

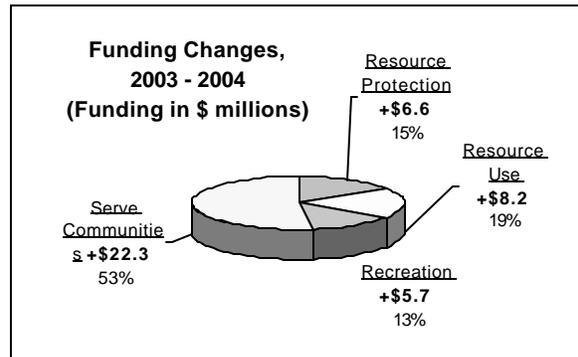
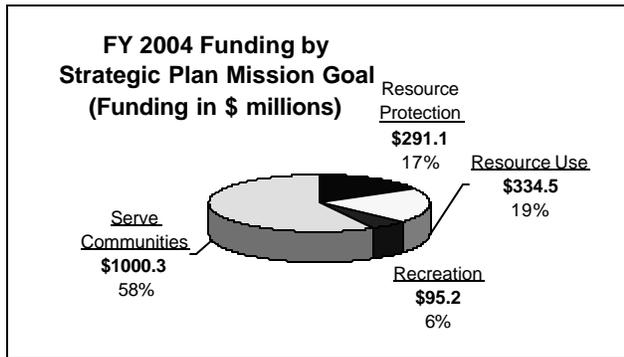
# General Statement

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT 2004 BUDGET REQUEST

**Summary of Funding Request** - The 2004 President's Budget for the BLM requests \$1,721,011,000 in current budget authority. Excluding the Payments in Lieu of Taxes appropriation, which would be transferred to the Department of the Interior in 2004, this budget requests \$42.8 million more than the amount requested in the 2003 President's Budget. The 2004 request provides net increases of \$16.1 million, or 1.7 percent, for the Bureau's operating accounts, and \$45.0 million, or 6.9 percent, for wildland fire management. It also proposes to reduce funding for land acquisition by \$21.0 million, and to increase cost recovery in support of Bureau operations by \$2.7 million.

The complexity of the Bureau's multiple use mission can be seen in the distribution of funding by the mission goals of the Department's proposed Strategic Plan, with \$8.2 million of the total of requested funding increases for all accounts dedicated to Resource Use, \$6.6 million for Resource Protection, \$5.7 million for Recreation, and \$22.3 million to Serve Communities.

### 2004 FUNDING REQUEST BY STRATEGIC PLAN MISSION GOAL



Within the amounts for Bureau operations, a net increase of \$3.1 million is requested to promote renewable and non-renewable energy development on public lands, \$4.3 million to enhance land restoration efforts (including an increase of \$2.0 million for the Bureau's highly successful Challenge Cost Share Program), \$4.8 million to improve recreational opportunities and visitor services, \$2.7 million to strengthen BLM's law enforcement capabilities, and \$2.5 million to promote forest management in western Oregon and in the public domain. The budget continues support for land use planning by providing an additional \$1.0 million, and reemphasizes the Bureau's commitment to monitoring by including an additional \$1.9 million spread among all major initiatives – in recognition of the importance of tracking the condition of resources and the Bureau's effectiveness over time as a steward of the public lands.

In the Wildland Fire Management appropriation, the Department requests an additional \$45.0 million, for a total of \$698.7 million, to support fire preparedness, suppression, fuels reduction, and burned area rehabilitation. Increased funding would cover additional costs of providing aviation services and burned area rehabilitation, and would enable the Department to fully fund suppression operations at the 10-year average, to better assure that fire managers have the resources necessary to effectively respond to an average fire season.

BLM's budget includes a reduction of \$15.5 million in 2004 to reflect management reforms associated with information technology. These reductions are spread among the Bureau's operating accounts and the wildland fire management appropriation, to reflect savings projected from consolidation at the Department level of hardware and software purchases and IT support functions such as helpdesks, e-mail support, web services, and training. In addition to such savings, the Bureau will delay certain investments in new IT infrastructure past 2004.

Other program decreases in the BLM budget request include \$2.0 million from the Alaska Conveyance program, and reductions of \$2.5 million and \$300,000 from the Lands and Realty and Recreation programs, respectively, to account for increases in offsetting cost recovery fees.

**Summary of Other Proposed Changes** - This budget request assumes implementation of a recently finalized cost recovery proposal for special recreation events, and a pending cost recovery proposal for review of right-of-way applications. In addition, the Bureau will propose new cost recovery for review of applications under the *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*.

The 2004 request also includes a proposal to amend Title II of the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* to: 1) allow the Bureau to retain a greater share of receipts from the sale of lands to support land health improvements; and 2) allow lands to be considered for sale under FLTFA if they are identified as suitable for disposal in land use plans approved after enactment of the Act. These changes are projected to increase use of FLTFA's land sale authority, with revenues increasing over baseline projections by \$10.0 million in 2004.

Finally, the Administration proposes that funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes be transferred to the Department, in recognition of the fact that benefits under this program are provided on behalf of most landholding Federal agencies, not just BLM. Transferring the appropriation to Departmental management will help better focus BLM appropriations on BLM-managed lands and their requirements.

**OVERVIEW AND ORGANIZATION OF  
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

The BLM's predecessors in government date to 1812, with the founding of the General Land Office to handle sale of the public domain. Transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior in 1849, the General Land Office continued its mission well into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The BLM was established under the *President's Reorganization Plan of 1946* (60 Stat. 1097), through the consolidation of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service, which had been formed in 1934. The modern BLM and its complex mission were created in 1976 with passage of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (43 U.S.C. 1731), which emphasizes the importance of multiple uses of the public lands. Today, the BLM's mission is:

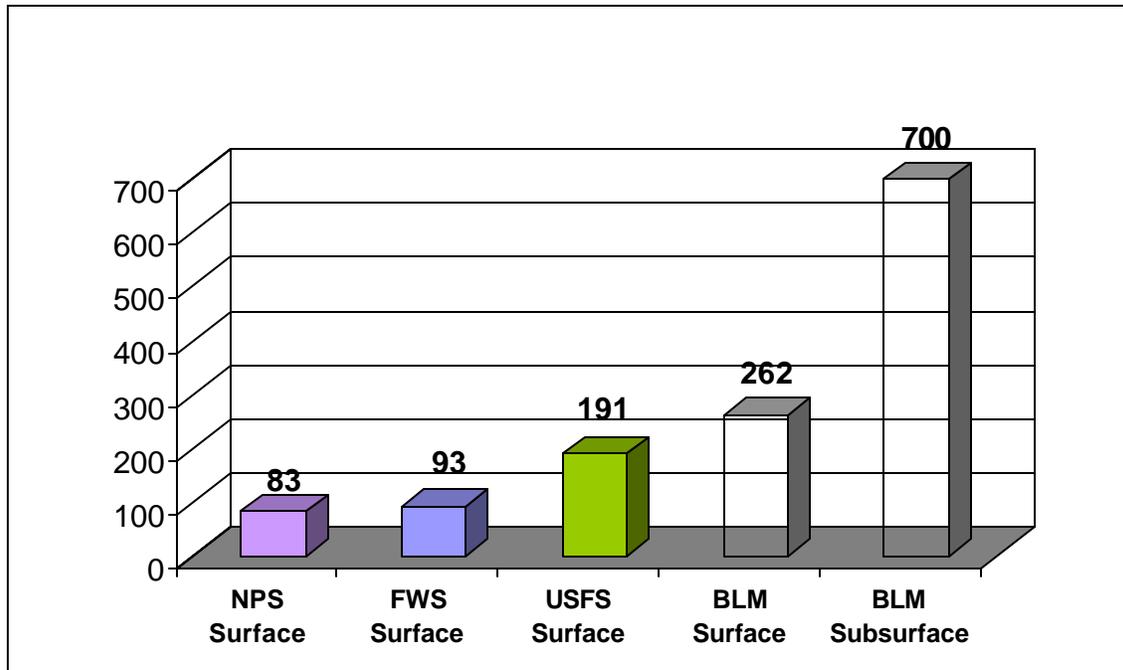
**- BLM MISSION -**

***To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.***

The BLM might best be described as a small agency with a big mission and a lot of ground to cover. The diversity of its contributions to the Department's mission is reflected in the Bureau's ability to deliver on 11 of the 17 outcome goals contained in the Department's Strategic Plan. Several of the Bureau's contributions are unique – for instance, support for onshore oil and gas operations, dispersed recreational opportunities, and wildlife habitat on a landscape scale. These contributions are hardly surprising given the scope of the Bureau's surface and subsurface operations, which greatly exceed the Federal Government's other land management bureaus as shown in the figure on the following page, and on the map of Federal land ownership on page 47.

The BLM manages these public lands for a range of uses that is as diverse as the landscape itself, including recreation, habitat conservation, livestock grazing, hunting and fishing, timber harvesting, energy and mineral production, and cultural resource protection. The mix of allowed uses depends on an area's resources and local demands; for example, some lands are managed primarily for energy production, some for the protection of specific threatened or endangered species, and still others for recreation. On all its acres, however, the BLM provides some essential services that protect the public, such as wildfire management and law enforcement.

**BLM MANAGES THE LARGEST LAND BASE IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
(MILLIONS OF ACRES)**



Together with that broad mandate comes a substantial capacity for generating revenue that benefits the entire Federal government and the many States in which the Bureau operates. In 2004, the public lands will generate an estimated \$2.0 billion in receipts from various sources, including mineral leasing, grazing fees, timber sales, and recreation use fees. Nearly one-half of these receipts are shared with States and counties, with the balance going to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury or being retained by the BLM to support associated program operations. The BLM's contributions to State and local economies go well beyond revenue sharing, particularly when one considers the impacts of tourism on economic development and the benefits that communities derive from the BLM's resource management and conservation efforts.

The Bureau's current table of organization is shown on the next page.

**Bureau of Land Management  
Table of Organization**  
As of January 2003

**DIRECTOR**

**Director's Staff**  
Executive Assistant,  
Executive Assistant (A)  
Deputy Director, Operations  
Deputy Director, Programs and Policy  
Chief of Staff

**Office of Fire & Aviation Policy**  
National Interagency Fire  
Center (NIFC)

**Director,**  
Office of Law  
Enforcement

**Director,**  
National Landscape  
Conservation System

Special Assistant to the  
Director for Energy Policy

**W O-200**  
Assistant Director  
Renewable Resources and Planning

- Planning, Assessment and Community Support
- Rangeland Resources
- Fish, Wildlife & Native Plant Resources
- Forests and Woodlands
- Cultural and Fossil Resources and Tribal Consultation
- Recreation
- Wild Horses and Burros
- National Science and Technology Center (NSTC)

**W O-300**  
Assistant Director  
Minerals, Realty & Resource Protection

- Fluid Minerals
- Solid Minerals
- Lands and Realty
- Protection and Response
- Land and Resource Information Systems

**W O-500**  
Assistant Director  
Information Resources Management

- IRM Investment
- IRM Policy & Records
- System Coordination
- WO IT Services
- National IRM Center (NIRMC)

**W O-600**  
Assistant Director  
Communications

- Public Affairs
- Legislative Affairs
- Regulatory Affairs
- Intergovernmental Affairs
- Environmental Education and Volunteers

**W O-700**  
Assistant Director  
Human Resources Management

- Executive Initiatives
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Special Initiatives
- National Human Resources Management Center (NHRMC)
- National Training Center (NTC)

**W O-800**  
Assistant Director  
Business and Fiscal Resources

- Management Systems
- Property, Acquisition, and Headquarters Services
- Budget
- National Business Center (NBC)

**Alaska**  
State Director

**Arizona**  
State Director

**California**  
State Director

**Colorado**  
State Director

**Eastern States**  
State Director

**Idaho**  
State Director

**Montana**  
State Director

**Nevada**  
State Director

**New Mexico**  
State Director

**Oregon**  
State Director

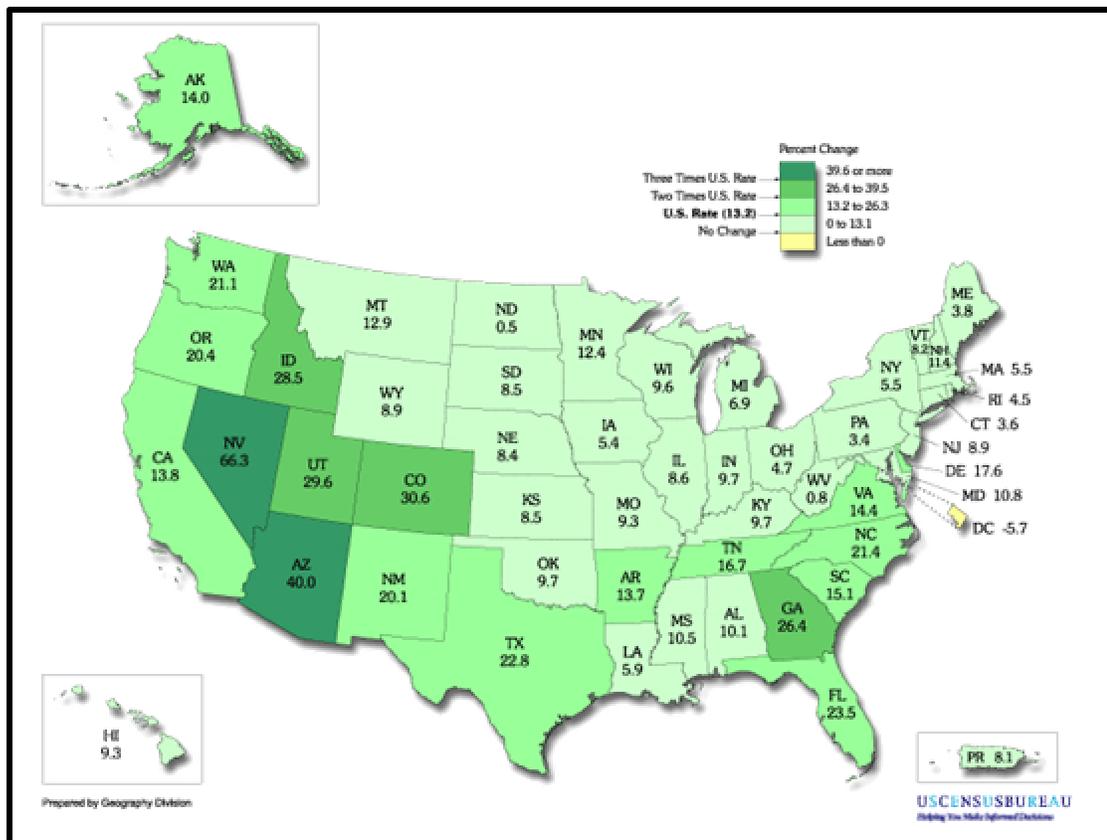
**Utah**  
State Director

**Wyoming**  
State Director

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN THE WEST ARE CHANGING THE SCOPE OF BLM OPERATIONS

While the popular perception of the American West continues to be one of empty, unpopulated spaces, the reality is that the West is the fastest-growing region of the country. In 1946, when the Bureau was created, the West's population stood at just over 17 million. Today more than 63 million people live in this region. And of all the Department's bureaus, BLM lands are most affected by these changing demographics. Census data indicate that the rate of growth in the 12 western States averaged 27 percent over the 1990s - more than twice the national average of 13 percent. From just 1990 to 2000, Nevada's population increased by 66 percent, Arizona's by 40 percent, Colorado's by 31 percent, Utah's by 30 percent, and Idaho's by 29 percent (see below). These States lead the Nation in both population growth and in the percentage of their lands held in Federal ownership, with most of that Federal land under the BLM's management.

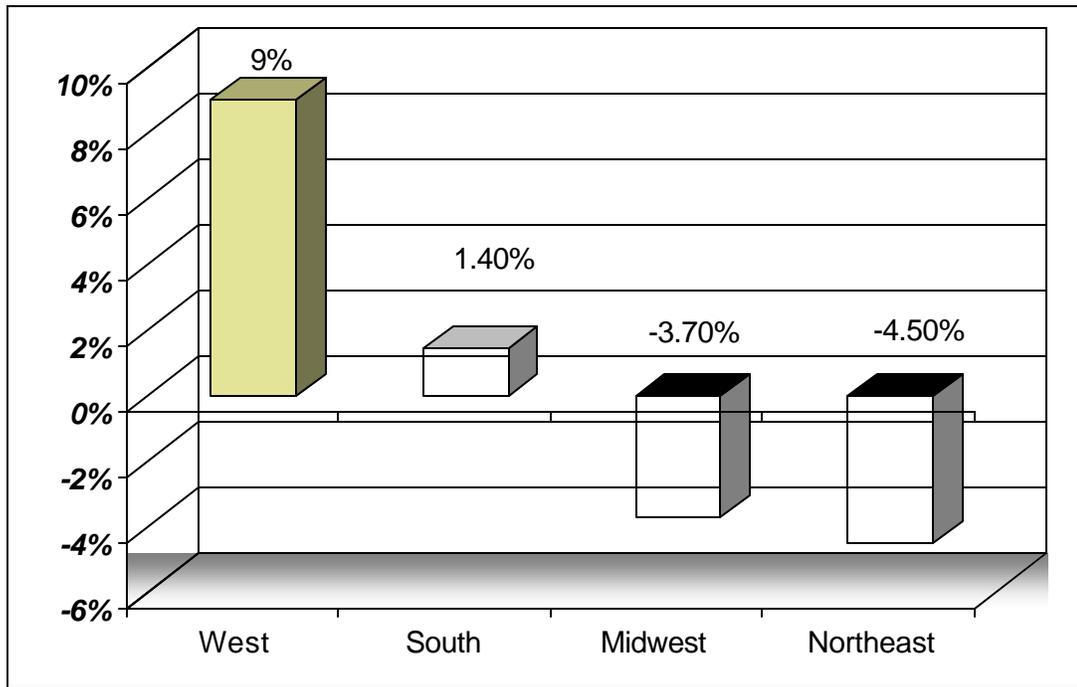
**PERCENT CHANGE IN RESIDENT POPULATION FOR THE 50 STATES,  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND PUERTO RICO, 1990 TO 2000**



The pace of these changes, moreover, is likely to increase as the West ages, since the greatest growth in the school age population is now occurring in that region of the country.

**WESTERN GROWTH DRIVES SCHOOL ENROLLMENT INCREASES**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics'  
 "Projection of Education Statistics to 2012"



With more than 22 million people living within 25 miles of BLM-managed lands, the Bureau is faced with a combination of increasing demand for goods and services and rapidly changing resource conditions on-the-ground. New residents have brought requests that no other single government agency can satisfy – including energy, open space, radio towers, fiber optic cable access, and hiking and mountain bike trails. These changes have underscored the Bureau’s need to update land use plans; to monitor resource conditions and the effectiveness of management actions over time; and to expand partnerships with local, State and tribal governments, other landowners, and public land users.

Increased population has resulted in increased demands on Bureau personnel. Since the passage in 1976 of the BLM’s organic statute, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, demands on the Bureau for additional resource development and community services have increased dramatically, as shown on the following page.

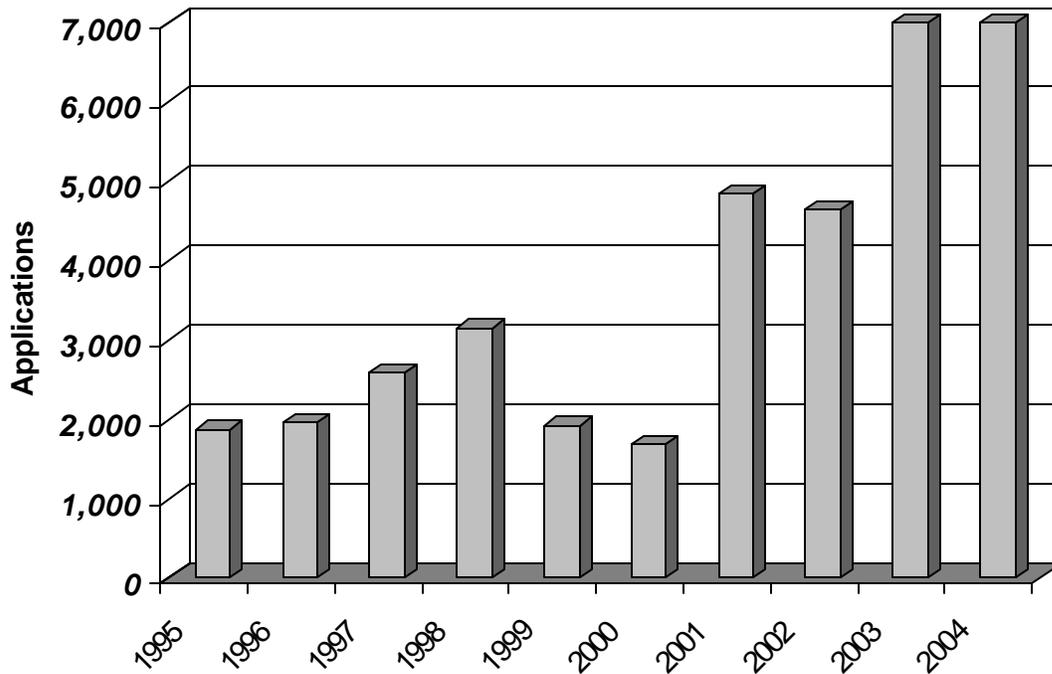
| <b>DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES HAVE INCREASED<br/>BLM'S MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES</b> |                          |                          |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Type of Work</b>   | <b>1976<br/>Workload</b> | <b>2000<br/>Workload</b> |
| <b>Land Actions</b>   |                          |                          |
| Patents of Deeds Issued   | 53                       | 244                      |
| Acres of Patented or Deeded Land  | 36,991                   | 135,850                  |
| <b>Recreation Sites</b>   |                          |                          |
| Non-Fee Sites   | 326                      | 3,191                    |
| Fee Sites   | 0                        | 335                      |
| <b>Historical and Archaeological Properties</b>                                 |                          |                          |
| Properties Recorded   | 11,076                   | 235,574                  |
| Acres Inventoried   | 1,133,956                | 14,416,221               |
| <b>Percent of Onshore Oil and Gas<br/>from Federal Lands</b>                    | 6% (O&G<br>combined)     | 11% Gas<br>5% Oil        |
| <b>Natural Gas Produced (MCF)</b>   | 1,080                    | 2,139                    |
| <b>Coal Produced<br/>on Federal Lands (tons)</b>                                | 54,782,356               | 404,787,030              |

At the same time, demands for conservation, recreational opportunities, and open space have also increased, prompting Congress and the Executive Branch to increase the number and acreage of specially designated lands under BLM management. These designations have generally intensified the BLM's land management responsibilities.

| <b>SPECIALLY DESIGNATED LANDS UNDER BLM'S MANAGEMENT<br/>HAVE GROWN OVER TIME</b> |                            |                               |                             |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Management of Designated Areas*</b>  | <b>Managed<br/>in 1986</b> | <b>Managed as<br/>of 2003</b> | <b>Percent<br/>Increase</b> |
| <b>Congressionally Designated Areas</b>   |                            |                               |                             |
| Designated Wilderness Areas (acres)   | 368,739                    | 6,512,525                     | 1666%                       |
| Wild and Scenic Rivers (miles)  | 1,439                      | 2,061                         | 43%                         |
| National Conservation Areas (acres)   | 10,756,000                 | 13,976,146                    | 30%                         |
| National Historic and Scenic Trails (miles)                                       | 1,498                      | 4,290                         | 186%                        |
| National Monuments (acres)  | 0                          | 86,400                        | All new                     |
| <b>Administratively Designated Areas</b>  |                            |                               |                             |
| Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (acres)                                   | 4,720,231                  | 13,989,373                    | 196%                        |
| National Scenic Areas (acres)   | 0                          | 101,000                       | All new                     |
| National Monuments (acres)  | 0                          | 4,719,867                     | All new                     |
| National Recreation Trails (miles)  | 145                        | 426                           | 194%                        |
| <i>*Not all of BLMs special areas are included in this list.</i>                  |                            |                               |                             |

Finally, industry demand for review of use authorizations has driven much of the Bureau's increased workload. An increase in applications to drill for oil and gas (shown below) is just one of many growth areas the Bureau now faces.

**APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL ONSHORE OIL AND GAS, 1995 – 2004**  
*(2003 and 2004 Are Projected Figures)*



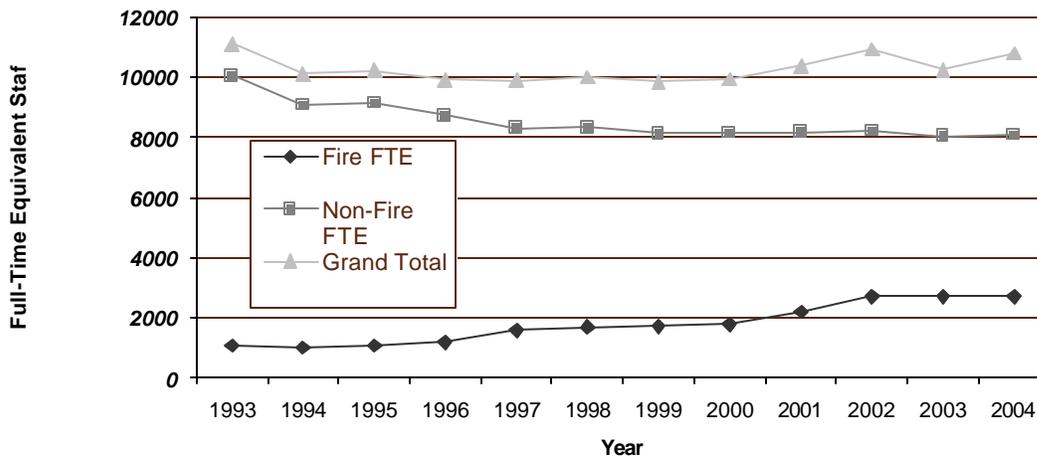
### STAFF AND FUNDING TRENDS

*“Providing balanced stewardship of our natural resources is more challenging today than ever before. We cannot fulfill that mission alone, nor should we even attempt to do so. Good stewardship of the public lands will not be found in bigger government, but in broader public participation in this land-management process.”*

- **BLM Director Kathleen Clarke**  
February, 2003

Historically, the BLM accomplished its core responsibility with relatively stable funding and personnel. However, staff has declined by more than 25 percent over twenty years in some job series such as range conservationists, petroleum engineering technicians, and foresters. Overall staffing outside the fire program has remained steady or declined throughout that period, including during the last decade (below).

**BLM FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES,  
1993 – 2004**

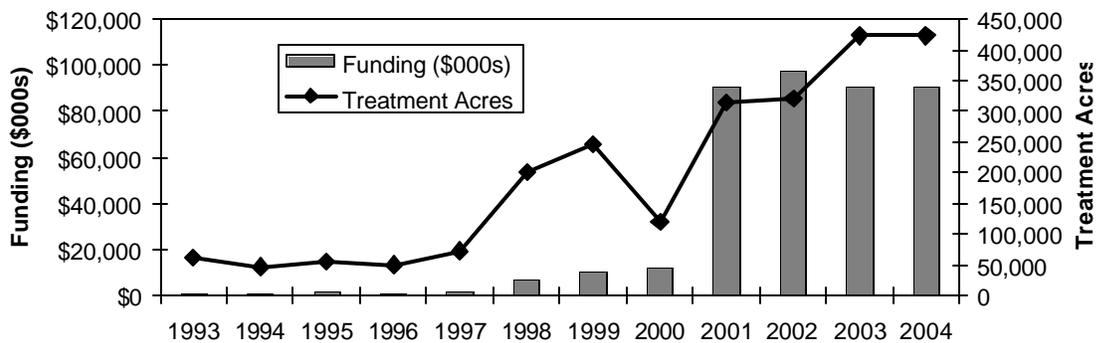


Budgets in most Bureau programs, meanwhile, have remained flat or declined. From 1994 to 2000, the Bureau’s operating budget decreased in inflation-adjusted dollars. Increases since 2001 - when the Bureau received new funding for land use planning, management of special areas, and management of wild horses and burros – and subsequent increases in the energy and minerals programs provided a needed boost in key areas.

