



BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATION**

and Performance Information Fiscal
Year 2025

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.



Printed on
Recycled Paper

This page is left intentionally blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Executive Summary.....	I-1
II.	Crosscutting Programs.....	II-1
III.	Budget at a Glance.....	III-1
IV.	Collections	IV-1
V.	Management of Lands and Resources	V-1
	Appropriations Language	V-1
	Appropriations Language Citations	V-2
	Authorizations.....	V-4
	Summary of Requirements	V-31
	Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment.....	V-33
	Activity: Land Resources.....	V-35
	Subactivity: Rangeland Management	V-37
	Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management	V-44
	Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management.....	V-51
	Subactivity: Wild Horse & Burro Management	V-58
	Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources.....	V-64
	Subactivity: Aquatic Resources	V-67
	Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management	V-71
	Activity: Recreation Management	V-79
	Subactivity: Wilderness Management	V-82
	Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management.....	V-85
	Activity: Energy and Minerals Management	V-90
	Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management	V-93
	Subactivity: Oil and Gas Inspection Activities.....	V-99
	Subactivity: Coal Management.....	V-102
	Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources.....	V-106
	Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management.....	V-110
	Activity: Realty and Ownership Management.....	V-115
	Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands.....	V-118
	Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management.....	V-122
	Activity: Communication Site Management	V-128
	Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	V-131
	Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	V-134
	Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	V-140
	Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management.....	V-143
	Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	V-147
	Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs.....	V-149
	Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements.....	V-153
	Activity: National Conservation Lands	V-161
	Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support.....	V-165

Subactivity: Administrative Support	V-169
Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	V-172
Subactivity: Information Technology Management	V-176
Activity: Mining Law Administration	V-180
VI. Land Acquisition.....	VI-1
Appropriations Language	VI-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	VI-1
Activity: Land Acquisition	VI-4
Subactivity: Land Acquisition	VI-8
Subactivity: Recreational Access.....	VI-11
Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	VI-13
Subactivity: Acquisition Management.....	VI-15
VII. Oregon and California Grant Lands	VII-1
Appropriations Language	VII-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorization	VII-1
Summary of Requirements	VII-6
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment.....	VII-7
Appropriation Description	VII-8
Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition	VII-19
Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	VII-21
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations.....	VII-21
Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management.....	VII-24
Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	VII-30
Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	VII-32
VIII. Range Improvements.....	VIII-1
Appropriations Language	VIII-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	VIII-2
Summary of Requirements	VIII-4
Appropriation: Range Improvements	VIII-5
IX. Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.....	IX-1
Appropriations Language	IX-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	IX-3
Summary of Requirements	IX-4
Appropriation: Service Changes, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite).....	IX-5
X. Great American Outdoors Act	X-1
XI. Miscellaneous Permanent Payments.....	XI-1
Appropriations Language	XI-1
Explanation	XI-1
Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	XI-2

Summary of Requirements	XI-6
Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments	XI-7
Secure Rural Schools Payments	XI-9
XII. Permanent Operating Funds	XII-1
Appropriations Language	XII-1
Explanation	XII-1
Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	XII-1
Summary of Requirements	XII-6
Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds	XII-7
XIII. Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	XIII-1
Appropriations Language	XIII-1
Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	XIII-2
Summary of Requirements	XIII-3
Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)	XIII-4
XIV. Helium Fund and Operations.....	XIV-1
Appropriations Language	XIV-1
Explanation	XIV-1
Summary of Requirements	XIV-2
Activity: Helium Fund and Operations.....	XIV-3
XV. Administrative Provisions	XV-1
Appropriations Language	XV-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	XV-1
XVI. Appendices	XVI-1
Employee Count by Grade.....	XVI-1
BLM Organization Chart	XVI-2
List of Acronyms	XVI-3

This page is left intentionally blank.

2025 Executive Summary

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the Nation’s most historic and scenic landscapes as well as the vast natural resources that endow them. These public lands – totaling approximately 245 million acres found primarily in the West and Alaska – represent roughly one-tenth of the Nation’s surface area. The Bureau also manages approximately one-third of the Nation’s subsurface mineral estate, or about 700 million acres. The surface areas encompass arctic tundra, desert, forest, mountains, and rangeland. No other Federal land management agency has a mission that matches that of the BLM in scale, scope, and diversity. This makes BLM well suited to address the Biden-Harris Administration’s commitments to address the climate crisis, promote a clean energy future, restore degraded wildlife habitat, ensure balanced management on public lands and waters, support environmental justice, and create good-paying jobs that include a free and fair chance to join a union.

Established in 1946 through the merger of the U.S. Grazing Service and the General Land Office, the BLM’s mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. This requires a balanced approach to managing activities such as energy production, livestock grazing, mining, conservation, wildlife habitat management, watershed protection, and outdoor recreation. With direction from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) to manage the public lands for multiple-use and sustained-yield, the BLM can generate revenue, create jobs, conserve natural resources, and improve the quality of life for all Americans, both environmentally and economically. The BLM’s balanced management of public lands advances responsible energy development, promotes landscape and aquatic restoration, provides recreation for all, and fosters land conservation.

These activities serve as economic engines for State and local governments. Almost \$263 billion in economic output and approximately 1 million jobs were supported by activities undertaken on BLM-managed public lands in Fiscal Year 2022¹. In FY 2023, more than \$4.3 billion was distributed to State and local governments under various revenue-sharing programs, primarily the Mineral Leasing Act and the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands.

More than 120 urban centers and thousands of rural towns are located within 25 miles of lands managed by the BLM, giving the agency a key role in connecting Americans to outdoor opportunities that contribute to and preserve the social fabric of this Nation, bond families across generations, and help define the American West. Public lands are open to use for popular American pursuits such as camping, off-highway vehicle riding, mountain biking, river running, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting. A combination of bucket list trips and afternoon outings contributed to the more than 52 million recreation visits to public lands in FY 2023, a 40 percent increase over the previous decade. Outdoor recreation on BLM lands is responsible by itself for approximately \$11.1 billion in economic output, and supports approximately 73,000 jobs¹.

¹ The BLM: Valuing America’s Public Lands 2023 <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report-2023>

In addition, our public lands and their natural function provide invaluable ecosystem services, such as clean air, clean water, and wildlife habitat. More than 3,000 species of wildlife live on public lands managed by the BLM, including threatened and endangered species, majestic big game that attract hunters and their families, and pollinators that ensure our food supply.

To fulfill its mission, the BLM must respect ties that communities have to public lands, value diverse views, and engage with a wide range of stakeholders and the public to inform land management decisions. The Nation's public lands are home to millions of acres that are of cultural, religious, and historic significance to hundreds of federally recognized Tribes. As a result, the BLM has significant Federal trust responsibilities to protect these resources, as well as to honor Tribal treaty rights and consult with American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes and villages on actions and decisions that may affect them. The BLM's mission advances the President's priority of strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations.

The Bureau conducts all this work while responding to unprecedented adverse impacts on the landscape due to climate change, including persistent drought, larger wildfires that burn more intensely, and a biodiversity crisis that threatens the fabric of nature. As the Nation's largest land manager, the BLM must consider climate impacts when making management decisions and ensure that BLM-managed public lands play their part to help the Nation respond to the climate crisis.

Budget Request Overview

The 2025 budget request will allow BLM to continue to play a critical role in achieving the climate and economic goals of the Administration. The budget request supports the acceleration of responsible clean energy development on public lands, creating good-paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union. The budget will also allow BLM to continue to invest in maintaining and improving the health of Western landscapes, including complementing efforts funded through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) which are putting people to work plugging orphaned oil and gas wells, restoring watersheds and wildlife habitat, and helping to make communities safer from wildfire risk. The BLM will also continue to implement the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), which is helping to address and restructure the BLM's deferred maintenance backlog to improve public safety and the visitor experience on BLM lands.

The budget request reflects the Administration's commitment in the following areas:

1. Landscape Health and Climate Resilience
2. Transitioning to a Clean Energy Economy
3. Jobs and Equity

Landscape Health and Climate Resilience

The FY 2025 budget continues important investments in the restoration and conservation of public lands managed by the BLM, delivering on our mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public

lands. Locally led and voluntary conservation efforts—empowered by the Administration’s *America the Beautiful* initiative to conserve, connect, and restore 30 percent of the Nation’s lands and waters by 2030—will contribute to the health of our public lands in the face of rising temperatures and more extreme weather. The budget provides tools to help the BLM meet the monumental challenge of restoring and conserving BLM lands to increase wildlife habitat and the ability of our public lands to adapt to and withstand climate change. To support these efforts, **the BLM requests \$317.4 million in Land Resources**, which provides for integrated management of public land resources, including forestry, range, and cultural resources, as well as wild horse and burro management.

The budget request will allow BLM to continue to invest in the health and function of public lands. This includes eradicating and controlling invasive species, re-establishing native plant communities, and carrying out other forms of restoration, complementing and continuing ecosystem restoration and resilience work funded through the BIL and IRA. For its invasive species control efforts, BLM budget includes \$15.6 million, with funding spread across several programs. Much of the invasive species funding is included in Rangeland Management. The 2025 request for **Rangeland Management is \$115.0 million**, which funds grazing administration, vegetation treatments, and other activities aimed at maintaining and improving the health of these vital working landscapes. Terrestrial invasive species crowd out native plants, allowing wildfire fuel loads to increase at a time when climate change is driving drought and fire. Part of the BLM’s work is to interrupt this cycle by improving habitat and supporting increased landscape connectivity and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife movement. The budget includes **\$11.0 million in Public Domain Forest Management** to help restore forest structure and composition to improve wildfire and climate resilience. Combined with a request of **\$105.8 million for Western Oregon Resources Management**, the BLM will support timber sales and help improve forest health and resilience. The Western Oregon Resources Management funds are also used for identifying and managing carbon sinks and implementing reforestation projects, as well as for projects to protect mature and old-growth forests. **The BLM requests \$153.4 million in Wildlife Habitat Management** to advance efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore functional, landscape-level wildlife migration, dispersal, and daily movement corridors for big game, migratory birds, pollinators, and at-risk species. The BLM will also identify and protect important seasonal habitats to improve connectivity and address habitat fragmentation. Through this program, BLM will continue to provide significant support to conserve Greater sage grouse and sagebrush habitat, work that is bolstered by one-time funding provided by the BIL and IRA and coordination with many Federal, State, Tribal and other partners. Indeed, reflecting the importance of conserving and restoring sagebrush habitat, in February 2024, DOI announced establishment of a Sagebrush Keystone Initiative (Sage KI). With its many partners invested in the values present in the Sage-Steppe biome, DOI has identified landscapes in the biome where multiple Interior bureaus can co-invest restoration funding, building upon existing partnerships to collectively target conservation and restoration actions.

Investment from the BLM and other partners in Sagebrush Collaborative Restoration Landscapes will focus on *defending the core* to protect and grow the remaining intact, healthy sagebrush habitat using the Sagebrush Conservation Design (SCD), which was co-produced by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, BLM, other Interior bureaus and other partners and stakeholders.

With the announcement of the Sage KI, the Department also announced dedicated funding to these landscapes through the BIL Ecosystem Restoration program. Other BIL and IRA funding, including IRA funding for BLM Restoration Landscapes and BIL funding provided to FWS for sage grouse conservation, will support restoration work in these landscapes.

This work is a part of implementing the Department's Restoration and Resilience Framework which seeks targeted and coordinated actions across bureaus and offices to drive transformational restoration outcomes.

The BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity's Plant Conservation and Restoration Program provides core funding for the National Seed Strategy and is vital to the successful restoration of BLM landscapes. In recognition of the importance of native seeds across all landscapes and the need to accelerate the development of native seeds to meet the demand for restoration, as part of the Department's Restoration and Resilience Framework, the Department established a Keystone Initiative Team to support and accelerate implementation of the National Seed Strategy, and charged the Team with developing an action plan to operationalize the NSS. The NSS provides an interagency framework for a broader public-private partnership to build a seed industry for rehabilitation and restoration across the Nation. In addition to \$20.6 million of funding in BLM's Plant Conservation and Restoration program, significant funds are being provided through the BIL and IRA to support NSS implementation. To complement the one-time BIL and IRA funds, the 2025 BLM budget request includes \$1.9 million in increased funding in Wildlife Habitat Management to operationalize and sustain key new components of the NSS, including a National Interagency Seed and Restoration Center and an Ecoregional Seed Hub.

In a time of prolonged drought, the BLM is working hard to restore nature's capacity to keep water in streams and rivers. With a proposed funding level of **\$59.9 million for Aquatic Resources** BLM will continue to work to conserve remaining high-quality lands and waters, restore degraded land and water resources, and ensure the connectivity of these systems.

The BLM will continue to follow an adaptive management approach to resource management. Science and data must inform and guide our decision-making. The BLM will continue to use its Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) efforts for assessing natural resource conditions and trends, modeling and sharing data, and providing resource managers and decision makers with the information and tools needed to better assure the success of on-the-ground restoration and conservation projects. The BLM will continue to engage partners and other stakeholders in data collection, verification, and monitoring, and invest in decision support tools to identify priority landscapes and restoration methods and projects with the highest potential for success.

The National Conservation Lands—a system of BLM-managed national monuments, national conservation areas, and wilderness—comprises nearly 37 million acres and was created by Congress to recognize and help protect these lands' outstanding conservation values. These lands include some of BLM's most popular and heavily visited sites. **The budget includes \$54.6 million for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas component of BLM's National Conservation Lands.** The funds will be used to strengthen management and operational capacity to better ensure the protection and conservation of these

American treasures as they handle stressors such as high recreational use, invasive species, and climate change.

Direct support for conservation objectives of the Administration is provided through mandatory funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which was permanently and fully funded in 2020 in the GAOA.

The budget proposes **\$61.5 million for Recreation Resources Management**, which will allow the BLM to undertake recreation site and trail maintenance and design improvements to mitigate recreation conflicts with sensitive natural resources, such as by altering traffic and concentrated use patterns. With Recreation Resources Management funding, the BLM is working to ensure outdoor recreation remains sustainable in the face of climate change and other factors. In addition, the BLM will integrate its approach with the Department of the Interior's (DOI's) Equity Action Plan to promote equitable access to recreation while conserving, protecting, and enhancing these public lands and the experiences they offer. The BLM will use these funds to build stronger partnerships at recreation sites, expand outreach and foster inclusion, and help meet the demand for the one-of-a-kind recreation opportunities that BLM lands afford.

The BLM is charged with protecting and managing wild horses and burros in balance with other public resource values on 177 herd management areas across 26.9 million acres of public lands. However, the current **estimated population of 82,883 animals is more than three times greater than the carrying capacity** of herd management areas on BLM-managed public lands. Rapidly expanding wild horse and burro populations undermine the health of our public lands, potentially undoing years of BLM land health investments. These degraded landscapes are increasingly unable to support wildlife and horse and burro herds. A landscape unable to support wild horses and burros means the animals risk starvation, and because wild horses and burros tend to outcompete wildlife, this status quo creates the risk of ecosystem collapse. To help mitigate these challenges, **the FY 2025 Budget includes \$170.9 million for the Wild Horse and Burro Management program** to allow the BLM to work to constrain the population growth of animals on the range, including through removals, fertility control treatments, and permanent sterilization efforts, and to help meet rising costs in off-range corrals and pastures. BLM will continue partnerships with academic research institutions and the U.S. Department of Agriculture aimed at developing longer lasting fertility control treatments. The Bureau will also continue to emphasize other nonlethal population management tools such as private placements and transfers to other Federal, State, and local entities.

Transitioning to Clean Energy

Combating climate change requires a shift to clean energy sources. The BLM has a significant role in advancing responsible renewable energy development on public lands, and facilitating transmission of electricity from renewable energy sources. With excellent solar, wind, and geothermal energy potential on its lands, the BLM is on track to meet the Administration's goal of permitting 25 gigawatts of renewable energy on public lands by 2025, as part of the broader strategy to rapidly reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 percent by 2030 and achieve a net zero carbon electric power sector by 2035. The

FY 2025 budget request proposes **\$53.1 million for the Renewable Energy Management program** to support siting, leasing, processing rights-of-way applications, and oversight of renewable energy projects and transmission lines on BLM-managed public lands. The BLM expects renewable energy demand and workload to continue to increase significantly as more utilities and States seek to diversify their energy sources or require increased amounts of renewable energy in their electric power portfolios.

Helping to drive the expected demand is the enactment of the IRA, which provides nearly \$400 billion through Department of Energy (DOE) loans for clean energy and transmission infrastructure. Investments from the IRA will help make clean energy more affordable and accessible, and lower energy costs by hundreds of dollars per year for households. This investment is anticipated to further increase permitting workloads on Federal lands through 2030, and potentially beyond.

Since the passage of the Energy Act of 2020, the Bureau has developed and begun implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to prioritize permitting coordination among key departments and agencies. This has yielded increased coordination and expedited permitting timeframes.

In all the years leading up to January 2021, the BLM had permitted a total of 10,753 megawatts (MW) of clean energy projects. **In the first three years of the Biden administration, the BLM has permitted 11,200 MW of clean energy projects.** The complexities involved in authorizing bulk energy generation and transmission line facilities require extensive stakeholder engagement, coordination, and environmental review, all of which the BLM works diligently to carry out.

The BLM is currently processing 66 utility-scale onshore clean energy projects proposed on public lands in the western United States. This includes solar, wind, and geothermal projects, as well as interconnected gen-tie lines that are vital to clean energy projects proposed off of Federal land. These projects have the combined potential to add 34,364 MW of renewable energy to the western electric grid. In addition, the BLM is undertaking the preliminary review of nearly 200 applications for solar and wind development, as well as 99 applications for wind and solar energy testing.

The Department of the Interior continues to implement the oil and gas fiscal provisions from the IRA. This includes regulatory and administrative policy guidance updates, consistent with both the IRA and recommendations from the *Report on the Federal Oil and Gas Leasing Program*, which the Department published in November 2021. The Administration is committed to the responsible development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

In order to help ensure that the Nation is able to domestically source the minerals needed for a clean energy future in a sustainable manner, the **BLM is implementing the recommendations of the Interagency Working Group on Mining Laws, Regulations, and Permitting**, which released its *Recommendations to Improve Mining on Public Lands* report in September 2023. Among the administrative recommendations for the BLM are to increase public and Tribal engagement, make permitting processes more consistent and predictable for industry, and protect impacted communities and workers, as well as environmentally and culturally sensitive lands. The BLM is also committed to working with Congress to implement

comprehensive mining reforms that will enhance domestic mineral production while ensuring strong social, environmental, and labor standards.

In addition, **the request for the BLM includes \$2.1 million in Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements for Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs)** to support vehicle fleet lifecycle replacement, fleet requirements analysis, charging infrastructure planning and deployment, and fleet capabilities assessments. Across Interior, the 2025 request includes \$13 million for this purpose. This funding will continue Interior's efforts to right-size its fleet and replace vehicles with more efficient, mission capable, zero emissions vehicles (ZEVs) at the right locations and with the right vehicle mix to deliver Interior's missions. The BLM's fleet planning efforts will continue to ensure ZEVs are integrated into the overall fleet plan, prioritizing locations and appropriate missions for deployment of these vehicles. Additionally, this funding will assist the BLM with adapting electric vehicle support equipment planning and deployment to address installation requirements which vary by geographic region. Finally, this funding provides the BLM with the necessary support to coordinate fleet lifecycle replacement with infrastructure deployment.

Jobs and Equity

The FY 2025 BLM budget and BIL funding support the Administration's effort to create good-paying jobs that provide a free and fair chance to join a union. This includes jobs for remediating and reclaiming abandoned wells and mines and jobs to help ease the transition for oil and gas field workers, coal miners, and conventional energy and mining communities as the economy transitions toward cleaner energy sources. These funds will help support underserved communities that have been adversely impacted by energy and mining activities in the past. The 2025 request for Oil and Gas Management includes \$23.4 million to enable BLM to continue remediating legacy wells on the Alaska North Slope. The BLM expects to address orphaned oil and gas wells in the Lower 48 states with funds provided by the BIL in addition to annual appropriations. Plugging these wells will mitigate risks to groundwater and air pollution.

The impacts of climate change and environmental degradation in the United States are not evenly distributed in our society. Communities of color, low-income families, and rural and Indigenous communities have long suffered disproportionate and cumulative harm from air pollution, water pollution, and toxic sites. The Bureau dedicates time and resources to engage a wide range of stakeholders and communities in all its land management decisions, as well as to conduct government-to-government consultation with Tribes in recognition of the U.S. government's trust responsibilities.

The BLM will continue to work with its partner agencies, external partners, stakeholders, and Tribes to achieve meaningful outcomes envisioned in the BIL and IRA.

The request for the BLM includes an increase of \$250,000 in the Cultural Resources Management program to support implementation of the **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)**. NAGPRA requires museums and Federal agencies to identify Native American human remains, funerary items, and objects of cultural significance in their collections and consult with Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to repatriate the human remains and objects of cultural patrimony.

Federal NAGPRA regulations (43 CFR 10) provide a systematic process for returning Tribal artifacts to Native American and Alaska Native Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. On December 6, 2023, the Department announced a final rule effective on January 12, 2024, to revise regulations that implement NAGPRA. The final rule strengthens the authority and role of Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations in the repatriation process; eliminates the category “culturally unidentifiable human remains” and resets the requirements for cultural affiliation to better align the regulations with congressional intent; requires museums and Federal agencies to consult and update inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects within five years of this final rule; and increases transparency and reporting of holdings and collections. The 2025 President’s Budget proposes additional funding for DOI NAGPRA programs to support and coordinate expedited repatriation and disposition of Tribal and Native Hawaiian ancestors and cultural property consistent with the final revised rule.

The 2025 President’s budget also includes funding for a Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator for all DOI Law Enforcement programs, including **\$250,000 in the BLM’s Law Enforcement program**. This supports the DOI Law Enforcement Task Force recommendation that the Department proactively support the mental health, wellness, and resiliency of all DOI law enforcement officers from recruitment to retirement. Healthy law enforcement officers have effective interactions with the public and make sound operational decisions in the performance of their duties, which positively impact the public’s view of DOI law enforcement.

Last, the BLM will also continue to implement the Great American Outdoors Act to address the BLM’s deferred maintenance backlog to support public safety, visitor access, and visitor enjoyment more effectively. The BLM anticipates that approximately \$91.8 million in deferred maintenance will be addressed upon completion of the proposed FY 2024 projects. Examples of projects undertaken in 2023 include maintenance at the Red Cliffs Campground in St. George, Utah; renovations to the Chimney Rock Campground in Prineville, Oregon; and trail repairs at Gooseberry Badlands in Worland, Wyoming. Fully implementing this law will help restore balance on public lands amid the increasing demands of an ever-growing Western population. Together, GAOA, BIL, and IRA are a historic investment in clean water, clean air, and wildlife habitat that will benefit people, landscapes, and local economies for generations to come. The BLM estimates that \$112.8 million in deferred maintenance will be addressed with its 2025 requested GAOA LRF funded projects.

Mandatory and Legislative Proposals

Following is a list and short description of BLM-specific legislative proposals included in the 2025 President’s budget, as well as broader DOI legislative proposals that are also applicable to BLM.

Interior Authority for Operating Efficiencies: Provide authority to facilitate and increase collaboration among Interior’s bureaus and offices. This flexibility will simplify intra-agency processes around work agreements and co-location arrangements, similar to authorities available through the Service First Authority originally provided to Interior and USDA in FY 2001. This authority has been an invaluable

tool to spur more efficient and efficient cooperation across the agencies particularly with regards to wildland fire management. (All DOI bureaus/offices)

Reauthorize Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF): Extend authorization for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund. Allows BLM to conduct reforestation treatments using revenues from timber receipts.

Wild Horse & Bureau Transfer: Extend current authority in appropriations language allowing BLM to transfer excess horses and burros to other Federal, State, and local government agencies.

Recreation Fees: Extend authority for the Recreation Fee program.

Onshore Oil and Gas Inspection Fee: Authorize BLM to collect onshore oil and gas inspection fees to cover the cost of carrying out the inspection program.

Official Reception and Representation Expenses: Expand authority to expend limited amounts for reception and representation expenses. (Multiple bureaus)

Experienced Workers Service Authority: Extend authority for DOI to use the Experienced Services Program. (Multiple bureaus)

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414) enacted January 3, 2019, requires that Agencies report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency's annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies to include the current target completion date, implementation status, and any discrepancies on closure determinations.

The Department of the Interior leadership takes audit follow-up very seriously and considers our external auditors, to include the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General, valued partners in not only improving the Department's management and compliance obligations but also enhancing its programmatic and administrative operations. As stewards of taxpayer resources, the Department applies cost-benefit analysis and enterprise risk management principles in recommendation implementation decisions. The Department's GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>

Conclusion

We have an historic opportunity and responsibility to put people to work restoring our public lands, deliver the clean energy necessary to tackle a changing climate, and build a more robust and diverse Bureau of Land Management. The FY 2025 BLM budget proposes significant investments to help us rise to the challenge, supporting the President's agenda to address the climate crisis, ensure thoughtful stewardship of public lands and waters, promote a clean energy future, and create good-paying jobs. The budget reflects the Administration's continued commitment to striking the right balance of land conservation and

sustainable use of resources. It is incumbent on us as professional land managers to ensure the use of public lands is sustainable and beneficial to all Americans, regardless of where they live, and to future generations. The decisions we make about how we manage and shape development and conservation now and into the future will have a profound impact on Americans across the country. We take that responsibility seriously.

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 CR
Management of Lands and Resources	1,368,969	1,368,969	1,395,249	+26,280
Offsetting Collections - Mining Law Administration*	<i>[-39,696]</i>	<i>[-39,696]</i>	<i>[-42,696]</i>	<i>[+3,000]</i>
Offsetting Collections - Communication Site Management^	<i>[-2,000]</i>	<i>[-2,000]</i>	<i>[-2,000]</i>	<i>[+0]</i>
Offsetting Collections - Oil and Gas Inspection Fees	0	0	<i>[-51,020]</i>	<i>[-51,020]</i>
Management of Lands & Resources	1,368,969	1,368,969	1,395,249	+26,280
Oregon and California Grant Lands	120,334	120,334	120,777	+443
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures‡	71,770	37,687	34,787	-2,900
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>(71,770)</i>	<i>(37,687)</i>	<i>(34,787)</i>	<i>+2,900</i>
Total, Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	0	0	0	+0
Total, Current Discretionary	1,489,303	1,489,303	1,516,026	+26,723
Range Improvements◊	9,430	9,430	9,430	+0
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,430	9,430	9,430	+0
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,498,733	1,498,733	1,525,456	+26,723
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion‡Δ	22,093	30,000	30,000	+0
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	22,093	30,000	30,000	+0
Total, Current Appropriations	1,520,826	1,528,733	1,555,456	+26,723

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Land and Resources Account, but offset through collections.

^Available budget authority, up to the amount shown, derived from offsetting collections from communication site rental fees.

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025; Authority to spend collections appropriated annually; budget authority created when collections are recognized. Collections authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended (43 USC 1735), and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 USC 185).

◊Amounts reflect sequesters of 5.7% pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Δ Contributed amounts authorized to be collected under Section 307(c) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701).

Permanent Appropriations (in \$000)	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 CR
Land Acquisition	69,925	73,877	78,236	+4,359
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion	973	1,650	1,650	+0
Permanent Operating Funds	358,708	383,275	362,786	-20,489
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	38,226	43,620	64,506	+20,886
Helium Fund	71,932	45,184	79,125	+33,941
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>(71,932)</i>	<i>(45,184)</i>	<i>(79,125)</i>	<i>-33,941</i>
Total, Permanent Funds	467,832	502,422	507,178	+4,756
<hr/>				
Employees	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 CR
Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)	9,633	9,777	9,881	+104
<p><i>Note - Permanent amounts are net of sequester and previously available BA..</i></p> <p><i>Note: Does not include the BLM Working Capital Fund, nor the offsetting collections of that fund.</i></p>				

This page is left intentionally blank.

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

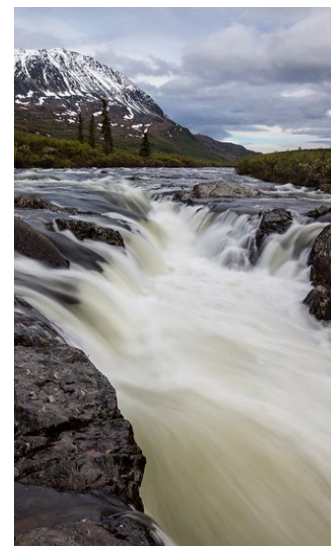
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System



Program Overview

Congress passed the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* in 1968, establishing the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System to preserve free-flowing rivers for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The BLM manages 81 designated WSRs totaling nearly 2,700 miles. Each WSR is managed to protect and enhance its values, including free-flow, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values. WSRs help protect biodiversity and increase resilience from climate change. In addition to the 81 designated rivers, the BLM manages thousands of miles of rivers eligible and suitable for WSR designation.

The BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are charged with protecting and enhancing designated rivers. These agencies work cooperatively with partner organizations and stakeholders to achieve this mandate. The BLM and these interagency partners actively collaborate through the Interagency WSR Coordinating Council to administer the National WSR System in a consistent and coordinated manner.



Delta Wild and Scenic River, Alaska

Program Priorities

In 2025, the BLM will continue to implement the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and BLM Manual 6400, and support program training. The BLM priorities include the protection and enhancement of river values; inventory, monitoring, and research; nurturing partnerships, conservation stewardship, and capacity

building; boundary and cadastral work; river management planning; quantification of Federal reserved water rights; and supporting projects that benefit river values including aquatic and wildlife habitat, river-related recreation, scenery, flows, and water quality.

River Protection and Enhancement of River Values

The BLM will protect and enhance designated WSR, prioritizing efforts to:

- Prepare and implement comprehensive river management plans (CRMP),
- Establish Federal reserved water rights,
- Develop flow protection strategies,
- Maintain and enhance water quality,
- Determine final boundaries,
- Protect, enhance, and monitor river values, and
- Restore habitat and other outstandingly remarkable values.

Inventory, Monitoring, and Research

The BLM will work with interagency and other partners to achieve WSR-related conservation stewardship objectives with emphasis on inventory, monitoring, and research. Inventory and monitoring are essential to understanding baseline conditions, changes to those conditions over time, and how those changes affect river values. Research is needed to broaden knowledge regarding management and use of WSRs.

Nurturing Partnerships, Conservation Stewardship, and Capacity Building

Partners play a key role in safeguarding WSRs while also nurturing the next generation of river stewards. The BLM will continue to support and grow these partnerships, focusing work on key WSR program priorities, including restoration, education, conservation, climate resiliency, and sustainable access and infrastructure. The BLM will continue to develop expertise within the agency to manage WSRs.

Boundary and Cadastral Work

Establishing WSR boundaries is statutorily required and critical to protecting and enhancing WSR values. The BLM will prioritize establishment of WSR boundaries, including required cadastral support, in conjunction with development of CRMPs.

River Management Planning (CRMP)

The WSR Act requires CRMPs to be developed within three years of WSR designation. Through the development of these statutorily required plans, management decisions designed to protect and enhance WSR values are made, final boundaries are described, and frameworks for quantification of Federal reserved water rights are included. Engagement from interested parties, including the general public, is critical as CRMPs are developed and implemented.

Quantification of Federal Reserved Water Rights

Project Support

Developing sustainable river access and other infrastructure and providing visitor-oriented information improves the visitor experience, supports the conservation of river dependent resources, and helps protect Tribal interests. The BLM will work with partners on programs and projects to achieve these objectives.



North Fork of the American Wild and Scenic River, California

Program Funding Table

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program				
Program	FY 2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Rangeland Management	457	457	457	0
Public Domain Forest Management	118	118	118	0
Cultural Resources Management	320	320	320	0
Aquatic Habitat Management	952	952	952	0
Wildlife Habitat Management	427	427	427	0
Recreation Resources Management	3,097	3,097	3,097	0
Oil & Gas Management	38	38	38	0
Alaska Conveyance	113	113	113	0

Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	50	50	50	0
Abandoned Mine Lands & Haz. Mat. Mgt	121	121	121	0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Administrative Support	59	59	59	0
O&C Grant Lands (W. OR Resources Management)	149	149	149	0
National WSR Totals	7,121	7,121	7,121	0

This page is left intentionally blank.

Budget At A Glance

Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2025 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2025 Request Program Changes (+/-)	2025 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Land Resources, Subtotal	291,068	291,068	+4,348		+21,996	317,412
Rangeland Management	112,340	112,340	+2,520		+160	115,020
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					<i>+5,191</i>	
Focus on highest priorities					<i>-5,031</i>	
Public Domain Forest Management	10,814	10,814	+276		-63	11,027
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					<i>+542</i>	
Focus on highest priorities					<i>-605</i>	
Cultural Resources Management	20,026	20,026	+422		+0	20,448
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					<i>+813</i>	
Focus on highest priorities					<i>-1,063</i>	
NAGPRA Coordination					<i>+250</i>	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	147,888	147,888	+1,130		+21,899	170,917
Address WHB Population Challenge					<i>+5,586</i>	
Permanent Sterilization Efforts					<i>+15,000</i>	
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					<i>+1,313</i>	

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2025 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2025 Request Program Changes (+/-)	2025 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Wildlife Habitat Management & Aquatic Resources, Subtotal	207,185	207,185	+3,070		+2,969	213,224
Aquatic Resources	58,247	58,247	+1,094		+524	59,865
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+2,130	
Focus on highest priorities					-1,606	
Wildlife Habitat Management	148,938	148,938	+1,976		+2,445	153,359
General Program Activities	114,938	114,938	+1,521		+4,689	121,148
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+2,767	
Focus on highest priorities					-486	
National Seed Strategy					+1,908	
Nature Based Solutions					+500	
T&ESpecies Management	34,000	34,000	+455		-2,244	32,211
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+756	
Focus on highest priorities					-3,000	
Recreation Resources Management, Subtotal	74,766	74,766	+1,683		+4,694	81,143
Wilderness Management	19,216	19,216	+443		+0	19,659
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+930	
Focus on highest priorities					-930	
Recreation Resources Management	55,550	55,550	+1,240		+4,694	61,484
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+2,673	
Mapland					+1,000	
Enhance Access and Resiliency					+1,021	

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2025 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2025 Request Program Changes (+/-)	2025 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Energy & Minerals Management, Subtotal	234,333	234,333	+4,211		-38,395	200,149
Oil & Gas Management	112,873	112,873	+2,968		+0	115,841
Alaska Legacy Wells	[29,565]	[29,565]			-6,165	
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+6,165	
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	50,402	50,402	+0		+618	51,020
Enhance Inspection Capacity					+618	
<i>Oil and Gas Inspection Fee Offset</i>					-51,020	-51,020
Coal Management	16,609	16,609	+284		-112	16,781
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+581	
Focus on highest priorities					-693	
Other Mineral Resources	13,466	13,466	+313		+659	14,438
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+659	
Renewable Energy	40,983	40,983	+646		+11,460	53,089
Accelerate Clean Energy Planning & Permitting					+10,611	
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+849	
Realty and Ownership Management, Subtotal	89,814	89,814	+1,850		-1,262	90,402
Alaska Conveyance	31,654	31,654	+508		-3,303	28,859
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+697	
Focus on highest priorities					-4,000	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	58,160	58,160	+1,342		+2,041	61,543
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+2,595	
Focus on highest priorities					-554	

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2025 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2025 Request Program Changes (+/-)	2025 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Communication Site Management	0	0	+0		+0	0
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000				2,000
<i>Communication Site Management Offset</i>	<i>(2,000)</i>	<i>(2,000)</i>				<i>(2,000)</i>
Resource Protection & Maintenance, Subtotal	154,763	154,763	+2,037		+3,234	160,034
Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	69,029	69,029	+1,041		+1,545	71,615
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+1,545	
Law Enforcement	28,568	28,568	+423		+984	29,975
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+734	
LE Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator					+250	
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials	57,166	57,166	+573		+705	58,444
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+968	
Focus on highest priorities					-263	
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance, Subtotal	76,187	76,187	+1,142		-366	76,963
Annual Maintenance & Operations Costs	44,180	44,180	+890		-4,189	40,881
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+1,666	
Focus on highest priorities					-5,855	
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	32,007	32,007	+252		+3,823	36,082
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+308	
Deferred Maintenance Projects					+1,423	
Zero Emission Vehicles					+2,092	
Mining Law Administration	0	0	+0		+0	0
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696			+3,000	42,696
Enhance program capacity					+3,000	
<i>Mining Law Offset</i>	<i>(39,696)</i>	<i>(39,696)</i>			<i>-3,000</i>	<i>(42,696)</i>

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2025 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2025 Request Program Changes (+/-)	2025 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
National Conservation Lands	61,599	61,599	+1,346		+2,894	65,839
National Monuments & National Conservation Areas	50,599	50,599	+1,098		+2,894	54,591
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+1,899	
Enhance Mgt and Operational Capacity					+995	
National Scenic & Historic Trails	11,000	11,000	+248		+0	11,248
Workforce & Organizational Support, Subtotal	175,754	175,754	+10,419		+3,910	190,083
Administrative Support	56,305	56,305	+854		+2,016	59,175
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+2,016	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,515	92,515	+9,402		+1,894	103,811
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+7,300	
Focus on highest priorities					-5,406	
IT Management	26,934	26,934	+163		+0	27,097
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+931	
Focus on highest priorities					-931	
Congressionally Directed Spending	3,500	3,500			-3,500	0
TOTAL, Management of Lands and Resources	1,368,969	1,368,969	30,106		-3,826	1,395,249

(continued)

Budget at a Glance

(Dollars in thousands)

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2025 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2025 Request Program Changes (+/-)	2025 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Oregon & California Grant Lands	120,334	120,334	+2,032		-1,589	120,777
Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,887	1,887	+42		+80	2,009
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+80	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	11,123	11,123	+205		+390	11,718
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+390	
Construction & Acquisition	369	369	+7		+15	391
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+15	
Western Oregon NMs & NCAs	817	817	+16		+31	864
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+31	
Western Oregon Resources Management	106,138	106,138	+1,762		-2,105	105,795
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs					+3,261	
Focus on highest priorities					-5,366	
TOTAL, O&C Grant Lands	120,334	120,334	+2,032		-1,589	120,777

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in thousands)

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2025 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2025 Request Program Changes (+/-)	2025 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Range Improvements	9,430	9,430	+0		+0	9,430
Public Lands Improvements	7,713	7,713			+0	7,713
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	1,717	1,717			+0	1,717
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	22,093	30,000	+0		+0	30,000
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	0	-	+0		+0	0
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	71,770	37,687			-2,900	34,787
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures (Offset)	(71,770)	(37,687)			+2,900	(34,787)
TOTAL, Bureau of Land Management	1,520,826	1,528,733	+32,138		-5,415	1,555,456

This page is left intentionally blank.

COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2022 - 2025

(\$000)

Collection Source	2022 Actual Gross Amount*	2023 Actual Gross Amount*	2024 Estimated Gross Amount*	2025 Estimated Gross Amount*
Sale of Public Land and Materials	497,612	183,967	211,661	219,327
Earnings on Investments	2,302	51,686	85,485	81,987
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	17	17	17	17
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	411	1,959	1,368	1,452
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	10,046	12,899	13,000	13,000
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	69,812	89,267	69,519	69,529
Recreational Use Fees	31,115	31,098	27,000	28,000
Sale of Helium	61,494	71,802	45,184	79,125
Mining Claim Holding Fees**	94,506	101,596	78,920	79,331
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	44,423	71,770	37,687	34,787
APD Processing Fees***	40,378	50,537	54,697	52,265
Wind and Solar Rents	13,498	14,763	16,763	18,763
Other Collections	46,644	104,839	75,742	90,290
Total	912,258	786,200	717,043	767,873

* The amounts represent actual and estimated total (gross) amounts collected by the BLM (e.g., they do not reflect the effect of sequester or pop-ups).

** The amounts include Maintenance Fees and Location Fees.

***The amounts reflect 100 percent of APD fees collected by the BLM.

2025 Collections

In 2025, the BLM will directly collect an estimated total of nearly \$768 million in revenue from sources such as the sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and various filing fees. These collections assist State and local governments through shared receipts, support all programs funded from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where certain fees collected can be retained by the BLM.

In addition, the Office of the Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect billions in receipts from energy and mineral activities on BLM-managed lands (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because the ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the Energy Leasing Receipts chapter within the Office of the Secretary Budget Justification.

The amount of revenue expected to come from some sources varies for the reasons described below.

Sales of Public Land and Materials – This category includes receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County, Nevada. Excluded from this collection source are the sales of timber and vegetative materials from the public domain land, sale of land and timber and vegetative materials from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land from Land Utilization project lands, sale of land and materials from reclaimed lands (reserved or withdrawn), and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.

The main sources of collections in the Sale of Public Land and Materials category are described below. The amounts described here represent 100 percent of the funds collected. In many cases, portions of the funds collected are distributed to State governments, to the U.S. Treasury, or other entities before the remaining portion is distributed to the BLM. The Management of Lands and Resources, Permanent Operating Funds, Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters describe the portions allocated to the BLM and how the BLM uses the funds.

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds*** – The SNPLMA, as amended, provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 70,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for over 20 years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2023 were \$159,178,000. Estimated collections for 2024 and 2025 are expected to be \$165,096,000 and \$170,637,000 respectively. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held. For more information see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*** – The FLTFA, which was permanently reauthorized in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018* (Division O, Title III), allows lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold, with revenues used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold. In 2023, the BLM collected \$736,000. There are no estimated collections for 2024 and 2025. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the program.
- ***Lincoln County Land Sales*** – There were no collections in 2023 from land sales under the *Lincoln County Land Act* (P.L. 106-298) and the *Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act* (P.L. 108-424). Deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$7,000 in 2024 and \$25,000 in 2025. This estimate excludes interest deposited to the fund.
- ***Sale of Materials (includes public domain)*** – Collections in this account include the sale of mineral materials, saw-log timber, and other forest products (including post, poles, pulp, mushrooms, yew bark, Christmas trees, florals, pine nuts, and landscape plants).

Earnings on Investments – Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County –The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and also authorizes the Secretary to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. The combined earnings on investments for Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County for 2023 was \$51,686,000. Interest estimated to be earned in 2024 and 2025 is \$85,485,000 and \$81,987,000 respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Miscellaneous Filing Fees – Collections in this category are primarily from fees received for filing or recording documents; charges for registration of individuals, firms, or products; and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits under statutory authorities that do not permit the BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands – The ONRR is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts; however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. Also, the BLM pays 25 percent of mineral leasing collections on acquired lands to counties where the collections were generated. The BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but transfers these receipts to the ONRR accounts.

Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization Project Lands – This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and Land Utilization Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes mineral leasing and other receipts from Land Utilization Project lands. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. For more information on the use of these fees see the Range Improvements section.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales—

- **Receipts from the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant (CBWR) Lands** – In 2022 and 2023, the BLM collected \$65,913,000 and \$83,816,000, respectively, mostly from timber receipts from O&C lands. Estimated collections are \$65,000,000 in both 2024 and 2025.
- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** – In 2024, the BLM expects to offer for sale 30 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. Total timber and vegetative Public Domain collections in 2022 and 2023 were \$3,899,000 and \$5,435,000, respectively, and the estimated collections for 2024 and 2025 are \$4,500,000 each year.

- ***Stewardship Contracting Fund*** – With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2022 and 2023, the BLM collected \$0 and \$16,000, respectively. The BLM estimates collections will be \$19,000 and \$29,000 in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Recreation Use Fees – Recreation use fees are derived from collecting fees on public lands at recreation sites, issuing recreation use permits, and selling Federal recreation passports such as the Golden Eagle and Golden Age passes. These funds are used to improve recreation facility conditions and user services at recreation sites where the fees were generated. In 2022 and 2023 recreation fee collections were \$31,115,000 and \$31,098,000, respectively. The BLM anticipates collecting \$27,000,000 in 2024 and \$28,000,000 in 2025 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Sales of Helium – The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* required the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Revenue from sales in 2021 and 2022 were \$64,182,000 and \$61,494,000. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), P.L. 113-40. Collections from annual sales in 2023 was \$71,802,000. In 2024 and 2025, collections are projected to be \$45,184,000 and \$79,125,000, respectively, although a pending sale of the helium reserve assets, mandated by the HSA, may significantly impact those estimates.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – Authority to collect these fees was initially enacted in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989*, which provided that fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, P.L. 103-66, Section 10101, provided for the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites to continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by subsequent Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires the fee be adjusted for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently \$165 per claim and the location fee is currently \$40 per claim. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

A \$20 processing fee is required for new mining claim locations in addition to the initial maintenance fee and location fee. The BLM collects this fee under its cost recovery regulations (see 43 CFR 3000.12). These fees are accounted for separately from the maintenance and location fees and therefore are not included in the above total. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when the BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Collections in 2022 and 2023 were \$44,423,000 and \$71,770,000, respectively, and are estimated to be \$37,687,000 in 2024 and \$34,787,000 in 2025. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures section. Receipts in this account typically support long-term projects, some up to 30 years, and therefore can carry large balances as the funds are drawn down. These balances do not represent efficiencies; work continues throughout the lifetime of the project and the funds must remain available during the entire period.

Application for Permit to Drill (APD) Fees – The *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015 (NDAA)* provided for a 10-year authorization of APD fees, adjusted each year for inflation, replacing a fee previously established through annual appropriations language. The fee in 2023 was \$11,805 per application and \$50,537,205 was collected. The fee in 2024 is \$12,155. The NDAA also requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM expects to collect \$54,697,500 from APD fees in 2024 and \$52,265,500 in 2025. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

Wind and Solar Rents – Collections in this category are annual rentals (including both acreage rents and MW capacity rents) collected from rights-of-way (ROW) authorizations issued under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended, for the granting of solar and wind power production. In 2022 and 2023, the BLM collected \$13,498,000 and \$14,763,000. The BLM estimates total wind and solar rents to be \$16,763,000 in 2024 and \$18,763,000 in 2025.

Other Collections – Other receipts collected by the BLM are from land rentals for authorized commercial, industrial, and residential purposes; annual rentals from rights-of-way permits (except those issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act*); and from contributions. These consist of funds contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources for projects or work authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Sikes Act*, and other laws. Additional information on other collections is included in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, Permanent Operating Funds, and Miscellaneous Trust Fund sections.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriations Language

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$1,395,249,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which \$76,963,000 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and \$170,917,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), shall remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 may be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this paragraph, not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$42,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2025, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,395,249,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

In addition, \$51,020,000, to remain available until expended, is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,395,249,000.

Note.--A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citation

- 1. For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau,***

Appropriates funds to implement the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for management of the public lands on a multiple use and sustained yield basis and such laws applicable to the management of the public lands.

- 2. and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487(16U.S.C.3150(a)),***

The *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act*, P.L. 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)) established the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands. The appropriations language provision allows the funds appropriated under this section to also be used for the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the database with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

- 3. \$1,395,249,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which \$76,963,000 for annual and deferred maintenance and \$170,917,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92-195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et sec.), shall remain available until expended:***

The language makes the appropriations to the account available for a two-year basis, with an exception for Wild Horse & Burro Management and Annual Maintenance and Deferred Maintenance. Funding for these programs remain available until expended, allowing the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support program operations.

- 4. Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations.***

Provides the BLM with flexibility to allocate these fee revenues to where they are most needed, rather than having their allocation be prescribed by Section 3021 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 113-291). Section 3021 requires that BLM transfer at least 75 percent of the fee revenue collected by a BLM office to the State Office of the State in which the fees are collected. To best ensure timely processing, flexibility to move resources among States and field offices in response to demand and workload shifts and surges is needed.

- 5. *Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 shall be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)).***

This provision allows BLM to provide up to \$1,000,000 of the MLR appropriation amount in direct funding to the BLM Foundation established in P.L. 115-31.

- 6. *Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this paragraph, not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.***

The 2025 budget proposes appropriations language to enable the Bureau of Land Management to use up to \$15,000 of appropriated amounts for courtesy and social responsibilities associated with official duties, including outreach and engagement with Tribal partners to honor traditions. This request would provide the Bureau similar authority provided to other agencies to extend hospitality to official visitors without bureau employees bearing expenses from their own personal funds.

