

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,110,198,838
Helium	154,720,140
Construction and Access - Recovery Act /a/	141,518,734
Oregon and California Grant Lands	113,747,320
Payments to States	101,269,419
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act /b/	96,515,257
Working Capital	60,024,822
Southern Nevada Public Land Management /c/	35,822,154
Land Acquisition	26,472,696
Cost Recovery	25,712,605
Energy Act Funds /d/	24,260,434
Trust	17,436,526
Recreation and Public Lands Support /e/	15,478,428
Forest Recovery and Restoration	15,466,101
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /f/	10,688,381
Range Improvements	9,570,687
Construction and Access	6,522,662
Road Maintenance	1,960,785
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /g/	1,182,042
Quarters	837,813
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /h/	24,817
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	41
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,969,430,702

**Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to
the Bureau of Land Management**

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Federal Firefighting /i/	\$476,439,968
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act /j/	5,225,112
Hazardous Materials	2,876,269
Federal Highways /k/	2,069,385
Forest Protection and Utilization	839,545
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /l/	814,202
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$488,264,481
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,457,695,183

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued**

- /a/ Public Law 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, authorizes the BLM to expend \$180 million on BLM lands for such work as construction, reconstruction, decommissioning, and repair of roads, bridges, trails, property, and facilities, and for energy efficient retrofits of existing facilities. By the end of Fiscal Year 2010, these dollars had been either spent or obligated. A sampling of the projects includes an administrative building at Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument in Utah; energy-saving performance contracts in Alaska; and road rehabilitation, restoration, and resurfacing in various jurisdictions. For additional information, refer to www.Recovery.gov.
- /b/ Public Law 111-5, ARRA, authorizes the BLM to expend \$125 million on BLM lands for such work as maintenance, rehabilitation, and restoration of facilities, property, trails, and lands, and for remediation of abandoned mines and wells. By the end of Fiscal Year 2010, these dollars had been substantially spent or obligated for projects targeting, for example, phosphate hazard abatement, water treatment, watershed restoration, and renewable energy. For additional information, refer to www.Recovery.gov.
- /c/ Although obligations incurred for Parks and Trails were up from Fiscal Year 2009, obligations were down in such programs as land acquisition, conservation, sales preparation (Clark County), and hazardous fuels reduction.
- /d/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established Energy Act Funds as follows: Title III, Subtitle D, Naval Petroleum Reserve; Title III, Subtitle F, Access to Federal Lands; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /e/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Lands and Resources.
- /f/ Public Law 106-248, Section 202, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposition under its land use planning process and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.
- /g/ Public Law 106-298, the Lincoln County Land Act, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /h/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the USDA Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, "Until September 30, 2013, the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs."

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

- /i/ The Office of the Secretary at the Department of the Interior (DOI) replaced the Bureau of Land Management as the *Parent* reporting entity. The BLM is now a *Child* reporting entity; it is a receiver of appropriations transferred from the DOI Office of the Secretary. Therefore, the BLM now reports its Federal firefighting obligations in the "Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to the Bureau of Land Management" section.
- /j/ Public Law 111-5, ARRA, authorizes the BLM to receive appropriation transfers to expend for "Wildland Fire Management" for hazardous fuels reduction. The BLM incurred obligations for numerous hazardous fuels reduction projects to protect communities at risk from wildland fires, support local economies and rehabilitate ecosystems damaged by wildfire. Examples include mesquite reduction, desert restoration, and wildland urban interface forest restoration.
- /k/ Used for highway repairs and emergency road maintenance.
- /l/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.