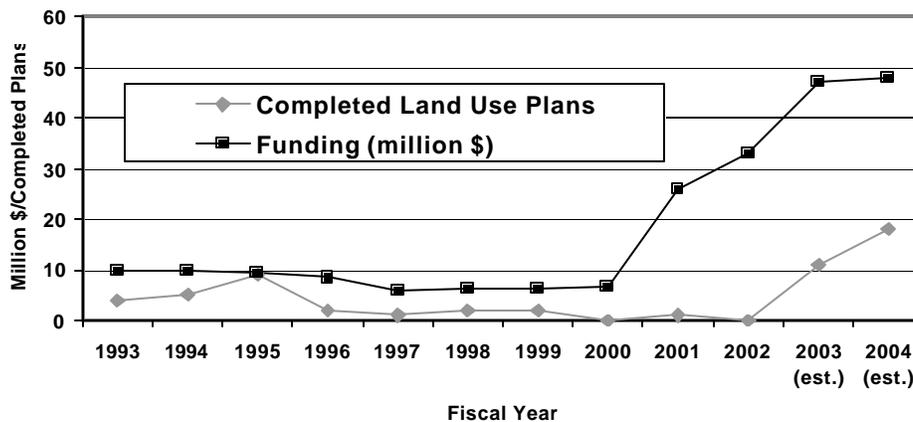
The BLM has remained a productive organization – by relying on partnerships, using volunteers, and implementing management improvements throughout the organization. Technology advances in oil and gas production verification, for instance, have improved employee productivity. At the same time, funding increases have been targeted to areas of greatest demand. The Bureau can point to numerous success stories, including some made possible by

increased appropriations. Recent leasing activity in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming; user satisfaction at recreation sites such as Red Rock outside of Las Vegas; and a growing fuels treatment program all point to the BLM's ability to deliver on Administration priorities with funding investments, large or small. And by 2004, the Bureau will have begun to benefit greatly from new investments in resource management planning. The relationship between new funding and accomplishments is highlighted in two examples below.

**WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDING, BLM IS ABLE TO DELIVER  
EXAMPLE ONE: HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENTS (BLM ONLY)**



**EXAMPLE TWO: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING**



Those examples aside, fewer personnel and less funding would normally be expected to limit accomplishments. But Bureau performance has generally increased over time, not decreased. Much of the BLM's continued success can be attributed to improved efficiencies that are described throughout this budget request. The BLM has been a leader, for instance, in achieving savings through co-location with other agencies – with the Forest Service in the Service First initiative; with multiple partners at the Joint Pipeline Office and the Farmington Indian Minerals Office; with the Park Service at several National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; and at firefighting stations throughout the public lands.

In addition, the Bureau has long relied on local contracting to supplement permanent staff, especially in areas such as facilities maintenance and IT support, and has relied on seasonal employees whenever possible, which has limited any permanent growth in the Bureau's workforce. Similarly, BLM has placed a heavy emphasis on contracting with private companies, under the National Fire Plan and as part of the Bureau's land use planning effort.

However important individually, these examples do not wholly explain how the Bureau's performance has excelled in the face of level staff and appropriations. The BLM has long been viewed as a "can do" agency. This reputation is well deserved. However, the BLM has not been able to fully meet its obligations and needs in such areas as land use planning, baseline resource inventory, and follow-up monitoring of the Bureau's effectiveness and of the resources themselves. Since 2001, when Congress provided the first of several funding increases to jump-start the planning program, the BLM has made steady progress in reversing the land use planning backlog, as the Bureau implements a strategy designed to update all land use plans on a continuing, 10-year cycle. But as for baseline data gathering, monitoring of plan implementation and effectiveness, and the validation of assumptions used in decision-making, the BLM is just now beginning to fund a Bureau-wide strategy.

The failure to properly consider impacts on resources, either as part of the effects analysis made prior to authorizing a specific use, or as part of a systematic and ongoing review of the effectiveness of management plans, exposes the BLM to litigation and may frustrate efforts to authorize future uses of the public lands. The Bureau is just now counting all these costs in its management information system, but it is clear that in some field offices (the California Desert District, for instance), increasing costs stem directly from implementation of court orders and settlements, and efforts to avoid litigation in the future. This sort of management is both wasteful and avoidable, but requires investments in the full costs of doing business, including resource monitoring. The 2004 President's Budget request includes an additional \$1.9 million spread among major initiatives to help revitalize the Bureau's monitoring efforts.

In addition to the planning and monitoring efforts that support all other activities, this request supports new projects with partners to promote conservation on the public lands. The 2004 budget request outlines a number of ways in which the Bureau is addressing workload challenges – some through new resources, some through management innovation, and others through non-Federal partners providing funding or in-kind contributions of labor or materials.. Many of these projects focus on management of congressionally and administratively designated special areas, others on the broader public domain. The budget also outlines

improvements to address public demand for energy, minerals, and associated rights-of-way, and to increase thinning of overgrown forests and woodlands adjacent to communities. It also provides for improvements to management of recreation and visitor services, based on the monumental increased demand in that program area.

Other management changes are described in the General Statement in sections on: implementation of the President's Management Agenda; the Secretary's vision of the "4 Cs" and the BLM's use of partnerships; management reforms associated with activity-based costing; and savings associated with selected best management practices.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT AGENDA**

*"I hope you will never take the honor of public service for granted. Some of us will serve in government for a season, others will spend an entire career here. But all of us should dedicate ourselves to great goals: We are not here to mark time, but to make progress, to achieve results, and to leave a record of excellence."*

*- President George W. Bush  
October 15, 2001*

The President's Management Agenda is based on the principles that government should be citizen-centered, results-oriented, and market-based. In May 2001, the Secretary of the Interior issued a document that further outlined this agenda as it applies to the Department and the BLM entitled *Interior's Management Challenge for Citizen-Centered Governance*. There are five components of the management reform initiatives outlined in both documents. Several management initiatives previously undertaken by BLM positioned it well to advance these initiatives.

***Strategic Management of Human Capital*** – In the second phase of workforce planning under the President's Management Agenda, the BLM will conduct an expanded process for the development of its national workforce plan that incorporates local workforce plans. The BLM's workforce planning process will factor national needs and workforce structure with local and regional workforce requirements to meet growing and increasingly complex work commitments. Workforce plans will be further integrated with the Budget Planning System database management system, thereby better aligning resource allocation and performance.

The Bureau will ensure that the right skills are available in the right place at the right time through continuous workforce planning that uses a blend of skills acquisition and developmental approaches. The BLM expects to lose more than 140 skilled employees in 2004, with nearly one quarter of the Bureau's workforce eligible for retirement by 2008. These potentially lost skills and knowledge will be replaced in part by using competitive sourcing. The Bureau's human resource plan will also provide placement and retraining services to employees adversely affected by competitive sourcing decisions.

**Competitive Sourcing** – President Bush has challenged agencies throughout government to improve service to the public, and to accomplish their work in the most cost-effective way. Under the *Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act*, Federal agencies are directed to annually inventory all work activities performed by their employees, and to determine how many of those activities are “commercial” and how many “inherently governmental.” OMB, in turn, is required to consult with each agency regarding its inventory. Upon completion of this review and consultation, the agency must transmit a copy of the inventory to Congress and make it available to the public. The current BLM inventory identifies 3,000 full-time equivalent positions located across the country that were performing activities also provided by commercial enterprises.

The Office of Management and Budget has set a long-term goal for agencies to conduct competitive sourcing studies on 50 percent of the FTE in the FAIR Act Inventory that are performing commercial activities. The OMB defines a commercial activity as a function, either contracted or government-operated or managed, that provides a product or service obtainable from a private commercial source. Competitive sourcing studies focus on determining who can provide quality service at the best value to the government’s customers. These studies will compare quality and costs of our in-house capability to those available from non-Federal providers. The OMB Circular A-76 Supplemental Handbook and the Department of the Interior Express Study Guide are required to be used to conduct the studies.

OMB has issued interim goals for all agencies to complete competitive sourcing studies. In 2003, at least 15 percent of the FTE in the FAIR Act Inventory that are performing commercial activities must be reviewed under competitive sourcing studies. To meet its share of the agency’s requirement, the BLM is focusing on the commercial activity that includes maintenance, repair, alteration, and minor construction of real property. The Bureau expects to review 450 commercial activities (15 percent of 3,000) through competitive sourcing by the end of 2003. The BLM 2003 competitive sourcing studies could cost up to \$1,500,000. Funding for these studies is being provided out of base resources in the annual maintenance subactivity, and represents an investment in future long-term savings and program effectiveness.

In 2004, the BLM will determine the work activities that the Bureau will study for suitability of competitive sourcing. A 2004 competitive sourcing study plan will then be developed and submitted to the Department, in order to meet OMB’s interim goal of having evaluated 25 percent of the commercial positions on the Department’s FAIR Act Inventory by the end of 2004.

**Budget and Performance Integration –**

***“The President’s Quality Award is the highest recognition given by the Federal Government for managerial excellence. ... President George W. Bush has focused on five of the toughest management challenges facing the Federal Government today. ... Every cabinet Secretary and major agency head is being held accountable for progress in these areas, and both the quality and quantity of nominations submitted this year are clear indications of the commitment across the Federal Government to ‘get to green’ on each of the five management initiatives.***

***For the Bureau of Land Management – ‘In recognition of performance and results in the area of Budget and Performance Integration.’”***

***Director of the Office of Personnel Management Kay Coles James  
November 25, 2002***

President Bush has called on Federal agencies to better integrate performance in their decisions about budget allocations. In November 2002, he cited the BLM as one of seven finalists in all of the Federal government for the ‘President’s Quality Award,’ recognizing its accomplishments in this area. In 2004, the BLM will continue its ongoing progress by fully integrating performance data in all internal budget allocation processes, and in all formal budget requests. Requests for increased funding in these Budget Justifications use full cost (direct and indirect) data so that if the full funding increases are not approved, output and performance measures will be reduced to account for the full cost of producing the work. In the past, requests for increased funding often did not consider or include the indirect costs associated with doing the work. As a result, the actual capability to meet planned accomplishments was reduced, undermining the BLM’s ability to meet its performance targets. Using full cost data to calculate the requests for increased funding should assure that the BLM will be able to achieve projected results. Integrating performance information into the budget process will not require additional funding. Rather, it will change the way the BLM develops budget information within existing funding levels. Recent progress in integrating performance and budget information is described below.

- **2002** - During the BLM's mid-year review, budget and program staff examined planned and completed workload measures to determine whether States and field offices were likely to meet their planned targets. If it appeared likely that a particular State would not meet its targets, program staff were directed to recommend adjustments in funding, as appropriate. This enabled the Bureau to reallocate resources to continue to meet overall national program objectives.
- **2003** - As part of development of the 2003 Planning Target Allocations, which are based on the 2003 President’s Budget, BLM staff compiled cost information by subactivity and work activity (“program element”) for 2000 and 2001. The cost information included spending on “priority program elements” for each subactivity, other workload units, overhead, and administration. The analysis also included average unit costs for “priority program elements” – defined as those that comprise the core work within that subactivity.

Program and budget staffs were then directed to review the prior year data to identify and explain apparent anomalies (e.g., States whose expenditures and/or unit costs seemed significantly higher or lower than the Bureau average). They were also directed to review accomplishments compared to planned targets. Based on their analysis of the cost data, program staffs were asked to recommend appropriate changes in funding for the States or Centers. The BLM Budget Strategy Team - a management group made up of State, field, and Washington Office representatives - then reviewed the budget and program staff recommendations. In most cases, the recommendations were approved, and State cost and performance targets modified accordingly.

State Offices are being encouraged to use a similar process to develop funding recommendations for field offices within their jurisdiction.

- **2004** - The BLM submission for the 2004 Budget Justifications builds upon the 2003 analysis. Funding targets will be adjusted to reflect information gained from a 2002 end-of-year analysis of the true costs of accomplishing specific tasks, and multi-year trend information regarding accomplishments and spending history. This will include recommendations to shift funding between States and Centers to recognize good performance, and to focus limited funding on priority work activities.

***Improve Financial Performance*** – The BLM has demonstrated an outstanding record of financial management as represented by its seven consecutive unqualified opinions. Key to its success has been the availability of timely and accurate financial information made available to all employees through the Management Information System (MIS). The ability to link budget and performance through cost management and to access financial data in real time has fostered a Bureau-wide ethic of fiscal accountability. The BLM has also met or exceeded its goals under the Prompt Payment Act, and goals to reduce or eliminate erroneous payments.

In 2004, as in 2003, the Bureau will seek to:

- Ensure that adequate financial internal controls exist Bureau-wide.
- Ensure compliance with FASAB accounting standards.
- Ensure compliance with fiscal laws and regulations.
- Ensure that capital assets are properly accounted for, managed and maintained.
- Complete quarterly financial statements, including intra-governmental eliminations.
- Participate in departmental system solutions to intra-governmental eliminations.
- Provide guidance to program managers and field personnel on financial accountability.

**Expanded Electronic Government –**

***“Today I have signed into law H.R. 2458, the ‘E-Government Act of 2002.’ This legislation builds upon my Administration’s expanding E-Government initiative by ensuring strong leadership of the information technology activities of Federal agencies, a comprehensive framework for information security standards and programs, and uniform safeguards to protect the confidentiality of information provided by the public for statistical purposes. The Act will also assist in expanding the use of the Internet and computer resources in order to deliver Government services, consistent with the reform principles I outlined on July 10, 2002, for a citizen-centered, results-oriented, and market-based Government.”***

***-President George W. Bush  
December 17, 2002***

With the explosive growth of the Internet and use of personal computers in over 40 percent of all homes in the United States, expectations of BLM employees, citizens, and businesses that conduct transactions with the BLM have changed significantly.

Two of the hallmarks of the Information Age are universal access to information and “information velocity.” Many businesses have realized what makes customers choose one company over another is speed and accessibility of their information (being able to get information at any time, 24-hours a day, 7 days a week). Customers are simply seeking the best information possible in the fastest possible time. The keystone of success in the Information Age is the ability to add value to outputs by being able to quickly transform data and records into useful information, and make that information widely accessible. The BLM must provide universal electronic access to business information when customers need it.

Within the President’s proposed funding levels for information technology projects, the BLM will be able to accomplish the following in 2004:

- Continue to work with the “Recreation One Stop” initiative to ensure that public recreation needs, which have been growing so dramatically, are recognized and incorporated into BLM business plans.
- Continue to coordinate with the Minerals Management Service in implementing automated solutions to common business practices.
- Continue current level of support to the “DOI volunteer.gov” effort, which helps augment BLM staff capability.
- Continue current level of support to the Small Business Association “Business Compliance One-Stop” Initiative.
- Continue to implement the “E-authentication” initiative, to strengthen to strengthen physical security at Bureau facilities, and to enhance logical security to Bureau systems.
- Examine lines of business to identify opportunities to implement e-government solutions within proposed funding levels.
- In new or existing projects under development, incorporate e-government principles.
- Provide support for the “Geospatial One Stop” initiative.

### Program Assessment – OMB’s PART Evaluation

In formulation of the 2004 President’s Budget, the Administration began reviewing programs throughout the Federal government using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The process generated information on the effectiveness of programs as diverse – in the case of the Department of the Interior – as BIA school construction, FWS hatchery management, BOR rural water projects, and wildland fire management. Initial findings may be found under the Performance and Management Assessments volume of the President’s budget.

PART was designed to measure and evaluate program performance in a systematic, consistent, and transparent manner; assessing agencies’ program performance in four critical areas: 1) purpose, 2) strategic planning, 3) program management, and 4) program results.

The BLM was asked to use the PART evaluation to identify strengths and weaknesses of its Restoration program, which restores natural habitats through work that includes invasive weed treatments, reintroduction of native species, forest health improvements, and restoration of riparian areas, among other activities. For the BLM, this work is actually funded by portions of several subactivities in a total of three appropriations – Management of Lands and Resources, Oregon and California Grant Lands, and Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery, as follows:

| <b>Program/Subactivity<br/>(Funding in Millions \$)</b> | <b>2002<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>2003<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>2004<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Soil, Water, and Air Management                         | 17.7                     | 18.1                     | 18.0                     |
| Rangeland Management                                    | 24.9                     | 24.7                     | 24.7                     |
| Public Domain Forestry                                  | 1.4                      | 1.3                      | 1.5                      |
| Riparian Management                                     | 15.9                     | 15.4                     | 15.3                     |
| Wildlife Management                                     | 25.3                     | 22.3                     | 22.4                     |
| Fisheries Management                                    | 12.1                     | 11.7                     | 11.9                     |
| Threatened & Endangered Species Management              | 21.6                     | 21.7                     | 21.8                     |
| Challenge Cost Share                                    | 7.0                      | 17.0                     | 19.0                     |
| Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery                    | 4.8                      | 4.4                      | 4.4                      |
| Western Oregon Resources Management                     | 5.4                      | 5.4                      | 5.4                      |
| Jobs-in-the-Woods (in western Oregon)                   | 2.9                      | 2.9                      | 2.9                      |
| <b>TOTAL, Funding for BLM Restoration:</b>              | <b>\$138.9</b>           | <b>\$144.9</b>           | <b>\$147.4</b>           |

The Office of Management and Budget’s assessment of the BLM’s restoration activities found that – with a score of 71 percent, the program is “moderately effective.” The Bureau’s Restoration program was generally judged to be well-managed, deriving significant benefits from funding and in-kind contributions provided by non-Federal partners. The Bureau’s Challenge Cost Share Program, for instance, leveraged \$16.4 million of non-Federal funding and in-kind contributions in 2002 with Federal funding of \$9.1 million. The BLM uses an extensive network of volunteers to complete project work. Additionally, the BLM emphasizes the use of performance-based contracts, conducts regular internal program evaluations, and uses funds in a timely manner.

The Office of Management and Budget identified several weaknesses during the assessment, including:

- Gaps in the monitoring of resource conditions to support management decisions and to assess the impacts of restoration activities.
- Lack of performance measures that focus on efficiency.
- Insufficient data on existing performance measures to ensure that baseline data are accurate and performance targets are aggressive.
- Similarities and potential overlaps between activities conducted in the BLM's restoration programs and in the Department's Wildland Fire Management program for rehabilitation and fuels reduction.

Based in part on OMB's findings, the budget request includes an additional \$1.9 million in 2004 for BLM monitoring activities to improve baseline data and track trends over time. The BLM will also refine existing performance measures and develop consistent efficiency measures across the Department for similar restoration activities; and will evaluate options for clearly distinguishing between restoration activities funded with the Department's Wildland Fire program and the BLM's operating programs.

**MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT HAVE  
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY AND RESULTED IN SAVINGS**

Savings from best management practices throughout the Bureau of Land Management are difficult to quantify, but nonetheless real. The following examples of locally-based partnerships help illustrate ways in which BLM is using partnerships in ways that result in a savings to the Government.

***Sand Flats Recreation Area Cooperative Management Project, Utah –***

The Sand Flats Recreation Area program is a partnership between Grand County, UT, the BLM, and recreational enthusiasts. Together, these groups share the responsibility of caring for the public land a few miles north of Moab, Utah. This recreational area is situated on a sandstone plateau with spectacular, 100-mile vistas of the surrounding canyon country.



The partnership was created to avoid duplication of services and capabilities, and to promote management on a landscape basis, irrespective of jurisdictional boundaries. It covers an area of 7,240 acres of BLM public lands and State of Utah School Trust land that includes a unique recreation opportunity - the world-renowned Slickrock Bike Trail - as well as related, semi-developed camping and day use areas. It is enjoyed by more than 150,000 recreational users each year and is an important attraction that helps support the local tourism industry.

The spectacular terrain has been restored and minimally developed through the collaborative efforts of the BLM, Grand County, and the Moab community. In addition, a grant from the national service initiative AmeriCorps has made this successful cooperative management program possible.

In October 1997, the Sand Flats Recreation Area program launched a new era of self-sustainability. Averaging over \$250,000 annually, all fees collected at SFRA remain in the program and are targeted to services, education, and maintenance, including revegetation projects, fence and toilet construction and upkeep, trail maintenance, interpretive signs, and brochure development. An apprenticeship program began in the fall of 1995 providing “work study” opportunities for local high school students. These students work with the management agencies to learn public service skills while earning a grant towards their college education.

**Service First** - Service First is a joint venture between BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to create seamless, citizen-centered service delivery and more efficient public land management. During the summer of 2001, President Bush issued a strategy for improving the management and performance of the Federal government. One of the three principles guiding the President's vision is that government should be citizen-centered. Established in 1996, *Service First* cuts through the bureaucracy caused by boundaries among government organizations and provides efficient, results-oriented services.



*The most visible aspect of Service First is the co-location of many BLM and U.S. Forest Service operations in the same physical facility, such as the San Juan Public Lands Center, in Durango, CO, shown above. Customers as diverse as mining and wood products companies, ranchers, hunters, anglers, hikers, and other recreational users, can go to one office to secure permits, pay fees, and obtain information. This approach is both customer-focused and cost-effective.*

Service First does this by:

- Streamlining multiple processes and regulations of two or more agencies in different Departments to relieve the public, commercial users, and businesses from duplicate and overlapping requirements.
- Designating a lead agency to operate a program or manage an area, regardless of agency boundaries.
- Offering one-stop shopping and a single point of contact for the public, commercial users, and businesses.

In Lakeview, Oregon, the BLM and the USFS have combined operations to improve customer service and reduce combined overhead expenses. The BLM District Manager and the Forest Supervisor of the Fremont and Winema Forests frequently substitute for each other when one is in the field and the other is in the office. Many jobs (including law enforcement and general administration) are performed for the benefit of all Federal lands in this large portion of eastern Oregon. Customer comment cards are uniformly positive, as most customers get quicker and better service with one stop to take care of their needs in a coordinated, transparent approach.

Specific examples of this are:

- All map sales are handled from a single business office. The customer may purchase both BLM and USFS maps with a single process.
- The Lakeview District shares a Public Affairs Officer with the Fremont and Winema National Forests. This provides for a coordinated message to the public on the many activities and responsibilities shared by the two agencies.
- The Lakeview District and the Fremont and

Winema National Forests have an integrated interagency fire suppression organization. The fire staff monitors fire danger and coordinates fire restrictions for public lands managed by both agencies. The public receives one set of fire restrictions that are consistent between the agencies.

Combining similar duties into interagency positions is a key factor in the Lakeview District's ability to absorb a continuing increase in workload while consistently exceeding target accomplishments. Specific examples of this are:

- An interagency staff of two BLM employees and one USFS employee provide customer service in the office reception area. This saves both agencies one position each. The salary savings has allowed both agencies to accomplish other program work.
- The BLM and USFS manage property under a shared interagency position. Prior to integrating this position with the USFS, property management was a collateral duty in the business/purchasing office. Moving property management to a single shared position has allowed the business staff to absorb an increased workload. Property management now has a singular focus resulting in improved quality and efficiency of service to both agencies.
- To date, the cumulative savings from co-location of BLM and USFS operations in Lakeview are estimated at \$2.1 million.

**The Farmington Indian Minerals Office, New Mexico** – The Farmington Indian Minerals Office (FIMO) was established to provide the expertise of the Federal Government to Navajo allottees regarding their mineral interests on a “one-stop” basis. This office integrates the services of the BLM, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Minerals Management Service, thus enabling the Government to be more responsive, effective, and accountable. FIMO provides information regarding the management of Indian allottees’ lands and allows them easy access to information regarding royalties and operations of their allotments. Additionally, FIMO inspects all Navajo oil and gas leased lands, enforces mining regulations, maintains lease adjudication information, and reviews production and royalty volumes. Recent accomplishments of FIMO include:

- The termination of more than 40 leases for breaks in production that were discovered by lease reviews. FIMO has negotiated settlements with five production companies, including the agreement by one company to pay a \$50,000 lease reinstatement bonus and to drill an additional well at an estimated cost of \$500,000.
- A progressive leasing program that has resulted in the issuance of more than 285 leases in the last four years, compared to only 100 during the previous 14 years.
- Since 1998, FIMO’s audit staff has grown to three auditors, who have recovered \$3 million. The average collection prior to the formation of FIMO was \$50,000 per year.

Consultation is critical to this process. FIMO has emphasized that the Indian mineral owner should be involved in the decision-making process regarding development of their lands. FIMO conducts 16 outreach meetings per year, with an average attendance of 50 allottees per meeting. FIMO became a permanent office in September 2001. It is expected that the FIMO

office will be used as a model for similar offices in other areas that service Indian allotted minerals.



*The Trans-Alaska Pipeline*

***The Joint Pipeline Office, Alaska*** – The Joint Pipeline Office is an intergovernmental organization with the mission of protecting the environment, public health, and worker safety, while overseeing the safe movement of oil from the site of its production on Alaska’s North Slope, through the 800-mile pipeline to the Valdez Marine Terminal. The JPO was established in 1990 to provide co-located and coordinated oversight of the design, construction, operations, and maintenance of all common carrier pipelines in Alaska, including the Trans Alaska Pipeline System.

The BLM is the lead Federal agency of the Joint Pipeline Office, which is comprised of six Federal and seven State member agencies.

- Federal agencies include the BLM, which is the co-lead agency, the Office of Pipeline Safety of the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Minerals Management Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Army Corps of Engineers.
- State of Alaska Agencies include the other co-lead agency, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Departments of Environmental Conservation, Fish and Game, Labor, Governmental Coordination, Transportation, and Public Safety.

The JPO provides one-stop shopping that is improving service to six owner companies when they seek permits and authorities for operation of TAPS. Co-locating agency personnel has enhanced coordination of related activities and improved government communications. The efficiencies that have resulted from the JPO are indispensable to both industry and the public that are served by this office. The cost efficiencies generated by this effort have been welcomed by regulators and industry alike, as has the coordination of activities and elimination of duplicative work.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECRETARY'S PLAN  
FOR CITIZEN-CENTERED GOVERNANCE**

*"The key to our success is the strength of our partnerships and our commitment to collaboration."*

*- Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton  
January 8, 2003*

Secretary Norton's Plan for Citizen-Centered Governance closely follows the President's Management Agenda. The Plan calls for a Strategic Plan that represents, for the first time, an enterprise approach to agency governance. BLM has been an active partner in development of that Plan, which is scheduled for release for public comment in February 2003. BLM will modify its existing Strategic Plan to tier to and complement the Department's Plan, with performance goals and output measures that contribute to and mirror those used throughout the Department.

The Director of the BLM serves on the Secretary's Management Excellence Council. This Council provides management oversight, leadership and accountability for implementation of the President's Management Agenda and the Secretary's Plan for Citizen-Centered Governance. The overall objective of these efforts is to improve service to the Department's customers, including the general public, interest groups, and local, State and Federal agencies.

The BLM strongly supports the Secretary's vision regarding Consultation, Coordination, and Communication in the service of Conservation – the "4 Cs." In fact, this has long been the BLM's way of doing business. A primary focus of the Bureau's mission is on conservation of the resources on 262 million acres of public lands, primarily in the western continental U.S. and Alaska. For many people in the West, the BLM is the agency with which they most often interact regarding management of Federal land. Consultation, coordination, and communication are integral components of nearly every program or action on the BLM public lands.

