



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

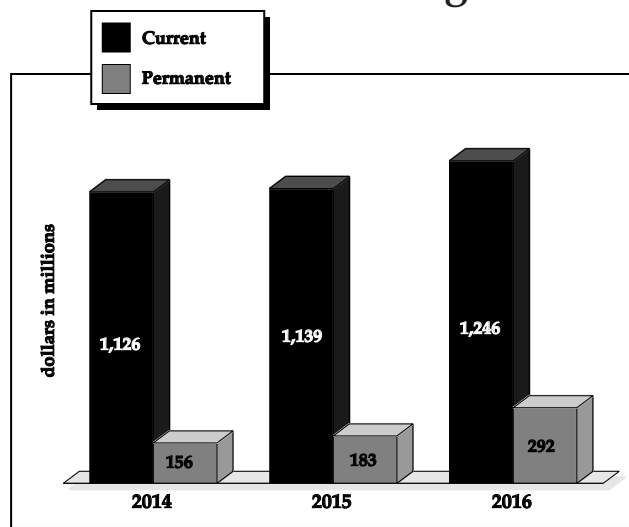
Mission – The Bureau of Land Management’s mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Budget Overview – The 2016 BLM budget for current appropriations is \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$107.6 million over the 2015 enacted level. The budget proposes \$1.1 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$107.7 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, BLM’s two operating accounts. This represents a net increase of \$91.4 million above the 2015 enacted level for these two accounts. The 2016 budget continues to prioritize high priority initiatives such as America’s Great Outdoors, Powering Our Future, and conservation and restoration of the West’s sage steppe ecosystem. The BLM estimates staffing will equal 9,862 full time equivalents in 2016, an increase of 117 FTE from the 2015 level.

America’s Great Outdoors – The 2016 BLM budget includes increases to enhance recreational experiences for visitors to BLM lands, while at the same time bolstering the economic and social health of hundreds of local communities where vitality is dependent on a thriving recreation and tourism sector. The budget includes a \$6.6 million program increase in the Recreation Resources Management program to enable BLM to accelerate and strengthen implementation of its National Recreation Strategy–Connecting with Communities. The funds will enable BLM to more aggressively develop partnerships with communities and service providers to encourage recreational opportunities on the public lands. Among other things, the additional resources will be used to address safety needs, provide better signage and interpretive exhibits, meet accessibility standards at 26 BLM Visitor Centers, and implement the Mountain Bike Action Plan with national partners.

The BLM’s National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System, encompass signature landscapes, which includes some of America’s finest natural and cultural treasures. Yet, despite their codification in law and growing popularity, the system

BLM Funding



of national monuments and national conservation areas is still undercapitalized. These units lack sufficient staff and financial resources to adequately protect their valuable natural and cultural resources and maximize their recreational potential. The 2016 request seeks to rectify this problem with a program increase of \$11.2 million. The funds will enable BLM to address staffing shortages to better accommodate the increased workload and responsibilities that have accompanied the addition of nine new units since 2009. The new funding will address the backlog of facilities and operational maintenance needs, enhance inventory and monitoring and protection of the values for which the units were designated, and expand and improve visitor services to accommodate the growing demand at these units while continuing to ensure public safety. The 2016 budget also includes an internal transfer of \$5.0 million to the National Conservation Lands from other various subactivities. The National Conservation Lands budget activity has not been rebaselined since it was initially established in 2009.

The goals of America’s Great Outdoors will also be advanced by a program increase of \$2.0 million in Cultural Resources Management. The funds will enhance the BLM capacity to preserve and protect the vast

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FACTS

- Established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and U.S. Grazing Service.
- Administers more land than any other Federal agency, managing and conserving resources for multiple use and sustained yield on more than 247 million surface acres of public land, including the following: energy and mineral development of both conventional and renewable resources; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; rights-of-way; fish and wildlife conservation; and conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.
- Responsible for onshore subsurface mineral estate development on 700 million acres.
- Manages the National Conservation Lands, including 20 national monuments, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 221 wilderness areas.
- In 2014, over 10,000 employees and over 30,000 volunteers worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on the public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.

treasure of heritage resources on public lands, moving from a compliance-driven support program to one that is more capable of addressing large scale, cross-jurisdictional projects.

