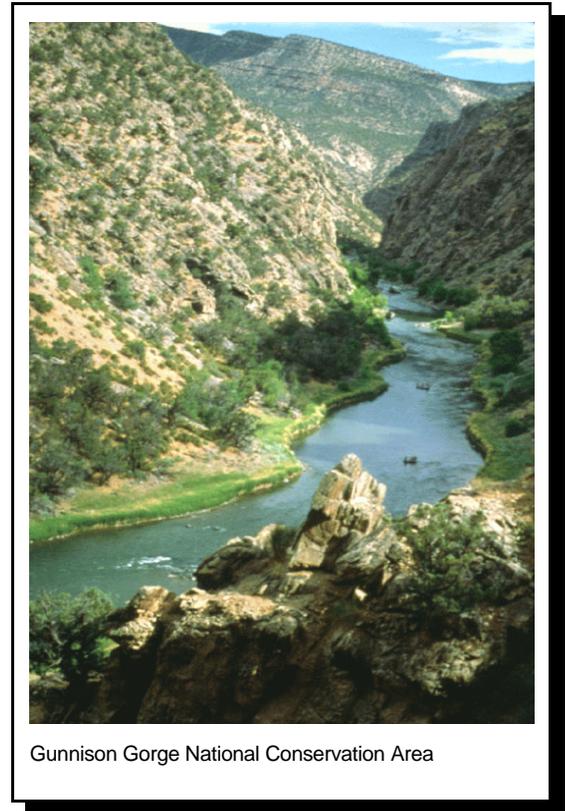
The last decade has seen an unprecedented growth in many cities and towns in the west, and this growth is projected to continue. This has changed the way communities relate to surrounding public

lands and has changed their expectations as well. The BLM manages significant acreage both within and near urban areas and rapidly growing rural communities. This is called the “wildland/urban interface.” These areas have become the focus of interest for many city and county governments, land developers, and the environmental community. Changing values about public land management and more and different demands for public land resources have exacerbated environmental concerns, such as maintaining healthy air standards, preventing water source depletion, maintaining water quality, and preventing fragmentation of critical wildlife habitat. As growth in the wildland/urban interface continues, issues such as development patterns, the need for transportation and utility corridors, and demand for increasing and varied recreational uses and open space will all contribute to heightened interest in, and conflicts on, these lands. Specific issues include:

- ! Land Tenure - Rapid community expansion significantly changes the nature of use on the lands and the expectations and values of communities. Land acquisition, retention of public lands, and disposal criteria must be re-evaluated and updated to reflect current needs of communities and their environment.
- ! Use Authorizations - Changing demographics result in more new rights-of-way for power lines and pipelines to support and create new community infrastructures. Rapidly changing telecommunications technology is resulting in expansion of telephone and fiber optic systems and wireless communication sites to provide optimum grids and infrastructure coverage in many areas previously inaccessible to these types of technology.
- ! Public Safety - BLM, in partnership with local communities, must update land use plans for fire protection and hazardous fuels reduction near homes, subdivisions, and public utility infrastructures. Inadequate planning has resulted in catastrophic natural events, such as fire and landslides. These natural disasters have wiped out billions of dollars of private and public investment and have taken a toll in human life. As more development occurs, natural disasters from major storms, seismic events, and catastrophic wildfire and subsequent floods from denuded areas will have more of an impact in terms of property damage. Associated with these costs are more incidences of search and rescue and human caused wildfires, disaster relief, and increased fire suppression and rehabilitation activities to protect life and property. Planning for the wildland/urban interface will lessen the risk that BLM's permitting for developments, facilities and recreational opportunities occurs in areas inappropriate for their intended use and places the public at unnecessary risk.

! Special Areas

In recent years, the BLM has seen a growing demand to acknowledge significant and special resources on Public Lands. This demand reflects statutory mandates such as the Congressional designations for highly visible resource protection actions, or by identification of areas for specific uses. Only rarely have these special designations or specific use requests come attached with funding. As a result of Congressional and Administration initiatives there are a significant number of special management areas on the public lands. These include designations for Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Areas, National Conservation Areas, National Monuments, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Areas designated for specific purposes also require new land use plans including military withdrawals and special designations such as the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPR-A). In 1997, the BLM responded to the need for the nation's sustained supply of energy resources and engaged in an unscheduled planning effort for the NPR-A that led to a lease sale in 1999 that generated over \$104,000,000 of bonus bids. Because of their special nature and the critical resource values these designations strive to protect or manage, these areas become the agency's top priorities. The limited BLM base infrastructure and its associated funding often must be directed to complete the planning needs for these critical areas. This has often come at the expense of BLM's ability to meet other legal requirements.



! Oil and Gas

The Department of Energy expects domestic drilling to continue its growth begun in 1997, especially for natural gas. Increasing industry interest in public oil and gas resources first manifested itself in demand for leasing, starting in 1992 and continuing through the present. Leasing requires significant new planning, use authorizations, and NEPA compliance. Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado are all experiencing very rapid growth in the development of coalbed methane on public lands. The BLM estimates that over 8,600 new applications for coalbed methane wells will be filed between 1999 and 2003. This demand exceeds the reasonable foreseeable development scenarios used for analysis in the existing land use plans and associated EISs for these areas. When this happens, BLM must revise or amend its planning and NEPA documents to address the capability to meet this need. By law and regulation, the BLM cannot process actions or permits beyond the scope of the existing planning/NEPA analysis. This situation inevitably leads to delays on oil and gas leasing authorizations, which further postpones approvals of drilling permits.

BLM is also facing increased demands on its workforce costs for post-lease processing of APDs and

related NEPA compliance, and for long term inspection, compliance reviews and monitoring. Drilling permits cannot be approved without adequate environmental analysis, nor sustained without a corresponding increase in inspection and enforcement and monitoring to ensure environmental stipulations are being followed. The lack of a planning and NEPA infrastructure to handle this workload is expected to only worsen in the future unless BLM takes proactive measures to address its planning/NEPA deficiency.

! Coal

Wyoming contributed approximately 26 percent of the nation's coal output in 1997. About 90 percent of Wyoming's coal is produced from Federal coal leases. The BLM prepared four regional EISs in the 1970s and early 1980s to address the impacts of regional leasing in the Powder River Basin. Another 12 environmental documents have been prepared to address coal leasing in the Powder River Basin since 1991.