**BLM Depends on Citizen-Centered Governance -  
The 4 Cs Have Long Been the BLM's Way of Doing Business**

The BLM has used citizen advisory groups since 1934, when Grazing Advisory Boards were established. Current examples include:

- 23 Resource Advisory Councils.
- 5 Resource Advisory Committees for western Oregon District Offices.
- Wild Horse and Burro National Advisory Board.
- National Science Advisory Board.
- 7 Special Area Advisory Boards (Monuments and National Conservation Areas).
- 4 new Advisory Boards (established 2002) for the Carrizo Plains, Canyons of the Ancients, Sonoran Desert, and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monuments.

*“Over time, the conservation ethic has evolved and expanded ... greatly influenced by Aldo Leopold’s Sand County Almanac, providing a framework of a new approach to natural resource management – one based on managing our lands as a whole, rather than as individual parts. At the heart of Leopold’s conservation ethic was a call to all citizens to take responsibility and become stewards of the land.”*

*Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton  
February 20, 2002*

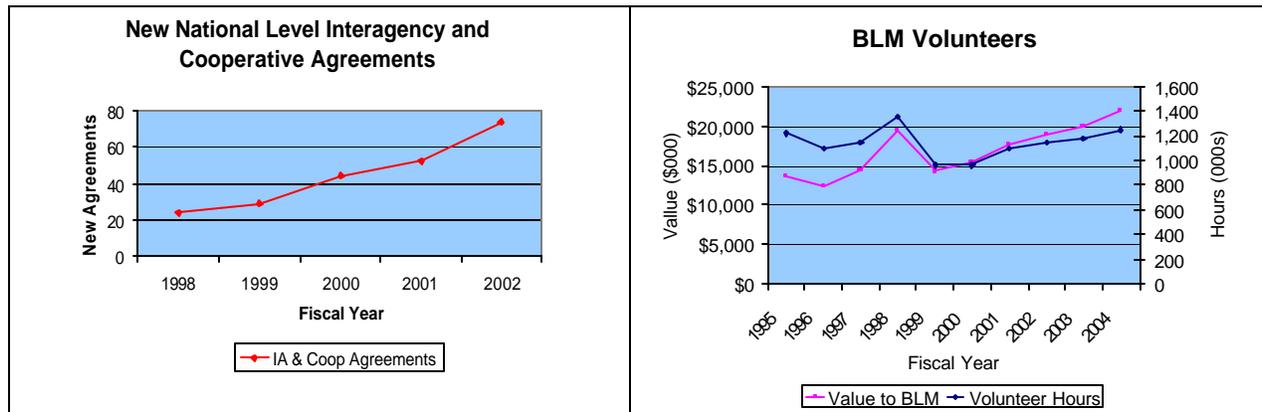
The following are examples of the BLM’s adherence to the principles of the Secretary’s 4Cs:

**Resource Advisory Councils** – The BLM has established a system of Resource Advisory Councils (RACs), composed of private citizens representing various groups of public land users and State and local government representatives, to provide advice, counsel, and public input to Field Office Managers and State Directors. These RACs are consulted on a variety of public land issues, from very site-specific proposals to long-range planning issues. The BLM also relies on national-level advisory councils, such as the National Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board, which advise the Director and the Bureau’s Executive Leadership Team on programmatic issues.

**National Environmental Policy Act Implementation** - Almost every action the BLM proposes to take on the public lands requires an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement. Public involvement is an integral part of the EA/EIS and decision processes. Costs of complying with NEPA are considered an integral part of implementing each program and are included in all cost assessments and budget requests.

**Land Use Planning** – The BLM is charged with managing the public lands for the benefit of the American people, so communication and public involvement are critical to the success of the land use planning effort. The intermingled land pattern in the West also mandates that any land use planning efforts must be in coordination and consultation with adjoining landowners and a number of Federal, State, and local agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities that overlap the public land boundaries. Many of BLM’s land use plans are several years old and need to be updated. For 2004, BLM is requesting an additional \$1.0 million for Resource Management Planning.

**Partnerships** – The BLM is involved in many local, State, and national partnerships to improve management of the public lands, as reflected in the increase in interagency and cooperative agreements over the last five years and the increase in the number of volunteers on BLM lands, as shown in the graphs on the following page.



Specific examples of partnerships include the following:

- Challenge Cost Share** – Begun in the 1980s, the Challenge Cost Share program has developed into one of the Bureau’s marquee partnership programs. Private organizations and State and local governments have contributed millions of dollars in matching funds and in-kind services or equipment since its inception. Today, funds are used to support recreation resources, cultural resources, and wildlife resources. These small projects often make a huge difference at the field level in terms of purchasing power due to partner leveraging opportunities.

Prior to 2003, the BLM allocated \$9.1 million to Challenge Cost Share projects in several subactivities. In 2003, these funds were pooled into a single program, with projects evaluated and selected by a national team using common, performance-based criteria. The 2003 budget request included an additional \$10.0 million for the BLM’s Challenge Cost Share program. BLM field offices, in turn, received nearly \$35 million in project solicitations from a broad range of partners.

In 2004, the budget request builds upon the 2003 program with a request for an additional \$2.0 million above the 2003 request level, for a total of \$21.1 million.

- National Fire Plan** – Due to the intermingled land pattern in the West, wildland fire management must be a cooperative effort among BLM, other Interior Bureaus, the U.S. Forest Service, and State and local agencies involved in fire prevention and control. This consultation, coordination, and communication extends to all aspects of the National Fire Plan, including prevention, preparedness, suppression, hazardous fuels management and rehabilitation of burned areas. The plan also contains a component to provide Rural Fire Assistance to local fire departments to provide equipment and training to support local involvement in interagency fire management and suppression efforts. For 2004, the Department is requesting an additional \$45.0 million for wildland fire management.

- **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation** - The NFWF is a private, non-profit, tax-exempt organization established by Congress in 1984 and dedicated to the conservation of fish, wildlife, plants, and the habitat on which they depend. The NFWF receives congressionally appropriated funding annually through Federal agencies and provides grants for projects meeting the Foundation's goals. These goals are environmental education, natural resource management, habitat protection and restoration, and the development of conservation policy. Approved projects are funded at a one-to-one ratio, with the Foundation matching each Federal dollar with one or more dollars of non-Federal funds. As a result of cooperation with the Foundation, BLM is able to accomplish more on-the-ground work.

Congress provided \$3.0 million in 2002, through the BLM, for the Foundation challenge grant program. There are a variety of initiatives for which the BLM competes for grant funding from the Foundation, including: Seeking Common Ground, Answer the Call, Bring Back the Natives, National Plant Conservation, and General Conservation. The BLM requests a total of \$3.0 million for this program in 2004.

- **Volunteers** - In 2002 and 2003, thousands of volunteers contributed their time and talents to care for the many natural, cultural, and recreational resources on BLM-managed public lands. Collectively, these individuals are expected to donate more than 1.2 million hours of work in 2004, at an estimated value of more than \$20 million (see Figure 48). With a workforce of 11,000 employees, the BLM is responsible for managing 262 million acres of public lands. To sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of this much land would be an insurmountable task without the help of volunteers. Whether participating in one-day events, serving as campground hosts throughout the summer, or working in the office on a daily basis, volunteers enable the BLM to provide a wide range of services to public land users.
- **Other Partnerships** – The Bureau participates in a wide variety of partnerships in every State, including:
  - The Owl Mountain partnership with various Federal agencies, ranchers and other private landowners, and the State of Colorado.
  - The Lemhi Model Watershed partnership with Federal agencies, Tribes, private landowners, conservation groups, the Northwest Conservation and Power Planning Council, and the State of Idaho.
  - The Mottole Restoration Council in California focuses on restoration of natural systems in the watershed and their maintenance at sustainable levels of health and productivity. Partners include Mill Creek Watershed Conservancy and the Mattole Salmon Group.
  - The San Miguel Watershed Coalition in Colorado focuses on watershed management to conserve and enhance natural, cultural, and recreational resources; and social and economic vitality. Partners include six Federal agencies, seven towns in San Miguel and Montrose Counties and the counties themselves, the Telluride Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and four divisions of the Colorado State government.
  - The Lake Fork Watershed Working Group in Colorado, which aims to restore healthy aquatic habitat in historic mining areas. Partners include four Federal agencies, three

divisions of the Colorado State government, local landowners and county leadership, the Colorado Outward Bound School, and Colorado Mountain College, the group's coordinator.

- The San Pedro partnership in Arizona, which is a collaborative effort between 20 local, State and Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations to develop a comprehensive water resources plan for the Upper portion of the San Pedro Basin.
- The San Juan Mountains Association in southwest Colorado, which aims to enhance personal and community stewardship of natural, cultural and heritage resources on public and other lands through education, interpretation, information and participation. Partners include the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and Colorado State Parks.
- Pathway to Fishing and Boating, which joins the fishing tackle industry with Federal partners, State fisheries agencies, and private angling and conservation groups to teach new anglers about resource conservation, develop angler skills and ethics, and nurture personal commitment to aquatic resource stewardship.
- The Canyon Country partnership in Utah, which aims to sustain natural systems by using science to identify landscape preservation needs without regard to administrative boundaries. Partners include three Federal agencies; Grand, San Juan, Emery, and Carbon Counties; the School Trust Lands Administration; the Division of Oil, Gas and Minerals; the Division of Wildlife Resources; and the Division of Parks and Recreation.

Altogether, as shown in the following table, the Bureau is likely to provide \$127 million toward partnerships with other Federal, State and local governments, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations in 2004, with an anticipated match of \$93 million in non-Federal funding. This demonstrates not only the great willingness of the Bureau's partners to help pay for public land improvements, but also the extent of the BLM's commitment to collaboration under Secretary Norton's vision.

This funding includes an additional \$2.0 million in Federal appropriations for the Challenge Cost Share program, and assumes continuation of the Applications of Science initiative, which identified roughly 1:1 partner matching funds in its first year, 2003. The Bureau also expects to provide additional funding for local law enforcement agreements as part of the national law enforcement initiative; however, only funds associated with current agreements are identified in the table.

This summary does not include Payments in Lieu of Taxes, pass-through funding, or revenues from economic development shared with State and local governments, even though such funding may be used in ways that benefit both the BLM and local communities. Finally, for agreements related to fire management, the table only shows amounts that are part of a BLM agreement where partner funding is provided. Fuels treatments with no partner match are not included in these figures, nor are estimates for the other fire bureaus that receive allocated amounts through the wildland fire management appropriation and may enter into partnerships of their own. These estimates only represent funding dedicated to on-the-ground accomplishments on BLM public lands and, in some cases, adjacent non-Federal lands.

**SUMMARY OF BLM PARTNERSHIPS  
IN WHICH FUNDING OR IN-KIND SERVICES ARE EXCHANGED**

| Appropriation   | Program/Partner(s)  | Authority                       | 2004 Request<br>(000\$) |                         |                |
|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
|   |   |                                 | BLM<br>Contribution     | Partner<br>Contribution | Total          |
| <b>All</b>  | Volunteers  | FLPMA                           | \$775                   | \$21,875                | \$22,650       |
| <b>Management of Lands and Resources</b>  |   |                                 |                         |                         |                |
|   | Challenge Cost Share  | FLPMA                           | 20,973                  | 20,973                  | 41,946         |
|   | National Fish<br>and Wildlife Foundation  | DOI Appropriation<br>Act, FLPMA | 3,000                   | 3,000                   | 6,000          |
|   | Applications of Science   | DOI Appropriation<br>Act, FLPMA | 1,000                   | 1,000                   | 2,000          |
| <b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b>  |   |                                 |                         |                         |                |
|   | Challenge Cost Share  | DOI Appropriation<br>Act, FLPMA | 200                     | 200                     | 400            |
|   | Jobs in the Woods   | DOI Appropriation<br>Act, FLPMA | 5,808                   |                         | 5,808          |
| <b>Cooperative Agreements Funded in MLR, O&amp;C, and Wildland Fire Management:</b> |   |                                 |                         |                         |                |
|   | Human Capital Development   | FLPMA                           | 5,000                   | 700                     | 5,700          |
|   | Resource Management   | FLPMA                           | 30,000                  | 14,000                  | 44,000         |
|   | Rural Fire Assistance<br>(These figures are estimates based on<br>BLM's 2002 contribution). | DOI Appropriation<br>Act, FLPMA | 6,200                   | 1,400                   | 7,600          |
|   | Law Enforcement   | FLPMA                           | 2,500                   | 1,000                   | 3,500          |
|   | Other   | FLPMA                           | 20,000                  | 700                     | 20,700         |
| <b>Reimbursable Accounts</b>  |   |                                 |                         |                         |                |
|   | Interagency Agreements  | Economy Act                     | 13,800                  | 21,043                  | 34,843         |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>   |   |                                 | <b>109,256</b>          | <b>85,891</b>           | <b>195,147</b> |

*"We are building a culture of service, citizenship, and responsibility that strengthens our country."*

*President George W. Bush  
December 31, 2002*

**COST MANAGEMENT/ACTIVITY-BASED COSTING**

***“The Department’s enhanced citizen-focus is reflected in our governance and our ongoing attempts to become more responsive and cost-effective. Starting with improving our performance plan, we have charted a course for achieving results and devised an organizational and workforce plan to align our resources to meet the commitments we have made to succeed in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.”***

***Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton  
January 17, 2003***

BLM’s Cost Management program was featured as an “integral component” of the BLM’s management framework in placing BLM as a finalist for the 2002 President’s Quality Award in the area of budget and performance integration. Cost management, also known as activity-based costing helps the BLM achieve cost-effective mission performance and provide full accountability for taxpayer resources. It is a valuable tool that helps the BLM make better-informed decisions by enhancing financial accounting, budgeting, and program management.

BLM strives to use available resources in the most efficient manner. Cost management helps provide managers with the information they need to manage limited resources efficiently. It provides them with information about the full and relevant costs of work processes and outputs and helps them answer the question “How much work are we getting for what we are spending?”

BLM’s implementation of cost management meets the legislative intent of the *Chief Financial Officer Act* and *Government Performance and Results Act*, as well as all accounting standards. BLM’s cost management approach also meets the Joint Financial Management Improvement Project’s managerial cost accounting system requirements.

BLM’s implementation of cost management establishes a process that examines how work processes consume resources and how those resources relate to work outputs – “activities.” Cost management helps Bureau managers understand what drives costs and how they can be managed to better serve the Bureau’s customers. In short, it allows the Bureau to measure the cost and performance effectiveness of the program work that accomplishes the Bureau’s mission.

All work in the Bureau is described in terms of program elements (the activity part of ABC). All labor and operational costs are charged to one or more program elements. The four figures below display two ways to view purchasing power, using 2002 obligations data - the traditional perspective of financial reporting (inputs based on budget object class data), and the ABC, outputs-based perspective. An example is provided for each of the four Strategic Plan mission goals – Resource Use, Resource Protection, Recreation, and Serving Communities.

**FOUR SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISONS OF INPUTS VS. OUTPUTS**

**EXAMPLE 1: COMMUNICATION SITE FEE EXPENSES**

**THEME: RESOURCE USE**

| BOC          | BOC Name                       | Total              | PE           | PE Name                               | Output | Total              |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 11           | Salaries, Benefits             | \$1,486,292        | ER           | Process Right of Way Grants           | 5,609  | \$1,123,028        |
| 12           | Civilian Personnel Benefits    | \$367,001          | DB           | Plan for Commercial Activities        | 71     | \$71,166           |
| 25           | Services                       | \$71,838           | NH           | Conduct Realty Compliance Inspections | 3,602  | \$48,934           |
| 22           | Transportation of Things       | \$54,291           | HN           | Process Land Purchase/Donation        | 184    | \$31,923           |
| 31           | Equipment                      | \$52,876           | EU           | Process Land Disposals                | 358    | \$28,605           |
| 21           | Travel/Transp of Persons       | \$34,841           | BX           | Manage Public Land Records            | 54,779 | \$26,279           |
| 26           | Supplies & Materials           | \$14,306           | A            | Outreach and Customer Services        | NA     | \$61,201           |
| 23           | Rent, Utilities, Communication | \$4,456            | P            | Manage Program                        | NA     | \$385,579          |
| 24           | Printing & Reproduction        | \$678              | X            | Support Program                       | NA     | \$163,039          |
| 41           | Grants, Subsidies & Contr      | \$10               |              | All Other PEs                         |        | \$146,832          |
| <b>Total</b> |                                | <b>\$2,086,588</b> | <b>Total</b> |                                       |        | <b>\$2,086,588</b> |

**EXAMPLE 2: RECREATION OPERATIONS**

**THEME: RECREATION**

| BOC          | BOC Name                    | Total              | PE           | PE Name                               | Output    | Total              |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 11           | Salaries, Benefits          | \$482,386          | HB           | Construct & Maintain Recreation Sites | 1,454     | \$245,868          |
| 25           | Services                    | \$200,732          | EB           | Issue & Manage Recreation Use Permits | 1,195,745 | \$57,550           |
| 26           | Supplies & Materials        | \$123,586          | NX           | Inspect Comm SRPs for Compliance      | 3,221     | \$52,520           |
| 12           | Civilian Personnel Benefits | \$103,180          | BA           | Inventory Recreation Resources        | 297       | \$46,506           |
| 22           | Transportation of Things    | \$43,213           | EA           | Process SRP's for Commercial Users    | 27,787    | \$36,233           |
| 21           | Travel/Transp of Persons    | \$34,365           | NO           | Conduct Law Enforcement Actions       | 6,395     | \$78,975           |
| 31           | Equipment                   | \$25,223           | HC           | Contract/Maintain Trails              | 3,420     | \$27,177           |
| 41           | Grants, Subsidies & Contr   | \$14,857           | A            | Outreach and Customer Services        |           | \$136,534          |
| 23           | Rent, Utilities, Comm       | \$5,452            | P            | Manage Program                        |           | \$137,447          |
| 32           | Land & Structures           | \$709              | X            | Support Program                       |           | \$17,684           |
| 24           | Printing & Reproduction     | \$706              |              | All Other PEs                         |           | \$197,917          |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | <b>\$1,034,410</b> | <b>Total</b> |                                       |           | <b>\$1,034,410</b> |

**EXAMPLE 3: SOIL, WATER, AIR MANAGEMENT  
THEME: RESOURCE PROTECTION**

| BOC          | BOC Name                     | Total               | PE           | PE Name                                  | Output    | Total               |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|-----------|---------------------|
| 11           | Salaries, Benefits           | \$15,148,494        | JK           | Impl. AML Projects to Restore Water Qlty | 94        | \$5,730,603         |
| 25           | Services                     | \$11,138,417        | BN           | Inventory Water Resources                | 1,074     | \$1,976,757         |
| 12           | Civilian Personnel Benefits  | \$3,717,567         | EC           | Process Water Rights Actions             | 14,316    | \$1,494,716         |
| 41           | Grants, Subsidies & Contr    | \$1,606,790         | BH           | Inventory Abandoned Land Mine Sites      | 660       | \$1,046,837         |
| 26           | Supplies & Materials         | \$1,125,770         | BP           | Assess Watersheds                        | 8,823,793 | \$911,825           |
| 21           | Travel/Transp of Persons     | \$938,768           | MU           | Monitor Water Resources                  | 1,077     | \$822,257           |
| 31           | Equipment                    | \$881,901           | BO           | Inventory Soil Resources                 | 1,260,535 | \$603,137           |
| 22           | Transportation of Things     | \$607,798           | HP           | Remediate AML Physical Safety Hazards    | 485       | \$467,376           |
| 23           | Rent, Utilities, Comm        | \$589,084           | A            | Outreach and Customer Services           | NA        | \$1,063,449         |
| 32           | Land & Structures            | \$85,315            | P            | Manage Program                           | NA        | \$6,454,030         |
| 24           | Printing & Reproduction      | \$31,527            | X            | Support Program                          | NA        | \$6,243,450         |
| 42           | Insurance Claims/Indemnities | \$27,253            |              | All Other PEs                            |           | \$15,538,276        |
| <b>Total</b> |                              | <b>\$35,898,683</b> | <b>Total</b> |  |           | <b>\$35,898,683</b> |

**EXAMPLE 4: WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE  
THEME: SERVING COMMUNITIES**

| BOC          | BOC Name                    | Total               | PE           | PE Name                            | Output  | Total               |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 25           | Services                    | \$30,803,375        | JW           | Implement Fuels Treatments         | 116,647 | \$41,732,319        |
| 11           | Salaries, Benefits          | \$13,170,691        | DD           | Plan for Public Health/Safety      | 197     | \$1,963,175         |
| 41           | Grants, Subsidies & Contr   | \$10,002,236        | DF           | Plan for Interdisciplinary Actions | 25      | \$1,600,879         |
| 12           | Civilian Personnel Benefits | \$3,800,020         | HU           | Suppress Wildland Fires            | -       | \$1,503,095         |
| 26           | Supplies & Materials        | \$2,145,755         | DS           | Prepare Draft EIS Level LUP        | 1       | \$618,400           |
| 31           | Equipment                   | \$2,064,040         | JD           | Apply Weed Treatments              | 1,180   | \$261,905           |
| 21           | Travel/Transp of Persons    | \$734,251           | BT           | Inventory Forest Vegetation        | 72,128  | \$179,303           |
| 22           | Transportation of Things    | \$727,410           | BS           | Inventory for Weeds                | 32,200  | \$172,471           |
| 23           | Rent, Utilities, Comm       | \$267,768           | A            | Outreach and Customer Services     | NA      | \$8,629,150         |
| 24           | Printing & Reproduction     | \$43,042            | P            | Program Support                    | NA      | \$2,540,238         |
| 32           | Land & Structures           | \$7,893             | X            | Support Program                    | NA      | \$2,334,229         |
| 42           | Insurance Claims & Indemn   | \$1,008             |              | All Other PEs                      |         | \$2,232,329         |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | <b>\$63,767,488</b> | <b>Total</b> |                                    |         | <b>\$63,767,488</b> |

**Calculating Direct and Indirect Costs of Work Activities** – Most program elements are considered “direct” work activities and are associated with a unit of accomplishment (i.e., “output”). Other PEs such as public outreach and program management do not have easily measurable outputs, yet they directly benefit the program area, and so can be distributed proportionately to direct program costs. Still other program elements reflect the cost of general administrative support and other “indirect” costs. These can still be distributed proportionately among all “direct” costs to better enable BLM managers to understand the total cost of doing business. The “full cost” of any work activity includes both direct and indirect costs as shown in several examples in the table below. These costs represent the cost for the entire BLM program for the examples shown:

| PE           | PE Name                                      | Full Cost          | Direct Cost        |
|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| ER           | Process Right of Way Grants                  | \$2,223,010        | \$1,054,124        |
| EU           | Process Land Disposals                       | \$304,972          | \$28,605           |
| EQ           | Process LR/Geophysical Permits/Lic/Easements | \$139,743          | \$68,904           |
| NH           | Conduct Realty & Geophysical Compliance Insp | \$99,884           | \$48,934           |
| DB           | Plan for Commercial Activities               | \$93,729           | \$71,166           |
| HN           | Process Land Purchase/Donation               | \$77,872           | \$31,923           |
| BX           | Manage Public Land Records                   | \$73,069           | \$26,279           |
|              | All Other PEs                                | \$263,918          | \$756,653          |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>\$3,276,197</b> | <b>\$2,086,588</b> |

Direct Costs include labor and operational costs directly associated with work process (program element) at hand such as:

- Field visits.
- Interacting with customers.
- Physical treatments, actions, and improvements.
- Processing of paperwork, permits, licenses, or other documents.
- Planning and design.
- Preparing and issuing decisions and reports.
- Monitoring and follow up actions.
- Responding to protests or appeals.
- Vehicle, contract, small purchase and travel costs directly associated with the actions listed above.

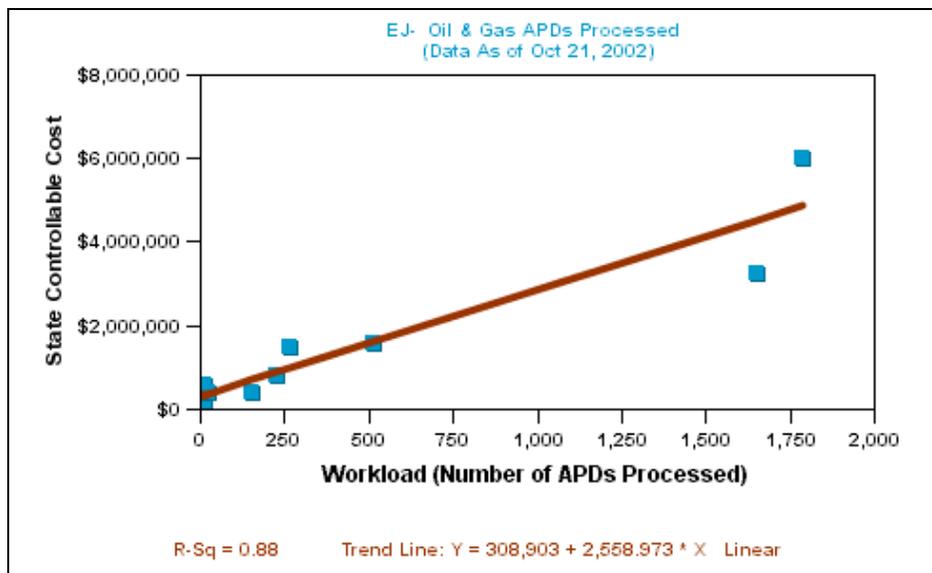
The following are examples of the direct and indirect costs of units of accomplishment for a program element related to each of the DOI Strategic Plan themes.

| Theme                      | Example  | Per Unit              |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Resource Use</b>        | EJ – Process Fluid Mineral APDs                                  | Direct - \$2,658.88   |
|                            |  | Indirect - \$1,229.91 |
| <b>Resource Protection</b> | JD - Apply Weed Treatments                                       | Direct - \$26.68      |
|                            |  | Indirect - \$5.01     |
| <b>Recreation</b>          | EA - Issue and Manage Recreation Use Permits                     | Direct - \$1,658.19   |
|                            |  | Indirect - \$455.61   |
| <b>Serve Communities</b>   | JW – Implement Fuels Treatments within Wildland/ Urban Interface | Direct – \$364.12     |
|                            |  | Indirect - \$53.31    |

**Uses for Cost Management Data** - The BLM uses cost management information in many ways: to understand the relationship between cost and workload, to forecast costs based on workload, to estimate accomplishments at different budget levels, to optimize operations by realigning workloads according to economies of scale, to understand what drives cost in the BLM and why, and to compare the cost of alternative actions.

**Cost and Workload Relationships** - This chart compares the relationship of cost and workload for processing applications for permits to drill. One expects to find a strong, positive relationship between the quantity of work produced and the cost to produce it.

