



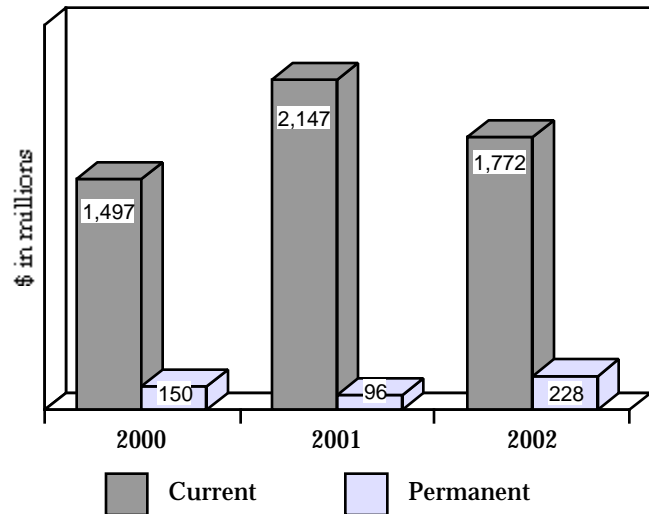
# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**Mission** – The Bureau of Land Management’s predecessor bureaus date to 1812, with the founding of the General Land Office to handle sale of the public domain. Transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior in 1849, the General Land Office continued this mission well into the 20th Century. In 1946, it was merged with the Department’s Grazing Service to form the Bureau of Land Management. Today, BLM is charged with its most complicated mission to date: to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

**Program Overview** - The BLM manages over 264 million acres — or about one-eighth of the U.S. land mass — and more than 700 million acres of subsurface estate. Altogether, the BLM public lands represent 41 percent of land managed by the Federal government, and provide economic, recreational, and other benefits to all Americans. This wealth of natural resources and recreational opportunity will continue to face expanded use given population growth in the western United States. Towns and cities in the West have grown in both size and population. More than 22 million people now live within 25 miles of once remote western BLM lands, and 20 million more people will make western States their home in the next two decades. As this population growth moves closer to BLM lands, the agency is prepared to meet a variety of needs such as providing recreational opportunities, developing energy resources, providing rights-of-way, and reducing the risks to communities from wildfires. These changes in population demographics bring into focus the importance of BLM lands for these varied uses as well as their importance in providing wildlife habitat, open space, and clean water.

The BLM’s customers are as varied as the diverse natural resources it manages. The public lands offer recreational opportunities that are nationally significant and unique in their diversity, quantity, and quality. The public lands support an ever-increasing number of visitors. In 2002, the number of people visiting public lands will increase by five percent as more American and international visitors partake in recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, camping, hunting, and whitewater raft-

## BLM Funding



ing. In addition, BLM’s programs provide services to support the mineral industry; utility companies; ranchers; the timber industry; groups interested in conservation or resource protection; and research scientists. BLM’s activities benefit not only recreational and traditional land users, but also contribute to the viability of State and local economies. In 2002, public lands will generate an estimated \$2.2 billion in receipts, mostly from energy development. Nearly one-half of these receipts are provided directly to States and counties to support roads, schools, and other community needs.

**Budget Overview** - The 2002 BLM request totals \$1.8 billion, a decrease of \$374.2 million from the 2001 enacted level. The bulk of the reduction from the 2001 enacted level is in the Wildland Fire Management account, \$318.7 million, including elimination of one-time emergency funding and equipment needs. The 2002 request level is an increase of \$275.1 over the 2000 level, reflecting a rate of increase that is more in line with comparable historical funding levels.

Program increases within BLM’s primary operating account, Management of Lands and Resources, include \$7.1

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million to accelerate the completion of land use plans, and \$15.0 million to expand energy and mineral activities.

**Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions**

The basis for every action and approved use on the BLM-administered public lands are the agency's 162 land use plans. These are BLM's primary tool for building consensus and providing opportunities for public participation in BLM's land and resource management programs. Of the 162 plans, 122 were completed prior to 1989 and are scheduled to be updated to reflect current conditions as well as new statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements. Updating and maintaining these plans is a high priority to guide environmentally sound decisions on resource use, such as energy and mineral extraction, rights-of-way for community infrastructure, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation.