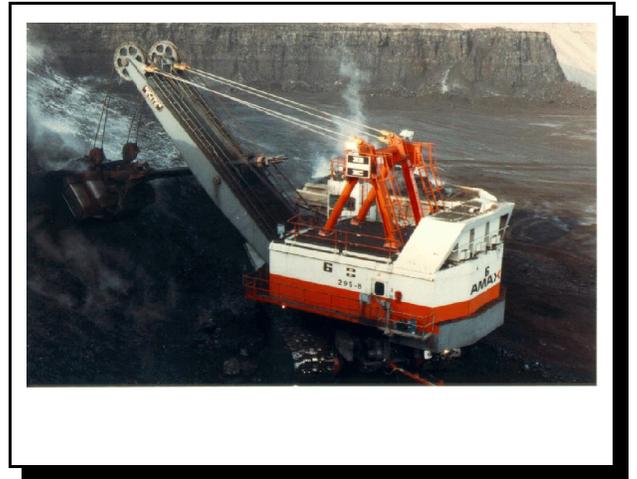
The BLM has identified several emerging issues within the Basin:

- < There has been significant non-coal energy (coalbed methane) and associated development in the Powder River Basin that has exceeded prediction scenarios in LUPs and EISs.
- < Coal production has exceeded predictions for the southern group of mines.
- < Both ground water and surface water impacts are areas of concern.
- < The extent of air quality impacts was not anticipated in the existing (outdated) regional environmental documents and has become an issue.

Successfully planning for future coal and noncoal development on a regional basis means addressing new environmental standards and cumulative impacts for mineral development in the Powder River Basin. Failure to address these concerns could result in litigation over future leasing decisions and significant delays in leasing coal reserves. These delays, particularly for current coal operators who are short on reserves, could lead to mine closures or financial losses which impact royalty income to the Federal and State Government, as well as coal availability nationally. A fresh and comprehensive analysis of all activities within the Basin will allow for innovative solutions and mitigation measures to provide for the environmentally sound energy production on which the nation depends.

! Special Status Species Management

More than 400 species of plants and animals afforded protection ("listed") under the Endangered Species Act inhabit the 264 million acres of public lands in the 11 western states, including Alaska. This number has grown by more than 300% within the last 15 years. An additional 1,500 species are

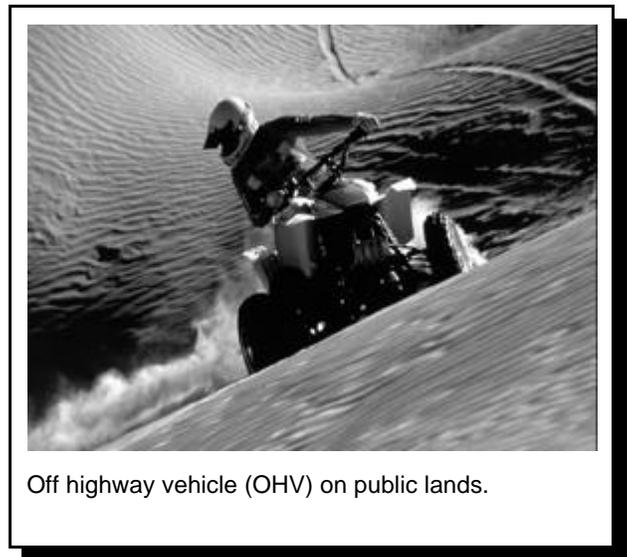


considered sensitive because they have declined in abundance and distribution to a point which warrants concern. All this has occurred since completion of many of the BLM's planning documents and, as a result, many of the conservation needs of Special Status Species (listed and sensitive) have not been addressed. Many older LUPs lack cumulative impacts assessments for wide-ranging species. Similarly, the BLM did not always consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act until required to do so in Pacific Rivers Council v. Thomas (1994).

The BLM is increasingly faced with endangered species litigation arising from its outdated land use plans. In Arizona and New Mexico, BLM has recently settled several endangered species related lawsuits. These settlements have required BLM to consult more extensively with the FWS, prepare biological assessments, re-initiate consultation on land use plans and associated EISs, and implement additional monitoring and planning actions. In California, BLM recently received a Notice of Intent to File Suit on Endangered Species Act compliance issues related to their Resource Management Plans and Management Framework Plans. If pursued, a lawsuit would draw personnel away from on-the-ground work and direct financial resources to cover litigation costs. Without sustained additional funds and resources, the BLM cannot develop comprehensive LUPs addressing the needs of threatened, endangered and sensitive species in high priority areas such as these. The Bureau needs to be more pro-active in its land management by writing or revising LUPs to address the habitat needs before listings occur.

! Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Designations

By Executive Order, all BLM lands are to be designated through the land use planning process as open, closed, or limited to OHV use. In the last decade, the popularity of Off Highway Vehicles, such as all terrain vehicles, has increased dramatically. The BLM needs to complete route inventory and mapping on millions of acres in order to document and understand management needs and prepare OHV implementation plans. Environmental interests have expressed concern about the encroachment of OHVs into wilderness study areas. Conversely, OHV interest groups are concerned that BLM is excluding them from public land and that OHV recreational opportunities will diminish in the future. Intensified controversy over OHV use is inevitable unless the BLM can revise or amend existing LUPs to reflect changes in regulations and public expectations. New planning efforts would allow BLM to revisit priority LUP's, evaluate OHV designations, and modify them, as needed, in a public forum. Examples of areas where this kind of planning is needed are the Owyhee Front in Idaho, Five Mile Pass in Utah, and the Ord Mountains and Imperial Sand Dunes in California.



Off highway vehicle (OHV) on public lands.

As human populations increase in western cities and towns, the need to find recreation opportunities

close to these locations also grows. The dramatic increase and subsequent environmental impacts from these popular recreation vehicles was not anticipated. Therefore, most of BLM's plans do not adequately establish designations for use and other requirements that provide an adequate basis for OHV recreation. Consequently, proliferation of OHV trails, continued widespread resource damage affecting other uses such as grazing and wildlife, fragmentation of T&E habitats, a reduction in air and water quality, and visitor use conflicts between motorized and non-motorized users has led to a concerted campaign against OHV use by environmental groups, resulting in litigation and court orders. Encroachment by OHVs into Wilderness Study Areas has also exacerbated both the loss of wilderness character and the RS 2477 road issue.