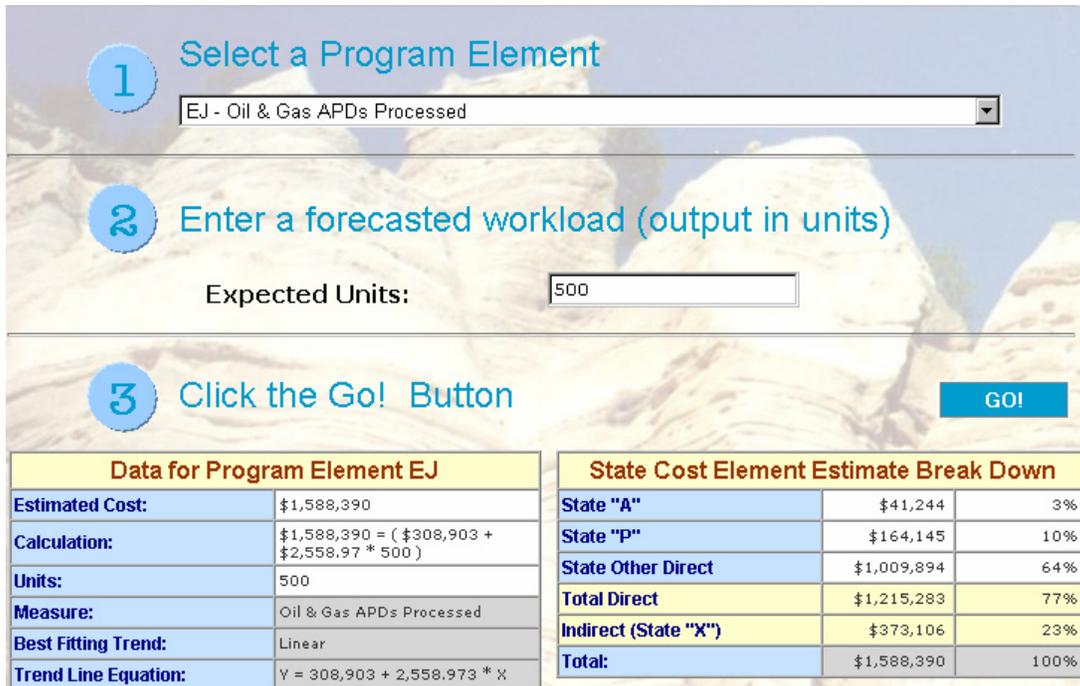
**THE RELATIONSHIP OF COST AND WORKLOAD (OUTPUT)**



The trend line equation shown below the graph portrays the "best fit" of the data points. The R-squared value indicates the strength of the relationship between cost & workload.

**Forecasting Future Resources Based on Workload** – BLM managers understand that the relationship between cost and workload can also be expressed as budget and resource analyses that answer "what if?" questions. On-line tools, such as a budget calculator, allow managers to enter values for projected workload for a given program element and have the software tool generate an estimate of required resources! Only program elements with a strong statistical correlation between cost and workload are used in this fashion.

In the example in the figure below, the budget calculator estimates it would cost \$1,588,390 to process 500 Oil & Gas APDs (at one location). The report shows the calculation arriving at \$1,588,390 (second row, first table) based on the Trend Line Equation (last row, first table).



The table at right in the figure above shows costs for each BLM State for a given unit of accomplishment, in this case oil and gas APDs processed. This table takes the estimated cost (\$1,588,390) and breaks it down into direct and indirect elements, thus allowing Bureau managers to forecast budgetary needs for various workloads and determine the appropriate subactivity in which to fund those needs.

Cost management offers powerful tools for BLM managers to analyze data about work activities and their costs. In 2004, the Bureau will continue to implement management improvements based on the use of cost management tools. This may include recommendations to realign work functions between field offices as part of the budget allocation process.

## AREAS OF SPECIAL EMPHASIS

### NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN

*“Our ... goal is to promote energy independence for our country, while dramatically improving the environment. I have sent to you a comprehensive energy plan to promote energy efficiency and conservation, to develop cleaner technology, and to produce more energy at home.”*

*- President George W. Bush  
January 28, 2003*

In May 2001, the President adopted the National Energy Policy, which identified a major role for public lands and resources in meeting our Nation’s increasing energy needs. Aggressive involvement by the BLM is critical to achieving the President’s goals of modernizing our energy infrastructure, increasing our energy supplies, and accelerating the protection and restoration of the environment, as well as supporting the Secretary of the Interior’s Indian trust responsibilities. The Bureau will focus its efforts on increasing domestic production of both renewable and non-renewable energy resources and promoting conservation and environmental protection in the following program areas: oil and gas; renewable resources, including wind, solar, and geothermal, and rights-of-way.



#### ***BLM-Managed Lands Provide:***

*48% of the Nation’s Geothermal Production.  
20% of the Nation’s Wind Power Capacity.  
35% of the Nation’s Coal Production.  
11% of the Nation’s Gas Production.  
5% of the Nation’s Oil Production.*

As part of a dynamic implementation plan, the BLM identified 43 tasks that will enable it to successfully implement the President’s National Energy Policy. Forty-six percent are ongoing tasks such as expediting the process of approving Applications for Permits to Drill. Thirty-five percent of the BLM tasks are considered complete, such as the re-permitting of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. Two tasks are currently behind schedule: rule making on bonding liability for onshore oil and gas operations and providing timely royalty relief incentives for recovery of uneconomic or marginally economic coal resources. Six tasks are categorized as pending because of legal or other constraints. The following table summarizes progress-to-date on each of the NEP tasks in which the BLM has a role.

| STATUS OF BLM NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN TASKS |      |   |  |
|--|------|---|--|
| Status                                   | Task | Description   | Summary  |
| Completed                                | 1    | BLM will expedite completion of the ongoing Energy Policy Conservation Act study of impediments to Federal oil and gas exploration and development.<br><br>Section 604 requires that all Federal lands be inventoried.                    | EPCA inventory released January 2003 for these basins: Powder River, Greater Green River, Paradox/San Juan, Uinta/Piceance Basins, and the Montana Thrust Belt. A copy of the inventory can be found at <a href="http://www.doi.gov/epca">http://www.doi.gov/epca</a><br>The next areas to be inventoried are under consideration. |
| Completed                                | 9    | BLM will complete unitization, suspension, and extension regulations for National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.   | Final rule was published in the Federal Register on April 11, 2002 at 67 FR 17866.   |
| Completed                                | 10   | BLM will conduct biennial leasing in the northeast sector of NPR-A starting in 2002.  | A lease sale for the Northeast Sector of NPR-A was held with winning bids totaling \$63,811,496 on 60 tracts or 579,269 acres. Leases have been issued.  |
| Completed                                | 12   | Update the undiscovered oil and gas resource estimates for the NPR-A.   | USGS released on May 14, 2002, the 2002 Petroleum Resource Assessment of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska: Play Maps and Technically Recoverable Resource Estimates – Open-File Report 02–207 2002.  |
| Completed                                | 14   | BLM will create tracking system for ongoing operations associated with existing leases (Applications for Permits to Drill, Drilling operations, Inspection and Enforcement, and National Environmental Policy Act) within the NPR-A area. | BLM developed a tracking system on the BLM Intranet to provide this ongoing information.   |
| Completed                                | 16   | BLM will institute a FACA chartered Resource and Monitoring advisory group to advise the A.O. on environmental and planning studies, if funding is available, for implementation of a best-practices leasing and development program.     | The Charter, New Releases, summary of meetings and decisions can be found at <a href="http://aurora.ak.blm.gov/npra/rmat/default.html">http://aurora.ak.blm.gov/npra/rmat/default.html</a> .   |
| Completed                                | 17   | BLM will complete the re-permitting of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System by 2003.  | Secretary Norton on January 8, 2003 renewed for 30 years the TAPS right-of-way. This was completed one year before the deadline.   |
| Pending                                  | 21   | BLM will contract for a geothermal literature search and an identification of constraints to access.  | On July 2002 - Department of Energy National Renewable Energy Laboratory produced report on geothermal potential and highlighted some impediments. USGS expects to get \$5 million in 2003 for geothermal study. No funding to do BLM impediment study so Task is pending.   |
| Completed                                | 22   | BLM will evaluate the availability of, and limitations on, use and access to public lands in order to increase renewable energy production, such as biomass, water, wind and solar energy.  | BLM/DOI followup renewable meeting held in February 2002. NREL renewable energy potential report, including maps, completed. BLM contributed to joint DOE/DOI renewable report to President (published August 2002). As a result, new energy tasks are assigned to BLM.  |
| Completed                                | 24   | BLM will inventory and prioritize energy-related right-of-way applications.   | An inventory and prioritized project list were submitted to the Secretary in October of 2001.  |
| Completed                                | 26   | BLM will expand its existing Right-of-Way Project Manager Pilot Project (assigning ROW specialists to major and complex right-of-way applications on a bureau-wide basis) to include other Federal and State agencies.                    | BLM filled 4 ROW Project Managers in April 2002.   |
| Completed                                | 27   | BLM will work with all Federal agencies who have responsibility for the review and analysis of energy-related right-of-way applications to expedite the process.  | In April, 2002 BLM prioritized those States with energy funding needs and completed energy-related ROW processing and corridor planning.   |

| STATUS OF BLM NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN TASKS |      |   |   |
|--|------|---|---|
| Status                                   | Task | Description   | Summary   |
| Completed                                | 29   | BLM will increase the availability of existing right-of-way training courses and work towards wider participation in such courses by appropriate Federal and industry staff involved in right-of-way applications.  | All ROW project Managers are currently providing on-the-job training and mentoring. In addition, the BLM has prepared web-based NEPA training and has increased the class size for the Electric System courses for 2002. Two additional classes in the Pipeline System Short Course and the Managing Major ROW courses are offered in 2003. |
| Completed                                | 31   | BLM will develop a legislative proposal for Administration consideration to allow Federal agencies to retain a portion of rental receipts (rather than returning receipts to the U.S. Treasury) paid by holders of right-of-way for use on Federal lands.   | BLM prepared testimony and briefing papers in response to HR 3258 for a hearing held on April 11, 2002. In addition, the BLM proposed draft legislation for FLPMA and MLA ROWs. However, the Directorate made the decision NOT to include provisions for the return of rental receipts.   |
| Completed                                | 38   | BLM will establish an internal mechanism with staff capability to coordinate bureau efforts and obligations associated with the implementation of energy-related programs and projects.   | A BLM National Energy Policy Office has been created and appropriate staff have been assigned.  |
| Completed                                | 39   | BLM will form a Land Use Management Team to coordinate and facilitate efforts of BLM and USFS.  | A team of Forest Service and BLM Lands, Minerals, and Planning staff are working on several important projects including a joint analysis of the Western Utility Group's 2002 study that identified 16 priority corridors for energy development.   |
| Completed                                | 44   | Final Rule for amending current regulations concerning approval of rights-of-way for pipelines of 24 inches or more in diameter.  | Final Rule was published in the Federal Register on September 30, 2002.   |
| Ongoing                                  | 3    | BLM will evaluate royalty rate reductions and other incentives for enhanced recovery and extension of field life consistent with the receipt of fair market value. Where such steps require legislation, BLM will draft legislative proposals.  | Team prepared list of potential incentives and obtained BLM/DOE/MMS/State management review. Remaining steps of task have been restated to better meet intended goals of task. Scheduled for completion by December 2003.   |
| Ongoing                                  | 5    | BLM will develop common reclamation standards for oil and gas leases and associated Rights-of-Way and institute a reclamation monitoring policy to determine the efficacy of lease provisions and Rights-of-Way stipulations to achieve reclamation.  | Final standards and monitoring plan will be presented to the four agencies for approval and then sent to external customers including industry and other stakeholders. Scheduled to be final by May 2003.   |
| Ongoing                                  | 6    | BLM will explore innovative sources of funding for reclamation and other unfunded liability issues.   | Steps originally designed to facilitate this study have been either restated or eliminated to better meet the goals of this task. Task is scheduled for completion by August 2003.  |
| Ongoing                                  | 7    | BLM will explore policy, regulation and legislative changes to make improvements related to liability and reclamation. This will include looking at the lease transfer approval policy and process, and the orphan and idle wells policy, and will consider a single authorization and common stipulations for both lease and related off-lease activities and a single bond to cover those activities. | BLM is currently analyzing policies to develop improvements. Scheduled for completion by April 2003.  |
| Ongoing                                  | 8    | BLM will identify ways to expedite the process of approving Applications for Permits to Drill.  | BLM has identified several steps for streamlining and is currently sending direction to field offices. Steps will be in place by March 2003.  |
| Ongoing                                  | 11   | BLM will prepare to hold lease sales in other NPR-A sectors, with the first sale scheduled for 2004.  | Draft was released in January 2003. Final plan and EIS are scheduled for October 2003.  |

| STATUS OF BLM NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN TASKS |      |   |  |
|--|------|---|--|
| Status                                   | Task | Description   | Summary  |
| Ongoing                                  | 13   | BLM will initiate environmental analyses for full field development within NPR-A by 2003.   | The task is pending receipt of application some time in 2003. Meetings with industry are currently being held to discuss full field development of NPR-A.  |
| Ongoing                                  | 19   | BLM will identify methods to expedite the processing of pending geothermal leases.  | BLM-NV has substantially reduced geothermal lease backlog. Additional funding in 2003 is expected to result in elimination of backlog by September.  |
| Ongoing                                  | 25   | BLM will initiate coordinated, inter-governmental, interagency, Right-of-Way corridor planning efforts (including coordination with BLM land use planning for public lands efforts) in partnership with industry and public interest groups   | The Western Utilities Group is presently reviewing the Western Regional Corridor Study and has identified 15 priority corridors. Final GIS maps are being prepared to assist in land use plan reviews.                                       |
| Ongoing                                  | 32   | BLM will review its policies, practices, regulations and statutes to identify opportunities to expand the scope of existing coal and coal bed methane conflict policy to new and readjusted coal and oil and gas leases with the intent of adopting a uniform policy for revising or rewriting existing regulations, and/or developing legislation, as needed.  | Policy has been forwarded to the Associate Deputy Secretary. Task is scheduled for completion on or before original target date.   |
| Ongoing                                  | 33   | BLM will improve its ability to meet the demand for Federal coal sales through the Lease by Application Process. This will include a review of current Lease by Application processes to streamline procedures and reduce processing time.  | Final report of findings from a review of all coal leasing concerns has been prepared.   |
| Ongoing                                  | 34   | BLM will develop policy, regulatory revisions, or proposed technical amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act , as amended, to streamline coal lease operations and eliminate obsolete leasing and Rights-of-Way provisions, while maintaining environmental and fair-market value standards. This task with respect to coal lease operations will focus on actions that can be taken after a lease is issued. | Draft Report on potential Technical Amendments has been prepared and is being reviewed.  |
| Ongoing                                  | 37   | BLM will develop policy to encourage recovery of abandoned coal refuse with uncertain Federal title.  | A joint evaluation by MMS and BLM was presented to the MMS Royalty Policy Committee in October, 2002. The consensus of the Committee was that the problem will be handled on a case by case basis. Direction to the field is being prepared. |
| Ongoing                                  | 40   | BLM will issue guidance: to ensure that it engages in meaningful communication with Indian mineral owners as it carries out it's trust responsibility f or the development of Indian energy and other minerals; and, to promote increased outreach and improved coordination with Indian mineral owners.  | Overall task was completed in December 2002. Several steps necessary to enhance the program are still underway.  |
| Ongoing                                  | 41   | BLM will enhance inspection and enforcement capabilities to ensure that inspections are completed and lessee/operators are notified of corrective action requirements in a timely manner to ensure that the public resources are protected.   | Additional funding provided by Congress in 2002 and the request in 2003 has enabled BLM to significantly expanded its capability to conduct inspections.   |
| Ongoing                                  | 42   | The BLM will identify as energy -related "time sensitive" the land use plans to facilitate energy development and will ensure that those plans are completed within 2-3 years.  | BLM monitors the status of the "time sensitive" land use plans and addresses staff and contractor problems as needed to maintain schedules.  |

| STATUS OF BLM NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN TASKS |      |  |   |
|--|------|--|---|
| Status                                   | Task | Description  | Summary   |
| Ongoing                                  | 43   | BLM will establish Regional Energy Teams to focus on, and resolve, specific regional energy issues by expanding the Federal Leadership Forum concept.  | This Task is now being coordinated with CEQ and the scope expanded to a two-tier regional Energy Council.   |
| Ongoing                                  | 2    | BLM will, based on the results of the EPCA priority basin studies and other information gathering efforts, review public land use allocations and lease stipulations and develop recommendations to facilitate oil and gas exploration and development, while maintaining surface resource values.   | Using the study released January 2003, BLM is incorporating the EPCA inventory results into the permit approval and planning processes. Pilot projects will be initiated within 3 months of Director's approval.                        |
| Ongoing                                  | 36   | BLM will look for opportunities to improve and streamline the management of the NEPA process for all energy resource proposals with all surface management bureaus offices and affected agencies.  | A draft of a proposal regarding categorical exclusions was presented to the Council on Environmental January 7, 2003. The CEQ will review and comment on the draft proposal by the end of January 2003.                                 |
| Ongoing                                  | 20   | BLM will revise the Categorical Exclusion list to include geothermal resources and examine opportunities that could be added to the geothermal list.   | Discussed with CEQ at January 2003 meeting. Task currently paired with #36.   |
| Behind                                   | 4    | BLM will complete the rule making on bonding liability for onshore oil and gas operations.   | This task was scheduled for completion August 2002. Bond rule in final form ready for publication; currently awaiting reworking of economic analysis and cross referencing with existing oil and gas regulations.                       |
| Behind                                   | 35   | BLM will provide timely royalty relief incentives for recovery of uneconomic or marginally economic coal resources through improved lease management.  | This task has been extended an additional 6 to 9 months. No work has been accomplished in the interim. Drafts of proposed changes are found in the tracking system.   |
| Pending                                  | 15   | BLM, should Congress so authorize, will evaluate and determine the necessary steps for an environmentally sound leasing and development program in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.  | All action suspended on the task pending legislative action   |
| Pending                                  | 18   | BLM will expeditiously review the application(s) anticipated for a North Slope natural gas pipeline(s). As a part of this effort, BLM will coordinate activities with the State of Alaska and the Canadian government.   | Coordination news releases, summary of meetings and decisions can be found at <a href="http://aurora.ak.blm.gov/npra/rmat/default.html">http://aurora.ak.blm.gov/npra/rmat/default.html</a> .   |
| Pending                                  | 23   | BLM will, for appropriate hydropower licensing projects, appoint a Project Manager and assemble a team of resource specialists to identify impacts, mitigation opportunities, and annual budget needs; identify hydropower projects within all Resource Management Plans. Interior will work with FERC and other agencies to streamline and improve the application process. | Project team formed. Proposed FERC regulations expected in February 2003; final regulations in July 2003. Managing agencies to review FERC regulations pertaining to licensing procedures. BLM will tier our handbook off Department's. |
| Pending                                  | 28   | BLM will initiate review with all agencies of administrative processes for reviewing and granting right-of-way applications and remove or reduce impediments to timely decision-making.  | This Task is awaiting the results of the Assistant Secretary's task force on streamlining NEPA, T&E and cultural resources.   |
| Pending                                  | 30   | BLM will finalize and publish BLM and USFS 1999 proposed right-of-way cost recovery regulations to increase cost recovery revenue.   | BLM prepared regulation text which is undergoing secondary review by the Office of the Solicitor.   |

In 2004 the BLM is requesting program increases in the following areas to support the further implementation of the energy plan tasks shown above.

**North Slope of Alaska** - The North Slope of Alaska is one of the BLM's best prospects for substantial new oil and gas production. The BLM is continuing to pursue a biennial leasing strategy for the Northeast sector of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska with a proposed sale in 2004. The BLM is also pursuing the expansion of the area offered for lease to include the Northwest and Southern sections. The BLM is continuing its efforts on the preparation of an integrated activity plan and environmental impact statement and anticipates its completion in 2003 and with a first lease sale for the Northwest sector in 2004. In addition, the BLM will initiate preliminary work in 2004 to support a lease sale in the southern sector of NPR-A in 2007. The BLM anticipates the receipt of a full-field development proposal for the Northeast sector of NPR-A in 2003, which would require the preparation of an associated EIS that would be completed in 2004.

An additional \$425,000 is requested to address the pre-planning requirements and the coordination required between all involved agencies for leasing and development. The increase will support planning for 2004 sales in the NPR-A and, pending congressional authorization, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the BLM will continue to perform inspection and enforcement work, APD processing, and the BLM's partnership obligations with the Minerals Management Service. Additionally, these funds would cover monitoring of permits for geophysical compliance, subsistence monitoring (which is also part of the NPR-A EIS-integrated activity plan initiative and tied to energy development), and legacy well assessment needs related to previous government drilling.

**Coal Bed Natural Gas** – The BLM released two final environmental impact statements for the Powder River Basin in January 2003, which represent the culmination of a comprehensive planning process that lasted for over two years. To prepare the final EISs and respond to 35,000 public comments, the BLM worked cooperatively with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Montana Board of Oil and Gas Conservation and the Wyoming and Montana Departments of Environmental Quality.

The BLM expects to receive a large number of applications for permits to drill coal bed natural gas. In the Wyoming portion of the Powder River Basin, for example, a group of oil and gas companies has notified the BLM and the Forest Service of their proposal to drill, operate, and reclaim 39,400 new natural gas wells. The BLM is requesting an additional \$350,000 to process backlogged coal bed APDs primarily in Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming.

#### COAL BED NATURAL GAS APDs

|               | 2001<br>actual | 2002<br>actual | 2003<br>estimate | 2004<br>estimate |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Approved APDs | 1,835          | 2,017          | 2,613            | 4,512            |
| Pending APDs  | 2,505          | 1,825          | 2,273            | 1,520            |

**Inspection and Enforcement** - Oil and gas operations on Federal and Indian lands generate more than \$500 million in royalties each year to the U.S. Treasury. The Inspection and Enforcement program is one of the most critical programs in the BLM; since the potential for fraud or theft of energy resources is very high. Mishandling or lack of documentation of production from leases can result in significant underpayment of royalties to the Federal Government, and in turn, to State and local governments. Furthermore, environmental degradation from oil and gas operations can cause serious impacts.

To ensure effective lease and permit management, the BLM is requesting an additional \$2,000,000 for additional Inspection and Enforcement efforts in response to a growing level of APDs in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming and Montana, the Uinta/Piceance Basin in Colorado and Utah, the Permian Basin in New Mexico, and in the Eastern States and California. Additional funds will be used to hire and train additional inspectors, provide equipment and vehicles and other support for existing inspectors to increase the BLM's overall capability in these targeted areas.

**Resource Monitoring** - To effectively manage energy development, the BLM requests \$500,000 for additional resource monitoring of oil and gas projects. The BLM plans to use this funding to address impacts to T&E and sensitive species and to develop programmatic wildlife monitoring and protection plans; to protect species such as black-tailed prairie dog, mountain plover, long-billed curlew, and burrowing owl in areas where coal bed natural gas development is occurring. As part of a strategy to streamline its review of APDs, funds will also be used to develop alternative strategies to meet the agency's National Historic Preservation Act's Section 106 responsibilities.

**Non-Renewable Energy Rights-of-Way** - A significant number of energy and other companies apply to the BLM each year to obtain right-of-way grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Energy related rights-of-way play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources, from either oil or gas production areas or electricity that has been generated from a variety of sources (hydropower, coal or gas-fired generators, and geothermal) to areas where the energy is used, such as large communities or industrial sites. For example, the Yuma Field Office is experiencing an increase in applications for high-voltage power lines and large-diameter gas transmission lines across the public lands to transmit gas and electricity to the West Coast. The BLM is requesting \$300,000 to pay for the non-cost recoverable portion of processing right-of-way projects by funding the use of contracts for environmental analyses required to process the applications.

**BLM ENERGY-RELATED  
Rights-of-Way Use Authorizations**

|                          | Transmission<br>Lines | Oil and Gas<br>Pipelines |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Number of Authorizations | 12,936                | 23,606                   |

**Renewable Energy Initiatives** – In 2004, BLM will encourage the study, exploration and development of renewable energy resources from public lands. Emphasis will be on responding to the demand for geothermal, hydropower and wind projects. The BLM and the Department of Energy National Renewable Energy Laboratory have cooperated to conduct assessments of renewable energy resources on public lands in the western U.S. and to identify BLM land use planning units with the highest potential for renewable energy development. A Renewable Energy report released in the fall of 2002 includes maps and analysis that will assist the BLM in addressing renewable energy resource opportunities in land use planning efforts. The BLM and NREL also jointly prepared a report entitled “Opportunities for Near-Term Development of Geothermal Resources in the Western United States,” which will be useful to the BLM and industry in identifying high-potential geothermal areas.

**Wind Energy** - The BLM currently administers 22 right-of-way authorizations for wind energy production on public lands in California and Wyoming. These encompass a total of 5,000 acres and generate 500 megawatts of electrical power annually. An additional 7 right-of-way authorizations are for wind testing and monitoring activities in Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. The recent extension of the Federal wind energy production tax credit and a variety of State-level tax credits and other incentives, including renewable energy portfolio standards in several States, has generated a renewed interest in commercial wind energy projects on the public lands. To meet increased industry demand for wind energy projects, the BLM is requesting \$300,000 to pay a portion of the non-reimbursable costs for projects in Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The BLM issued a Wind Energy Policy in October 2002 that provides consistent guidance on the timely processing of wind energy rights-of-way applications.

**Geothermal** - The BLM manages 282 geothermal leases, with 55 leases in producing status at the end of 2002. During 2002, BLM leases generated over 5.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical power and provided alternative heat sources for direct-use commercial endeavors. The BLM's Geothermal Program generated \$15 million in revenues from filing fees, bonuses, rentals, and royalty payments in 2002. The electrical power generated was equivalent to at least 3.5 million barrels of oil, based on a standard BTU conversion table.

The BLM is requesting an additional \$550,000 to respond to industry demand for geothermal power in California, Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho and Arizona. In 2004, the BLM expects to process and approve double the number of geothermal permits to drill than projected for 2003. In Nevada and California, BLM's processing, reviewing and approving of site licenses and utilization permits, as well as the processing of supporting Sundry Notices and development applications will result in a 15 percent increase in geothermal power plants.

**Energy Policy and Conservation Act** – In January 2003, the BLM delivered to Congress the first EPCA inventory of 59.4 million acres managed by all Federal agencies in five study areas in the West. The areas contain the bulk of the natural gas and much of the oil resources under public ownership in the onshore United States. The EPCA inventory provides an estimate of undiscovered technically recoverable resources and proved reserves of oil and gas beneath the five basins and an inventory of the extent and nature of limitations to their development. The total estimated reserves and undiscovered technically recoverable oil in the five basins is

estimated at 3.9 billion barrels. The total estimated undiscovered technically recoverable natural gas is 138.5 trillion cubic feet.

#### SUMMARY OF EPCA INVENTORY

*(Estimated Reserves in the Paradox/San Juan Basins; Uinta/Piceance Basin; Greater Green River Basin; Powder River Basin; and Montana Thrust Belt)*

|                                | Available for Leasing with Standard Stipulations | Available for Leasing with Restrictions Beyond Standard Stipulations | Not Available for Leasing |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| Area                           | 23.1 million acres                               | 15.2 million acres   | 21.2 million acres        |
| Estimated oil reserves         | 2.2 billion barrels                              | 1.1 billion barrels  | 0.6 billion barrels       |
| Estimated natural gas reserves | 86.6 trillion cubic feet                         | 36.0 trillion cubic feet   | 15.9 trillion cubic feet  |

The studies of these areas will provide the BLM with a better basis to ensure timely planning on Federal lands to allow for development of oil and gas resources with minimum restrictions while guaranteeing sound environmental protection.

In 2004, BLM plans to spend \$3.0 million of base program oil and gas funds to continue EPCA studies beyond the five basins that were analyzed in the first EPCA report. The BLM has reduced its 2004 request for EPCA funding by \$1.0 million below the 2003 requested level since studies in the highest priority provinces are now complete. The potential areas under consideration for the next EPCA inventories include the Williston Basin (North Dakota and Montana); Wind River & Big Horn, and Wyoming Thrust Belt (Wyoming); Eastern Great Basin (Nevada and Utah); and other basins with significant reserves.