- 7. *In addition, \$42,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2025,***

This continued provision appropriates the BLM an amount to be offset by revenues generated by a mining claim fees (maintenance fees and location fees) to offset the cost of providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner on public lands managed by the BLM. The 2025 budget increases this amount from \$39,696,000 to \$42,696,000.

- 8. *so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,395,249,000,***

This is the final budget authority, net of offsetting collections for mining law administration.

- 9. *and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.***

This continued provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues (actual collections, but not to exceed \$2.0 million) generated by a rental fee on rights-of-way authorizations under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

- 10. *In addition, \$51,020,000, to remain available until expended, is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from onshore oil and gas inspection fees that the Bureau shall collect, as provided for in this Act, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,395,249,000.***

This provision appropriates the BLM an amount for oil and gas inspection activities to be offset by revenues generated from proposed new onshore oil and gas inspection fees. The fee authority and fee schedule are established by appropriations language in Title I General Provisions.

Authorizations

General Authorizing Legislation – The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which the BLM’s activities are conducted.

***Reorganization Plan No. 3
of 1946, §403***

Establishes the BLM.

***Federal Land Policy and
Management Act of 1976, as
amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
seq.)***

Outlines functions of the BLM, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple use basis, and requires land-use planning, including public involvement and a continuing inventory of resources. The Act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans
- Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance
- Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes
- Protection of resource values
- Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition
- Compliance with pollution control laws
- Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest
- Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans
- Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria
- Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals
- Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991
- Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest
- Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use
- Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits
- Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities
- Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way
- Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work

Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11):

- Codifies the 26 million acre National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM
- Established one new National Monument in New Mexico
- Established four new National Conversation Areas: two in Utah, one in Colorado, and one in New Mexico
- Added approximately 2 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System
- Added approximately 1,000 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)

Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.

An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)

Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)

Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue-collar employment categories within the Federal services.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)

Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.

<i>The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)</i>	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information-processing burden for the Federal government and the public.
<i>The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)</i>	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
<i>The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)</i>	Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
<i>The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)</i>	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
<i>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</i>	Requires 10 Federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.
<i>P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990</i>	Authorizes the BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.
<i>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</i>	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
<i>E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)</i>	Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.
<i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i>	Permanently authorizes and funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Adjusts boundaries of existing Federal land use designations. The act also: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designates 12 new recreation areas.

- Directs off-highway vehicle recreation to newly federally designated areas.
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.

Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152

The Great American Outdoors Act, which was enacted in 2020, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization (54 U.S.C. 200303) to permanently appropriate full funding (\$900 million a year) for the LWCF.

Specific Authorizing Legislation - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws authorize specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Rangeland Management

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and,
- Appropriation of \$10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)

Provides authority to continue the terms and conditions of a grazing permit or lease that has expired until any environmental analysis and documentation has been completed.

Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2001)

Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.

Public Domain Forest Management

Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148) – 16 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.

Authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on Federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other Federal lands using expedited procedures.

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund (P.L. 102-381)

Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the FEHRF to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. This temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years in the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The *2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (Section 117) extended this authority again through 2020. Subsequent appropriations bill extended the authority for one year. Most recently, it was extended for another year in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). The 2025 President’s budget proposes a one-year extension of this authority (through September 30, 2025).

Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and P. L. 113-79

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to 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.

Cultural Resources Management

<i>P.L. 107-346</i>	To convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.
<i>The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)</i>	Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.
<i>The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)</i>	Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.
<i>The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)</i>	Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State, and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.
<i>The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)</i>	Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.
<i>The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)</i>	Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.
<i>The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)</i>	Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-Federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate Tribes within five years.
<i>Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

Wild Horse and Burro Management

***Wild Free-Roaming Horse
and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L.
92-195), as amended***

The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands, and he may designate and maintain specific ranges on public lands as sanctuaries for their protection and preservation, where the Secretary after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State wherein any such range is proposed and with the Advisory Board established in Section 7 of this Act deems such action desirable. The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands. The Act requires the Secretary to humanely capture and remove excess animals from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels. The Act further states that the Secretary shall ensure excess animals are humanely placed into private maintenance and care (adoption) and excess animals where an adoption demand by qualified individuals does not exist to be destroyed in the most humane and cost efficient manner possible. Note that for many years, General Provisions language included in DOI's annual appropriations has inhibited the BLM's ability to carry out the destruction of healthy animals for which no adoption demand exists.

***Federal Land Policy and
Management Act of 1976, as
amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
seq.)***

For the purpose of furthering knowledge of wild horse and burro population dynamics and their interrelationship with wildlife, forage and water resources, and assisting the Secretary in making a determination as to what constitutes excess animals, the Secretary shall contract for a research study of such animals with such individuals independent of Federal and State government as may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences for having scientific expertise and special knowledge of wild horse and burro protection, wildlife management and animal husbandry as related to rangeland management.

***Public Rangelands
Improvement Act of 1978 (43
U.S.C. 1901-1908)***

Based on the information available to him at the time, if the Secretary determines that overpopulation of wild free-roaming horses and burros exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range to achieve appropriate management levels. Such action shall be taken until all excess animals have been removed to restore a thriving natural ecological balance to the range, and protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation.

The Secretary shall cause such number of additional excess wild free-roaming horses and burros to be humanely captured and removed for private maintenance and care for which he determines an adoption demand exists by qualified individuals, and for which he determines he can assure humane treatment and care (including proper transportation, feeding, and handling).

Wildlife Habitat Management

***National Fish and Wildlife
Foundation Establishment
Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C.
3701)***

Establishes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States.

***The Migratory Bird
Conservation Act of 1929, as
amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and
treaties pertaining thereto***

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

***The Sikes Act of 1974, as
amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et
seq.)***

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Aquatic Habitat Management

***The Federal Noxious Weed
Act of 1974, as amended (7
U.S.C. 2814)***

Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

<i>Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)</i>	Establishes a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.
<i>Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291, Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) – Permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM-managed lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands. • <i>Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004</i> (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs the BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed \$7 million.
<i>Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-237)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.
<i>Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)</i>	Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires the BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.
<i>The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)</i>	Requires the BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation’s water.

P.L. 107-30

Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM.

Wilderness Management

***Defense Department FY
2006 Authorization Bill (P.L.
109-63)***

Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.

***Tax Relief and Health Care
Act of 2006***

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

***Otay Mountain Wilderness
Act of 1999***

Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

***Clark County Conservation
of Public Land and Natural
Resources Act of 2002 (P.L.
107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)***

Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

***Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L.
109-94)***

Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.

P.L. 107-361

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.

***Northern California Coastal
Wild Heritage Wilderness
Act (P.L. 106-362)***

Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.

***Big Sur Wilderness and
Conservation Act of 2002
(P.L. 107-370)***

Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

***Utah West Desert Land
Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L.
106-301)***

Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.

***The Land Use Planning Act
(P. L. 94-579), as amended
by the California Desert***

Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.

Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)

Establishes the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area in Montana including 13,087 acres of BLM-managed land; withdraws certain lands in the North Fork Federal Lands Withdraw Area from all forms of location, entry, and patent under mining laws and disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing and geothermal leasing; and designates 26,000 acres of land as wilderness.

Recreation Resources Management

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 104-134)

Provides authority to the BLM for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)

Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260)

Extends the current Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) expiration date to October 1, 2022. The current FLREA authority expires on October 1, 2024. The 2025 President’s budget proposes appropriations language to extend the authority through October 1, 2026.

John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)

Codifies the existing McCoy Flats Trail System.

Oil and Gas Management

The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))

Provides the basic mandate under which the BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted Tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)

Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian Tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604)

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.

The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)

Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.

The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)

Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)

Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.

The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)

Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)

Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.

The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988

Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Provides authority for an Internet-based oil and gas leasing program.

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)

Authorizes processing fee for applications for permit to drill (APD) for 2016 through 2026, with collections deposited into and permanently appropriated from the BLM Permit Processing Fund (PPIF), except in years 2016 through 2019 when only 85 percent of APD fee revenues are permanently appropriated. The NDAA also permanently extends the BLM access to the mineral lease rent revenues deposited in the PPIF. Prior to enactment of the NDAA, the BLM access to the PPIF would have expired at the end of 2015, in accordance with Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which created the PPIF. Amends the *Mineral Leasing Act* to provide authority for establish and implement internet leasing for onshore oil and gas leases.

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97)

Establishes an oil and gas leasing program in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (P.L. 115-232)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to continue production and use of the natural gas at Fort Knox in Kentucky in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA). The Act also requires the Secretary of the Interior to calculate the value of royalty payments that the State of Kentucky would have received under the MLA for past production, and authorizes the disbursement of revenues up to \$49,000 annually to the State.

Coal Management

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)

Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)

Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Other Mineral Resources

Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 601)

Authorizes the BLM to sell sand, gravel, crushed stone, clay and pumice at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to Government agencies and nonprofit organizations, so long as public land resources, the environment and the public are protected.

The Multiple Surface Use Act (30 U.S.C. 611)

Specified that sand, gravel, and certain other minerals were no longer locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872 but were subject to disposal by sale under the *Minerals Materials Act of 1947*.

Alaska Conveyance

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)

Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.

The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

<i>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. The BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers; nine study rivers; one National Conservation Area; one National Recreation Area; and, one National Scenic Highway.
<i>Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-337)</i>	Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
<i>Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)</i>	Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the <i>Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906</i> , the <i>Alaska Native Claims Act</i> , and the <i>Alaska Statehood Act</i> .
<i>43 U.S.C. 2</i>	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.
<i>43 U.S.C. 52</i>	Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.
<i>Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project Boundary Correction Act (P.L. 115-200)</i>	Directs the BLM to issue a patent to the State of Alaska for a tract of land within the boundary of Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project.
<i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i>	Directs the BLM to identify Federal Land administered by the BLM as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals under the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment.

Cadastral, Lands and Realty

<i>Executive Order 12906</i>	The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. The BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.
<i>Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)</i>	Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.
<i>P.L. 107-374</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L.</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> (SNPLMA); approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness;

<i>107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	designates certain BLM-managed lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i>	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation for <i>Nevada’s Veteran’s Land Transfer Act of 2004</i> (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – Authorizes the transfer of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran’s Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities. • To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 139) – Relinquishes the Federal government’s reversionary interest in an abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to clear the cloud on the title of a small parcel of private land. • <i>Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act</i> (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title VIII) – Gives the BLM authority to collect entrance fees at certain recreation areas for ten years beginning in 2005.
<i>P.L. 107-324</i>	A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.
<i>T’uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F, Title IV)</i>	Amends FLPMA, Section 316, to require that any corrections to land conveyance documents, which affect the boundaries of land administered by a Federal agency other than the BLM, be made only after consultation with, and the approval of, the head of such other agency.

<i>P.L. 107-371</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.
<i>P.L. 107-350</i>	Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.
<i>P.L. 107-138</i>	Requires the valuation of non-Tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the <i>Southern Nevada Public Lands Act</i> , to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that Congress shall make withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres.

<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.
<i>Black Hills National Cemetery Boundary Expansion Act (P.L. 115-175)</i>	Transfers administrative jurisdiction of approximately 200 acres of BLM-managed public land to the Department of Veterans Affairs’ National Cemetery Administration for inclusion in the Black Hills National Cemetery in Meade County, South Dakota.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act’s applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)

Amends FLPMA by adding new provisions regarding vegetation management, facility inspection, and operation and maintenance activities within electric transmission and distribution facility rights-of-way. The new provisions aim to enhance the reliability of the electrical grid and reduce the threat of wildfire by minimizing the need for case-by-case approvals of vegetation management activities. The Act requires the Department to generate guidance; allows ROW grant-holders (utilities) to develop maintenance plans that include timelines; allows for some activities to be undertaken without prior Departmental approval; excludes some actions from environmental review; limits liability in certain instances; and establishes new training requirements for departmental personnel.

Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)

Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)

Authorizes the EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.

Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))

Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)

Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and State emergency response organizations and the public.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109) Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467) Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

National Conservation Lands

The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-476) (16 U.S.C. 460y) Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) Establishes the California Desert Conservation Area.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm) Establishes the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.

National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 Amendment (P.L. 101-628) Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (P.L. 101-628) (16 USC 460ddd) Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-64) (16 USC 460iii)

Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the BLM, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.

An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)

Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)

Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.

An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho (P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)

Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple use purposes.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (P.L. 106-76 & 108-128)

Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. P.L. 108-128 amends the boundaries of the National Conservation Area.

Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 &

Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

P.L. 107-63) (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)

Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.

Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)

Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)

Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)

Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

Establishes the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the BLM Director.

Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000

Establishes the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM and the NPS. The BLM shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000

Establishes the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000

Establishes the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designates certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorized the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
<i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</i>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
<i>Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)</i>	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8803 of 2012</i>	Establishes the Fort Ord National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8946 of 2013</i>	Establishes the Rio del Norte National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8947</i>	Establishes the San Juan Islands National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9131</i>	Establishes the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9297</i>	Establishes the Basin and Range National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9298</i>	Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31)</i>	Adjusts the boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) in Idaho to accommodate rights-of-way associated with the Gateway West transmission project.

<i>Presidential Proclamation 9558</i>	Modifies the Bears Ears National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 10285</i>	Restored the original boundary of Bears Ears National Monument as of December 3, 2017, and the approximately 11,200 acres added by Proclamation 9681, encompassing approximately 1.36 million acres.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9682</i>	Modifies the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 10286</i>	Restored the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to its size and boundaries as they existed prior to December 4, 2017.

Mining Law Administration

<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)</i>	Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with the BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.
<i>The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 120, (30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)</i>	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</i>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.
<i>The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)</i>	Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)

Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for mining law administration program operations.

The 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)

Provides that funds shall be available to the BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.

The 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277)

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.

The 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-63)

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.

Other Authorizations

The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)

Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)

Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a Tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)

Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.

P.L. 109-127

Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Progra m FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Land Resources												
Rangeland Management	620	112,340	620	112,340	2,520		-	+160	620	115,020	-	+2,680
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	68	10,814	68	10,814	276		-	-63	68	11,027	-	+213
Cultural Resources Mgmt	103	20,026	103	20,026	422		+1	-	104	20,448	+1	+422
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	278	147,888	278	147,888	1,130		+25	+21,899	303	170,917	+25	+23,029
									0	0	-	-
Total, Land Resources	1,069	291,068	1,069	291,068	4,348	-	+26	+21,996	1,095	317,412	+26	+26,344
Wildlife Habitat Management & Aquatic Resources												
Aquatic Resources	269	58,247	269	58,247	1,094		-	+524	269	59,865	-	+1,618
Wildlife Habitat Management	486	148,938	486	148,938	1,976		+4	+2,445	490	153,359	+4	+4,421
General Program Activities			377	114,938	1,521		+4	+4,689	381	121,148	+4	+6,210
Threatened and Endangered Species			109	34,000	455			-2,244	109	32,211	-	-1,789
Total, Wildlife Habitat Management & Aquatic Resources	755	207,185	755	207,185	3,070	-	+4	+2,969	759	213,224	+4	+6,039
Recreation Management												
Wilderness Management	109	19,216	109	19,216	443		-	-	109	19,659	-	+443
Recreation Resources Management	305	55,550	305	55,550	1,240		+4	+4,694	309	61,484	+4	+5,934
Total, Recreation Management	414	74,766	414	74,766	1,683	-	+4	+4,694	418	81,143	+4	+6,377
Energy & Minerals Management												
Oil & Gas Management	407	112,873	407	112,873	2,968		-	-	407	115,841	-	+2,968
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	323	50,402	323	50,402			-	+618	323	51,020	-	+618
<i>Oil & Gas Offsetting Collections</i>							-	-51,020	0	(51,020)		-51,020
Coal Management	70	16,609	70	16,609	284		-	-112	70	16,781	-	+172
Other Mineral Resources	77	13,466	77	13,466	313		-	+659	77	14,438	-	+972
Renewable Energy	159	40,983	159	40,983	646		+16	+11,460	175	53,089	+16	+12,106
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	1,036	234,333	1,036	234,333	4,211	-	+16	-38,395	1,052	200,149	+16	-34,184

ACCOUNT NAME	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Realty & Ownership Management												
Alaska Conveyance	125	31,654	125	31,654	508		-	-3,303	125	28,859	-	-2,795
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	330	58,160	330	58,160	1,342		-	+2,041	330	61,543	-	+3,383
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	455	89,814	455	89,814	1,850	-	-	-1,262	455	90,402	-	+588
Communication Site Management	12	2,000	12	2,000	-	-	-	-	12	2,000	-	-
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	-	-	-	-	0	(2,000)	-	-
Resource Protection & Maintenance												
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	256	69,029	256	69,029	1,041		-	+1,545	256	71,615	-	+2,586
Law Enforcement	103	28,568	103	28,568	423		+1	+984	104	29,975	+1	+1,407
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	141	57,166	141	57,166	573		-	+705	141	58,444	-	+1,278
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	500	154,763	500	154,763	2,037	-	+1	+3,234	501	160,034	+1	+5,271
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance												
Annual Maintenance & Operations	219	44,180	219	44,180	890		-	-4,189	219	40,881	-	-3,299
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	62	32,007	62	32,007	252		-	+3,823	62	36,082	-	+4,075
Total, Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	281	76,187	281	76,187	1,142	0	-	-366	281	76,963	-	+776
Mining Law Administration	215	39,696	215	39,696			+25	+3,000	240	42,696	+25	+3,000
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	0	-39,696	0	-39,696				-3,000	0	(42,696)	-	-3,000
Workforce & Organizational Support												
Administrative Support	212	56,305	212	56,305	854		-	+2,016	212	59,175	-	+2,870
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	92,515	0	92,515	9,402		-	+1,894	0	103,811	-	+11,296
IT Management	40	26,934	40	26,934	163		-	-	40	27,097	-	+163
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	252	175,754	252	175,754	10,419	-	-	+3,910	252	190,083	-	+14,329
National Conservation Lands												
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	270	50,599	270	50,599	1,098		-	+2,894	270	54,591	-	+3,992
National Scenic & Historic Trails	61	11,000	61	11,000	248		-	-	61	11,248	-	+248
Total, National Conservation Lands	331	61,599	331	61,599	1,346	-	-	+2,894	331	65,839	-	+4,240
<i>Congressional Directed Spending</i>		3,500		3,500				-3,500	0	0	-	-3,500
<i>Supplemental</i>	8		8				-4		4	0	-4	-
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	5,328	1,368,969	5,328	1,368,969	30,106	0	+76	-3,826	5,400	1,395,249	+76	+26,280

Management of Land Resources

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fixed Cost Element	2024 Annualized CR or Change	2024 Annualized CR to 2025 Request Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+2,834	0	Total paid days for FY 2025 is 261 (2088 hours) which is the same number of days as FY 2024.
Pay Raise	+35,723	+20,704	The President's Budget for 2025 includes one quarter (October-December 2024) of the 5.2% pay raise for 2024 and three quarters (January-September 2025) of the estimated 2.0% pay raise for 2025.
FERS Employer Contribution Increase	+171	0	The estimates do not reflect increases to the employer contribution for FERS or Law Enforcement FERS for FY 2025.
Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF)	+5,924	-295	The estimates reflect final decisions of the Working Capital Fund Consortium on the FY 2025 Working Capital Fund Central Bill.
Workers' Compensation Payments	-71	+941	The amount reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental death while on duty. This amount reflects the final Workers Compensation bill for 2025 payable to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	+449	-235	The amount reflects projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499. This estimate reflects an applied annual inflation factor of 3.0% to the 5-year average of actuals between 2018-2022.
GSA and Non-GSA Rents	+1,123	+8,991	This estimate reflects the FY 2025 President's Budget Exhibit 54s as submitted. The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These estimates reflect MIB rent, Security, Federal Reserve Parking, and Operations and Maintenance, distributed by bureau and office, based upon OFAS provided MIB occupancy levels. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases	0	0	This adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space into Bureau-owned space. During these transitions, bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.
Total, Account 2025 Fixed Costs		+30,106	

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Resources

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Rangeland	\$000	112,340	112,340	+2,520		+160	115,020	+2,680
Management	FTE	620	620			0	620	0
Public	\$000	10,814	10,814	+276		-63	11,027	+213
Domain								
Forest Mgmt	FTE	68	68			0	68	0
Cultural	\$000	20,026	20,026	+422		0	20,448	+422
Resources								
Mgmt	FTE	103	103			+1	104	+1
Wild Horse	\$000	147,888	147,888	+1,130		+21,899	170,917	+23,029
& Burro								
Mgmt	FTE	278	278			+25	303	+25
Total,	\$000	291,068	291,068	+4,348		+21,996	317,412	+26,344
Land								
Resources	FTE	1,069	1,069			+26	1,095	+26

Activity Description

The Land Resources activity includes forestry and rangeland management, cultural resources, and wild horse and burro management, all programs that are key to the BLM mission. They manage for landscape health: healthy forests, stable and productive soils, healthy rangeland ecosystems and native plant seeds that are critical for restoration. The activity also ensures preservation of cultural and paleontological resources and museum collections.

Funding for these programs supports staff that develop and implement program policy, carry out resource management projects, and maintain vital partnerships at all levels within the BLM to support multiple uses of public lands. Management activities emphasize on-the-ground actions that measurably improve land health, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change (per E.O.s 13990 and 14008), inventory and preserve cultural and paleontological resources, honor commitments to Tribes under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain local economies throughout the West.

The FY 2025 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve conservation, restoration, and sustained yield priorities. The BLM supports local economies and jobs through its management of healthy forests and native plant communities, stable and productive soils, rangelands, wildlife and fish habitat, and non-renewable cultural and paleontological resources. The Department estimates that \$9.96 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing, and timber programs of the Bureau.¹ Building partnerships and being a good neighbor to the communities surrounding BLM-managed lands is essential to this success.

¹ "The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2022" <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report-2022>

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	112,340	112,340	+2,520		+160	115,020	+2,680
	<i>FTE</i>	620	620			0	620	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Rangeland Management	(\$000)	FTE
Base Line Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+5,191	0
Focus on Highest Priority	-5,031	0
Total	+160	0

Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:					
		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Resource Development Protection & Management	<i>\$000</i>	868	1,266	1,266	0
	<i>FTE</i>	3	1	1	0
Range Improvement	<i>\$000</i>	9,430	9,430	9,430	0
	<i>FTE</i>	16	23	23	0

Notes:

- Resource Development Protection & Management amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-Federal sources (contributed funds); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 CFR USC 315h, 315i) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Resource Development Protection & Management is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year, for Resource Development Protection & Management and Range Improvements are found in the President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Rangeland Management is \$115,020,000 and 620 FTEs, a program change of +\$160,000 and 0 FTEs from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (\$5,191,000; 0 FTE) The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM's mission. The budget includes \$5,191,000 in Rangeland Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY

2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.



Fence modification in the King Range National Conservation Area, CA

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$5,031,000; 0 FTE) The BLM will continue to focus on the highest priorities for ensuring land health, processing and renewing grazing permits in areas where it is likely that adjustments will be needed to achieve land health standards, provide for noxious weed and invasive species control and eradication, conduct monitoring and inventorying projects in high priority areas that support restoration of landscapes that have crossed a threshold into an undesirable state, and completing land health assessments and evaluating achievement of land health standards in priority landscapes.

Program Overview

The Rangeland Management Program guides management of rangelands through grazing management, vegetation treatments, soil management, and rangeland health, as well as inventorying, controlling, and managing noxious weeds and invasive species. Additional funding the BLM receives through the BIL and the IRA will focus on advancing land health and restoration priorities in addition to the priorities mentioned herein. The Department has announced a Restoration and Resilience Framework to support coordination across agency restoration and resilience programs and drive transformational outcomes with strategic investments that improve degraded lands and waters as well as advance climate resilience. As part of this Restoration and Resilience Framework, the Department identified several Keystone Initiatives, including those listed below, to direct agencies to focus these funds and resources in geographies and program areas that advance DOI ecosystem restoration goals. The Rangeland Management Program will direct resources toward the following Departmental Keystone Initiatives:

- Enhancing Grassland Habitat for Bison, Birds, and Bees;
- Defending and Growing the Sagebrush Core;
- Increasing Drought Resilience in the Klamath Basin;
- Advancing the National Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework for Invasive Species; and
- Deploying the National Seed Strategy.

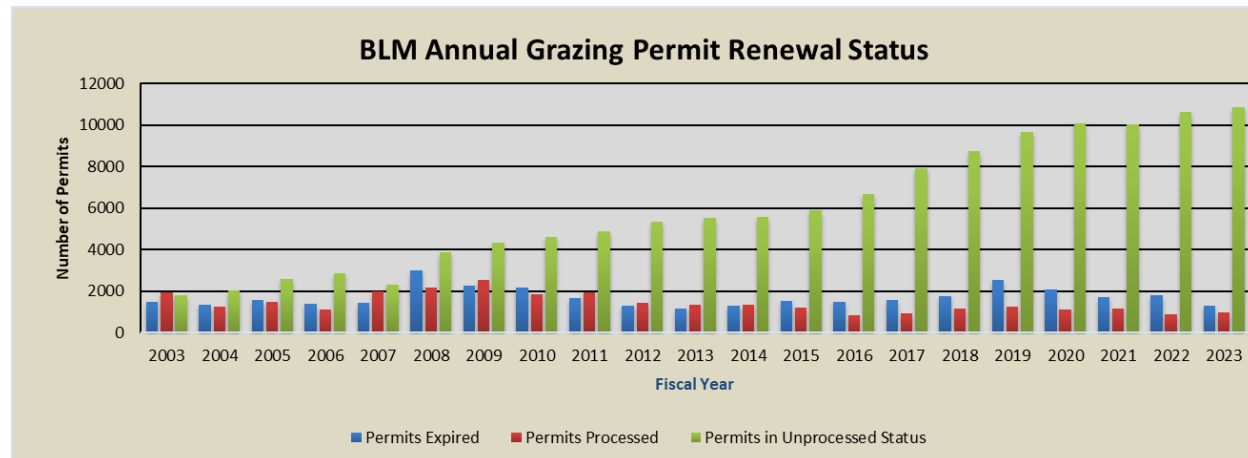
In FY 2025, the BLM will continue to implement drought management and response and the DOI Invasive Species Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan). The Strategic Plan includes objectives to manage and control noxious weed and invasive species. The prevention, detection, and eradication of noxious weeds and invasive species supports the improvement of land health, functional ecosystems, climate resilience, and open access to our public lands.

Grazing – Grazing administration includes processing, issuing, and overseeing compliance of grazing permits and leases. The BLM makes decisions regarding grazing at both the Land Use Plan level and implementation

level. Land Use Plans identify lands available or not available for grazing that take into account unresolved conflicts concerning various uses of available resources. Grazing management practices and levels of livestock grazing use must achieve the desired outcomes outlined in the land use plan, including rangeland health standards, or must result in significant progress toward fulfilling rangeland health standards. If an evaluation of Land Health Standards identifies an allotment or group of allotments where Land Health Standards cannot be achieved under any level or management of livestock use, then decisions identifying those areas as available for livestock grazing can be revisited. As part of the process for issuing grazing permits and leases, the BLM evaluates land health to determine if land health standards are being achieved, and if not, whether livestock grazing is a significant cause for not achieving the standard(s). Where livestock grazing is a significant causal factor for not achieving a standard(s), the BLM will complete an EA or EIS that analyzes a range of alternatives and can include a no grazing and/or reduced grazing alternative. The BLM may also complete an EA or EIS to address grazing conflicts with other resources such as bighorn sheep, sage-grouse, or listed species.

The BLM administers about 18,000 grazing permits and leases on nearly 155 million acres of public land in nearly 22,000 grazing allotments. Grazing permits are generally issued for ten years, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2023, the BLM permitted 12.3 million animal unit months (AUMs) for ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, on public lands. An AUM is the amount of forage needed to feed a cow and calf, or the equivalent, for one month. The grazing fee in 2024 is \$1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs sold each year remains relatively steady, annual variations in use occur due to factors such as drought, wildfire, market conditions, and restoration projects. In FY 2025, about 1,445 grazing permits are scheduled to expire. As of November 2023, the BLM had 10,845 unprocessed permits. The BLM expects to process 1,100 grazing permits/leases and monitor 3,100 grazing allotments in FY 2025.

Grazing Permit Renewal



This chart shows the status of processing grazing permits since 2003. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and ESA compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provision language in Appropriations Acts or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority. Permits Expired and Permits Processed are the number of permits and leases that expire during the designated year, and the number of permits that are processed during the designated year. The number of Permits in Unprocessed Status is the cumulative number of permits operating under Appropriations Act or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority.

Outcome Based Grazing Authorizations – For 90 years, the BLM and its predecessor agency have had grazing as a key role in the multiple-use and sustained yield management of public lands. Severe drought and rangeland fire have challenged ranchers and the BLM, inspiring an innovative approach that BLM called the *Outcome-Based Grazing Demonstration Project*. The demonstration project is designed to improve the BLM’s management of grazing on public lands by offering livestock operators greater flexibility (e.g. changes to grazing season dates, pasture rotation timing and duration, livestock numbers, etc.) to respond more readily to changing on-the-ground conditions, such as drought or wildfire. The intent is to better ensure their ability to manage ranching operations that are economically sustainable while also providing for healthy rangelands and high-quality wildlife habitat. Decreasing the response time to changing field conditions is one of the primary goals of the demonstration projects. The program highlights BLM’s commitment to partnerships, which are vital to managing sustainable, working public lands. Eleven ranches are participating as demonstration projects in the program, which began in 2018. The findings are informing the Bureau on how to adapt annual reporting, use of the Land Potential Knowledge System (LandPKS) monitoring tool, and different approaches to alternative development in NEPA documents to better address the needs of a flexible permit in a consistent and efficient manner.

In FY 2024, the BLM will issue updated guidance to showcase existing projects and best management practices and provide access to resource materials developed through collaborative partnerships. These partnerships will play an essential role in developing training and educational resources to advance flexible grazing practices, leverage resources, and administer grazing authorizations. The demonstration projects have highlighted the need for innovative approaches to provide flexibility at a larger scale, and the BLM is pursuing other approaches to modify grazing permits and leases. This will include large scale programmatic documents that can be used to modify many permits. In FY 2023, the BLM allocated just under \$1 million to eight projects that collectively will increase flexibility in 29 permits/leases. The BLM plans to allocate funding to projects that will result in additional permits/leases with flexible terms and conditions throughout FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Invasive Species – Management of noxious weeds and other invasive species improve rangeland health, helping to prevent wildfire by reducing fuels build-up, and improving landscape connectivity and function. By decreasing invasive vegetation in public waterways, the BLM improves wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation opportunities for the public. In FY 2023, the BLM treated 630,000 acres to control and eradicate noxious weeds and invasive species. In FY 2025, the BLM will focus on noxious and invasive species treatments, restoration activities following weed treatments, and treatment evaluations in areas critical for habitat improvement and climate resilience. The BLM will, as a result of program changes, focus noxious and invasive weeds management on areas where it can make the most progress toward Bureau and Department goals, and can most effectively leverage regular appropriations funding and other restoration and resilience opportunities.

These efforts align with the objectives outlined in the DOI Invasive Species Strategic Plan (2021-2025). Specific objectives addressed include:

- **Goal 1: Collaborate across Interior and with others to optimize operations through leveraging partnerships, joint educational efforts, and shared funding.** The BLM participates as an active member of the DOI Invasive Species Task Force, the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds, and various other partner organizations.
- **Goal 3: Implement early detection and rapid response efforts in coordination with other Federal agencies, States, Tribes, Territories, and other partners to reduce potential damage and costs from new infestations becoming established.** The BLM implements Early Detection and Rapid Response programs and works with State and local government partners to monitor and evaluate areas where there is high potential for the spread of weeds onto and across public lands and lands adjacent.
- **Goal 4: Effectively control or eradicate established invasive species populations to reduce impacts and help restore ecosystems.** The BLM continues its efforts to manage noxious weeds and invasive plant species effectively and efficiently. Additional investments will be applied to strategic efforts to prevent the introduction, detect new populations, and eradicate noxious weeds and invasive plants species.
- **Goal 5: Improve invasive species data management for decision-making at all levels of government.** The BLM has implemented and will continue to refine its vegetation treatment and management database, VMAP.

Soil Management – The BLM partners with other Federal agencies, such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and academic institutions for cooperative soil surveys to understand soil type distribution, properties, and responses to various uses. The BLM also uses these data to develop ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type, amount, and distribution of vegetation. This provides key information to land managers for reclamation and rehabilitation, and to improve land health and productivity.



Rangeland Health – The BLM will strive to improve efforts for conducting land health assessments in priority landscapes. Land health assessments can inform decision-making such as making changes in livestock management, identifying priority landscapes for restoration, and informing the development of restoration plans. The BLM will also continue to collect data using BLM’s Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) strategy. Use of consistent, comparable, and common indicators, consistent methods, and an unbiased sampling framework allows for

analyses that are repeatable and comparable across regions and for legally defensible decisions based on science. The BLM will invest in scientific products and decision support tools that facilitate a broader, landscape-scale approach to assessments.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR	
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	10,814	10,814	+276		-63	11,027	+213
	<i>FTE</i>	68	68			0	68	0

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt.:					
		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
	<i>FTE</i>	10	10	10	0
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	0	0	0	0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from the Federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account; 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands. More information on Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter. Amount for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery shown net of sequestration and funds previously not available due to sequestration (i.e. "pop-up" budget authority). Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery, are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers. More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications. USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Public Domain Forest Management.

	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+542	0
Focus on Highest Priorities	-605	0
Total	-63	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Public Domain Forest Management is \$11,027,000 and 68 FTEs, a program change of -\$63,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$542,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must-pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM's mission. The budget includes \$542,000 in Public Domain Forest

Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$605,000; 0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to focus on the highest priorities of the Public Domain Forest Management program, addressing fire risk to communities, infrastructure, and high-risk ecosystems, while meeting statutory obligations for forest management. The decrease in funding will result in slightly fewer acres treated to restore forest structure and composition for fire and climate resilience compared to 2023 levels. At this funding level, the BLM could plant an estimated 150,000 seedlings, about 50,000 fewer than in FY 2023.

Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 56 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain (PD) across 12 Western States, including Alaska. The suppression of natural fire from forest ecosystems has led to overly dense conditions that are susceptible to high severity fire, insect epidemics, and loss of climate resilience in many forest types on BLM-managed lands. To address these challenges, the BLM uses best available science in restoring resilience through various silvicultural treatments to modify structure and composition. In addition to forest treatments to restore resilience, the BLM is identifying forests and woodlands affected by tree mortality due to severe wildfire, insect epidemics, and drought that need reforestation to conserve and restore forest ecosystems and to manage carbon sinks. Foresters use appropriate tree species adapted to local conditions and assess local climate trends to develop reforestation projects. The BLM uses various tools to implement these activities including working with States, counties, and Tribal Nations through Good Neighbor Authority. In FY 2025, the BLM will seek opportunities to strengthen government-to-government relations with Tribal Nations through the Tribal Forest Protection Act. The BLM will also support the BIL and IRA by developing forest restoration projects that meet the objectives of these laws. In addition, the BLM is working toward meeting the 2030 reforestation target set in response to E.O. 14072, *Strengthening the Nation's Forests, Communities, and Local Economies*.

PD Forest Management has four primary performance metrics. *Restoration through sales* consists of acres of forest and woodland treatments that are designed to enhance resilience to disturbances such as fire, insect, disease, and drought, as well as restoring ecosystem functions and habitat. *Forest development* consists of acres of silvicultural activities designed to enhance the productivity and sustainability of forests and woodlands such as reforestation, pre-commercial thinning, insect and disease control, wildfire fuels management, and prescribed burning. *Vegetative permits* provide the public with a wide variety of forest and other vegetative materials for personal and commercial use. The BLM sells over 25,000 permits annually for products such as Christmas trees, fuelwood, pine nuts, mushrooms and other edibles, and native plant materials for restoration. PD Forest Management manages for long-term productivity and sustainable harvest of these products. Permit areas are often developed to also achieve forest health goals such as fire resilience thinning. *Forest inventory* consists of collecting and maintaining an inventory of forest and woodland resources and the status and condition of those resources. In addition to these activities, the BLM supports the cost of conducting NEPA analysis, ESA consultation, and site surveys such as archaeology that are required prior to approving forest management activities.

Under the FY 2025 Budget for PD Forest Management the BLM will work to expand forestry projects that leverage ongoing partnerships, such as the Lower Blackfoot River Stewardship Project near Missoula, Montana. This project was developed in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, which purchased these lands from a private industrial logging company to shift from management for maximum timber production to forest management that more closely reflects natural fire regimes and native plant communities. The Nature Conservancy's transfer of these lands to the BLM for management also restored reserved treaty rights to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. The Tribes were interested in partnering with the BLM on project development given the area's historical importance as a major travel route for buffalo hunting as well as the Tribes' interest in restoring culturally important plants, such as camas and bitterroot. Thinning treatments on this project will restore fire resilient stand structure and improve forage quality for wild ungulates by increasing vigor and density of native bunch grasses, forbs, and shrubs with a focus on plant species and communities of cultural importance to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.



Family harvesting a Christmas tree on public lands in Wyoming.

The PD Forest Management program continues to strive for efficiencies and employ technology to meet the BLM's goals and to improve public access to programs. For example, the BLM has an online permit system (forestproducts.blm.gov) where the public can buy fuelwood and Christmas tree permits 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The BLM has sold over 34,000 permits through the new site and has provided a valuable public service to those that do not live near a BLM office to buy a permit over the counter. This website was also effective in maintaining permit issuance during COVID-induced office closures when public contact was suspended. Permittees are provided the permit and maps at the time of purchase via email.

Stewardship Contracting Special Exhibit

Background

This special exhibit addresses requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (as amended, 16 U.S.C 6591c): The BLM shall report annually to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on:

1. The status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (b), which states, "The Chief and the Director, 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”;

2. The specific accomplishments that have resulted; and
3. The role of local communities in development of agreements or contract plans.

Overview

Stewardship contracting is a special authority that the BLM uses to perform treatments to achieve the land management goals described in the authorizing statute. Land management goals include:

1. Road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality.
2. Soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values.
3. Setting of prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of stands or to improve wildlife habitat.
4. Removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forest stands, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives.
5. Watershed restoration and maintenance.
6. Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat.
7. Control of noxious and exotic weeds and reestablishing native plant species.

Projects that meet at least one of these goals and that meet local and rural community needs qualify to become a stewardship project. The benefits of using stewardship authority include the following: the BLM can offset the cost of restoration treatments by using the value of those forest products removed as a byproduct of the treatment; the BLM can retain excess revenue from forest products sold and use it to fund future stewardship projects; and the BLM can enter into contract terms up to 20 years. Absent stewardship contracting, many forest treatments that BLM does to enhance resilience to wildfire, insects, disease, and drought would have to use two separate processes: one to sell forest products through a timber sale and another to procure services through a contract, which would increase administrative costs.

Specific Accomplishments

The BLM developed and awarded 21 stewardship contracts and agreements for restoration treatments on 11,290 acres during fiscal years 2019-2023. The total value of the service work provided during this period was \$2,817,090. The harvest of forest products that were byproducts of the land health treatments reduced the appropriated funds needed to complete that service work by \$627,823 (Table 1).

Table 1. BLM Stewardship Accomplishments

Fiscal Year	Contracts and Agreements Executed	Acres Under Contracts and Agreements	Service Cost*	Product Value*
2019	3	2,569	\$271,242	\$189,138

2020	7	5,646	\$557,705	\$57,559
2021	2	853	\$82,050	\$11,390
2022	4	653	\$986,515	\$203,663
2023	5	1,569	\$919,578	\$166,073
Total	21	11,290	\$2,817,090	\$627,823

**Service and product values include modifications executed in the current fiscal year to contracts that were awarded in the current year and prior fiscal years.*

The BLM has implemented stewardship contracting projects in 13 States (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) since 2003. The volume of timber offered under stewardship contracts and agreements during fiscal years 2019-2023 was 10.6 million board feet (MMBF) (Table 2). This is an important economic driver in many rural communities. The primary product captured in the stewardship biomass figure is wood chips used to generate energy.

Table 2. Product Volume Offered Under Stewardship Contracts and Agreements

Fiscal Year	Sawtimber MMBF*	Biomass Tons (Includes Fuelwood)*
2019	1.3	9,222
2020	2.0	7,760
2021	0.6	-958**
2022	2.2	4,277
2023	4.5	2,435
Total	10.6	23,694

** Table values include modifications executed in the current fiscal year to contracts that were awarded in the current year and prior fiscal years.*

*** Negative value due to cancellation of unfinished contract resulting in negative modification.*

Status of Development, Execution, and Administration

The BLM's use of stewardship agreements has been most effective for forest development treatments, fire risk reduction thinning in forested wildland urban interface, and forest health treatments, which often entail the harvest of commercial and pre-commercial timber as well as fuels treatment. Most of these treatments are a net cost to the BLM. Forest health and fire-resilience thinning projects that harvest primarily commercial timber are typically conducted using timber sales under the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, which the Budget proposes to extend. Given that most BLM stewardship projects are a net cost, the use of stewardship is dependent upon funding from the PD or O&C Forest Management programs.

The BLM continues to develop policies and guidance to improve the execution of the contracting process, including updates to the stewardship manual to incorporate changes from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141). These changes include increasing the contract term from 10 to 20 years for projects in areas that are in Fire Regime Groups I, II, or III. In addition, P.L. 115-141 authorized preferential award to a contractor

that would, as a part of the contract, promote an innovative use of forest products, including cross-laminated timber.

The BLM has also adopted a policy that project leads and contracting staff responsible for project inspection and administration attend stewardship training coordinated by the BLM headquarters office. The BLM held this training three times since FY 2021. Currently, more than 30 warranted contracting officers and grants management officers bureau-wide have attended the stewardship training and are certified to award stewardship contracts or agreements.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Cultural Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	20,026	20,026	+422		0	20,448	+422
	<i>FTE</i>	103	103			+1	104	+1

Summary of 2025 Program Changes Cultural Resources Management		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs		+813	0
Focus on Highest Priorities		-1,063	0
NAGPRA Coordination		+250	+1
Total		0	+1

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Cultural Resources Management is \$20,448,000 and 104 FTE, a +1 FTE change from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$813,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$813,000 in Cultural Resources Management which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$1,063,000; 0 FTE) – The BLM’s cultural resource and heritage programs, supported by the Cultural Resources Management subactivity, identify priority work through the development of Statewide Strategies for Heritage Program Implementation. Each BLM State, within available funding, will prioritize the following: 1) implementing inventory methodologies that require less than Class III survey for fuels management, travel management planning, energy development, and infrastructure projects; 2) identifying areas to promote the recreational collection of non-vertebrate paleontological resources; 3) supporting collection improvements in non-Federal partner repositories that care for BLM museum collections, and 4) honoring commitments to Native American Tribes by repatriating Native American human remains and cultural items to culturally affiliated Tribes and ensuring that required inventories and summaries are completed on time and submitted to the Department. The BLM will continue

to develop interpretive sites; create field and museum projects for volunteers, youth, and students; offer educational programs; and encourage research and citizen science that highlight heritage resources.

NAGPRA Coordination (+\$250,000; +1 FTE) – The request includes \$250,000 to support implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). NAGPRA requires museums and Federal agencies to identify Native American human remains, funerary items, and objects of cultural significance in their collections and consult with Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to repatriate the human remains and objects of cultural patrimony. Federal NAGPRA regulations (43 CFR 10) provide a systematic process for returning Tribal artifacts to Native American and Alaska Native Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. On December 6, 2023, the Department announced a final rule effective on January 12, 2024, to revise regulations that implement NAGPRA. The final rule strengthens the authority and role of Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations in the repatriation process; eliminates the category “culturally unidentifiable human remains” and resets the requirements for cultural affiliation to better align the regulations with congressional intent; requires museums and Federal agencies to consult and update inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects within five years of this final rule; and increases transparency and reporting of holdings and collections. The 2025 President’s Budget proposes additional funding for DOI NAGPRA programs to support and coordinate expedited repatriation and disposition of Tribal and Native Hawaiian ancestors and cultural property consistent with the final rule.

Program Overview



Mount Garfield Middle School students listen to Betsy and Daniel Chapoose discuss Ute history and culture.

BLM’s management of heritage resources informs the public about climate change and human interactions with the natural environment; offers educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities to the public; and affirms public, Native American, and other descendant community connections to the landscape. The heritage programs also support procedural efficiencies and business practices that enhance land use planning decisions for renewable energy, infrastructure, and other land use proposals. The Cultural Resources Management subactivity supports the management of four separate BLM programs: cultural resources, NAGPRA, museum collections, and paleontological resources to benefit the public and to advance scientific knowledge.



Volunteers work on restoring the roofing and chinking of Watson Cabin.

These heritage programs have converged from separate origins. The cultural resources program was launched in the 1970s to provide expertise in archaeology and historic preservation and to support identification of resources impacted by Federal actions consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, FLPMA, and NEPA. NAGPRA responsibilities were added in 1990 following the passage of that law. Paleontology was originally assigned to the minerals program in 1984, later to the recreation program, and finally included with cultural programming. The heritage programs also provide guidance to support consultation with Native American Tribes on cultural resources, NAGPRA, and museum collections. The Paleontology

Program is responsible for implementing the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (PRPA). In 1981, the BLM assumed responsibility from the National Park Service for all cultural and paleontology permitting that was previously authorized under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and later by regulations authorized under FLPMA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act. Museum collections are managed by both the Cultural and Paleontology Programs under multiple authorities. Today the heritage programs facilitate preservation and scientific research through permitting processes, NAGPRA compliance, and by overseeing BLM's Museum collections. The Cultural Resources Management subactivity also facilitates opportunities for the public to connect with heritage sites by developing areas for public access and providing recreational, educational, and interpretive opportunities.

CULTURAL RESOURCES



Fort Yuma Quechuan Indian Tribal members work as field survey crew on a cultural site.

The BLM is party to a national Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. This PA provides participating BLM States flexibility in compliance activities and establishes a Preservation Board comprised of senior cultural resource specialists and managers to guide policy and provide recommendations to the BLM Director. Statutory direction guides coordination and consultation with Indian Tribes regarding places of historic, cultural, and traditional value. The subactivity supports statutory requirements of Section 110 in the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306102 et seq.).

The BLM supports law enforcement efforts to protect the public's cultural and paleontological resources and curb criminal acts resulting in theft, damage, vandalism, loss, and destruction in implementing the prohibited acts sections of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, NAGPRA, and PRPA.

Funding from this subactivity enhances tools to provide flexibility and cost-savings for the Bureau and land-users and enhances capacity for on-the-ground work through partnerships with State, local, Tribal, youth, and non-profit organizations. The Cultural Resource Data Partnership is a cadre of subject matter experts that meet multiple times per year to discuss data management systems, standards, and data sharing to leverage capacity between the BLM and State Historic Preservation Offices.

Multiple data systems supported by the Cultural Resources Management subactivity enhance access to data and result in cost-savings to the Bureau. The National Cultural Resources Information Management System (NCRIMS) provides access to standardized cultural resource data and predictive modeling tools across the BLM. NCRIMS allows for high-level planning during local, regional, and multistate project analyses and undertakings, facilitating consideration of cultural heritage values early in the planning process.

Funding for completing the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 (54 U.S.C. § 306108) process review of effects from Federal actions and authorizations (undertakings) on historic properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places is provided by the benefitting program or land-use proponent driving proposals requiring compliance. Within the BLM, much of the Section 106 compliance supports energy development, rights-of-way for energy and transmission, fuels management, and forestry and rangeland management. External proponents fund compliance through cost-recovery accounts and by directly contracting with cultural resource consultants to complete the identification phase of the Section 106 process.

NAGPRA

Under NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. § 3001-3013), the BLM has the responsibility to consult with Native American Tribes to determine disposition of ancestors and objects found on BLM lands after November 16, 1990, and to repatriate ancestors and NAGPRA objects curated in museum collections before November 16, 1990. On October 20, 2023, the DOI released a NAGPRA Action Plan requiring the bureaus to prioritize NAGPRA compliance, publish Notices of Inventory Completion (NIC) for all culturally affiliated Native American human remains and associated funerary objects reported to the national NAGPRA Program (365 persons), complete NIC for all culturally unaffiliated Native American human remains, and submit needs assessments and action plans explaining any anticipated delays.