! Invasion by Non-Native Plant Species

Since the last generation of land management plans, millions of acres of invasive weeds and grasses now infest BLM lands, and their populations are expanding at geometric rates. Words used to describe the current spread and infestations of noxious weeds and exotic annual grasses include "explosive", "devastating", and "disastrous". BLM lands have been impacted by this invasion of non-native species through unintentional introductions and past management practices and their interaction with natural wildland fires, exacerbating the situation. As a result there are more frequent and larger fires with ensuing increased fire suppression and rehabilitation costs, loss of habitat for native plant and animal species, forage and wildlife habitat losses, problems of stability of watersheds and soils, and fewer recreation opportunities. Addressing these needs piecemeal is inefficient and more expensive than addressing them comprehensively through revised land management plans which will facilitate decisions on restoration treatments and long term management practices to inhibit the return and expansion of the problem.

! Support to communities

The concern of many communities for dealing with the array of increasing demands for public services and the need to manage problems associated with growth have in many cases resulted in strategies that would involve public lands and collaborative actions by the BLM. These include, among others: providing lands for public use purposes; preservation of areas for open spaces; conservation of development rights; sharing of data; cooperative technical assistance, including survey and mapping; increased protection for cultural and heritage values; and cooperative law enforcement and fire protection. The BLM's emphasis on community-based planning requires enhanced planning and NEPA capabilities. Through community based planning the BLM and communities collaborate on conservation and other issues associated with public land resources.

! Diminished Planning and NEPA Capabilities

As budgets declined so has BLM's ability to maintain an adequate base infrastructure in all programs and operations. The BLM downsized its planning and environmental staff capability in the mid 1980s. By necessity, these positions were shifted to higher priorities. Consequently, the agency's capability to maintain NEPA compliance has become limited to those actions covered in existing planning

documents. Through the gradual attrition experienced during the last two decades, the BLM no longer has the infrastructure of trained staff needed to revise older plans or to develop new plans that address these emerging issues.

STRATEGY TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED PLANNING AND NEPA DEFICIENCIES

The Near-Term:

This strategy outlines the near-term actions (up to 5 years out) that require immediate attention to provide BLM with the analytical planning and NEPA base it needs to insure decisions will stand the test of public and legal scrutiny. The near-term actions address the key components needed to 1) build an effective infrastructure for resolving the identified deficiencies and 2) provide a sustainable base for all BLM land use decisions into the future.

On-going Base Funded Work

The BLM is currently engaged in ongoing planning and NEPA activities utilizing existing base funding within the Land Use Planning subactivity and other program-specific subactivities, such as oil and gas, wildlife, rangeland management, and threatened and endangered species. This ongoing work includes the preparation of a limited number of new RMPs, RMP and MFP updates and activity-level plans. Examples of ongoing new RMPs include the Southeast Oregon RMP and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Management Plan in Utah, both of which are planned for completion this year. Examples of ongoing broad scale plan amendments include the amendments to the California Desert Conservation Area Plan to address threatened and endangered species and a Statewide plan amendment in Montana to address OHV management. Examples of site-specific plan amendments include the Safford RMP for the Ray Land Exchange in Arizona, and the White Sands RMP to address oil and gas leasing in Otero County, New Mexico.

Much of the planning/NEPA work currently being completed is funded by the benefitting sub-activities and when specific efforts are completed, funding is redirected to implementing actions outlined in the plan or the amendment. Approximately 20 to 30 new plan amendments, relating primarily to site-specific project or program needs, are anticipated to be completed annually with current funding levels. Many of these plan amendments on older plans are really not much more than a band-aid to a site-specific problem and fail to address the more serious comprehensive need of aging documents.

BLM will release its next generation planning manual this fiscal year (FY2000). This manual is designed to eliminate redundant and outdated guidance, encourage public participation in the planning process, reflect new legal requirements, clarify the relationship between FLPMA planning requirements and NEPA requirements, and encourage collaborative approaches to multi-jurisdictional planning that considers the social and economic needs of communities. It has been demonstrated that this type of collaborative planning leads to better plans that significantly reduce the appeals, protests, and litigation which continue to constrain BLM's ability to effectively manage resources

across the landscape.

Results of Initial Plan and NEPA Evaluations

The BLM has initiated an effort to complete a comprehensive evaluation of all 162 existing land use plans by the end of FY 2002. This report is based on the preliminary results of this review. The Bureau has identified planning/NEPA needs and have prioritized planning efforts for the next several years but the necessary corrective action exceeds our current capability. The criteria being applied to prioritize these actions are: 1) new statutory or judicial mandates; 2) the need to address changed resource conditions, 3) anticipated changes in use (demand) not addressed in planning/NEPA documents, 4) program or administrative requirements the BLM has not fulfilled (such as new clean water standards), and 5) outside interest concerns as expressed by the public.

As part of the FY2001 Budget Request, BLM is requesting an additional \$19,000,000 and 108 FTE as a first phase for bringing its planning and NEPA capability up to date. This level of funding would address the highest priority needs that demand immediate attention. The deficiencies in planning and NEPA are serious and will require further increases in future years in order to comply with existing mandates, protect valuable resources and address the needs of our current and future customers. The workforce adjustments necessary to have the capability to update planning decisions will take more than one year to address but are necessary to sustain on-going activities and consider new use proposals now and into the future. The actions that BLM will take are directly related to, and dependent upon, increased base funding capabilities. BLM expects to use additional funds to redirect its existing workforce and to increase staff capability on a limited basis and to pursue opportunities to contract work to the private sector where appropriate. BLM is in the process of completing an organization-wide workforce planning effort. This effort will determine the skills necessary to address our current and anticipated needs, address adjustments that can be made within our existing organization, and prioritize what new skills need to be secured.