For 2002, the budget requests a program increase of \$7.1 million to support improvements in land use planning and accelerate the multi-year process of updating management plans. The 2001 appropriation provided an increase of \$19.0 million to begin a multi-year initiative to revise land use plans. The 2002 increase will provide for the assessment, revision, or amendment of 42 existing or new plans. Seven of the new plan revisions are related to energy and minerals development in Wyoming.

**Energy Production on Public Lands** – In 2000, public lands produced about \$1.5 billion from oil, gas, coal, and geothermal rents, royalties, and bonuses, and an additional \$100 million from grazing, timber, land sales, and other fees. In addition to providing oil and gas for the Nation's energy needs, active wells produced \$928 million in royalties, with 50 percent of that amount returned to the States. Major oil and gas producing States like California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming contribute 10 percent of the Nation's gas from wells on public lands. Production of coal generated \$308 million in Federal royalties, with 50 percent of that amount returned to the States. Public lands in coal producing States such as Wyoming and Montana provide one-third of the coal that is produced in the U.S. for electric generation.

In 2002, a program increase of \$15.0 million is requested for BLM to expand energy and mineral activities. This request includes \$5.0 million for Alaska North Slope oil and gas planning, studies, exploration, and development. BLM will initiate planning and associated environmental studies in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in order to meet a lease sale goal for 2004, and will support expanded exploration and development of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

BLM has experienced a significant increase in workload

for leases in coalbed methane areas and in applications for permits to drill. To address this workload, the budget includes an additional increase of \$2.0 million that will allow BLM to increase leasing by 15 percent and process an additional 1,000 – 2,000 APDs. A request of \$3.0 million for energy resource surveys will enable BLM to identify and evaluate oil and gas reserves on public lands. An increase of \$5.0 million will be used to address the increased workload related to coal leasing, oil and gas inspections, rights-of-way processing, other mineral leasing and material sales programs, and Indian trust responsibilities.

**Wildland Fire Management** – The 2002 budget funds the wildland fire program at \$658.4 million, a decrease of \$318.7 million from the 2001 levels. In large part, the reduction reflects the elimination of an emergency contingency fund of \$199.6 million and elimination of one-time costs for equipment purchases, fire restoration, and a specific, targeted research project. In 2002, emergency suppression and rehabilitation funding will be available through the proposed National Emergency Reserve, rather than through a separate contingency fund. The 2002 funding level is more than double historical levels, as it is \$367.5 million above the 2000 base fire program level of \$291.0 million. At the proposed level, the Department will continue to focus on full implementation of the National Fire Plan, including building capacity in fire preparedness, ensuring a responsive operations program, and sustaining support for rural fire districts.

**Construction and Maintenance** – BLM's construction budget includes a reduction of \$5.8 million, reflecting elimination of funding for lower priority projects. In the two operating accounts, however, BLM will maintain funding at the 2001 level for deferred maintenance (\$14.0 million) and infrastructure improvement (\$25.0 million). BLM will continue its commitment to provide quality public land facilities with these funds by addressing critical health and safety concerns and improving facilities that will protect fragile and sensitive resources.

**Payments in Lieu of Taxes** - BLM administers the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, which compensates units of local government for losses to their real property tax base when Federal lands fall within their boundaries. The 2002 budget requests \$150.0 million, eliminating the additional increment of \$50.0 million provided in Title VIII of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 2001. At this level, funding would be the same as the regular appropriation in 2001, which was \$15.6 million higher than the 2000 funding level.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund** – The 2002 budget includes \$47.7 million for land acquisition in support of

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the Administration's goal to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Acquisition funding is targeted to the most important projects in the most pristine and sensitive areas of the public lands; the use of alternative and innovative conservation tools such as easements and purchases of development rights; and projects that include the input and participation of affected local communities and stakeholders. At this funding level, the BLM will support 28 projects in 11 States.