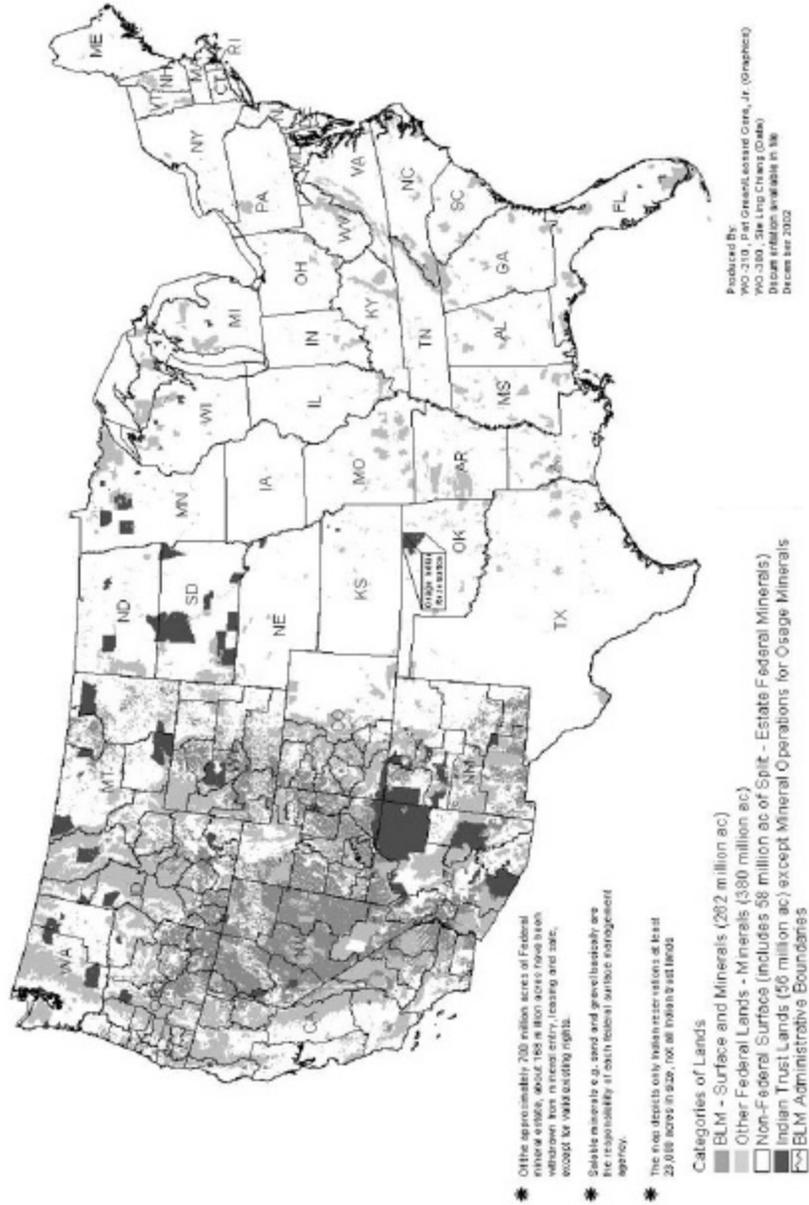
**Mineral Materials** - The BLM is requesting \$184,000 additional funding to make additional mineral materials available for projects such as access roads, drill pads and railroad ballast for exploration, development and production of energy minerals and mineral materials for transportation and utility corridors.

*“We must look at ways to narrow the gap to an acceptable level between the amount of energy we use and the amount we produce. There is no one single solution. Achieving the goal of secure, affordable, and environmentally sound energy will require diligent, concerted efforts on many fronts on both the supply and demand sides of the energy equation.”*

*- Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Rebecca Watson  
July 16, 2002*

# Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



## FOREST MANAGEMENT

***"I want our forests healthy, and I want our economy healthy. That's why I strongly support the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan, a plan which should allow the production of a billion board feet of timber per year. This is a plan that ... was put together to protect wildlife habitat, to protect recreational areas. But it's a plan that's got another dividend, besides a healthy forest.***

***Good forest policy not only is important for the preservation and conservation of good forests for future generations, it's good for our economy."***

***President George W. Bush  
August 22, 2002***

In 2004, the BLM is requesting an additional \$2.5 million to revitalize and build capacity in its forest management programs on both public domain forest lands, and Oregon and California Grant lands in western Oregon. Funds would enable the Bureau to provide 5,300 acres of commercial treatments, producing an estimated 32 million board feet of forest products for sale. These treatments will also provide auxiliary benefit to the National Fire Plan and the National Energy Plan (with regard to biomass conversion).

Of the 262 million acres of public land the BLM manages, one in five acres or 55 million are forests or woodlands, including 11 million acres of commercial forest and 44 million acres of woodlands within 11 western States and Alaska.

Forest health is a concern on many acres of forest and woodlands. Today, an estimated twenty million acres of BLM's forests and woodlands are in need of ecological restoration work, including mechanical thinning and tree species reintroduction. Overstocked forest stands across large contiguous areas lead to: 1) significantly increased forest insect and disease activity; 2) catastrophic wildfire conditions, 3) degraded ecosystems both before and after fire, 4) reduced water availability, and 5) loss of critical wildlife habitat.



*BLM Forest Lands Near Missoula, Montana*



*Treated Forest Land Near Medford, Oregon*

President Bush has recognized this trend. On August 22, 2002, he announced his *Healthy Forests: An Initiative for Wildfire Prevention and Stronger Communities*. As mentioned by the President, wild fires in 2002 had severe public safety and ecological impacts including the

destruction of more than 2,000 homes and structures, the death of several firefighters, and damaged forest soils and watersheds that will last for decades. He identified several needs to be addressed through implementation of the Healthy Forests Initiative: 1) more timely, efficient and effective implementation of forest health projects; 2) the opportunity to utilize by-products of forest health and restoration activities and hazard fuel reduction treatments for commercial opportunities; 3) the need for greater efficiency and better results in reducing wildfire threats to communities and the environment 4) the promise to balance old growth protection and production of a dependable, sustainable level of timber harvest in the Pacific Northwest.

The BLM will continue efforts in its forest management programs to improve forest health, generate biomass for energy production, and provide commercial opportunities for local communities. These needs require an approach that coordinates the contributions of wildland fire managers with the forest and woodland resource professionals of all the land management bureaus. The Department's implementation of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forests initiative will rely heavily on fuels treatments that have little or no commercial value outside of biomass conversion. These treatments, and any conversion of small diameter trees to energy that they may produce, will be coordinated in part by resource managers funded out of the Public Domain Forestry program and the Western Oregon Forest Management appropriation. Salvage treatments which are funded by the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, a permanent appropriation discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds account in Section XII, also improve forest health.

The 2004 funding request will enhance forest management and expand commercial opportunities of the BLM forestry program. Treatments will emphasize active management of BLM forest and woodland resources to improve the condition of these lands, and provide economic development opportunities by:

- Conducting sales of forest products including timber, firewood, posts, poles, ornamental plants, and biomass (for energy production) to provide both economic return for the Treasury and commercial opportunities for local communities.
- Controlling invasive exotic species such as knapweed and yellow star-thistle, and exotic diseases such as sudden oak death, Port Orford cedar disease, and white pine blister rust.
- Developing an inventory of forest and woodland vegetation to support management decisions and determine sustainable levels of production or growth.

## WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT NATIONAL FIRE PLAN

*"It makes sense to encourage people to make sure that the forests not only are healthy from disease, but are healthy from fire. That's what we've got to do here in America. We haven't done that in the past ... and now we're paying the price."*

*President George W. Bush  
August 22, 2002*

The Department of the Interior and its wildland firefighting partner, the U.S. Forest Service, have been emphasizing the need to reduce the buildup of hazardous fuels in America's forests since the establishment of the National Fire Plan in 2000. On August 22, 2002 President Bush emphasized the importance of the effort when he announced his Healthy Forests Initiative, saying, "The forest policy of our government is misguided policy. It doesn't work. We need to thin. We need to make our forests healthy by using some common sense."

The budget request for 2004 reflects the President's concern about the vulnerability of people and their property to the destruction caused by unwanted and uncontrolled wildfires. The President and the Secretary are therefore proposing a major infusion of funding for fire suppression operations and rehabilitation of areas damaged by wildfires. The Department is requesting an additional \$35 million in 2004 for wildland fire suppression operations. Another increase of \$4.5 million will be devoted to repairing lands damaged by wildland fire as a critical step in establishing fire-adapted ecosystems. Half of the burned area rehabilitation increase will be used to produce, purchase, store, transport, and plant native seed for fire-damaged lands.

The program's emphasis on hazardous fuel reduction, assistance to rural and volunteer fire departments, and preparedness for wildfire will continue at enhanced funding levels established in the National Fire Plan.

Beginning in 2003, the wildland fire management program proposes to fund emergency stabilization of burned areas in the suppression budget activity. These emergency activities are undertaken to stabilize the soil after a fire to prevent future flood damage and erosion. Stabilization activities begin in the period immediately following a fire and may extend, under certain circumstances, for up to one year after the fire is contained. Longer-term burned area rehabilitation is and will continue to be funded under the Other Operations budget activity.

### **2004 Management Emphases -**

- Begin testing the new interagency fire planning system to optimize cost-effectiveness for fire readiness resources.
- Implement large landscape level fuels treatment projects to reduce the threat to communities and restore healthy ecosystems.
- Implement blue ribbon panel recommendations to improve aircraft safety and operations.
- Implement emergency stabilization treatments on lands following wildfires in 2003 and 2004.
- Rehabilitate lands severely burned in 2002 and 2003 fires.

- Coordinate with the Office of Management and Budget to improve areas identified as needing improvement in the wildland fire management program 2002 PART performance assessment.
- Expand forest health protection and biomass utilization projects that support the fuels treatment program.
- Maintain high level of support for research into firefighting capacity, forest and rangeland rehabilitation and restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, and community assistance.
- Improve collaboration with States, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders on National Fire Plan projects and actions undertaken by Federal agencies and their partners.
- Promote accountability for National Fire Plan funding and accomplishments.
- Develop strategic plans for utilization of biomass and small wood utilization from hazardous fuel reduction and forest health treatment costs.



*Appropriate roofing and FireSafe practices helped fire crews save this structure from damage during the Commissary Ridge Fire near Kemmerer, WY in September 2002. Firefighters saved more than 200 homes and structures during this fire, which covered more than 2,000 acres with flames as tall as 100 feet.*



*This helicopter with helitorch is lighting the Red Mountain prescribed burn near Ukiah, CA. This burn was conducted to reduce the fuel hazard along the wildland urban interface.*

## RECREATION

*“Whether you’re hiking, biking, canoeing, or camping – exploring the outdoors is a part of the American life.”*

*- Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton  
August 17, 2001*

Recreation and leisure activities are a major part of the lifestyle of millions of Americans and international visitors, as well as a major supporting component of the quality of life, health, and economic vitality for thousands of western communities. The BLM-administered public lands play an important role in providing these outdoor recreational experiences. The BLM public lands host more than 60 million visitors annually. More than 4,100 communities with a combined population of 22 million people are located within just one-half hour drive – just 25 miles – of BLM-managed public lands, while a combined population of 41 million people lives within 200 miles of those same public lands. Forty percent of the BLM-managed public lands are located within a day’s drive of 16 major urban areas in the West, all of them growing fast. These public lands are transforming from the “land that no one wanted” to the “land that everyone wants” and are now quickly becoming America’s Backyard.

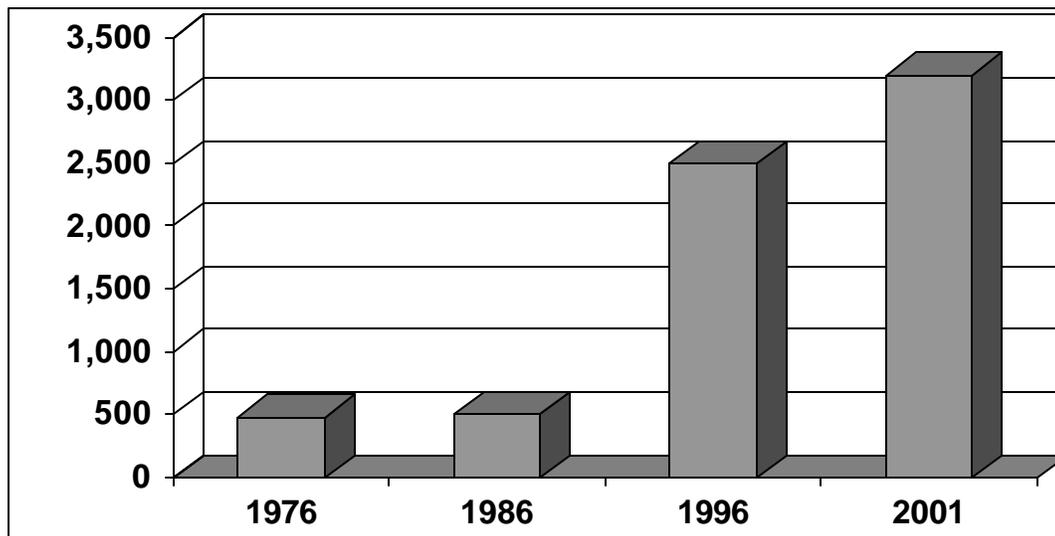
The BLM’s 2004 budget proposes to implement a series of recreation initiatives, some involving the National Landscape Conservation System, in an effort to enhance management, reduce user conflicts; improve visitor services; build a sense of stewardship and understanding of resources among the public; leverage funding and resources; and address a backlog of public health, safety, and access issues. This budget request will allow BLM to help build capability to meet specific goals in the Department of the Interior’s Strategic Plan, fulfilling the growing demand for recreation and visitor services, and providing conservation and stewardship of the public lands in the fast growing West.

Recreation is also big business and a significant economic driver, identified as one of the top three industries in all 12 western States. Conservatively estimated, the BLM-managed public lands directly account for more than 25,000 jobs and thousands of businesses. The recreation and visitor services program is responsible for oversight and monitoring of over 32,000 commercial and special use permits. Outfitting, guiding and tourism industries depend on access and availability of the BLM public lands. Many special events and recreation activities that support local communities and economies can only take place on the BLM-managed public lands.

This is a critical time for the BLM to make significant investments in recreation, facilities and other visitor services programs. Responding positively to the burgeoning public demand and related critical issues and supporting an expanded visitor services function are important factors to help sustain and diversify western economies and maintain the quality of life for thousands of communities over the next decade and beyond. The requested increases in recreation funding will provide substantial accomplishment of key proposals and initiatives in support of the President’s and Secretary’s priorities, DOI Strategic Goals, and the BLM Director’s priorities for recreation and visitor services. These include:

- Ensuring access and allowing for appropriate recreation opportunities.
- Improving e-government through efforts like *rec.gov*, *volunteer.gov*, and *lewisandclark.gov*.
- Enhancing and providing interpretation and education.
- Promoting collaboration and partnerships.
- Expanding capabilities for and promoting use of volunteers, stewardship and public service.
- Improving customer service and community support.
- Providing efficient government through leveraging funding and resources.

**BLM RECREATION SITES DEVELOPED TO MEET  
VISITOR DEMAND AND PROTECT RESOURCES**



*BLM now manages seven times as many sites as it did 25 years ago -- greatly increasing costs for operations and maintenance.*

The following reflect the BLM's key 2004 investment areas for recreation and visitor services:

**Monitoring** – An additional \$350,000 will support resource monitoring to track the cumulative impacts to, on, and from recreation opportunities and visual resources. For ongoing land use planning, funding will be targeted to increase capacity and capability to conduct visual resource analyses and evaluate socio-economic impacts to recreation and public access. Additionally, this funding would be used to monitor and evaluate recreation use impacts and improve recreation/visitor use estimation capabilities.

**Travel and Public Access Management** – An additional \$1.5 million will be used to establish a comprehensive approach to travel and transportation management, including initiating comprehensive travel management planning in high priority locations and improving and installing on-the-ground access signing, route identification, access mapping, OHV and trail activity monitoring, and other access improvement or management actions.

**Visitor Service** – An additional \$1.0 million will be used to enhance and expand critically needed visitor services, e.g., development of a comprehensive sign program; development of a Bureau-wide strategy for visitor services to enhance on-the-ground recreation opportunities, research and analysis of customer/visitor satisfaction (workload and performance accomplishments/outputs) and trends; expanded e-government, and other visitor/customer service delivery elements (infrastructure, informational materials, websites).

**Partnerships for Visitor Service and Recreation** – An additional \$600,000 will be used to encourage and expand partnerships, collaboration and outreach for recreation and visitor services at the national, regional, and local level. Funding would support training, grants and fundraising, website development, and support in the development of partnership expertise and coordination. (Used in addition to Challenge Cost Share as a way to facilitate partnerships through expansion of agency partnership capabilities and program support.)

**Public Health and Safety** – An additional \$600,000 will assist in the improvement of public health and safety and provide enhanced accessibility of recreation sites and facilities. Funds would be used to augment existing annual maintenance to accelerate completion of accessibility upgrades and address critical water, sewer or other public health and safety improvements, monitoring, treatment, and other operations needs at existing recreation sites.

**Gateway Communities** – An additional \$150,000 will be used to encourage sustainable development and provide travel, tourism, and community-based conservation support. Funds would be used for facilitating community outreach and coordination (community liaisons), developing collaborative visitor services or information delivery, conducting socio-economic research, supporting recreation related law enforcement or emergency services agreements (mitigating visitor impacts on community services), and regional partnerships and tourism coordination.

**Interpretation, Stewardship Education and Volunteers** – An additional \$1.2 million will support investments in interpretation, education and volunteer strategies at all units. Funding would be used for supporting, enhancing, and expanding interpretive and educational programs and capacity at high priority and high visitor use areas. Funding would also be used for volunteer program development, volunteer recruitment, and expansion of public service opportunities. This initiative includes support of such stewardship education efforts as “Leave No Trace,” “Tread Lightly,” and other national outreach events, partnerships, and projects.

**Cost Recovery** – Savings of \$300,000 will be achieved by charging users for the costs the BLM incurs in permitting and managing special recreation events. New recreation regulations have established a threshold of requiring cost recovery after 50 hours of staff time processing a special event permit. The BLM expects to double the number of special recreation permits, which is expected to generate sufficient funds to offset this proposed reduction.

## NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM

***“Good stewardship of the environment is not just a personal responsibility, it is a public value. ...Our duty is to use the land well, and sometimes not to use it all. This is our responsibility as citizens, but more than that, it is our calling as stewards of the earth.”***

***- President George W. Bush  
May 30, 2001***

In 2002, at the direction of Congress, the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) continued to grow with the addition of a National Conservation Area, numerous Wilderness areas and a National Historic Trail. The western public lands managed by BLM include a system of spectacular landscapes that have been designated for special management by Congress and the President. Congressional designations include: 18 National Conservation Areas (NCAs), 164 Wilderness Areas, 38 Wild and Scenic River segments, and portions of 12 National Scenic and/or Historic Trails. In addition, there are 608 Wilderness Study Areas that are pending congressional action and 14 presidentially-designated National Monuments.

These public lands offer unparalleled outdoor opportunities while preserving many traditional public lands uses such as livestock grazing, rights-of-ways, and hunting. In an increasingly crowded West this allows the BLM to bring communities, people, and conservation together. The NLCS lands offer havens of solitude and a reminder of the West as it originally was. Opportunities include the chance to visit prehistoric and historic sites, trace the footsteps of Lewis and Clark or follow in the wagon tracks of pioneers who settled the American West. Learning about heritage, the natural and cultural resources, and the scientific values these areas offer is a tremendous benefit to the American public.

The BLM faces a number of immediate management challenges in the 15 most recently designated conservation areas and monuments. Challenges include responding to rapid increases in recreational visitation; protecting archeological, historical, paleontological, and biological resources; directing off-highway vehicles to roads and trails designated for their use; and restoring, conserving, and interpreting the outstanding values of these landscapes. Many offer opportunities to improve multiple use management as communities and the government work together to develop and implement land use plans. There is a high level of local, regional, and national interest in the future management of these areas.

***National Conservation Areas and National Monuments*** - With the recent addition of Nevada's Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, the BLM's number of NCAs and NM units reaches 32. Each of these areas has specific legal mandates for the conservation of these special landscapes. The BLM is developing community-based land use plans that will establish the future management objectives for each of these areas. Some older plans, such as the King Range NCA along the northern California coast, need to be revised and updated; while the newest units, including five designated by Congress in 2000 and another one in 2002, need initial plans. Implementing these plans and the decisions that have been collaboratively developed with local communities, tribal governments and the interested public will require innovative and cooperative solutions. Advisory Councils have been established for six of these

areas to advise the BLM on management. In other areas, the BLM is using its existing Resource Advisory Councils to facilitate close coordination with local interests in the development and implementation of these plans. The BLM will continue to strengthen visitor information and safety, protection of fragile resources, and expand understanding of the social and economic values and benefits of each of these areas.

***Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas*** – The BLM manages nearly 6.5 million acres of designated Wilderness in 164 individual areas. The Bureau is directed by Congress to protect the wilderness values of these lands. Management challenges include completing management plans, restoring past human impacts, controlling motorized uses, and monitoring resource conditions and trends. An additional 17 million acres in 608 areas are managed as Wilderness Study Areas, pending formal Wilderness designation or release by an Act of Congress.

Following on the 2000 designation of over a million acres of BLM Wilderness Areas in four States, Congress, in 2002, designated 13 additional new BLM Wilderness Areas in Nevada. These areas require boundary maps and legal descriptions, management plans, public information and visitor services, and restoration efforts.

***Wild and Scenic Rivers*** - The BLM is responsible for 38 designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (20 percent of the national WSR System), covering over one million acres in five western States. Many of these rivers are the original highways of the American frontier along which ancestors explored and homesteaded. As a valued part of that legacy, these rivers cross the spectrum from remote deserts, mountains, and forests to urban/community-based environs. They contribute toward some of the Nation's best recreational-based whitewater adventures while preserving remnants of cultural heritage. Designation is also increasingly viewed as a tool to promote watershed protection and quality of life for communities.

Management challenges include: educating and informing various publics about water resources, updating comprehensive management plans, enhancing visitor services and community partnerships, restoring watershed values, monitoring and improving water quality, maintaining critical species habitats, stabilizing and restoring streambanks, and providing interagency coordination and consistency.

***National Historic and Scenic Trails*** – The newest addition to the National Historic and Scenic Trail system occurred with the designation by Congress in the fall of 2002 of the Old Spanish Trail National Historic Trail, which crosses over 800 miles of BLM-managed lands as it passes through Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. Connecting Santa Fe and Los Angeles, the Old Spanish Trail was an important trade route first blazed in 1829.

The BLM's National Historic and Scenic Trails showcase the history, exploration, development, and scenic splendor of the western United States. Crossing thousands of miles of deserts, mountains, and tundra, these landmark trails preserve the legacies of journeys that forever changed a growing Nation. They offer recreationists challenge, inspiration, and experiences that can last a lifetime. Conserving, maintaining, restoring, and interpreting these historic and scenic trails and their natural, historic, and cultural resources assures that not only the stories

***“The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river and such principal stream of it as by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purpose of commerce.”***

***- President Thomas Jefferson to Captain Merriweather Lewis  
June 20, 1803***

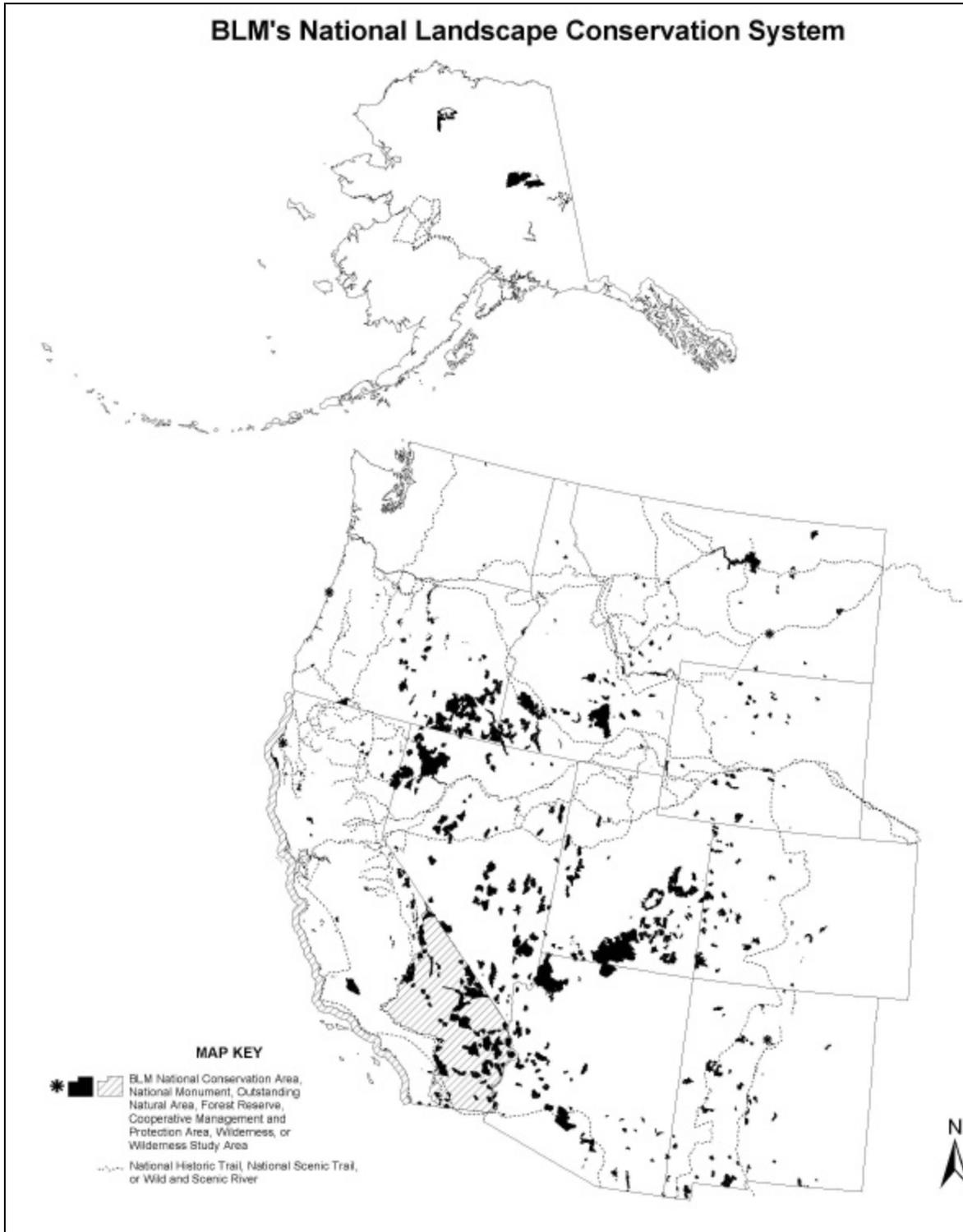
and experiences but also the places will endure. Management challenges include development of management plans, protection of important historic sites, and formalizing cooperative agreements with many agencies and organizations.

The BLM is an active participant in the commemoration of the Bicentennial of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery expedition. In partnership with 19 Federal Agencies the BLM is preparing for the large number of visitors expected during the Bicentennial Commemoration, which runs from 2003 through 2006.

The 2004 budget request includes an additional \$2,675,000 for NLCS operations. This base funding increase is spread throughout the Bureau's subactivities. Base and increased funding included in the 2004 request are shown below for each unit of the National Landscape Conservation System. Funding increases are being requested in the Rangeland, Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species, Recreation, and Annual Maintenance subactivities to implement actions defined in the land use plans. For a more detailed presentation of the requested funding increase see the program change sections in each program. (Some changes to funding allocations may be made based upon changing conditions and congressional action.)