Projects and actions which would be initiated in FY 2001 with increased funding of \$19 million are described on Attachment 2. As indicated on the attachment, many of these projects will take several years to finish. The following would be initiated or completed with the requested funding:

- By 2004, prepare 11 new RMPs to replace 19 MFPs, which are between 16 to 28 years old. (Beyond this, there will still be an additional 33 MFPs needing revision to RMPs.) An additional 6 new or revised plans will be prepared which will not result in the replacement of MFPs.
- Address increased demand for oil and gas leasing by completing regional resource assessments and subsequent planning/NEPA actions in oil and gas and coal leasing areas in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and Montana, the Southwest region of Wyoming, and in the Uintah Basin of Northeastern Utah. Several other land use plan updates will be undertaken, such those for the Farmington and Socorro RMPs to address oil and gas development and other issues.
- Address significant urban interface issues by updating land use planning decisions, such as the Upper Deschutes RMP amendment in Oregon which will respond to the Millican Valley OHV lawsuit, and the Phoenix RMP amendment to address burgeoning population growth and

resource impacts in the Bradshaw Foothills area.

- Address OHV management needs by accelerating plan evaluations for OHVs and implementing planning updates on areas with significant OHV issues, such as the Price River and San Juan RMPs in Utah and the Las Vegas RMP in Nevada.
- By 2004, have RMP-level plans in place for three new National Monuments (California Coastal, and Agua Fria and Grand Canyon - Parashant in Arizona), 9 existing NCAs (Steese, Alaska; San Pedro and Gila Box, Arizona; California Desert and King Range, California; Gunnison Gorge, Colorado; Birds of Prey, Idaho; and El Malpais, New Mexico) and the Otay Mountain special conservation unit.
- By 2002, prepare management plans for 6 military ranges, as required by the Military Withdrawal Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-65). These military ranges are the Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely Ranges in Alaska, the Nellis and Fallon Ranges in Nevada, the Barry M. Goldwater Range in Arizona, and the McGregor Range in New Mexico.
- By 2003, amend 21 land use plans through 12 separate plan amendment efforts to address a wide variety of issues. In addition, BLM will prepare plan amendments to address Canadian Lynx management, recently proposed listing as a Threatened species, which could affect as many as 56 land use plans.
- By the end of 2001, have comprehensive evaluations completed on 65 of our 162 land use plans. Our goal is to have comprehensive evaluations completed for all land use plans by 2002.
- Complete assessments of resource conditions in key areas, such as the Northeastern portions of California and Northwestern portions of Nevada, to identify resource needs, the adequacy of current planning decisions, and necessary planning actions to correct the deficiencies. Resource assessments in this and other areas will help determine if BLM land use plan decisions and actions are significant factors affecting resource conditions and in achieving legal requirements, such as clean water act standards.
- By 2003, BLM will provide up-to-date schedules of NEPA and planning activities for public lands on the Internet for each State, to encourage and facilitate public involvement in project planning to the fullest extent possible.
- Improve systematic monitoring and evaluation of plan adequacy by putting in place a consistent process to monitor, evaluate and maintain LUPs on a regular basis to better anticipate changing needs and provide accountability to the public. This process will be implemented across all field offices by 2001.

Long-term

As the remaining land use plan evaluations are completed, the extent of additional deficiencies will be identified. The limiting factors that have led to the current unsatisfactory status in our planning and

NEPA base has been lack of funding and a limited workforce capability. This first year funding request reflects more on our capability to gear-up and mobilize our workforce by recruiting help, training existing employees and contracting work within the first year's implementation. Over the long-term, the success of this initial ramp up of the organization will be contingent upon additional increases in funding. The current intensive evaluation of our NEPA and planning base is in its second year. Full, detailed results will be available by FY 2002 at which time the Bureau expects to be able to provide an accurate picture of our long term need and identify the appropriate level of out-year funding needed to solve this long term problem. The Bureau's initial request of \$19,000,000 represents one year start-up costs needed to begin to address this long term problem. Current estimates to comprehensively address the entire effort would require additional increases until we reach an estimated \$50,000,000 total and then sustaining this \$50,000,000 increase for a ten year period.

Of the 162 plans BLM currently uses to guide resource management on over 264 million acres of public lands, only 13% can be considered current to today's needs. The other plans are in varying stages of decline and will continue to degenerate in usability as they continue to age. Although there are many factors that come into play when determining the status of a plan; as they age, the more suspect they become and the credibility of the BLMs management effort comes into question as well, opening the door for costly litigation.

In closing, BLM has only twenty-one plans that can be considered current, another eighty-one are quickly aging, and sixty plans are already over 20 years old and considerably out-of-date. While we correct the problem on some LUPs others will continue to age, resource conditions will continue to decline and issues will continue to grow. Without immediate and aggressive action the scenario presented in this report can quickly get much worse.

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****
Alaska:				
Northern	Steese National Conservation Area RMP	1986	None	None
Northern	White Mountains National Recreation Area RMP	1986	None	None
Northern	Fort Wainwright RMP	1994	None	None
Northern	Utility Corridor RMP	1991	None	None
Northern	Central Yukon RMP	1986	None	None
Northern	Fort Greely RMP	1994	None	None
Northern	Northwest MFP	1982	None	None
Glenn Allen	Southcentral MFP	1980	1985, 1998	None
Anchorage	Southwest MFP	1981	None	None
Northern	Forty Mile MFP	1982	None	None
<i>Alaska Totals: 6 RMPs, 4 MFPs = 10 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Arizona:				
Yuma	Yuma RMP	1986	1988, 1992, 1994 (2), 1996 (2), 1997	1995
Phoenix	Lower Gila South RMP	1988	1988, 1990, 1996, 1997	1994
Arizona Strip	Arizona Strip RMP	1992	1996, 1997, 1998	None
Kingman	Kingman RMP	1995	1996, 1997, 1999	None
Phoenix	Phoenix RMP	1989	1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 (2)	None
Safford	Safford RMP	1992	1994, 1996, 1997	1994
Phoenix	Lower Gila North MFP	1983	1985, 1988, 1996, 1997	None
<i>Arizona Totals: 6 RMPs, 1 MFP = 7 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
California:				
Alturas	Alturas RMP	1984	1988, 1999	None
Alturas	Mt. Dome MFP	1972	1981	None
Alturas	Cinder Cone MFP	1973	None	None
Arcata	King Range NCA (RMP)	1974	None	None