In FY 2025 the BLM will prioritize NAGPRA repatriation and continue to use the Cultural Resources Management subactivity to complete our NAGPRA obligations, including Tribal consultation and repatriation efforts.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS



Completed excavation of a Chinese Railroad worker structure in the town of Terrace, UT, uncovered in May 2021. The structure, thought to be a dugout house, showed signs of burning on the floorboards.

The BLM manages more than 12 million artifacts, objects, and specimens recovered from cultural and paleontological sites and localities on public lands. Collections are derived from research projects and regulatory compliance work for proposed land-use activities and are managed in three BLM curation centers and 172 non-BLM museums and university repositories. The mission of BLM's Museum Program is to preserve and document artifacts and specimens for the benefit of future generations by providing intellectual access and inventory accountability, as well as opportunities for researchers and the public access to the collections for research, education, and management.

Most of BLM museum collections originate from archaeological projects on BLM lands and are curated according to ARPA (36 CFR 79) requirements. All BLM Museum property is managed according to processes identified in DOI 411 Museum Property Handbook and associated directives. Museum property management supports Secretarial priority 2.1, "Lands, waters, and heritage are conserved for present and future generations."

PALEONTOLOGY

Paleontological research on public lands is vital to the discovery of new types of organisms and new revelations about the history of ecosystem diversity and climate change on planet Earth. The BLM Paleontology Program preserves paleontological resources for the benefit of current and future generations, assesses the presence and importance of paleontological resources prior to making land use decisions, facilitates insightful research into the geology and paleobiomes that preserve extinct organisms, and works to increase the public's awareness and appreciation of these important resources. There are approximately 80,000 recorded localities on BLM-administered lands, with thousands of resources yet to be discovered.

The PRPA, implemented by new regulations at 43 CFR Part 49, requires the BLM to: 1) inventory paleontological resources; 2) use scientific principles and expertise in planning processes; and 3) engage with the public to share information about the importance of paleontological resources.

The Paleontology Program relies on geospatial technology to develop and maintain its inventory of paleontological resources on public lands. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification is a land use planning tool that maps and ranks geological exposures according to their potential to contain important paleontological resources and the Recreation

and Permit Tracking and Online Reporting system (RAPTOR) is a geospatial tool that simplifies the permitting process and enhances access to field results.

The BLM relies on professional partners and permittees to meet inventory, scientific and educational mandates of the PRPA.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Resources**Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management**

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	147,888	147,888	+1,130		+21,899	170,917	+23,029
	<i>FTE</i>	278	278			+25	303	+25

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Management:

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
USFS Wild Horses	<i>\$000</i>	600	600	600	0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	<i>\$000</i>	1,514	550	550	0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0

Notes:

- Adopt-A-Horse Program amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a minimum \$125 per horse or burro fee under a competitive bidding process for adoption of animals gathered from the public lands, conducted under the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 USC 1331-1340). The annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on the Adopt-A-Horse Program is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

- Actual and estimated obligations by year for the Adopt-A-Horse Program are found in the President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt.	(\$000)	FTE
Address WHB Population Challenge	+5,586	+5
Permanent Sterilization Efforts	+15,000	+20
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+1,313	0
Total	+21,899	+25

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Wild Horses and Burros Management (WH&B) Program is \$170,917,000 and 303 FTE, a program change of +\$21,899,000 and +25 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Address WHB Population Challenge (+\$5,586,000; +5 FTE) - The requested increase will help offset the rising cost of caring for excess wild horses and burros in off-range corrals and pastures, as the overall cost of feed and associated services has increased significantly. The FY 2025 WHB budget will provide humane care for approximately 60,000 animals in off-range corrals and pastures, and limited operations to address overpopulation on the range in the near term. The BLM is faced with rising costs in off-range animal care, meaning the share of the program's budget dedicated to off-range corrals and pastures will increase at the expense of other vital

program operations, such as conducting removals to more immediately address overpopulation on the range. The BLM will continue to emphasize private care placements as an important tool for constraining WHB program costs.

While the budget will not support a level of removals that would bring the animal population to the statutory Appropriate Management Levels (AML), the 2025 request does propose a significant investment in permanent sterilization (see below) as a means of reducing future population growth without driving up out-year holding costs.

Previously funded research projects and field trials to develop longer-acting contraceptive vaccines and spay and neuter methods, as well as studies regarding the effects of population growth suppression on herd genetics, animal behavior, and land health, will continue. The BLM will continue partnership efforts with correctional facilities and other relevant partner organizations to train wild horses and burros to make them more desirable for adoption and private placement. The BLM will continue to prioritize efforts to place animals into private care through a combination of training partnerships, internet adoptions, and BLM-hosted events. The BLM will complete mandatory compliance inspections, including for those animals that were adopted through the Adoption Incentive Program.

While no easy solutions exist to these challenges, the BLM remains committed to engaging in constructive dialogue with all stakeholders, and continued proactive management to promote ecologically and fiscally sustainable actions while protecting the health and safety of these animals. Removing excess animals has an immediate positive benefit to land health and to the remaining animals on public lands, reducing grazing stress on BLM lands and providing more available forage and water for all species.

Permanent Sterilization Efforts (+\$15,000,000; +20 FTE) – The FY 2025 budget includes a significant increase in funding to enable BLM to conduct permanent sterilization efforts as directed by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 as amended. This investment in permanent sterilization, along with BLM’s continued use of fertility control measures, including vaccines and gelding, will support a balanced approach to wild horse and burro management that aims to achieve a thriving ecological balance. The BLM will determine where appropriate management levels should be achieved through the use of removal or fertility control, including permanent sterilization. A balanced approach that includes permanent sterilization will save taxpayer funds with fewer animals being cared for in BLM corrals and pastures and still allow wild horses and burros to be self-sustaining across the American West.² The proposed increase will provide BLM with some of the resources needed to employ permanent sterilization as a population growth suppression tool for on-range populations. While the proposed increase relates to gathering and sterilizing animals and then returning the sterilized animals to the range, it is important to note that BLM has long history of using permanent sterilization as an important tool in its off-range management efforts. Specifically, male horses are routinely gelded before they are shipped to long-term holding pastures so that animals in BLM’s care are not reproducing and further contributing to the increase in holding costs.

² Because almost all BLM-managed herds are genetically related, negative effect of inbreeding are not expected even if the BLM uses high levels of permanent contraception in some herds. BLM managers move animals from herd to herd to ensure high levels of genetic diversity. In 2013, the National Academies of Sciences identified that – because of interchange between local herds and their historical connections to widespread domestic breeds – almost all BLM-managed wild horses are part of a genetically related ‘metapopulation.’

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$1,313,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$1.3 million in Wild Horse and Burro Management which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. As directed by Congress under the Act, the BLM protects and manages wild horses and burros (WHB) on 26.9 million acres of Western public rangelands as part of its multiple-use and sustained-yield mission. The primary legal obligation under the Act is to achieve and maintain populations of WHB on public lands at AML.

The Act requires the BLM to “manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.” Further, if the BLM determines that an overpopulation exists and action is necessary to remove the excess animals, the agency is required to “immediately remove [them] from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” The population estimates in FY 2023 (82,833) are three times greater than the AML (26,770) and indicate overpopulations of wild horses and burros exist in 80 percent of the 177 Herd Management Areas (HMAs) located in ten Western States. Wild horse and burro populations can double approximately every four years for several reasons, including equid longevity, the ability to survive harsh weather conditions, and the lack of natural predators. This overpopulation adversely impacts rangelands and wildlife habitat, and often leads to the migration of wild horses and burros onto private lands or along highways, resulting in property destruction and safety issues for the animals and humans alike, and in some cases the displacement of wildlife populations due to habitat degradation. The BLM continues to strive for healthy ecosystems through habitat restoration efforts in programs outside of the wild horse and burro program; however, the rapid growth of the wild horse and burro population impedes the effectiveness of these efforts and potentially undermines these investments.

The BLM recognizes that a concerted approach to curb the population growth and ultimately achieve AML is fundamental to restoring severely impacted landscapes affected by drought and climate change. The following management actions will continue to require a sustained investment of funding, staffing and other resources:

- Removal of excess animals from imperiled landscapes in overpopulated HMAs as soon as practicable to minimize the worst ongoing ecological impacts;
- Focus on the use of population growth suppression methods including fertility control applications as the long-term solution to maintaining AML once it is reached; and
- Maximize humane care and opportunities for private care placement of excess animals in off-range pastures and corrals through adoptions, sales, and transfers.

The BLM is committed to managing healthy herds on healthy lands, in accordance with existing laws and regulations. However, as land health continues to deteriorate in the face of a changing climate, appropriate

management becomes increasingly difficult – prolonged drought, more expansive fires, and an influx of invasive species are changing water and forage availability and negatively impacting herd health. Similarly, the costs of WHB management continue to increase, including the costs of long-term holding for animals removed from the range to protect herd and land health. To address these growing challenges, the BLM would like to work with Congress to identify appropriate tools that might benefit WHB management, land health, and potentially limit future increases in program costs.

On-Range Management

On-range program components include developing HMA Plans; establishing AML; conducting population surveys; applying population growth suppression methods in areas that are at or near AML; achieving or maintaining AML by removing excess animals from the range; conducting rangeland and herd monitoring; and facilitating adoptions, transfers, and sales. The BLM, through its partners, continues to do extensive scientific research to develop more effective and longer lasting population growth suppression methods and better management tools. The BLM also establishes partnerships with individuals and organizations to assist with monitoring and fertility control treatments.

Off-Range Management

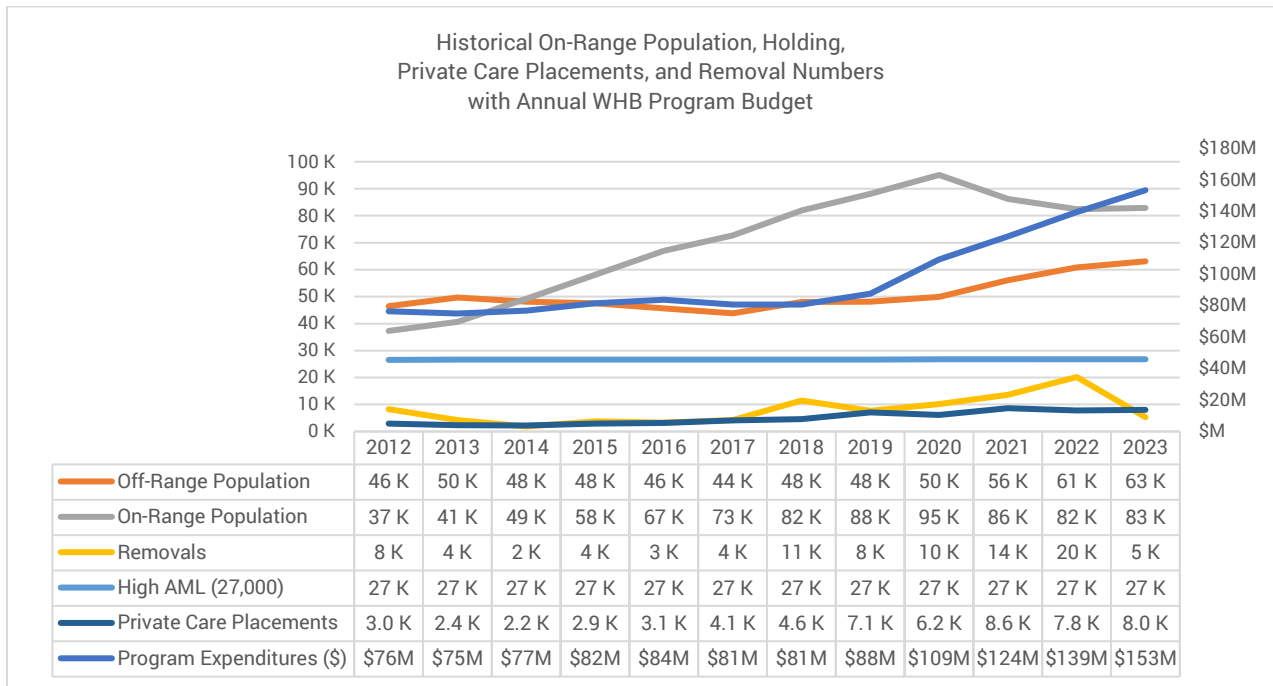
Off-range components include humanely caring for excess animals removed from public lands in off-range corral and pasture facilities where much of the Program’s budget is focused; placing excess animals into private care through adoptions, sales, and transfers; conducting compliance inspections for adopted, untitled animals; offering training programs that provide gentled animals to the public for private care; conducting outreach, education, and communication efforts; and partnering with individuals and organizations interested in supporting the BLM to accomplish goals.

Spotlight: Investing in Long-Term Solutions

While the BLM WHB program has been studying and administering short-term fertility control for approximately 20 years, the Bureau is now investing in research to yield longer-term solutions that could provide future-year savings and stabilize herd growth on the range. Recapturing mares for repeated treatments is difficult and costly. Three such studies got underway in FY 2023:

- 1) Researchers from the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine and Wildlife Conservation are testing whether a new updated form of porcine zona pellucida (PZP), which has been successful on a short-term basis, will work in the long term. The researchers are considering whether “SpayVac,” as it’s called, will last longer depending on how it is injected. The five-year study, which began in in 2023, uses wild horses at the BLM-contracted Northern Nevada Correctional Center corral facility.
- 2) Researchers at the National Wildlife Research Center at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Service are testing whether an Oocyte Growth Factor vaccine will have longer term effects than methods already in use. Like the SpayVac study, this four-year study will use horses at the corral at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center and is underway through 2027.
- 3) A study at the California Institute of Technology takes a different approach by investigating whether egg fertility may be lessened by altering the “Juno” receptor that allows an egg to become fertilized. Once researchers design a viral vector with DNA, the method will be tested for

effectiveness in mice. This proof-of-concept study began in January 2023 and is funded for three years.



*Funding amounts reflect total obligations per year. The BLM will provide obligations which include appropriations monies, de-obligated monies from previous years and monies from benefitting subactivities.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Aquatic Resources	<i>\$000</i>	58,247	58,247	+1,094		+524	59,865	+1,618
	<i>FTE</i>	269	269			0	269	0
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	148,938	148,938	+1,976		+2,445	153,359	+4,421
	<i>FTE</i>	486	486			+4	490	+4
Total, Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources	<i>\$000</i>	207,185	207,185	+3,070		+2,969	213,224	+6,039
	<i>FTE</i>	755	755			+4	759	+4

Activity Description

Programs under the Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources Activity protect and enhance biologically diverse and resilient ecosystems across public lands. The BLM protects, conserves, and restores habitats supporting fish, wildlife, plants, and invertebrates, including BLM sensitive³ and federally listed threatened and endangered species by: taking actions that benefit species, habitats and populations; inventorying and monitoring plant, fish and wildlife resources; and supporting recreational opportunities such as wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water efforts that conserve biodiversity, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change (consistent with Executive Orders (E.O.s) 13990, *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis*, and 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*), measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations, minimize or avoid impacts from permitted activities, sustain recreational and subsistence uses, and enhance or maintain local economies. These efforts are conducted in coordination and collaboration with State fish and game agencies and other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments and non-governmental partners.

BLM-managed public lands span numerous terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems across a large part of western landscapes, including major portions of American deserts, tundra, and sagebrush biomes. The BLM is also responsible for managing 30 million acres of prairies and nearly 30 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. The BLM's diverse land base includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over 3 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. The Bureau collects water quality data to monitor compliance with the *Clean Water Act*, conducts actions to maintain and improve water quality, and manages BLM-administered water rights and uses in compliance with Federal and State water laws and regulations. The BLM works with partners to implement the *Endangered Species Act (ESA)*, *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*, *Bald and*

³ BLM sensitive species are wildlife, fish, or plant species determined by a BLM State Director to be at-risk on BLM lands.

Golden Eagle Protection Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and other Federal and state laws protecting species and habitats. Healthy public lands are vital to thousands of species of plants, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and aquatic organisms, including over 3,000 threatened, endangered, and BLM sensitive species. The BLM uses high quality data to make decisions to bolster the resiliency of a wide variety of species and habitats.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity:
Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources
Subactivity: Aquatic Resources

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Aquatic Resources	<i>\$000</i>	58,247	58,247	+1,094		+524	59,865	+1,618
	<i>FTE</i>	269	269			0	269	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Aquatic Resources		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs		+2,130	0
Focus on highest priorities		-1,606	0
Total		+524	0

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Aquatic Resources is \$59,865,000 and 269 FTE, a program change of +\$524,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$2,130,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$2.1 million in Aquatic Resources, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$1,606,000; 0 FTE) – At the requested funding level, the BLM will focus on the highest priority watersheds and issues to implement the Administration’s America the Beautiful initiative and the BIL and IRA in coordination, cooperation, and collaboration with States and other Federal agencies. The BLM will be limited in its capacity to restore aquatic resources affected by past and present impacts, such as aquatic invasive species, wildfire, drought, and floods, and to maintain or increase their resistance and resilience to the impacts of climate change. The BLM will continue to manage the rate, volume, timing, and quality of water required to sustain resistant and resilient aquatic resources and the limits of acceptable ecological change. The Program will inventory, assess, and monitor aquatic resources to facilitate and inform our understanding of condition and trend, to inform BLM management activities, and to assess regulatory compliance. The BLM will ensure full compliance with applicable Federal laws, executive orders, and regulations. The BLM will continue to work with the Colorado River Basin Salinity Forum and Bureau of Reclamation to jointly improve water quality in the Colorado River. Overall, the scale of these efforts and the level of engagement with partners on these priorities may be impacted given limited funding for partnerships.

Program Overview

The BLM's Aquatic Resources Program protects and restores water resources, riparian and wetland areas, and aquatic habitats (collectively referred to as aquatic resources) to provide functioning ecosystems for a combination of balanced and diverse uses including fish and wildlife, and for the long-term needs of future generations. Policy guidance for the Program ensures that public land management based on multiple use and sustained yield provides healthy and productive riparian, wetland, and aquatic habitat, achieves land health standards, and considers society's long-term needs for healthy watersheds. The issues the BLM addresses are diverse and include restoration, habitat fragmentation and degradation, drought resiliency, water availability, and aquatic invasive species. Program staff provide professional expertise and policy guidance to BLM managers, other Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners on these issues and implement best management practices to minimize or avoid impacts to water resources, riparian and wetland areas, and aquatic habitats on public lands. The Program is actively working to support effective implementation of the BIL and IRA.

The 2025 budget for the Aquatic Resources Program is aligned with and focused on restoring lands and waters to advance climate resilience and achieve Administration priorities. Specifically, the Program will implement coordinated actions among BLM programs, Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners to address DOI priorities focused on climate change impacts including drought and wildfire, and the restoration of degraded lands and waters. Actions will be focused within the BLM's Restoration Landscapes and on the DOI's Keystone Initiatives, where possible, including BIL investments in the Artic-Yukon-Kuskokwim to assess and restore salmon habitat with Tribal partners, as well as BIL and IRA investments for protecting water availability, building drought resilience through restoration of riparian and wetland areas and aquatic habitats, and ensuring the connectivity of these systems.

To achieve the Aquatic Resources Program's objectives in an era of rapid ecological change, the BLM is focusing on:

Conservation and Restoration – As the largest land management agency in the country, the BLM has a critical role to play using nature-based solutions to combat climate change and habitat loss while managing for resistant and resilient aquatic resources. The BLM works to implement projects that protect or restore watershed health, water quality and quantity, native and recreational fisheries, ecosystem services, and healthy stream and riparian habitat. A significant focus of this work is the use of process-based restoration to increase the resistance and resilience of aquatic systems to climate change, drought, diversions, wildfire, invasive species, and other stressors. This includes implementing projects that focus on the hydrologic, geomorphic, and biological processes that create and maintain diverse, functioning watersheds and systems that enhance habitat connectivity. Restoration investments are comprehensive in nature and where possible address causes of impairment, local community values, priorities for aquatic systems, and the BLM's broader resource management plan objectives and authorized activities. In 2025, the BLM will invest in technical capacity to support restoration and apply treatments to 10,000 acres of lake and wetland habitat and 270 miles of stream and riparian areas; undertake 900

lake, wetland, stream, and riparian construction projects; and undertake 260 conservation actions for non-ESA-listed species.

Water Availability – Ensuring water of sufficient quality and quantity is physically and legally available to sustain healthy aquatic resources and the ecosystem services they provide requires informed and sustained engagement in Federal and State procedures that guide the allocation and administration of water. The BLM protects the agency’s water rights and uses by acquiring and managing Federal and State water rights, participating in State water right adjudications, negotiating water right settlement agreements, providing water rights training, and developing sustainability goals that identify the rate, volume, timing, and quality of water required to protect the specific values for which aquatic resources are managed. The BLM will develop new drought assessment tools and will build drought resilience by protecting instream uses and groundwater storage on public lands, with an emphasis on public water reserves, wild and scenic rivers, and national riparian conservation areas. The BLM will continue to participate on Federal teams to support the settlement of Indian water right claims and improve collaboration between Tribes and Federal and State agencies on water issues across western States. Finally, the agency will continue to implement best-management practices to maintain and improve water quality and to participate in the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt and sediment pollution in the Colorado River. In 2025, the BLM will process over 3,400 water rights, inventory over 94,000 water parameters, monitor over 142,000 water parameters, and assess nearly 1,200,000 watershed acres.

Inventory, Assessment, and Monitoring – A cornerstone of the Aquatic Resources Program and BLM decision making is high-quality inventory, assessment, and monitoring information. Such data is required to characterize what resources exist and where they are located, what condition they are in, and how they are changing through time in response to natural and anthropogenic drivers. The BLM is focused on developing and maintaining corporate data systems to protect its investment in data collection and ensure the best available science informs the BLM’s decisions. All information used to inform decisions shall be robust, repeatable, transparent, and adhere to DOI scientific integrity standards. The BLM will improve the efficiency of its inventory, assessment, and monitoring efforts by partnering with other Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to develop remote sensing tools and to conduct collaborative assessment and monitoring activities. In 2025, the BLM will inventory more than 6,400 acres of wetlands and 950 miles of stream and riparian areas; monitor 2,900 riparian and stream miles, and 18,000 acres of lake and wetland habitat; and monitor over 4,300 species populations. This data will ensure the Bureau considers, supplements, and supports plans for forming evidence-based policies and decision making.

Aquatic Invasive Species – The prevention and control of aquatic invasive species (AIS) is critical to conserving aquatic resources, protecting sensitive species, and mitigating economic losses. Successful AIS prevention and management requires dedicated and coordinated efforts among multiple agencies and sustained funding. In partnership with Federal, State, and regional efforts, the BLM will work to prevent and contain the spread of AIS through outreach and education, early detection and rapid response monitoring, interdiction, and control measures. These and other efforts will follow guidance issued in DOI’s Invasive Species Strategic Plan. In 2025, the BLM will provide education and outreach for 660 programs and conduct 4,100 inventories for the presence of AIS.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity:
Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources
Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	148,938	148,938	+1,976		+2,445	153,359	+4,421
	<i>FTE</i>	486	486			+4	490	+4

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Wildlife Habitat Management		(\$000)	FTE
General Program Activities			
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs		+2,767	0
Focus on highest priorities		-486	0
National Seed Strategy		+1,908	+2
Nature Based Solutions		+500	+2
T&E Species Management			
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs		+756	0
Focus on highest priorities		-3,000	0
Total		+2,445	+4

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Wildlife Habitat Management is \$153,359,000 and 490 FTE, a program increase of +\$2,445,000 and +4 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

General Program Activities - Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$2,767,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay financial requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$3.5 million in Wildlife Habitat Management, including \$2.8 million in General Program Activities, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet financial requirements without impacting program activities.

T&E Species Management - Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$756,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay financial requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$3.5 million in Wildlife Habitat Management, including \$756,000 in T&E Species Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This

request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet financial requirements without impacting program activities.

General Program Activities – Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$486,000; 0 FTE) – The Wildlife Habitat Management program subactivity is comprised of four distinct program components: Wildlife Conservation, Threatened and Endangered Species, Sage-grouse Conservation, and Plant Conservation & Restoration. In FY 2025, the program will focus on supporting Administration priorities for the highest priority wildlife species and addressing assignments as received. The BLM will continue coordination with State, Federal, and Tribal agencies and other partners and will continue to support Administration priorities, including America the Beautiful, habitat connectivity, climate change, and biodiversity conservation. The BLM will continue to inform management actions and assess regulatory compliance through inventory, assessment, and monitoring of wildlife, plant, and habitat resources. At the request level, the Bureau will continue implementation of new land management revisions for Greater Sage-grouse, as well as conducting meaningful landscape conservation actions with our partners. The BLM will also continue implementing the National Seed Strategy (NSS), an Administration priority under BIL and IRA, and the DOI Restoration and Resilience Framework.

T&E Species Management – Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$3,000,000; 0 FTE) – Threatened and endangered species work will focus on completing the highest priority habitat recovery actions for listed species and support activities that best avoid the need to list candidate species under the ESA. The BLM is assigned to over 5,000 recovery tasks in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) approved recovery plans for T&E species. These tasks are multi-year endeavors applied across the species' range. The BLM will focus on a select number of Priority One Recovery Tasks in areas with the highest potential for conflict with other activities, and recovery efforts for threatened and endangered species will be adjusted. In selecting conservation opportunities, BLM will prioritize cases where cooperation with State, industry, or other stakeholders can bring a direct investment of funding or volunteers.

National Seed Strategy (+\$1,908,000; +2 FTE) - The budget includes multi-bureau investments to advance implementation the National Seed Strategy, in particular, building the core capacity and infrastructure that is needed to overcome the native seed supply, storage, and distribution challenge that risk undercutting the Bureau's landscape restoration efforts and investments. In early 2023, the Department developed an Action Plan to operationalize the National Seed Strategy and be responsive to the recommendations in the recent [National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine's report](#) on native seeds. The BLM's 2025 Request includes an increase of \$1,159,000 to establish the National Interagency Seed and Restoration Center (NISRC) and \$749,000 to establish an Ecoregional Seed Hub. The NISRC would coordinate research and development of plant materials at the national level and guide development of a seed warehouse system and seed logistics, among other coordination activities. The Ecoregional Seed Hub, one of 14 planned ecoregional plant material hubs, would coordinate and analyze seed needs, develop species and ecotype priorities, create joint ecoregional seed collection, and identify warehouse and logistics requirements for storage and distribution. The Department's 2025 Budget request for the NSS also includes increases for FWS and BIA. This core operational and infrastructure funding will complement the much needed BIL and IRA investments in the NSS.

Nature-Based Solutions (+\$500,000; +2 FTE) - A program increase of \$500,000 will support BLM's use of nature-based solutions (NBS) in its efforts to improve the adaptation of BLM-managed landscapes to climate

change. These solutions use or mimic natural features or processes to improve biodiversity, strengthen resilience for disaster and hazard-risk management, support climate adaptation, and address carbon management. The requested funds will enable BLM to establish two NBS experts to support training and implementation of the NBS strategies.

Program Overview

The BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity has four distinct program areas: Wildlife Conservation, Threatened and Endangered Species, Sage-Grouse/Sagebrush Conservation, and Plant Conservation and Restoration. The programs collaborate across the Bureau and with other Federal agencies, State fish and wildlife agencies, Tribal and local governments, and non-governmental partners to focus efforts on identifying, protecting, conserving, and restoring large landscapes; maintaining and improving wildlife corridors and habitat connectivity; and improving drought preparedness and response in consideration of the effects of climate change on priority wildlife and plant species and habitats. The Programs actively align actions to support DOI's Grasslands, Sagebrush, and Drought Keystone Initiatives and build on investments made by Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) funding. Specifically, the Plant Conservation and Restoration Program supports the implementation of the National Seed Strategy KI Action Plan for the development of the native seed supply chain, which is the foundational underpinning of all of the Bureau's land restoration efforts. The programs support initiatives that improve conservation successes, build on existing conservation investments, and/or maintain current information on the status and trend of priority species and habitats on public lands. In 2025, the BLM will support wildlife inventory on more than 500,000 acres; monitor over 3,000,000 acres of terrestrial habitats; support restoration projects impacting over 140,000 acres; and support maintenance or restoration on 300 habitat improvement projects. These initiatives support effective implementation of the BIL and IRA. To achieve the subactivity objectives, the programs focus on the following:

Landscape/Ecosystem Level Management – All programs within the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity promote conservation by protecting and restoring ecosystem resilience and landscape intactness; emphasizing multispecies and multistate conservation efforts where appropriate; and ensuring conservation of endemic and localized species and ecosystems. The Plant Conservation and Restoration Program supports Ecoregional Native Plant Programs in the Great Basin, Mojave Desert and Colorado Plateau that are developing and improving the native seed supply chain in all of those ecoregions through collaboration and partnerships with State agricultural agencies, universities, seed scientists and farmers.

Wildlife Conservation (\$25,627,000 not including fixed costs)

BLM-administered public lands are home to thousands of mammal, reptile, avian, amphibian, and invertebrate species, which inhabit some of our Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential habitats on public lands. For example, through the planning process, the BLM has identified priority habitats for 92 million acres of big game habitats and 223 key raptor areas that cover 13.6 million acres. The Wildlife Conservation program is focused on gathering information on the distribution, condition, and trends of wildlife resources to promote self-sustaining populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife on public lands for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The program is responsible for supporting the development and implementation of wildlife habitat improvement projects in coordination with multiple BLM programs, such as forestry, fuels, aquatics,

energy development, livestock grazing, and recreation. Currently, over 3,000 habitat restoration and enhancement projects have been completed on public lands. A high priority is coordination and collaboration with State fish and wildlife agencies, other Federal agencies, non-governmental partners, and State, Tribal, and local governments. The Wildlife Conservation program is increasing its commitment to supporting BLM's and the Department's efforts to advance collaboration with communities of color, low-income families, and rural and Indigenous communities that have not typically been included in identification of wildlife conservation priorities and opportunities to enhance local economic prospects related to wildlife habitat management work.

In 2025, the BLM will aim to conduct treatments to maintain and improve over 300,000 acres of wildlife habitat, and inventory and monitor over 12,000 wildlife populations in support of State wildlife agency population objectives. The BLM uses the latest geospatial data technologies to share wildlife information within the BLM and with partners to facilitate a collaborative and efficient work environment. The Wildlife Conservation program leverages funds with other BLM and DOI programs and partners to develop and maintain plant material for restoration to improve wildlife habitat, improve water quality and availability, increase resistance to invasive weed species, and reduce the threat of wildfires. This funding complements and supports conservation activities that builds on DOI's Grasslands, Wildfire (Sagebrush), and Drought Keystone initiatives and investments made to achieve objectives of the BIL and IRA restoration and conservation goals and objectives.

Habitat Connectivity – In FY 2025, the BLM will continue to prioritize collaborative work with State, Federal, and Tribal partners to identify important habitat connectivity areas and implement conservation actions to restore and conserve habitat connectivity areas and migration corridors on and across public lands. Important connectivity areas include a variety of habitats that support long and short-range migrations, seasonal use areas, and stopover sites. Implementing habitat improvement projects that reduce or remove barriers to movement, improve connection to crucial habitats, and address the impacts of drought are a focus for the Wildlife Conservation program. Additionally, the BLM will continue extensive data aggregation and analysis work to produce a standardized public lands habitat connectivity dataset to help inform land use planning and implementation projects.

Plant Conservation & Restoration Program (\$22,508,000 not including fixed costs)

The Plant Conservation and Restoration Program (PCRP) plays a critical role in implementing the National Seed Strategy, a coordinated, science-based effort to improve the native seed supply chain needed to restore functional ecosystems after natural disasters and to mitigate the effects of climate change. There are at least 15 different BLM programs that depend on successful vegetation management or have some revegetation objectives. The PCRP collaborates with many of the other BLM programs to ensure native plant conservation and effective restoration as programs meet their multiple-use mandate.

Developed in FY 2023, the Department's National Seed Strategy Keystone Initiative (NSS KI) was based on the National Seed Strategy, National Seed Strategy Business Plan, and recommendations from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine's report, "An Assessment of Native Seed Needs and the Capacity for Their Supply". The NSS KI provides an Action Plan that is an important tool for ecosystem restoration. Healthy native plant communities help protect against catastrophic natural disasters; create wildlife, pollinator, plant, and rare species habitats; and are vital for terrestrial carbon sequestration. The Plant

Conservation & Restoration Program works to improve the native seed supply chain through native seed collection, seed evaluation and development, field establishment, seed production, seed procurement, seed storage and seed use in restoration.

The Plant Conservation & Restoration Program will focus on supporting the DOI's National Interagency Seed and Restoration Center; focus on coordinating native seed collections across BLM, NPS and USFWS as identified in the Seeds of Success MOU signed in 2023 by all three agencies; focus on planning and development of Seeds of Success Native Seed Bank to protect the 28,000 native seeds collections made since 2001; and focus on developing seed production contracts and managing the Seed Production Working Capital Fund. The Native Seed Production Working Capital Fund will be used to establish contracts with vendors to establish grow-out fields to increase the production and availability of native seeds, providing market stability for a process that can take 3-5 years. Consistent with policy, the WCF will be non-wasting and will be replenished via a surcharge when field offices or other entities order and pay for native seed from the seed warehouse that will be used in their restoration projects. Additionally, the Plant Conservation and Restoration Program will increase its training of seed collectors in the Seeds of Success protocol and continue to create policy and guidance on the importance, development and use of native seed.

The Plant Conservation & Restoration Program will strategically establish three new native seed ecoregional programs to coordinate native seed needs across State, agency and departmental boundaries for ecological effectiveness and economic efficiencies in the seed supply chain. Additionally, the Program will continue to develop the field portion of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Restoration Course for various ecoregions.

Threatened and Endangered Species (\$32,211,000)

The Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) program provides for the BLM's management and recovery of federally protected species listed under the ESA. Consistent with the tenets of the ESA, the T&E Program's primary goal is to achieve species' recovery so that protection under the ESA is no longer required. Conservation efforts for proposed, candidate, and sensitive plants and animals are an equally important focus so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary.

The T&E Species program's focus is on conserving biodiversity, recovering listed species, and precluding the need to list sensitive species; slowing extinction rates, increasing resilience to climate and habitat change, and using best science and data available to make management decisions. The BLM will increase its emphasis on the implementation of proactive conservation and recovery under section 7(a)(1) of the ESA by focusing on multi-species, ecosystem-level, on-the-ground conservation projects (e.g., habitat restoration, seed collection, propagation, disease control, invasive species control, wildlife and plant translocations/population establishment) to improve habitats, increase species population viability, and help achieve species conservation and recovery. Science-related activities, such as research, inventory, monitoring, and habitat models, will be used to improve understanding of species, their habitat, and associated threats so that the BLM's recovery actions can be well-designed and effectively implemented.

The BLM works closely with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners in shared conservation stewardship of these important species and habitats. The T&E program will collaborate with

partner organizations to cost share and maximize resource dollars to conserve and recover wildlife and plants. To ensure the use of best available science and gain new conservation partners, the T&E Program will participate on species' recovery teams, climate change work groups, pollinator conservation efforts, and other relevant team efforts. In addition, the T&E program values the ability to engage, train, and support a new generation of Americans working to further conservation.

The BLM will implement up to 1,200 recovery actions in 2025, including on-the-ground efforts such as habitat protection, restoration, seed collection, and population establishment, and science activities including research, surveys, and monitoring, where they contribute directly to conservation or recovery. The actual number of projects will depend on the scale of those projects. The BLM will strategically direct an emphasis toward priority species, habitats, and landscapes where the BLM manages substantial portions of the species' ranges, or where BLM can restore populations, improve connectivity, and/or enhance resilience to prevent extinction and achieve recovery.

Sage-Grouse (\$71,000,000, not including fixed costs)

BLM-administered lands provide almost half of the sagebrush habitats necessary to support sage-grouse. Conservation of these species intersects extensively with multiple BLM managed land uses, including grazing, energy development, recreation, and others, which are essential to maintaining rural economies. Sage-grouse, which are sagebrush obligates, are one of the most well-known representatives of the sagebrush ecosystem, which provides essential habitat for more than 350 species including plants, migratory birds, pollinators, and big game. The importance of maintaining and restoring this ecosystem is evident in the value it provides for wildlife habitat, climate resilience, recreation, hunting, grazing, soil stability, and social and economic benefits to local communities. The Sage-grouse Program coordinates across the Bureau to ensure efficient and effective conservation and restoration for the benefit of multiple sagebrush-dependent species while supporting strategic development of natural resources that support the American economy.

The conservation of the sagebrush biome warrants a landscape-scale approach to protection, restoration, and management, as guided by the best available science and current data. The BLM will maintain its focus on collaboration with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to collectively ensure long-term resilience of this iconic ecosystem, focusing on collaborative, integrated, and strategic restoration and protection efforts across the sagebrush biome. These efforts will be closely coordinated with the Department's Sagebrush Keystone Initiative to support and complement projects within the associated Sagebrush Collaborative Restoration Landscapes. Additional projects will be designed and implemented with our partners to comprehensively address the threats to this ecosystem, leverage funding, and advance multiple objectives. These focused efforts will help to restore native ecosystems, create and maintain climate resilient landscapes, and contribute to preventing further sage-grouse population declines.

In 2025, the BLM will in partnership conserve and, where appropriate, treat 675,000 acres of sagebrush habitat through this subactivity, in addition to several hundred thousand additional acres treated through funding and cooperation with other BLM programs (e.g., hazardous fuels management). The BLM will also continue to emphasize investment in inventory and monitoring of sagebrush habitat, in addition to maintaining data sets and geospatial information and coordinating with our partners, in order to focus investments in the areas of greatest

need and to ensure effectiveness of our conservation efforts. The Sage-grouse program will also complete sage-grouse plan amendments with a Final EIS and seven Records of Decision expected by the end of CY 2024, and initiate their implementation through careful coordination with State Offices and multiple external partners. The amendments incorporate management actions amended or developed using the best available scientific research and include consideration for climate change factors.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Recreation Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	19,216	19,216	+443		0	19,659	+443
	<i>FTE</i>	109	109			0	109	0
Recreation Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	55,550	55,550	+1,240		+4,694	61,484	+5,934
	<i>FTE</i>	305	305			+4	309	+4
Total, Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	74,766	74,766	+1,683		+4,694	81,143	+6,377
	<i>FTE</i>	414	414			+4	418	+4

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity connects Americans to the outdoors. It plays a prominent role in achieving the Department's priorities to build healthy communities and strong economies, promote environmental justice, address climate change, and ensure that every American has safe and equitable access to outdoor recreation. Growing populations in western States are demanding more ways to enjoy the public lands near them, in part as a residual effect of the outdoor recreation boom ignited by the COVID-19 pandemic. Through the programs under this activity, the BLM educates and engages the public on the many ways to access and enjoy their public lands.

The Recreation Management Activity is divided into two subactivities, Wilderness Management and Recreation Resources Management. Wilderness Management focuses on the protection of identified resource values in Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). This subactivity also includes inventorying lands for wilderness characteristics through the land use planning process.

The Recreation Resources Management subactivity supports providing exceptional outdoor recreational opportunities such as camping, hiking, fishing, wildlife viewing, and boating. In addition to traditional recreational pursuits, this subactivity seeks to meet visitor needs and provide enhanced visitor experiences. Programs and activities supporting Recreation Resources Management include recreation planning and visitor use monitoring; ensuring and maintaining public access and overall transportation management; providing visitor information and services including recreational and primitive caving opportunities; and designing and maintaining attractive, weather-resistant recreational facilities and infrastructure, including visitor centers.

The Recreation Resources Management Activity also supports trails and rivers, including administration for specially designated National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Recreation Trails, and National Water Trails. Underscoring the importance of BLM recreation to the American public, the Recreation

Management staff work with a wide variety of partners, volunteers, and youth programs, and engage with diverse stakeholders to ensure equitable access to public lands and collaborate with local communities and partners to identify opportunities that support local economies. Lastly, the BLM also strives to maintain efficient permitting processes and streamline and improve the collection of use fees where they apply.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	19,216	19,216	+443		0	19,659	+443
	<i>FTE</i>	109	109			0	109	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Wilderness Management		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs		+930	0
Focus on Highest Priorities		-930	0
Total		0	0

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Wilderness Management is \$19,659,000 and 109 FTE, no program change from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$930,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$930,000 in Wilderness Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$930,000; 0 FTE) – With this funding reduction, scheduled monitoring of designated wilderness and WSAs will focus on the most critical areas. The BLM’s highest priority work ensures that wilderness areas and WSAs address the Administration’s priorities of restoring landscape connectivity and improving water resources. Despite the reduction in monitoring activities, the BLM will continue to manage wilderness areas and WSAs in order to support these broad goals.

Program Overview

Wilderness areas are Federal lands designated by Congress to be managed to preserve their wilderness character as defined by the *Wilderness Act of 1964*, which says: “A wilderness, in contrast with those areas

where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man.” WSAs are managed so as to not impair their suitability for potential preservation as wilderness. For 60 years, the BLM and the Federal Government’s other three primary land management agencies – the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – have worked cooperatively with State, partner organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure that these lands retain their natural, undeveloped, and untrammelled character and provide opportunities for solitude. These agencies cooperate in administering the National Wilderness Preservation System through a collaborative Interagency Wilderness Executive Council and Interagency Wilderness Coordination Committee.

Currently the BLM manages 263 wilderness areas, comprising over 10.1 million acres in 10 Western States, or 4 percent of the total land that the BLM manages. In addition, the BLM continues to manage 487 WSAs covering almost 11.1 million acres in 11 Western States and Alaska, until Congress either designates these areas as wilderness or releases them for other uses.

The BLM manages these areas as part of its National Conservation Lands, which comprises 905 units of lands with special designations, including National Conservation Areas, National Scenic and Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Monuments. While wilderness areas are managed according to the Wilderness Act and other wilderness-specific laws, WSAs are managed under FLPMA.

Some of the work of the BLM is achieved through strong partnerships such as conservation corps and volunteers who provide thousands of hours of service. Typical examples of work performed by partners in wilderness and WSAs include building and maintaining trails, eradicating invasive species, educating and informing visitors on Leave No Trace etiquette, ensuring visitor safety, monitoring wilderness character, and reclaiming and restoring degraded areas. These collaborative relationships advance the Bureau’s efforts to be a good neighbor to surrounding communities.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Cost	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Recreation Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	55,550	55,550	+1,240		+4,694	61,484	+5,934
	FTE	305	305			+4	309	+4

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:					
		2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024
Recreation Fees	<i>\$000</i>	31,098	26,943	28,000	+1,640
	FTE	167	101	98	-3
California Off-Highway Vehicle	<i>\$000</i>	8,267	9,444	9,444	0
	FTE	53	53	53	0
Recreation Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	4,358	3,600	700	0
	FTE	12	10	10	0

Notes:

- Recreation Fee amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from recreation fee revenues (nearly all recreation fees are kept at the site where they are collected); the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. Ch.87) reauthorizes these funds on a regular basis. More information on Recreation Fees is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.
- California Off-Highway Vehicle amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of a project on a reimbursable basis; the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on California Off-Highway Vehicle resources is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.
- Recreation Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenue from Special Recreation Permits to authorize group activities or recreation events; the annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Recreation Cost Recovery is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account.

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Recreation Resources Management	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+2,673	0
Mapland Act Implementation	+1,000	0
Enhance Access and Resiliency	+1,021	+4
Total	+4,694	+4

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Recreation Resources Management is \$61,484,000 and 309 FTE, a program change of +\$4,694,000 and +4 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$2,673,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce, and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM's mission. The budget includes a \$2.7 million increase in Recreation Resources Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting its program activities.

MAPLand Act Implementation (+\$1,000,000; 0 FTE) – The BLM will use the additional funding to further implement Congressionally-mandated requirements within the MAPLand Act (P.L. 117-114). These efforts will consolidate, digitize, and make publicly available recreational access information as geospatial files. Such records include information about:

- Legal easements and rights-of-way across private land;
- Year-round or seasonal closures on roads and trails;
- Road-specific restrictions by vehicle type; and
- Boundaries of areas with special rules or prohibitions to hunting and shooting.

Enhance Access and Resiliency (+\$1,021,000; +4 FTE) – Public lands and BLM's recreation programs are facing unprecedented demand. In fiscal year 2023, the agency recorded over 82 million visits, representing a 35 percent increase since 2015, with almost a third of that increase occurring since 2020. As pressures to BLM recreation resources continue to climb, the Bureau faces a critical need to advance a transformational shift in recreation management. Through its new "Blueprint for 21st Century Outdoor Recreation," the BLM and its partners, including the Foundation for America's Public Lands, will continue to collaborate to respond to current pressures. This work will focus on stabilizing and enhancing program offerings, addressing impacts to resources, and supporting staff, while ensuring recreation on BLM-managed public lands continues to offer exceptional and one-of-a-kind recreational experiences.

At the requested funding level, the BLM will be able to make needed improvements to better facilitate public access and experiences for all visitors to public lands. The budget increase will support improving access to outdoor recreation opportunities, providing enjoyable recreation sites, and increasing resiliency of recreation management areas. The funding will also allow the BLM to expand access through initiatives such as outdoor recreational gear lending, accessibility projects, inclusive interpretive and education programming, volunteer events, and site improvements.

Program Overview

The BLM makes it a priority to enhance access to the outdoors and to promote exceptional outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands. The Recreation Resources Management subactivity includes a wide range of activities such as recreation planning, accessibility, visitor safety, scenic resources, travel and transportation management, tourism, interpretation and education, cave management, recreation infrastructure, and maintenance. Through these activities, the BLM strengthens relationships with sovereign Tribal Nations and neighboring communities, supports the creation of recreation-related jobs, and promotes restoration and conservation. The BLM also promotes equity and environmental justice, to ensure that everyone, regardless of their background or circumstances, has access to their public lands and waters.

Recreational use on public lands is increasing every year, as are the challenges and impacts from increased activity. New technologies and information sharing are constantly changing visitor use patterns. To tackle these challenges head-on, the BLM has developed a new strategy called "[Blueprint for 21st Century Outdoor Recreation508.pdf](#)" The strategy is based on four key pillars that aim to transform recreation management across the agency: 1) Grow and Diversify Resources for BLM Recreation, 2) Prioritize and Embrace Partnerships, 3) Expand Outreach and Establish a Culture of Inclusion, and 4) Meet the Demand, Protect Resources, and Improve Access. These pillars will guide investments, partnerships, outreach, and program development to respond to current demand and chart a course to meet future needs.

Public lands managed by the BLM provide exceptional and one-of-kind recreational experiences that invite all to share in the enjoyment and stewardship of their public lands and waters. These lands are located near urban centers and towns, attracting over 82 million visitors annually. The BLM currently provides a wide range of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities that are accessible to the public at low cost. These include over 3,400 developed recreation sites and areas, including over 200 sites that take online payments or reservations through [Recreation.gov](#), greatly improving ease of public access. The BLM also administers more than 5,000 permits for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities and provides the public with more than 100,000 miles of roads, primitive roads, and trails for motorized and non-motorized activities. Overall, 96 percent of visitors surveyed report satisfaction with BLM staff, services, and programs.⁴

Please see <https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation/recreation-programs> for a complete description of the BLM's Recreation Programs.

⁴ "Bureau of Land Management, 2022 National Report" Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University, January 2023. <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/3019/2022/12/blm-blm22.pdf>



A group of young volunteers gathered to build a portion of the Pioneer Ridge Mountain bike trail during a National Public Lands Day event held at the Pocatello Field Office (October 21, 2023). This trail is highly anticipated by the Pocatello Pioneers, a mountain bike team consisting of middle and high school students from a three-county area in the Idaho Falls District, as it will serve as a perfect training and competition ground. Many of the bike team members and their parents enthusiastically joined in the event, making it a memorable and productive day for everyone involved.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	112,873	112,873	+2,968		0	115,841	+2,968
	<i>FTE</i>	407	407			0	407	0
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	50,402	50,402			+618	51,020	+618
	<i>FTE</i>	323	323			0	323	0
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	16,609	16,609	+284		-112	16,781	+172
	<i>FTE</i>	70	70			0	70	0
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	13,466	13,466	+313		+659	14,438	+972
	<i>FTE</i>	77	77			0	77	0
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	40,983	40,983	+646		+11,460	53,089	+12,106
	<i>FTE</i>	159	159			+16	175	+16
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	<i>\$000</i>	234,333	234,333	+4,211		+12,625	251,169	+16,836
	<i>FTE</i>	1,036	1,036			+16	1,052	+16
Oil & Gas Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections	<i>\$000</i>					-51,020	-51,020	-51,020
	<i>FTE</i>					0	0	0
Net Total Energy and Minerals Management	<i>\$000</i>	234,333	234,333	+4,211		-38,395	200,149	-34,184
	<i>FTE</i>	1,036	1,036			+16	1,052	+16

In addition to the requested current appropriations, permanent funds are also available to support the Oil and Gas Management program as authorized by the *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015*. These are shown and discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter, as well as in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity.