**Central Hazardous Materials Fund** - The BLM administers this Department-wide program, which provides for remedial action and cleanup activities of hazardous waste substances, pollutants, or contaminants in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. The Department faces many demands regarding the cleanup of hazardous substance releases on its lands and facilities. The Department's bureaus work together to reach consensus with respect to the setting of funding priorities for the contaminated sites that are ready for remediation. The Department also pursues cost recovery from parties who are responsible for contaminating its lands. BLM's 2002 budget contin-

ues funding for this Department-wide program at the 2001 level of \$10.0 million.

**Streamlining and Uncontrollable Costs** - The budget provides an increase to cover \$23.3 million in fixed cost increases; an additional \$7.2 million in fixed costs increases will be absorbed through streamlining. The budget anticipates additional savings from streamlining measures totaling \$3.1 million including simplifying business processes, consolidating contracting, and reducing travel costs with increased teleconferencing.

**Government Performance and Results Act** - The BLM 2002 annual performance plan reflects the Department of the Interior's approach to improving and streamlining the plan and providing better linkage with the budget. The revised plan presents BLM's goals and measures and identifies the 2002 strategies and resources needed to achieve them, consistent with the strategic plan and budget proposal. Further, the bureau will continue efforts to identify areas for improvement throughout the budget year.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

**Comparison of 2002 Request with 2001 Enacted:**

	2001 Enacted		2002 Request		Change from 2001	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Appropriations</b>						
Management of Lands and Resources.....	6,494	752,745	6,514	760,312	+20	+7,567
Wildland Fire Management .....	2,445	977,099	2,445	658,421	0	-318,678
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	2	9,978	1	9,978	-1	0
Construction .....	13	16,823	12	10,976	-1	-5,847
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	1	199,560	1	150,000	0	-49,560
Land Acquisition .....	34	56,545	33	47,686	-1	-8,859
Oregon & California Grant Lands.....	957	104,038	946	105,165	-11	+1,127
Range Improvements.....	58	10,000	58	10,000	0	0
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures.....	103	7,484	103	7,484	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Indefinite) .....	60	12,405	60	12,405	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriations.....	10,167	2,146,677	10,173	1,772,427	+6	-374,250
<b>Permanents and Trusts</b>						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	13	1,595	13	1,595	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	0	19,419	0	133,610	0	+114,191
<b>Permanent Operating Funds</b>						
Ops. & Main. of Quarters .....	2	155	2	155	0	0
Recreation Fee Collections .....	1	125	1	125	0	0
Recreation Fee Demonstration .....	71	7,500	71	8,000	0	+500
Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery .....	127	5,332	124	10,917	-3	+5,585
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits .....	21	2,999	21	2,999	0	0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.....	83	513	80	334	-3	-179
Southern Nevada Land Sales.....	10	50,575	10	50,575	0	0
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments .....	0	1,737	0	2,752	0	+1,015
Land Sales, Deshutes County .....	0	648	0	0	0	-648
Lincoln County Land Sales .....	0	0	0	5,313	0	+5,313
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales Act.....	0	0	0	102	0	+102
Commercial Film & Photography Fees .....	0	500	0	500	0	0
White River Oil Shale Mine (Utah Sale) .....	0	700	0	0	0	-700
New Purchases/Land Sales .....	0	4,000	0	10,875	0	+6,875
Subtotal, Perm. Operating Funds.....	315	74,784	309	92,647	-6	+17,863
Helium Fund .....	69	14,000	69	15,000	0	+1,000
Offsetting Collection .....	0	(14,000)	0	(15,000)	0	-1,000
Working Capital Fund .....	17	33,000	17	31,000	0	-2,000
Offsetting Collection .....	0	(33,000)	0	(31,000)	0	+2,000
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts .....	414	95,798	408	227,852	-6	+132,054
Seasonal, Reimbursable & Other FTE.....	190	0	190	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>2,242,475</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>2,000,279</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-242,196</b>

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
**By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity**

**APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resource**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
<b>Land Resources</b>				
Soil, Water, & Air Management .....	33,020	34,037	33,469	-568
Range Management.....	66,450	77,298	69,197	-8,101
Forestry Management .....	6,902	9,532	7,229	-2,303
Riparian Management .....	21,896	22,490	22,806	+316
Cultural Resources Management .....	13,334	13,898	14,181	+283
Wild Horse & Burro Management .....	20,373	34,471	29,665	-4,806
Subtotal, Land Resources .....	161,975	191,726	176,547	-15,179
<b>Wildlife &amp; Fisheries</b>				
Wildlife Management .....	23,575	25,049	25,318	+269
Fisheries Management .....	12,516	12,853	12,110	-743
Subtotal, Wildlife & Fisheries .....	36,091	37,902	37,428	-474
Threatened & Endangered Species .....	18,671	21,334	21,618	+284
<b>Recreation Management</b>				
Wilderness Management.....	16,710	16,642	16,932	+290
Recreation Resources Management .....	34,141	44,763	44,762	-1
Recreation Operations (fees) .....	1,000	1,303	1,295	-8
Subtotal, Recreation Management ..	51,851	62,708	62,989	+281
<b>Energy &amp; Minerals</b>				
Oil & Gas.....	57,543	59,749	72,564	+12,815
Coal Management .....	7,285	7,540	8,828	+1,288
Other Mineral Resources .....	9,182	9,430	10,096	+666
Subtotal, Energy & Minerals .....	74,010	76,719	91,488	+14,769
Alaska Minerals .....	2,136	3,889	2,225	-1,664
<b>Realty &amp; Ownership Management</b>				
Alaska Conveyance .....	33,640	34,411	34,838	+427
Cadastral Survey .....	13,152	14,592	13,896	-696
Land & Realty Management .....	30,801	34,259	33,813	-446
Subtotal, Realty & Owner. Mgmt....	77,593	83,262	82,547	-715
<b>Resource Protection &amp; Maintenance</b>				
Resource Management Planning.....	6,481	25,844	33,035	+7,191
Facilities Maintenance.....	0	0	0	0
Resource Protection & Law Enfrmt... ..	11,294	11,346	11,547	+201
Hazardous Materials Management .....	15,775	16,494	16,709	+215
Subtotal, Resource Protection .....	33,550	53,684	61,291	+7,607
<b>Transportation &amp; Facilities Maintenance</b>				
Operations .....	6,120	6,283	6,390	+107
Annual Maintenance.....	28,367	29,672	30,310	+638
Deferred Maintenance .....	11,464	12,975	12,917	-58
Infrastructure Improvement .....	0	24,945	25,000	+55
Subtotal, Trans. & Fac. Main.....	45,951	73,875	74,617	+742
Land & Resource Information System ...	18,807	19,543	19,756	+213

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
<b>Mining Law Administration</b>				
Administration.....	33,366	34,328	32,298	-2,030
Fee Collection .....	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Fees.....	(8,368)	(34,328)	(32,298)	+2,030
Subtotal, Mining Law Admin. ....	24,998	0	0	0
<b>Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>				
Information Systems Operations.....	15,658	16,177	16,395	+218
Administrative Support.....	48,140	48,996	49,766	+770
Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	59,383	61,448	63,645	+2,197
Subtotal, Support .....	123,181	126,621	129,806	+3,185
<b>Communication Site Management</b>				
Communications Site Management....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees.....	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	0
Subtotal, Comm. Site Mgmt.....	0	0	0	0
Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets .....	318	1,482	0	-1,482
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>669,132</b>	<b>752,745</b>	<b>760,312</b>	<b>+7,567</b>

### Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases Amount  
[+20,167]