The 2016 budget also includes increases for programs funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The 2016 budget proposal includes a total of \$93.4 million for BLM land acquisition, including \$38.0 million in requested current appropriations and \$55.4 million in permanent funding. The 2016 request for the land acquisition program builds on efforts started in 2011 to strategically invest in interagency landscape scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service jointly developed a process to coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve high priority shared conservation goals. The budget includes a total of \$49.5 million for Collaborative Landscape Projects, including \$19.9 million in current funding and \$29.6 million in permanent funding. A total of \$10.0 million is also proposed to improve access to lands for recreational hunting and sportsmen, composed of \$4.0 million in current funding and \$6.0 million in permanent funding.

Powering Our Future –The 2016 President's budget includes important increases critical to BLM's ability to effectively manage onshore oil and gas development on Federal lands. The 2016 budget for oil and gas management activities, including the request for direct and fee-funded appropriations and estimated permanent appropriations, represents an increase of \$29.1 million in total program resources over the 2015 enacted level.

The BLM continues to emphasize providing timely access to the Nation's onshore oil and natural gas resources. Permanent funds provided in the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act and additional current appropriations requested in the 2016 budget will enhance the bureau's ability to process Applications for Permits to Drill more quickly and efficiently despite the increased complexity and technical challenges involved in today's oil and gas operations. The NDAA provides for a 10-year authorization of APD processing fees, adjusted each year for inflation, which will replace the fee currently provided through annual appropriations language. The NDAA sets the fee at \$9,500 in 2016, an increase of \$3,000 over the 2015 APD fee of \$6,500. This will generate an estimated \$47.5 million in APD fee revenues, \$15.0 million more than the \$32.5 million provided for in the 2015 appropriations bill. However, of this amount, only 85 percent or \$40.4 million is available for BLM use to expand its APD processing capacity. The budget includes the remaining \$7.1 million in estimated APD fee revenues. In addition, the 2016 BLM budget includes an additional \$3.0 million to enhance the capacity of BLM's permit processing project offices. The NDAA also permanently extends BLM access to the pilot office funding authorized under Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. In the absence of the NDAA provision, BLM's authority to use the lease rental revenues deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund would have expired at the end of 2015.

Under BLM's land use planning process and reformed oil and gas leasing policy, it is ensuring lease stipulation consistency, performing Master Leasing Plan analyses, and implementing a more thorough lease parcel review process. The 2016 BLM budget includes an increase of \$5.8 million to accelerate the development and completion of master leasing plans. The MLP process

supports goals to streamline infrastructure permitting and implement the Department's landscape scale mitigation strategy by enabling BLM to take a focused landscape level approach to provide increased predictability and encourage the dual objectives of smart development and conservation in resource management plan decisionmaking related to leasing and post leasing development. More specifically, the MLPs examine optimal lease parcel configurations and associated environmental impacts, and identify mitigation strategies and constraints. The analysis accompanying MLPs also allows BLM to more successfully defend against protests, challenges, and litigation.

The 2016 budget proposes to expand and strengthen onshore oil and gas inspections and oversight capability through fees comparable to those assessed for offshore inspections. This funding will help BLM fully implement a risk-based inspection strategy to improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations. The BLM estimates the fee schedule included in the budget will generate \$48.0 million in offsetting collections for the inspection and oversight program, providing an increase of \$6.9 million in program capacity for this critical management responsibility. Through this increased funding, BLM will correct deficiencies identified by the Government Accountability Office in its February 2011 report, which designated Federal management of oil and gas resources, including production and revenue collection, as high risk. The fee system will enable BLM to be more responsive to industry demand and inspection workload while reducing the need for current appropriations that could be directed toward other priority programs.

The BLM oil and gas inspection program will also benefit from the completion of the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System modernization. This system will improve efficiency in managing wells from the permitting stage through the inspection stage, allowing industry to submit permits electronically and BLM to input inspection data directly from the field. The 2016 budget includes a \$4.0 million increase for the final phase of this project, which includes modernizing the system modules associated with risk-based strategies for inspection and enforcement and verification of production volumes.

The 2016 BLM budget maintains funding for Renewable Energy at \$29.4 million, essentially the same as the 2015 enacted level, providing BLM with the resources it needs to continue to aggressively facilitate and support solar, wind, and geothermal energy development on BLM lands.