Activity Description

The 2025 BLM budget request supports a balanced, responsible approach to energy development that fulfills the Administration's commitments to achieve a carbon pollution-free power sector by 2035, reach net-zero emissions by 2050, and to support good paying union jobs in the energy sector. The BLM helps meet these objectives through the management of domestic mineral resources and the permitting of renewable energy, including wind, solar, and geothermal resources on BLM-managed public lands.

Through the Renewable Energy Management Program, the BLM ensures the responsible development of renewable energy on public lands. It oversees the processing of rights-of-way (ROW) applications and leases for wind and solar energy, geothermal energy leasing and development, and the prioritizing of transmission development associated with renewable energy generation, which often includes development

on private lands. The BLM's Renewable Energy Management Program has made historic progress; during the first three years of the Biden Administration, BLM has permitted 11,236 MW of renewable energy projects on public lands, enough to power roughly 2.1 million homes.

In response to direction in E.O. 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, and in light of the Secretary of the Interior's broad stewardship responsibilities, the Department conducted a review of its oil and gas programs and published a report of its findings in November 2021. The report identified key reforms necessary to ensure that the BLM's oil and gas management programs provide a fair return to taxpayers, discourage speculation, reduce environmental impacts, hold operators responsible for remediation, and create a more inclusive and just approach to managing public lands and waters. The Department's report made a number of specific recommendations to restore balance to these programs, including adjusting royalty rates, pursuing adequate financial assurance for decommissioning liabilities, and prioritizing leasing in areas with known resource potential while avoiding conflicts with other uses. The Department is in the process of implementing administrative changes consistent with the report's findings and recommendations, as well as implementing the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), to help meet these objectives. The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

The BLM also manages the development of other mineral resources from public lands, resources necessary to support local infrastructure, economic development, and the transition to a clean energy economy. The BLM supports the location, exploration, permitting, and development of key mineral resources on Federal lands and minerals, including USGS-identified critical minerals. In 2022, the Department of the Interior launched an Interagency Working Group (IWG) comprised of experts in mine permitting and environmental law from across the Federal government to review laws, regulations, policies, and permitting processes pertaining to hardrock mineral development. The IWG released its final report, *Recommendations to Improve Mining on Public Lands*, in September 2023, which included more than 60 legislative and policy recommendations to improve mining in the United States, particularly on public lands. The BLM is working to implement those recommendations that do not require statutory changes while continuing to permit appropriate projects on BLM-managed lands that deliver the mineral materials necessary for infrastructure development and the transition to the clean economy. More broadly, the Administration looks forward to working with Congress to implement comprehensive mining reforms that will ensure strong social, environmental, and labor standards, and believes the IWG Report provides a valuable resource to inform and guide this work.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	112,873 407	112,873 407	+2,968		0 0	115,841 407	+2,968 0
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	50,402 323	50,402 323	0		+618 0	51,020 323	+618 0
Total, Oil & Gas	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	163,275 730	163,275 730	+2,968		+618 0	166,861 730	+3,586 0
Oil & Gas Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections						-51,020	-51,020	-51,020
Net Total, Oil & Gas	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	163,275 730	163,275 730	+2,968		-50,402 0	115,841 730	-47,434 0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Oil & Gas	(\$000)	FTE
Alaska Legacy Wells	-6,165	0
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+6,165	0
Enhance Inspection Capacity	+618	0
Total	+618	0
<i>Oil and Gas Fee Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>-51,020</i>	<i>0</i>
Net Total	-50,402	0

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:

		2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	51,779 234	58,168 236	55,582 220	-2,586 -16
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	1,565 7	3,417 30	3,417 30	+0 0
Subtotal, Other Oil & Gas Funding	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	53,344 241	61,585 266	58,999 250	-2,586 -16
Total, Oil & Gas (Disc. Approps, I&E Fees, and Other Resources)	<i>\$000</i>	216,619	224,860	174,840	-50,020

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF) reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration.
- PPIF amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands; Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Beginning in 2016, PPIF also includes Application for Permit to Drill (APD) fees authorized by the National

Defense Authorization Act. More information on the PPIF is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- *Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees that include costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, and other processing related costs; the Independent Offices Appropriations Act (IOAA), as amended (31 U.S.C. 9701), and Section 304(a) of FLPMA (43 USC 1734), appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.*

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Oil and Gas, which includes both Oil and Gas Management and Oil and Gas Inspection Activities, is \$166,861,000 and 730 FTE, a program change of +\$618,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level. As indicated below, the 2025 budget proposes to shift the cost of the Oil and Gas Inspection Activities program from appropriations to inspection fees, which would reduce the Oil and Gas request by \$51,020,000, for a net total of \$115,841,000.

Oil and Gas Management

Alaska Legacy Wells (-\$6,165,000; 0 FTE) – The FY 2025 budget retains approximately \$23.2 million in base funding for Alaska legacy well remediation efforts. The BLM’s current plan is to address the Skull Cliff Core 1 wellsite as its priority in 2025. For more information, please see the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska: 2020 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan, which can be found at the following link: <https://www.blm.gov/alaska-arctic-do/public-room/strategic-plan/national-petroleum-reserve-alaska-2020-legacy-wells>.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$6,165,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$6.2 million in Oil and Gas Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner. The BLM currently has approximately 23.2 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, leased for oil and gas production. In FY 2023, the BLM offered 297 parcels for leasing, covering approximately 250,000 acres. In FY 2023, oil production from Federal onshore lands increased to 516 million barrels, an increase of 12 percent from the FY 2022 total of 459 million barrels. Natural gas production from Federal onshore lands increased to 3.7 trillion cubic feet, an increase of 6 percent from the FY 2022 total 3.5 trillion cubic feet.⁵

⁵ <https://revenue.data.doi.gov/>

The BLM manages approximately 33,700 Federal onshore leases and over 96,000 well completions across 32 States. Federal leases generated approximately \$7.8 billion in bonus bids, royalties, rents, and other revenues in FY 2023, of which nearly half was distributed to States in accordance with revenue sharing provisions in law. In addition, the BLM manages operations on roughly 4,500 oil and gas leases on behalf of Tribal Nations and individual Native American mineral owners. The BLM works with its lessees, operators, State and field offices, and other Federal surface management agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), to reduce the inventory of non-operational (idled) wells and to prevent wells from becoming orphaned. Additionally, the BLM manages an inventory of 13 abandoned Alaskan legacy wells with the goal of remediation and reduction of environmental impacts.

The BLM's authority to manage the public's oil and gas resources in the 48 contiguous States and parts of Alaska comes from two laws: the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and the Mineral Leasing for Acquired Lands Act of 1947, as amended. Leasing authority in Alaska comes largely from the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976. Regulations derived from these statutes and FLPMA are in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 3000 and 3100. While the BLM provides technical assistance to Native American Tribes and mineral owners, the BLM does not lease those minerals. Mineral leasing on Tribal lands is governed by the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938, and the BIA is the authorized agent to lease the minerals on these lands. The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 grants the USFS the authority to make decisions and implement regulations concerning the leasing of public domain minerals on lands under USFS management. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act directs the BLM to inspect oil and gas production activities on Federal and Native American lands. Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015, established the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund, a permanent funding source that provides significant support to BLM's Oil and Gas Program. For all fluid mineral activities, the BLM carries out NEPA analyses to identify environmental consequences, engage the public, and consider alternatives.

Two executive orders have provided additional direction to the BLM to address impacts related to climate change and environmental justice from energy development on public lands:

- E.O. 13990, *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*, which includes goals such as improving public health and protecting our environment, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and bolstering resilience to the impacts of climate change; and
- E.O. 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, which focuses on restoring balance on public lands, creating jobs, and providing a path to align the management of America's public lands and waters with our Nation's climate, conservation, and clean energy goals.

The following table illustrates the recent trends for APDs pending, received, approved, and processed, as well as short term future estimates.

APDs: Pending, Received, Approved and Processed

	FY2017 Actual	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actuals	FY2021 Actuals	FY2022 Actuals	FY2023 Actuals	FY2024 Estimated	FY2025 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	2,552	2,504	2,298	3,201	4,598	4,499	4,832	5,140	5,490
New APDs received	3,274	4,154	5,071	6,234	5,277	3,729	4,281	4,500	4,500
APDs approved	2,887	3,991	3,741	4,631	5,145	3,010	3,829	4,000	4,000
Total APDs processed	3,322	4,527	4,217	4,948	5,254	3,400	3,967	4,150	4,150
APDs pending at year end	2,504	2,298	3,201	4,598	4,499	4,832	5,140	5,490	5,840

APD numbers for FY 2017 - FY 2023 are actuals. FY 2024 and FY 2025 are estimated based on data from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.

Spotlight: Progress on Alaska Legacy Wells

The National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A) is an approximately 23-million-acre roadless area located 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle. In the early 1900s, field geologists from the USGS explored the North Slope of the Brooks Range in Alaska to evaluate its mineral potential. The geologists found several oil seeps that prompted President Warren G. Harding to establish the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 (NPR4) in 1923. Between 1944 and 1982, the U.S. Navy and the USGS conducted exploratory and scientific drilling programs in NPR4, which was renamed as the NPR-A in 1976. In 1982, the BLM inherited the responsibility to assess, plug, and clean up these abandoned wells. For more than 40 years, BLM has worked with partners to steadily remediate these sites.

In FY 2023, the BLM, in coordination with the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, successfully closed and remediated legacy well Iko Bay No. 1, a 2,731-foot-deep natural gas well located just two miles from the Beaufort Sea. The Federal Government drilled the well in 1975, and it was left open intentionally so that resources from the well could someday be piped for use in the city of Utqiagvik (formerly Barrow).



While that infrastructure never materialized, the well sat unused with pressure on the well head that created a constant whistle. Like all such field work in Alaska, the conditions were harsh, with temperatures rarely above zero. With the closure and remediation of Iko Bay No. 1, 30 legacy wells remain, however 17 of those are being used by the U.S. Geological Survey to monitor Arctic temperatures.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Inspection Activities

Enhance Inspection Capacity (+\$618,000; 0 FTE) – With the FY 2025 budget, the BLM will conduct production, drilling, abandonment, workover, environmental, record verification, undesirable event, alleged theft, and idle well inspections. At the requested level, the BLM will: inspect 100 percent of producing cases and drilling and abandonment operations rated as high priority/high risk; conduct a total of approximately 30,000 inspections, including approximately 4,500 production inspections (including high risk inspections) and approximately 17,000 environmental inspections; continue its review of operators’ financial assurances, with a review of risk factors to weigh potential liability, and evaluate well inventories in the field to address inactive wells; and continue its petroleum engineering technician certification and refresher training to build and maintain required certification standards. This request will also provide support to the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) modernization effort.

Oil and Gas Inspection Fees (-\$51,020,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget proposes to institute new onshore oil and gas inspection fees to cover the costs of BLM’s inspection activities and reduce the net cost to taxpayers of operating BLM’s oil and gas program. These fees would be similar to those already in place for offshore operations and will shift the burden of the inspection program from taxpayers to industry, which most directly benefits from the program. The proposal supports efforts to reduce fossil fuel subsidies that may slow our Nation’s transition to clean energy. Proposed appropriations language to implement the fees is included in the Title I General Provisions for the Department of the Interior.

Program Overview

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Oil and Gas program is responsible for ensuring safe and responsible development with approximately 95,000 producible wells on public lands in fiscal year 2022. The BLM has performed over 20,000 inspections annually since fiscal year 2006, and approximately 30,000 annually since fiscal year 2010 on oil and gas lease and well cases. These inspections ensure adherence to Federal and Indian laws, regulations, policies, and permit conditions of approval to assure a fair return to U.S. taxpayers and help ensure oil and gas development is conducted in an environmentally-sound manner.

Tables and Charts

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2018 - 2023, and those estimated to be completed for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Inspections Completed and Estimated¹

	FY 2018 Completed	FY 2019 Completed	FY 2020 Completed	FY 2021 Completed	FY 2022 Completed	FY 2023 Completed	FY 2024 Estimated	FY 2025 Estimated
Production Inspections								
1. High-Risk Cases ²	1,871	1,378	1,901	1,885	1,294	1,591	1,500	1,500
2. Other Production	5,976	3,763	3,940	3,328	3,239	2,806	3,000	3,000
Total Production Inspections	7,847	5,141	5,841	5,213	4,533	4,397	4,500	4,500
1. Drilling Inspections	858	1,051	655	593	819	882	850	850
2. Abandonment Inspections	868	1,302	1,281	1,280	1,522	1,535	1,350	1,350
3. Workover Inspections	161	134	265	232	195	203	200	200
4. Environmental Inspections	18,909	16,346	19,518	17,345	17,298	13,693	16,700	16,700
5. Record Verification Inspections	5,346	5,252	5,085	3,718	3,539	3,083	2,800	2,800
6. Undesirable Event Inspections	417	0	0	185	196	396	200	200
7. Alleged Theft Inspections	1	3	3	0	2	0	0	0
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,423	1,139	1,279	1,006	2,536	3,740	3,100	3,100
Total Other Inspections	27,983	25,227	28,086	24,359	26,107	23,532	25,200	25,200
Total Inspections	35,830	30,368	33,927	29,572	30,640	27,929	29,700	29,700

¹This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

²In 2013, the BLM instituted a risk-based strategy for production inspections. This category consists of wells and leases that meet BLM's high-risk criteria. Based on this strategy, each year's list of required high-risk cases is determined based on the previous year's history. For this reason, the actual quantity of required high-risk inspections cannot be determined until the previous year is complete.

³The 2024 and 2025 estimates are developed based on expected activity and available staff work months. Although there is a decrease in certain inspection types, the overall number of inspections is increasing compared to 2023. The decreases can generally be attributed to inspectors needing to undergo training in specific areas which reduces time in the field performing inspections.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Coal	<i>\$000</i>	16,609	16,609	+284		-112	16,781	+172
Management	<i>FTE</i>	70	70			0	70	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+581	0
Focus on highest priorities	-693	0
Total	-112	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Coal Management is \$16,781,000 and 70 FTEs, a program change of -\$112,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$581,000; 0 FTE) – The FY 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$581,000 in Coal Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$693,000; 0 FTE) – The FY 2025 budget reduction aligns the BLM’s capacity for coal leasing processes, lease administration, enforcement, and production verification with industry needs and interest, while maintaining capacity to complete and implement the Coal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and associated decisions. The BLM will continue to focus on implementing changes to the Federal coal leasing program that may be needed to comply with E.O.s 13990 and 14008 and associated directives. The BLM will continue to monitor and inspect Federal and Indian coal operations to ensure compliance with established requirements and independently verify coal production levels reported by operators from Federal and Indian coal leases.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the administration of the Federal mineral estate, including coal, on approximately 700 million acres. The goal of the Coal Management Program is to provide fair return for the American taxpayer while allowing responsible energy development. In FY 2023, Federal coal leases

accounted for approximately 18 percent of the Nation's electricity generation, and Federal coal leases supplied approximately 39 percent of all U.S. coal production. The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 427,425 acres in 11 States. In FY 2023, coal production from Federal lands totaled 229.9 million tons.

Components

The Coal Management program conducts competitive coal lease sales and ensures the public receives fair market value for coal by determining the pre-sale estimate of its value and by considering both domestic and export markets, transportation costs to markets, and operational costs to develop the resources. In addition, the Coal Management program administers and approves modifications to existing coal leases, and ensures the lessee is compliant with the terms and conditions of the lease. The Coal Management program also processes and approves Federal exploration licenses, Native American permit exploration plans, and Federal resource recovery and protection plans. In addition, the BLM approves and processes Native American mining plans, and monitors compliance with the terms of Federal and Native American coal use authorizations. The Coal Management program provides pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Native American Tribes and individual Native American mineral owners.

Other program components include monitoring/inspecting Federal and Native American coal operations to ensure compliance with established requirements and independently verifying the coal production reported to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) by the operator to ensure accuracy in calculating royalty due. The Coal Management program takes appropriate action, consistent with 43 CFR 9239 when Federal coal has been mined without approval (coal trespass actions) and takes enforcement actions, consistent with 43 CFR 3486.3 to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of licenses, leases, and other BLM authorizations.

Other Funding Sources

The Coal Management Program is primarily funded through discretionary appropriations. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees for processing coal lease applications, lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, and logical mining unit applications. The BLM will continue to charge users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

Improving the Program

The DOI has worked to implement improvements to the Federal coal leasing and permitting programs but recognizes more work is needed. On May 1, 2023, the BLM published a Notice of Intent (88 FR 26588) informing the public of the BLM's intent to conduct an EIS to review the Federal coal leasing program and solicit comments.

The BLM will also assess changes to the Federal coal leasing program that may be needed to address the impacts of climate change. These efforts will help ensure that American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of Federal coal resources, that impacts to the environment and disadvantaged communities are

minimized, and that the BLM is aligned with Administration’s broader effort to transition to a clean energy future.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	13,466 77	13,466 77	+313 0		+659 0	14,438 77	+972 0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+659	0
Total	+659	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Other Minerals Resources is \$14,438,000 and 77 FTEs, a program change of +\$659,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$659,000; 0 FTE) – The FY 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$659,000 in Other Mineral Resources, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The overall goal of the Bureau’s Other Mineral Resources subactivity is to meet the demand for leases, contracts, and permits on Federal lands for certain non-energy minerals, and to ensure that operations are conducted in accordance with the terms of the lease, contract, or permit, as well as applicable laws and regulations. The Other Mineral Resources subactivity funds two distinct and separate programs: Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals. The public lands are an important source of both types of these commodities.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and supplemented, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules and regulations necessary to offer any qualified applicant a permit or lease for phosphate, potassium, gilsonite, and sodium mineral deposits on public domain lands. Lands known to contain a valuable mineral deposit are leased competitively. The Act also allows sulfur to be leased from public lands in Louisiana and New Mexico and asphalt on certain lands in Oklahoma. The Mineral Leasing Act for

Acquired Lands of 1947, as amended, provides for the leasing of the same minerals listed above, plus hardrock minerals, from Federal acquired lands. Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 transferred the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture for hardrock mineral leasing to the Secretary of the Interior on acquired lands. Royalties are collected on minerals produced from a lease.

In 1982, all onshore minerals management functions, except on Indian lands under Federal superintendency, were transferred to the BLM. The BLM is responsible for all aspects of the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program, including offering and administering leases, permits, and licenses. The BLM is also responsible for approving mine plans, determining financial assurance levels, verifying production, inspecting operations, and enforcing applicable laws, regulations, and stipulations on mine plans. The only function the BLM does not perform is the collection of royalties and other mineral revenues, which is performed by ONRR.

The BLM's Indian Trust responsibilities for Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals are defined in the memorandum "Onshore Federal and Indian Energy and Mineral Lease Management Standard Operating Procedures."

The general authority for the Mineral Materials Program is the Materials Act of 1947, as amended, complemented by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955. The two Acts authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules and regulations and to grant any qualified applicant, by sale or free use, disposal of common variety mineral materials from public lands.

Other Funding Sources

Certain elements of both programs are subject to mandatory case-by-case cost recovery fees. The Mineral Materials program is subject to cost recovery from a material sales applicant to offset the BLM's processing costs in return for the benefit provided to the applicant. Appropriated funds are directed to performing inspection, enforcement, and production verification activities. Only a few actions require mandatory cost recovery under the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program. However, in some offices with large and complicated minerals workloads, lessees voluntarily contribute funds to ensure the BLM can keep pace with their mining plans.

Critical Factors and Trends

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and production verification processed each year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals and number of discovered trespasses. Increasing demand due to urban interface expansion toward public lands and increased development of renewable energy has led to complex issues regarding ownership and disposal of the Federal surface and mineral estates as well as increasing levels of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation. Split estate lands (private surface, Federal mineral) are points of some confusion regarding the use of mineral materials, and can result in unintended trespass. Policy is in place defining allowable uses, and the BLM continues providing education of those uses. The BLM is proactive in keeping Fair Market Value determinations current and competitive.

The cost of processing new non-energy applications and post-lease authorizations has also risen due to the increasing complexity of environmental analysis, mitigation requirements, litigation, and appeals. Based on the complexities in environmental analysis, some lessees contribute funds so the BLM can hire a project manager to better ensure more timely approval of mine plans. Once a plan is approved, compliance becomes the responsibility of the Bureau, so these costs also continue to grow.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
			Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Renewable Energy Mgmt.	40,983	40,983	+646		+11,460	53,089	+12,106
<i>(\$000)</i>							
<i>FTE</i>	159	159			+16	175	+16

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Renewable Energy Mgmt	(\$000)	FTE
Accelerate Clean Energy Planning and Permitting	+10,611	+16
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+849	0
Total	+11,460	+16

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Renewable Energy Management is \$53,089,000 and 175 FTE, a program change of +\$11,460,000 and +16 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Accelerate Clean Energy Planning & Permitting (+\$10,611,000; +16 FTE) – The FY 2025 budget will support and enhance Bureau-wide permitting capabilities for the timely and responsible deployment of renewable energy projects on public lands. In 2020, staffing the Bureau’s Renewable Energy Coordinating Offices (RECOs) appropriately was estimated to require 178 FTEs to effectuate the improved permitting coordination for renewable energy projects and prioritize the development of a permitting improvement program. The BLM intends to fund an additional 16 FTEs of interdisciplinary positions that support renewable energy permitting with the increasing demand and growing number of applications submitted and processed. BLM has made progress in hiring staff for added permitting capacity.

In addition to allowing the Bureau to process renewable energy applications more efficiently, the requested increase will also allow the BLM to:

- Establish a policy to enhance program and budget oversight through annual internal program reviews;
- Undertake a solar, wind, and geothermal market and technology trend analysis to evaluate the anticipated public land support needs to meet projected clean energy demand scenarios from 2035 through 2050;
- Invest in automation to track permitting milestones;
- Enhance engagement with States, counties, and Tribes;
- Develop policy on best management practices and provide training for BLM renewable energy personnel; and
- Fund contracts and agreements to maintain consistent support for NEPA permitting review activities, studies, and, where possible, non-bureau contracted staff support, funding positions in

multiple States to remove or reduce bottlenecks and adopting a regional approach to permitting and environmental review.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$849,000; 0 FTE) – The FY 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$849,000 in Renewable Energy, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The BLM’s Renewable Energy Program supports the policy, management, and oversight for permitting renewable energy deployment and development on public lands. The primary energy development components under the BLM’s purview include permitting of solar, wind, and geothermal resources, energy storage, and emerging technologies. The BLM maintains close working partnerships with key Federal agencies, including DOE’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, the Department of Defense, and other agencies like the National Park Service, FWS, USFS, and EPA. Through these Federal partnerships, the BLM balances the need for renewable energy development on public lands and protecting important natural and cultural resources.

As the number of onshore renewable energy projects increases, the BLM must also increase inspection and enforcement oversight. The BLM is working to improve project management and permitting through professional on-the-job training to streamline the processing workflow for renewable energy and transmission workloads. These efforts are increasing institutional knowledge and permitting review process proficiencies, improving staff morale and employee retention, fostering productive interagency coordination, and assisting with collaborative negotiations to mitigate issues.

The BLM’s Renewable Energy Program operates under numerous statutory authorities, including FLPMA; NEPA; the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-581); the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58); the Energy Act of 2020; as well as Federal regulations and various Executive and Secretary’s Orders. The Energy Act of 2020 set a national goal for the Secretary of the Interior to permit 25 gigawatts of renewable energy on public lands by 2025. The IRA further requires that the Secretary maintains a balanced approach to developing energy resources on public lands. Consistent with these two laws, the Administration is committed to increase renewable energy capacity and ensure public lands serve America’s energy needs. To achieve this goal, the BLM has been building capacity and enhancing its interagency coordination to prioritize and appropriately review renewable energy proposals. The BLM is currently processing 67 utility-scale onshore clean energy projects proposed on public lands in the western United States. This includes solar, wind, and geothermal projects, as well as interconnected generation tie (gen-tie) lines, which deliver generated electricity from the power plant to the electrical grid, that are vital to clean energy projects proposed on non-federal land. These projects have the combined potential to add 36,514 megawatts of renewable energy to the western electric grid. The BLM is also undertaking the preliminary review of over 202 applications for solar and wind development, as well as 98 applications for

wind and solar energy testing.

The 2025 BLM budget request supports a balanced, responsible energy development approach to support energy production from public lands that generates revenue, supports good paying union jobs, and meets the Administration's clean energy goals.

Components

Solar Energy: Solar energy potential in the southwestern U.S. is excellent, and technical advancements and reduced costs of photovoltaic solar panels have substantially expanded the opportunities for solar deployment on public lands across the continental U.S. As of January 25, 2024, there are 25 solar projects in either preliminary or NEPA review with the BLM with a potential of 22,628 MW that are anticipated to receive an agency decision to be approved or denied by 2025.

As a result, the BLM is currently developing a plan to guide responsible solar energy development on public lands through an updated Solar Energy Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). Modifications to the 2012 Solar Energy PEIS will improve permitting efficiencies and direct applications to areas with fewer conflicts. Further, the revisions will respond to the substantial interest that has been expressed in solar development on public lands beyond the six States included in the 2012 PEIS, and identify areas most appropriate for solar development on BLM-managed lands in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

Alongside the public lands rule, renewable energy rule, and oil and gas rule, the Solar PEIS will continue the BLM's efforts to better balance the management of our nation's public lands, driving clean energy development to the right places while enhancing BLM's mission-driven commitment to the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Wind Energy: The BLM is actively managing more than 20 million acres of public lands with viable wind energy potential. To date, the BLM has approved over 40 wind testing and development projects. The BLM also completed a programmatic wind energy planning effort in 2005 that provided a macro-level analysis for development of wind energy projects across the West. In October 2016, the BLM released the West-wide Wind Mapping Project for agency and industry users to better identify the public lands with the best wind energy development potential. Due to increasing interest from wind developers, the BLM is prioritizing land use planning updates on energy corridors to facilitate needed transmission potential for new wind energy. The BLM is updating wind energy deployment areas as land use planning updates occur.

Geothermal Energy: The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing geothermal resources on more than 245 million acres of public lands, including 104 million acres managed by the USFS, with geothermal potential in 11 Western States and Alaska. Currently, the BLM has permitted 51 geothermal power plants that have an installed capacity of over 3,100 MW, with 2,600 MW in operation and 556 MW under construction.

Priority efforts currently underway to expedite geothermal leasing and development include developing training materials and updating guidance documents. The BLM is pursuing the development of categorical exclusions for geothermal resource exploration and resource confirmation activities. The BLM is also

engaged in a rulemaking that will update and incorporate the BLM's Geothermal Resource Operational Orders into regulation, including common geothermal standard practices, inspection requirements, and procedures. To improve its working relationship with the USFS, the BLM and USFS are collaborating to update and revise a Memorandum of Understanding concerning leasing and permitting of geothermal resources on National Forest lands. Additionally, the BLM engages with the USGS to conduct surveys that can assist in future geothermal resource discoveries. Utilizing IRA funds, the BLM is engaging in a project to replace the Geothermal Resources Automated Support System with a database to manage operational activities, including wells, facilities, and inspections and enforcement activities.

Other Funding Sources

The BLM utilizes cost recovery authority provided under FLPMA to fund processing and monitoring costs associated with wind, solar, and transmission line ROW applications and ongoing administration of authorized solar and wind energy grants and leases. These activities account for approximately 70 percent of FTE staff costs. However, cost-recovery funding does not cover other critical staff needs and certain overhead agency costs, such as staff training and general program administrative costs. Additionally, the geothermal program does not have cost-recovery authority. As such, all geothermal project reviews must be entirely covered by appropriated funding. Appropriated funding will remain essential for robust renewable energy program functions.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Alaska Conveyance and Lands	\$000	31,654	31,654	+508		-3,303	28,859	-2,795
	FTE	125	125			0	125	0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	\$000	58,160	58,160	+1,342		+2,041	61,543	+3,383
	FTE	330	330			0	330	0
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	\$000	89,814	89,814	+1,850		-1,262	90,402	+588
	FTE	455	455			0	455	0

Activity Description

The Realty and Ownership Management activity is composed of two programs focused on the use and administration of BLM-managed public lands: the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program and the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Program.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*, and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959*. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* resolved conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native Corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.



BLM land law examiner Mike Everett helps Florentino Barril and his wife Davina apply for the Alaska Native Vietnam-era Veterans Land Allotment Program in Tulalip, Wash., on April 4, 2023. BLM teamed up with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Tlingit Haida Native Lands and Resources Division for the event.

Included in this subactivity is the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment Program of 2019, enacted through the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (Public Law 116-9, Sec. 1119), which extends an opportunity for certain veterans or their direct heirs to select 160 acres of public land for their own. Alaska Natives may have missed outreach for previous Native allotment programs that sunset in 1971 as the Vietnam War was ending. Unlike previous allotment programs, the Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans Program does not require personal use and occupancy to qualify for an allotment.

The Biden Administration has opened approximately 28 million acres in various parts of the State for selection in addition to the approximately 1 million acres already open to these eligible individuals, who may number as many as 2,000. The BLM is processing approximately 300 applications and is conducting extensive outreach online and through in-

person meetings and networking with Tribes to encourage eligible individuals to apply. The program is set to expire in 2025.

The Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Program underpins much of the Bureau's work, providing cadastral survey services important to managing both Federal and private lands, as well as administering authorized uses of the land, including rights-of-way (ROWs) for pipelines, transmission lines, and other uses. The BLM also authorizes uses of the public lands for commercial filming and other purposes and implements changes to land ownership by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes.



BLM employees conducting a cadastral survey on public lands.

The BLM's Cadastral Survey program is one of the oldest and most fundamental functions of the U.S. Government. Originating with the Land Ordinance of 1785, cadastral surveys create, define, mark, and re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of the public lands of the United States.

The BLM's Cadastral Surveys provide public land managers and the public with information essential to correctly determining ownership rights and privileges and facilitate sound land management decisions.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Alaska Conveyance and Lands	\$000	31,654	31,654	+508		-3,303	28,859	-2,795
	FTE	125	125			0	125	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance and Lands:

	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+697	0
Focus on Highest Priorities	-4,000	0
Total	-3,303	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$28,859,000 and 125 FTE, a program change of -\$3,303,000 from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$697,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$697,000 in Alaska Conveyance and Lands, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$4,000,000; 0 FTE) – With the proposed decrease in funding, the BLM will focus on the highest priority workloads. The BLM will continue to fulfill remaining aboriginal and statehood entitlement through transfer of land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. The BLM will prioritize processing pending Native allotment claim applications including those under the Alaska Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment section of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*. The BLM also plans to complete approximately 300,000 acres of aboriginal entitlements, and 600,000 acres of Alaska statehood entitlements.

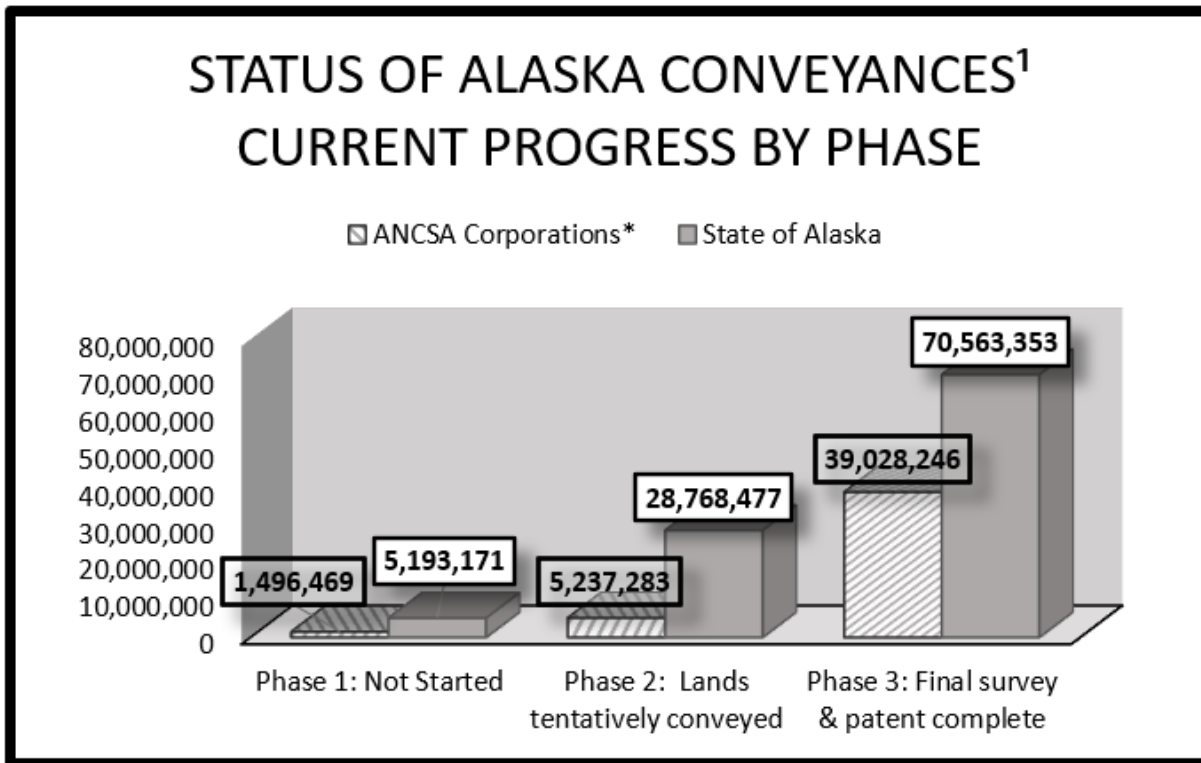
Program Overview

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. The BLM performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land record review to complete the land patent process, and boundary risk assessments for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers.

In 2025, the BLM plans to complete 1,000 miles of new field survey and approve 1,500 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 20 Native allotment certificates, approximately 300,000 acres of aboriginal entitlements, and 600,000 acres of Alaska statehood entitlements. Additionally, the BLM will continue to implement Native allotment programs including the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment Program.

Although the entitlements for the Alaska Native Corporations and the State stand at 96.8 percent and 95 percent respectively, all the straightforward conveyances have been completed and remaining entitlement work is increasingly complex, with issues involving easements, contaminated site cleanup, isolated parcels, navigability, title recovery, and more.

The chart below displays the status of all conveyances as of December 2023. Through this period, the BLM has surveyed and patented 109.5 million acres, or 72.9 percent of the original 150.2 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 34.0 million acres, or 22.6 percent, have had all right and title transferred yet require confirmatory acreage through survey and final adjudication (Phase 2, below). Additionally, 6.7 million acres, or 4.5 percent, of the lands have yet to be both surveyed and conveyed.



¹Data are current as of December 2023
*Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt.	\$000	58,160	58,160	+1,342		+2,041	61,543	+3,383
	FTE	330	330			0	330	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+2,595	0
Focus on Highest Priorities	-554	0
Total	+2,041	0

Other Resources Supporting Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt.:

	2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024
Public Survey	\$000 105	384	384	0
	FTE 3	3	3	0
Reimbursable Cadastral Survey	\$000 4,949	6,500	6,500	0
	FTE 62	62	62	0
Rights of Way Processing	\$000 28,384	21,100	21,100	0
	FTE 106	57	57	0
Cost-Recovery Realty Cases	\$000 0	1,000	1,000	0
	FTE 4	4	4	0

Notes:

- Public Survey amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-Federal sources (advances made by private individuals to pay the costs incidental to land surveys requested by them); 43 USC 759 provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund and deposits for expenses deemed appropriated, 43 USC 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 USC 759 of costs in excess of expenses, and 31 USC 1321(a) classifies the activities of "expenses, public survey work, general" and "expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds; these funds are appropriated on a permanent basis. More information on Public Survey is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

- 2024 and 2025 Reimbursable Cadastral Survey amounts are shown as estimated transfers from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other agencies (including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service).

- Rights of Way Processing amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees charged to recover certain costs of processing ROWs. FLPMA, and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, Section 101 (30 USC 185), appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on ROW Processing is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

- Cost-Recovery Realty Cases amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees from applicants to cover administrative costs for the conveyance of federally owned mineral interests, recordable disclaimers of interest, and leases, permits, and easements. FLPMA

appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Cost-Recovery Realty Cases is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

Justification of Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management is \$61,543,000 and 330 FTE, a program change of +\$2,041,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$2,595,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$2,595,000 in Cadastral, Lands, & Realty Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$554,000; 0 FTE) – With the proposed decrease in funding, the BLM will focus on the highest priority workloads, including high priority IT analysis, geospatial analysis, and data management for efficient case processing. The BLM will prioritize cadastral services to support priority work, commitments to reimbursable customers, and to meet DOI’s fiduciary responsibilities to trust beneficiaries. In addition, the BLM will address high priority work related to land sales, exchanges, acquisitions, and rights of way.

Program Overview

The Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity is foundational to the BLM’s entire land and resource management portfolio of approximately 245 million surface acres and 700 million subsurface acres of land. This critical work includes a wide range of activities inherited in 1946 from the General Land Office and subsequently expanded on in 1976 by FLPMA.

Cadastral surveyors and realty specialists are involved in virtually every aspect of BLM’s mission. This includes activities related to cadastral survey, land tenure, ROWs, and energy corridor programs as well as managing the land records and data systems that help administer these programs. It also includes aspects of conventional and renewable energy, mineral development, recreation, resource management planning, grazing, law enforcement, and many other activities. It is crucial that the BLM has a strong team of experienced and well-trained professionals to meet the agency’s vast multiple use and sustained yield mission.

Cadastral Survey Program

The BLM conducts official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States, and provides Federal, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Homeland, Indian Trust and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National

Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and other Federal and Tribal entities. The BLM uses the Standards for Boundary Evidence to analyze the condition of parcel boundaries and summarizes associated risks to inform decision makers before management activities occur. This information is also used to prioritize official cadastral survey resources.

The BLM is the official keeper of land title records for the Federal Government. Records of each land use authorization, exchange, acquisition, or conveyance are stored and tracked for effective land management. Title records and use authorizations are compiled into official land status records, the Tract Books, Master Title Plats, and Historical Indexes. Accurate land status records help minimize destruction or damage to land and resources by unauthorized uses. These responsibilities as well as the other resource programs within the BLM create a substantial amount of useful geospatial information. The BLM provides a centralized location on [BLM's website](#) at the following link ([Land Records | Bureau of Land Management \(blm.gov\)](#)).

that allows the public to discover and access BLM's public geospatial data from project, State, and national levels. The BLM also coordinates Federal cadastral survey and land status data standards and geospatial information publication through the Federal Geographic Data Committee, which publishes National Geospatial Data Assets via GeoPlatform.gov.

The BLM Public Land Survey System Dataset is the base layer for most of the GIS information maintained across BLM. Companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments use the Public Land Survey System Dataset to map land title and use information at the parcel level. The BLM uses these records to process ROWs, manage land and resources, and for land tenure adjustments, such as clarifying boundaries and formalizing easements. Accurate land boundaries and survey records play an essential role in the cost-effective management of land and resources by providing certainty of location and title.

In addition, the BLM manages the Surface Management Area (SMA) Dataset. The SMA depicts Federal land for the United States and classifies it by Federal managing agency. The SMA Dataset covers the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Current efforts focus on standardizing the BLM SMA by coordinating with BLM offices, other Federal agencies, and State organizations.

Rights-of-Way (ROW) Program

The BLM manages approximately 120,000 ROW grants. A ROW is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project. Under FLPMA regulations at 43 CFR 2800, ROWs are issued for a variety of uses, including electrical power generation, transmission and distribution systems, broadband and communications facilities, highways, railroads, pipelines (other than oil and gas pipelines), and other facilities or systems which are in the public interest. Mineral Leasing Act ROWs (43 CFR 2880) are issued for oil and natural gas gathering and distribution pipelines and related facilities not included in the mineral lease and for oil and natural gas transmission pipelines and related facilities.

The BLM is prioritizing ROW actions and cadastral services that support and advance the Administration's renewable energy and broadband goals, promote economic development, provide for assessment and recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety. The Bureau is responding to developmental pressures on the electric grid throughout the West by updating transmission corridors to support the Administration's efforts to develop renewable energy and provide the transmission infrastructure needed to move renewable energy from the point of generation to areas it is needed. The BLM is implementing efficiencies to resolve the backlog of pending and expired energy infrastructure-related ROWs in a timely manner.

As the largest Federal land manager in the West, the BLM plays a leadership role in planning for broadband development and energy corridors, as well as siting transmission facilities. The BLM is strengthening its environmental review and permitting procedures to improve the designation of existing and future energy corridors in land use plans. Based on recent applications and general industry input, the BLM anticipates that stakeholders will continue to pursue new multi-jurisdictional projects across the West for distributed generation and transmission line upgrades and expansions, and implementation of a national broadband system. In FY 2024, to help speed the deployment of necessary transmission infrastructure, BLM initiated an analysis of potential updates to the existing West-wide energy corridors established under Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. This effort is expected to be completed in FY 2025.

The BLM manages applications for interstate transmission line projects using highly trained professional teams of senior realty specialists and support staff. Processing and monitoring of ROW projects are funded using cost recovery provisions in the regulations. General program functions such as staff support, training, program coordination, and integration of ROW management into land use planning are supported by program funding. Cost recovery from project proponents is collected where practicable under laws and regulations.

Land Tenure Program

The BLM processes land sales, land acquisitions, land exchanges, Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and conveyances, and land withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. The BLM has the authority to dispose of isolated parcels of land with low resource values that are difficult to manage and acquire lands with high resource values that contribute to the conservation values of the BLM mission. These actions support the America the Beautiful initiative and contribute to the goal of conserving 30 percent of America's lands and waters by 2030. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act authorizes the BLM to lease and convey land to local governments and non-profit organizations for specific public purposes at a discounted rate. In addition, the BLM works closely with the Department of Defense to manage new and existing military land withdrawals.

Other Funding Sources

Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey program is funded by other BLM subactivities and other agencies that benefit from the work.

The BLM also recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring ROW grants on public lands. Although the BLM is authorized to collect cost recovery in certain circumstances, some customers, such as State and local governments, are not subject to cost recovery. In addition, the BLM expects to be reimbursed for certain ROW funds through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC). Cost recovery for cadastral services is also collected as appropriate.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Communication Site Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Communication Site	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000	+0
	<i>Offset</i>	-2,000	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	-2,000	+0
Management	<i>FTE</i>	12	12			+0	12	+0

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM authorizes and administers rights-of-way grants (ROWs) and communication use leases for individual communications uses and develops and maintains communications site management plans for strategic mountaintops and other specially designated locations to proactively support orderly deployment of new or additional wireless broadband and other communications uses across the western United States, including Alaska. The BLM currently administers over 4,000 facilities authorized for separate communication use ROWs located on approximately 1,500 communications sites.

Communications site management functions include development and administration of site management plans, policy development, permitting guidance, program-related training, as well as the acquisition of administrative access to sites, coordination with holders to establish user groups at recommended locations, and processing of those applications where the holder is cost recovery exempt. Funding for this activity is derived from rental receipts collected and deposited into a separate account. The BLM has received \$2 million per year in this program since 1996. This amount was originally based on the rent collected in 1990s. The amount of rental receipts the BLM collects has increased over time. In the past five years, the BLM has collected approximately \$10 million annually in communication use authorization receipts.

Accomplishing program priority work opens opportunities for broadband providers to locate, co-locate, or construct new facilities rapidly. This assists the Administration's efforts to bring affordable, reliable, high-speed broadband to every American, including the more than 35 percent of rural Americans who lack access to broadband at minimally acceptable speeds. Broadband includes both wireless and wired broadcast systems. Examples include cellular and internet companies that provide wireless services, and telephone and cable companies that use a wired fiber optic network to provide services to their customers.

To support this effort, the BLM is developing a communications use site rulemaking (Communication Uses, Cost Recovery, and Vegetation Management Final Rule), which will help the program more efficiently and consistently permit and administer communications uses on the public lands. As proposed, this new rule would help the BLM better administer and plan for communications uses, helping to deliver on the Biden Administration's Internet for All agenda.

Moreover, this new rule will support BLM's efforts to comply with Section 6 of the *Mobile Now Act of 2018*, under which Federal agencies are required to issue a decision to approve or deny a duly filed

broadband application within 270 days. In FY 2023 BLM had an 82.1 percent rate of approval for projects under the 270-day time frame.

The BLM will continue to prioritize and work with the FirstNet Authority to facilitate projects on public lands. The FirstNet mission is to deploy, operate, maintain, and improve the first high-speed, nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety. This reliable, highly secure, interoperable, and innovative public safety communications platform will bring 21st century tools to public safety agencies and first responders, allowing them to get more information quickly and helping them to make faster and better decisions.

The BLM will prioritize broadband ROW actions that support and advance the Administration's broadband goals, promote economic development, provide for recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety. The BLM will continue to respond to broadband requests in a timely manner to help bring affordable, reliable, high-speed broadband to the western United States and Alaska. This effort will support the President's agenda and serve rural and Native American communities.

As the largest Federal land manager in the nation, the BLM plays a leadership role in planning for broadband development. Based on recent applications and general industry input, the BLM anticipates that stakeholders will continue to pursue new multi-jurisdictional projects across the West and implementation of a national broadband system.

Components

The BLM works to prevent unnecessary degradation of public lands by promoting co-location of communication site ROWs considering engineering and technological compatibility, public health and safety, national security, and compliance with authorized land use plans. The BLM also coordinates, to the fullest extent possible, all actions under the program with State and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

Other Funding Sources

Work associated with any communications use authorization is subject to cost recovery, unless the authorization is to a local or State government entity, which is at no cost (43 CFR 2804.16). Cost recovery funds are for work performed to process an application, whereas the funding authorized in this subactivity supports the management of the entire program.

Communications uses on Federal lands are managed by the BLM under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) of 1976. Section 504(g) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. § 1764(g), requiring the agency to charge rent for communications uses based on fair market value. The current rental fee schedule is based on nine population strata representing the populations served by communications uses on Federal lands, as depicted by the Ranally Metro Area population rankings published in the 2010 Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, the Consumer Price Index and the type of communications uses authorized.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	69,029	69,029	+1,041		+1,545	71,615	+2,586
	<i>FTE</i>	256	256	0		0	256	0
Law Enforcement	<i>\$000</i>	28,568	28,568	+423		+984	29,975	+1,407
	<i>FTE</i>	103	103	0		+1	104	+1
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	57,166	57,166	+573		+705	58,444	+1,278
	<i>FTE</i>	141	141	0		0	141	0
Total, Resource Protection and Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	154,763	154,763	+2,037		+3,234	160,034	+5,271
	<i>FTE</i>	500	500	0		+1	501	+1

Activity Description

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity supports the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources on BLM lands through the following programs:

- 1) Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and Tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- 2) Resource Protection and Law Enforcement – This program provides for the protection of public lands and the people who use them.
- 3) Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and Hazardous Materials Management (HMM) – The remediation of AML and hazardous material sites supports human health, the environment, and core programs by cleaning up contaminated mine waste, remediating hazardous material and AML environmental impacts on or affecting waters and public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues. The AML and HMM programs also provide for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other risk-related contamination on public lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes required by NEPA, CERCLA, and FLPMA.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	69,029	69,029	+1,041		+1,545	71,615	+2,586
	<i>FTE</i>	256	256			0	256	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+1,545	0
Total	+1,545	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring is \$71,615,000 and 256 FTE, a program change of +\$1,545,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity - Fixed Costs (+\$1,545,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM's mission. The budget includes \$1,545,000 in Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring Program supports the creation and implementation of resource management plans (RMPs), which provide the foundation for public land management. Resource management land use planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on the ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across the roughly 245 million acres of public lands managed by the BLM. Through its plan assessment, inventory, and monitoring efforts, the Bureau collects data, which is stored in geospatially enabled databases, to determine whether the BLM is meeting its goals. The land use planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships with local communities and State and Tribal governments, which helps the BLM determine how to manage public lands and associated resources to balance its multiple-use mission and advance the Administration's

priorities of protecting public lands, the environment, and all Americans' lives and future, while also emphasizing the interconnection among people, the public lands, and the local economies the BLM supports.