Land Resources -15,179

*Soil, Water, and Air Management:* Decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding provided in 2001 for restoration needs caused by wildland fires (-\$55). Funding for the San Pedro Partnership project is reduced (-\$998) for projects not directly related to public land management of the San Pedro National Conservation Area. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$181). Priority watersheds not meeting water quality/quantity requirements or other natural resource goals as identified by BLM, other Federal, Tribal, State, or private partners will receive priority for restoration in 2002. \$666 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Rangeland Management:* Decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding provided in 2001 for restoration needs caused by wildland fires (-\$7,507.) With the successful establishment of cooperative weed management areas in Idaho, additional funding for the Idaho Department of Agriculture for additional areas is not requested (-\$748). Funds for the National Center for Ecologically Based Weed Management at Montana State University are reduced (-\$499). Developmental funding from BLM in 2001 helped to establish the Center, and other funding sources should be available to allow the Center to operate independently. 2001 represents the third and final year of the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory study of grazing effects on vegetation and soils (-\$499). Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$234). \$1,386 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Public Domain Forest Management:* Decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding provided in 2001 for restoration needs caused by wildland fires (-\$2,415.) At level funding this program will continue to make progress towards the strategic goal of restoring at-risk ecosystems and providing for responsible commercial activities. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$32). \$144 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Riparian Management:* The decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding provided in 2001 for restoration needs caused by wildland fires (-\$36). This program continues to emphasize riparian and wetland areas as major components of successful watershed restoration, recognizing their key role in ensuring healthy watersheds and clean water. On-the-ground restoration projects will continue to be a high priority, providing critical habitat for a multitude of plant and animal species and contributing to the GPRA goal of “restoring at-risk resources and maintaining functioning systems”. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$85). \$437 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Cultural Resource Management:* The decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding provided in 2001 for restoration needs caused by wildland fires (-\$91). Additional funding is not requested for the Sloan Canyon Petroglyphs, pending development of necessary protocols as to how further work at the site will progress (-\$50). Additional funding (+\$195) will address stabilization and protection needs on the most critically “at-risk” cultural and paleontological properties. Grand Gulch/Cedar Mesa, located in southeast Utah, with unsurpassed cliff dwellings, will be the primary focus of cultural stabilization work. The Upper Jurassic Mygatt-Moore Dinosaur Quarry in Colorado is an example of a paleontological locality. Progress will also be made on reducing the backlog of uncatalogued museum collections. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$54). \$283 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Wild Horse & Burro Management:* The decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding provided in 2001 for protection and removal of wild horse and burros needed because of wildland fires (-\$5,089). This program has implemented an aggressive strategy in 2001 for reaching appropriate management levels on all wild horse & burro herd management areas. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$129). \$412 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

#### Wildlife and Fisheries

-474

*Wildlife Management:* The decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding for restoration needs caused by wildland fires provided in 2001 (-\$116). This program will continue to maintain and restore land health to improve the habitats that support a vast array of biological wealth. Priorities will include multi-species conservation strategies for at-risk species found in the sagebrush and prairie grassland ecosystems. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$113). \$498 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Fisheries Management:* The decreases in this subactivity include the Yukon River Watershed Protection project (-\$898); however, the BLM will continue to maintain an active role in salmon species management and habitat restoration in the Yukon River Basin in Alaska. The fisheries program will also focus restoration efforts within high priority watersheds in the sagebrush and prairie grassland ecosystems to meet demands for clean water, sustainable fisheries, and quality recreation experiences. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$62). \$217 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

#### Threatened & Endangered Species

+284

*Threatened & Endangered Species:* The decreases in this activity include one-time emergency supplemental funding for restoration needs caused by wildland fires provided in 2001 (-\$29). This program will continue to promote the conservation and protection of species and habitats afforded protection by the Endangered Species Act through recovery planning and plan implementation. Emphasis will be on restoring species populations and habitats to the point where Federal listing is no longer necessary. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$76). \$389 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