Complementing the Secretary's Powering Our Future initiative are efforts to facilitate efficient delivery of energy to the markets where it is needed to meet growing

demands. The West's aging electrical infrastructure is an impediment to efficient energy transmission and to maximizing renewable energy development. The BLM has a critical role in expanding electric transmission infrastructure through the issuance of rights-of-way. To support the necessary upgrades needed to improve reliability and increase capacity, the budget includes a program increase of \$5.0 million in the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program to enhance BLM's ability to identify and designate energy corridors in low conflict areas and to site high-voltage transmission lines, substations, and related infrastructure in an environmentally sensitive manner.

Sage Grouse Conservation – The 2016 budget request includes an increase of \$45.0 million, to support the increased workload and commitments required as implementation of the greater sage grouse conservation plans ramp up. Since 2013, BLM has been focused primarily on revising or amending 68 resource management plans across 11 States to incorporate stipulations and other measures to ameliorate the effects of development and other disturbances to greater sage grouse habitat as well as the threat posed by invasive species and more frequent fire cycles. While completing this stage of the initiative represents a significant milestone and accomplishment, the effort now progresses into the long-term stage of implementing these plan revisions and amendments, which describe habitat restoration and conservation needs across 27 priority areas.

The requested funds support activities that fall into three broad categories which involve both on-the-ground work and establishing the processes and organizational capability to plan and oversee the effort: managing resource uses in greater sage grouse habitat; restoring and reconnecting greater sage grouse habitat; and assessing, monitoring, and reporting on conditions in priority habitat. All of the efforts will be closely coordinated with those of Federal, State, and local partners. While the immediate impetus for the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy is to help prevent the future listing of the species for protection under the Endangered Species Act, its goals and benefits are far broader. Restoring and conserving the sage steppe habitat of the interior West is essential to the 350 other species dependent on sagebrush and preserving the local economies and communities that depend on ranching, outdoor recreation and tourism, and other activities. Of the \$45.0 million total increase, \$37.0 million is requested in the Wildlife Management subactivity and \$8.0 million in the newly renamed Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring subactivity.

Youth in the Great Outdoors – The 2016 budget includes a total of \$5.0 million for the BLM youth programs and

partnerships, including \$2.5 million in the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity and \$2.5 million in the Recreation Resources Management subactivity. These efforts allow BLM to accomplish high priority projects and promote quality experiences and pathways to careers. The BLM will use the increase to put more young Americans to work protecting and restoring public lands, as well as cultural and historical resources. The BLM's strategic focus aligns well with the four pillars of the Secretary's youth platform announced early in 2014 to engage the next generation by providing opportunities to play, learn, serve, and work on public lands.

Management of Lands and Resources – The budget includes a \$5.0 million program increase in the Resource Management Planning subactivity to expand the BLM Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring program that will support increased data collection and monitoring needs central to the success of high priority landscape management efforts, such as the Western Solar Energy Plan, and the implementation of the plan for the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy, and Secretary Jewell's broader landscape mitigation strategy. As noted above, of the \$45.0 million increase for the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Strategy, \$8.0 million is requested in this subactivity for assessment and monitoring activities to determine the effectiveness of conservation measures being taken, and support for the underlying adaptive management approach of the initiative. The budget also changes the name of the subactivity to Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring to better reflect the critical nature of these data collection, analysis, and management activities. The request for the Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring subactivity also includes an increase of \$7.8 million to accelerate implementation of the BLM enterprise geographic information system, which aggregates data and viewing information across boundaries to capture ecological conditions and trends; natural and human influences; and opportunities for resource conservation, restoration, development, and partnering. The BLM geospatial proposal is integrated with Interior's growing enterprise GIS capabilities and serves as a critical component of the Department's corporate geospatial strategy.

In 2016, BLM will continue to provide strong support for landscape level conservation aimed at addressing the adverse impacts of such stressors as climate change. Within the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity, the budget maintains funding for Cooperative Landscape Conservation at the 2015 enacted level of \$15.0 million, with the allocation of this funding reflecting the most pressing on-the-ground needs and priorities. The 2016 budget also broadens the scope of BLM programs con-

tributing to the understanding of and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate. A \$10.0 million program increase is requested in the Challenge Cost Share program for BLM to work with non-Federal partners on projects that increase the resilience of landscapes in response to changing climate. A similar increase is proposed in the NPS and Fish and Wildlife Service budgets.