In the 1970s, with the passage of FLPMA and NEPA, systematic land use planning, resource assessment, inventorying, monitoring, public collaboration, and mitigation activities began being implemented by the BLM. As required by NEPA, the BLM evaluates the environmental effects of proposed actions and alternatives to make informed decisions. It also helps ensure that Federal agencies promote public engagement in the environmental analysis process. All management decisions for the development and revision of land use plans must meet the multiple use and sustained yield principles in FLPMA. In addition, numerous other statutes intrinsically link and guide decisions within the land use planning process, such as the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*, and the *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

Additionally, funding the BLM receives through the BIL and IRA will focus on advancing land health and restoration priorities in addition to the priorities mentioned below. Data collection efforts inform Land Health Assessments while also enabling the BLM to communicate and learn from the outcomes of BIL and IRA-funded restoration activities and adapt our restoration practices into the future.

Planning

Approximately 134 of the BLM's existing 169 RMPs are outdated (either over 20 years old or under court order to update). An additional four RMPs need to be developed for newly designated National Monuments. The BLM estimates an average cost of \$3.5 million to complete an RMP.

The BLM will prioritize support to new and on-going planning efforts that align with the Administration's commitment to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy, address climate change, and promote opportunities for economic growth in underserved communities while protecting public health and the environment. The BLM will focus on continuing ongoing development of issue-based NEPA documents, updating the agency's planning and NEPA policies and procedures, and using a review process to ensure adequate funding is provided for successful completion of multi-year land use planning efforts. In FY 2025, the BLM anticipates completing approximately 15 RMPs and RMP amendments.

The BLM's planning process for the development of RMPs includes collaboration with the Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Program; Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) Program; the Geospatial Program; the Mitigation Program; the NEPA Program; and the Socioeconomics Program.

Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM)

AIM data and analysis products address the health of upland rangelands (terrestrial), rivers and streams (lotic), and wetlands and riparian areas and how they are changing over time. AIM indicators provide information about soil health, fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, site stability, biodiversity, plant invasions, fire risk, and more. AIM indicators are also used to generate satellite-derived map products that extend insights across landscapes and through time. AIM information is distributed across all State and field offices. AIM national monitoring and reporting are accomplished using designs that cover all BLM-managed ecosystems in the 13 western States, one for uplands, and one for streams and rivers. District and

field office AIM efforts focus on evaluating effectiveness of land use plans and addressing management questions related to specific program areas. AIM information is especially critical for managing sage-grouse habitat, from broad-scale planning (e.g., [Greater Sage-Grouse Five-Year Implementation Monitoring Report](#) and new planning starts) to local habitat assessments that inform implementation actions. The landscapes that are most vulnerable to drought and climate change, including Alaska and the Desert Southwest, are priorities for increasing AIM efforts.

AIM information, analysis tools, and capacity facilitate land health assessments and related use authorizations. AIM information is critical for planning, monitoring, and evaluating effectiveness of conservation and restoration efforts including those arising from BLM Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation, Fuels, and Aquatic Resources programs as well as the BIL and IRA. To accelerate responsible development of renewable energy, AIM data informs issue-driven NEPA analysis to support evidence-based decision-making. To meet the goals of the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative and conserve at least 30 percent of the Nation's lands and waters by 2030, the AIM program provides data collection and analysis capacity to support evidence-based decision-making processes for conservation at the landscape and project levels. AIM provides evidence for many types of decisions, including: land use plans and plan evaluations; NEPA analyses; land health evaluations; wildlife habitat assessments; authorizations of permitted uses; restoration planning and effectiveness evaluations; reclamation planning and effectiveness evaluations; and national monument planning. AIM funds field data collection and remote sensing map development for standard ecological indicators of the health of uplands, streams and rivers, and wetlands and riparian areas across all BLM lands.

To support the Administration's goal of creating millions of good-paying jobs, AIM provides job opportunities and training for hundreds of natural resource specialists each year who gain skills in land stewardship and an appreciation for public lands. AIM is fostering the next generation of adaptive land managers who will lead natural resource management into the future. Every spring, AIM coordinates over two dozen monitoring methods trainings to BLM staff, partners, and the public. These trainings are attended by over 400 individuals every year (see [BLM Blog post](#)). AIM also funds seasonal job opportunities for conducting field monitoring across BLM lands; in 2023, AIM funded approximately 200 data collectors. Over the past 10 years, AIM training and job experience have jump-started thousands of natural resource managers' careers, including dozens who now work for BLM.

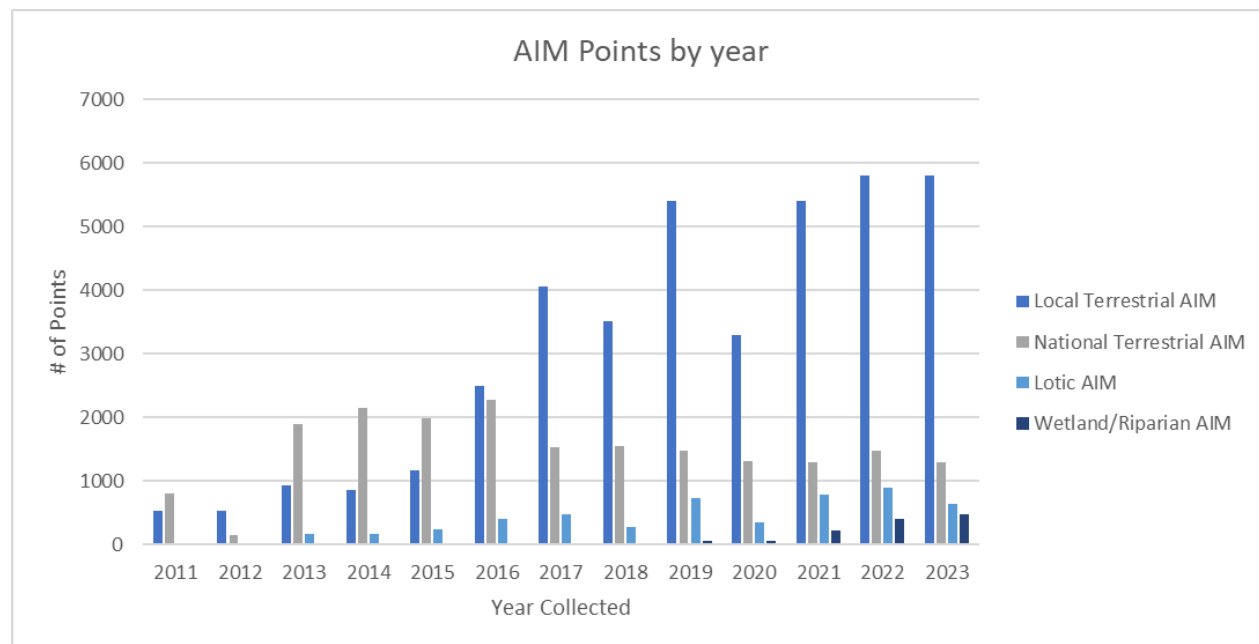


Figure 1. AIM field monitoring locations by year by resource type (terrestrial, lotic, and wetland/riparian ecosystems). Monitoring locations are chosen using appropriate sample designs and serve multiple objectives including national, land use plan area, land health, and/or reclamation or restoration effectiveness monitoring. In 2020, due to COVID, point collection did not occur in some areas. The Wetland/Riparian Program began in 2019 and is expanding each year. National terrestrial monitoring is jointly funded by Wildlife (sage grouse); Lotic (rivers and streams) and Wetland/Riparian AIM are also funded by the Aquatic Resources Program.

For more information on the AIM program, please see www.blm.gov/AIM.

Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)

The BLM works to build a culture of collaborative practices and skills to support successful stakeholder relationships, public lands stewardship, and strengthen government-to-government relationships with sovereign Tribal Nations. Recognizing public investment and demonstrating transparency in agency processes builds community trust and understanding at the project level and creates a foundation of support for the BLM, leading to more durable planning decisions. Through training, mentoring, program assistance, and third-party facilitation, the CADR program enhances the agency's capacity for more successful engagement with external partnerships, with an enhanced commitment to collaboration and negotiation competencies.

Geospatial

Working collaboratively with other agencies and partners, the BLM is committed to the consistent and effective use of geospatial data and tools in support of land management actions. The BLM invests in resources key to the successful use of geospatial technologies, including staffing, training, and systems. Priority initiatives include modernizing the geospatial system, field data collection, enterprise data management, and integration with other technology systems.

Mitigation

Working collaboratively with other agencies and partners, the BLM will develop regional and land use plan level mitigation strategies for important, scarce, and sensitive resources, and resources protected by law. The BLM is committed to making investments in sustaining infrastructure in collaboration with other agencies, partners, programs, and mitigation sponsors to establish consolidated compensatory mitigation programs and projects that improve effectiveness of mitigation outcomes. The BLM will continue to develop policy and tools and provide mitigation guidance and technical assistance to better communicate desired mitigation outcomes internally and externally, and track mitigation efforts.

NEPA

The BLM will conduct transparent and effective NEPA environmental reviews and implementation in collaboration with DOI's Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance and the Council on Environmental Quality. NEPA analysis is used to support evidence-based decision making and the responsible development of renewable energy on public lands. The BLM will continue to prioritize making investments in people, training, and systems, to track NEPA process timeframes in the ePlanning platform, and to modernize NEPA analysis workflows.

Socioeconomics

The BLM will develop priorities and processes for assessment, inventory, and monitoring of how public lands management affects and is affected by people, centering equity and environmental justice communities. Key metrics, guidance, best practices for data collection, and strategic planning for this long-term initiative will be included with a focus on social and economic data related to BLM visitors, resource users, and communities dependent on or impacted by public lands. These data are essential to understanding vulnerability and resilience to climate change and optimizing mitigation and adaptation investments.

The BLM is committed to securing environmental justice and spurring economic opportunity for communities that have been historically marginalized and overburdened by pollution and experience underinvestment in essential services. In line with E.O. 14008, *Tackling Climate Change at Home and Abroad*, the BLM will take proactive actions to work toward ensuring 40 percent of the benefits of certain investments are directed to justice communities. The BLM is also advancing the priority for centering equity and environmental justice through the implementation of E.O. 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Law	<i>\$000</i>	28,568	28,568	+423		+984	29,975	+1,407
Enforcement	<i>FTE</i>	103	103			+1	104	+1

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Resource Protection & Law Enforcement		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs		+734	+0
LE Health and Wellness Coordinator		+250	+1
Total		+984	+1

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is \$29,975,000 and 104 FTE, a program change of +\$984,000 and +1 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$734,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$734,000 in Law Enforcement which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator (+\$250,000; +1 FTE) – The 2025 President’s budget includes funding for a Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator for all DOI Law Enforcement programs, including \$250,000 in the BLM Law Enforcement program. This supports the DOI Law Enforcement Task Force recommendation that the Department proactively support the mental health, wellness, and resiliency of all DOI law enforcement officers from recruitment to retirement. Healthy law enforcement officers have effective interactions with the public and make sound operational decisions in the performance of their duties, which positively impact the public’s view of DOI law enforcement.

Program Overview

The BLM manages the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas, and establishes interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands. The BLM also conducts law enforcement activities on public lands near the Southwest border, and emphasizes patrol, enforcement for public safety, and investigation actions to reduce damage and theft of public land resources, including mineral materials; archaeological, paleontological, and historic objects; and timber and forest products; as well as to improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources.

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement activities support the Bureau's priorities of conservation and recreation through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The overall objectives are to provide a safe environment for public land users and employees; to deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities; to resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials; and to ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President’s Budget				Change from Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President’s Budget	
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	57,166	57,166	+573		+705	58,444	+1,278
	<i>FTE</i>	141	141			0	141	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Cost		+968	0
Focus on highest priorities		-263	0
Total		+705	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and Hazardous Materials Management (HMM) is \$58,444,000 and 141 FTE, a program change of +\$705,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity – Fixed Cost (+\$968,000; 0 FTE) The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$968,000 in the AML and HMM Programs which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the BLM to meet must-pay requirements without significantly impacting program activities.

Focus on highest priorities (-\$263,000; 0 FTE) The BLM will continue to focus on high priority AML and HMM projects to reduce risks to human health and the environment and mitigate the highest priority physical safety hazards, in coordination and cooperation with State, Federal, and Tribal agencies, and other partners. This work includes the inventory, regulatory clearances and documentation, mitigation, monitoring, and maintenance of features and sites. Efforts to implement the Administration’s America the Beautiful initiative, focus on environmental justice and disadvantaged communities, and advance projects funded through the BIL, will continue. The BLM will focus on work that addresses the highest risk features and sites, as identified by BLM field offices, and prioritized by BLM State.

Program Overview

The BLM's AML and HMM Programs are responsible for the remediation of both physical and environmental impacts of legacy abandoned mine lands on public lands and the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous substance releases.

The BLM focus efforts in the following areas: 1) identification, inventory, remediation, and restoration of legacy contaminated sites; 2) inventory and mitigation of AML physical safety hazards; 3) response to releases of hazardous substances and petroleum products onto public lands; 4) oversight of the management of hazardous materials and disposal of BLM-generated hazardous waste; 5) assessment of environmental conditions prior to acquisition, lease, or disposal of real property; 6) policy development and decision making; and 7) program training.

Through these Programs, the BLM is taking action to ensure fair treatment and meaningful involvement of environmental justice and disadvantaged communities/stakeholders. Further, the BLM is committed to build on these programs' history of effective coordination, cooperation, and consultation with Federal, Tribal, State, and local agencies, private landowners, and stakeholder organizations to support job creation and climate resiliency.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), CERCLA, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide the framework for the AML & HMM program. In addition, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); Endangered Species Act of 1973; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Wyden Amendment; Secretarial Order 320110; and Surface Resources Act of 1955 present procedural and substantive standards and requirements that must be observed in the course of abandoned mine lands and hazardous materials management.

The BLM uses delegated CERCLA authorities to address environmental contamination at abandoned mine lands and/or hazardous waste sites. Qualified projects utilize program funds, and where appropriate, apply for funding from the Interior's Central Hazardous Materials Fund and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program. BLM also participates in DOI's Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) – Energy Community Revitalization Program by soliciting and submitting project nominations from the field and reviewing and ranking applications as part of the DOI AHMR technical review committee.

Partnerships with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies are vital to the AML & HMM program. Activities include the development of agreements with State agencies for abandoned mine closures, cleanup coordination, and the development of joint policies and procedures. The BLM partners with other Federal and State AML-related programs to complete on-the-ground work, cooperatively working across jurisdictions. The BLM partners assist with discovery, inventory, cultural, and biological work, as well as environmental cleanup actions. In addition, the BLM works with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on several projects under the USACE Remediation of Abandoned Mine Sites program to address formerly used defense sites (FUDS). The Department of Energy has provided funding to complete the validation and verification process for Defense-related uranium mine sites on BLM-managed lands.

The BLM will continue efforts to complete remediation efforts and improve environmental quality and compliance. The agency will continue efforts to ensure the highest priority contaminated sites on public lands, or acquired/transferring sites, are identified, inventoried, assessed, ranked, prioritized, resourced, and included in the State Environmental Cleanup Action Plans (SECAPs). The BLM will continue its efforts to employ procedures and utilize innovative/best available scientific investigative techniques, such as Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR), to expedite the identification, inventory, and remediation of contaminated sites and AML physical safety sites and features. The BLM will also develop monitoring plans to evaluate and maintain existing corrective measures taken at contaminated and physical safety sites to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the remedies. The improvements to data collection and integrity, and the use of best available science, will ensure evidence-based policy and decision making to prioritize the activities of the Bureau.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfer s	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Annual Maint. & Operations	<i>\$000</i>	44,180	44,180	+890		-4,189	40,881	-3,299
	<i>FTE</i>	219	219			0	219	0
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	32,007	32,007	+252		+3,823	36,082	+4,075
	<i>FTE</i>	62	62			0	62	0
Total, Transportation & Facilities	<i>\$000</i>	76,187	76,187	+1,142		-366	76,963	+776
	<i>FTE</i>	281	281			0	281	0

Activity Description

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. These goals align with the Administration and Departmental goals of addressing safety issues and expanding recreation opportunities and public access. To accomplish this, the BLM focuses on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites;
- Performing annual maintenance and lifecycle investments on highest-priority facilities;
- Conducting comprehensive assessments on the physical condition and regulatory compliance for all facilities;
- Implementing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans;
- Improving capabilities to manage facilities maintenance through development of an automated facility asset management system; and
- Implementing property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate levels of investment, and adopt public or commercial benchmarks and best practices.

Within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity, two subactivities contribute to the stewardship of the BLM facilities:

- 1) Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs; and
- 2) Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Annual	<i>\$000</i>	44,180	44,180	+890		-4,189	40,881	-3,299
Maint. & Operations	<i>FTE</i>	219	219			0	219	0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs:					
		2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024
Quarters Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	1,024	850	850	0
	<i>FTE</i>	2	1	1	0

Notes:

- *Quarters Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from rent on BLM employee-occupied quarters; Section 320 of the 1985 Interior and Related Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-473) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Quarters Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.*

Summary of 2025 Program Changes Annual Maintenance & Operations	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+1,666	0
Focus on Highest Priorities Activities	-5,855	0
Total	-4,189	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs is \$40,881,000 and 219 FTE, a program change of -\$4,189,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$1,666,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the emergency and urgent maintenance of BLM's most critical assets only. The budget includes \$1,666,000 in Annual Maintenance and Operations Costs, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024.

Focus on Highest Priorities Activities (-\$5,855,000; 0 FTE) – The BLM will focus maintenance activities on the highest priority sites, including mission-critical assets and certain mission-dependent assets as determined by the Asset Priority Index (API) in the Facility Asset Management System (FAMS). Funding

will be targeted to assets that represent a life and property safety issue, such as certain dams and vehicular bridges or serve mission a critical need, such as administrative facilities.

Program Overview

The goals of these programs are to provide visitor and employee safety and ensure facilities management for select assets. These goals align with the Administration and Departmental priorities of addressing safety issues and optimizing annual operating costs.

Funding provides for emergency and urgent repairs to critical assets, cyclical maintenance to specific high priority asset classifications, and baseline facility condition assessments. In conducting this work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of E.O. 13327, *Federal Real Property Asset Management*. This includes:

- Using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices;
- Employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis;
- Providing appropriate levels of investment;
- Accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and
- Providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.

The BLM uses two industry standard performance measures to assess facilities, bridges, dams, and trails: the API and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), which assist in identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed of or require additional annual maintenance. For roads, the BLM uses the industry standard University of Wisconsin Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) method to identify road condition. Based on the PASER condition, the BLM can identify roads that require additional annual maintenance.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures, and high maintenance-level identified bridges, dams, and major trails. The condition assessment identifies deferred maintenance needs and determines the current replacement value of constructed assets. Knowing the estimated cost of deferred maintenance and the replacement value of recreation and administrative sites allows the BLM to use the industry standard FCI as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities.

The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value ($FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital assets. The general guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. FCI is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

For roads, the BLM uses the PASER methodology to determine the condition of the roads ranging from Excellent to Impassible. The corresponding deferred maintenance is determined based on the road condition and is quantified as a percent of the Current Replacement Value.

The BLM is implementing a new National Quality Control and Internal Control Review Program for the Facility Asset Management System (FAMS). FAMS is the system of record for reporting current replacement value and deferred maintenance on owned assets to the Federal Real Property Profile. The robust Quality Control and Internal Control Review Programs are vital to the accuracy and completion of this reporting requirement.

In addition to funding for the Annual Maintenance and Operations Maintenance Costs Program, the following funding sources are available to augment annual maintenance activities for certain facility types:

- Quarters Maintenance funds maintain and repair all employee-occupied quarters from which rental charges are collected.
- Recreation Fee Collection funds augment the annual maintenance of the recreation sites where fees are collected.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance
Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	32,007	32,007	+252		+3,823	36,082	+4,075
	<i>FTE</i>	62	62			0	62	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Cost	+308	0
Deferred Maintenance Projects	+1,423	0
Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs)	+2,092	0
Total	+3,823	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements is \$36,082,000 and 62 FTE, a program change of +\$3,823,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$308,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$308,000 in Deferred Maintenance, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request, in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts, will allow the BLM to meet must-pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Deferred Maintenance Projects (+\$1,423,000; 0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to focus on the highest-ranked projects and those projects currently listed for funding in FY 2025 that support critical health or safety, physical security upgrades, and mission-essential projects with an emphasis on access to public lands and recreational opportunities. The additional resources will fund more deferred maintenance projects while addressing mission priorities such as security, sustainability implementation, reduction of operational costs through energy efficiency actions, and aligning project execution with lifecycle investment decisions.

Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs) (+\$2,092,000; 0 FTE) – The requested funds will support vehicle fleet lifecycle replacement, fleet requirements analysis, charging infrastructure planning and deployment, and fleet capabilities assessments. Across Interior, the 2025 request includes \$13 million for this purpose. This funding will continue

Interior’s efforts to right-size its fleet and replace vehicles with more efficient, mission capable, zero emissions vehicles (ZEV) at the right locations and with the right vehicle mix to deliver Interior’s missions. BLM’s fleet planning efforts will continue to ensure ZEVs are integrated into the overall fleet plan, prioritizing locations and appropriate missions for deployment of these vehicles. Additionally, this funding will assist BLM with adapting electric vehicle support equipment planning and deployment to address installation requirements which vary by geographic region. Finally, this funding provides BLM with the necessary support to coordinate fleet lifecycle replacement with infrastructure deployment.

Program Overview

The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement (DM/CI) Program funds the repair, renovation, replacement, and maintenance of buildings, recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, and other constructed assets within the BLM. The DM/CI program also includes professional engineering services, program oversight, database management, management of environmental and structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections.

The Fiscal Year 2023 reported deferred maintenance and repair (DM&R) estimate is \$5.716 billion. The breakdown by categories includes \$131 million in operational buildings, \$33 million in housing assets, \$306 million in recreational and visitor experience assets, \$4.8 billion in transportation assets, \$261 million in water infrastructure and utility assets, and finally \$158 million across all other assets in the BLM. Additionally, the status for all BLM assets in the estimate is “Active”- Current Mission Need. The BLM does not have any assets in “Inactive”- Future Mission Need, or “Excess” – Report of Excess Submitted or Accepted, Determination to Dispose, Cannot Currently be Disposed, or Surplus.

Asset Category	Current Replacement Value	Repair Needs
Active - Current Mission Need		
Operational Buildings	\$890,348,983	\$131,377,179
Housing Assets	\$233,440,336	\$32,939,210
Recreational and Visitor Experience Assets	\$1,956,477,011	\$306,457,385
Transportation Assets	\$24,457,507,304	\$4,802,258,031
Water Infrastructure and Utilities	\$1,044,084,374	\$278,391,374
All Other Assets	\$961,069,641	\$165,325,985
Inactive - Future Mission Need		
N/A	-	-
Excess		
N/A	-	-
OVERALL VALUES	\$29,532,927,649	\$5,716,749,164

The overall DM&R estimate for the BLM increased 7 percent from the previous year. The BLM made significant changes to how it tracks DM&R. Historically, DM&R was tracked using only Deferred Maintenance. As of the implementation of the new Investment Categories, BLM now tracks DM&R via multiple work types

including Deferred Maintenance, Recapitalization, Replacement, and Divestiture work orders. The new work types came with new cost modeling methods. Additionally, BLM began and is continuing to conduct a comprehensive review of all work orders and is moving to strictly using modeled values to ensure consistency in reporting.

The increase in DM&R for transportation assets is due to the difference in how work orders are modeled and tracked for the majority of assets in this category. Roads make up the largest portion of this category and their condition is obtained using a modified version of the PASER methodology to determine the condition of the roads ranging from excellent to impassable.

The requested funding for deferred maintenance balances the operational needs across the BLM, ensuring that the highest priority mission assets are receiving lifecycle investments, while also ensuring that other critical mission delivery occurs. At the requested funding level for maintenance, inclusive of all sources, the BLM estimates that it will continue to accrue deferred maintenance and repairs in some assets, while addressing critical maintenance requirements on other assets. The process of evaluating project submittals and aligning them to the BLM's lifecycle management priorities starts at the State level. Each State Director evaluates their needs in the field and prioritizes their needs against the Department's and Bureau's critical needs. The State submits a projects list that aligns to the State DMCI funded amount and that list is added to the cumulative BLM list of all the State submissions. The projects are reviewed by Headquarters and Senior Leadership to ensure that the project aligns to the Department and BLM's critical priority repair needs and added to the Five-Year Lifecycle Investment Plan.

The Five-Year Lifecycle Investment Plan is updated annually using the DOI Lifecycle Investment Planning Guidance. The DOI Lifecycle Investment Planning Guidance uses six work classifications that includes Maintenance, Recapitalization, Alteration, Replacement, New Construction and Divestiture. These classifications are used in assessing a project's funding priority and provides instructions on how to evaluate projects using DOI, BLM, and Administration priorities to target funding to the projects with the highest priority and assets in the worst condition.

Recently, the BLM expanded planning for new projects to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on the total budget of the BLM. Project submissions must include estimated operational expenses, energy cost savings and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project. The BLM prioritizes health and safety work and mission-critical assets, followed by resource protection benefits, energy efficiency and sustainability advancements, and code compliance. Typical projects include replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, buildings, and dam repair. The BLM will continue planned Maintenance, Moderation and Renewal and Divestiture projects that are focused on modernizing infrastructure, mission-critical projects, and public access.

In addition to the DMCI program the BLM receives \$95.0 million from Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA). The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) is historic legislation that combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in facilities needed to carry out Interior's important mission, including the care and maintenance of America's national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to address the Department of Interior's deferred maintenance

backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires investment prioritization consistent with lifecycle investment plans and a sound program execution and management strategy.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing GAOA’s National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service, for fiscal years 2021 through 2025, Congress has the authority up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF Fund for projects that address deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of the energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under federal law in the preceding fiscal year.

2025 Program Performance

The BLM’s planned FY 2025 performance and accomplishments for DM/CI are presented in the following table. The projects include corrective actions, sustainability improvements, and accessibility projects. The planned projects in FY 2025 will continue to target mission-critical assets in dire need of repair and improve the condition of transportation assets, recreation sites, and administrative sites. In addition to the discretionary appropriations requested in the DM/CI subactivity, the BLM uses the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Legacy Restoration Fund, which will further address BLM’s deferred maintenance backlog. Leveraging the two programs provides a more comprehensive approach to addressing the total lifecycle management requirements of BLM’s real property portfolio. For more information, please see the GAOA Legacy Restoration Fund section of the BLM Budget Justification.

Project Title	State	Funding (\$000)
Campbell Tract Computer Room Air Conditioner Replacement Phase 1 of 2	AK	55
Inigok Runway Repairs Phase 2 of 2	AK	1,048
Five Mile Campground Repairs Phase 1 of 2	AK	250
Hayden Peak Building and Grounding System Replacement	AZ	624
Virgin River Canyon Recreational Area Camp Site Rehabilitation Phase 2 of 2	AZ	524
San Joaquin Valley Public Safety Improvements - Phase 1 of 2 - Design	CA	110
Section 8 Administration Site Water - Phase 1 of 2 - Design	CA	35
Ramhorn Springs Campground Maintenance and Vault Toilet	CA	125
Conway Ranch Historic Stabilization	CA	60

Gray's Mill Historic Building Stabilization	CA	50
Osborne Overlook Driveway Shoulders Stabilization - Phase 2 of 2	CA	96
Hot Springs Long Term Visitor Area Upgrade - Phase 1 of 2 - Design	CA	81
Piedras Blancas Water System - Phase 1 of 2 - Design	CA	35
Long Valley Loop Road Repair - Phase 2 of 2	CA	417
Carrizo Ranch and Modular House Improvements	CA	356
Dos Palmas Roadway Infrastructure Improvements - Phase 3 of 3	CA	220
Cleveland-Birch Mill Historic Stabilization	CA	50
Historic Wiley's Well Protection	CA	255
Butte Creek and Larabee Butte Road Maintenance	CA	324
Various Bridge Repairs in Northern and Central California	CA	62
Kremmling - Warm Springs Recreation Area Repair - Phase 2 of 2	CO	194
Little Snake Repair and Upgrade Recreation Sites - Phase 2 of 4	CO	200
Uncompahgre Administration Campground Design/Construction	CO	1,000
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area - Unit B Renovation	FL	60
210-Ramp Services Insulation Replacement	ID	150
Boise District Office Breakroom Remodel Phase 1 of 2	ID	75
410B-Radio Supply Cache Fire Alarm Replacement	ID	199
Mineral Ridge Dock Repairs Phase 1 of 2	ID	37
Boise District Road Maintenance Phase 4 of 7	ID	150
Idaho Falls District Road Maintenance Phase 2 of 6	ID	150
Twin Falls District Road Maintenance Phase 3 of 7	ID	150
Challis Field Office Building Improvements Phase 2 of 2	ID	955

Alkali Creek Campground Phase 2 of 2	MT	223
Devils Elbow Chipseal	MT	532
Tomahawk Dam Reconstruction	MT	803
Connie Detention Dam Breach Repair	NM	219
Cross Bar Parking Lots, Vault Toilets, and Cabanas Phase 1 of 2	NM	1,011
Palomino Valley Center Rehabilitation Phase 1 of 3	NV	457
Tonopah Field Office Security Improvements	NV	220
Wells Fire Station Water and Sewer Connection	NV	50
Palomino Valley Fire Station Site Repairs and Improvements	NV	257
California Trails Interpretive Center Energy & Sustainability	NV	90
Caliente Field Office Repairs	NV	320
McDermitt Renovation Phase 1 of 3	OR	848
Roseburg District Warehouse and Facility Repairs Phase 2 of 2	OR	320
Wastewater Treatment Plant Replacement	OR	1,238
Wagontire Radio Tower and Fire Lookout Repairs Phase 2 of 2	OR	314
Yainax Butte Repeater Building Repairs	OR	376
South River and Swiftwater Road Repairs Phase 2 of 3	OR	250
Myrtlewood Major Culvert Replacements	OR	460
Grants Pass Field Office Road Repairs	OR	862
Crooked River Ranch and Steamboat Rock Recreation Site Improvements	OR	356
Turn Point and Patos Light Station Repairs Survey and Design Phase 1 of 3	OR	92
Big Pine Picnic Shelter	OR	110
Sand Wash Ranger Residence Replacement Phase 1 of 2	UT	100

Randolph Warehouse Replacement Phase 2 of 2	UT	529
Kokopelli Trail Campgrounds Renovations Phase 2 of 2	UT	208
Colorado River Recreation Sites Repairs	UT	250
Communication Site Road Repairs for Red Hill and Frisco Phase 3 of 3	UT	95
Pariette Admin Site Field Station Replacement	UT	479
Rooftop Replacement and HVAC Renovation	WY	1,333
Bureauwide Deferred Maintenance Upgrades	Bureauwide	1,423
Bureauwide Facility Assessments and Upgrades	Bureauwide	2,404
Zero Emissions Vehicle (ZEV) project and site assessments	Bureauwide	2,092
CASHE, Accessibility, Sustainability, Energy Efficiency and Bureauwide Corrective Actions	Bureauwide	2,625
Program Management, Asset Management, A/E Services, Engineering Services	Bureauwide	7,039
		36,082

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: National Conservation Lands
Subactivity: National Conservation Lands

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
National Monuments & National Conservation Areas	\$000	50,599	50,599	+1,098		+2,894	54,591	+3,992
National Scenic and Historic Trails	\$000	11,000	11,000	+248		0	11,248	+248
	FTE	331	331			0	331	0
Total, National Conservation Lands		61,599	61,599	+1,346		+2,894	65,839	+4,240

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for National Conservation Lands	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+1,899	0
Climate Resiliency	+995	0
Total	+2,894	0

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for the National Conservation Lands subactivity is \$65,839,000 and 331 FTEs, a program change of +\$2,894,000 and 0 FTEs from the 2024 Annualized CR level.

Baseline Capacity (+\$1,899,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$1,899,000 in National Conservation Lands (National Monuments & National Conservation Areas subactivity), which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Enhance Management and Operational Capacity (+\$995,000; 0 FTE) – The requested increase is targeted to the National Monuments & National Conservation Areas program element. The BLM will focus its efforts on providing protection and proper management of lands with these designations. Priority will be placed on providing funding to all National Monuments & National Conservation Areas for public safety and conservation, protection, and restoration of the resources, objects and values identified in designating language. The BLM and volunteers will continue to provide key visitor services at areas with the highest

visitation, offering the American people exceptional opportunities for recreation. The BLM will continue to offer interpretive and educational programs in these areas and address basic operations and maintenance needs. In addition, funding will support the statutory requirements associated with implementing the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9) as well as supporting designations enacted since that time.

Program Overview

The National Conservation Lands budget activity includes National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, and beginning in 2023, National Scenic and Historic Trails (funding for which was previously dispersed across six other budget subactivities).

National Conservation Lands represent some of the Nation's most spectacular landscapes. They provide sites for important scientific research; protection of water quality and watersheds; compatible recreational opportunities; outstanding ecological, scenic, and cultural resources; and environmental education and stewardship opportunities. They also work as unifying and essential links for ecological diversity, critical habitat, animal migrations, and public access across the West, pathways that are crucial to the nation's efforts to conserve, protect, and restore our natural resources.

National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations (NMs/NCAs):

The BLM's National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Similar Designations Program encompasses over 13 million acres, and includes 30 National Monuments, 19 National Conservation Areas, 3 Outstanding Natural Areas, 1 Cooperative Management and Protection Area, 1 Forest Reserve, and 1 National Scenic Area. Designated by Congress or Presidential proclamation, these sites are managed to conserve, protect, and restore America's natural and cultural heritage while providing for compatible uses including numerous recreation opportunities. They are places where families connect to the outdoors through recreation, self-exploration, and participation in visitor programs.

An estimated 12 million visitors each year come to NMs/NCAs, providing significant economic benefits to surrounding communities by promoting tourism, the service industry, and long-term jobs. The BLM is improving visitor use data collection and analysis methods to evaluate the demand impacts and benefits of the NMs/NCAs on tourism, the service industry, and job creation in surrounding communities.

Under this program, the BLM is also continuing to implement the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (P.L. 116-9), and the *Great American Outdoors Act*, prioritizing infrastructure and deferred maintenance needs to support visitor access and experience as well as public safety.

National Scenic and Historic Trails:

The National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT) Program is responsible for the management and administration of over 6,000 miles of 19 designated trails with an appropriation of \$11 million enacted for

FY 2023. The establishment of a budgetary program component for the NSHT Program in FY 2023 has improved the Bureau's ability to track, manage, and report on NSHT Program expenditures.



A mother and child enjoy the outdoors in BLM-managed public lands on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in the Santa Rosa San Jacinto National Monument. The 2,650-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, stretching from Mexico to Canada, passes through this 43-mile segment in the Cascade Mountains.

In FY 2025, the BLM will continue to implement the Trail System Act, including direction provided in Manuals 6250/6280 and 8353, NSHT training, and corporate database implementation and improvements. Focused work will continue with agency staff and partners to increase public awareness and stewardship of the National Trails System. The program will continue outreach to indigenous communities and local users to ensure diversity, equity, and inclusion in the educational programming and recreational opportunities that will ultimately result in a high-quality visitor experience for all on national trails. Establishing NSHT management corridors through the Inventory, Assessment, and Monitoring methodology is critical to protect the natural, scenic, cultural/historic, and recreational resources for each designated trail.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	56,305	56,305	+854		+2,016	59,175	+2,870
	<i>FTE</i>	212	212			0	212	0
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	92,515	92,515	+9,402		+1,894	103,811	+11,296
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			0	0	0
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	26,934	26,934	+163		0	27,097	+163
	<i>FTE</i>	40	40			0	40	0
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	<i>\$000</i>	175,754	175,754	+10,419		+3,910	190,083	+14,329
	<i>FTE</i>	252	252			0	252	0

Activity Description

Workforce and Organizational Support funds activities for the entire Bureau of Land Management that are not directly tied to a specific program, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, and information technology management.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Section 403 of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023* (P.L. 117-328) requires that the amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities, and subactivities that support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The BLM funds the costs described in the Section 403 chart below through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support) and program assessments. For 2025, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$378.9 million, an increase of \$16.1 million from the FY 2024 Annualized CR level, as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 403)[†]				
<i>\$000</i>	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Administrative Support	56,305	56,305	59,175	+2,870
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,515	92,515	103,811	+11,296
IT Management	26,934	26,934	27,097	+163
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	175,754	175,754	190,083	+14,329
National Assessments	51,263	53,119	54,238	+1,119
State/Regional Assessments	128,363	133,912	132,330	-1,582
Subtotal, Assessments	179,626	187,031	186,568	-463
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	355,380	362,785	376,651	+13,866

[†]Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025

Direct Appropriations – In 2025, the BLM requests \$190.1 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 403 in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs, and IT Management.

Program Assessments – In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed to support operations, the BLM assesses its programs at both the national and State-office levels. These assessments provide about 49.5 percent of the BLM's total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2025 are \$186.6 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, BLM's Executive Leadership Team, and the Information Technology Investment Board.

National Assessments pay for administrative support, Bureauwide program activities, and information technology programs, many of which are mandated, and fixed costs assessed by the Department through the DOI Working Capital Fund. These initiatives benefit all programs or all employees and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program. In most cases, national program assessments are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels and include approximately \$1.0 million for the Bureau's Priority Fund, which is used to assist field offices and programs with high-priority, unplanned, or unfunded needs that arise during the fiscal year.

State (Regional) Assessments pay costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, programs within a State fund staff salaries for support services. In most cases, these costs are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels, historical costs, and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The DOI manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, BLM focus areas, and DOI requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and the BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services.

Working Capital Fund (\$000)			
	2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
Central Bill	34,978	41,172	40,932
Direct Bill	19,585	21,560	21,828
Subtotal, Working Capital Fund	54,563	62,732	62,759

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Administrative Support

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Administrative Support	\$000	56,305	56,305	+854	+0	+2,016	59,175	+2,870
	FTE	212	212		+0	0	212	0

Summary of 2024 Program Changes for Administrative Support.		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs		+2,016	0
Total		+2,016	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Administrative Support is \$59,175,000 and 212 FTE, a program change of +\$2,016,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$2,016,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$2,016,000 in Administrative Support, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

This program funds administrative programs and business services that support the overall mission of the BLM efficiently and effectively. Business services provided include communications, legislative affairs, public affairs, and regulatory affairs; human capital, diversity, and equal employment opportunity; budget development and execution; performance management; financial and internal controls; facilities management; audit follow up; procurement and contracting services; and records management, among other functions. The program broadly supports the entire organization in the accomplishment of the Administration’s priorities and objectives.

The functions of this program are key components in the Bureau’s drive to promote efficiency. The BLM continues to work diligently to ensure it has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right

times. Funding supporting various human capital and resource programs is critical for recruiting, filling, and retaining positions required to fulfill the BLM's mission.

The BLM measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862, *Setting Customer Service Standards*, and the *Government Performance and Results Act* (GPRA), and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with Interior's Strategic Plan.

These funds also support important workplace services to promote an agile and effective workforce. Direct appropriations do not fully cover the cost of this support and therefore funds are assessed from other program activities as a supplement. In addition, these funds are used to support the overhead cost of States, Centers, and the Headquarter Offices.

The BLM continues to maintain its outstanding record of financial management. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management and access to financial data in real time has fostered Bureauwide fiscal accountability. Improved processes and communications with program offices has resulted in successful audit and internal control programs. The BLM has placed greater emphasis on hiring veterans, veterans with disabilities, and individuals with disabilities, as well as individuals from underserved and Tribal communities, through available special hiring authorities.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized Year
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Bureauwide	<i>\$000</i>	92,515	92,515	+9,402		+1,894	103,811	+11,296
Fixed Costs	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			0	0	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Administrative Support.	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+7,300	0
Focus on Highest Priorities	-5,406	0
Total	+1,894	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is \$103,811,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$1,894,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$7,300,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$7,300,000 in Bureauwide Fixed Costs, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$5,406,000; 0 FTE) The request will prioritize core departmental and Bureau requirements over tenant improvements and facility enhancements for BLM buildings. It will also increase assessments on the operational programs to fund non-pay fixed costs that will not be fully covered at the requested level.

Program Overview

The Bureauwide Fixed Costs subactivity supports a variety of WCF bills administered by the Department as well as space leasing needs. Bureauwide Fixed Costs funds also address security needs, fires, hurricanes, and other emergencies that affect BLM facilities.

The Departmental WCF are fixed costs billed by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:

- *Central Bill* – Mandatory shared services provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices.
- *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee-for-service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.

The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings. Through the Space Management program, the BLM continues efforts to reduce the building footprint of current lease obligations by using funds to support co-location of facilities and/or moves to newer, more energy-efficient buildings. The Bureau also seeks to capitalize on Department-issued telework policies to reduce facility footprint where feasible.

In addition to the WCF bills and the space leasing costs, the Bureauwide Fixed Costs subactivity supports:

- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program, which is funded through an agreement between the DOI and BLM for Radio Security services and support. The BLM pays DOI to develop and provide security policies, guidelines, processes, and standards. In addition, the LMR security program identifies capabilities for change and configuration management, system assessments, continuous monitoring, and threat identification, mitigation, and reporting.
- The Federal Personnel Payroll System, which monitors the costs of using and maintaining the BLM personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component, which assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, including base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs, which are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount, which, as requested, covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by P.L. 94-273.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs (\$000)			
	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget
Space Rental - GSA	38,827	48,204	50,631
Space Rental - Non-GSA	23,377	27,114	33,754
<i>Subtotal, Rental</i>	62,204	75,318	84,385
Workers' Compensation	5,917	5,847	6,788
Unemployment Compensation	5,868	6,316	6,081
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	34,978	41,172	40,932
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	19,585	21,560	21,828
<i>Total</i>	128,552	150,213	160,014
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-36,037	-57,698	-56,203
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,515	92,515	103,811

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Information Technology Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
IT	<i>\$000</i>	26,934	26,934	+163		0	27,097	+163
Management	<i>FTE</i>	40	40			0	40	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for IT Management	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs	+931	0
Focus on Highest Priorities	-931	0
Total	0	0

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for IT Management is \$27,097,000 and 40 FTE, a net program change of +\$0 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$931,000; 0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$931,000 in IT Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$931,000; 0 FTE) - Desired improvements to oversight of complex modernization activities for major Bureau IT systems may be diminished or delayed. Planned data center migration activities also may be slowed as resources are refocused on sustaining current levels of service. The combination of long-term savings from the shared network support, common desktop support, and the enterprise procurement storefront efforts are expected to reduce the overall support costs in DOI, which may help mitigate the impact of the proposed funding reduction. The request implements the internal information management strategy with the goal of providing the most efficient services to all stakeholders. The request promotes the Zero Trust Architecture outlined in Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity*.

Program Overview

The Information Management and Technology (IMT) Program supports BLM investments in information management and information technology (IT) planning, policy, operations, IT infrastructure, records management, IT security, enterprise data management, enterprise architecture, and IT asset management. The IT Management subactivity assists the management of the BLM Capital Planning and Investment Control process, including Departmental and government-wide policy and implementation for priorities such as IT Security, Zero Trust Architecture, and more.

The BLM operates programs and services in accordance with the *Clinger Cohen Act of 1996*, the *Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act*, and the policies and guidance established by the DOI Chief Information Officer. The BLM uses internal collaborative management and dynamic approaches to respond to national needs and priorities while lowering costs. In FY 2025, the Bureau will continue implementation of its internal information management strategy with the goal of providing the most efficient services to all stakeholders to suit situational needs. To support this strategy the Bureau established a new Directorate of Information Technology, HQ-500.

While each subactivity within the BLM contributes funds to the IT Management program, all projects and expenditures receive oversight from the BLM Information Technology Investment Board and are planned and executed in compliance with statutory requirements, OMB guidance, and best practices. Managing data as a corporate asset ensures the BLM has greater consistency and integration while reducing redundancies. The BLM continues its commitment to ensuring that IT efforts align with DOI initiatives focused on consolidation, shared services, and improving IT cost efficiency. To fulfill these initiatives, the BLM continues to seek further centralization efforts internally and to expand collaborative consolidation efforts externally. Examples of external consolidations include collaborations with other bureaus on shared services in the areas of data center consolidation, geospatial, IT acquisitions, and application consolidation.

In FY 2025, the BLM will support requirements of the *Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act* and continue with implementation of BLM's IT Strategic Plan, whose goals include building strategic customer partnerships, enhancing IT capabilities through innovation, and maintaining a skilled, collaborative, and flexible IT workforce. In addition, the plan calls for improving IT management and planning, providing efficient, effective, and secure IT services, and managing records, data, and information as a business asset.

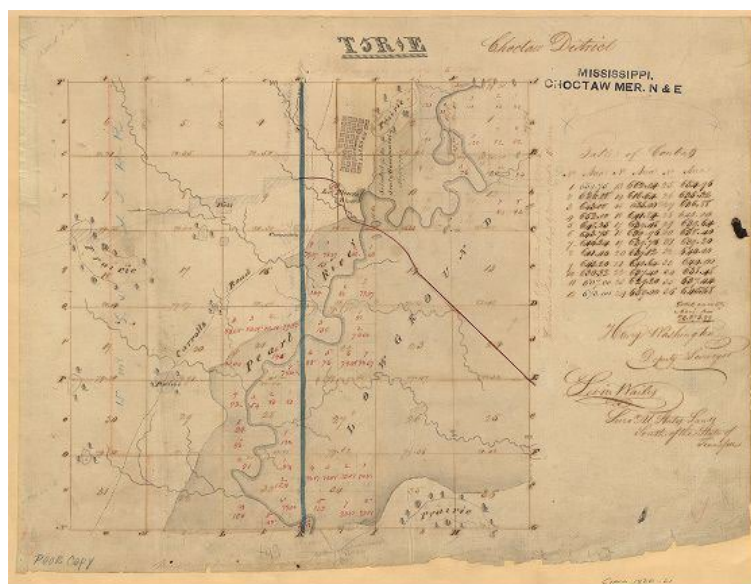
The BLM will also focus on prioritizing the Department's High-Level Planning Objectives that will ensure alignment with Chief Information Officer priorities. The Office of the ACIO (HQ-500) will collaborate to achieve these goals and support IT in its mission delivery.

Land Records System Undergoes Significant Upgrade

The system that houses hundreds of years' worth of land records, which are often imperative in identifying federally owned lands and minerals as well as other properties, is undergoing a historic upgrade. The BLM has received a \$9.2 million investment from the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF) to embark on a two-year modernization of its General Land Office (GLO) record system.

The upgrade, which got underway in July 2023, will improve service for anyone seeking access to 12 million historical land records dating back to 1787. These records are vital to nearly every decision made in the BLM's balanced management of public lands, including promoting conservation and restoration, providing recreation for all, and advancing responsible energy development.

Land records are in high demand, with the GLO website reporting 80,000 unique visitors every month. However, the customer experience with accessing these records could be improved. Many records are distributed across multiple websites or have yet to be digitized. In addition, the current technology the BLM uses is outdated and inefficient, resulting in extensive delays for publishing the enormous number of records. When users are unable to access records electronically, they must call or visit a BLM Public Room at a BLM office during business hours to obtain copies of records. This may result in a frustrating experience for the American public as well as delay industry and government officials who require the records to make decisions related to public lands.



Survey plat of Jackson, Mississippi, available in a digital format on the GLO website. This plat is one of 12 million land records in the BLM's care.

The project is the first TMF investment at the Department of the Interior. It will ultimately enhance the GLO's capability to efficiently digitize land records and provide a complete online tool with improved searchability and integrated GIS features that are easy for the public, industry, and the BLM's Federal partners to use when making resource decisions.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
	<i>\$000</i>	39,696	39,696			+3,000	42,696	+3,000
Mining Law Administration	<i>Offset</i>	-39,696	-39,696			-3,000	-42,696	-3,000
	<i>FTE</i>	215	215			+25	240	+25

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$42,696,000 and 240 FTE, a program change of +\$3,000,000 and +25 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Enhance Program Capacity (+\$3,000,000; +25 FTE) – The requested funding will support the BLM’s implementation of the Administration’s priorities regarding critical mineral sourcing and supply chains, specifically E.O. 14017, *America’s Supply Chains*, as well as Congressional direction from Section 40206 of the BIL, “Critical Minerals Supply Chains and Reliability.”