Examples of how the 2004 funding increase would be directed are:

- \$175,000 for developing a resource monitoring strategy for the NLCS.
- \$200,000 to support transportation and access management in the California Desert Conservation Areas and Gila Box National Riparian Area.
- \$200,000 to support visitor services at Sonoran Desert NM, AZ; Colorado Canyon NCA, CO; Lewis and Clark Commemoration, ID; and the Rogue WSR, OR.
- \$850,000 to support resource interpretation at Iditarod NHT, AK; Ironwood Forest NM, Agua Fria NM, Gila Box NRA, in AZ; Carrizo Plain NM, CA; Colorado Canyon NCA, CO; Lewis and Clark NHT and the Missouri WSR, in MT; El Camino Real NHT, NM; and, Steens Mountains CMPA, and Lower Deschutes WSR, OR.
- \$300,000 to support partnerships and gateway communities at Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains NM, CA; Gunnison Gorge NCA, CO; Lewis and Clark NHT, MT; El Malpais NCA, NM; Old Spanish NHT, UT; Lower Deschutes WSR, OR and Oregon Trail Center, WY.
- \$150,000 to reduce the risk to public health and safety at Gila Box NRA, and Ironwood Forest NM, AZ and Oregon NHT, OR.
- \$800,000 to support resource protection associated with implementing land use plans at White Mountains NRA, AK; Agua Fria NM, Las Cienegas NCA, Ironwood Forest NM, and Vermilion Cliffs NM, AZ; Carrizo Plain NM, CA; Birds of Prey NCA, ID; Upper Missouri River Breaks NM, MT; and California and Pony Express NHTs, UT.



| 2003-2004 FUNDING (\$000s) FOR UNITS OF THE BLM's<br>NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM |   |                               |                    |                  |                               |                        |                     |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| State   | Unit Name   | FY 2003                       |                    |                  | FY 2004                       |                        |                     |
|   |   | One-Time<br>Planning<br>Funds | Operation<br>Funds | Total            | One-Time<br>Planning<br>Funds | Operation<br>Increases | Total<br>Allocation |
| <b>Special Conservation Designations Established by Congress or the President(1)</b>        |   |                               |                    |                  |                               |                        |                     |
| AK  | Steese NCA  | 0                             | 320                | 320              | 0                             | 0                      | 320                 |
|   | White Mountains NRA                                       | 0                             | 0                  | 0                | 0                             | 40                     | 40                  |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>0</b>                      | <b>320</b>         | <b>320</b>       | <b>0</b>                      | <b>40</b>              | <b>360</b>          |
| AZ  | San Pedro RNCA  | 0                             | 877                | 877              | 100                           | 0                      | 977                 |
|   | Gila Box RNCA   | 0                             | 432                | 432              | 0                             | 165                    | 597                 |
|   | Las Cienegas NCA  | 0                             | 551                | 551              | 0                             | 130                    | 681                 |
|   | Agua Fria NM  | 1,309                         | 381                | 1,690            | 650                           | 90                     | 1,121               |
|   | Grand Canyon- Parashant NM                                | 840                           | 818                | 1,658            | 840                           | 0                      | 1,658               |
|   | Ironwood Forest NM  | 900                           | 410                | 1,310            | 700                           | 255                    | 1,365               |
|   | Vermilion Cliffs NM                                       | 0                             | 288                | 288              | 0                             | 55                     | 343                 |
|   | Sonoran Desert NM   | 1,000                         | 323                | 1,323            | 900                           | 60                     | 1,283               |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>4,049</b>                  | <b>4,080</b>       | <b>8,129</b>     | <b>3,190</b>                  | <b>755</b>             | <b>8,025</b>        |
| CA  | California Desert CA                                      | 708                           | 0                  | 708              | 200                           | 140                    | 340                 |
|   | King Range NCA  | 220                           | 780                | 1,000            | 100                           | 0                      | 880                 |
|   | California Coastal NM                                     | 264                           | 150                | 414              | 125                           | 0                      | 275                 |
|   | Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mts NM                             | 670                           | 990                | 1,660            | 50                            | 30                     | 1,070               |
|   | Carrizo Plain NM  | 0                             | 1,000              | 1,000            | 0                             | 165                    | 1,165               |
|   | Headwaters FP   | 0                             | 1,285              | 1,285            | 0                             | 0                      | 1,285               |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>1,862</b>                  | <b>4,205</b>       | <b>6,067</b>     | <b>475</b>                    | <b>335</b>             | <b>5,015</b>        |
| CO  | Gunnison Gorge NCA  | 250                           | 728                | 978              | 90                            | 40                     | 858                 |
|   | Colorado Canyons NCA                                      | 174                           | 425                | 599              | 118                           | 210                    | 753                 |
|   | Canyon of the Ancient NM                                  | 519                           | 539                | 1,058            | 400                           | 0                      | 939                 |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>943</b>                    | <b>1,692</b>       | <b>2,635</b>     | <b>608</b>                    | <b>250</b>             | <b>2,550</b>        |
| ID  | Birds of Prey NCA   | 511                           | 200                | 711              | 341                           | 100                    | 641                 |
|   | Craters of the Moon NM                                    | 327                           | 115                | 442              | 243                           | 0                      | 358                 |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>838</b>                    | <b>315</b>         | <b>1,153</b>     | <b>584</b>                    | <b>100</b>             | <b>999</b>          |
| MT  | Upper Missouri River Breaks NM                            | 1,000                         | 1,485              | 2,485            | 600                           | 40                     | 2,125               |
|   | Pompeys Pillar NM   | 0                             | 725                | 725              | 0                             | 0                      | 725                 |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>1,000</b>                  | <b>2,210</b>       | <b>3,210</b>     | <b>600</b>                    | <b>40</b>              | <b>2,850</b>        |
| NM  | El Malpais NCA  | 0                             | 935                | 935              | 0                             | 20                     | 955                 |
|   | Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks NM                                | 150                           | 280                | 430              | 194                           | 25                     | 499                 |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>150</b>                    | <b>1,215</b>       | <b>1,365</b>     | <b>194</b>                    | <b>45</b>              | <b>1,454</b>        |
| NV  | Red Rocks NCA   |                               | 270                | 270              | 0                             | 0                      | 270                 |
|   | Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon,<br>Emigrant Trail NCA | 373                           | 750                | 1,123            | 250                           | 0                      | 1,000               |
|   | Sloan Canyon NCA  | 0                             | 0                  | 0                | 0                             | 0                      | 0                   |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>373</b>                    | <b>1,020</b>       | <b>1,393</b>     | <b>250</b>                    | <b>0</b>               | <b>1,270</b>        |
| OR  | Steen's Mountain CMPA                                     | 903                           | 1,270              | 2,173            | 750                           | 200                    | 2,220               |
|   | Cascade-Siskiyou NM                                       | 0                             | 861                | 861              | 0                             | 0                      | 861                 |
|   | Yaquina Head ONA  | 0                             | 353                | 353              | 0                             | 0                      | 353                 |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>903</b>                    | <b>2,484</b>       | <b>3,387</b>     | <b>750</b>                    | <b>200</b>             | <b>3,434</b>        |
| UT  | Grand Staircase-Escalante NM                              | 162                           | 5,864              | 6,026            | 0                             | 0                      | 5,864               |
| <b>NCA/NM Subtotal</b>  |   | <b>\$ 10,280</b>              | <b>\$ 23,405</b>   | <b>\$ 33,685</b> | <b>\$ 6,651</b>               | <b>\$ 1,765</b>        | <b>\$ 31,821</b>    |

1 Including: NCA - National Conservation Area  
NRA - National Recreation Area  
RNCA - Riparian National Conservation Area

NM - National Monument  
CA - Conservation Area  
FP - Forest Preserve

CMPA - Cooperative Management and Protection Area

| 2003-2004 FUNDING (\$000s) FOR UNITS OF THE BLM'S<br>NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM |                                      |                               |                    |                 |                               |                        |                     |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| State   | Unit Name                            | FY 2003                       |                    |                 | FY 2004                       |                        |                     |
|   |                                      | One-Time<br>Planning<br>Funds | Operation<br>Funds | Total           | One-Time<br>Planning<br>Funds | Operation<br>Increases | Total<br>Allocation |
| <b>National Scenic (NST) &amp; National Historic Trails (NHT)</b>                           |                                      |                               |                    |                 |                               |                        |                     |
| AK  | Iditarod NHT                         | 0                             | 80                 | 80              | 0                             | 80                     | 160                 |
| AZ  | San Juan Bautista de Anza NHT        | 0                             | 65                 | 65              | 0                             | 0                      | 65                  |
| CA  | Pacific Crest NST                    | 0                             | 90                 | 90              | 0                             | 0                      | 90                  |
|   | California NHT                       | 0                             | 20                 | 20              | 0                             | 0                      | 20                  |
|   | San Juan Bautista de Anza NHT        | 0                             | 15                 | 15              | 0                             | 0                      | 15                  |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>                      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>125</b>         | <b>125</b>      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>0</b>               | <b>125</b>          |
| ID  | Continental Divide NST               | 0                             | 2                  | 2               | 0                             | 0                      | 2                   |
|   | Lewis and Clark NHT                  | 0                             | 410                | 410             | 0                             | 50                     | 460                 |
|   | California NHT                       | 0                             | 1                  | 1               | 0                             | 0                      | 1                   |
|   | Oregon NHT                           | 0                             | 14                 | 14              | 0                             | 0                      | 14                  |
|   | Nez Perce NHT                        | 0                             | 13                 | 13              | 0                             | 0                      | 13                  |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>                      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>440</b>         | <b>440</b>      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>50</b>              | <b>490</b>          |
| MT  | Continental Divide NST               | 0                             | 10                 | 10              | 0                             | 0                      | 10                  |
|   | Lewis and Clark NHT                  | 0                             | 1,232              | 1,232           | 0                             | 245                    | 1,477               |
|   | Nez Perce NHT                        | 0                             | 20                 | 20              | 0                             | 0                      | 20                  |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>                      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>1,262</b>       | <b>1,262</b>    | <b>0</b>                      | <b>245</b>             | <b>1,507</b>        |
| NM  | Continental Divide NST               | 0                             | 10                 | 10              | 0                             | 0                      | 10                  |
|   | El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT | 172                           | 330                | 502             | 0                             | 50                     | 380                 |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>                      | <b>172</b>                    | <b>340</b>         | <b>512</b>      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>50</b>              | <b>390</b>          |
| NV  | Pony Express NHT                     | 0                             | 20                 | 20              | 0                             | 0                      | 20                  |
|   | California NHT                       | 0                             | 95                 | 95              | 0                             | 0                      | 95                  |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>                      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>115</b>         | <b>115</b>      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>0</b>               | <b>115</b>          |
| OR  | Pacific Crest NST                    | 0                             | 0                  | 0               | 0                             | 0                      | 0                   |
|   | California NHT                       | 0                             | 5                  | 5               | 0                             | 0                      | 5                   |
|   | Oregon NHT                           | 0                             | 110                | 110             | 0                             | 30                     | 140                 |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>                      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>115</b>         | <b>115</b>      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>30</b>              | <b>145</b>          |
| UT  | Pony Express NHT                     | 0                             | 50                 | 50              | 0                             | 25                     | 75                  |
|   | Old Spanish NHT                      | 0                             | 0                  | 0               | 0                             | 100                    | 100                 |
|   | California NHT                       | 0                             | 15                 | 15              | 0                             | 25                     | 40                  |
|   | <b>Subtotal</b>                      | <b>0</b>                      | <b>65</b>          | <b>65</b>       | <b>0</b>                      | <b>150</b>             | <b>215</b>          |
| WY  | Continental Divide NST               | 0                             | 95                 | 95              | 0                             | 0                      | 95                  |
|   | Pony Express NHT                     | 0                             | 0                  | 0               | 0                             | 0                      | 0                   |
|   | California NHT                       | 0                             | 0                  | 0               | 0                             | 0                      | 0                   |
|   | Oregon NHT                           | 0                             | 0                  | 0               | 0                             | 30                     | 30                  |
|   | Nez Perce NHT                        | 0                             | 0                  | 0               | 0                             | 0                      | 0                   |
|   | Monmon Pioneer NHT                   | 0                             | 94                 | 94              | 0                             | 0                      | 94                  |
| <b>Subtotal</b>   | <b>0</b>                             | <b>189</b>                    | <b>189</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>30</b>                     | <b>219</b>             |                     |
| <b>NSHT Subtotal</b>  |                                      | <b>\$ 172</b>                 | <b>\$ 2,796</b>    | <b>\$ 2,968</b> | <b>\$ -</b>                   | <b>\$ 635</b>          | <b>\$ 3,431</b>     |

| 2003-2004 FUNDING (\$000s) FOR UNITS OF THE BLM's NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM |                                |                         |                  |                  |                         |                     |                  |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| State  | Unit Name                      | FY 2003                 |                  |                  | FY 2004                 |                     |                  |
|  |                                | One-Time Planning Funds | Operation Funds  | Total            | One-Time Planning Funds | Operation Increases | Total Allocation |
| <b>Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR)</b>  |                                |                         |                  |                  |                         |                     |                  |
| AK   | Beaver Creek WSR               | 0                       | 195              | 195              | 0                       | 0                   | 195              |
|  | Birch Creek WSR                | 0                       | 15               | 15               | 0                       | 0                   | 15               |
|  | Delta WSR                      | 0                       | 105              | 105              | 0                       | 0                   | 105              |
|  | Fortymile WSR                  | 0                       | 85               | 85               | 0                       | 0                   | 85               |
|  | Gulkana WSR                    | 0                       | 215              | 215              | 0                       | 0                   | 215              |
|  | Unalakleet WSR                 | 0                       | 110              | 110              | 0                       | 0                   | 110              |
|  | <b>Subtotal</b>                | <b>0</b>                | <b>725</b>       | <b>725</b>       | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>            | <b>725</b>       |
| CA   | North Fork American WSR        | 0                       | 45               | 45               | 0                       | 0                   | 45               |
|  | Eel (Middle Fork) WSR          | 0                       | 10               | 10               | 0                       | 0                   | 10               |
|  | Klamath WSR                    | 0                       | 0                | 0                | 0                       | 0                   | 0                |
|  | Trinity WSR                    | 0                       | 20               | 20               | 0                       | 0                   | 20               |
|  | Tuolumne WSR                   | 0                       | 10               | 10               | 0                       | 0                   | 10               |
|  | Merced WSR                     | 0                       | 50               | 50               | 0                       | 0                   | 50               |
|  | <b>Subtotal</b>                | <b>0</b>                | <b>135</b>       | <b>135</b>       | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>            | <b>135</b>       |
| MT   | Upper Missouri WSR             | 0                       | 0                | 0                | 0                       | 5                   | 5                |
| NM   | Rio Grande WSR                 | 0                       | 950              | 950              | 0                       | 0                   | 950              |
|  | Rio Chama WSR                  | 0                       | 210              | 210              | 0                       | 0                   | 210              |
|  | <b>Subtotal</b>                | <b>0</b>                | <b>1,160</b>     | <b>1,160</b>     | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>            | <b>1,165</b>     |
| OR   | Rogue WSR                      | 0                       | 680              | 680              | 0                       | 100                 | 780              |
|  | North Fork Owhyee WSR          | 0                       | 4                | 4                | 0                       | 0                   | 4                |
|  | Owhyee WSR                     | 20                      | 199              | 219              | 75                      | 0                   | 274              |
|  | West Little Owhyee WSR         | 0                       | 61               | 61               | 0                       | 0                   | 61               |
|  | North Fork Crooked WSR         | 0                       | 30               | 30               | 0                       | 0                   | 30               |
|  | Crooked (Middle & Lower) WSR   | 0                       | 68               | 68               | 0                       | 0                   | 68               |
|  | Deschutes (Middle & Lower) WSR | 0                       | 326              | 326              | 0                       | 45                  | 371              |
|  | Clackamas WSR                  | 0                       | 0                | 0                | 0                       | 0                   | 0                |
|  | Grande Ronde WSR               | 0                       | 196              | 196              | 0                       | 0                   | 196              |
|  | John Day (Main Stem) WSR       | 0                       | 360              | 360              | 0                       | 0                   | 360              |
|  | South Fork John Day WSR        | 0                       | 77               | 77               | 0                       | 0                   | 77               |
|  | North Umpqua WSR               | 0                       | 75               | 75               | 0                       | 0                   | 75               |
|  | Powder WSR                     | 0                       | 7                | 7                | 0                       | 0                   | 7                |
|  | Quartzville Creek WSR          | 0                       | 35               | 35               | 0                       | 0                   | 35               |
|  | Salmon WSR                     | 0                       | 144              | 144              | 0                       | 0                   | 144              |
|  | Sandy WSR                      | 0                       | 5                | 5                | 0                       | 0                   | 5                |
|  | White WSR                      | 0                       | 25               | 25               | 0                       | 0                   | 25               |
|  | Klamath WSR                    | 0                       | 149              | 149              | 0                       | 0                   | 149              |
|  | Wallowa WSR                    | 0                       | 26               | 26               | 0                       | 0                   | 26               |
|  | Elkhorn Creek WSR              | 0                       | 5                | 5                | 0                       | 0                   | 5                |
|  | Donner und Blitzen WSR         | 0                       | 95               | 95               | 0                       | 0                   | 95               |
| Wildhorse Creek WSR  | 0                              | 83                      | 83               | 0                | 0                       | 83                  |                  |
| Kiger Creek WSR  | 0                              | 81                      | 81               | 0                | 0                       | 81                  |                  |
| <b>Subtotal WSR</b>  | <b>\$ 20</b>                   | <b>\$ 2,731</b>         | <b>\$ 2,751</b>  | <b>\$ 75</b>     | <b>\$ 145</b>           | <b>\$ 2,951</b>     |                  |
| <b>WSR Subtotal</b>  |                                | <b>\$ 20</b>            | <b>\$ 4,751</b>  | <b>\$ 4,771</b>  | <b>\$ 75</b>            | <b>\$ 150</b>       | <b>\$ 4,981</b>  |
| WO   | National monitoring strategy   | \$ -                    | \$ -             | \$ -             | \$ -                    | \$ 125              | \$ 125           |
| <b>NLCS Total</b>  |                                | <b>\$ 10,472</b>        | <b>\$ 30,952</b> | <b>\$ 41,424</b> | <b>\$ 6,726</b>         | <b>\$ 2,675</b>     | <b>\$ 40,358</b> |

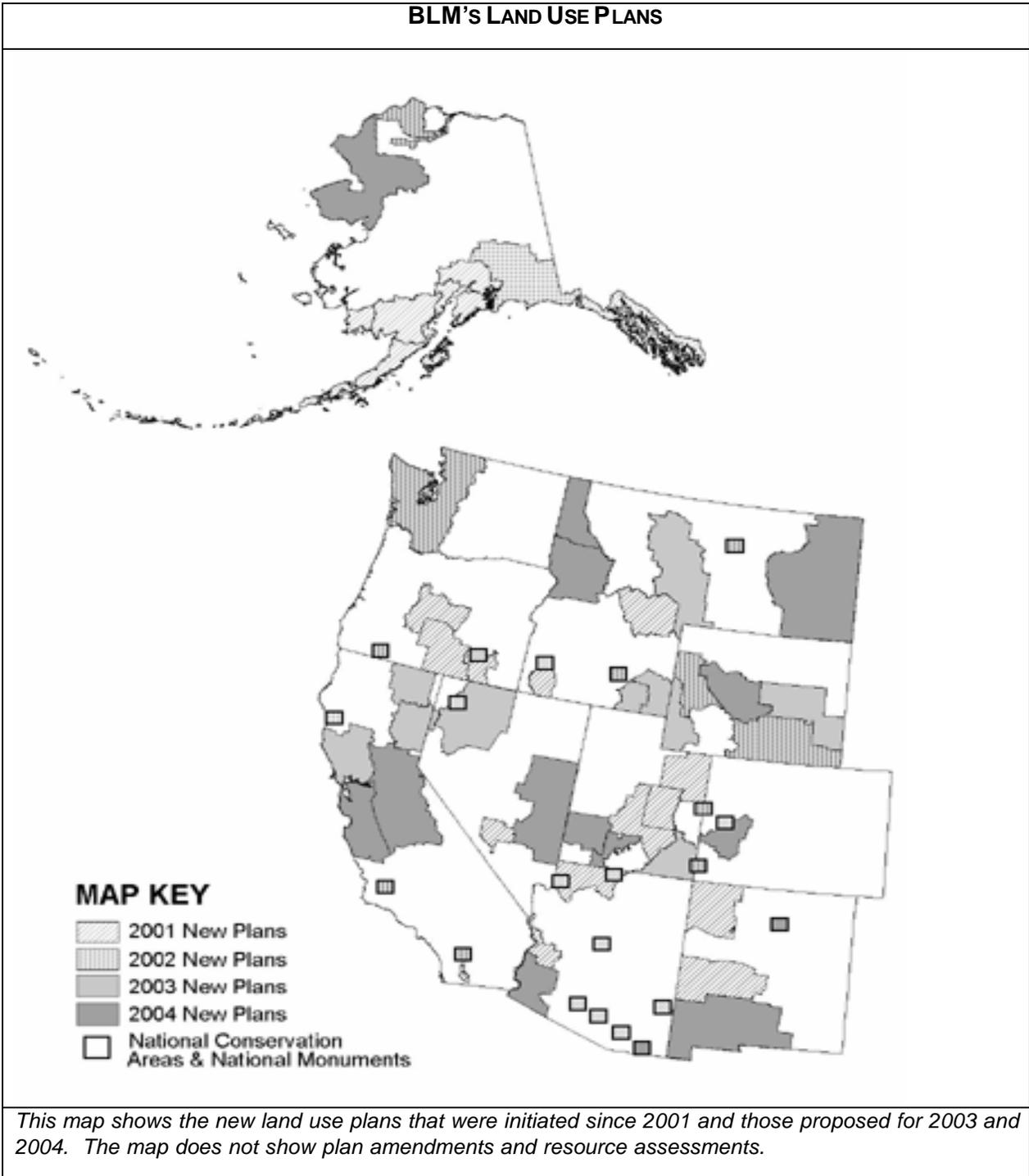
## LAND USE PLANNING TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE DECISIONS

The BLM is requesting an additional \$1.0 million – for a total request of \$48.1 million - to update land use plans critical to the Nation's need for reduced dependence on foreign energy and minerals, protection of local communities from uncontrolled wildfire, the resolution of resource management conflicts, implementation of new congressional and presidential conservation designations, and to meet the growing and changing demands on the public lands. This additional funding will build on program increases provided by Congress each year since 2001, further allowing orderly development and revision of land use plans, which serve as the basis for every on-the-ground action the BLM takes. Increased funding will allow closer consultation, cooperation, and communication with local citizens, stakeholders, county, State, and tribal agencies. The BLM is increasingly being challenged in court and enjoined from providing access to many of the Nation's public land resources, particularly in those areas without updated and comprehensive land use plans in place. Having up-to-date plans is critical to the long-term productive use and enjoyment of the public lands.

Established in the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, land use plans are designed to project present and future land uses and identify management practices needed to achieve desired conditions. Planning is the key tool for the BLM to collaborate with other Federal agencies and Tribes, State and local governments, and local citizens to develop a common vision for how the public lands should be used and protected, and to reconcile demands for uses of those lands. Each land use plan establishes management direction for roughly one to two million acres of public land, and is developed with extensive public involvement emphasizing conservation through consultation, cooperation, and communication. They require an average of three years to complete, and are prepared in conjunction with an analysis of environmental impacts under the *National Environmental Policy Act*.

Many of the BLM's 162 existing land use plans were completed in the 1980s and early 1990s. 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 demands and changes occurring in the West. Funding increases have allowed the BLM to make progress in updating many of the existing land use plans and begin to develop 27 plans for newly designated conservation areas. In 2003, the BLM will use the increased funding provided by Congress to complete development of 11 new land use plans. In 2004, the BLM will complete 18 land use plans.

The additional \$1.0 million requested in 2004 will allow the BLM to initiate one new land use plan in Lander, Wyoming that will address energy development and other natural resource issues, and will allow continuation of the many plans and plan amendments outlined in the project summary table that appears in the Resource Management Planning program description (see Section III). Increased funding will benefit the public by accelerating the planning time frame for the Lander plan, and will also provide the BLM the means to address issues raised in recent lawsuits and initiate the planning necessary to avoid the high cost of future litigation. A map of the BLM's projected land use planning activities follows.



## MONITORING BLM'S RESOURCES AND EFFECTIVENESS

Awareness of the significance of resource monitoring, assessment, and inventory has been heightened since the Bureau began its comprehensive planning effort in 2001. The BLM's highest priorities for monitoring resource conditions include: responding to legal requirements, implementing land use plan decisions and use authorizations, recovering threatened and endangered species, and monitoring the cumulative effects over time of the Bureau's decisions in order to minimize the Bureau's "footprint" while providing for sustainable commercial operations.

The *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) both call for agencies to monitor their programs and activities to determine if projects are being implemented as anticipated. NEPA requirements are addressed under the implementing regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality. The CEQ regulations discuss requirements for the Record of Decision for projects that require an Environmental Impact Statement: "a monitoring and enforcement program shall be adopted and summarized where applicable for any mitigation." (40 C.F.R. §1505.2(c)) Moreover, as part of the implementation of a decision requiring NEPA review, agencies "may provide for monitoring to assure that their decisions are carried out and should do so in important cases." (40 C.F.R. §1505.3)

BLM's organic statute, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, provides additional guidance regarding the Bureau's monitoring requirements. Under the section of FLPMA that addresses goals and objectives in managing the public lands, the Secretary "shall prepare and maintain on a continuing basis an inventory of all public lands and their resources. ... The inventory shall be kept current so as to reflect changes in conditions and to identify new and emerging resources and other values." (Section 201(a)) FLPMA also provides for the need to develop and monitor the effectiveness of land use plans. Section 202(a) of FLPMA provides that the Secretary shall "develop, maintain, and, when appropriate, revise land use plans." In the development of land use plans, the Secretary is required to consider, among other things, "the inventory of the public lands, their resources, and other values..." (Section 202(c)(4)).

Generally, there are three types of monitoring associated with land use planning: Implementation, Compliance, and Effectiveness Monitoring:

**Implementation monitoring** tracks whether decisions made in land use plans are being implemented in a timely manner, and whether individual activity decisions made are in conformance with the land use plan. Implementation monitoring can generally be accomplished by reviewing decision records, by studying reports from permit holders and other interested parties, and by using a database to track individual decisions. This is a low-intensity type of monitoring that can be used only to determine whether or not land use plans are being followed.

**Compliance monitoring** tracks whether resource uses are occurring as prescribed in use authorizations (e.g., grazing permits, mining plans, recreation permits), or in the land use plan in instances where use authorizations are not needed (e.g., off-highway vehicle use, road closures

in Wilderness Areas, or protection of archaeological sites). Compliance monitoring is usually accomplished by on-site visits to a project or use area. This type of monitoring can be accomplished by reports from interested parties, the authorized user, or BLM staff. This type of monitoring can range from low intensity (a general inspection of an area from aircraft) to high intensity (a visit to a project site to ensure that construction is in accordance to specifications).

**Effectiveness monitoring** includes evaluating data collected to determine if land use plan goals and objectives are being reached, or if progress is being made to reach those objectives. Effectiveness monitoring usually occurs with long-term data collection and evaluation, e.g., trend studies of range condition or animal populations (with the latter frequently done by State Game Management Agencies). While it is relatively intensive, in many cases effectiveness monitoring can be accomplished by sampling. This is the monitoring that is used to determine if changes are needed in the management of an activity in order to reach land use plan objectives.