To help address the grazing permit backlog, BLM is taking steps to streamline the permitting process to reduce the cost of processing permits. The 2016 budget also seeks to enhance the BLM capacity for processing permits by instituting a grazing administration fee. A proposed fee of \$2.50 per animal unit month is estimated to generate \$16.5 million in fee collections in 2016, more than offsetting a decrease of \$3.0 million in appropriated funds in the Rangeland Management program. The net increase of \$13.5 million in funding resources will allow BLM to expedite permit renewals. The fee collections will be used to perform tasks directly associated with processing permit applications and renewals.

A \$3.0 million program increase in the Wild Horse and Burro Management program allows BLM to aggressively implement recommendations in the June 2013, National Academy of Sciences report, *Using Science to Improve the BLM Wild Horse and Management Program – A Way Forward*, including expanding ongoing research on population control methods. Curbing reproduction of wild horses on the range and decreasing or eliminating the need to remove excess animals is critical to reining in the costs of this program.

The budget includes a program increase of \$1.3 million in Riparian Management to support the Bureau's ability to pursue a landscape approach to managing BLM vegetation resources, including managing over 150,000 miles of riparian areas and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. A \$1.5 million program increase in the Soil, Water, and Air Management program will better enable BLM to meet its highest priority needs for Federal and State regulatory requirements and compliance reporting, as well as enhance soil information necessary for project specific planning and emergency stabilization.

The 2016 budget includes \$1.1 million program increases in both Coal Management and Other Mineral Resources Management to develop and expand bureau-wide the Mineral Tracking System that has been piloted in Utah and Wyoming, as recommended by the Interior Office of Inspector General. The MTS will support the automation and tracking of licenses, leases and permitting, and inspection activities, including production verification. The MTS will be used by both BLM and Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue. In addition, a \$2.8 million

program increase in the Abandoned Mine Lands program provides support to implement 2016 remediation plan goals at the Red Devil Mine site in Alaska.

The budget includes a \$500,000 program increase for Annual Maintenance Operations Costs to improve the BLM ability to address ongoing maintenance needs. An additional \$4.2 million increase for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements restores program capacity to address the estimated \$600.0 million deferred maintenance backlog. The request for Administrative Support includes a program increase of \$1.0 million to support expanding workload and a program increase of \$2.3 million to cover health benefits for seasonal employees.

Oregon and California Grant Lands – The budget includes \$107.7 million in the Oregon and California Grant Lands account. This includes a decrease of \$3.8 million in Other Forest Resources Management impacting a range of activities, including inventory and monitoring, pre-treatment timber surveys, rangeland health assessments and restoration projects, and activities in support of recreation. A \$3.2 million decrease in the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program reflects lower funding needs as the program moves to complete the six revised resource management plans.

Land Acquisition – The budget proposes \$93.4 million for BLM Land Acquisition, including \$38.0 million in current appropriations requests and \$55.4 million in permanent funding. The 2016 total represents an increase of \$73.7 million over the 2015 enacted level and the current funding request represents an increase of \$18.3 million over 2015. The current request for line-item acquisition projects is \$10.4 million, which will fund nine core projects in five States. The current request for collaborative projects is \$19.9 million to fund nine collaborative projects in the Upper Rio Grande, High Divide, Rivers of the Chesapeake, and National Trails landscapes. While many of the proposed projects support hunter and angler access, the current request includes \$4.0 million for projects for which the primary purpose is to enhance access for sportsmen and recreational use. The current request also includes \$2.0 million for Acquisition Management and \$1.6 million for Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships.

The \$55.4 million proposed as permanent funding includes \$15.3 million for core projects, which will fund five projects in four States, and \$29.6 million for ten collaborative projects in the Upper Rio Grande, High Divide, Rivers of the Chesapeake, National Trails, Florida-Georgia Long Leaf Pine, Pathways to the Pacific, and the Northern Coastal California landscapes. The permanent request also includes \$6.0 million for projects to enhance access for sportsmen and recreational use. The permanent

request includes \$3.0 million for Acquisition Management and \$1.5 million for Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Bureau of Land Management Foundation – The BLM proposes to establish a congressionally chartered foundation to help link individual Americans to their public lands. The BLM's Foundation will raise private funds to promote BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission and foster productive partnerships. The Foundation will provide BLM with significant new tools to expand its partnerships and allow the public to support critical programs and activities for which they have a passion, whether that is the Wild Horse and Burro Program, the National Conservation Lands, habitat restoration, or others. Established as a charitable, non-profit organization, the Foundation will benefit the public by protecting and restoring natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources for future generations. The BLM is unique in that it is the Nation's only large land management agency without a congressionally chartered foundation to support its work. As resource issues broaden and diversify across larger landscapes and include a wider set of constituents, Interior believes this approach will help reach these broader communities and enhance efforts to better engage with the public. Establishing the Foundation will broaden the BLM partnership capabilities to a national scale.