The BLM proposes to support responsible domestic mining and improve permitting efficiency by hiring up to 25 new minerals staff and mining law adjudicators. Funding would also provide additional training for those in these positions as well as managers in the Mining Law Administration Program to ensure uniform application of regulation and law to prevent the unnecessary or undue degradation of BLM-managed lands. The additional funds will enhance the BLM’s capacity to review notices and review and approve mining plans of operations and to implement recommendations from the Interagency Working Group on Mining Laws, Regulations, and Permitting (IWG). The funds will also enable the BLM to increase its capacity to conduct mining inspections. Further, the FY 2025 budget request will continue to support the implementation of the Mineral and Land Records System.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for facilitating public access to locatable mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. Locatable minerals are most of the minerals developed in the country and are governed by the *General Mining Act of 1872*. Locatable mineral deposits include metallic minerals (precious and base) such as copper, gold, and silver, and certain nonmetallic minerals such as industrial minerals, gypsum, and gemstones. To provide access to these mineral resources, the BLM records mining claims, collects location and annual maintenance fees, and processes notices and plans of operations for exploration and mining. Reclamation plans and financial guarantees are required to ensure reclamation meets the requirements of Federal law. The BLM inspects operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and may also take enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of an operation have been violated. Finally, the BLM is responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid

existing rights under the mining laws.

The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of America's public resources. In recognition of the 150th anniversary of the *General Mining Act of 1872* and following a recommendation from the 100-Day Reports that were produced under E.O. 14017, the Department established the IWG to comprehensively review hardrock mine permitting and oversight on Federal lands, to help ensure that mining operations adhere to strong social, environmental, and labor standards. As part of this whole-of-government effort, the Department hosted extensive public input and comment sessions on potential hardrock mining reforms. The Department released the IWG's final report in 2023, which contained 65 recommendations to reform hardrock mining on Federal lands and improve permitting efficiency. Among the recommendations for the BLM are to increase public and Tribal engagement, make permitting processes more consistent and predictable for industry, and protect impacted communities and workers, as well as environmentally and culturally sensitive lands. The BLM is committed to working with Congress to implement comprehensive mining reforms that will ensure strong social, environmental, and labor standards.

Program Purpose

The BLM is responsible for managing location, exploration, and development of locatable minerals on public lands under the *General Mining Act of 1872* and FLPMA.

Activities authorized by the *General Mining Act of 1872* are regulated by 43 CFR Subparts 3802 – Exploration and Mining, Wilderness Review Program; 3809 – Surface Management Regulations; and 3814 – Disposal of Reserved Minerals under the *Stock Raising Homestead Act*. The intent of the regulations is to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of the land where locatable mineral exploration and mineral development operations are occurring or are proposed to occur. Operators are required to perform concurrent reclamation while operating and must complete reclamation of all disturbed areas at the earliest feasible time.

The BLM collects three fees that fund the operations of this program: maintenance fees, location fees, and processing fees. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee (currently \$165) for each mining claim in lieu of performing assessment work.⁶ Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently \$40) when locating any new mining claims.⁷ A processing fee (currently \$25) has been required since 2003.⁸ The BLM is required by statute to adjust the maintenance and location fees every five years, or more frequently if determined reasonable, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Maintenance and location fees were last increased in 2019, and are due to be adjusted in FY 2024. Processing fees are adjusted annually.

Components

⁶ P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379

⁷ P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 USC 28f-k

⁸ 68 FR 61045

The BLM is responsible for reviewing and processing notices and plans of operation, including coordinating with resource specialists and applicable State or Federal agencies; verifying reclamation cost estimates; conducting field inspections to ensure compliance; and ensuring that required enforcement actions are implemented and monitored. The BLM is also responsible for adjudicating mining claims and associated filings. The BLM State offices record new mining claims and site filings and collect associated mining claim maintenance fees. In addition, State offices ensure all annual maintenance fees and maintenance fee waivers for small miners are processed and automated records are timely updated.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy and provides for a domestic supply of minerals needed for multiple purposes. The BLM continues to experience a consistent workload for processing plans of operations and conducting inspections. The BLM is developing strategies to improve permitting and review processes related to developing and enhancing access to mineral resources, particularly critical minerals required for the transition to a carbon-free electricity sector. The BLM expects to begin implementing recommendations from the IWG in FY 2024 and FY 2025 to support environmentally responsible and sustainable mineral development. More broadly, the Administration looks forward to working with Congress to implement comprehensive mining reforms that will ensure strong social, environmental and labor standards, and believes the IWG Report provides a valuable resource to inform and guide this work.

Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration Program is primarily funded through this subactivity, in which the appropriation is offset by maintenance and location fees. Since 1994, Congress, through its appropriations acts, has tied Mining Law Administration funding to revenue collected by the program. The funds made available by Congress are reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation. The BLM has regularly collected more funds than are required to fund the Program and sends the additional money to the General Fund.

Under the authorities of 43 USC 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the collected processing fees from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case-by-case basis, for proposed mining operating plans that require an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity examinations or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands), or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations), on a case-by case basis.

This page is left intentionally blank.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations Language

This account does not require annual appropriations language due to permanent appropriation authorized by the *Great American Outdoors Act*, P.L. 116-152 (GAOA). However, Section 200303(c)(1) of GAOA includes a statutory requirement for the Department to submit an allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funding to Congress as part of the annual budget process.

Appropriations Language Citations

Starting in 2021, pursuant to the GAOA, Federal land acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent LWCF funding.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Provides authority for acquisition (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (P.L 106-248)

Provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to Federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.” The *Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2010* (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July 2011. FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in Title III-Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Reauthorization, Section 301, Public Law No. 115-141.

<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to public lands and waters for the benefit of present and future citizens.
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in <i>The National Trails System Act of 1968</i> , as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).
<i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
<i>National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the <i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i> (FLTFA) and broadened the Act's applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.
<i>Other</i>	Other acts such as, the <i>King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970</i> , as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); <i>San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act</i> , in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); <i>Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992</i> (P.L. 102-584); <i>Utah School Lands Act</i> (P.L. 103-93); <i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000</i> (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and <i>California Desert Protection Act of 1994</i> (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.
<i>Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152</i>	The <i>Great American Outdoors Act</i> , which was enacted in 2020, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization (54 U.S.C 200303) to permanently appropriate full funding (\$900 million a year) for the LWCF.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Land and Water Conservation Fund Programs for Bureau of Land Management Net Budget Authority ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Subactivity/Program Element	2023 Actual	2024 Request	2025 Request	2025 vs. 2024	2024 FTE	2025 FTE	2025 v. 2024 FTE
Land Acquisition							
Projects	28,166	35,850	39,900	+4,050	-	-	-
Recreational Access	20,500	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-
Emergency, Inholding, and Hardship	13,158	9,000	9,309	+309	-	-	-
Acquisition Management	8,101	8,527	8,527	-	23	23	-
Total, LWCF Bureau Funding (Net Budget Authority)	69,925	73,877	78,236	+4,359	23	23	0

(1) Bureau line item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and Pop-up adjustments. All mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% across all programs. After FY 2022, amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("Pop-Up") in subsequent years.

(2) Subtotals may not appear to add correctly due to rounding of sequester adjustments.

Program Overview

The LWCF was established by Congress in 1964 to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The LWCF also provides for grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The Department of the Interior’s 2025 budget proposes a Tribal LWCF program that will enable Tribes to directly participate in the LWCF for the first time to acquire lands for the purposes of natural and cultural resource conservation and recreation access.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports a nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. The Fund receives revenue from offshore oil and gas development to support outdoor recreation and conservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources across the country. Every State and almost every county in the Nation has benefited from the LWCF since its establishment.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing these important programs, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service. The GAOA amended the LWCF Act to make LWCF funding permanent and LWCF funding is provided through a mandatory account. GAOA requires the President’s annual budget submission to Congress include a proposed allocation of LWCF funding by account, program, and project for consideration as part of the annual budget process. Mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7%. Beginning in FY 2022, the sequestered amount became available, or “pops up,” in the following year. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts referenced in this section reflect the Net Budget Authority that would be available for the BLM to execute after sequestration adjustments.

The FY 2025 budget will focus on the BLM's commitment to leverage the LWCF to meet the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative to conserve and restore the lands, water, and wildlife that support and sustain the Nation and to advance equity and environmental justice while preserving and assuring public accessibility to outdoor recreation.

The BLM scoring criteria awarded points for projects that:

- Support underserved communities, such as communities of color, low-income families, rural and indigenous communities;
- Strengthen government-to-government relationships with sovereign Tribal Nations to honor the Federal trust responsibility to Tribal Nations;
- Advance the goal of conserving at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by the year 2030 by collaborating with local, State, private, and Tribally-led conservation and restoration efforts to leverage natural climate solutions across America; and
- Improve access to outdoor recreation, protect biodiversity, and address the changing climate.

Activity Description

The BLM is authorized to acquire non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as providing opportunities for recreation access, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, providing connectivity between landscapes for migration corridors, as well as restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries, and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM uses LWCF monies for Project Allocation, Recreational Access, Inholdings/Emergencies and Hardships, and Acquisition Management.

Consistent with Congressional direction, the BLM submits the following Federal land acquisition projects as part of the 2025 Budget process. Detailed final project data sheets are included later in this chapter and will be made available on the Department's LWCF website: <https://www.doi.gov/lwcf>. In addition, consistent with language in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023* (P.L. 117-328), the Department submits a supplemental list of Federal land acquisition projects. Project data sheets for supplemental projects will be provided separately.

The projects shown below are listed in priority order and have identified willing sellers. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the course of the 2025 Budget process. Detailed project data sheets are submitted separately for each identified project.

The Federal Land Acquisition project funding amounts are shown in Net Budget Authority, the amount needed to execute after sequester reductions and pop-up adjustments.

FY 2025 BLM Summary Table*(Dollars)*

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2025 New Budget Authority	78,485,598
FY 2025 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	(4,473,679)
FY 2025 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2027)	4,224,081
FY 2025 Net Budget Authority	78,236,000

FY 2025 BLM LWCF Land Acquisition Requested Project List*(Dollars)*

Priority	Project	State(s)	Funding	Acres
1	South San Juan Project Area	CO	\$9,000,000	7,500
2	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	CA	\$8,000,000	16,565
3	Blackfoot River Watershed	MT	\$7,000,000	5,648
4	La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern	NM	\$4,500,000	298
5	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	UT	\$5,700,000	67
6	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	OR	\$2,500,000	1,425
7	Craters of the Moon National Monument	ID	\$2,400,000	2,143
8	Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument	UT	\$600,000	59
9	Boise Foothills	ID	\$200,000	30
	FY 2025 Requested Project List		\$39,900,000	33,764

FY 2025 BLM LWCF Land Acquisition Supplemental Project List*(Dollars)*

Priority	Project	State(s)	Funding	Acres
S1	South San Juan Project Area	CO	\$11,146,000	9,155
S2	Blackfoot River Watershed	MT	\$14,500,000	9,587
	FY 2025 Supplemental List		\$25,646,000	18,742

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Land Acquisition Projects

		2023 Enacted	2024 Request	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2025 Request	Change from 2024
Land Acq. Projects	<i>\$000</i>	28,166	35,850			+4,050	39,900	+4,050
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			0	0	0

Program Overview

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Bureau of Land Management submits the following Federal land acquisition projects as part of the 2025 Budget process. Detailed project data sheets are submitted separately for each identified project.

The table below presents the proposed allocation of LWCF FY 2025 BLM funds. The projects listed below are in priority order and have identified willing sellers.

Bureau of Land Management
Allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund FY 2025
Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Account/Activity/Project	State	Amount
Land Acquisition		
Acquisition Management		8,527,000
Recreational Access		20,500,000
Inholding, Emergencies, & Hardships		9,309,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
South San Juan Project	CO	9,000,000
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	CA	8,000,000
Blackfoot River Watershed	MT	7,000,000
La Cienega Area of Environmental Concern	NM	4,500,000
Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	UT	5,700,000
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	OR	2,500,000
Craters of the Moon National Monument	ID	2,400,000
Grand Staircase – Escalante National Monument	UT	600,000
Boise Foothills	ID	200,000
Land Acquisition Projects, Subtotal		39,900,000
Bureau LWCF Total (Net Budget Authority)		78,236,000

Program Responsibilities

The LWCF funds allow the BLM to acquire land that supports the Administration's priorities and to protect critical resources such as National Historic Trails, cultural resources, riparian waterways, and critical habitats for a wide variety of protected and sensitive species.

Program Purpose

The BLM's authority to acquire land comes from: *FLPMA* (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Reauthorization (FLTFA)* in the *2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 115-141, Sec. 301 of Title III); the *National Trails System Act of 1968*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249); the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.); the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.); and the *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the funds in this account, the BLM uses funding from other sources, such as the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations, to support land acquisition activities. FLTFA provides funding that can be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and fund the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Land Acquisition Projects is \$39,900,0000, a program change of +\$4,050,000 and 0 FTE from the FY 2024 President's Budget. The increase in this subactivity is to accommodate higher land values and a greater number of priority land acquisitions.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Recreational Access

		2023 Enacted	2024 Request	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2025 Request	Change from 2024
Recreational	<i>\$000</i>	20,500	20,500			0	20,500	0
Access	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			0	0	0

Program Overview

Recreational Access funds are used to acquire land or access easements through private lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands. Securing and improving public access to these lands serves various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing. These funds invest in acquisitions that substantially add to or improve recreation access by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements, or fee simple lands. These acquisitions provide access or consolidate Federal ownership so the public has unbroken spaces to recreate, hunt, and fish.

This page is left intentionally blank,

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings

		2023 Enacted	2024 Request	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2025 Request	Change from 2024
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	13,158	9,000			+309	9,309	+309
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			0	0	0

Program Overview

The Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings Program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Emergency, Hardship, and Inholding purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. Additionally, the ability to bridge the gap between an appropriation and the appraised fair market value is also imperative to the Program. The BLM’s parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, enhance public recreation opportunities, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and are supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

Justification of 2025 Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Emergency, Inholding, and Hardship is \$9,309,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$309,000 and 0 FTE from the FY 2024 President’s Budget. The increase will cover higher land acquisition costs caused by the boom in the real estate market in recent years.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2023 Enacted	2024 Request	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2025 Request	Change from 2024
Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	8,101	8,527			0	8,527	0
Management	<i>FTE</i>	23	23			0	23	0

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Acquisition Management Program allows the BLM to execute the necessary tasks to acquire land through the LWCF. This includes title research and title corrections, appraisal, appraisal review, due diligence, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and stakeholders.

Processing costs typically vary by project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors.

Other Funding Sources

The BLM receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners, such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the Trust for Public Land, and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational, and wildlife values and to preserve open space. Approximately 80 percent of BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: South San Juan Project Area

Priority: 1

State(s): CO

Congressional District(s): CO-3

Location:

The project area is in south-central Colorado in the majestic San Luis Valley in Conejos County, about 20 miles west of La Jara, Colorado. It is bordered to the south by the Colorado/New Mexico State line, to the north by the Conejos/Rio Grande County line, and to the west by the Forest Service boundary line.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	7,500	\$9,000,000
Acquired to Date	0	\$0
Remaining to be Acquired	16,675	\$20,145,600

Project Description:

From soaring 14,000-ft. peaks to spectacular river gorges, the San Luis Valley (SLV) captivates, with sweeping, unspoiled vistas and Hispanic and Native American heritage. This area is rich in biodiversity due to its remoteness, ruggedness, and connectivity to other protected lands. It provides crucial wildlife corridors connecting habitats for elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, black bear, mountain lion, turkeys, and bighorn sheep. Large aquatic habitats lie within the project area, including 135 miles of perennial streams and two reservoirs, providing key habitats for the native Rio Grande cutthroat trout, Rio Grande chub, and Rio Grande sucker and important recreational fisheries for brook, brown, rainbow, and tiger trout. La Jara Creek provides occupied habitat for the federally endangered Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. The South San Juan Project Area is at the Colorado/New Mexico border and extends to the Conejos/Rio Grande County line in the southwest portion of the SLV. The project area encompasses La Jara Reservoir State Wildlife Area (SWA), Hot Creek SWA, La Jara SWA, Ra Jadero Canyon Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and Los Mogotes ACEC and borders Rio Grande National Forest (RGNF) lands, including the South San Juan Wilderness. Its unique topography, geography, and cultural landscape provide an ideal opportunity to address the critical needs of adjacent underserved communities by developing recreational resources; providing livestock grazing resources; restoring riparian and upland wildlife habitat; providing vitally important traditional uses, including hunting and fishing, firewood collection, and piñon nut gathering; and preserving significant cultural sites across a cultural landscape near sacred sites and the Old Spanish Trail and the Sangre de Cristo Natural Heritage Area. La Jara Reservoir Archaeological District (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) is also within the project boundary.

The SLV is considered sacred and ancestral lands to 25 Native Tribes and Pueblos, who visit and use the area frequently. Widespread, unique cultural sites exist within the project area, indicating more than 8,000 years of Native American occupation and use, including La Botica, or “the pharmacy,” a unique, ecologically distinct microhabitat sacred to many Tribes and a culturally significant location for Hispanic Americans to collect medicinal and ceremonial plants. Public lands, or “Nuestras Tierras Publicas,” are a key part of the Latino heritage in southern Colorado. The diverse neighboring communities of La Jara, Antonito, and Capulin (Conejos County) have complex histories that intermingle with public lands.

Purpose / Need:

The proposed acquisition is 7,500 acres with the larger La Jara Creek Parcel Acquisition, a collaborative multiagency acquisition consisting of 45,650 acres from a willing landowner, who wants to keep the land available for public use. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) would acquire 22,575 acres bordered or surrounded by BLM-managed land, Forest Service would acquire 21,245 acres bordered by the RGNF, and Colorado Parks and Wildlife would acquire 1,830 acres in the La Jara Reservoir SWA, which they manage under a lease. The proposed acquisition supports the Biden Administration’s 30x30 and Justice40 initiatives to invest Federal resources in disadvantaged areas and goals for connecting with communities and conserving landscapes for wildlife migration corridors and movement (reducing fragmentation). It also supports environmental justice communities in the region, allowing for access and traditional uses, and reduces future impacts from climate change. The proposed acquisition will also help to reduce or eliminate adverse environmental, biological, and cultural impacts to the landscape if it were to be sold to a private entity. The enhanced public access resulting from this acquisition would increase different types of outdoor activities and experiences for visitors in a resource-rich area. The wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity, rich cultural resources, recreation opportunities, and regional and local traditional uses will remain intact and be enhanced through public lands management and cooperation among agencies.

Cooperator(s):

Western Rivers Conservancy, Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Colorado State Land Board, Trout Unlimited

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$20,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$50,000	\$0

Describe O&M:

O&M savings and costs are based on the BLM’s 22,575-acre acquisition. Startup savings are related to costs associated with expense and management of isolated lands. Blocking up lands into a larger parcel creates management efficiencies. Startup and annual expenses would: maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps, buildings, etc.); maintain, monitor, or restore resources; monitor for compliance, trespass, overuse, hazards, etc.; update/print maps and brochures; treat noxious and invasive plants. Annual expenses are subsidized through partnerships for future management and include challenge cost share, grants, donations, stewardship/monitoring, and volunteer services from grazing permittees, San Luis Valley Great Outdoors (Partner), and the Southwest Conservation Corps.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Priority: 2

State(s): CA

Congressional District(s): CA-21

Location:

The project is in eastern Kern County, CA within the Tehachapi Linkage Wildlife Allocation, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), Jawbone SRMA, and the Jawbone-Butterbrecht Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) areas.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	16,565	\$8,000,000
Acquired to Date	780	\$1,600,000
Remaining to be Acquired	100,000	\$80,000,000

Project Description:

Designated for its scenic significance, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) spans California desert valleys to Northwestern rain forests, offering hikers and equestrians a wide variety of climate and terrain. The PCT SRMA covers approximately 155 miles of the 2,650 total miles of the PCT. The PCT is managed for primitive camping, equestrian use, hiking, photography, scenic viewing, wildlife watching, and hunting. The Tehachapi portion is a popular stop for hikers to resupply and pick up mail since there are two major PCT trailheads in the areas.

The landscape encompasses habitats from four intersecting ecoregions containing a vast range of biodiversity that is unique to this region. The intersecting ecoregions include a low mountain pass used by thousands of migrating birds and bats and is just two miles south of a nationally recognized bird migratory stopover. The Tehachapi Linkage Wildlife Allocation Area runs through the western portion of the project area, identified for its high habitat, corridor linkages, and watershed integrity, and preserves important opportunities for plant and animal populations to migrate along an elevation gradient in response to climate change. It is the southern limit of many Sierra Nevada plants and animals and contains special status animal species such as the federally listed California condor and habitat that is essential for maintaining species diversity and genetic linkages.

Purpose / Need:

Tehachapi Linkage is arguably the most important wildlife movement corridor in the state because it is situated at the juncture of several ecoregions and is considered a "biogeographic crossroads" where the Sierra Nevada, South Coast, Central Valley, and the Mojave Desert meet. This blending of environments with immense biodiversity is unique to this region. A remarkable 41 different special status species have been observed in the project area, including 26 special status bird species. The overarching species conservation goal of BLM's land use plan is to protect, manage, and contribute to recovery of viable populations of BLM special status species,

including conserving sufficient habitat and resources to assist these species in adapting to environmental fluctuations and provide habitat connectivity that facilitates population movement and genetic exchange among populations. The proposed acquisition will reduce checkerboard ownership and improve the ability to manage and accommodate changes to species ranges in response to climate change in a wildlife movement corridor of statewide significance. The proposal would transfer approximately six miles of PCT from private ownership and allow for increased trail signing, brushing, water control structures, and other facilities to improve the condition, sustainability, and utility of the PCT. The properties overlap with the Jawbone Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) which is popular for both motorized and non-motorized activities. SRMAs are vital properties in promoting conservation and biological connectivity, while maintaining recreational access to public lands. Designated off-highway vehicle (OHV) routes run throughout the project area, and the acquisition would provide for trail connectivity, along with providing additional access to areas for low-impact activities such as camping, hiking, wildlife viewing, photography, and many other opportunities.

The cultural resource values within the proposal include prehistoric villages, habitation locales, lithic reduction sites, and extensive pictograph and petroglyph rock art sites. Historic resources include stagecoach stops, railroad sidings, mining, Civilian Conservation Corp camps and projects, and historically significant routes of travel such as Bird Springs Pass used by the Fremont Expedition, and Walker Pass, a National Historic Landmark identified as one of the first overland routes into California. The project area is located within the traditional range of the Niwī (Kawaiisu) people, who identified several traditional resource gathering sites, ceremonial locations, and religious areas.

Cooperator(s):

Trust for Public Land, Mojave Desert Land Trust, Friends of the Desert Mountains, Pacific Crest Trail Association, Tubatulabals of Kern Valley, Defenders of Wildlife, Science & Collaboration for Connected Wildlands, Sierra Club, Friends of Jawbone.

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$45,000	\$60,000

Describe O&M:

Start-up: Conduct natural and cultural resource inventories, document baseline conservation easement information, construct or remove fencing, hold a dedication event, install gates at trail heads or block roads, install wayfinding interpretive or regulatory signage, prepare a management plan (including NEPA and asset acquisition business plan associated clearance documents), survey boundaries and reserved sites (including all survey and site design), prepare maps and brochures; remove buildings, known hazards and/or garbage; and train staff to manage particular aspects of the acquisition.

Annual: Maintain and replace equipment, maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.), maintain, monitor or restore resources, monitor for compliance (trespass overuse hazards etc.), print/update maps and brochures, and treat non-native invasive plants, provide conservation easement stewardship. Costs are offset by anticipated annual assistance through conservation easement stewardship.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: Blackfoot River Watershed

Priority: 3

State(s): MT

Congressional District(s): MT-1

Location:

The project area is located approximately 30 miles east of Missoula, Montana, in Missoula County.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	5,648	\$7,000,000
Acquired to Date	45,651	\$41,962,600
Remaining to be Acquired	22,390	\$25,500,000

Project Description:

This proposed acquisition is a continuation of the Blackfoot River Watershed Project which started in 1992. The project has acquired lands by direct LWCF purchase (36,636 ac.), land exchange (10,733 ac.) and donation (197 ac.). BLM is actively working multiple acquisitions in the area using prior year funds. Recreation use is increasing in this area due to proximity to Missoula, Montana. In 2000, the Blackfoot Challenge, a local watershed collaborative including The Nature Conservancy (TNC), began having discussions concerning the future ownership and management of industrial forestland in the area. The real estate market has dramatically changed in recent years and now land often commands its highest value when subdivided into smaller parcels and sold for residential or recreational development. BLM has participated in TNC's community-driven process, together with the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, local county governments and local private landowners, in developing a long-term plan for the disposition and management of the lands.

Purpose / Need:

The proposed acquisition of 5,648 acres, adjacent to existing BLM managed lands, maintains access to public lands for recreational opportunities, including but not limited to snowmobile use, cross country skiing, hiking, biking, horseback riding, and fishing. Under past and present landowner "open lands" policies, recreationists have come to view the former industrial timberlands as if they are publicly owned. The proposed acquisition maintains access for public use and enjoyment as well as protecting critically important resources. The proposed acquisition would ensure active management for multiple benefits including climate change mitigation, restoring habitat for threatened and endangered species (Canada Lynx and grizzly bear), and ensuring proper watershed function for aquatic species. It would also provide working lands with active forestry and fuels programs; continued grazing; and provide greater access to sacred areas, plant gathering areas, and other important areas for Tribal groups.

Cooperator(s):

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Montana Department of Natural Resources, Blackfoot Challenge, The Nature Conservancy, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$10,000	\$15,000

Describe O&M:

Maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.); maintain, monitor, or restore resources; treat noxious and/or invasive plants.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Priority: 4

State(s): NM

Congressional District(s): NM-3

Location:

The project area located in La Cienega in Santa Fe County, New Mexico, approximately 18 miles southwest of Santa Fe, New Mexico and along the Santa Fe River.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	298	\$4,500,000
Acquired to Date	212	\$1,700,000
Remaining to be Acquired	1,000	\$15,000,000

Project Description

The La Cienega ACEC, is approximately 13,390 acres containing relevant and important cultural, riparian, scenic, and vegetation values as well as wildlife/special status species habitat.

The Santa Fe River flows through the ACEC supporting a rich riparian resource and a variety of activities including, hiking, wildlife viewing, camping and general sightseeing. The river and associated riparian habitat provide a corridor for a variety of migratory birds which move through the area and likely nest near the river. Other habitat types within the ACEC are dispersed over the landscape in a patchwork pattern that provides large amount of edge habitat, where one habitat type blends into another.

The project area also includes the West Santa Fe-Cieneguilla SRMA which provides opportunities to learn about the historic and cultural resources in this front country setting and explore trail links between BLM and county lands.

The El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail (El Camino Trail) established in 2000 as part of National Trail System, runs through the La Cienega ACEC. The El Camino was the earliest European American trade route in the United States. The 1,600-mile route spans two centuries (1598-1882) and two countries (between Spain's colonial capital at Mexico City to Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo), New Mexico). It was blazed atop a network of indigenous footpaths that connected Mexico's ancient cultures with those of America's southwest. The trail is administered jointly by the BLM and the NPS. These agencies work in close partnership with El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association (CARTA), the Tribal governments whose ancestors first encountered the Spanish colonists, and a large network of State, county, and municipal governmental agencies, private landowners, nonprofit heritage conservation groups, and many others. Trail sections are in private, municipal, Tribal, Federal, or State ownership.

The La Cienega ACEC includes four of the 24 sites identified by the Galisteo Basin Archeological Sites Preservation Act of 2004. The BLM actively manages the project area to sustain the health, diversity, and

productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of the public while preserving and respecting multi-cultural heritage.

Purpose / Need

The acquisition of the La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs provides BLM the opportunity to develop a recreational site very close to the city of Santa Fe. It provides viewing opportunity for hundreds of petroglyphs along the Santa Fe River. The site is also of interest to those tracing the route of El Camino Trail. The purpose of the acquisition is to improve recreational access and opportunities to explore La Cienega ACEC, protect critical ecological habitat centered around rare riparian resources, and to preserve rich multi-cultural resources in New Mexico. Permanent conservation of this property has been a twenty-year goal of the BLM and its partner, the Trust for Public Land. This acquisition would contribute to on-going efforts with the county and city to develop a contiguous river trail to link communities with natural resources and the area’s rich cultural history.

The proposed acquisition includes 0.5 mile along the Santa Fe River and encompasses riparian habitat that provides critical cover and water for wildlife. It is also an important migratory corridor and stopover site for many migratory birds. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish allocates 345 hunting licenses for mule deer and 840 licenses for elk in this game unit. These species are known to frequent the Santa Fe River as they move throughout the unit and from winter range to summer range.

Sections of the riparian habitat along the Santa Fe River need critical management to return the area to its full functioning condition, restore native plant species, and reduce or control the density of non-native, invasive vegetation. According to the Santa Fe Riparian Vegetation Monitoring report (2010) conducted on BLM land adjacent to the subject property, 121 plant species were identified during the four years of vegetation cover surveys. Most woody cover and over half of all herbaceous cover was from non-native species. Without active management, the entire floodplain is at risk of being dominated almost exclusively by non-native species.

The property contains a Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Preservation Act site as well as the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail and other cultural resources of significant importance. The La Cienega Pithouse Village is a multi-structure Galisteo Basin archeological site located on BLM and subject property. The site is from the Late Development period (A.D.1075-1175) and the multi-structure site contains surface room blocks and pit structures atop a small mesa on the left bank of the Santa Fe River.

Cooperator(s):

Cooperators include Santa Fe County, City of Santa Fe, The Trust for Public Land, New Mexico Archaeological Council, Archaeology Southwest, New Mexico Museum Office of Archaeological Studies, and New Mexico SiteWatch.

Operations & Maintenance:

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$70,000	\$30,000

Describe O&M:

Maintain and replace equipment, maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.), maintain, monitor or restore resources, and monitor for compliance, trespass, overuse, hazards, etc.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: Red Cliffs National Conservation Area**Priority: 5****State(s): UT****Congressional District(s): UT-2****Location:**

Red Cliffs National Conservation Area, north of St George, Utah

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	67	\$5,700,000
Acquired to Date	7,230	\$65,597,200
Remaining to be Acquired	123	\$13,100,000

Project Description:

The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11) designated the Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (NCA) (1) “to conserve, protect, and enhance the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources” of the public lands; and (2) to protect each species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Most of the 45,560-acre NCA is designated critical habitat for the threatened Mojave Desert tortoise and supports one of the highest population densities of tortoise across its range. The NCA is bounded by the towering Pine Valley Mountains and the Dixie National Forest to the north, Snow Canyon State Park to the west, and an arc of rapidly growing communities to the south, including the five largest cities in Washington County, Utah. It affords local residents and visitors opportunities to enjoy open space, hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian trail riding on 130 miles of nonmotorized trails and to experience solitude and natural quiet in the Red Mountain and Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness areas, all within a few minutes’ drive from the urban areas. The NCA also constitutes 75 percent of the land base of a multijurisdictional mitigation reserve, locally known as the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, which includes public lands managed by BLM, lands managed by the State of Utah, municipal lands, and private lands. BLM and other parties signed a final Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) implementation agreement in 2021 and that agreement commits BLM to continue to acquire non-Federal lands through direct purchase, donation, and the exchange of public lands that are outside the Beaver Dam Wash and Red Cliffs NCAs and designated wilderness areas.

Purpose / Need:

The acquisition of 33 acres of critical tortoise habitat into Federal ownership within a National Conservation Area would ensure that the habitat and populations of the threatened desert tortoise would be conserved and protected by (1) implementing management goals, objectives, and decisions from the approved record of decision for the Red Cliffs National Conservation Area resource management plan (2016, amended 2021); and (2) fulfilling agency commitments in the final implementation agreement for the Washington County HCP (2021). Other resource values that may be present on the acquired lands, such as cultural or paleontological resources, would also benefit from the protections afforded by National Conservation Area status. Acquisition of the additional private inholdings would benefit Washington County and local municipalities by fulfilling the

terms of the county’s HCP, the mission of BLM, and the commitments that BLM made in signing the two implementation agreements.

Cooperator(s):

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington County, Washington County Water Conservancy District, City of St. George, Washington City, State of Utah, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Desert Tortoise Council, Zion National Park, U.S. Forest Service, University of Utah Archeological Center, Southern Utah University, The Nature Conservancy, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, Dixie Mountain Bike Trails Association, American Conservation Experience, Southern Utah National Conservation Lands Friends, Utah Division of State Lands and Forestry, Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$5,000	\$3,000

Describe O&M:

Monitor for compliance, trespass, overuse, hazards, etc.; update and print maps and brochures.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: Cascades-Siskiyou National Monument

Priority: 6

State(s): OR

Congressional District(s): OR-2

Location:

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is in Jackson County, Oregon and a small section of northern California. Ashland, OR (closest metropolitan area) is to the west of the monument.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	1,425	\$2,500,000
Acquired to Date	12,968	\$16,284,990
Remaining to be Acquired	15,000	\$25,000,000

Project Description:

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) was the first national monument set aside solely for the preservation of biodiversity, recognizing this important ecoregion as the confluence of multiple mountain ranges and converging habitats. The CSNM is a biodiversity “hot spot” which would benefit significantly from the consolidation of land ownership within the monument. Plant communities within the CSNM represent a rare convergence of vegetation types found at the confluence of the Great Basin, Cascade, and Klamath Mountains, including the most biodiverse conifer forests in the United States. The project area encompasses alpine meadows supporting wildflowers, including the rare Greene’s Mariposa Lily. The acquisition parcels are bordered by BLM-identified Old Growth Emphasis and Diversity Emphasis Areas including the Soda Mountain Wilderness, and they provide important connectivity within the monument’s ecosystem. The CSNM provides habitat for three endemic bureau sensitive fish species: Jenny Creek suckers, the speckled dace, and a long-isolated stock of redband trout. The lands support populations of white-headed woodpecker, the threatened Oregon spotted frog, and beaver.

Purpose / Need:

The purpose of the acquisition is to acquire and safeguard biological resources within the expanded boundary of the CSNM. The expanded boundary now incorporates lower-elevation habitat types, such as foothill oak woodland habitats, that support incredible biodiversity. A key purpose of the expansion was also to deepen the buffer around the original monument and improve habitat connectivity along the elevation gradient. Acquisition of Emigrant Creek Ranch into the monument’s portfolio will increase habitat and connectivity for game species moving between the mountain systems and the lower elevation oak woodlands. The acquisition of this property, totaling 1,425 acres, will also help facilitate the adaptation of ecosystems to the effects of climate change, create buffers around core habitat areas, and protect climate "refugia", i.e., areas where targeted species and habitat types are less susceptible to the impacts of climate change. The risk of future development is high, as

the property is comprised of 16 legal lots many of which have the potential to be sited for dwellings. Development of the property poses a risk not only to the exceptional oak woodland and grassland habitat on the property itself, which supports many species of conservation significance, but also to the intact ecosystems and recreational opportunities within the original national monument boundary, including an adjacent old-growth emphasis area. Public ownership of these parcels would provide new recreational opportunities for the public to enjoy the national monument, and greatly enhance recreational opportunities on adjacent public land. These parcels provide important summer habitat for deer and elk and hunting opportunities for species such as, black bear, deer, elk, cougar, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, grouse, quail, and numerous others. Recreational opportunities include birdwatching, wildlife viewing, hiking, equestrian use, and dispersed camping.

Cooperator(s):

Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$5,000	\$5,000

Describe O&M:

Maintain, monitor, or restore resources; monitor for compliance (trespass, overuse, hazards, etc.), and treat non-native invasive plants.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: Craters of the Moon National Monument

Priority: 7

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): ID-2

Location:

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve is a 750,000-acre geologic wonderland located in Blaine, Butte, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Power counties.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	2,143	\$2,400,000
Acquired to Date	0	\$0
Remaining to be Acquired	12,657	\$12,000,000

Project Description:

The project area, Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (Monument), is in south central Idaho within a two-hour drive of Twin Falls. The Monument contains the youngest and most geologically diverse section of basaltic lava terrain found on the Eastern Snake River Plain, an extensive area of volcanic formations that reaches across southern Idaho east to Yellowstone National Park. It includes three distinct lava fields: Craters of the Moon, Kings Bowl, and Wapi. The Craters of the Moon Lava Field is the largest basaltic lava field of predominantly Holocene age (less than 10,000 years old) in the conterminous United States.

The Monument offers countless opportunities for hiking, camping, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, night sky viewing, and backcountry travel. For casual travelers, the 7-mile Loop Road and trails in the NPS Monument provide easy access to a range of volcanic features. A network of primitive roads, in the BLM backcountry, offer driving and exploration opportunities for motorists with high-clearance, 4-wheel-drive vehicles. Hunting is allowed on the BLM lands and within the NPS Preserve.

All or portions of 19 livestock grazing allotments lie within the Monument and are wholly managed by the BLM. There are approximately 38,000 sheep and cattle Animal Unit Months allocated on the BLM lands within the Monument boundary.

A cadastral survey of the Monument boundary was completed in 2001; the total area encompassed by the Monument boundary is 753,333 acres including 738,680 acres of Federal land, 8,157 acres of State land, and 6,642 acres of private land.

Most of the private land holdings in the Monument were obtained through the Desert Land, Carey, Reclamation Homestead, and the Stockraising Homestead acts. Private and state land inholdings are used primarily for grazing and contain related developments such as fences, wells, corrals, camp trailers, and livestock forage seedings.

Purpose / Need:

The first target property is in the northeastern area of the Monument in Butte County and comprises the Huddles Hole kipuka. There is an 80-acre BLM parcel in the center of the kipuka that is entirely surrounded by private land. Access to the property is by a primitive road off the Arco-Minidoka Road. No easements exist across the BLM that access the private property. Cultural resource inventories have not been completed on the property; however, there is a likelihood of evidence of pre-contact use of the kipuka and along the lava edges consistent to similar areas in the Monument. The private land has been grazed heavily in the past. Sagebrush, crested wheatgrass, and some perennial native vegetation occur along the lava edges. There is a report that an old cabin and a well with two troughs exists on the private land.

The second target property is located in north Laidlaw kipuka in Blaine County. It has been fenced by the private landowner in the past and has been cultivated/dryland farmed. The property is adjacent to Snowdrift Crater and the Great Rift Wilderness Study Area (WSA). Snowdrift Crater is a popular destination in the Monument for hunting and other recreational activities. The BLM estimates that 5,000 visitors per year make use of the undeveloped portions of the Monument, including visits to Snowdrift Crater and the Great Rift WSA. The parcel is located within designated Priority Sage Grouse Habitat. Snowdrift Crater is the top of a low angle shield volcano that formed nearly 500,000 years ago. Snowdrift rises about 800 feet above the sagebrush plains and is nearly three-quarters of a mile long and over 180 feet deep. The bowl-shaped crater holds snow during the winter and retains moisture year-round. It supports a large stand of quaking aspens and wildlife species including deer, elk, pronghorn, and many bird species.

Kipukas, sagebrush steppe, the Great Rift, and WSAs/Wilderness are the resources, objects, and values (ROV) that Craters of the Moon NM was expanded in 2000 to protect. The acquisitions have the potential to improve and enhance these values while increasing public access to these features and enhancing the National Conservation Lands system. The acquisitions also have the potential to help BLM to: manage recreational impacts at points of interest, rehabilitate sage grouse habitat, secure sage grouse habitat from fragmentation and development, provide integrated resource management, and provide conservation of lands in the Monument identified by scientists as having climate resilience, flow, and recognized biodiversity.

Cooperator(s):

The Nature Conservancy and The Wood River Land Trust.

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$10,000	\$5,000

Describe O&M:

Maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.), maintain monitor or restore resources, and treat noxious and/or invasive plants.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument

Priority: 8

State(s): UT

Congressional District(s): UT-2

Location:

The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) project area is in Garfield and Kane counties, Utah approximately 300 miles south of Salt Lake City and just north of the Arizona border. Nearby gateway communities are Kanab, Big Water, Escalante, Boulder, Tropic, Henrieville, and Cannonville, Utah.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	59	\$600,000
Acquired to Date	434	\$1,184,000
Remaining to be Acquired	14,000	\$140,000,000

Project Description:

The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) was originally designated under Proclamation 6920 on September 18, 1996, as the first Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered National Monument. The Monument was designated for its vast and austere landscape that embraces a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high, rugged, and remote region, where bold plateaus and multi-hued cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective, was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today, this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier, a quality that greatly enhances the monument's value for scientific study.

The Monument currently encompasses approximately 1.87 million acres of public lands. The current Resource Management Plan (RMP) contemplates the acquisition of lands that result in a net gain of important and manageable resource values on public lands, such as crucial wildlife habitat, cultural sites, high-value recreation areas, and wilderness character. The GSENM is a highly visited area for many recreational activities such as hunting, hiking, and camping. The area also includes critical wildlife habitats and corridors for several species such as Mexican spotted owl, Southwestern willow flycatcher, desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, and others. However, one of the most important qualities of the area is its remote nature and wilderness character. The area contains almost 900,000 acres of Wilderness Study Area. It is also an important area for Native American traditional uses and history.

The acquisition of private parcels in GSENM from willing sellers would further the administration's priorities by providing for habitat connectivity, protecting habitat for sensitive wildlife species, and supporting the America the Beautiful Initiative goal of conserving at least 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030. Acquisition of inholdings would also improve manageability of surrounding BLM lands, preserve the remote

character, provide for future recreation management needs, and protect other important resources, objects, and values.

Purpose / Need:

The GSENM LWCF project area is approximately 1.87 million acres in size and contains approximately 14,000 acres within the project boundary for potential future acquisition. Acquisition of inholdings improves the manageability of surrounding BLM lands and protects the important resources, objects, and values on Monument lands. The BLM currently has two willing sellers in Kane County, Utah.

The first parcel is a 38.24-acre private inholding located in the southwestern corner of GSENM surrounded by BLM-administered lands. The parcel has been owned by the same family for many years who had plans to develop the parcel for a remote recreational retreat, but who have now indicated they are willing to sell the property instead. Acquisition of the parcel would preclude future development of this isolated property within GSENM and provide for the protection of resources on the parcel. The parcel contains an important migratory path for mule deer and other mammals and birds as well as a petroglyph panel. There was a historic road through the canyon that crossed the parcel, but the road no longer exists and has not been inventoried. Acquisition of the parcel would also provide improved public recreational access along the entire stretch of Skutumpah Canyon.

The second parcel is a 20-acre private inholding located on the southern end of the monument. The parcel is surrounded by BLM-administered lands within GSENM and is owned by one landowner who recently purchased the property. The landowner has indicated he is a willing seller, and that BLM would be the most appropriate owner of the property. The parcel previously was part of a larger private land block on the western edge of the Paria River. However, in the early 2000s, the BLM acquired 180 acres directly to the north of the parcel leaving this 20-acre parcel isolated and with no vehicle access. Acquisition of the parcel would complete the acquisition of this important block of lands on the banks of the Paria River that was started over 20 years ago. The area is within the viewshed of the road leading to White House campground and trailhead which is a popular starting point for people hiking south into the Paria Canyon-Vermillion Cliffs Wilderness. The parcel looks down on the Paria River and any development is likely to have a negative effect on water quality. The parcel owner has considered development of the gravel resource on the property.

The BLM would like to acquire these two parcels to preserve the remote character and natural resources, protect archaeological sites, and continue to provide for outstanding recreation opportunities in the area.

Cooperator(s):

The Grand Canyon Trust, The Wilderness Land Trust

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$500	\$500

Describe O&M:

Maintain, monitor, or restore resources.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2025

Project / Unit: Boise Foothills

Priority: 9

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): ID-2

Location:

The project area is the Boise Foothills Front adjacent to the city of Boise within Ada County.

Project Estimates

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2025	30	\$200,000
Acquired to Date	835	\$2,060,000
Remaining to be Acquired	500	\$1,800,000

Project Description:

The Boise Front Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) is managed by the City of Boise, Ada County, Boise County, Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the U.S. Forest Service. Co-management of the Boise Front SRMA is successful due to the willingness of seven public land management agencies to step outside traditional practices, transcend jurisdictional boundaries, and collaborate to administer public resources in the Foothills. As Boise continues to grow, conservation of its Foothills open spaces will depend on the coordination and cooperation between public land management agencies, the public, and private landowners. The public benefits from the SRMA by having a healthy open space system, integrated conservation of wildlife, recreational uses, scenic vistas, natural areas, public uses, and cultural resources protections across public lands. Some of the resources within the SRMA include the following:

Cultural- While only a fraction of the Boise Front SRMA have been surveyed, over 130 archeological sites were found consisting of Historic sites associated with military use, European-American homesteads or early settlements, and Native American sites.

Wildlife- The Foothills are a crucial winter range for 6,000 to 8,000 mule deer. Approximately 214 species of birds use the Foothills at various times of the year. The variety of vegetation found in the Foothills provides the habitat to support these birds during various stages of their life cycle by providing food and cover. A number of rare or otherwise special status species are found in the Foothills including bald eagles, migrating ferruginous hawks, flammulated owls, long-billed curlew, and big eared bats.

Aquatics- The Foothills are an important part of the Lower Boise River watershed and provide for water recharge of the shallow and deep aquifers as well as the Boise River. The Foothills watershed is comprised primarily of ephemeral and intermittent streams with a few larger perennial streams such as Dry Creek and Cottonwood Creek, which support minor irrigation diversions and healthy riparian zones. Isolated springs recharge some stream channels, providing an important source of surface water for wildlife.

Plants- The plant communities in the Boise Foothills can be divided into six major types: grasslands, upland shrubs, mountain shrubs, forests, riparian areas, and planted woodland groves. Grassland and upland shrub communities are found on the lower and mid-elevation slopes, mountain shrub and forested vegetation on the higher elevation slopes, riparian communities on the floodplains and in gulches, and planted woodland groves near the city. A few of the rare and special plant species within the Boise Foothills are Mulford’s milkvetch, slick-spot peppergrass, and compact earth lichen.

Purpose / Need:

The purpose of this action is to acquire approximately 30 acres of undeveloped private land within the Boise Front SRMA adjacent to the Boise River WMA and other BLM-managed public land. The acquisition would help implement the 1988 Cascade RMP which states that the BLM should obtain acquisitions of lands that contribute to the management of important natural resources and to support direction from Secretarial Order 3362 to improve habitat quality in big game winter range and migratory corridors.

Parcel acquisition would help protect crucial big game (elk and mule deer) winter range within the IDFG’s Boise River Population management unit from urban development. The most recent IDFG survey data reported 28,599 deer, and 7,199 elk in the unit. The parcel would provide connectivity to adjacent big game winter range habitat for the WMA. The parcel would also conserve breeding habitat for a suite of migratory bird species common to the Boise foothills: lazuli bunting, western meadow lark, vesper sparrow, Bullock’s oriole, and warbler species. Riparian habitat would also benefit wildlife species including a BLM Idaho Type 2 Sensitive Species, the Western Toad.

A 0.3-mile-long reach of Picket Pin Creek flows through the project area parcel of interest. One acre of riparian area borders this reach. This stream has an intermittent flow regime but supports a vigorous community of arroyo willows and other more drought-tolerant woody riparian vegetation such as black hawthorn and syringa, Idaho’s State flower.

With increasing loss of riparian areas to development, downstream communities may experience more frequent and intense floods, reduced water quality, reduced wildlife and fish populations, as well as reduced stream flow duration and bank storage capacity. Benefits from healthy riparian areas include flood control, erosion control, water filtration, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

Cooperator(s):

City of Boise, Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Operations & Maintenance

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	\$0	\$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	\$0	\$0

Describe O&M:

Due to the cooperative agreement for management of the SRMA, there would be no additional O&M savings or costs. The group would cooperatively update maps and brochures.

This page is left intentionally blank.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$120,777,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605).