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****
Arcata	Arcata RMP	1992	1995, 1996 (2), 1999	None
Eagle Lake	Cal-Neva MFP	1982	None	None
Eagle Lake	Willow Creek MFP	1983	None	None
Eagle Lake	Honey Lake Beckworth MFP	1984	1984, 1998, 1999	None
Redding	Redding RMP	1993	None	None
Surprise	Cowhead-Massacre MFP	1981	1983, 1990	None
Surprise	Tuledad-Home Camp MFP	1979	1989, 1991	None
Ukiah	Clear Lake (Ukiah) MFP	1984	None	None
Bishop	Bishop RMP	1993	1997 (2)	None
Bakersfield	Caliente RMP	1997	None	None
Folsom	Sierra MFP	1983	1988, 1991, 1995	None
Hollister	Hollister RMP	1984	1995, 1998	None
California Desert	California Desert Conservation Area (RMP)	1999	None	None
California Desert	Eastern San Diego MFP (McCain Valley)	1981	1984	None
California Desert	South Coast RMP	1994	None	None
Statewide Amendments		n/a	1990, 1999	n/a
<i>California Totals: 9 RMPs, 10 MFPs = 19 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Colorado:				
Glenwood Springs	Glenwood Springs RMP	1984	1991, 1997, 1998, 1999 (2)	1988
Grand Junction	Grand Junction RMP	1987	1993 (2), 1995, 1997 (2), 1998, 1999	1994
Gunnison	Gunnison RMP	1993	1997	None
Kremmling	Kremmling RMP	1984	1991 (2), 1997	1990
Little Snake	Little Snake RMP	1989	1991, 1996, 1997	In progress
Royal Gorge	Northeast RMP	1986	1991, 1997	1992
Royal Gorge	Royal Gorge RMP	1996	1997	None
Saguache &	San Luis RMP	1991	1997	None

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****
LaJara				
San Juan & Uncompahgre	San Juan-San Miguel RMP	1985	1991, 1993, 1997	1993
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre Basin RMP	1989	1992, 1994, 1997	None
White River	White River RMP	1997	None	None
<i>Colorado Totals: 11 RMPs, 0 MFPs = 11 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Eastern States:				
Milwaukee	Wisconsin RMP	1985	None	1999
Milwaukee	Illinois RMP	1987	None	None
Milwaukee	Missouri RMP	1987	None	None
Milwaukee	Michigan RMP	1985	1997	None
Milwaukee	Minnesota MFP	1982	None	None
Jackson	Florida RMP	1994	1999	1999
<i>Eastern States Totals: 5 RMPs, 1 MFP = 6 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Idaho:				
Cascade	Cascade RMP	1988	1993 (2), 1994, 1995	None
Jarbridge	Jarbridge RMP	1987	1990	None
Owhyee	Owhyee RMP	1999	None	None
Bruneau	Kuna MFP	1983	None	None
Bruneau	Bruneau MFP	1983	1992	None
Burley	Cassia RMP	1985	1988, 1992, 1998, 1999	None
Burley	Twin Falls MFP	1982	1988, 1989, 1990, 1992	None
Burley & Shoshone	Monument RMP	1986	1988, 1992	None
Shoshone	Sun Valley MFP	1982	None	None
Shoshone	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills MFP	1976	None	None
Shoshone	Magic MFP	1975	None	None
Malad	Malad Hills MFP	1980	1988, 1992	None
Pocatello	Pocatello RMP	1988	1996, 1999	None
Idaho Falls	Medicine Lodge RMP	1985	1992, 1994,	None

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****
			1996, 1997	
Idaho Falls	Big Lost MFP	1983	None	None
Idaho Falls	Little Lost Birch Creek MFP	1981	1989, 1991	None
Idaho Falls	Big Desert MFP	1981	1984, 1990	None
Coeur d'Alene	Emerald Empire MFP	1981	1984 (2), 1986, 1989 (2), 1997	1996
Cottonwood	Chief Joseph MFP	1981	1984 (2), 1985, 1989 (2), 1996, 1997	1996
Salmon	Lemhi RMP	1987	None	None
Challis	Challis RMP	1999	None	None
<i>Idaho Totals: 9 RMPs, 12 MFPs = 21 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Montana:				
Dillon	Dillon MFP	1980	None	None
Butte	Garnet RMP	1986	1994	1991
Butte	Headwaters RMP	1984	1986, 1995	1989
Lewistown	West Hilina RMP	1988	1991 (2), 1993, 1995, 1997 (2)	1993
Lewistown	Judith-Valley-Phillips RMP	1994	1995, 1997, 1999	None
Miles City	Big Dry RMP	1996	1997	None
Miles City	Billings RMP	1984	1992, 1996, 1994, 1999	1990
Miles City	Powder River RMP	1985	1992, 1994, 1996, 1999	1990
South Dakota	South Dakota RMP	1986	1994, 1996, 1999	1991
North Dakota	North Dakota RMP	1988	1990, 1991	1993
<i>Montana Totals: 9 RMPs, 1 MFP = 10 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Nevada:				
Battle Mountain	Shoshone-Eureka RMP	1986	1987	1993
Battle Mountain	Tonopah RMP	1997	None	None
Carson City	Lahontan RMP	1985	1996, 1997, 1998 (2)	1991

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****
Carson City	Walker RMP	1986	1996, 1998 (2)	1992
Elko	Elko RMP	1987	None	None
Elko	Wells RMP	1985	1993, 1996	1992
Ely	Egan RMP	1984	1994	None
Ely	Schell MFP	1983	None	1988
Ely	Caliente MFP	1982	1995, 1999	1994
Las Vegas	Las Vegas RMP	1998	None	None
Las Vegas	Nellis RMP	1992	None	1997
Winnemucca	Sonoma-Gerlach MFP	1982	1998, 1999	None
Winnemucca	Paradise-Denio MFP	1982	1999	None
<i>Nevada Totals: 9 RMPs, 4 MFPs = 13 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	Rio Puerco RMP	1986	1992 (2), 1998	1996
Taos	Taos RMP	1988	1992 (2), 1994	1998
Farmington	Farmington RMP	1988	1992, 1995, 1996, 1998 (2)	1998
Las Cruces	Mimbres RMP	1993	1999	1999
Socorro	Socorro RMP	1989	1992, 1998	1999
Las Cruces	White Sands RMP	1986	1987, 1990, 1997	1996
Roswell	Roswell RMP	1997	None	None
Carlsbad	Carlsbad RMP	1988	1997	1998
Tulsa (OK)	Kansas RMP	1991	None	None
Tulsa (OK)	Oklahoma RMP	1994	1996	None
Tulsa (OK)	Texas RMP	1996	None	None
<i>New Mexico Totals: 11 RMPs, 0 MFPs = 11 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Oregon:				
Lakeview	High Desert MFP +	1982 +	1996	1997
Lakeview	Lost River MFP +	1982 +	None	1997
Lakeview	Warner Lakes MFP +	1982 +	1989, 1998	1997
Lakeview	Upper Klamath Basin-Wood River Ranch RMP	1995	None	2000
Burns	Three Rivers RMP	1992	None	1998
Burns	Andrews MFP ++	1982 ++	1987, 1989, 1994	1990