Oil and Gas Management Reforms – The Administration proposes a package of legislative reforms to bolster and backstop administrative actions being taken to reform the management of Interior's onshore and offshore oil and gas programs, with a key focus on improving the return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal resources and on improving transparency and oversight. Proposed statutory and administrative changes fall into three general categories: advancing royalty reforms, encouraging diligent development of oil and gas leases, and improving revenue collection processes.

Royalty reforms include evaluating minimum royalty rates for oil, gas, and similar products; adjusting onshore royalty rates; analyzing a price-based tiered royalty rate; and repealing legislatively mandated royalty relief. Diligent development requirements include shorter primary lease terms, stricter enforcement of lease terms, and monetary incentives to get leases into production, for example, through a new per-acre fee on nonproducing leases. Revenue collection improvements include simplification of the royalty valuation process, elimination of interest accruals on company overpayments of royalties, and permanent repeal of Interior's authority

to accept in-kind royalty payments. Collectively, these reforms will generate roughly \$2.5 billion in revenue to the Treasury over ten years, of which an estimated \$1.7 billion will result from statutory changes.

Hardrock Mining Reform – The 2016 budget includes two legislative proposals to reform hardrock mining on public and private lands by addressing abandoned mine land hazards and providing a better return to the taxpayer from hardrock production on Federal lands.

The first component of this reform addresses abandoned hardrock mines across the Nation through a new Abandoned Mine Lands fee on hardrock production. Just as the coal industry is held responsible for abandoned coal sites, the Administration proposes to hold the hardrock mining industry responsible for the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines. The legislative proposal will levy an AML fee on uranium and metallic mines on both public and private lands. The proposed AML fee on the production of hardrock minerals will be charged on the volume of material displaced after January 1, 2016. The receipts will be split between Federal and non-Federal lands. The Secretary will disperse the share of non-Federal funds to each State and Tribe based on need. Each State and Tribe will select its own priority projects using established national criteria. The proposed hardrock AML fee and reclamation program will operate in parallel with the coal AML reclamation program as part of a larger effort to ensure the Nation's most dangerous abandoned coal and hardrock AML sites are addressed by the industries that created the problems.

The second legislative proposal institutes a leasing process under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for certain minerals—gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum—currently covered by the General Mining Law of 1872. After enactment, mining for these metals on Federal lands will be governed by the new leasing

process and subject to annual rental payments and a royalty of not less than five percent of gross proceeds. Half of the receipts will be distributed to the States in which the leases are located and the remaining half will be deposited in the Treasury. Existing mining claims will be exempt from the change to a leasing system. The proposal also increases the annual maintenance fees under the General Mining Law of 1872 and eliminates the fee exemption for miners holding ten or fewer mining claims. These changes will discourage speculators from holding claims that they do not intend to develop. Holders of existing mining claims for these minerals could voluntarily convert their claims to leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue will collect, account for, and disburse the hardrock royalty receipts.

Recreation Fee Program – The 2016 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was extended by P.L. 113-235 through September 30, 2016. The program currently brings in an estimated \$281 million in recreation fees annually under this authority and uses them to enhance the visitor experience on Federal land recreation sites. In addition, as a short-term alternative to proposed legislation for long-term reauthorization, the 2016 budget proposes appropriations language to further extend authorization for the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act through September 30, 2017.

Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act – The 2016 budget proposes to reauthorize the Act, which expired in July 2011 and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues will continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and to cover the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Fixed Costs – Fixed costs of \$13.3 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2016 Request with 2015 Enacted