	<u>Amount</u>
<b>Recreation Management</b>	<b>+281</b>
<i>Wilderness Management:</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$46). \$336 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<i>Recreation Resources Management:</i> The decreases in this subactivity include one-time emergency supplemental funding for restoration needs caused by wildland fires provided in 2001 (-\$108), and the funds for Undaunted Stewardship (-\$499). The program will continue to emphasize providing recreation opportunities on the western public landscapes that offer the public freedom to choose how to spend its leisure time on the public lands. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$125). \$731 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<i>Recreation Operations (Fees):</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$8).	
<b>Energy and Minerals</b>	<b>+14,769</b>
<i>Oil and Gas Management:</i> The 2002 budget will position the BLM to help meet the energy needs of the Nation by developing oil and gas to heat homes and fuel industries. Increased funding in the oil and gas program will be directed towards: increasing oil and gas leasing and APD processing especially to support increasing coal bed methane development (+\$2,000); supporting environmental studies, exploration, development and lease sales associated with the North Slope of Alaska (+\$5,000); supporting implementation of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act by inventorying and identifying energy resources on the public lands (+\$3,000); improving Indian Trust responsibilities (+\$350); and hiring additional staff to perform inspections of oil and gas operations (+\$1,500). Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$176). \$1,141 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<i>Coal Management:</i> Additional funding in the coal program (+\$1,150) will be directed towards increasing coal leasing on Federal and Indian lands. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$17). \$155 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<i>Other Mineral Resources Management:</i> Funding will be directed towards increasing sales, and inspections of operations associated with common mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stones, and clays (+\$450). Additional funding will also be directed toward increasing leasing and inspection operations for Geothermal resources in Nevada (+\$50). Providing building materials from public lands for buildings, facilities and roads to support community growth will be a priority in the 2002 budget. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$27). \$193 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<b>Alaska Minerals</b>	<b>-1,664</b>
The integrated mining claim system to make mining claim information on both State and Federal lands in Alaska available on the Internet will be completed in 2002 (-\$225). BLM anticipates completing its part of the cooperative Alaska Minerals at Risk data collection and information project in 2001 (-\$1,472). Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$12). \$45 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<b>Realty and Ownership</b>	<b>-715</b>
<i>Alaska Conveyance and Lands:</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$181). \$608 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	



*Cadastral Survey:* Decreases in this subactivity include reducing funding for a Utah GIS mapping effort to originally planned and funded levels (-\$299). The four-year Federal contribution for the cadastral surveying project in Montana has been met (-\$649). Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$50). \$302 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Land and Realty Management:* Additional funding will be used to process about 30 percent more rights of ways in support of increased energy development. These rights of ways will support production of 800 more oil and gas wells and other energy facilities (+\$1,500). A plan for the expansion of the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California will be completed, and additional funds are not needed to complete this phase of the project (-\$2,495). Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$89). \$638 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

Resource Protection

+7,607

*Resource Management Planning:* Increases in this subactivity (+\$ 7,079) will provide for assessment, revision, or amendment of existing or new land use plans. This program will address those plans dealing with assessments, plans revisions and plan amendments due to the increased demand for energy, legislatively mandated plans for National Conservation Areas, and early avoidance or resolution of prospective litigation, appeals and protests. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$24). \$136 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Resource Protection and Law Enforcement:* Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$48). \$249 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Hazard Management and Resource Restoration:* The decrease in this subactivity includes one-time emergency supplemental funding for restoration needs caused by wildland fires provided in 2001 (-\$62). The program will continue to emphasize managing hazards on public lands in order to reduce risks to public land visitors and employees, and restoring lands contaminated with hazardous and toxic substances that pose a risk to human health and the environment. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$61). \$338 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

+742

*Operations Management:* Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$20). \$127 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Annual Maintenance:* The decrease in this subactivity includes one-time emergency supplemental funding provided in 2001 for restoration needs caused by wildland fires (-\$144). The program will continue to emphasize the annual maintenance of buildings, recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, bridges and trails which is critical to maintaining the functionality of BLM's infrastructure, providing visitor safety on public lands, and protecting the government's economic investment. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$98). \$880 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Deferred Maintenance:* Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$58). Priority deferred maintenance will continue at the same level as last year. Forty-one priority deferred maintenance projects associated with roads, trails, recreation and administrative sites, bridges, and dams will be completed.

*Infrastructure Improvements:* Funding in 2002 is unchanged from the funding provided in 2001 under Title VIII - Land Conservation, Preservation, and Infrastructure Improvement of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The program will continue to emphasize reducing the critical health and safety maintenance backlog for BLM's facilities and infrastructure by addressing 82 critical projects. Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$100). \$155 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

Grasshoppers and Mormon Crickets -1,482

*Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control:* The decrease in this subactivity is for the one-time emergency supplemental funding for grasshopper and Mormon cricket control, provided in 2001 (-\$1,482).

Land and Resource Information System +213

Changes in this activity include savings from management reforms that will cut travel expenses and reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$181) and an increase to fund uncontrollable costs (+\$394).

Mining Law Administration -2,030

The decrease in this subactivity relates to completion of work on backlogged patent applications, completion of work on rulemaking, and changes in procedures for funding cleanup of occupancy trespasses (-\$2,690). \$660 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases, which will be offset by collections.