A fourth type of monitoring, **resource monitoring**, provides for monitoring the cumulative effects over time of the BLM's decisions in order to minimize the "footprint" while providing for sustainable commercial operations. While compliance, implementation, and effectiveness monitoring all need improvement, it is in the areas of establishing baseline conditions and tracking them on a large scale over time that the Bureau most needs improvement.

With limited resources, the BLM must focus its efforts on priority watersheds, and priority programs, including recreation and oil and gas development. The Bureau's 2004 request does just that, by providing an additional \$1.9 million for monitoring activities associated with the Bureau's Resource Use, Resource Protection, and Recreation initiatives. Another \$2.0 million is requested specifically for compliance monitoring (inspection and enforcement) of oil and gas operations.



*Range management specialists in New Mexico monitor a grazing allotment to determine if standards and fundamentals for rangeland health are being achieved.*

## **PRESENTATION OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION, RELATIONSHIP OF THIS BUDGET TO STRATEGIC PLANNING**

The Department of the Interior expects to release its draft Strategic Plan for public comment in February 2003. The Plan highlights the contributions of all Interior bureaus to a common set of goals, and identifies a common set of measures against which each Bureau's contributions will be gauged.

In keeping with the budget and performance integration initiative called for under the President's Management Agenda, the BLM 2004 budget justifications place a greater emphasis on performance information than past budget justifications. The performance presentations include narrative descriptions of past, planned, and proposed performance and tables of performance goals and measures that quantify results. The goals and measures presented are from the DOI draft Strategic Plan for 2003-2008 and will be incorporated into a BLM work plan for 2004. The performance goals and most outcome measures are from the draft Strategic Plan. The output measures are from the Bureau's management information system, described in detail under Cost Management in this General Statement. A unified Department of the Interior annual performance plan for 2004 will be published in lieu of individual bureau annual performance plans for 2004. Thus, no BLM annual performance plan is appended to these justifications.

The tables on the following page shows the BLM's funding totals and changes from 2003 arrayed by the four Mission Goals of the Strategic Plan – Goal 1: Resource Protection, Goal 2: Resource Use, Goal 3: Recreation, and Goal 4: Serve Communities. Within each of those broad categories, funding is sub-divided into the 11 end outcome goals in which BLM plays a part.

Following those tables is another that documents the Bureau's projected accomplishments in traditional outputs, our work activities or "program elements." For 2004, these program elements are still shown in each related subactivity, but only in amounts that relate to funding provided by that subactivity. This table – "Summary of Program Elements Funded in the 2004 Budget Justifications" – presents all these work activities together in summary form for the entire Bureau. These present a picture of the units of accomplishment that would be purchased with funding amounts in the 2004 BLM budget request.

2004 Summary Crosswalk  
Bureau of Land Management

| Appropriation                          | I. Resource Protection   |                                     |  | II. Resource Use   |  |  |   | III. Recreation                                       |   |                                     | IV. Serve Communities                          |   |   |   |   | Total |  |  |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|-------|--|--|
|  | I.A. Improve health of watersheds, landscapes and marine resources | I.B. Sustain biological communities | I.C. Protect cultural and heritage resources | II.A.1. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: energy resources | II.A.2. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: non-energy | II.A.3. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: forage | II.A.4. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: forest products | II.B.1. Deliver water: cost efficient/enviro-mentally | II.B.2. Deliver power: cost efficient/enviro-mentally | III.A. Improve access to recreation | III.B. Ensure quality of recreation experience | III.C. Receive and provide fair value in recreation | IV.A. Protect lives, resources and property | IV.B. Advance knowledge through scientific leadership | IV.C. Fulfill Indian Trust responsibilities |       | IV.D. Advance quality communities for Tribes | IV.E. Increase economic self-sufficiency Insular areas |
| Management of Lands and Resources      | 122.1  | 56.1                                | 51.8   | 148.6  | 37.9   | 55.2   | 12.5  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 11.3                                | 62.1   | 12.2  | 258.3                                       | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 828.1  |
| Wildland Fire Management               | 24.5   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 674.2                                       | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 698.7  |
| Central Hazardous Materials Fund       | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 10.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 10.0   |
| Construction                           | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 2.7  | 0.0   | 8.3   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 11.0   |
| Payments in Lieu of Taxes*             | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | [200.0]                                     | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | [200.0]  |
| Land Acquisition                       | 3.1  | 5.5                                 | 9.5  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 5.6   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 23.7   |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands      | 5.8  | 2.5                                 | 0.2  | 2.3  | 0.0  | 1.1  | 66.8  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.2                                 | 6.4  | 0.3   | 21.1  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 106.7  |
| Range Improvements                     | 9.3  | 0.6                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.1   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 10.0   |
| Service Charges, Deposits, Forfeitures | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.1  | 9.5  | 0.4  | 0.0  | 0.2   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 10.3  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 20.5   |
| Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current     | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 12.4  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 12.4   |
| Total Activity, BLM Current Accounts:  | 164.8  | 64.7                                | 61.6   | 160.4  | 38.3   | 56.3   | 79.5  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 11.5                                | 71.2   | 12.5  | 1000.3                                      | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 1721.1   |

\*Proposed for transfer to Departmental Management in 2004.

Change 2003:2004 Summary Crosswalk  
Bureau of Land Management

| Appropriation                          | I. Resource Protection   |                                     |  | II. Resource Use   |  |  |   | III. Recreation                                       |   |                                     | IV. Serve Communities                          |   |   |   |   | Total |  |  |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|-------|--|--|
|  | I.A. Improve health of watersheds, landscapes and marine resources | I.B. Sustain biological communities | I.C. Protect cultural and heritage resources | II.A.1. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: energy resources | II.A.2. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: non-energy | II.A.3. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: forage | II.A.4. Public benefit/responsible use/optimal value: forest products | II.B.1. Deliver water: cost efficient/enviro-mentally | II.B.2. Deliver power: cost efficient/enviro-mentally | III.A. Improve access to recreation | III.B. Ensure quality of recreation experience | III.C. Receive and provide fair value in recreation | IV.A. Protect lives, resources and property | IV.B. Advance knowledge through scientific leadership | IV.C. Fulfill Indian Trust responsibilities |       | IV.D. Advance quality communities for Tribes | IV.E. Increase economic self-sufficiency Insular areas |
| Management of Lands and Resources      | 3.9  | 3.8                                 | 1.5  | 4.9  | 0.3  | 0.7  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.5                                 | 3.1  | 0.9   | -4.5  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 15.1   |
| Wildland Fire Management               | 4.5  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 40.4  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 44.9   |
| Central Hazardous Materials Fund       | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Construction                           | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Payments in Lieu of Taxes              | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | [35.0]                                      | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | [35.0]   |
| Land Acquisition                       | -0.7   | -0.4                                | -7.1   | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | -12.8                                       | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | -21.0  |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands      | 0.9  | 0.2                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.1  | 1.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 1.1  | 0.1   | -2.3  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 1.1  |
| Range Improvements                     | -0.1   | 0.1                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Service Charges, Deposits, Forfeitures | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 1.2  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 1.5   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 2.7  |
| Miscellaneous Trust Funds              | 0.0  | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0                                 | 0.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| Total Activity, BLM Current Accounts:  | 8.5  | 3.7                                 | -5.6   | 6.1  | 0.3  | 0.8  | 1.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.5                                 | 4.2  | 1.0   | 22.3  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0  | 42.8   |

| SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS FUNDED IN THE 2004 BLM BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS |   |        |              |              |             |              |               |
|--|---|--------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| PE   | Program Element Name  | Unit   | 2001 Actual  | 2002 Planned | 2002 Actual | 2003 Planned | 2004 Proposed |
| BA   | Inventory Recreation Resources                                  | Acres  | 4,001,400    | 5,307,000    | 4,900,300   | 3,895,000    | 5,005,000     |
| BB   | Assess Alaska Minerals  | Number | 40           | 112          | 108         | 138          | 138           |
| BC   | Inventory Cultural and Paleontological Resources                | Acres  | 94,100       | 25,000       | 81,300      | 25,000       | 25,000        |
| BE   | Inventory for Wilderness Character                              | Acres  | N/A          | 60,000       | 11,495,000  | 100,000      | 1,600,000     |
| BF   | Assess Hazardous Materials Sites                                | Sites  | 770          | 467          | 695         | 700          | 700           |
| BG   | Assess Other Hazard Sites (Non Hazmat or AML)                   | Sites  | 400          | 302          | 460         | 450          | 425           |
| BJ   | Approve Cadastral Survey  | Miles  | 13,800       | 11,100       | 14,400      | 13,860       | 237,800       |
| BK   | Complete Cadastral Field Survey                                 | Miles  | 7,088        | 5,527        | 8,158       | 7,653        | 4,190         |
| BL   | Collect Digital Cadastral Data                                  | Number | 2,130        | 2,090        | 4,100       | 2,090        | 1,000         |
| BM   | Update Digital Cadastral Data                                   | Number | n/a          | 2,125        | 2,680       | n/a          | n/a           |
| BN   | Inventory water resources                                       | Number | 2,060        | 1,400        | 1,750       | 1,500        | 1,650         |
| BO   | Inventory soil resources  | Acres  | 24,000       | 1,139,670    | 1,260,540   | 1,200,000    | 1,200,000     |
| BP   | Complete watershed assessments                                  | Acres  | 9,997,100    | 11,400,000   | 10,336,000  | 9,300,000    | 10,465,000    |
| BQ   | Complete Ecological Site Inventory                              | Acres  | 460,000      | 300,000      | 1,300,000   | 300,000      | 528,000       |
| BR   | Inventory Shrub/Grasslands/PJ                                   | Acres  | 4,985,000    | 8,667,000    | 8,732,000   | 8,925,000    | 7,225,000     |
| BS   | Inventory for Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious weeds         | Acres  | 14,990,600   | 11,050,000   | 10,578,000  | 8,090,000    | 10,108,000    |
| BT   | Inventory Forest/Woodland Vegetation                            | Acres  | 1,035,000    | 686,000      | 708,000     | 620,000      | 335,000       |
| BU   | Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas                                   | Acres  | 14,300       | 26,350       | 28,050      | 12,000       | 26,800        |
| BV   | Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas                                | Miles  | 5,290        | 2,630        | 2,850       | 2,000        | 2,950         |
| BW   | Catalog BLM Museum Objects                                      | Number | 80,900       | 75,000       | 90,600      | 75,000       | 75,000        |
| BY   | Assess Linear Recreation Resources                              | Miles  | 1,590        | 14,300       | 17,700      | 15,000       | 1,800         |
| BZ   | Assess Nationally Designated Rivers and Trails                  | Number | 1,520        | 1,120        | 1,160       | 1,100        | 1,098         |
| CA   | Assess priority subbasins/regions                               | Acres  | 2,870,000    | 3,164,000    | 5,868,000   | 4,000,000    | 3,140,000     |
| CB   | Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat                                | Acres  | 10,000,000   | 8,244,000    | 9,871,000   | 7,800,000    | 7,666,000     |
| DA   | Prepare Recreation Activity Plans                               | Number | 44           | 71           | 55          | 50           | 58            |
| DC   | Prepare Wilderness/WSR/NSHT/Cultural Activity Plans             | Number | 9            | 5            | 1           | 5            | 5             |
| DI   | Establish AMLs for Wild Horses and Burros Herd Management Areas | Number | Not Measured | 26           | 13          | 28           | 30            |
| DJ   | Evaluate Land Use Plans   | Number | 93           | 48           | 50          | 8            | 17            |
| DK   | Prepare T&E Species Recovery Plans                              | Number | 9            | 8            | 9           | 20           | 25            |
| DN   | Complete Preparation Plan for Land Use Planning Activities      | Number | 47           | 10           | 11          | 11           | 15            |
| DO   | Complete Land Use Plan Scoping Report and Planning Criteria     | Number | 6            | 27           | 30          | 16           | 19            |
| DP   | Prepare Draft Land Use Plan and Draft EIS                       | Number | 2            | 8            | 3           | 18           | 24            |
| DQ   | Prepare Proposed Land Use Plan and Final EIS                    | Number | 1            | 3            | 2           | 9            | 20            |
| DR   | Resolve Land Use Plan Protests and Prepare ROD                  | Number | 1            | 7            | 0           | 11           | 19            |
| DS   | Prepare Draft EIS Level Land Use Plan Amendment                 | Number | 5            | 24           | 9           | 42           | 4             |
| DT   | Prepare Final EIS Level Land Use Plan and ROD                   | Number | 11           | 11           | 5           | 26           | 23            |

| SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS FUNDED IN THE 2004 BLM BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS |  |         |             |              |             |              |               |
|--|--|---------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| PE   | Program Element Name   | Unit    | 2001 Actual | 2002 Planned | 2002 Actual | 2003 Planned | 2004 Proposed |
| DU   | Prepare EA Level Land Use Plan Amendment and Decision Record   | Number  | 33          | 53           | 22          | 30           | 25            |
| EA   | Process Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits        | Number  | 2,620       | 2,285        | 2,780       | 2,200        | 3,000         |
| EB   | Issue and Manage Recreation Use Permits                        | Number  | 651,900     | 597,900      | 662,100     | 600,000      | 693,000       |
| EC   | Process water rights actions                                   | Number  | 7,475       | 15,595       | 14,445      | 14,445       | 12,105        |
| ED   | Transfer Grazing Allotment Preferences                         | Number  | 1,045       | 920          | 1,080       | 997          | 997           |
| EE   | Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases                         | Number  | 2,485       | 2,083        | 2,168       | 1,599        | 1,599         |
| EF   | Issue Grazing Use Authorizations                               | Number  | 25,080      | 23,540       | 24,340      | 24,020       | 24,020        |
| EG   | Prepare Vegetative Permits/Contracts                           | Number  | 30,200      | 27,000       | 29,200      | 25,000       | 29,000        |
| EI   | Develop and Issue Fluid Mineral Leases                         | Number  | 2,875       | 3,000        | 2,970       | 3,450        | 3,450         |
| EJ   | Process Fluid Minerals Applications for Permit to Drill        | Number  | 4,850       | 5,500        | 4,635       | 7,000        | 7,000         |
| EL   | Process Coal Leases  | Number  | 4           | 8            | 3           | 25           | 25            |
| EM   | Process Coal Post Lease Actions                                | Actions | 230         | 270          | 290         | 190          | 190           |
| EN   | Process Non-Energy Mineral Licenses, Permits or Leases         | Number  | 12          | 28           | 33          | 28           | 14            |
| EO   | Process Non-Energy Mineral Post Lease Actions                  | Actions | 180         | 140          | 145         | 143          | 143           |
| EP   | Process Mineral Material Disposals                             | Number  | 4,260       | 3,800        | 5,018       | 3,943        | 3,993         |
| EQ   | Process Realty Permits/Licenses/Easements (number)             | Number  | 1,630       | 1,196        | 1,320       | 1,295        | 575           |
| ER   | Process Right-of-Way Grants                                    | Number  | 3,384       | 3,213        | 3,321       | 3,221        | 1,000,295     |
| ES   | Process Recreation and Public Purpose Actions                  | Number  | 174         | 160          | 149         | 160          | 150           |
| ET   | Process Withdrawal Actions                                     | Actions | 8,314,000   | 2,000,000    | 2,108,000   | 1,500,000    | 1,000,000     |
| EU   | Process Land Disposals   | Number  | N/A         | 340          | 365         | 350          | 275           |
| EW   | Mining Claim Record/Adjudication                               | Sites   | 12,840      | 204,850      | 218,800     | 228,800      | 228,800       |
| EX   | Mining Plans of Operation/Notices Processed                    | Number  | 925         | 700          | 617         | 617          | 585           |
| EY   | Mining Claim Validity Determinations/Mineral Patents Processed | Number  | 90          | 120          | 43          | 43           | 43            |
| EZ   | Mining Claim Fees Collected                                    | Number  | 216,000     | 180,000      | 203,000     | 213,000      | 213,000       |
| FB   | Process Cultural/Paleontology Use Permits                      | Number  | 460         | 450          | 460         | 450          | 450           |
| FD   | Process Cultural and Paleontology Data                         | Number  | 460         | 450          | 460         | 450          | 450           |
| FF   | Process Oil and Gas Reservoir Management Agreements            | Number  | 2,500       | 2,300        | 2,280       | 1,500        | 1,500         |
| FH   | Process and Manage Non Commercial Special Recreation Permits   | Number  | 51,900      | 26,400       | 59,300      | 30,400       | 62,300        |
| FI   | Process Fluid Minerals Post Lease Administrative Changes       | Number  | 23,400      | 20,500       | 29,500      | 27,000       | 27,000        |
| FJ   | Process Fluid Minerals Sundry Notices                          | Number  | 34,400      | 29,200       | 29,500      | 30,000       | 30,000        |
| FK   | Process Indian Pre-Lease Actions                               | Number  | 400         | 270          | 480         | 450          | 450           |
| FM   | Process Land Exchanges   | Number  | N/A         | 230          | 118         | 120          | 88            |

| SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS FUNDED IN THE 2004 BLM BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS |   |        |             |              |             |              |               |
|--|---|--------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| PE   | Program Element Name  | Unit   | 2001 Actual | 2002 Planned | 2002 Actual | 2003 Planned | 2004 Proposed |
| FN   | Support Hydropower Licensing                                    | Number | new         | new          | new         | 5            | 5             |
| HA   | Recreation Fee Sites Deferred Maintenance Projects Completed    | Number | 27          | 3            | 27          | 26           | 26            |
| HB   | Construct/Maintain Recreation Sites                             | Number | 1,695       | 1,560        | 1,660       | 1,640        | 1,626         |
| HC   | Construct/Maintain Trails                                       | Miles  | 3,276       | 3,800        | 3,950       | 3,680        | 3,850         |
| HD   | Apply Commercial Forest and Woodland Management Treatments      | Acres  | 37,360      | 32,000       | 34,170      | 36,400       | 10,800        |
| HF   | Restore and Protect Cultural/Paleontology Properties            | Number | 350         | 230          | 340         | 210          | 220           |
| HG   | Adopt Wild Horses and Burros                                    | Number | 7,616       | 8,500        | 7,646       | 7,600        | 7,600         |
| HI   | Prepare/Hold Wild Horses and Burros                             | Number | N/A         | 3,072,772    | 5,772,814   | 5,717,000    | 6,500,000     |
| HJ   | Bridge Inspections and Maintenance Projects Completed           | Number | 400         | 390          | 423         | 350          | 354           |
| HK   | Dam Safety Inspections and Maintenance Projects Completed       | Number | 166         | 115          | 172         | 140          | 140           |
| HL   | Manage Forest and Woodland Commercial Sales                     | Acres  | N/A         | N/A          | N/A         | 23,656       | 19,750        |
| HM   | Process Alaska Native Allotment Conveyances                     | Number | 528         | 515          | 508         | 515          | 450           |
| HN   | Process Land Acquisitions through Purchase/Donation             | Number | 173         | 219          | 176         | 187          | 57            |
| HO   | Respond to Hazardous Materials Risk Sites                       | Sites  | 180         | 163          | 210         | 200          | 200           |
| HQ   | Mitigate Other Hazards (Non Hazmat or AML)                      | Sites  | 350         | 249          | 350         | 390          | 350           |
| HR   | Administrative Site Construction/Maintenance                    | Number | 423         | 405          | 437         | 425          | 450           |
| HS   | Road Construction/Maintenance                                   | Miles  | 8,230       | 7,560        | 8,500       | 8,000        | 11,740        |
| HU   | Fire suppression  | Number | 810,488     | 1,000        | 755,723     | n/a          | n/a           |
| HX   | Patent Alaska State Conveyances                                 | Acres  | 119,800     | 117,000      | 108,000     | 117,000      | 100,000       |
| HY   | Patent Alaska Native Corporation Conveyances                    | Acres  | 599,200     | 587,000      | 446,500     | 287,000      | 300,000       |
| JA   | Apply Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments                     | Acres  | 417,300     | 347,300      | 383,880     | 409,300      | 253,300       |
| JB   | Construct Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects           | Number | 1,135       | 1,080        | 1,275       | 1,000        | 975           |
| JC   | Maintain Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects            | Number | 1,550       | 1,478        | 2,028       | 1,390        | 1,245         |
| JD   | Apply Weed Treatments   | Acres  | 251,900     | 245,600      | 312,600     | 244,500      | 243,000       |
| JE   | Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales                      | Acres  | 36,886      | 48,346       | 42,515      | 46,760       | 14,600        |
| JF   | Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments                                   | Acres  | 13,250      | 9,495        | 6,310       | 9,500        | 6,620         |
| JG   | Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments                                | Miles  | 715         | 588          | 443         | 945          | 620           |
| JH   | Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects                 | Number | 695         | 535          | 550         | 500          | 506           |
| JI   | Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects                  | Number | 977         | 1,087        | 1,312       | 970          | 1,241         |
| JJ   | Gather/Remove Wild Horses and Burros                            | Number | 13,319      | 12,779       | 12,029      | 7,125        | 7,200         |
| JK   | Implement abandoned mine land projects to restore water quality | Number | 47          | 50           | 94          | 50           | 60            |

| SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS FUNDED IN THE 2004 BLM BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS |  |        |             |              |             |              |                   |
|--|--|--------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| PE   | Program Element Name   | Unit   | 2001 Actual | 2002 Planned | 2002 Actual | 2003 Planned | 2004 Proposed     |
| JL   | Fire Rehabilitation Treatments Applied                             | Acres  | 894,654     | 497,718      | 451,088     | n/a          | n/a               |
| JM   | Fire Fuels Treatments Outside the Wildland Urban Interface Applied | Acres  | 350,139     | 381,289      | 197,571     | 269,005      | 275,000           |
| JN   | Restore Forest and Woodlands through development                   | Acres  | N/A         | N/A          | N/A         | TBD          | TBD Based on FY03 |
| JP   | Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions                    | Number | 305         | 400          | 595         | 475          | 520               |
| JW   | Fire Fuels Treatments Within the Wildland Urban Interface Applied  | Acres  | 98,590      | 128,747      | 115,858     | 125,000      | 125,000           |
| MA   | Evaluate Recreation Areas  | Acres  | 1,390,000   | 1,080,100    | 1,346,100   | 988,200      | 1,308,000         |
| MB   | Evaluate Forest/Woodland Treatments                                | Acres  | 133,600     | 126,200      | 130,400     | 140,000      | 97,000            |
| MC   | Conduct Census of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Areas                  | Number | 106         | 88           | 85          | 58           | 60                |
| MD   | Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas                      | Acres  | 22,661,000  | 19,965,280   | 20,413,980  | 22,500,100   | 22,500,100        |
| MF   | Evaluate Designated Rivers and Trails                              | Miles  | 3,800       | 2,820        | 2,970       | 3,000        | 3,050             |
| MG   | Monitor and Maintain Hazardous Materials & NRDAR Sites             | Sites  | 160         | 127          | 155         | 125          | 125               |
| MI   | Monitor air resources/climatic conditions                          | Number | 205         | 215          | 215         | 215          | 215               |
| MJ   | Evaluate Rangeland Health  | Number | 1,358       | 1,429        | 1,316       | 1,450        | 1,450             |
| MK   | Evaluate Weed Treatments   | Acres  | 590,300     | 568,000      | 490,100     | 477,000      | 391,000           |
| ML   | Monitor Grazing Allotments   | Number | 3,670       | 3,314        | 3,359       | 3,350        | 3,350             |
| MN   | Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat                                       | Acres  | 28,400      | 24,700       | 29,000      | 20,000       | 21,050            |
| MO   | Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat                                    | Miles  | 3,664       | 3,468        | 4,085       | 3,880        | 3,130             |
| MP   | Monitor Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas                 | Number | 151         | 142          | 173         | 72           | 70                |
| MQ   | Monitor Terrestrial Habitat  | Acres  | 20,700,000  | 12,600,000   | 19,440,000  | 15,300,000   | 15,340,000        |
| MR   | Monitor Species Populations  | Number | 4,200       | 4,730        | 5,245       | 5,000        | 5,475             |
| MT   | Hazardous Fuel Reduction Treatments Monitored                      | Acres  | 293,983     | 110,879      | 130,136     | 151,922      | 400,000           |
| MU   | Monitor water resources  | Number | 1,670       | 1,470        | 1,670       | 1,400        | 1,520             |
| MV   | Evaluate Linear Recreation Management Objectives                   | Miles  | 5,061       | 2,852        | 3,022       | 2,095        | 2,095             |
| MX   | Monitor Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments                      | Acres  | 341,000     | 222,000      | 226,400     | 300,000      | 290,000           |
| MY   | Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities            | Number | 2,690       | 2,000        | 2,720       | 2,000        | 2,100             |
| NA   | Inspect Grazing Allotments for Compliance                          | Number | 5,500       | 4,357        | 5,558       | 5,450        | 5,450             |
| NB   | Conduct Fluid Mineral Inspection and Enforcement                   | Number | 16,250      | 15,000       | 16,350      | 17,050       | 18,700            |
| NC   | Resolve Fluid Mineral Drainage Cases                               | Number | 1,125       | 1,200        | 1,085       | 1,500        | 1,500             |
| NF   | Inspect and Verify Mineral Materials Production                    | Number | 2,870       | 1,860        | 3,099       | 2,108        | 2,108             |
| NG   | Inspect and Verify Solid Minerals Production                       | Number | 2,800       | 2,580        | 3,227       | 3,200        | 3,300             |
| NH   | Conduct Realty Inspections   | Number | 3,225       | 2,590        | 3,640       | 4,000        | 250               |
| NI   | Surface Management Inspections Completed                           | Number | 4,200       | 3,200        | 3,850       | 3,180        | 2,972             |

| SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS FUNDED IN THE 2004 BLM BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS |  |        |                |                 |                |                 |                  |
|--|--|--------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| PE   | Program Element Name   | Unit   | 2001<br>Actual | 2002<br>Planned | 2002<br>Actual | 2003<br>Planned | 2004<br>Proposed |
| NK   | Conduct Wild Horse and Burro Compliance Inspections          | Number | 5,449          | 5,469           | 6,285          | 4,600           | 4,600            |
| NL   | Respond to Natural Resource/Property Incidents               | Number | 8,540          | 6,150           | 10,030         | 5,940           | 6,428            |
| NN   | Respond to Public Health/Safety Incidents                    | Number | 7,330          | 6,010           | 7,620          | 4,920           | 5,592            |
| NO   | Conduct Law Enforcement Investigations                       | Number | 10,960         | 5,980           | 12,710         | 6,275           | 6,910            |
| NP   | Evaluate PRP's for Cost Avoidance/Recovery                   | Number | 40             | 26              | 28             | 45              | 25               |
| NQ   | Process Hazardous Materials Cost Avoidance/Recovery Cases    | Number | 12             | 10              | 15             | 14              | 14               |
| NX   | Inspect Commercial Special Recreation Permits for Compliance | Number | 2,940          | 2,950           | 3,221          | 2,900           | 3,560            |

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| <b>CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES</b> |
|---------------------------------|

The Bureau of Land Management is in the process of responding to several requests for information from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Many of these requests are discussed in these justifications. A summary of some of the requests is outlined below.

***Oil and Gas Resources and Reserves on Public Lands Requirements*** - The Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 2000 required the BLM to conduct an interagency scientific inventory and evaluation of oil and gas resources on the public lands. In 2002, Congress provided funds to the Bureau to fund a study identifying and evaluating oil and gas resources on the public lands. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, in House Report 107-234, also directed the Bureau to provide biannual reports on the progress of this effort and a final report detailing the findings of this review. The Department delivered a report to the Congress on January 16, 2003. The report evaluates five areas in the West that contain the bulk of the natural gas and much of the oil resources under Federal ownership in the onshore United States. Additional studies will be initiated to inventory oil and gas beyond the areas studied in January 16, 2003 report.