	2015 Enacted		2016 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Management of Lands and Resources	5,179	970,016	4,959	1,067,466	-220	+97,450
Land Acquisition.....	10	19,746	10	38,000	0	+18,254
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	804	113,777	770	107,734	-34	-6,043
Range Improvements	35	9,270	35	10,000	0	+730
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures (Indefinite).....	184	32,465	184	31,050	0	-1,415
Minus SCDF Offset	0	-32,465	0	-31,050	0	+1,415
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Indefinite)	86	25,759	86	22,930	0	-2,829
Subtotal, Current	6,298	1,138,568	6,044	1,246,130	-254	+107,562
Permanent and Trust						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	7	2,390	7	2,220	0	-170
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments.....	0	17,239	0	22,169	0	+4,930
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund.....	0	33,372	0	0	0	-33,372
Land Acquisition.....	0	0	0	55,397	0	+55,397
Permanent Operating Funds						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	1	669	1	620	0	-49
Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act	121	19,653	121	19,183	0	-470
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery	48	3,601	48	6,396	0	+2,795
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	10	2,759	10	2,530	0	-229
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.....	23	2,218	23	2,180	0	-38
Southern Nevada Land Sales	54	80,249	54	112,640	0	+32,391
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments.....	0	1,000	0	4,000	0	+3,000
Lincoln County Land Sales.....	7	2,332	7	667	0	-1,665
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales Act	0	100	0	1,900	0	+1,800
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	0	712	0	56	0	-656
Silver Saddle Endowment	0	49	0	4	0	-45
Carson City Special Account	0	6	0	0	0	-6
Ojito Land Acquisition Account.....	0	57	0	0	0	-57
Stewardship Contract, Excess Receipts.....	0	32	0	21	0	-11
Navy Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Revenues.....	2	5	2	5	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Imp. Fund	155	15,418	430	56,495	+275	+41,077
Federal Land Disposal Account.....	0	0	0	4,800	0	+4,800
White Pine (85 percent special account)	0	240	0	223	0	-17
Washington County, Utah						
Land Acquisition Account	0	732	0	58	0	-674
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds	421	129,832	696	211,778	+275	+81,946
Helium Fund.....	49	22,512	49	24,541	0	+2,029
Offsetting Collections	0	-22,512	0	-24,541	0	-2,029
Working Capital Fund	25	0	25	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Trust.....	502	182,833	777	291,564	275	+108,731
Reimbursable and Other FTE.....	2,945	0	3,041	0	+96	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....	9,745	1,321,401	9,862	1,537,694	+117	+216,293

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
Land Resources				
Soil, Water, and Air Management	42,939	43,239	46,755	+3,516
Rangeland Management	79,000	79,000	76,444	-2,556
Grazing Permit Admin Fees	0	0	16,500	+16,500
Grazing Permit Admin Offset	0	0	-16,500	-16,500
Public Domain Forest Management	9,838	9,838	9,980	+142
Riparian Management	21,321	21,321	22,784	+1,463
Cultural Resources Management	15,131	15,131	17,206	+2,075
Wild Horse and Burro Management	77,245	77,245	80,555	+3,310
Subtotal, Land Resources	245,474	245,774	253,724	+7,950
Wildlife and Fisheries Management				
Wildlife Management	52,338	52,338	89,381	+37,043
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,530	12,685	+155
Subtotal, Wildlife / Fisheries Mgmt...	64,868	64,868	102,066	+37,198
Threatened and Endangered				
Species Management	21,458	21,458	21,567	+109
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,264	18,559	+295
Recreation Resources Management	48,697	48,697	56,851	+8,154
Subtotal, Recreation Management	66,961	66,961	75,410	+8,449
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management	80,877	53,183	59,671	+6,488
Permit (APD) Processing Fee	32,500	32,500	7,125	-25,375
Inspections	[38,000]	41,126	48,000	+6,874
Subtotal, Oil and Gas Program	113,377	126,809	114,796	-12,013
Less Offsetting Fees	-32,500	-32,500	-48,000	-15,500
Net Appropriations for Oil and Gas Management	80,877	94,309	66,796	-27,513
Coal Management	9,595	9,595	10,868	+1,273
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt	10,586	10,586	11,879	+1,293
Renewable Energy	29,061	29,061	29,356	+295
Subtotal, Energy / Minerals Mgmt	130,119	143,551	118,899	-24,652
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance and Lands	22,000	22,000	22,220	+220
Cadastral Survey	11,276	0	0	0
Lands and Realty Management	34,382	0	0	0
Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Mgmt	0	45,658	51,252	+5,594
Subtotal, Realty / Ownership Mgmt .	67,658	67,658	73,472	+5,814
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning	37,125	38,125	59,341	+21,216
Abandoned Mine Lands	16,687	16,987	19,946	+2,959
Resource Protection / Law Enfrmt	25,325	25,325	25,495	+170
Hazardous Materials Management	15,612	15,612	15,786	+174
Subtotal, Resource Protection / Maint	94,749	96,049	120,568	+24,519