Workforce and Organizational Support +3,185

*Information Systems Operations.* Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$109). \$327 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Administrative Support.* Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$204). \$974 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

*Bureauwide Fixed Costs.* \$2,197 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.

For Management of Lands and Resources, \$5,809 in uncontrollable costs are absorbed through streamlining efforts.

**APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Wildland Fire Preparedness.....	165,849	314,712	280,807	-33,905
Wildland Fire Operations.....	325,108	452,849	367,614	-85,235
Rural Fire Assistance.....	0	9,978	10,000	+22
Contingent Funds Released .....	0	100,000	0	-100,000
Contingent Funds Unreleased .....	0	99,560	0	-99,560
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>490,957</b>	<b>977,099</b>	<b>658,421</b>	<b>-318,678</b>

**Highlights of Budget Changes**

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases

Amount  
[+7,738]

The 1999 and 2000 fire seasons were among the most severe in the last century. In response, the President directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to develop a long term plan entitled "Managing the Impacts of Wildfire on Communities and the Environment: A Report to the President In Response to the Wildfires of 2000". Congress funded the plan and mandated implementation beginning in 2001. The 2002 budget continues the implementation of the NFP.

<b>Wildland Fire Preparedness</b>	<u>Amount</u> -33,905
<p>These funds will be used to assure sufficient preparedness and firefighting capacity for the coming fire season. Preparedness funding provides the Department with the capability to prevent, detect, and take prompt, effective initial attack suppression action on wildland fires. Research will continue at the same level as 2001, through the Joint Fire Science program in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service, to enhance predictive models for fire weather, fire behavior and smoke dispersion; restore landscapes and rebuild communities; reduce hazardous fuels and fire risk; and work with communities. Preparedness funding will be less than 2001 primarily due to the elimination of one time costs and a scaling back in the deferred maintenance and construction program. Lower priority maintenance and capital improvement projects for fire facilities will be deferred (-\$10,226). Seventy six high priority projects will be addressed in 2002. Funds used to purchase equipment and computer systems in 2001 have been eliminated (-\$17,581). One time funding for Alaska Rural Fire Assistance in 2001 is no longer needed in 2002 (-\$482). Fire fighting readiness resources are funded at 95 percent of the National Fire Plan adjusted for fixed costs.] (-\$12,845). Projected carryover balances from 2001 will be available for readiness. Uncontrollable costs total \$7,738 of which \$7,229 is budgeted and \$509 is absorbed through streamlining.</p>	
<b>Wildland Fire Operations</b>	-284,795
<p>Increased funds are requested to cover the 10-year average annual cost of fire suppression (+\$8,315) and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation funds will be used to restore lands unlikely to recover naturally from wildland fire damage and protect communities from post-fire damage. A major component of the NFP is to invest over \$186,190 in hazard fuel reduction projects to reduce the future risks of fire primarily on Federal lands. Fuels management work will be targeted to high priority areas, especially wildland-urban interface areas. Treatments will include prescribed fire and manual cutting to reduce fuel accumulations. The Departments plan to work with Tribes, States and local communities to coordinate this program across agency boundaries. Elimination of contingency funding (-\$199,560), a reduction in emergency fire rehabilitation funding from 2001 (-\$84,769), and elimination of one-time costs in 2001 (-\$8,781) comprise reductions in Wildland Fire Operations from the 2001 funding level.</p>	
<b>Rural Fire Assistance</b>	+22
<p>The Rural Fire Assistance program, new for the Department in 2001, will provide \$10,000, or \$22 more than 2001, to work directly with communities to assure adequate planning and other actions that increase protection of people and property.</p>	

**APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	9,955	9,978	9,978	0

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	10,846	16,823	10,976	-5,847

**Highlights of Budget Changes**

<b>Construction</b>	<u>Amount</u> -5,847
<p><i>Construction:</i> Decrease in this subactivity is the one-time project funding (-\$5,847) provided in 2001. The 2002 funding request includes eight individual construction projects. Seven are focused on replacing or reconstructing facilities that have critical health and safety concerns. The remaining project will complete construction of the Pompey's Pillar Visitor Center in preparation for the thousands of visitors expected to commemorate the Lewis and Clark journey.</p>	

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**APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	134,385	199,560	150,000	-49,560

**Highlights of Budget Changes**

	<u>Amount</u>
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	-\$49,560
<i>Payments in Lieu of Taxes:</i> The budget request for Payments in Lieu of Taxes is \$150,000, a decrease of \$49,560 from the 2001 enacted level. The proposed funding level for 2002 is approximately \$15,615 above the 2000 level.	