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****
Malheur	Northern Malheur MFP ++	1982 ++	1995	1986
Jordan	Southern Malheur MFP ++	1982 ++	None	1986
Baker	Baker RMP	1989	1992	1997
Central Oregon	John Day RMP	1985	1992	1997
Prineville	Two Rivers RMP	1986	None	1998
Prineville	Brothers-LaPine RMP	1989	None	1998
Salem	Salem RMP	1995	None	2000
Eugene	Eugene RMP	1995	1998	2000
Roseburg	Roseburg RMP	1995	None	2000
Medford	Medford RMP	1995	None	2000
Coos Bay	Coos Bay RMP	1995	None	2000
Klamath Falls	Klamath Falls RMP	1995	1999	2000
Spokane	Spokane RMP	1992	1993	1999
<i>Oregon Totals: 13 RMPs, 6 MFPs = 19 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Utah:				
Fillmore	Warm Springs RMP	1987	1994	None
Fillmore	House Range RMP	1987	1994	None
Salt Lake	Randolph MFP	1980	1992, 1994, 1998	None
Salt Lake	Isolated Tracts MFP	1985	1994, 1998	None
Salt Lake	Park City MFP	1975	1982, 1985, 1994, 1996, 1998	None
Salt Lake	Box Elder RMP	1986	1988, 1998 (2)	None
Salt Lake	Pony Express RMP	1990	1990, 1991 (3), 1992, 1997, 1998	None
Cedar City	Escalante MFP †	1981 †	1997, 1999	None
Cedar City	Vermillion MFP	1981	1985, 1986, 1993	None
Cedar City	Pinyon MFP	1983	1997 (3)	None
Cedar City	Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony RMP	1986	1995 (4), 1997	None
St. George	St. George RMP (formerly Dixie RMP)	1999	None	None
Kanab	Zion MFP	1981	None	None

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****
Kanab	Paria MFP †	1981†	1986, 1996 (2)	None
Richfield	Mountain Valley MFP	1982	1997 (2)	None
Richfield & Price	San Rafael RMP	1991	1996	None
Price	Price River MFP	1983	1984, 1989	1987
Henry Mt.	Parker Mt. MFP	1978	1984, 1997	None
Henry Mt.	Henry Mt. MFP	1982	1984, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1997, 1999	None
Moab	Grand RMP	1985	1986, 1987 (3), 1988, 1989, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996	1989
Vernal	Book Cliffs RMP	1985	1998	None
Vernal	Diamond Mt. RMP	1994	1999 (3)	None
Monticello	San Juan RMP	1991	1993 (2), 1995	None
<i>Utah Totals: 11 RMPs, 12 MFPs = 23 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
Wyoming:				
Buffalo	Buffalo RMP	1985	1988	1999
Newcastle	Nebraska RMP	1992	None	None
Newcastle	Newcastle MFP ‡	1981 ‡	None	1997
Casper	Platte River RMP	1985	None	None
Rawlins	Great Divide RMP	1990	1998 (2)	1999
Lander	Lander RMP	1987	None	None
Rock Springs	Green River RMP	1997	None	None
Kemmerer	Kemmerer RMP	1986	None	1992
Pinedale	Pinedale RMP	1988	None	None
Cody	Cody RMP	1990	None	None
Worland	Grass Creek RMP	1998	None	None
Worland	Washakie RMP	1988	None	None
<i>Wyoming Totals: 11 RMPs, 1 MFP = 12 Total Land Use Plans</i>				
BLM Totals: 110 RMPs, 52 MFPs = 162 Total Land Use Plans				

Attachment 1 - Land Use Plan Status				
State and Field Office *	Land Use Plan Name **	Date Initially Completed or Revised (CY)	Plan Amendments ***	Most Recent Comprehensive Plan Evaluation ****

* Plan location identifies the predominant field office. Some plans cover lands in several field offices.
 ** (RMP) Resource Management Plan, (MFP) Management Framework Plan
 *** Plan amendments vary from single to multiple issue
 **** Reflects the date of the most recent comprehensive land use plan evaluation.
 + The High Desert, Lost River, and Warner Lakes MFPs will be replaced by the ongoing Lakeview RMP, scheduled for completion in FY 2001.
 ++ The Andrews, Northern Malheur, and Southern Malheur MFPs will be replaced by new RMPs upon completion of the ongoing Southeast Oregon RMP effort, scheduled for completion in FY 2000.
 †Will be superseded by Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Management Plan, scheduled for completion in February 2000.
 ‡Will be superseded by the Newcastle RMP later in FY2000.

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Special Management Areas				
Alaska: Northern Field Office	Prepare management plan for Steese NCA	Recreation, mining, water quality, Wild and Scenic River management, transportation access	100	2004
Arizona: Phoenix Field Office	Resource assessment and subsequent preparation of a management plan for Agua Fria National Monument	OHV designations, recreation, vegetation, wildlife, special status species, cultural resources	610	2004
Arizona: Safford Field Office	Prepare management plan for Gila Box NCA	Recreation, OHV management, special status species, visual and cultural resources, and livestock grazing	100	2004
Arizona: Arizona Strip Field Office	Preparation of management plan for Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	OHV designations, recreation, vegetation, wildlife, special status species, cultural resources	600	2004
Arizona: Tucson Field Office	Prepare management plan for San Pedro NCA	Water, vegetation (riparian), fish and wildlife, recreation, special status species, land tenure	200	2004
California: Arcata Field Office	Evaluate King Range Management Plan and initiate planning update, if necessary, or initiate activity level planning	Recreation, wildlife, estuary and riparian management, wilderness, OHV management, special status species, access and private inholding	50	2004
California: California Coastline	Prepare California Coastal National Monument Management Plan in conjunction with participating partners	Tract identification, consistency with State and local management plans, access, recreation, fish and wildlife	100	2004
California: California Desert District	Prepare management plan for Otay Mountain area	Wilderness, border patrol activities, recreation, vegetation, special status species	150	2004
Colorado: Uncompahgre Field Office	Prepare Gunnison Gorge NCA Management Plan	Wilderness management, recreation use, and OHV designations	100	2004