Note.--A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resource and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,

This language provides authority to use appropriated funds provided for the BLM to carry out the mission of the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands program to ensure sustainable development of timber and resources. Oregon and California Grant Lands include original O&C Grant lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands, and public domain lands in western Oregon. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public. Activities focus on forest management (including thinning and production), watershed health, wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement, recreation opportunities, cultural resources protection, and infrastructure maintenance.

- *on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,*

The BLM manages resources on public domain in western Oregon under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA); however, lands suitable for forest management are included in the sustained-yield calculation. Activities conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), managed with USFS funds, and do not receive funding under this appropriation. The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act.

- *and on adjacent rights-of-way and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands;*

The O&C appropriation supports the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.

- *\$120,777,000 to remain available until expended:*

This language provides authority to use \$120,777,000 in appropriated funds to carry out the mission of the program. The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements, and purchases.

- *Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 USC 2605).*

This language provides authority for the BLM to retain and transfer to the Treasury 25 percent of the total receipts that would otherwise be paid to O&C counties. This 25 percent would otherwise be due to the counties in accordance with 43 USC 2605(b) since the Treasury has been fully reimbursed for the expenditures which were charged against the Oregon and California land-grant fund. The net effect of this language is that the O&C counties and the Treasury each receive 50 percent of the total receipts generated from O&C lands.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 USC 2601)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested O&C grant lands and reconveyed CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 USC 1701 et seq.,

As amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the *Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970*.

<i>The Federal Land Policy and Management Act(cont.)</i>	Applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701 note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and Coos Bay Wagon Road Act, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)</i>	Relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.
<i>The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 USC 594)</i>	Provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.
<i>The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)</i>	Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.
<i>P.L. 110-28</i>	Provides one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program</i>	Provides an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the CBWR counties through fiscal year 2011.
<i>P.L. 112-141 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)</i>	Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 113-40 – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013</i>	Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 114-10 - Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015</i>	Provides an extension of two years (2014 and 2015) of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 115-141 Vehicle for Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2018 – Title IV</i>	Provides Secure Rural School payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

<i>Public Land Order 5490</i>	Dated February 12, 1975, reserves all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested O&C Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed CBWR Grant Lands.
<i>P.L. 116-94 – Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 - Title III</i>	P.L. 116-94 authorizes Secure Rural School payments for 2019 and 2020.
<i>Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148)</i>	Authorizes the BLM and the USFS to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on Federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other Federal lands using expedited procedures.
<i>Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206)</i>	Authorizes conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.
<i>Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund, (FEHRF; P.L. 102-381)</i>	Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 USC 2605 and 43 USC 2601 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 <i>Interior Appropriations Act</i> (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the FEHRF to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. This temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years in the <i>2010 Interior Appropriations Act</i> (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The <i>2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act</i> (Section 117) extended this authority again through 2020. The authority has subsequently been extended annually, most recently in the <i>2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act</i> (P.L. 117-328), which extended it through September 30, 2023. The 2025 President’s budget proposes a one-year extension of this authority (through September 30, 2025).
<i>Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds (P.L. 104-134 - Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated</i>	Establishes initial funds for the USFS and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under <i>Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act</i> . The legislation directs that 75 percent of the

Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996.)

subsequent pipeline fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline” and that 25 percent of the pipeline funds be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

Stewardship Contracting (Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79)

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to 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.

Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act (P.L. 115-103)

Conveyed 32,261 acres of Federal lands in western Oregon, including O&C grant lands, to the Cow Creek and Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians and reclassifies lands from public domain to O&C grant lands of equal acreage and condition in the amount of O&C lands conveyed to the Tribes.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)

Reauthorized the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024
Western Oregon Resources Management	543	106,138	543	106,138	1,762		-15	-2,105	528	105,795	-15	-343
Subtotal, Western Oregon Resources Management	543	106,138	543	106,138	1,762	0	-15	-2,105	528	105,795	-15	-343
Info. & Resource Data Systems	13	1,887	13	1,887	42	-	-	+80	13	2,009	+0	+122
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance Annual Maintenance & Operations	63	11,123	63	11,123	205	-	-	+390	63	11,718	+0	+595
Subtotal, Western Oregon Trans & Facilities Ma	63	11,123	63	11,123	205	0	-	+390	63	11,718	+0	+595
Construction & Acquisition	2	369	2	369	7	-	-	+15	2	391	+0	+22
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands NMs & NCAs	5	817	5	817	16	-	-	+31	5	864	+0	+47
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	626	120,334	626	120,334	2,032	0	-15	-1,589	611	120,777	-15	+443

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Oregon and California Grant Lands
(dollars in thousands)**

Fixed Cost Element	2024 Annualized CR or Change	2024 Annualized CR to 2025 Request Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+327	0	Total paid days for FY 2025 is 261 (2088 hours) which is the same number of days as FY 2024.
Pay Raise	+4,122	+2,032	The President's Budget for 2025 includes one quarter (October-December 2024) of the 5.2% pay raise for 2024 and three quarters (January-September 2025) of the estimated 2.0% pay raise for 2025.
FERS Employer Contribution Increase	+7	0	The estimates do not reflect increases to the employer contribution for FERS or Law Enforcement FERS for FY 2025.
Total Account 2025 Fixed Costs		+2,032	

Appropriation Description

The O&C Grant Lands appropriation provides for the management of 2.4 million acres in western Oregon of re-vested O&C Railroad grant lands, re-conveyed CBWR grant lands, and intermingled public domain lands (10 percent). The BLM manages these lands for timber production under the principle of sustained yield while concurrently meeting other statutory requirements including the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), the *Clean Water Act*, and FLPMA. A large part of the O&C Program is focused on forest health and conserving fish and wildlife habitat while also providing a sustainable timber harvest as statutorily mandated by the 1937 O&C Act.

The O&C Grant Lands account provides for forest management in western Oregon by planning, preparing, offering, administering, and monitoring timber sales, while maintaining the health and sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, restoration, and increasing fire and climate resiliency. Program activities also manage to conserve the full suite of multiple interrelated and interdependent resources, primarily soil, water, air, riparian, fish, wildlife, cultural, and recreation resources. The Program also maintains and improves facilities and roads; acquires access via easements and rights-of-way; maintains information technology and resource data; and manages National Monuments.

The five budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMPs) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- ***Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition*** provides for the necessary acquisition of easements and road-use agreements to facilitate timber sale and administrative site access for general resource management purposes and for monitoring and timber-haul fee collection on government-controlled roads in accordance with the terms of the road-use agreements.
- ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, maintenance shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs and provide for the commercial haul of both private and government timber over government-controlled roads. Road maintenance activities help to increase user safety, protect capital investments of transportation infrastructure, and reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest.
- ***Western Oregon Resources Management*** provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering, and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the health and sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, forest development, and forest restoration techniques; provides recreational opportunities; manages and monitors fish and wildlife habitat and rangeland resources; and maintains or improves soil, water, and air quality.

- *Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems* provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of automated data support systems and spatial data systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management, and for developing and analyzing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans. The integration of spatial data systems in the management of O&C lands has contributed substantially to efficiencies in the program.
- *Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas* provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar congressionally designated areas in western Oregon.

The table below shows the acreage of BLM lands managed with O&C Grant Lands appropriations funding. U.S. Forest Service managed O&C lands are included for context.

Acres of O&C Lands in Western Oregon	
(acres)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,247
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	207,110
Total – BLM	2,365,904
U.S. Forest Service-Managed O&C Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,399

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two permanent appropriations, the *Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund* and the *Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund*, are available for use.

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the USFS and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline” and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Annual Pipeline Fund deposits vary because of fluctuations in timber market conditions and purchasers opting on which year to harvest their 1-3 year timber sale contracts. A balance at the end of the year allows continued use of the Pipeline Fund to meet the annual objective of rebuilding and maintaining the timber-sale pipeline and providing and maintaining recreation opportunities. Receipts, deposits, and cumulative expenditures are detailed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Furthermore, western Oregon utilizes the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund to fund forest management activities to improve forest health, salvage dead and dying timber, and reforest areas that have been salvaged in accordance 43 USC 1736a. Receipts, deposits, and cumulative expenditures are detailed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Management History of Oregon and California Grant Lands

Pre-1990. Prior to the 1990s, the BLM annually offered a sustained yield harvest level of approximately 1.2 billion board feet while generating \$100 million-\$200 million in timber sale receipts. In the late 1970s, USFS researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the Northern Spotted Owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. In 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the Northern Spotted Owl as threatened under the ESA, citing loss of old-growth habitat. Beginning in 1992, the BLM began preparing amendments to its land use plans to incorporate this new information.

1994 Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) (1994-2016). The 1993 Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment report released in 1993 led to the development of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan and associated Resource Management Plans that BLM finalized in 1995. Numerous court challenges and issues connected with the 1995 plans resulted in two additional planning efforts, which were finalized in 2008 and 2016. The Northern Spotted Owl recovery plan did not preclude active forest management to increase stand resiliency, reduce hazardous fuels, promote ecological diversity, and meet conservation goals. The plan was incorporated into out-year timber sale plans as the Bureau implemented the RMPs.

2016 Western Oregon RMPs. The BLM signed Records of Decision for the Western Oregon RMPs on August 5, 2016, culminating a four-year effort by the BLM to incorporate the Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Rule (2012) as well as new science, policies, and technology. The RMPs provide sustainable management and conservation of western Oregon's BLM-managed natural resources while supporting local communities. The BLM incorporated lessons learned from 20 years of implementation experience and monitoring results into the 2016 RMPs. Key aspects of the 2016 RMPs include the following:

RMP Volume Estimates: At full RMP implementation level, the BLM estimates the total timber volume offered would average 278 million board feet (MMBF) per year for the first decade of implementation. This timber volume represents both 205 MMBF of annual sustained-yield timber, allowable sale quantity (ASQ) that would be offered from "Harvest Land Base" lands, and 73 MMBF of timber that could be offered as a by-product of forest health and habitat restoration treatments from "Reserve" non-ASQ land allocations. The declared 205 MMBF from Harvest Land Base lands is volume the BLM will strive to offer under the 1937 O&C Act annually within the annual variance of +/- 40 percent established in the new RMPs. Timber from the Reserves is expected to vary from year-to-year based on restoration treatments completed in each year.

RMP Receipts Estimates: At the full implementation level, total O&C timber sale receipts are projected to be approximately \$50-\$55 million,⁹ and the O&C counties' share of those receipts are projected to be \$26 million (approximately 50 percent of the total).

⁹ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

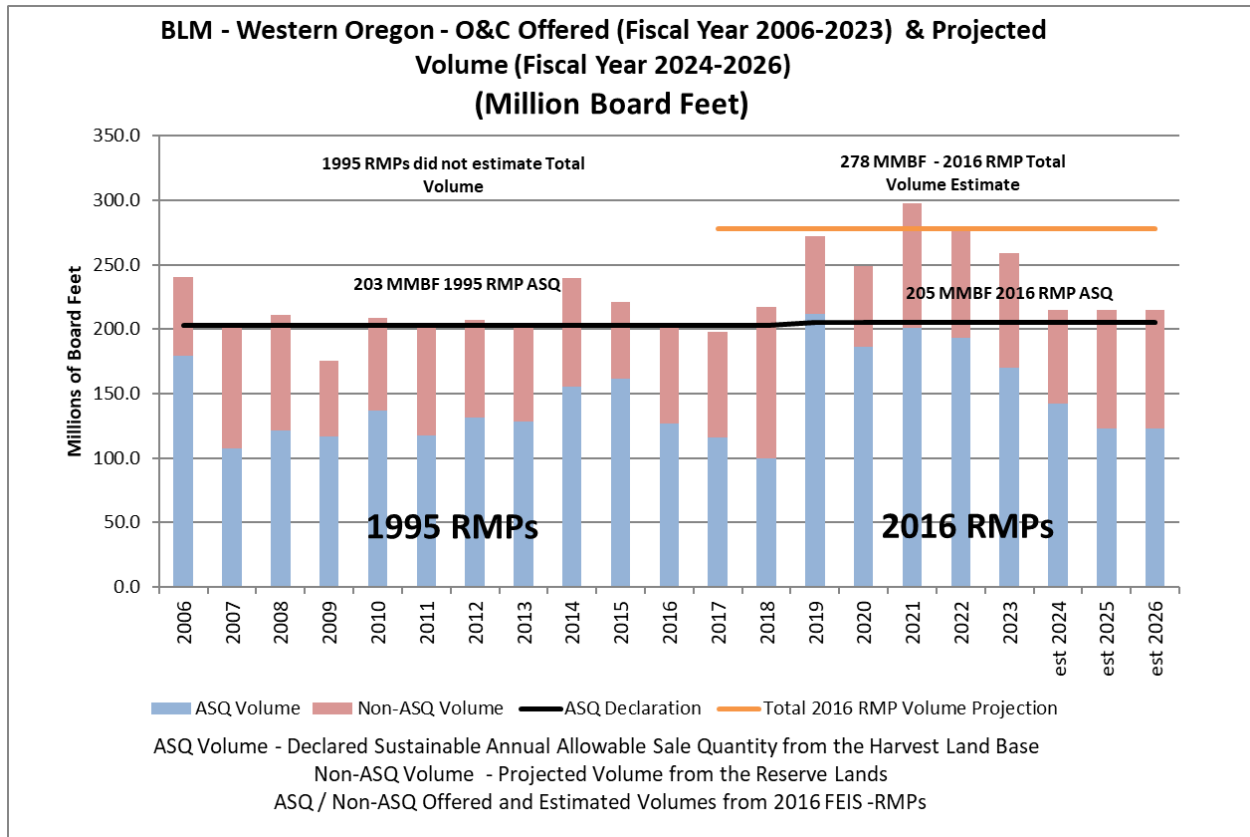
RMP Recreation Estimates: At the full implementation level, the 2016 RMPs project an increase in recreational values from \$223 million to \$271 million.¹⁰ These values represent the non-market value recreational opportunities over the next 10 years and were calculated based on the economic modeling conducted as part of the EIS analysis for the RMP.

The O&C grant lands have had a long history of forest management to promote the sustained yield of timber harvest and generate revenue for western Oregon counties. Fuels management and fire salvage has been an important component of forest management in order to reduce risk to communities, ecosystems, infrastructure, and growing stock and to recover value in fire-damaged timber. The 2016 RMPs promote salvage of fire damaged timber in areas designated for sustained-yield timber production and where needed to protect infrastructure.

Historic and Projected Timber Volumes

The historic and projected timber targets displayed below are from the BLM-managed lands in western Oregon since 2006. The estimated projected targets shown below for 2025 and 2026 are based upon the 2024 and 2025 President's budget, respectively. Offered volume in any one year is generally a result of the previous years' appropriations; therefore, the FY 2025 appropriation would primarily be used to develop FY 2026 sale plans.

¹⁰ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 657



BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY TARGETS & TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED¹ (Public Land Statistic Data)					
Fiscal Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target	Total Volume Offered	Volume of Offered Timber Sold	Volume of Timber Sold from Previous Fiscal Years' Offerings²	Total Sold Volume
2013	203	204.9	-	-	-
2014	203	239.5	-	-	-
2015	203	221.4	-	-	-
2016	203	203.4	-	-	-
2017	205	198.3	-	-	-
2018	205	217.6	-	-	-
2019	205	272.0	250.0	34.6	284.6
2020	205	248.9	228.1	6.6	234.7
2021	205	298.8	295.8	22.7	318.5
2022	205	279.3	271.8	none	271.8
2023	205	259.2	253.0	7.5	260.5
2024 est.	205	215.0	-	-	-
2025 est.	205	215.0	-	-	-
2026 est.	205	215.0			

¹Offered volume amounts may differ from previous publications. Adjustments to previous years' data are made following review and consolidation of paper and electronic timber-sale records. Includes ASQ and non-ASQ volume offered. Total Volume Sold was not included in Public Land Statistics data until FY 2019.

²Offered volume is only credited once at the initial offered date, therefore any unsold volume that is reoffered and subsequently sold in another fiscal year is captured in this column.

Note: Starting in 2017, the ASQ target changed per 2016 RMPs.

O&C Performance - Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C county payments from the harvest of timber on BLM managed O&C lands and controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. In addition, the BLM derives receipts from CBWR and public domain lands in western Oregon.

The timber salvage receipts jumped in 2022 and 2023 compared to prior years due to salvage activity in areas affected by 2020 wildfires (see table below). There continues to be high levels of demand for dimension lumber and wood panels, and this is reflected in the prices the BLM is receiving for offered sales, however this trend has started to decrease. Receipt estimates are determined by the timing of harvest activity across a three-year contract operating window.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of \$'s)							
	Proceeds of sales (timber receipts)							
COLLECTIONS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Est	2025 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	638	663	772	1,243	213	849	600	600
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,463	482	72	2,781	2,037	4,587	2,000	2,000
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	497	117	329	63	240	0	50	50
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	30,843	32,309	42,527	38,195	30,508	38,825	30,000	30,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	4,110	7,500	7,865	12,652	31,459	40,233	15,000	15,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	4,145	2,646	3,467	3,968	3,109	4,162	3,000	3,000
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	2,257	3,110	574	658	1,147	595	600	600
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	263	259	381	720	8	8	200	200
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	67	0	183	55	0	0	0	0
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-4	150	0	1	0	16	1	1
Total	44,279	47,236	56,170	60,336	68,721	89,260	51,451	51,451

History of Payments to the O&C Counties

Federal management of timber on O&C lands began in 1938. Appropriations for management of O&C lands were limited to the Federal share of receipts. From 1938 to 1951, total revenues from the O&C Lands were \$30 million, but the counties received \$15 million. The balance was retained by the Federal Government as reimbursement for sums it had paid to the private owners upon revestment of the lands in 1916, and also for the Federal government's payment of property taxes owed by the private owners at the time of revestment. Reimbursement was also made for additional payments that had been made by the Federal Government between 1916 and 1937 in lieu of property taxes while final disposition of the lands was being sorted out.

In 1953 and thereafter, the O&C counties voluntarily invested a portion of their receipts into road construction and maintenance, recreational facilities, reforestation, forest protection including fire suppression, and general maintenance and operating expenses. By 1960, the counties were reinvesting one-third of their receipts. For the next 22 years, the counties received 50 percent of total receipts and voluntarily invested the other 25 percent to which they were otherwise entitled. In 1982, in order to eliminate the uncertainty caused by basing the appropriation on a percentage of receipts for the management of O&C lands, Congress established the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation as a direct, definite appropriation, no longer dependent on the amount of receipts collected. That appropriation included a proviso requiring the additional 25 percent of O&C receipts to be deposited to the General Fund, which has been enacted annually since that time.

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels in the late 1980s and early 1990s. As a result, the traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands*

Act of 1937, USC 43 2605 (50 Stat. 876, Title II), were replaced first by the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* (P.L.103-66), which provided “safety net payments” for the counties from 1993-2000. Then in 2000, Congress repealed the safety net payments and passed the *Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act* (P.L. 106-393), which provided fiscal stability and predictability to the O&C counties. The authority for Secure Rural Schools payments to counties has been periodically extended, as described below.

Below is a table of payments made to the O&C and CBWR counties since 2000, including:

Payment to Western Oregon Counties (Million \$) [†]			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0
2002	108.7	0.9	109.6
2003	109.6	0.9	110.5
2004	110.9	0.9	111.8
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.4
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013 ^{††}	37.7	0.3	38.0
2014	39.3	0.3	39.6
2015	37.9	0.3	38.2
2016	35.3	0.3	35.6
2017 ^{†††}	18.8	0.3	19.1
2018 [*]	32.2	0.3	32.5
2019	29.9	0.2	30.1
2020	28.2	0.2	28.4
2021	25.3	0.2	25.5
2022	30.8	0.2	31.0
2023	TBD	TBD	TBD
2024	TBD	TBD	TBD
2025	TBD	TBD	TBD

[†]Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made.
^{††}BLM made 94.9 percent of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration.
^{†††}SRS legislation expired. In 2017, BLM made O&C and CBWR payments based upon 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR calculations.
^{*}The 2018 payment was both an O&C/CBWR payment and SRS make-up payment.
SRS has been reauthorized for FY 2023 but the amount has not yet been calculated.

2013 using the 2011 calculations.

- Public Law 114-10 extended the payments for 2014 and 2015 using the 2011 calculations.

- Under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393), the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund; or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands; and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000* provided that, for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted annually for inflation.

- Public Law 110-28 extended the payments for one additional year for 2007.

- Public Law 110-343, signed in October 2008, extended the Secure Rural Schools payments for three years for 2008-2010. In addition, it stipulated “transition” payments with a declining percentage of the 2006 payment; the payment for 2008 was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment for 2009 was 81 percent, and the payment for 2010 was 73 percent.

- Public Law 112-141 extended the Secure Rural School payments once again for 2011 and 2012. Payment calculations used several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

- Public Law 113-40 extended the payments for

- Public Law 115-141 provided Secure Rural School payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 (omitting 2016) using the same calculation formula as previous extensions. The fiscal year 2017 payment (paid in fiscal year 2018) was in two parts: an O&C and CBWR payment using the O&C receipts formula and a Secure Rural School make-up payment based on the Secure Rural School formula.
- Public Law 116-94, the *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020*, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2019 and 2020, to be made in FY 2020 and FY 2021.
- Public Law 117-58, the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be made in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

Since the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*, the BLM has worked collaboratively with the western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees to review over 1,000 restoration projects and implement over 600 of them, totaling over \$43.0 million of Title II funds.

Since 2001, more than \$1.2 billion of Secure Rural School payments have been made to the O&C counties and \$10.9 million to the CBWR counties. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Construction & Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	369	369	+7	0	+15	391	+22
	<i>FTE</i>	2	2	0		+0	2	+0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Western Oregon Acquisition:		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs		+15	+0
Total		+15	+0

Justification of Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Western Oregon Acquisition is \$391,000 and 2 FTEs, a program change of +\$15,000 and +0 FTE from the FY 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$15,000; +0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$15,000 in Construction and Acquisition, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Acquisition Program uses appropriated funds to acquire and protect access to public lands in western Oregon, providing access to BLM timber sales and other activities associated with managing O&C grant lands. Most of the O&C grant lands exist in a “checkerboard” ownership pattern where sections alternate between private and Federal ownership requiring a high degree of coordination among landowners to maintain access for administrative and commercial purposes.

The program also administers existing grants, easements, and rights-of-way on O&C grant lands through renewal and rent collections.

The program will continue to work toward gaining access to BLM isolated parcels to fulfill its management obligations under the O&C Act and FLPMA, and to administer the reciprocal needs of adjacent landowners.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	11,123	11,123	+205		+390	11,718	+595
	FTE	63	63	0		+0	63	+0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance & Operations:

Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	(\$000)	FTE
	+390	+0
Total	+390	+0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:					
		2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change from 2024
Road Maintenance	\$000	3,262	4,300	4,300	+0
	FTE	1	12	12	+0

Notes:

- Road Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from provisions for amortization of road costs in contracts and by cooperative financing with other public agencies and with private agencies or persons, or by a combination of these methods; 43 USC 1762(c), which provides the authority to acquire, construct, and maintain roads within and near the public lands to permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources thereof. These funds are appropriated on a permanent basis. More information on Road Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- Road Maintenance is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands.

- The Road Maintenance appropriation is also a collaborative activity of the MLR Annual Maintenance & Operations program, accounting for less than \$100,000 in available receipts from public domain lands.

Justification of Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Annual Maintenance & Operations Management is \$11,718,000 and 63 FTE, a program change of +\$390,000 and +0 FTE from the FY 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity (+\$390,000, +0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$390,000 in Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated

with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The Annual Maintenance and Operations Program maintains the BLM's investment in the transportation network, preserves public safety, minimizing environmental impacts (especially related to water quality and soil erosion), and provides for functional utilities and other services at visitor and administrative sites supporting O&C grant-land management.

The BLM-managed roads serve commercial, administrative, and local government functions. They also serve users by providing for private commercial timber haul, emergency response routes, and access to private, local, Tribal, State, and Federal lands. This includes a system of 14,200 miles of roads, including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways, 324 miles of trails, along with related structures including 410 bridges, 586 major culverts, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems.

Most O&C roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance (see Road Maintenance Table Above).

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by user-fee collections. Eighteen of the 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program. The BLM continues to target the highest priority maintenance needs of facilities and transportation infrastructure, particularly those with the greatest public exposure and use. Annual maintenance and operation of the transportation system is aligned to support timber sale preparation and harvest activities and to facilitate hunting, fishing, and recreational access.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				Change from 2024 Annualized CR
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	
Western Oregon Resource Management	<i>\$000</i>	106,138	106,138	+1,762		-2,105	105,795	-343
	<i>FTE</i>	543	543			-15	528	-15

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Western Oregon Resources Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+3,261	+0
Focus on Highest Priorities	-5,366	-15
Total	-2,105	-15

Justification of 2025 Program Changes

The 2025 budget request for Western Oregon Resources Management is \$105,795,000 and 528 FTEs, a program change of -\$2,105,000 and -15 FTEs from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$3,261,000, +0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$3,261,000 in Western Oregon Resources Management, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$5,366,000, -15 FTE) – The BLM is shifting program emphasis in response to E.O. 14072, *Strengthening the Nation’s Forests, Communities, and Local Economies*. In keeping with the E.O., BLM will reduce timber outputs to a total volume offered of 215 million board feet to focus on protection of mature and old-growth forests and improving forest health and fire resilience. The timber volume is an outcome of approximately 15,000 acres of forest health treatments in commercial aged timber stands. This timber volume reduction is 19 percent when compared to the FY 2023 timber output target level of 265 million board feet. Increasing focus on forest health treatments will increase treatment acreage at the expense of timber volume per acre harvested which, in conjunction with higher cost of treatment implementation, results in lower total timber volume output.

Program Overview

One of the primary responsibilities and workloads of the Resources Management budget activity is providing for the management, maintenance, and enhancement of forests on the O&C Grant lands, the CBWR Grant lands, and Public Domain lands within western Oregon, including activities directly related to reforestation and forest development to ensure replacement of growing stock for long-term sustained yield of forest lands.

The program will leverage funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act to develop projects that support restoring landscape connectivity and function health in western Oregon. The program will support forest health and resiliency through management of fire-prone forest types through reforestation and non-commercial fuels treatments.



Northern Spotted Owl

Forest management follows the management action/direction outlined in the western Oregon RMPs. The RMPs include a four-year analysis that incorporates the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, management of the BLM special status species, updated riparian and aquatic protection guidance, sustainable forest management direction, increased recreational opportunities, and critical analysis of other multiple resources.

The BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders to support efforts to meet the budget's performance target of 142 MMBF for ASQ timber with 215 MMBF derived from western Oregon offered timber in FY 2025. The BLM will continue to look for efficiencies in streamlining the administrative review process with the strategy and objective of resolving project level issues early in the planning process to assure timber sale offering targets are met.

Within the framework of the ESA, the Clean Water Act, the O&C Act, and in alignment with the guiding principles of the RMP, the program provides a sustainable source of timber, protects watersheds, and contributes to conservation, restoration, species recovery, and economic stability. The BLM develops forest management projects using landscape and watershed approaches to determine the suite of treatment and restoration activities. Work continues in coordination with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to implement active forest management prescriptions and terrestrial and aquatic restoration activities.

The components of forest management include:

- Forest landscape planning and project-level NEPA development;
- Sales of timber and other forest and vegetative products;
- Forest inventory and monitoring;

- Trespass prevention and investigation;
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements;
- Maintenance and restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure;
- Resolving appeals and litigation; and
- Maintenance and development of the national Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) databases to assure data integrity. FRIS will be undergoing a modernization effort expected to continue through FY 2026. The modernization effort will improve system security, consolidate and streamline workflows, reduce technical debt, and reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs.

The Resources Management budget activity also supports reforestation, intermediate stand management, and forest resiliency treatments in young forest stands in western Oregon. This program provides for forest restoration and sustainable and permanent forest production through active management to achieve resilient and productive watersheds. The focus areas for reforestation and forest development include:

- Forest regeneration and restoration activities of commercial and non-commercial forest lands that establish young stands and restore habitat in riparian and other reserve areas;

- Intermediate stand management activities in younger- growth forests that promote forest growth, resiliency, value enhancement, fuel hazard reduction, and structure development to provide for future timber harvest, biomass utilization, habitat conservation needs, and fire recovery;



2020 Labor Day Fire reforestation efforts continue three years after fires.

- Treatments to control the spread of forest pathogens and destructive insects;
- Forest monitoring and adaptive management assessments that inform active forest management to achieve stand objectives and provide for the sustainable harvest of timber;
- Invasive and noxious weed management;
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and consolidation of data storage and retrieval capabilities to facilitate reporting and capability integration with other programs; and
- Cooperative research on developing technologies and management activities with other Federal and State resource management agencies and universities.

Impact Statements.

- Assuring that Reserve In accordance with the direction of the western Oregon RMPs, reforestation and forest development activities are critical in:

- Assuring that a sustainable level of timber can be offered from Harvest Land Base lands to meet the 1937 O&C Act. The activities assure that harvested areas are promptly and successfully reforested after harvest and younger and intermediate stands are managed to meet the growth rates modeled and projected in the Final Environmental designate lands (Late Successional and Riparian Reserves) are managed to meet the various conservation objectives for which they are intended.
- Assuring that all treatments maintain or increase the resiliency of western Oregon forestlands and woodlands to catastrophic disturbances like fire, insects, diseases, and drought.
- Assuring that landscape-level planning and project-level NEPA compliance work is integrated into and analyzes the full suite of reforestation and forest development treatments and restoration needs in the analysis areas to assure sustainable forest production. The BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved.

The BLM uses the following strategies to improve collaboration and increase resource management efficiency:

- Employing emerging technologies such as Light and Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide better and more cost-effective information for decision makers;
- Implementing the full suite of forest management prescriptions provided in the new RMPs to meet management objectives;
- Utilizing various modeling, monitoring, and analysis tools to assure compliance with RMPs;
- Working with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to fluctuations in drought cycles;
- Balancing workforce and operational capacity to prepare and administer service contracts, stewardship contracts, and agreements to reforest and implement high-priority forest development treatments;
- Implementing intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass, reduce hazardous fuels, improve forest health, and enhance growth in young growth stands, achieving multiple resource objectives;
- Working with the USFS, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor the invasive pathogen causing sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone; and,
- Improving efficiencies, and where appropriate, taking advantage of Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities.

The Resources Management activity also supports four areas critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon: rangeland management; recreation management; aquatic habitat management; and wildlife habitat management. To support forest management activities and sustained yield harvest, surveys are needed for project clearance, ESA consultation, and analysis for environmental assessments. Surveys include Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet, and there are several aquatic species on O&C lands that are classified as threatened, endangered, or sensitive.

The BLM is required to monitor various terrestrial and aquatic populations and formally consult with FWS

and NMFS at the project level in order to manage for sustained-yield timber. The BLM works with the USFS to evaluate species distributions and population characteristics for interagency Special Status Species programs. The BLM also applies the concept of Service First and skill sharing to facilitate an interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering creates efficiencies and decreases the cost of program administration. The BLM evaluates watershed conditions affecting forest productivity and interrelated and interdependent effects of vegetation management on other resources including soil, water, and air quality. The program is tasked with managing for soil stabilization, resiliency, and productivity; reducing impacts from invasive species on riparian and upland habitat; promoting upland forest and rangeland resiliency; and managing habitat for sensitive species.

The BLM manages developed recreation sites, dispersed recreation areas, off-highway areas, and back-county byways, among other recreation resources. Approximately 8 million visitors per year use western Oregon lands for recreation. The program monitors recreation activity on approximately 30,000 acres per year and issues approximately 190 special recreation permits per year. Recreation sites on BLM lands use the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004 to collect fees to offset operations and maintenance costs. Western Oregon collects approximately \$1.5 million from the recreation fee program. In addition, the Recreation Program can utilize up to 25% of revenues deposited to the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund to improve and maintain recreation resources.

The BLM ensures that projects are in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), the Historic Sites Act (1935), the Antiquities Act (1906), the Archaeological Data Preservation Act (1974), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978), Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites (1996), and the BLM-State Historic Preservation Officers Protocol Agreement (1998). This activity provides support for intergovernmental agreements and liaison activities with local western Oregon Tribes.

Grazing in western Oregon is small relative to the other O&C program activities. The program manages 132 leases in total. The program evaluates and renews approximately between one to five leases per year.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems
Subactivity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR	
Info. & Resource Data Systems	<i>\$000</i>	1,887	1,887	+42		+80	2,009	+122
	<i>FTE</i>	13	13	0		+0	13	0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for Western Oregon

Information and Data Systems:	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs	+80	+0
Total	+80	+0

Justification of Program Change

The 2025 budget request for Western Oregon Information and Data Systems is \$2,009,000 and 13 FTEs, a program change of +\$80,000 and +0 FTEs from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$80,000, +0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$80,000 in Information and Resource Data Systems, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The program provides a formalized data framework to integrate data across all programs, resources, and activities in western Oregon. The program creates data standards to ensure data collected and used to support decisions are consistent across all administrative units. It also creates analytical tools and data structures to support the specific needs of O&C programs which may differ from Bureau-wide requirements. The program coordinates with other Federal, State, and private partners to collect and deliver spatial data for both public and internal use. The program makes data available externally through modern web GIS tools. Standard map templates are available to the public for ease of use and quick access to recreation opportunities or other resource information.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands
Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
NMs & NCAs	\$000	817	817	+16		+31	864	+47
	FTE	5	5	0		+0	5	+0

Summary of 2025 Program Changes for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas:		(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity - 2024 Fixed Costs		+31	+0
Total		+31	+0

Justification of Program Change

The 2025 budget request for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas is \$864,000 and 5 FTEs, a program change of +\$31,000 and 0 FTE from the 2024 Annualized CR level, which includes:

Baseline Capacity – 2024 Fixed Costs (+\$31,000, +0 FTE) – The 2025 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the BLM’s mission. The budget includes \$31,000 in Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2024. This request in combination with the FY 2025 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas managed in the National Conservation Lands system include the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area located on the central coast near Newport, Oregon. Both of these remarkable units work with volunteers, partners, and communities.

Program Priorities

In support of the National Conservation Land goals, the BLM will focus on the following issues:

- Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs – Inventories define the critical resource values representative of each unit’s uniqueness, and the information provided is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.
- Restoration – The Cascade Siskiyou National Monument is the only monument in the country designated as a result of its biodiversity, and as such restoration activities are key to ensuring the health of the monument. Both areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitat. These ecosystems also provide native plant and animal corridors and migration routes to sustain and conserve public land resources affected by drought, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.
- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management – Unmanaged recreation use continues to impact resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- Visitor and Community Education – Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM’s balanced resource mission.
- Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility – Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archaeological, paleontological, and biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archaeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archaeological and paleontological resources.
- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities – The program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Range Improvements

Appropriations Language

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Note.—A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

- *For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751),*

The language provides authority for the Secretary to direct on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements to Federal rangelands, including seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

- *notwithstanding any other Act,*

The provisions of this language supersede any other provision of law.

- *sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315(b), 315(m))*

Section 3 of the *Taylor Grazing Act* concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within the grazing districts established under the Act. Receipts from grazing on section 3 lands are distributed three ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects, 37.5 percent remains in the U.S. Treasury, and 12.5 percent is returned to the State.

Section 15 of the *Taylor Grazing Act* concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district boundaries. The receipts from grazing on section 15 public lands are distributed two ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects and 50 percent is returned to the State.

- *and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law,*

The *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937* authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase low production, privately owned farmlands. These lands were later transferred to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the *Taylor Grazing Act*.

- *but not less than \$10,000,000,*

If grazing receipts are less than \$10.0 million, the balance of the \$10.0 million appropriation comes from the General Fund.

- *to remain available until expended:*

The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements, and purchases.

- *Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.*

The provision limits the amount of funding in this appropriation that can be used for administrative expenses to \$600,000.

Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations

Section 401 of Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1751), as Amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905),

Provides that 50 percent of all monies received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act* (43 U.S.C. 315) and the Act of August 28, 1937 (U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including but not limited to seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishes a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937)

Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land,

health, safety, and welfare;
but not to build industrial

parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al.

Provides that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act* is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the DOI for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the *Taylor Grazing Act*.

30 U.S.C. 355

Provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947* shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this Act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)

Provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts

Provides that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for the BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985* and the *Budget Enforcement Act of 1990*, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers FTE	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Public Lands Improvements	15	7,713	22	7,713						22	7,713	0	0
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	1	1,717	1	1,717						1	1,717	0	0
Administrative Costs		[600]		[600]							[600]	0	0
Total, Range Improvements	16	9,430	23	9,430	0	0	0	0	0	23	9,430	0	0

Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR	2025 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2025 President's Budget	Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Public Lands Improvements	\$000	7,713	7,713			0	7,713	0
	FTE	15	22			0	22	0
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	\$000	1,717	1,717			0	1,717	0
	FTE	1	1			0	1	0
Administrative Costs	\$000	[600]	[600]				[600]	
Range Improvements	\$000	9,430	9,430			0	9,430	0
	FTE	16	23			0	23	0

Amounts are net of sequesters.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Range Improvement appropriation functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct, maintain, or reconstruct on-the-ground projects such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, water developments, weed control, and seeding/reseeding projects. The BLM also supports activities that build and maintain livestock infrastructure that have co-benefits for wildlife, such as guzzlers, which collect drinking water, or pipelines and stock tanks, which can help to maintain riparian health.

Program Purpose

Fifty percent of grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement account. In 1934, the Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish a fund using a portion of the grazing fee receipts specifically for projects designed to improve the conditions of public lands. Initially, the funds were used to develop water sites, distribute water, and build livestock management facilities such as fences, cattleguards, and corrals. After 1976, use of the funds for wildlife habitat improvements and weed management increased, and in 1978, Congress authorized a minimum of \$10 million in annual funding for the program.

The primary legislation authorizing the Range Improvement Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended, FLPMA, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. The Taylor Grazing Act and FLPMA authorized the use of 50 percent of the collected grazing fee for funding projects to improve condition of public rangelands. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act established a formula for annually calculating the grazing fee and provided for \$10 million per annum or 50 percent of the collected grazing fee, whichever is greater, to be used to fund range improvements, including structures and treatments. The 2023 Federal grazing fee (the 2023 Grazing Fee Year covers March 1, 2023, through February 29, 2024) is

\$1.35 per animal unit month for public lands administered by the BLM and \$1.35 per head month for lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Since 2019, the public land grazing fee has been \$1.35. These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program.

Components

These funds are used to improve land health and range resource conditions. Examples of projects include treating noxious invasive species (see photo), constructing livestock management structures such as fencing and water developments to improve distribution, or seeding areas dominated by invasive species. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where receipts are collected. This funding remains available until expended and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands that are not achieving land health standards. Areas identified through land health evaluations as not meeting land health standards are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition (including areas invaded by noxious and invasive weeds or other invasive species), or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion. Healthy landscapes across the West are at risk from the impacts of climate change, including more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range Improvements funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address infrastructure needs or noxious weed treatments in changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species.



Fire crew building an enclosure to help treat
Russian Thistle
California Desert District

Other Funding Sources

Range improvement projects are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees, and other partners. Range Improvements funds can also be used to supplement emergency stabilization funds. Emergency stabilization funds are restricted to projects that stabilize the soil and water resources after an emergency event (such as a wildfire). Range Improvements funds are used to purchase additional seed varieties, which are intended to improve wildlife habitat or vegetation composition and can be applied in the same treatment as the emergency stabilization seeding. This increases cost effectiveness and improves the probability of success by reducing the number of times a treatment site is disturbed.

This page is left intentionally blank.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations Language

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary of the Interior to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

Note.--A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

- ***For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources,***

This language provides authority to recover costs associated with the processing of documents related to rights-of-way (ROW) and energy and minerals authorizations required to dispose of public lands and resources. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project.

- ***for costs of providing copies of official public land documents,***

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)* allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs associated with providing copies of public land documents.

- ***for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations,***

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring construction, operation and termination of facilities.

- *and for rehabilitation of damaged property,*

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

- *such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C.1701 et seq.),*

This language authorizes the BLM to collect amounts for activities authorized by FLPMA.

- *and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185),*

This language authorizes the Secretary to issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

- *to remain available until expended:*

The language makes the funds deposited into the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

- *Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)),*

This provision authorizes the BLM to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds.

- *any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)),*

This language authorizes the Secretary to issue a refund of the amount in excess of the cost of doing work to be made from applicable funds.

- *shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action:*

This language authorizes the Secretary to use funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate public lands that were damaged by a developer or purchaser even if the funds collected were not for damages on those exact lands.

- *Provided further, that any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.*

If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.
<i>The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (P.L. 93-153) (30 U.S.C. 185)</i>	Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
<i>The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)</i>	Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.
<i>The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)</i>	Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.
<i>The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)</i>	Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.
<i>The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)</i>	Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Right-Of-Way Processing	106	28,384	57	21,100				0	57	21,100	0	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	7	1,565	30	3,417				0	30	3,417	0	0
Trans Alaska Pipeline	12	2,289	22	3,000				0	22	3,000	0	0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	0	1,514	0	550				0	0	550	0	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	5	31,999	14	3,910				0	14	3,910	0	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	4	0	4	1,000				0	4	1,000	0	0
Timber Contract Expenses	0	94	2	100				0	2	100	0	0
Commercial Film & Photography Fees	1	1,093	3	290				0	3	290	0	0
Recreation Cost Recovery	12	4,358	10	3,600		-		-2,900	10	700	0	-2,900
Copy Fee Account	2	474	5	720				0	5	720	0	0
Subtotal (Gross)	149	71,770	147	37,687	0	0	0	-2,900	147	34,787	0	-2,900
Offsetting Collections		-71,770		-37,687				2,900		-34,787		2,900
Total, Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	149	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

Program Overview

Rights-of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to rights-of-way (ROW), and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by the BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-of-Way Processing – ROW processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which includes the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity.

The BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act* (MLA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). Processing fees for ROWs are determined by a fee schedule for minor category cost recovery ROWs (those that require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for ROWs determined to be major category ROWs (those that require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2022, the BLM's average cost to process a ROW application determined to be a major category was approximately \$107,000 and will likely increase due to the complex nature and increasing number of major solar, wind, and electricity transmission project applications. As such, the BLM anticipates average costs increasing by 10 percent in 2024. ROW projects determined to be a major category are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of the BLM's ROW applications are for these types of projects. The BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

Approximately 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category, usually short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. In 2023, processing costs for minor category ROW applications averaged \$3,000; in 2024, BLM estimates the average will be \$3,200. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application. Approximately 10 percent of the ROW projects are for roads and other infrastructure for local or State government agencies for which the BLM collects no cost recovery funds.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted by law from cost recovery, such as States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 120,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public lands.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery – The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005, to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new fees to cover the BLM’s costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees included costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. The BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the *Independent Offices Appropriation Act*, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of FLPMA; OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

Recreation Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. The Bureau uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by the BLM personnel as outlined in 43 C.F.R. 2930-1, *Permits for Recreation on Public Lands*, and H-2930-1, *Recreation Permit Administration Handbook*. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2024, the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The Bureau administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process that often increases the adoption fee above the base fee of \$125 per horse or burro. On an occasional basis in special circumstances, the \$125 adoption fee is lowered to a minimum of \$25. Adoption fees are used to defray part of the costs of the adoption program.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under FLPMA, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. This also includes collections received pursuant to settlements for damages from trespass incidents (e.g., wildfires). If excess funding exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below:

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and number of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or

boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist's report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.

- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating, and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM to use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for news programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits that are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and ROW, serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing and for responding to *Freedom of Information Act* requests.

In summary, the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures Program supports a variety of projects, both refundable and non-refundable, short-term and long-term. Receipts in the long-term projects, some up to 30 years, may carry large balances as the funds are drawn down. These balances do not represent efficiencies – work continues throughout the lifetime of the project and the funds must remain available during the entire period.

This page is left intentionally blank.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund – Great American Outdoors Act

Program Overview

The *Great American Outdoors Act* (GAOA) is historic legislation that combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior’s important missions, ranging from operating Bureau of Indian Education schools to the care and maintenance of America’s national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to address the Department of the Interior’s (DOI’s) deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires investment prioritization, consistent with lifecycle investment plans and a sound program execution and management strategy.

DOI is responsible for administering and implementing GAOA’s National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For FYs 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF for projects that address deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, and alternative or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year.

Bureau Selection Process

The deferred maintenance (DM) and repair backlog of the BLM asset portfolio significantly exceeds the DM&R funding available through appropriations or GAOA. As a result, the BLM utilizes project selection criteria to provide the greatest return on investment and benefit to the American public when developing a GAOA LRF project list. The BLM applied the following DOI-wide goals listed below to develop the FY 2025 list:

1. Deferred maintenance reduction target of 75 percent
2. Alignment with DOI LRF Program Goals
 - a. Improve the Department’s financial health
 - b. Maximize return on investment and citizens served
 - c. Protect those we serve
 - d. Plan for the future
3. Alignment with Administration Priorities
 - a. Support Economic Revitalization / Job Creation
 - b. Prioritize Climate Resilient Infrastructure
 - c. Conserve or Protect Against Threats to Resources
 - d. Utilize Clean Energy
 - e. Support Youth Corps Programs

f. Benefit Overburdened and Underserved Communities

Building on the DOI-wide goals, the BLM applied additional criteria to aid in project selection and prioritization, to maximize the impact across the Bureau.

BLM Priorities:

1. Achieve a 1:1 DM reduction.
2. Describe how the project will meet the 11 DOI-wide GAOA program objectives:
 - 1.1 Restore and Protect High Visitation/Public Use Facilities
 - 1.2 Improve Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility
 - 1.3 Expand Recreation Opportunities and Public Access
 - 1.4 Remediate Poorest Facility Condition Index Facilities
 - 2.1 Reduce or Eliminate DM
 - 2.2 Leverage Funding/Pursue Partnering Opportunities
 - 2.3 Reduce Annual Operating Costs
 - 2.4 Remove, Replace, or Dispose of Assets
 - 3.1 Address Safety Issues
 - 3.2 Protect Employees/Improve Retention
 - 4.1 Modernize Infrastructure

The BLM GAOA projects were developed within the States in accordance with the BLM's GAOA Project Development Guidance to meet Bureau criteria as well as the DOI-wide GAOA goals. States submitted projects using the Project Data Sheet format aligning with the DOI's Lifecycle Investment Planning process to assure continuity with the BLM's existing appropriated DM&R program. State Directors approved their State's proposed FY 2025 GAOA projects before submitting to BLM Headquarters for consideration. The Headquarters Division of Business, Engineering and Evaluations reviewed projects to assure they aligned with the criteria noted above and scored the projects.

The BLM HQ prepared briefings for the Assistant Director for Business, Management and Administration; Deputy Director of Operations; Deputy Director for Policy and Programs; Director; and the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management to review and vet priority projects and approve the list of projects.

Program Performance

To make the greatest impact with GAOA funding, the BLM is determined to address a dollar of DM for every GAOA LRF dollar spent. In FY 2025, out of the \$95,000,000 of LRF funding programmed, the BLM has identified \$14,850,000 for program administration and project contingency, allocating the remaining \$80,150,000 to GAOA projects. The BLM anticipates these GAOA projects will address \$125,701,000 in DM.

FY 2024 Planned and Achieved Accomplishments

The BLM has identified priority projects across 13 Western States, Virginia, and Florida to address the DM&R backlog and to make the greatest impact for the visiting public. The FY 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 GAOA projects target repairs to buildings and various structures including visitor centers and administrative facilities to maintain visitor, employee, and volunteer safety. Additionally, the projects target repairs to water and utilities systems—including water wells, septic and waste systems—and dams, to ensure health and safety for users of facilities managed by the BLM. GAOA projects also will address repairs to recreation assets including campgrounds, picnic areas, lighthouses, and trails to improve access and provide a safe and enjoyable experience to the visiting public, as well as repairs to transportation assets including roads, culverts, and parking lots to provide safe access and travel across BLM-managed public lands.