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Acquisitions.....	44,250	52,055	41,686	-10,369
Emergencies and Hardships .....	500	1,497	1,500	+3
Acquisition Management .....	3,000	2,993	4,500	+1,507
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	47,750	56,545	47,686	-8,859

**Highlights of Budget Changes**

	<u>Amount</u>
Land Acquisition	-8,859
<i>Land Acquisition:</i> Decreases in this subactivity include one-time funding provided in 2001 for the Steens Mountain Wilderness Act disbursement (-\$5,000), and the Umpqua Land Exchange (-\$4,291). Low priority acquisitions (-\$1,078) will be deferred.	
<i>Acquisition Management:</i> Increases in this activity include funds for technical and program management support for land acquisitions such as surveys, appraisals, and exchange processing costs (+\$1,000). Land exchanges are one of several innovative conservation approaches the BLM will use in its land acquisition program instead of outright land purchases. Additional funds (+\$507) will also be used for equalization payments during land exchanges, and for emergency inholding acquisitions (+\$3).	

**APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
W. Oregon Resources Management .....	80,514	84,969	85,949	+980
W. Oregon Info. & Resources Data Sys ..	2,149	2,187	2,195	+8
W. Oregon Facilities Maintenance .....	10,032	10,801	10,919	+118
W. Oregon Trans. & Facilities Maint. ....	0	0	0	0
W. Oregon Construction & Acquisition .	285	289	294	+5
Jobs-in-the-Woods .....	5,689	5,792	5,808	+16
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	98,669	104,038	105,165	+1,127

## Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases	[+2,687]
<b>Western Oregon Construction &amp; Acquisition</b>	<b>+5</b>
<i>Acquisition.</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$5). \$10 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<b>Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance</b>	<b>+118</b>
<i>Operations.</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$12). \$39 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<i>Annual Maintenance.</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$53). \$144 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<b>Western Oregon Resources Management</b>	<b>+980</b>
<i>Forest Management.</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$180). \$491 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases. The BLM is anticipating offering the full allowable sale quantity of 211 million board feet of timber in Western Oregon.	
<i>Reforestation and Forest Development.</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$140). \$377 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<i>Other Forest Resources.</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$220). \$637 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<i>Resource Management Planning.</i> Management reforms will cut travel expenses and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$8). \$23 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<b>Western Oregon Information &amp; Data System</b>	<b>+8</b>
<i>Information System Operations and Maintenance.</i> Management reforms will cut travel and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$5). \$13 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases.	
<b>Jobs-in-the-Woods</b>	<b>+16</b>
<i>Jobs-in-the-Woods.</i> Management reforms will cut travel and will reduce supply and equipment costs by consolidating or centralizing purchasing (-\$10). \$26 is provided for uncontrollable cost increases. Over 200 job opportunities will be generated from 150 projects to improve anadromous fish habitat.	
For O&C Grant Lands, an additional \$927 in fixed cost increases will be covered by streamlining.	

### APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Improvements to Public Lands .....	8,361	8,361	8,361	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands .....	1,039	1,039	1,039	0
Administrative Expenses.....	600	600	600	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>

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**APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Rights-of-Way Processing .....	6,671	4,057	4,057	0
Adopt-a-Horse Program.....	995	1,340	1,340	0
Repair of Damaged Lands.....	2,162	662	662	0
Cost Recovable Realty Cases .....	892	892	892	0
Timber Purchaser Expenses .....	177	177	177	0
Copy Fees.....	2,356	356	356	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	13,253	7,484	7,484	0

**APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds**

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	12,371	12,405	12,405	0