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources (continued)

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Deferred Maintenance	26,995	26,995	31,387	+4,392
Annual Maintenance and Ops Costs....	38,637	38,637	38,942	+305
Subtotal, Trans/Facilities Maint.....	65,632	65,632	70,329	+4,697
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696	0
Offsetting Fees	-39,696	-39,696	-39,696	0
Subtotal, Mining Law Admin.....	0	0	0	0
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information Technology Mgmt.....	25,696	25,696	25,958	+262
Administrative Support	47,127	47,127	50,942	+3,815
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	92,901	91,010	93,645	+2,635
Subtotal, Workforce/Org. Support...	165,724	163,833	170,545	+6,712
Communications Site Management				
Communications Site Management	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Comm. Site Mgmt	0	0	0	0
Challenge Cost Share.....	2,413	2,413	12,416	+10,003
National Conservation Lands (new name)				
National Monuments and				
National Conservation Areas	31,819	31,819	48,470	+16,651
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	956,875	970,016	1,067,466	+97,450

Detail of Budget Changes

	2016 Change from 2015 Enacted		2016 Change from 2015 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+97,450		
Land Resources.....	+7,950	Internal Transfer to	
Soil, Water, and Air Management	+3,516	National Conservation Lands	-201
Enhance Core Capability	+1,520	Fixed Costs	+324
Youth in the Great Outdoors.....	+2,500	Cultural Resources Management.....	+2,075
Internal Transfer to		Safeguarding Our Irreplaceable Heritage	+2,000
National Conservation Lands.....	-863	Internal Transfer to	
Fixed Costs	+359	National Conservation Lands	-199
Rangeland Management	-2,556	Fixed Costs	+274
Grazing Permit Issuance.....	-2,976	Wild Horse and Burro Management	+3,310
Grazing Permit Administration Fees.....	+16,500	Applied Science - Implementation of	
Grazing Permit Administration Offset.....	-16,500	NAS Recommendations.....	+2,993
Internal Transfer to		Internal Transfer to	
National Conservation Lands.....	-601	National Conservation Lands	-10
Fixed Costs	+1,021	Fixed Costs	+327
Public Domain Forest Management	+142	Wildlife and Fisheries Management.....	+37,198
Internal Transfer to		Wildlife Management	+37,043
National Conservation Lands.....	-38	Implement Sage Grouse Conservation Plans ..	+37,000
Fixed Costs	+180	Internal Transfer to	
Riparian Management	+1,463	National Conservation Lands	-366
Enhance Core Capability	+1,340	Fixed Costs	+409
		Fisheries Management.....	+155

Detail of Budget Changes
Management of Lands and Resources (continued)