From the FY 2021 GAOA projects, the BLM completed construction on the Grub Dam Rehabilitation project in FY 2023. The Grub Reservoir in Montana provides a consistent source of water to control wildfires while supporting wildlife habitat and wildlife-dependent recreation. This project rehabilitated the dam's aging infrastructure by replacing an existing steel outlet works with a reinforced concrete outlet works. Degradation of the replaced outlet works posed a serious safety risk for the staff and the recreating public, as well as creating liability for damage to downstream access roads and grazing allotments. By rehabilitating the dam, this project mitigated future dam failure, protecting staff, residents, and local wildlife habitats.

As of the beginning of the first quarter of FY 2024, 71 percent of the FY 2021 projects are in construction, substantially completed, or completed, while 27 percent of the FY 2022 projects are in the procurement or construction phase. Furthermore, 73 percent of the FY 2023 projects are in the planning or design phase. One exception is the Meadowood Repairs project in Virginia, which is currently under construction. This project will replace various locations of deteriorating wood fencing at the Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area, providing safe boundaries for the public and protecting 800 acres of forest and meadows just outside of the Washington, DC urban area.

The BLM is phasing GAOA LRF projects over multiple fiscal years to better address larger scale projects across a variety of geographic locations. In FY 2024, two of the 15 projects were phased projects: the Haekel Road Rehabilitation Chip Seal and the Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs.

Performing priority deferred maintenance and repairs on a broad cross-section of assets maximizes the impact of GAOA across the BLM. For information about the BLM's ongoing implementation and benefits of the GAOA LRF projects, visit the BLM's GAOA website: <https://www.blm.gov/gaoa>, or to view the FY 2021 through 2024 Project Data Sheets, visit the DOI GAOA LRF website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa>.

FY 2025 Project List

To maximize the impact of the once-in-a-generation LRF investments, the Department implements a strategic asset management approach in line with Interior’s Asset Management Vision. While addressing deferred maintenance and repairs, LRF project development integrates considerations to reduce overall lifecycle costs. By including resilience and sustainability in designs, LRF projects seek to ensure assets receiving investments can withstand natural hazards and reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs.

Across diverse asset portfolios and in support of unique missions, LRF projects are developed to make investments within three standard investment categories (Maintenance, Modernization and Renewal, and Divestiture). Modernization and renewal investments seek to achieve a lower total cost of ownership as assets reach the end of their useful life. The replacement of an asset or its components helps to extend an asset’s life while addressing outstanding deferred maintenance and repairs. The FY 2025 LRF project data sheets include these standard investment categories to consistently describe the lifecycle investments Interior is prioritizing across the asset portfolio to strategically address deferred maintenance and repair backlogged and future maintenance responsibilities.

Consistent with Congressional direction, the BLM submits the following LRF projects as part of the FY 2025 Budget process. Detailed project data sheets will be posted on the Department’s GAOA LRF website (<https://www.doi.gov/gaoa-project-data>) for each identified project. The project lists below have been thoroughly vetted and are considered ready for implementation in FY 2025. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the course of the FY 2025 Budget process.

The FY 2025 project list below assumes the full \$1.9 billion allowable for deposit into the LRF is realized. Because determination of the deposit relies on the amount of qualifying energy revenue collected in the prior year, the actual amount available for FY 2025 projects will not be finalized until the start of FY 2025. Projects listed below are ranked and prioritized. The BLM will select and implement projects based on the prioritized list below until the LRF allocation is exhausted net of the mandatory funding sequester (5.7% of funding) and previously unavailable (sequestration “pop up”). Projects in need of additional funding to complete from the previous fiscal years were prioritized for FY 2025 implementation.

BLM GAOA Legacy Restoration Fund Projects

FY 2025 Bureau of Land Management Allocation Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2025 Allocation (estimate)	95,000
FY 2025 Sequestration (estimate)	-5,415
FY 2025 Previously Unavailable (from FY 2024)	+5,415

FY 2025 Proposed Projects	-95,000
Total Available/Unallocated (estimate)	0

FY 2025 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LRF Project List

Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed*
L301	1	Elko District	Elko District Office Building Replacement and Repairs	NV	NV02	2,600	15,142
L501	2	Fire and Aviation, Galena Zone	Alaska Fire Service Galena Joint Administrative Office Replacement with FWS	AK	AKAL	8,300	8,240
L023	3	Jupiter Inlet Outstanding Natural Area	Jupiter Inlet Shore Stabilization	FL	FL18	2,000	7,150
L310	4	Vale District	Vale District Building Renovation	OR	OR02	2,300	6,857
L202	5	Medford and Northwest Districts	Oregon Bridge Rehabilitation	OR	OR02, OR05	4,400	12,932
L209	6	Northwest, Medford, and Roseburg Districts	Western Oregon District Projects	OR	OR04, OR05	1,500	11,023
L007	7	Colorado River District	Partners Point Boat Dock and Ramp Replacement	AZ	AZ04	2,300	3,450
L406	8	National Interagency Fire Center	415-Duane Graves Building Replacement	ID	ID01	6,000	7,000
L075	9	Roseburg District	Roseburg District Office and Security Deficiency Repairs	OR	OR04	3,800	5,607
L502	10	High Desert, High Plains, and Wind River-Bighorn Basin Districts	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance, Phase IV	WY	WYAL	4,250	4,250
L503	11	Northern California and Central California Districts	Combined California Recreation Rehabilitation	CA	CA01, CA02, CA04, CA20, CA24	7,800	6,571
L504	12	Eastern Montana/ Dakotas, North Central Montana, and Western Montana Districts	Montana Dakotas FY2025 Recreation, Roads, Dams, and Building Repair Project	MT, SD	MT01, MT02, SDAL	5,400	5,400
L505	13	Albuquerque and Las Cruces Districts	Albuquerque and Las Cruces Recreation Site Repairs	NM	NM02, NM03	5,000	4,970
L054	14	Winnemucca District	Orovada Crew Quarters McDermitt Replacement	NV	NV02	1,700	4,839

L506	15	Boise District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District, and Idaho State Office	Idaho Fire and Administrative Site Repairs	ID	ID01, ID02	6,200	6,200
L507	16	Medford District	Galice Number 2 Bridge Replacement	OR	OR02	2,200	2,200
L508	17	Northwest and Southwest Districts	Colorado Facilities Repair and Upgrade	CO	CO03	6,500	6,490
L509	18	Arizona Strip District	Nixon Site Repairs and Quail Hill Access Road Repairs	AZ	AZ04	3,700	3,677
L510	19	Canyon Country District	Crescent Wash Dam Decommissioning	UT	UT03	4,200	3,703
			Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
			Contingency Fund			12,000	
Total**						95,000**	125,701

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

**Estimated deferred maintenance numbers reflect the maintenance and repair work that will be addressed upon completion of the project, not necessarily within the funding year.*

***Total amount is net of FY 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable from FY 2024 (sequestration "pop-up").*

This page is left intentionally blank.

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENTS

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts shown for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051</i>	Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties, and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.
<i>1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)</i>	States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
<i>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)</i>	States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.
<i>The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)</i>	Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of the BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)</i>	Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon, not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the BLM activities on CBWR grant lands.
<i>7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890</i>	Twenty-five percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263</i>	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds going to land conservation and restoration projects in and round the Lake Tahoe Area. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by P.L. 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the “Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area.”
<i>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484), and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.
<i>The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.
<i>The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)</i>	Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of Defense.
<i>The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)</i>	Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.
<i>Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)</i>	Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.
<i>The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.</i>	Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C Grant lands and CBWR Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occurred after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110–28, enacted May 25, 2007, provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original Act were made in FY 2008.

<i>P.L. 110-28</i>	Provides one additional year of payments to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.
<i>P.L. 110-343</i>	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 112-141</i>	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 113-40</i>	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 114-10</i>	Under the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, and the Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, the payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 115-141</i>	Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, payments were authorized to be made in 2018 (for 2017) and 2019 (for 2018) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
<i>Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94)</i>	Authorized Secure Rural Schools payments for 2019 and 2020 to be made in 2020 and 2021.
<i>Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)</i>	Reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarged the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approved a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designated wilderness; designated certain BLM lands for an airport for Las Vegas; and gave land to the State and City for certain purposes.

***Lincoln County
Conservation, Recreation
and Development Act (P.L.
108-424)***

Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada; designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands; and releases from wilderness study area status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail, and resolves other public lands issues.

***P.L. 109-432, White Pine
County Land Sales***

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent to the county for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the county, and for other specified purposes.

***P.L. 111-11, State Share,
Carson City Land Sales***

Authorizes 5 percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the State for the general education program of the State.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation	0	38,226	0	43,620		0	0	+20,886	0	64,506	0	+20,886
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales [5133]		100		783				+16		799		+16
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts [5016]		848		978				+59		1,037		+59
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts [5032]		1,182		1,445				+87		1,532		+87
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. [5044]		25		8				+1		9		+1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) [5896]		485		351				+10		361		+10
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (includes 15%) [5129]		5,949		10,790				+16,948		27,738		+16,948
Payments to O&C Counties 50% of receipts under 1937 statute (5884)		0		0				+32,725		32,725		+32,725
Payments to Coos and Dougals Counties under 1939 statute (5898)		0		0				+305		305		+305
Secure Rural Schools	0	29,637	0	29,265	0	0	0	-29,265	0	0	0	-29,265
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III [5884]		26,966		26,568				-26,568		0		-26,568
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III [5898]		220		215				-215		0		-215
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II [5485]		2,451		2,482				-2,482		0		-2,482

*The amounts reflect the net of sequestration and previously unavailable BA.

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Program Overview

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales – The BLM collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1305. States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds of these sales. The BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by States either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts – The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. The BLM makes these payments annually.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts – The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes the payments annually.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. – Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes these payments annually.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) – Of the revenues received from the use of *Bankhead-Jones Act* lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012). The BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the State of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (5 percent) and the county in which the land is located (10 percent).

The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* (SNPLMA), as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent for various uses by the BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the *Oregon and California Act of 1937*, the BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from Federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. These revenues decreased since the 1980s due to changes in Federal timber policies.

The *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from Federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

- Revenues from Federal activities on O&C lands in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery; and
- To the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments for a fiscal year were made in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2021 were made in 2022.

Payments have been extended several times through fiscal year 2023. Under the extensions, payments tend to be reduced each year, and they are not adjusted for inflation as they were under P.L. 106-393 during the first six years.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) Reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024

The tables below show payments for 2001 through 2023. The payment amount for 2023 (to be made in 2024) is estimated based on the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation and the provisions of those laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients.

Secure Rural Schools Payments (\$ in thousands)

Payments for 2001 in 2002	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$15,540	\$330	\$15,869
Amount from General Fund:	\$93,192	\$618	\$93,811
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680
Title I/III	\$101,085	\$875	\$101,960
Title II	\$7,647	\$73	\$7,720
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,519	\$229	\$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	\$98,083	\$727	\$98,809
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558
Title I/III	\$101,433	\$834	\$102,266
Title II	\$8,169	\$122	\$8,291
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2003 in 2004	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,199	\$51	\$6,249
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,718	\$917	\$105,635
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884
Title I/III	\$102,468	\$844	\$103,312
Title II	\$8,449	\$124	\$8,572
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884

Payments for 2004 in 2005	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,935	\$133	\$12,068
Amount from General Fund:	\$100,424	\$847	\$101,271
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339
Title I/III	\$103,595	\$936	\$104,531
Title II	\$8,763	\$44	\$8,808
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339

Payments for 2005 in 2006	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,100	\$251	\$11,351
Amount from General Fund:	\$103,843	\$751	\$104,594
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946
Title I/III	\$106,123	\$955	\$107,077
Title II	\$8,820	\$48	\$8,868
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946

Payments for 2006 in 2007	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,720	\$530	\$12,250
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,373	\$394	\$104,767
Total	\$116,093	\$924	\$117,017
Title I/III	\$107,928	\$924	\$108,852
Title II	\$8,165	\$88	\$8,253
Total	\$116,093	\$1,013	\$117,105

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,354	\$297	\$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	\$109,500	\$713	\$110,213
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
Title I/III	\$110,873	\$995	\$111,868
Title II	\$4,982	\$15	\$4,997
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
P.L. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2008 in 2009	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$12,999	\$312	\$13,311
Amount from General Fund:	\$91,484	\$599	\$92,083
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
Title I/III	\$95,870	\$838	\$96,708
Title II	\$8,614	\$73	\$8,686
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
P.L. 110-343 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2011 with the final payment in 2012.			

Payments for 2009 in 2010	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$14,423	\$248	\$14,471
Amount from General Fund:	\$79,812	\$573	\$80,384
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855
Title I/III	\$86,420	\$755	\$87,175
Title II	\$7,615	\$65	\$7,680
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855

Payments for 2010 in 2011	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$9,670	\$636	\$10,306
Amount from General Fund:	\$75,077	\$102	\$75,180
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487
Title I/III	\$77,393	\$636	\$78,029
Title II	\$7,354	\$102	\$7,457
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487

Payments for 2011 in 2012	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,575	\$0	\$11,575
Amount from General Fund:	\$28,116	\$346	\$28,463
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037
Title I/III	\$35,992	\$318	\$36,310
Title II	\$3,699	\$28	\$3,727
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037

Payments for 2012 in 2013	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,521	\$326	\$11,847
Amount from General Fund:	\$26,162	\$0	\$26,162
Total	\$37,683	\$326	\$38,009
Title I/III	\$34,054	\$281	\$34,334
Title II	\$3,629	\$45	\$3,675
Total	\$37,683	\$326	\$38,009

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2013 in 2014	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$17,341	\$337	\$17,678
Amount from General Fund:	\$21,952	\$0	\$21,952
Total	\$39,293	\$337	\$39,630
Title I/III	\$35,976	\$310	\$36,286
Title II	\$3,317	\$27	\$3,344
Total	\$39,293	\$337	\$39,630
P.L. 113-40 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2013 with the payment to be made in 2014.			

Payments for 2014 in 2015	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$30,238	\$322	\$30,560
Amount from General Fund:	\$16,086	\$0	\$7,731
Total	\$35,269	\$322	\$38,291
Title I/III	\$34,802	\$296	\$35,098
Title II	\$3,167	\$26	\$3,193
Total	\$37,969	\$322	\$38,291
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2014 with the payment to be made in 2015.			

Payments for 2015 in 2016	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$18,336	\$297	\$18,633
Amount from General Fund:	\$16,933	\$0	\$16,933
Total	\$35,269	\$297	\$35,566
Title I/III	\$32,285	\$273	\$32,558
Title II	\$2,984	\$24	\$3,008
Total	\$35,269	\$297	\$35,566
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2015 with the payment to be made in 2016.			

*** No Secure Rural Schools Payment was made for 2016 (in 2017) due to expiration of SRS. County payments were made based on O&C and CBWR formulae in 43 USC 2605 and 43 USC 2621.

Payments for 2017 in 2018	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$8,665	\$89	\$8,754
Amount from General Fund:	\$5,243	\$0	\$5,243
Total	\$13,908	\$89	\$13,997
Title I/III	\$12,732	\$81	\$12,813
Title II	\$1,176	\$8	\$1,184
Total	\$13,908	\$89	\$13,997
P.L. 115-141 provided Secure Rural Schools payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and allowed for a special "make-up" payment for 2017 after receipt-based payments were already made for 2017. Values reflect payments after sequester.			

Payments for 2019 in 2020	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$28,201	\$243	\$28,444
Amount from General Fund:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$28,201	\$243	\$28,444
Title I/III	\$25,815	\$223	\$26,038
Title II	\$2,386	\$20	\$2,406
Total	\$28,201	\$243	\$28,444

Payments for 2020 in 2021	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$22,484	\$217	\$22,701
Amount from General Fund:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$22,484	\$217	\$22,701
Title I/III	\$20,496	\$200	\$20,696
Title II	\$1,988	\$17	\$2,005
Total	\$22,484	\$217	\$22,701

Payments for 2021 in 2022	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$32,195	\$229	\$32,424
Amount from General Fund:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$32,195	\$229	\$32,424
Title I/III	\$29,563	\$210	\$29,773
Title II	\$2,632	\$19	\$2,651
Total	\$32,195	\$229	\$32,424

Payments for 2022 in 2023	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$27,880	\$208	\$28,088
Amount from General Fund:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$27,880	\$208	\$28,088
Title I/III	\$25,429	\$208	\$25,637
Title II	\$2,451	\$0	\$2,451
Total	\$27,880	\$208	\$28,088

Payments for 2023 in 2024*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$27,880	\$208	\$28,088
Amount from General Fund:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$27,880	\$208	\$28,088
Title I/III	\$25,429	\$208	\$25,637
Title II	\$2,451	\$0	\$2,451
Total	\$27,880	\$208	\$28,088

**Note: Payments for 2023 made in FY 2024 are estimates. It is anticipated that there should be sufficient receipts to make these payments.*

This page is left intentionally blank.

PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS

Appropriation Language

No Appropriation Language Sheet

Explanation

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2024 and 2025 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund (P.L. 102-381)

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the FEHRF to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. This temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act (Section 117) extended this authority again through 2020. Subsequent appropriations bills extended the authority for one year. Most recently, it was extended for another year in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). The 2025 President's budget proposes a one-year extension of this authority (through September 30, 2025).

Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996,

This Act establishes the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of

<i>section 327</i>	the <i>1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act</i> , which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline” and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.
<i>1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320</i>	Establishes a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.
<i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i>	An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that 18 counties in western Oregon be paid 50 percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.
<i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i>	An Act relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.
<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i>	Amends the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.
<i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i>	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
<i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i>	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance.
<i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i>	The legislation provides that the BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.

***Lincoln County
Conservation, Recreation
and Development Act
(P.L. 108-424)***

Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from Wilderness Study Area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The Act also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and County entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and County parks, creates a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.

***Lincoln County Land Sales
(P.L. 106-298)***

The *Lincoln County Land Act of 2000*, among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: Five percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest-bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.

***White River Oil Shale
Mine, Utah Property Sale
Provisions, The 2001
Interior and Related
Agencies Appropriations
Act (P.L. 106-291)***

The Act authorizes the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (a) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (b) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

***The Federal Land
Transaction Facilitation
Act (P.L. 106-248)***

The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) provides that the BLM may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. The FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the *2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-212). FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in the FY 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 115-141).

***Southern Nevada Public
Land Management Act
(P.L. 105-263).***

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA), as amended by the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1999* (P.L. 106-362); *Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-282); the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2003* (P.L. 108-108); *Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-424); the *White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006* (P.L. 109-432); the *Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009* (P.L. 111-11); and the *Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015* (P.L. 113-291) authorizes the Secretary, through sales, to dispose of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley. Eighty-five percent of the proceeds generated from those land sales are deposited into an interest-bearing special Treasury account that is available to the Secretary for expenditure without further appropriation. The

remaining 15 percent is distributed to the State of Nevada (5 percent) and the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent). The Secretary may use the special Treasury account funds to reimburse the BLM for certain costs related to management of the Act, and to fund Federal, State, and local projects that support economic development and created new employment opportunities.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, this Act provides authority for 10 years for the BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, and habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program. The current FLREA authority expires on October 1, 2024. The 2025 President's budget proposes appropriations language to extend the authority through October 1, 2026.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Establishes three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the *Geothermal Steam Act*, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 2 in California. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

P.L. 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

***P.L. 111-11, Omnibus
Public Land Management
Act of 2009***

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the BLM, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes the BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of sales of those lands to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the States in which the sold land was located.

***Sec. 347 of P.L. 105-277, as
amended by P.L.108-7 and
P.L. 113-79***

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to 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.

***P.L. 109-94,
Ojito Wilderness Act***

Authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Tribe and appropriates the proceeds of that sale to the BLM to purchase lands within the State of New Mexico.

***P.L. 113-291, National
Defense Authorization Act***

Provides for permanent extension of the BLM's access to rental receipts in the Permit Processing Improvement Fund and, for fiscal years 2016-2026, adds fees for applications for permit to drill as a source of deposits to the Fund.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Permanent Operating Funds	543	358,708	458	383,275			-10	-20,489	448	362,786	-10	-20,489
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	2	1,024	1	850			0	0	1	850	0	0
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	167	31,098	101	26,943			-3	+1,057	98	28,000	-3	+1,057
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	57	44,416	44	40,485			-12	-23,104	32	17,381	-12	-23,104
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	18	4,228	17	4,162			+1	-153	18	4,009	+1	-153
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	1	3,261	12	4,300			0	0	12	4,300	0	0
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales	60	173,270	41	164,759			+20	+5,562	61	170,321	+20	+5,562
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments	0	47,771	0	82,086			0	-1,333	0	80,753	0	-1,333
Lincoln County Land Sales	4	0	6	7			0	+18	6	25	0	+18
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales	0	1,103	0	1,472			0	-38	0	1,434	0	-38
White Pine County Special Account	0	0	0	19			0	+59	0	78	0	+59
Stewardship contract excess receipts	0	16	0	19			0	+29	0	48	0	+29
Federal Land Disposal Account	0	736	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	0	5	0	5			0	0	0	5	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (Fee & Rental)	234	51,779	236	58,168			-	-16	220	55,582	-16	-2,586

Note, amounts in the table reflect the net of sequestration and previously available BA.

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

Program Overview

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require funding via annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2024 and 2025 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters – This account is used to maintain and repair all the BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a federally owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 275 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004 (FLREA)*, Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provides a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including that of the BLM, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaces prior authorities enacted in the *Land and Water Conservation Act*, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, the BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fee structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, do nations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and, to collect trash at recreation sites.

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) was enacted on December 8, 2004, as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2005. All recreation fee receipts collected under this authority at BLM sites are deposited in the Recreation Fee account. The BLM returns 100 percent of these receipts back to the site where the fees were generated. The current FLREA authority expires on October 1, 2024. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from these recreation fees are an important source of

funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands.

Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance – Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services – Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps, brochures, exhibits and other outreach materials; and, designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection – Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities; purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks; adding seasonal positions; and expanding partnerships.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) – Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2621-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393, as amended) from all the BLM timber salvage sales, and from the BLM forest health restoration treatments funded from this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. The BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. As noted in the Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations section above, the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023* extended the current FEHRF authority through 2023.

The estimated receipts for 2024 and 2025 are \$40.5 million and \$17.4 million, respectively. The 2024 estimate reflects the impact of recent major fire seasons, whereas the 2025 estimate reflects more of the historic annual average. The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest is also influenced by the demand for wood products. Estimates are confounded by 3-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and

billing across multiple years. A portion of receipts are used to make payments under the O&C and CBWR receipt formulas when in effect.

In 2023, the BLM offered approximately 74 million board feet of timber worth \$12.3 million from more than 6,204 acres using FEHRF funds.

Deposits and Expenditures, Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
Earlier		10,648		3,412
1999	5,454	21,999	9,247	16,822
2000	11,888	33,887	8,906	25,728
2001	997	34,884	5,579	31,307
2002	4,986	39,870	3,883	35,190
2003	5,003	44,873	3,698	38,888
2004	5,954	50,827	4,254	43,142
2005	6,236	57,063	4,596	47,738
2006	6,795	63,858	5,779	53,517
2007	7,274	71,132	5,865	59,382
2008	5,334	76,466	6,179	65,561
2009	6,998	83,464	5,707	71,268
2010	4,270	87,734	4,880	76,148
2011	3,793	91,527	5,308	81,456
2012	6,437	97,964	4,624	86,080
2013	6,104	104,068	5,505	91,585
2014	4,524	108,592	4,991	96,576
2015	12,018	120,610	4,559	101,135
2016	8,910	129,520	5,207	106,342
2017	3,279*	132,798	6,645	112,987
2018	9,557	142,355	6,901	119,888
2019	6,248	148,603	9,673	129,561
2020	11,427	160,030	13,160	142,721
2021	9,755	169,785	9,911	152,632
2022	40,754	210,539	9,941	162,573
2023	44,416	254,955	12,077	174,650
2024 Est	40,485	295,440	TBD	TBD
2025 Est	17,381	312,821	TBD	TBD

*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.

At the end of 2023, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was \$81.3 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be approximately \$110 million at the end of fiscal years 2024 and 2025.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) – The TSPRF was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act establishes separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. This Act directs that 75 percent of the TSPRF be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline”; and, that 25 percent of the TSPRF be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and the USFS lands. Receipts are deposited into the TSPRF after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

In FY 2023, the BLM offered approximately 18.4 million board feet of timber valued at \$4.6 million from more than 794 acres of treatment. Actual deposit estimates are confounded by 3-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and deposits across multiple years.

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012	4,023	113,423	4,514	107,768
2013	2,889	116,313	2,106	109,874
2014	2,991	119,304	3,172	113,046
2015	9,843	129,147	4,302	117,348
2016	5,321	134,468	3,232	120,580
2017	413*	134,882	4,881	125,461
2018	7,472	142,354	5,312	130,773
2019	1,728	144,082	3,589	134,362
2020	4,024	148,106	4,439	138,801
2021	2,227	150,333	4,447	143,248
2022	5,324	155,657	5,969	149,216
2023	4,228	159,885	2,309	151,525

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
2024 Est.	4,162	164,047	TBD	TBD
2025 Est.	4,009	168,056	TBD	TBD
*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.				

At the end of 2023, the unobligated balance in the TSPRF was \$17.7 million. In 2024 and 2025, the BLM estimates the Fund balance will be approximately \$18 million at the end of each respective fiscal year.

Recreation Projects Funded Through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the TSPRF. Through the end of 2022, 25 percent of the TSPRF has been used to complete deferred maintenance work at recreation sites scattered throughout western Oregon on O&C lands. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintaining existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and meeting the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for disabled visitors. In 2023, the actual BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects from the TSPRF was \$432,962.

Timber Sales Prepared by Use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Federal share of TSPRF receipts is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialists to prepare timber sales including all necessary National Environmental Policy Act environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a timber sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years.

Since the TSPRF legislation was signed, the BLM has harvested more than 750 million board feet of timber from over 47,000 acres valued at more than \$150 million from the TSPRF timber sales. For 2025, the BLM expects to expend approximately \$4 million for 2025 and out-year timber sales.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under the BLM jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. Monies collected on Oregon and California Grant Lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)). The BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the public lands and the public domain lands transportation system. Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant Lands and are available for those lands only.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by SNPLMA as amended. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds to develop trails and natural areas; for environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; to provide outdoor recreation opportunities and encourage interaction with nature; restore and protect healthy and resilient landscapes that connect important habitats; emphasize projects at Federal facilities that address resource protection, education, and visitors’ experiences; and reduce hazardous fuels in and near communities. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 70,000 acres of public land are within the designated disposal boundary area.

Currently, funds collected from the land sales are distributed as follows:

- 5 percent to the State General Education Fund;
- 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act; and,
- 85 percent is deposited into a special Treasury account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, the SNPLMA has generated approximately \$5.03 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When SNPLMA was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. The net deposit of sales proceeds to the SNPLMA special account was \$173,270,000 in 2023, and the 2024 and 2025 estimates are \$164,759,000 and \$170,321,000, respectively. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held, and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information on SNPLMA see <http://www.blm.gov/snplma>. Those collections and estimated collection amounts exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the LCLA and the LCCRDA. The purpose of the Acts is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources, conserve habitat, manage wilderness and an OHV trail, and reimburse the BLM Nevada Offices for land sale costs related to this act;
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land; and,
- Purchase environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

Net collections in 2023 were \$1,103,000 and 2024 and 2025 estimates are \$1,472,000 and \$1,434,000, respectively.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County Acts– Earnings on Investments – The SNPLMA, LCLA and LCCRDA authorize the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA, and both Acts associated with Lincoln County (LCLA and LCCRDA) land sale receipts. Earnings on investments in 2023 for the SNPLMA special Treasury account were \$47,771,000 and are estimated to be approximately \$82,086,000 in 2024 and \$80,753,000 in 2025. Interest earnings associated with Lincoln County was \$0 in 2023 and are estimated to be \$7,000 in 2024 and \$25,000 in 2025. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, interest earnings from land sales, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special accounts earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure by the Secretary without further appropriation under the provisions of the Acts.

Stewardship “End Result” Contracting Fund – The *2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the *1999 Appropriation Omnibus* (P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998) that originally granted the USFS pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the USFS and the BLM, 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 forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The *Agriculture Act of 2014* (P.L. 113-79) provides permanent stewardship contracting authority. The Act grants the BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2023, there were \$16,000 in deposits into the Fund. In 2024 and 2025, the BLM expects to deposit \$19,000 and \$48,000 into the Fund, respectively.

Federal Land Disposal Account – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA), provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.” Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold.

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under Section 1505 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plan. In 2023, there were no deposits, and none are estimated for 2024 and 2025.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under Section 1778 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land are deposited into the “Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account.” Amounts in the account are available to the Secretary to purchase, from willing sellers, inholdings of lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established by the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act*. There are no deposits estimated for 2024 and 2025.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 2 from the Department of Energy to the DOI and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed. In 2023 there were \$5,000 in deposits. In 2024 and 2025, the BLM expects to deposit \$5,000 into the Fund.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) permanently directs that 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands are to be deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF), and authorized the BLM access to the PPIF from 2006 through 2016 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing oil and gas applications for permit to drill (APDs) and related work.

Section 3021 of the *National Defense Authorization Act of 2015* (2015 NDAA) (P.L. 113-291) permanently extended the BLM’s access to the rent receipts in the PPIF. Section 3021 of the 2015 NDAA also added fees for APDs as a source of receipts to the PPIF. Specifically, Section 3021 authorizes the Secretary in fiscal years 2016 through 2026 to charge and collect a \$9,500 APD processing fee, indexed for inflation. The 2015 NDAA authorized APD fee obviated the need for the \$6,500 APD processing fee that had been authorized in annual appropriations acts for several years prior to the enactment of the 2015 NDAA.

The 2015 NDAA created two sub-accounts within the PPIF to accommodate these two sources of receipts:

- The Rental Account is comprised of rents from oil, gas, and coal leases not paid to States.
- The Fee Account is comprised of fees paid for oil and gas applications for permit to drill.

The law requires that the rental account is used for coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations by the BLM project offices. The *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L. 109-58) designated permit processing Pilot Offices in seven BLM Field Offices. These “pilot offices” were redesignated as “Project Offices” by Section 3021 of the *2015 National Defense Authorization Act*. The Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project and associated funding have enhanced BLM’s ability to coordinate with other Federal and State agencies in connection with oil and gas permitting to improve and streamline permit review process.

The law requires that the fee account is used for the same purposes but is not limited to the activities of project offices.

In 2023, the BLM deposited \$51.8 million into the PPIF, including both rental receipts and APD fees. In 2024 and 2025, the BLM anticipates depositing \$58.2 million and \$55.6 million into the Fund, respectively. For background purposes, pursuant to the NDAA, from 2016 through 2019, 15 percent of APD collections were subject to appropriation while 85 percent were permanently appropriated. Beginning in 2020, all APD fees in the PPIF are permanently appropriated for BLM use in permit processing. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

This page is left intentionally blank.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations Language

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

Note.--A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. *In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws,*

In addition to the amounts provided under other statutes for the BLM operations and activities.

2. *here is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737),*

This appropriation consists of both current and permanent funds. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by the *Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA)* section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on federally controlled or intermingled lands.

3. *and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)),*

The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act* and under authority of various land survey acts.

4. *to remain available until expended.*

The language makes the funds available without fiscal year limitation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds:

<i>The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)</i>	Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)</i>	Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>43 U.S.C. 759</i>	Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.
<i>31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)</i>	Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.
<i>48 Stat. 1224-36</i>	Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds:

<i>43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))</i>	Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.
<i>The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321</i>	Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
<i>Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009</i>	Provides that a project to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a state government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualized CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	93	23,066	95	31,650			0	0	95	31,650	0	0
CURRENT:	88	22,093	91	30,000	0	0	0	0	91	30,000	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA (L7122)	34	13,736	36	19,937					36	19,937	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway (L7123)	54	8,267	53	9,444					53	9,444	0	0
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act (L7124)	0	0	2	551		-	0	0	2	551	0	0
Rights-Of-Way (L7150)	0	90	0	68					0	68	0	0
PERMANENT:	5	973	4	1,650	0	0	0	0	4	1,650	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act (L7121)	3	868	1	1,266			0	0	1	1,266	0	0
Public Survey (L7130)	2	105	3	384					3	384	0	0

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)

Activity Description

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- **Conveyance of Omitted Lands** – This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.
- **Resource Development, Protection, and Management – FLPMA** – According to the FLPMA, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for resource development, protection, and management; conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and conducting cadastral surveys.
- **Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles** – Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license (“Green Sticker”) fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. The BLM requests these funds from the State of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.
- **Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation – Sikes Act** – The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management, and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Rights-of-Way** – This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing right-of-way grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- ***Taylor Grazing Act Contributions*** – These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.
- ***Public Survey Contributions*** – These funds are contributions from individuals, companies, or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.
- ***Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites*** – These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of the FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Helium Fund and Operations

Appropriations Language

No appropriations language.

Explanation

No appropriations language is necessary. The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40, provides the authority and funding for operation of the program.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023 Actual FTE	2023 Actual	2024 Annualized CR FTE	2024 Annualize d CR	2025 Request Fixed Costs	2025 Request Internal Transfers	2025 Request Program FTE	2025 Request Program Changes	2025 Request FTE	2025 Request	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR FTE	2025 Request Total Change from 2024 Annualized CR
Helium Fund		71,802		45,184	0	0	0	0		79,125		33,941
Sale of Helium - Collections		71,802		45,184						79,125		33,941
Offsetting Collections		-71,802		-45,184						-79,125		-33,941
Helium Fund & Operations	21	24,011	18	23,531	0	0	0	0	21	23,075	3	-456
Production and Sales	6	7,950	5	7,711					6	7,480	1	-231
Transmission & Storage Operations	10	12,029	9	11,668					10	11,318	1	-350
Administrative and Other Expenses	5	4,032	4	4,152					5	4,277	1	125

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM, through its New Mexico State Office, administers the Federal Helium Program that is responsible for the conservation and sale of federally owned helium. The BLM operates and maintains a helium storage reservoir, enrichment plant, and pipeline that supplies roughly 15 percent of the domestic and 6 percent of the global demand for helium.

The BLM anticipates sale of the Cliffside Helium Plant by January 2025 as required per the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013; if the sale occurs at that time, operations and revenues for FY 2025 will be significantly different from the estimates below and in the Summary of Requirements table.

Program Purpose

The *Helium Act Amendments of 1960*, P.L. 86-777 (50 USC 167), authorizes activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* (HPA), P.L. 104-273, provides for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions, specifying that once the helium debt is retired, the Helium Production Fund will be dissolved. The debt was repaid at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), Public Law 113-40, provided for continued operation of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market. The Helium Program consists of: (a) continued storage and transmission of crude helium; (b) oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands; and (c) administration of in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale programs. To minimize impacts to the helium market, the HSA provided a “glide path” from the sales mandated under HPA, increasing the sales price of helium through an auction mechanism and reducing the total volume of helium sold each year until the amount in storage reaches 3.0 billion cubic feet (bcf). This 3.0 bcf target was reached October 1, 2018, and the BLM is no longer selling crude helium. The Federal In-Kind Program ended in September 2022. Additionally, the HSA directs the BLM to transfer all assets for disposal to GSA by September 30, 2021, and this milestone was met. The GSA, following its disposal process, will complete marketing and asset valuation and dispose of all assets.

Components

The physical components of the Federal Helium Program include the Federal helium reserve, the Cliffside gas field, the helium enrichment unit, the Federal helium pipeline, and other infrastructure owned, leased, or managed

under contract by the Secretary of the Interior for the storage, transportation, withdrawal, enrichment, purification, or management of helium.

The operational components of the Helium program include managing the helium storage system to ensure that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves is identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage. The BLM also administers the helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands. Finally, the BLM is responsible for evaluating the Nation's helium-bearing gas fields and providing responsible access to Federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

Pursuant to the HSA, the Federal Helium Program is funded with revenue generated from the sale of crude helium (through sales and auctions) and revenue from in-kind crude helium sales, sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids, and royalties from the extraction of helium from Federal lands. Revenue in excess of program operating costs is transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury. The table below shows actual and estimated revenues utilized to operate the Helium Program.

Helium Program		\$ in thousands				
	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
Total Revenues*	57,605	64,182	61,494	71,802	45,184	79,125

**Includes amounts retained by BLM for operations of the Helium Program (as shown in the Summary of Requirements table). Revenues in excess of program operating costs are transferred to the Treasury.*

In FY 2020, the Amarillo Field Office collected \$57,605,000 in revenue.

In FY 2021, the Amarillo Field Office collected \$64,182,000 in revenue.

In FY 2022, the Amarillo Field Office collected \$61,494,000 in revenue, including \$6,480,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids, \$30,794,000 in fees and royalties, \$5,628,000 in storage services, and \$18,591,000 in in-kind sales.

In FY 2023, the Amarillo Field Office collected \$71,802,000 in revenue, including \$8,114,977 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids, \$41,334,498 in fees and royalties, \$22,352,469 in storage services and in-kind sales.

In FY 2024, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to collect \$45,184,000 in revenue, including \$5,000,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids, \$32,713,000 in fees and royalties, and \$7,471,000 in storage services. The In-Kind Program is no longer in effect; therefore, no in-kind monies will be collected moving forward.

This page is left intentionally blank.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations Language

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

44 U.S.C. 501

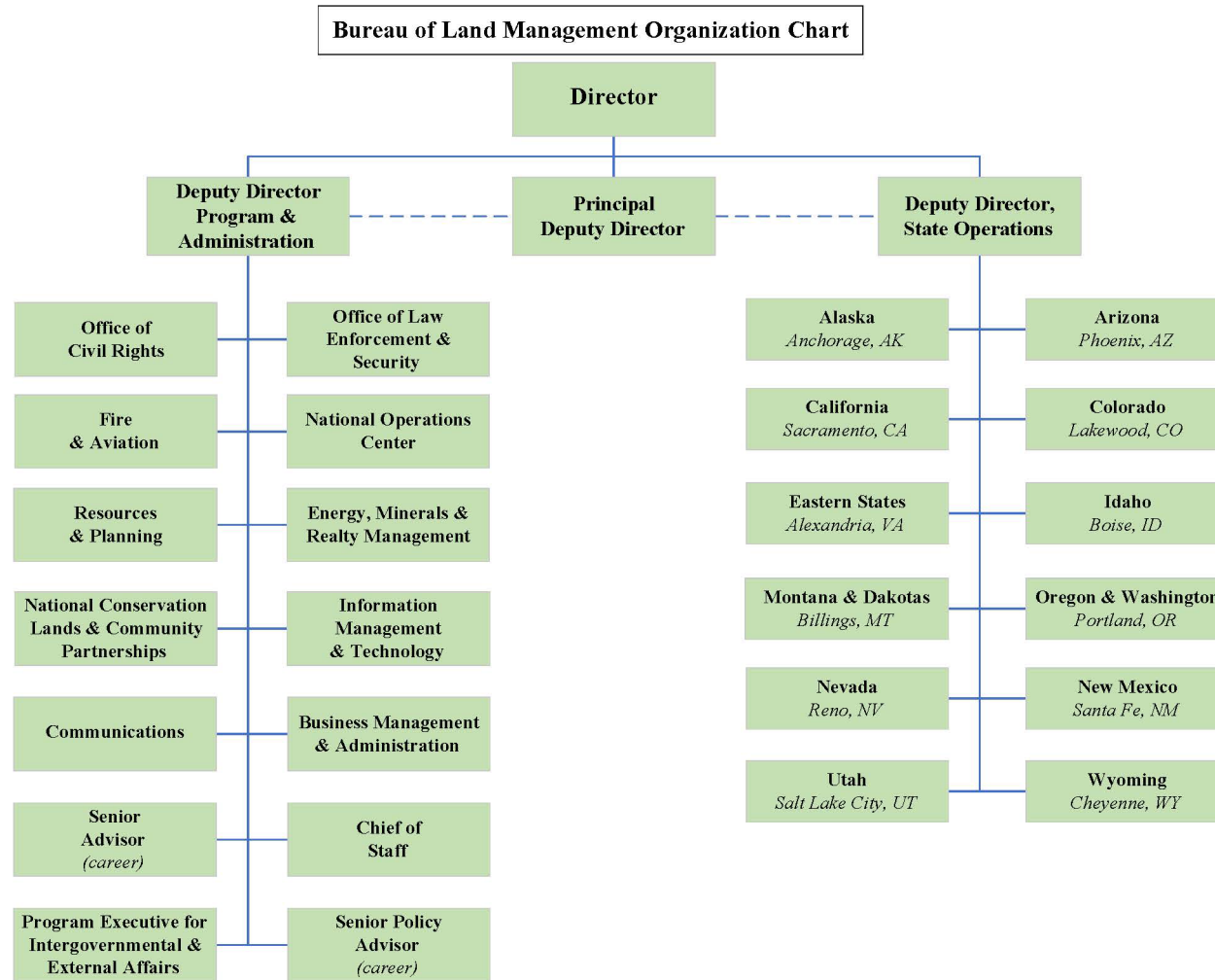
Provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Employee Count By Grade

Bureau of Land Management			
Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)			
	Prior Year Actuals 2023	Current Year Estimate 2024	Budget Year Estimate 2025
Executive Level V	1	1	1
SES	22	21	21
Subtotal	23	22	22
SL - 00	0	0	0
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
GS/GM -15	92	93	94
GS/GM -14	350	355	359
GS/GM -13	986	1,001	1,011
GS -12	1,771	1,798	1,817
GS -11	2,550	2,588	2,616
GS -10	32	32	33
GS - 9	1,115	1,132	1,144
GS - 8	375	381	385
GS - 7	1,138	1,155	1,167
GS - 6	386	392	396
GS - 5	517	525	530
GS - 4	514	522	527
GS - 3	330	335	339
GS - 2	5	5	5
GS - 1	-	-	-
Subtotal	10,161	10,314	10,423
Other Pay Schedule Systems	470	477	482
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	10,654	10,813	10,927
Total FTE usage (actual & projected)	9,633	9,777	9,881

Table of Organization



List of Acronyms

- ABC/M.....Activity Based Costing/Management
- ACHP.....Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- ADEC.....Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- AFMSS.....Automated Fluid Minerals Support System
- AGO.....America’s Great Outdoors
- AHM.....Aquatic Habitat Management
- AIM.....Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy
- AML.....Appropriate Management Levels
- AML.....Abandoned Mine Lands
- AML/HMM.....Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management
- AMSCM.....Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module
- ANCSA.....*Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*
- AOGCC.....Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
- AOP.....Aquatic Organism Passage
- APD.....Applications to Permit for Drill
- APP&R.....Annual Performance Plan and Report
- ARPA.....*Archaeological Resource Protection Act*
- ASQ.....Allowable Sale Quantity
- AUM.....Animal Unit Month
- BCI.....Bat Conservation International
- BLM.....Bureau of Land Management
- BIA.....Bureau of Indian Affairs
- BIL.....Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
- BPI.....Budget and Performance Integration

BY.....	Budget Year
CADR.....	Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution
CAFF.....	Arctic Council’s Conservation of Flora and Fauna Working Group
CASHE.....	Compliance Assessment—Safety, Health, and the Environment
CBMP.....	Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program
CBWR.....	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CCC.....	Climate Conservation Corps
CEQ.....	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA.....	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</i>
CFR.....	Comprehensive Facility Review
CHF.....	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
CIRI.....	Cook Inlet Region Inc
CLP.....	Collaborative Landscape Planning
CO.....	Commissioner’s Office
COG.....	Coordination and Oversight Group
CPIC.....	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CSNM.....	Cascade Siskiyou National Monument
DEC.....	Design, Estimating, and Construction
DM.....	Deferred Maintenance
DoD.....	Department of Defense
DOE.....	Department of Energy
DOI.....	Department of the Interior
DRECP.....	California Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan
EGIS.....	Enterprise Geospatial Information System
EOY.....	End of Year
ESA.....	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>

EMS.....	Environmental Management System
ESD.....	Ecological Site Descriptions
FASAB.....	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBMS.....	Financial and Business Management System
FCI.....	Facilities Condition Index
FEHRF.....	Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund
FIAT.....	Fire and Invasives Assessment Tool
FLPMA.....	<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</i>
FLTFA.....	<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i>
FOGRMA.....	<i>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act</i>
FPPS.....	Federal Personnel Payroll System
FRIS.....	Forest Resource Information System
FRR.....	Facility Reliability Rating
FTE.....	Full-time Equivalent
FWS.....	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY.....	Fiscal Year
GAOA.....	Great American Outdoors Act
GAO.....	Government Accountability Office
GCDB.....	Geographic Coordinate Data Base
GHG.....	Green House Gas
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
GLO.....	General Land Office Automated Records System
GPRA.....	<i>Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, and GPRA Modernization Act of 2010</i>
GRSG.....	Greater Sage-Grouse
GSA.....	General Services Administration
GSC.....	Geospatial Steering Committee

GW.....	Gigawatt
HL.....	Healthy Landscapes
HMA.....	Herd Management Area
HOL.....	Hands on the Land
HSA.....	<i>Helium Stewardship Act of 2013</i>
HMM.....	Hazardous Materials Management
I&E.....	Inspection & Enforcement
IOAA.....	<i>Independent Office Appropriation Act</i>
IRA.....	<i>Inflation Reduction Act of 2022</i>
IT.....	Information Technology
IWRS.....	Indian Water Rights Settlement(s)
LBA.....	Lease by Application
LCCs.....	Land Conservation Cooperatives
LMR.....	Land Mobile Radio
LPP.....	Low-Priority Programs
LSC.....	Life Safety Codes
LUP.....	Land-Use Planning
LWCF.....	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MLP.....	Master Leasing Plan
MOP.....	Maintenance Operation Plans
MMBF.....	Million Board Feet
MRR.....	Major Rehabilitation and Replacement
MTS.....	Mineral Tracking System
MW.....	Megawatt
NAGPRA.....	<i>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</i>
NAS.....	National Academy of Science

NCA.....	National Conservation Area
NCL.....	National Conservation Lands
NDAA.....	<i>National Defense Authorization Act</i>
NEPA.....	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>
NFLSS.....	National Fluid Lease Sale System
NFWF.....	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NFWPCAP.....	National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy of 2012
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization
NHPA.....	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i>
NM.....	National Monument
NMFS.....	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPLD.....	National Public Lands Day
NPR-A.....	National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska
NPS.....	National Park Service
NRDA.....	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOS.....	Notices of Staking
NSB.....	North Slope Borough
NSDI.....	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSPL.....	National System of Public Lands
NSSI.....	North Slope Science Initiative
NWFP.....	Northwest Forest Plan
O&C.....	Oregon and California
O&M.....	Operation and Maintenance
OHV.....	Off-Highway Vehicles
OIG.....	Office of the Inspector General
OM&R.....	Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement

OMB.....	Office of Management and Budget
ONRR.....	Office of the Natural Resources Revenue
OPM.....	Office of Personnel Management
PD.....	Public Domain
PEIS.....	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFR.....	Periodic Facility Review
PG.....	Priority Goals
PI.....	Performance Improvement
PL.....	Public Law
PLSS.....	Public Land Survey System
PPIF.....	Permit Processing Improvement Fund
PRP.....	Potentially Responsible Parties
PRPA.....	<i>Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009</i>
RDM.....	Red Devil Mine
REA.....	Rapid Ecoregional Assessments
RECO.....	Renewable Energy Coordination Offices
RFP.....	Request for Proposal
RI.....	Remedial Investigations
RIA.....	Economic and Threshold Regulatory Impact Analysis
RI/FS.....	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RMP.....	Resource Management Plans
ROAM.....	Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments
ROW.....	Rights-of-Way
RPS.....	Renewable Portfolio Standard
ROD.....	Record of Decision
SDMS.....	Spatial Data Management System

SEZ.....	Solar Energy Zone
SFLT.....	Service First Leadership Team
SNPLMA.....	<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i>
SOS.....	Seeds of Success
SRS.....	Secure Rural Schools
SSLE.....	Security, Safety, and Law Enforcement
SSPP.....	Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
STEM.....	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
T&E.....	Threatened and Endangered
UA.....	Universal Accessibility
USFS.....	United States Forest Service
USGS.....	United States Geological Survey
WCF.....	Working Capital Fund
WHB.....	Wild Horse and Burro
WIS.....	Well Information System
WSA.....	Wilderness Study Area
WSR.....	Wild and Scenic Rivers
XM.....	Extraordinary Maintenance
YHONA.....	Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area
ZEV.....	Zero Emissions Vehicle