***Sale of Lands Designated as Suitable for Disposal*** - House Report 107-103 directed the Bureau to submit a report to the Committee outlining plans for the implementation of Title II of Public Law 106-248, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, and the Bureau's use of this Act for sale of lands in New Mexico. The Act provides that lands designated as suitable for disposal may be sold and the receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within boundaries now managed by the Department of the Interior. To implement this law, the Bureau established accounts for sales receipts and land equalization payments. The BLM collected \$2.7 million in land sale receipts through September 30, 2002, and anticipates collecting up to \$26 million in receipts in 2004, if the planned sales are held as scheduled. The Bureau sold three tracts in New Mexico in 2002, for a total of \$245,000. The Department has developed a process to guide interagency use of the receipts, and will formalize the process in a Memorandum of Understanding in the Spring of 2003.

***Land Use Plans - Monitoring Resource Conditions Requirements*** - The House Appropriations Committee, in House Report 107-103, requested the BLM to submit a report detailing the Bureau's resource monitoring efforts; the Bureau's current capabilities and adequacy of existing resources for monitoring; and recommendations to address the Bureau's need to monitor resource conditions. The BLM expects to provide the report prior to markup of the 2004 appropriations bill.

***Issuance of Patents Under General Mining Laws Requirements*** - The Conference Report for the 2002 Appropriation Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to file with the House and

Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997. The Department is reviewing this report and anticipates submitting the report in the Spring of 2003.

***Invasive and Exotic Species Control*** - House Report 107-103 requested that the Department provide a report on the uses of funds provided in 2001 for exotic species control to the Bureau, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Forest Service. The Department submitted the report to the Appropriations Committees on August 2, 2002. This report contained information from the Bureau on the Bureau's invasive species program.

***Rangeland Assessment and Monitoring*** - House Report 107-103 directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to jointly charter an interagency group to address rangeland assessment and monitoring issues at both national and local scales, and develop a coordinated plan and budget to conduct standardized soil surveys on all rangelands. In the Fall of 2002, the Department made significant progress in developing the charter and appointing the committee, and anticipates making significant progress on the other issues by the Spring of 2003.

***Access to Recreation Lands*** - In House Report 107-564, the Appropriations Committee directed the Bureau and the U.S. Forest Service to submit a report detailing the number of acres of land under each jurisdiction that lack adequate public access, and the steps that are being taken to obtain access. The Bureau and the Forest Service are developing this report.

***Completion of Alaska Conveyance Program by 2009*** - The Senate Appropriations Committee, in Senate Report 107-201, requested that the BLM prepare a plan to complete work by 2009 on allotment applications and land selections under the Alaska Statehood Act of 1959. The BLM has prepared a plan and will present the plan to Congress in the Spring of 2003.

***Use of Pulse Technology for Batteries:*** The Senate Appropriations Committee, in Senate Report 107-201, requested that the Department provide a report within 90 days of enactment of the 2003 Appropriations Act, evaluating the use of this technology for the Department. The House Appropriations Committee also directed the Bureau to report on feasibility of the use of this technology. The Department is studying this issue and will report to the Congress.

***Fire Suppression Costs Requirements*** - The Conference Report accompanying the 2002 Appropriations Act, House Report 107-234, directed the Forest Service and the Department to contract for a thorough, independent review of wildfire suppression costs and strategies. The National Academy of Public Administration completed this study in 2002. The Department's efforts to improve accountability for expenditures on individual suppression operations, and implement activity-based costing and management principles are detailed in Section IV – Wildland Fire Management. The House Appropriations Committee, in House Report 107-564 accompanying the 2003 appropriations bill, also directed the Forest Service and the Department to take a number of steps to increase cost consciousness during suppression of large fires, to

report on these costs and to track these costs with a uniform, automated cost-reporting system. Section IV – Wildfire Management contains a discussion of the Department's efforts to meet this direction. See, for example, the National Fire Plan Performance Summary with Common Performance Measures; the Financial Performance subsection within the Wildland Fire Management Appropriation discussion; the Preparedness subsection within the Wildland Fire Preparedness activity discussion; and the 2003 Program Performance Estimates subsection within the Wildland Fire Preparedness activity discussion.

***Stabilization of Burned Areas with Native Plants*** - House Report 107-103, accompanying the 2002 Appropriations Act, directed the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to develop specific plans to use native plants to stabilize areas burned by wildfires, and directed the Departments to report on this program. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior completed this report in April 2002. Interior's burned area rehabilitation program, which includes the use of native plant materials for both emergency stabilization and longer-term stabilization projects, is described in Section IV – Wildfire Management. See the section describing the Burned Area Rehabilitation subactivity.

***Fire Planning Analysis System*** - The House Report accompanying the 2003 appropriations bill directed the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior to develop an automated system for fire preparedness planning to replace the systems currently in use by the fire management agencies. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior are developing a workload-based budget and planning analysis tool to determine preparedness needs of all Department of Agriculture and Interior fire management agencies. This tool is called the Fire Planning Analysis System, and is discussed in Section IV - Wildfire Management, in the 2004 Program Overview subsection and the 2003 Program Performance Estimates subsection of the Wildland Fire Preparedness activity discussion.

***Complementary Budget Requests for Wildland Fire Expenditures*** - The Conference Report for the 2002 Appropriations Act, House Report 107-234, directed the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to develop complementary budget requests for all Federal wildfire expenditures. The Departments have complied with this request. See Section IV - Wildfire Management.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAM CHANGES

| Activity/Subactivity                                   | Program Changes (\$000) | Description of Change   |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation</b> |                         |   |
| Soil, Water and Air Management                         | + \$11                  | + \$400 for systematic monitoring of 150 priority sub-basins.<br>- \$389 for deferral of certain information technology projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Range Management                                       | ( \$192)                | + \$500 to implement the BLM's Partners Against Weeds Strategy.<br>+ \$300 to improve National Landscape Conservation System Units.<br>- \$992 for deferral of certain IT projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Public Domain Forest Management                        | + \$900                 | + \$1,000 to provide 2 million board feet of wood products and restoring 2,000 acres of public domain forestland.<br>- \$100 for deferral of certain IT projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Riparian Management                                    | ( \$2)                  | + \$300 to restore riparian and wetland areas to proper functioning condition.<br>- \$302 for deferral of certain IT projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| Cultural Resources Management                          | + \$182                 | + \$100 to increase the percentage of properties inventoried and evaluated.<br>+ \$300 to increase the percentage of historic or prehistoric properties stabilized or restored.<br>- \$218 for deferral of certain IT projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Wild Horse and Burro Management                        | ( \$451)                | - \$451 for deferral of certain IT projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| <b>Subtotal, Land Resources</b>                        | <b>+ \$448</b>          |   |
| <b>MLR Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries</b>            |                         |   |
| Wildlife Management                                    | + \$151                 | + \$250 to monitor species and habitats.<br>+ \$200 to improve and protect critical resources in National Landscape Conservation Units.<br>- \$299 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| Fisheries Management                                   | + \$118                 | + \$250 for cumulative effects monitoring in land use plan objectives.<br>- \$132 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| <b>Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries</b>                | <b>+ \$269</b>          |   |
| <b>MLR Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species</b> |                         |   |
| Threatened & Endangered Species Management             | + \$366                 | + \$650 to implement recovery plans and conservation strategies.<br>- \$284 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| <b>Subtotal, Threatened and Endangered Species</b>     | <b>+ \$269</b>          |   |
| <b>MLR Activity: Recreation</b>                        |                         |   |
| Wilderness Management                                  | ( \$249)                | - \$249 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Recreation Resource Management                         | + \$3,711               | + \$1,500 for travel and transportation management through comprehensive travel management planning and on the ground actions in high priority locations.<br>+ \$1,206 for interpretation, education and volunteer strategies.<br>+ \$1044 for enhancement and improvement of visitor services.<br>+ \$150 to provide travel, tourism, and support for Gateway communities.<br>+ \$600 for encouragement and expansion of partnership collaborations and outreach at National and local levels.<br>+ \$350 for recreation resource monitoring.<br>- \$300 reduction as a result of cost recovery savings in charging additional processing costs for permitting and managing special recreation events.<br>- \$839 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations. |
| <b>Subtotal, Recreation</b>                            | <b>+ \$3,462</b>        |   |

| Activity/Subactivity                              | Program Changes (\$000) | Description of Change   |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| MLR Activity: Energy and Minerals                 |                         |   |
| Oil and Gas Management                            | +\$311                  | +\$425 to prepare lease sale in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.   |
|   |                         | +\$350 in support of coal bed natural gas development.  |
|   |                         | +\$500 for additional monitoring of cumulative effects of energy development.   |
|   |                         | +\$550 to improve geothermal leasing and processing more permits to drill.  |
|   |                         | +\$2,000 for inspection and enforcement of oil and gas operations.  |
|   |                         | -\$1,000 reduction resulting from completion of assessments related to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act studies.                            |
|   |                         | -\$2,514 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                     |
| Coal Management                                   | (\$132)                 | -\$132 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                       |
| Other Mineral Materials Management                | +\$6                    | +\$184 to process and additional 50 mineral material permits.   |
|   |                         | -\$178 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                       |
| <b>Subtotal, Energy and Minerals</b>              | <b>+\$185</b>           |   |
| MLR Activity: Alaska Minerals                     |                         |   |
| Alaska Minerals                                   | (\$16)                  | -\$16 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| <b>Subtotal, Alaska Minerals</b>                  | <b>(\$16)</b>           |   |
| MLR Activity: Realty and Ownership                |                         |   |
| Alaska Conveyance                                 | (\$2,329)               | -\$2,000 reduction that will defer action on conveyances scheduled for 2005 and delay program completion by 1-2 years.                            |
|   |                         | -\$329 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                       |
| Cadastral Survey                                  | (\$204)                 | -\$204 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                       |
| Land and Realty Management                        | (\$2,472)               | +\$300 to increase rights-of-ways by 120 in support of increased energy development.  |
|   |                         | +\$300 towards renewable energy projects such as wind and solar.  |
| <b>Subtotal, Realty and Ownership</b>             | <b>(\$5,005)</b>        |   |
| MLR Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance |                         |   |
| Resource Management Planning                      | +\$589                  | +\$1,000 to initiate, amend, and complete land use plans.   |
|   |                         | -\$411 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                       |
| Resource Protection and Law Enforcement           | +\$2,595                | +\$2,000 to provide increased patrols, enhanced surveillance, heightened public and resource protection, and improved investigative capabilities. |
|   |                         | +\$741 for security and protection of public and private facilities on BLM-managed lands.   |
|   |                         | -\$146 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                       |
| Hazard Management and Resource Restoration        | (\$234)                 | -\$234 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.                                       |
| <b>Subtotal, Res. Protection and Maintenance</b>  | <b>+\$2,950</b>         |   |

| Activity/Subactivity                                    | Program Changes (\$000) | Description of Change   |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| MLR Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance |                         |   |
| Operations Maintenance                                  | (\$69)                  | -\$69 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Annual Maintenance                                      | +\$101                  | +\$600 towards public health and safety while providing enhanced accessibility of recreation sites and facilities.<br>-\$499 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations. |
| <b>Subtotal, Transp. and Facilities Maint.</b>          | <b>+\$32</b>            |   |
| MLR Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support      |                         |   |
| Information Systems Operations                          | +\$2,235                | +\$2,360 for additional information technology and security enhancements.<br>-\$125 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Administrative Support                                  | (\$780)                 | -\$780 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| <b>Subtotal, Workforce and Org. Support</b>             | <b>+\$1,455</b>         |   |
| MLR Activity: Challenge Cost Share                      |                         |   |
| Challenge Cost Share                                    | +\$2,000                | +\$2,000 to expand partnership opportunities and leverage funding in support of Challenge Cost Share projects.  |
| <b>Subtotal, Challenge Cost Share</b>                   | <b>+\$2,000</b>         |   |
| MLR Activity: Land and Resources Information Systems    |                         |   |
| Land and Resources Information Systems                  | (\$432)                 | -\$432 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| <b>Subtotal, Land and Resources Information Systems</b> | <b>(\$432)</b>          |   |
| <b>MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES TOTAL</b>          | <b>+\$5,714</b>         |   |

| LAND ACQUISITION APPROPRIATION              |                   |  |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Land Acquisition Activity: Land Acquisition |                   |  |
| Land Acquisition                            | (\$20,500)        | -\$20,500 reduction in land acquisitions. This means only the most significant or threatened properties in the most sensitive areas on BLM-managed lands will be acquired. |
| Acquisition Management                      | (\$500)           | -\$500 reduction accordingly to meet the new support requirements of the land acquisition program.   |
| <b>LAND ACQUISITION TOTAL</b>               | <b>(\$21,000)</b> |  |

| PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES APPROPRIATION                       |              |  |
|---|--------------|--|
| Payments in Lieu of Taxes Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes |              |  |
| Payments in Lieu of Taxes                                     | +\$35        | +\$35 for increased payments to States. This program is being transferred to the Department. |
| <b>PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES</b>                              | <b>+\$35</b> |  |

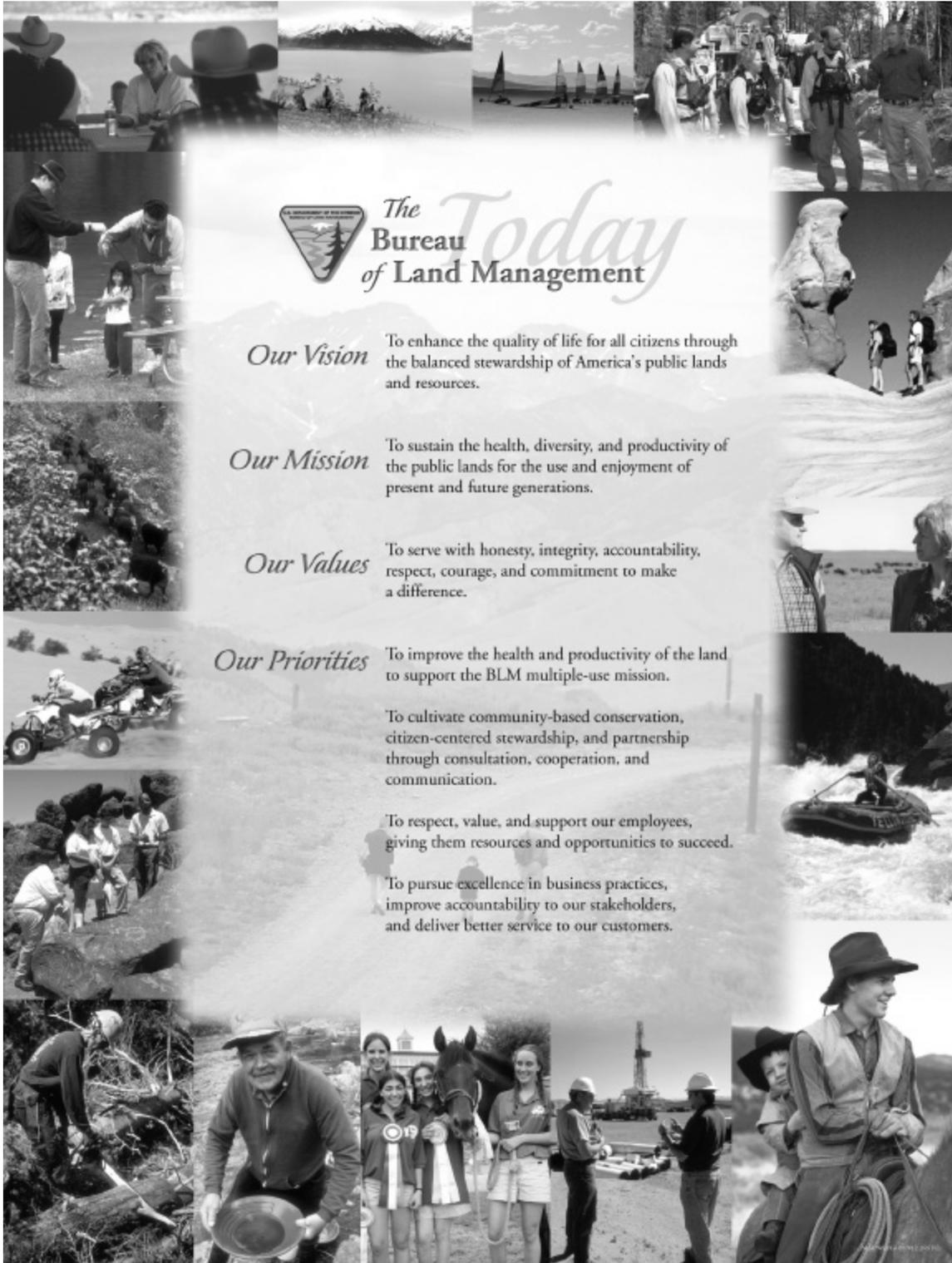
| Activity/Subactivity  | Program Changes (\$000) | Description of Change   |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| <b>OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (O&amp;C) APPROPRIATION</b>                          |                         |   |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands Activity: Construction and Acquisition                  |                         |   |
| Acquisition   | (\$5)                   | -\$5 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| <b>Subtotal, O&amp;C Construction and Acquisition</b>                                     | <b>(\$5)</b>            |   |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands Activity: Facilities Maintenance                        |                         |   |
| Operations  | (\$27)                  | -\$27 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| Annual Maintenance  | (\$103)                 | -\$103 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| <b>Subtotal, O&amp;C Facilities Maintenance</b>   | <b>(\$130)</b>          |   |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands Activity: Resources Management                          |                         |   |
| Forest Management   | \$1,135                 | +\$1,500 to increase board feet (30 million) of wood products for public use, and to accelerate old growth characteristics on O&C lands.<br>-\$365 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations. |
| Reforestation and Forest Development  | (\$252)                 | -\$252 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| Other Forest Resources  | (\$475)                 | -\$475 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.   |
| Resource Management Planning  | (\$19)                  | -\$19 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| <b>Subtotal, O&amp;C Resources Management</b>   | <b>+\$389</b>           |   |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands Activity: Information Systems Operation and Maintenance |                         |   |
| Information Systems Operation and Maintenance   | (\$10)                  | -\$10 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| <b>Subtotal, O&amp;C Information Systems Operation and Maintenance</b>                    | <b>(\$10)</b>           |   |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands Activity: Jobs in the Woods                             |                         |   |
| Jobs in the Woods   | (\$18)                  | -\$18 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations.  |
| <b>Subtotal, Jobs in the Woods</b>  | <b>(\$18)</b>           |   |
| <b>OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS TOTAL</b>  | <b>+\$226</b>           |   |

|   |                  |  |
|---|------------------|--|
| <b>WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT APPROPRIATION</b>                           |                  |  |
| Wildland Fire Management Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness           |                  |  |
| Wildland Fire Preparedness  | +\$1,650         | +\$5,000 for increased costs of aircraft use in the wildland fire management program.<br>-\$3,350 for deferral of certain information technology (IT) projects and IT efficiencies and consolidations. |
| <b>Wildland Fire Preparedness</b>                                       | <b>+\$1,650</b>  |  |
| Wildland Fire Management Activity: Wildland Fire Suppression Operations |                  |  |
| Wildland Fire Suppression Operations                                    | +\$34,959        | +\$34,959 to fund wildland firefighting efforts at the 10-year average cost, as adjusted for inflation.  |
| <b>Wildland Fire Suppression Operations</b>                             | <b>+\$34,959</b> |  |
| Wildland Fire Management Activity: Other Operations                     |                  |  |
| Burned Area Rehabilitation  | +\$4,500         | +\$4,500 for rehabilitation and restoration of lands damaged by wildfires.   |
| <b>Subtotal, Other Operations</b>                                       | <b>+\$4,500</b>  |  |
| <b>WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT TOTAL</b>                                   | <b>+\$41,109</b> |  |

| SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT                   |            |                  |                  |                           |                     |
|--|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (\$000)  |            |                  |                  |                           |                     |
| Appropriations   |            | 2002<br>Actual   | 2003<br>Estimate | 2004<br>Budget<br>Request | Change from<br>2003 |
| <b>CURRENT:</b>  |            |                  |                  |                           |                     |
| Management Of Lands and Resources                                      | \$         | 788,027          | 812,990          | 828,079                   | +15,089             |
| P.L. 107-206 (Rescission)*   | \$         | [-915]           |                  |                           |                     |
| Recreation Operations Adjustment                                       | \$         | [-389]           |                  |                           |                     |
| Mining Law Administration Adjustment                                   | \$         | [+13,699]        |                  |                           |                     |
| Communication Sites Management (\$ are non-add)                        | \$         | 1,997            | 2,000            | 2,000                     | 0                   |
| Mining Law Administration (this amount is non-add)                     | \$         | 18,551           | 32,696           | 32,696                    | 0                   |
| Reimbursables/Offsets (\$ are non-add)                                 | \$         | 43,000           | 46,000           | 58,000                    | +12                 |
| Current  | FTE        | 6,439            | 6,246            | 6,288                     | +42                 |
| MLR Reimbursable   | FTE        | 163              | 160              | 160                       | 0                   |
| Oregon and California Grant Lands                                      | \$         | 105,032          | 105,633          | 106,672                   | +1,039              |
| P.L. 107-206 (Rescission)  | \$         | [-133]           |                  |                           |                     |
|  | FTE        | 1,003            | 967              | 975                       | +8                  |
| Wildland Fire Management*  | \$         | 694,983          | 653,754          | 698,725                   | +44,971             |
| Section 102 Transfer of Budget Authority from FWS                      | \$         | [+16,562]        |                  |                           |                     |
| Reimbursables/Offsets (\$ are non-add)                                 | \$         | 33,000           | 34,000           | 34,000                    | 0                   |
| Dep't Total (including reimbursable)                                   | FTE        | 190,868          | 190,921          | 190,921                   | 0                   |
| Current - BLM portion only   | FTE        | 2,673            | 2,722            | 2,722                     | 0                   |
| Fire Reimbursable - BLM portion only                                   | FTE        | 31               | 30               | 30                        | 0                   |
| Land Acquisition   | \$         | 49,914           | 44,686           | 23,686                    | -21,000             |
| P.L. 107-206 (Rescission)  | \$         | [-6]             |                  |                           |                     |
|  | FTE        | 38               | 38               | 38                        | 0                   |
| Construction   | \$         | 13,076           | 10,976           | 10,976                    | 0                   |
|  | FTE        | 8                | 9                | 9                         | 0                   |
| Central Hazardous Materials Fund                                       | \$         | 9,678            | 9,978            | 9,978                     | 0                   |
| Transfer to Bureau of Reclamation                                      | \$         | [-300]           |                  |                           |                     |
|  | FTE        | 6                | 6                | 6                         | 0                   |
| <b>Subtotal</b>  | <b>\$</b>  | <b>1,660,710</b> | <b>1,638,017</b> | <b>1,678,116</b>          | <b>40,099</b>       |
|  | <b>FTE</b> | <b>10,361</b>    | <b>10,178</b>    | <b>10,228</b>             | <b>50</b>           |
| Payments in Lieu of Taxes  | \$         | 209,999          | [ 165,000 ]      | [ 200,000 ]               | [ +35,000 ]         |
| P.L. 107-206 (Rescission)  | \$         | [-1]             |                  |                           |                     |
| (In 2004, this program transfers to the Dep't - thus shown as non-add) | FTE        | 1                | 1                | 0                         | -1                  |
| Range Improvements   | \$         | 10,000           | 10,000           | 10,000                    | 0                   |
|  | FTE        | 57               | 58               | 58                        | 0                   |
| Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures                               | \$         | 17,834           | 17,812           | 20,490                    | +2,678              |
| Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures Offset                        | \$         | -17,834          | -17,812          | -20,490                   | -2,678              |
|  | FTE        | 93               | 95               | 95                        | 0                   |
| Miscellaneous Trust Funds  | \$         | 12,371           | 12,405           | 12,405                    | 0                   |
|  | FTE        | 77               | 80               | 80                        | 0                   |
| <b>Current Appropriations Subtotal</b>                                 | <b>\$</b>  | <b>1,893,080</b> | <b>1,660,422</b> | <b>1,700,521</b>          | <b>+40,099</b>      |
|  | <b>FTE</b> | <b>10,589</b>    | <b>10,412</b>    | <b>10,461</b>             | <b>49</b>           |

| SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT<br>(\$000)           |            |                  |                  |                           |                     |
|---|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Appropriations  |            | 2002<br>Actual   | 2003<br>Estimate | 2004<br>Budget<br>Request | Change from<br>2003 |
| <b>MANDATORY &amp; MANDATORY TRUST:</b>                                   |            |                  |                  |                           |                     |
| Miscellaneous Trust Funds   | \$         | 1,595            | 1,595            | 1,595                     | 0                   |
|   | FTE        | 15               | 15               | 15                        | 0                   |
| Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriation                             | \$         | 117,570          | 187,231          | 133,826                   | -53,187             |
|   | FTE        | 13               | 17               | 17                        | 0                   |
| Permanent Operating Funds   | \$         | 104,901          | 231,510          | 101,453                   | -130,275            |
|   | FTE        | 215              | 212              | 212                       | 0                   |
| <b>Mandatory &amp; Mandatory Trust Appropriations Subtotal</b>            | <b>\$</b>  | <b>224,066</b>   | <b>420,336</b>   | <b>236,874</b>            | <b>-183,462</b>     |
|   | <b>FTE</b> | <b>243</b>       | <b>244</b>       | <b>244</b>                | <b>0</b>            |
| <b>OFFSETS &amp; TRANSFERS:</b>   |            |                  |                  |                           |                     |
| Helium Fund*  | \$         | 15,000           | 22,000           | 25,000                    | +3,000              |
| Offsetting Collections*   | \$         | -15,000          | -22,000          | -25,000                   | -3,000              |
|   | FTE        | 51               | 49               | 49                        | 0                   |
| Working Capital Fund  | \$         | 36,000           | 30,000           | 31,000                    | +1,000              |
| Offsetting Collections  | \$         | -15,000          | -22,000          | -25,000                   | -3,000              |
|   | FTE        | 21               | 21               | 21                        | 0                   |
| Transfer from Other Agencies  | \$         | 1,190            | 1,190            | 1,190                     | 0                   |
|   | FTE        | 13               | 14               | 14                        | 0                   |
| <b>Offsets &amp; Transfers Subtotal (\$ are non-add to Total Approps)</b> | <b>\$</b>  | <b>52,190</b>    | <b>53,190</b>    | <b>57,190</b>             | <b>+4,000</b>       |
|   | <b>FTE</b> | <b>85</b>        | <b>84</b>        | <b>84</b>                 | <b>0</b>            |
| <b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>   | <b>\$</b>  | <b>2,117,146</b> | <b>2,080,758</b> | <b>1,937,395</b>          | <b>-143,363</b>     |
|   | <b>FTE</b> | <b>10,917</b>    | <b>10,740</b>    | <b>10,789</b>             | <b>+49</b>          |

\* Rescission amount of \$48K deducted from Mining Law Administration is not in the \$915K rescission figure.



 *The*  
**Bureau** *Today*  
*of Land Management*

*Our Vision* To enhance the quality of life for all citizens through the balanced stewardship of America's public lands and resources.

*Our Mission* To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

*Our Values* To serve with honesty, integrity, accountability, respect, courage, and commitment to make a difference.

*Our Priorities* To improve the health and productivity of the land to support the BLM multiple-use mission.

To cultivate community-based conservation, citizen-centered stewardship, and partnership through consultation, cooperation, and communication.

To respect, value, and support our employees, giving them resources and opportunities to succeed.

To pursue excellence in business practices, improve accountability to our stakeholders, and deliver better service to our customers.

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