	2016 Change from 2015 Enacted		2016 Change from 2015 Enacted
Internal Transfer to		Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	+24,519
National Conservation Lands.....	-35	Resource Management Planning	+21,216
Fixed Costs	+190	Applied Science - Enterprise Geospatial Sys...	+7,800
Threatened and Endangered Species Management	+109	Assessment, Inventory, and	
Internal Transfer to		Monitoring Strategy	+5,000
National Conservation Lands.....	-196	Monitor Sage Grouse Conservation Plans	+8,000
Fixed Costs	+305	Fixed Costs	+416
Recreation Management	+8,449	Abandoned Mine Lands.....	+2,959
Wilderness Management.....	+295	Red Devil Mine Remediation.....	+2,800
Fixed Costs	+295	Fixed Costs	+159
Recreation Resources Management.....	+8,154	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	+170
National Recreation Strategy	+6,615	Internal Transfer to	
Youth in the Great Outdoors.....	+2,500	National Conservation Lands.....	-100
Internal Transfer to		Fixed Costs	+270
National Conservation Lands.....	-1,615	Hazardous Materials Management	+174
Fixed Costs	+654	Internal Transfer to	
Energy and Minerals Management	-24,652	National Conservation Lands.....	-30
Oil and Gas Management	+6,488	Fixed Costs	+204
Encourage Smart Development		Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	+4,697
Through MLPs	+5,757	Deferred Maintenance	+4,392
Enhance Capability of Project Offices.....	+3,000	High Priority Projects.....	+4,240
AFMSS Modernization	+4,000	Fixed Costs	+152
Internal Transfer to		Annual Maintenance and Operation Costs	+305
National Conservation Lands.....	-11	Enhance Core Capability	+500
Fixed Costs	+867	Internal Transfer to National	
Shift Permitting Base Funds to 15 percent		Conservation Lands	-686
of APD Fees Authorized by NDAA	-7,125	Fixed Costs	+491
Permitting (APD) Processing Fee Collections.....	-25,375	Workforce and Organizational Support.....	+6,712
Inspections.....	+6,874	Information Technology Management.....	+262
Offsetting Fees	-15,500	Fixed Costs	+262
Coal Management	+1,273	Administrative Support	+3,815
Minerals Tracking System	+1,100	Enhance Core Capability	+1,000
Fixed Costs	+173	Health Benefits	+2,275
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt.....	+1,293	Fixed Costs	+540
Minerals Tracking System	+1,100	Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	+2,635
Fixed Costs	+193	Fixed Costs	+2,635
Renewable Energy.....	+295	Challenge Cost Share.....	+10,003
Fixed Costs	+295	Climate Resilient Landscapes	+10,000
Realty and Ownership Management	+5,814	Fixed Costs	+3
Alaska Conveyance and Lands	+220	National Conservation Lands (new name)	+16,651
Fixed Costs	+220	Secretary's Conservation Vision	
Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management	+5,594	for Excellence.....	+11,181
Transmission Corridors	+5,000	Internal Transfer from Other Subactivities	+5,009
Internal Transfer to		Fixed Costs	+461
National Conservation Lands.....	-58	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs	+652	Applied Science	[+10,793]
		Transfers to National Conservation Lands.....	[-5,009]
		Fixed Costs	[+12,331]

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
Acquisitions	15,949	16,226	34,384	+18,158
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	1,616	1,616	1,616	0
Acquisition Management.....	1,898	1,904	2,000	+96
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	19,463	19,746	38,000	+18,254
Fire Repayment	700	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ repayment) .	20,163	19,746	38,000	+18,254

See Appendix C for proposed 2016 land acquisition projects.

Detail of Budget Changes

2016 Change from
2015 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+18,254
Land Acquisitions	+18,158
Acquisition Management Fixed Costs	+96

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
W. Oregon Resources Management	101,423	101,423	95,255	-6,168
W. Oregon Info/Resources Data Sys.....	1,923	1,772	1,786	+14
W. Oregon Transp and Facilities Maint....	10,063	9,517	9,602	+85
W. Oregon Construction/ Acquisition.....	310	312	324	+12
W. Oregon NLCS	748	753	767	+14
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	114,467	113,777	107,734	-6,043

Detail of Budget Changes

2016 Change from
2015 Enacted

2016 Change from
2015 Enacted

TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-6,043		
Western Oregon Resources Management.....	-6,168	Western Oregon Transportation/Facilities Mgmt..	+85
Forest Management.....	+305	Operations and Annual Maintenance	
Fixed Costs	+305	Fixed Costs	+85
Reforestation and Forest Development.....	+172		
Fixed Costs	+172	Western Oregon Construction/ Acquisition.....	+12
Other Forest Resources Management.....	-3,490	Fixed Costs	+12
Reduce Core Capability	-3,753		
Fixed Costs	+263	Western Oregon National Monuments and	
Resource Management Planning	-3,155	National Conservation Areas.....	+14
Reduction in Anticipation of		Fixed Costs	+14
Completion of Plans	-3,175		
Fixed Costs	+20	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Fixed Costs	[+885]
Western Oregon Information/Resources			
Data System.....	+14		
Fixed Costs	+14		

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,280	9,270	10,000	+730

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
Rights-of-Way Processing	12,360	16,105	14,690	-1,415
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	5,399	5,160	5,160	0
Recreation Cost Recovery	3,655	3,690	3,690	0
Adopt-a-Horse Program	332	380	380	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	4,419	3,420	3,420	0
Cost Recovable Realty Cases	808	830	830	0
Timber Purchaser Expenses	127	60	60	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	251	230	230	0
Copy Fees	828	970	970	0
Trans Alaska Pipeline	1,819	1,620	1,620	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	29,998	32,465	31,050	-1,415
Offsets	-29,998	-32,465	-31,050	+1,415
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	24,617	25,759	22,930	-2,829