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Idaho: Lower Snake River District Office	Prepare Birds of Prey NCA Management Plan	Wildlife, vegetation, livestock grazing, land use authorizations	100	2004
Nevada: Las Vegas Field Office	Finalize Red Rock NCA Management Plan and initiate any necessary activity plans	Recreation, transportation, wildlife, special status species	50	2002
New Mexico: Albuquerque	Finalize El Malpais NCA Management Plan and initiate any necessary activity plans	Recreation, transportation & OHV management, Indian uses, cultural resources, wildlife, vegetation, livestock grazing, boundary and land ownership adjustments	50	2002

All Planning and NEPA Actions, Including Special Management Areas

Alaska:

Northern Field Office	Amend Fort Greely RMP	Legislative requirement to complete plan for the Fort.Greely Military Base. Primary issues: OHV, clean air & water, OHV, T/E species, fisheries	125	2002
Northern Field Office	Amend Fort Wainwright RMP	Legislative requirement to complete plan for the Fort.Wainwright Military Base. Primary issues: OHV, clean air & water, OHV, T/E species, fisheries	125	2002
Northern Field Office	Prepare management plan for Steese NCA	Recreation, mining, water quality, Wild and Scenic River management, transportation access	100	2004

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Northern Field Office (National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska)	Prepare Colville River Implementation Plan	Subsistence management (particularly fisheries)	125	2002
Anchorage Field Office	Prepare Southwest RMP to replace Southwest MFP	Oil and gas leasing; OHV designations; land sales; easements; fire management; abandoned mine-water quality; recreation use; and wildlife and fisheries management	500	2002

Arizona:

Phoenix Field Office	Resource assessment and subsequent amendment of Lower Gila RMP to address the Barry Goldwater Range	Legislative requirement to complete plan for the Barry Goldwater Range. Recreation/open space, OHV designations, livestock grazing, wilderness, visual resource protection, mineral materials.	150	2002
Phoenix Field Office	Resource assessment and subsequent preparation of a management plan for Agua Fria National Monument	OHV designations, recreation, vegetation, wildlife, special status species, cultural resources	610	2004
Phoenix Field Office	Amend Phoenix RMP (Bradshaw Foothills Area)	Urban interface issues, T&E species, OHV designations, air and water quality, cultural & paleontological resources, noxious weeds/invasive plants	250	2003
Safford Field Office	Prepare management plan for Gila Box NCA	Recreation, OHV management, special status species, visual and cultural resources, and livestock grazing	100	2004
Arizona Strip Field Office	Preparation of management plan for Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	OHV designations, recreation, vegetation, wildlife, special status species, cultural resources	600	2004

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Lake Havasu Field Office	New RMP-level plan to replace portions of Yuma RMP, Kingman RMP, Lower Gila North MFP, Lower Gila South RMP and Lake Havasu Coord. Management Plan	Management of Lake Havasu, wild burro AML and herd boundaries, livestock grazing, land tenure, utility and transportation corridors, OHV management, T/E species, special area designations, Native American and State agency coordination and consultation	350	2003
Tucson Field Office	Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. Multi-jurisdictional effort to amend Phoenix and Safford RMPs.	Conservation needs of recently listed Pygmy owl, stabilization of ecosystem and plant communities, protection of natural and cultural resources, land tenure, livestock grazing.	100	2003
Tucson Field Office	Prepare management plan for San Pedro NCA	Water, vegetation (riparian), fish and wildlife, recreation, special status species, land tenure	200	2004

California:

Arcata Field Office	Evaluate King Range NCA Management Plan and initiate planning update, if necessary, or initiate activity level planning	Recreation, wildlife, estuary and riparian management, wilderness, OHV management, special status species, access and private inholding	50	2002
Surprise, Alturas, and Eagle Lake Field Offices	Resource assessment to evaluate planning action needed on 7 MFPs and 2 RMPs in NE California	Vegetation (including riparian), wildlife habitat, OHV use, livestock grazing, wild horses, water quality	500	Assessment - 2001, Planning actions - 2004
California Coastline National Monument	Prepare California Coastal National Monument Management Plan in conjunction with participating partners	Tract identification, consistency with State and local management plans, access, recreation, fish and wildlife	100	2004
California Desert District	Prepare management plan for Otay Mountain area	Wilderness, border patrol activities, recreation, vegetation, special status species	150	2004

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
California Desert District (Eastern San Diego County)	Resource assessment and preparation of new RMP to replace Eastern San Diego Co. MFP (Mc Cain Valley)	T&E and sensitive species, recreation use, OHV designations, air and water quality, livestock grazing	450	2003

Colorado:

Uncompahgre Field Office	Prepare Gunnison Gorge NCA Management Plan	Wilderness management, recreation use, and OHV designations	100	2004
San Juan Field Office	San Juan/San Miguel RMP Amendment to address coal bed methane development	Reasonable foreseeable development for coal bed methane development, vegetation, water table	600	2002
Little Snake Field Office	Amend Little Snake RMP to address Vermillion Basin area	Wilderness recommendations, recreation, oil and gas leasing, OHV designations and travel management, T&E species management and consultation	150	2002
Grand Junction Field Office	Grand Junction RMP Amendment (Bangs Canyon-South Shale Ridge)	Wilderness recommendations, oil and gas leasing, recreation, T&E species management and consultation	150	2002

Eastern States:

Milwaukee Field Office	Michigan RMP Amendment	Oil and gas leasing, land tenure adjustments (particularly mineral estate)	20	2003
Milwaukee Field Office	Acquisition support and management planning for Douglas Point (located in Maryland)	Wildlife, recreation, water resources	40	2002
Jackson Field Office	Prepare Planning Analysis for mineral leasing of eight tracts	Oil and gas leasing	20	2001

Idaho:

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Lower Snake River District Office	Prepare Birds of Prey NCA Management Plan	Wildlife, vegetation, livestock grazing, land use authorizations	100	2004
Bruneau Field Office	Prepare new Bruneau RMP to replace Bruneau and Kuna MFPs	OHV designations, W&SR eligibility and suitability recommendations, vegetation and wildlife habitat, special status species, livestock grazing, Desert Land Entry designations	240	2003
Pocatello Field Office	Prepare new RMP to replace Malad MFP and amend the Pocatello RMP	Management and consultation for special status and listed species, noxious weeds and invasive plants, OHV designations, livestock grazing, ACEC management, cultural resources, water quality & riparian management	420	2003

Montana:

Dillon Field Office	Prepare new Dillon RMP to replace Dillon MFP	Special status species management and consultation, ACEC, W&SR recommendations, air and water quality, oil and gas leasing, recreation use, land tenure, vegetation (including wildfire)	250	2004
Miles City Field Office	Resource assessment for Powder River RMP area. Amend RMPs as necessary	Wildlife, hydrology, air and water quality, oil and gas and coal development, recreation	100	2004

Nevada:

Las Vegas Field Office	Revise Nellis RMP to address withdrawal language for the Nellis Air Force Range	Wild horses, air quality, wildlife, water availability and use	350	2002
Carson City Field Office	Amend Lahontan RMP to address withdrawal language for Naval Air Station - Fallon	Recreation use and OHV designations, urban interface issues, wildlife, T&E species, hazardous materials, soil, water and air, cultural, livestock grazing	60	2002

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Carson City Field Office	Revise Walker and Lahontan RMPs and consolidate all decisions for the field office	Recreation use and OHV designations, urban interface issues, wildlife, T&E species, hazardous materials, soil, water and air, cultural, livestock grazing	200	2004
Winnemucca Field Office	Prepare new RMP to replace Paradise-Denio and Sonoma-Gerlach MFPs	T&E species, air and water quality, land tenure adjustments, land health standards, noxious weeds, recreation and OHV designations, mineral materials, fire management and restoration	250	2004
Las Vegas Field Office	Finalize Red Rock NCA Management Plan and initiate any necessary activity plans	Recreation, transportation, wildlife, special status species	50	2002
Las Vegas Field Office	Amend Las Vegas RMP to incorporate Clark County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	Special status species, OHV designations, mesquite woodland management, land disposal, ACEC designations	70	2002

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)

New Mexico:

Albuquerque	Finalize El Malpais NCA Management Plan and initiate any necessary activity plans	Recreation, transportation & OHV management, Indian uses, cultural resources, wildlife, vegetation, livestock grazing, boundary and land ownership adjustments	50	2002
Las Cruces Field Office	Amend White Sands RMP to address the McGregor Range per Military Withdrawal Act	Special status species management, water quality, Native American issues and Traditional Cultural Properties	300	2002
Farmington Field Office	Revise Farmington RMP	Mineral development (oil and gas, coal, mineral materials), land tenure, utility corridors, cultural resources, invasive weeds, recreation	1,065	2004
Socorro Field Office	Amend Socorro RMP	Oil and gas development, OHV designations, T&E species management, livestock grazing, land tenure adjustments, urban interface issues, special area designations	50	2003

Oregon/Washington:

Burns District Office	Prepare management plan Steens Mountain area	Water quality, T&E and special status species, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, recreation, wild horses, vegetation livestock grazing, ACEC designations, mineral withdrawals	60	2003
Prineville Field Office	Amend Upper Deschutes RMP	Urban interface issues, OHV management (responds to Millican Valley OHV area lawsuit), water quality, wildlife, vegetation, T&E and special status species, livestock grazing, W&SR, land tenure	370	2002

Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Lakeview Field Office	Complete Lakeview RMP (replace High Desert, Warner Lakes, and Lost River MFPs)	Water quality, vegetation, fire management, W&SR, ACECs, OHV designations, recreation T&E and special status species, VRM management, noxious weeds	150	2001

Utah:

South East Region - Moab, Monticello; Eastern Region - Vernal, Price, & Richfield	Prepare regional wilderness plan amendments for the Southeast region (Grand and San Juan RMPs) and Eastern region (3 RMPs, 4 MFPs).	Wilderness, recreation, OHV designations	1,200	SE Region 2001 Eastern Region 2002
Price Field Office	Prepare new Price River RMP to replace Price River MFP	OHV designations, special status species, wildlife, oil and gas leasing, wild and scenic rivers, recreation, VRM management, clean water, special designations, invasive non-native species, cultural resources	700	2003
Monticello Field Office	Amend San Juan RMP	OHV designations, wildlife, cultural resources, oil and gas leasing, recreation	200	2002
Vernal Field Office	Uintah Basin-wide Study (Resource Assessment) and subsequent planning efforts	Air and water quality, oil and gas development, wildlife, Native American coordination, wilderness	800	2004

Wyoming:

Buffalo, Casper, and Newcastle Field Offices	Powder River Basin resource assessment and subsequent plan amendments	Oil and gas leasing, coal development, air and water quality, wildlife habitat, vegetation, special status species	1,000	2005
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Attachment 2 - Proposed Planning/NEPA Actions - FY 2001				
Area or Field Office	Planning/NEPA Action	Program Area or Deficiency Addressed	FY 2001 Funding Level (\$000s)	Estimated Completion Date (FY)
Rawlins, Kemmerer, Pinedale, and Rock Springs Field Offices	SW Wyoming resource assessment and subsequent plan amendments	Oil and gas leasing, air and water quality, wildlife habitat, vegetation, special status species	1,750	2005

Nation-wide or Regional:

Cascade and Rocky Mountain Regions	Land use plan amendments for Canada Lynx	Wildlife, vegetation, recreation, land use authorizations	300	2002
Inter-mountain, Great Basin, and Prairie Grasslands Regions	Resource assessments & conservation strategies for special status species (e.g. Mtn. Plover, prairie dog, & sage grouse)	Wildlife, vegetation, soil and water, livestock grazing, vegetation, recreation, mineral development, land use authorizations	600	2002
BLM-wide	EIS supplements (4) for vegetation treatment	Vegetation, wildlife, soil, air, water, recreation, noxious weeds and invasive species	200	2002
BLM-wide	Land use plan evaluations for OHV decisions	OHV designations and transportation planning	450	2001
BLM-wide	Planning and NEPA program management and oversight	Training, land use plan evaluation and maintenance, public notification and involvement	2,000	Continuing