



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

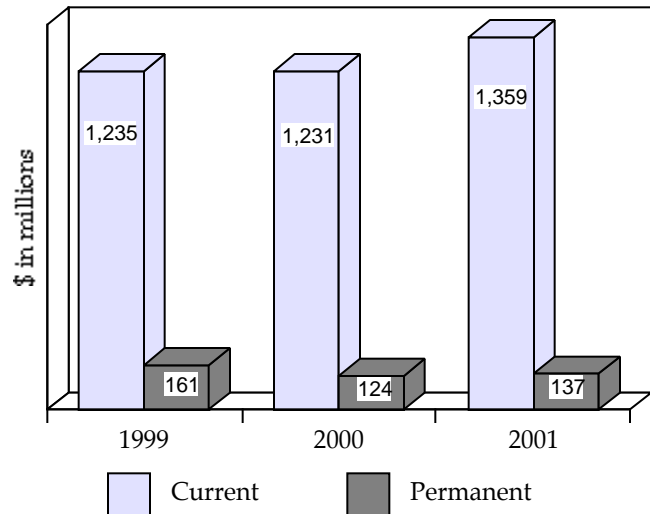
Mission – The Bureau of Land Management’s predecessor bureaus date to 1812, with the founding of the General Land Office to handle sale of the public domain. Transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior in 1849, the General Land Office continued this mission well into the 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 560 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 opportunities faces greatly expanded use given population growth in the western United States.

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 2001, about 71 million visitors are expected to partake in recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, camping, hunting, and whitewater rafting. In addition, the BLM’s programs provide services to support the mineral industry; utility companies that want to use land for facilities or power lines; ranchers; the timber industry; groups interested in conservation or resource protection; and research scientists.

As BLM and its employees enter the 21st Century, they can be justifiably proud of their accomplishments at the close of the 20th Century. The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah has drawn attention and praise since its creation as BLM’s first national monument in 1996. And, as promised in the President’s proclamation, BLM has: helped complete the largest land exchange in continental U.S. history to consolidate Federal and State

BLM Funding



ownership within Utah; completed a management plan that will serve as a model of cooperation with local communities; and observed the valid, existing rights of commercial operations within the Monument’s boundary. Such a foundation of success is particularly notable at the start of a new century, with the President’s announcement that BLM will be charged with managing three new monuments — two in Arizona, and one along the coast of California. Together with managing the Headwaters Forest Reserve in northern California, and continuing implementation of the President’s Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest, management of these new monuments will be among BLM’s greatest challenges and opportunities.

Budget Overview - The 2001 BLM request totals \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$127.6 million above the 2000 enacted level. Of that increase amount, \$56.0 million is dedicated to program changes and \$20.6 million to uncontrollable expenses in BLM’s two operating accounts. BLM also administers several accounts that fund multi-bureau functions -- for Wildland Fire Management, an increase of \$6.2 million is requested, bringing that program to \$297.2 million; and for Payments in Lieu of Taxes and the Central Hazmat Fund, increases totaling \$660,000

are requested, bringing those accounts to \$135.0 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. BLM's budget also includes \$60.9 million for land acquisition and \$11.2 million for construction.

During this Administration, BLM has made considerable progress in dedicating more resources to the field and reaching out to all parties with a stake in management of the public lands. The budget request reflects an effort to keep that progress on track. BLM's projects tie directly to the Administration's emphasis on protecting the environment, whether by maintaining the health of the land, updating land use plans to reflect current demands and resource pressures, or providing access to and maintenance of sites and facilities under BLM's stewardship.

Lands Legacy – As part of the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative, BLM's request includes \$60.9 million for land acquisition. Of that total, \$23.1 million is targeted to high-priority projects along the Lewis and Clark Trail, and in southern California. The largest single project request, at \$14.1 million, is for completion of a major acquisition from the Catellus Corporation. In a two-year deal that also includes lands donated by the Wildlands Conservancy, BLM will acquire a total of 437,000 acres to consolidate Federal ownership in the unique and fragile environment of the California Desert Conservation Area. The National Park Service is requesting \$900,000 to complete its portion of this acquisition. Another \$37.8 million is included for high priority BLM acquisitions in the western States and Maryland.

Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions

- The BLM requests an additional \$19.0 million for the revision and replacement of land use plans, and for evaluation of land use authorizations under the National Environmental Policy Act. Because BLM's mission covers a range of uses from wilderness management to commercial production, BLM's land use planning is time-consuming and expensive. The BLM is faced with customers whose views often clash, and whose interests must be reconciled through the planning process. At the same time, BLM lands face an enormous increase in visitation due to the popularity of these land among backcountry adventurers, and their proximity to high growth corridors in the western U.S. Between the effects of increased use of the public lands and declining funding in BLM's planning program, more than half of the Bureau's 150 land use plans now require substantial revision or complete replacement. One-third of its plans, in fact, predate the passage of the BLM organic statute in 1976. Changes in use patterns, such as the increased use of off-highway vehicles, and the presence of sensitive species, mandate changes to land use plans. Moreover, to guarantee that planned uses are compatible with biological

conditions, or objects of cultural or historical interest that may be present on the public lands, BLM must be able to consult current land use plans. And in some cases, authorization for commercial uses (e.g., grazing or communication rights-of-way) cannot be given in the absence of a current NEPA analysis, or on the basis of recommendations contained in a dated land use plan.

Protection of Designated Areas – Public lands so significant that they merited special designation by an act of either Congress or a president are the focus of another of BLM's initiatives in 2001. These designated areas are substantial, since BLM manages 85 percent of the National Historic Trails system, 20 percent of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, and 9 National Conservation Areas covering nearly 12 million acres. But while such places contain unique resource values, they have frequently not received additional funding to accompany their protected status. With an additional \$16.0 million, BLM will focus on stabilizing and restoring natural and cultural resources at officially designated areas and on enhancing recreational and educational opportunities, as appropriate. New funding for operations at the three new monuments is included in this initiative. In addition, this request includes an increase of \$1.2 million for operations along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, in anticipation of increased visitation along the trail and the Missouri River in the period leading up to the bicentennial of Lewis and Clark's journey. The initiative also includes additional funding for the cleanup of abandoned dumps, desert tortoise monitoring, habitat improvements, and continued efforts to control wild burro populations in the California Desert Conservation Area.

Restoration of Public Lands – Restoration actions are the third focus area in the 2001 BLM request, with special emphasis placed on control of wild horses, watershed health under the Clean Water Action Plan, and control of invasive plant species. All these areas require immediate attention. An additional \$9.0 million is included in the request to address one of BLM's most difficult management issues, the explosive growth of wild horse populations. Today's horse herds are nearly 75 percent above appropriate management levels, and growing at up to 20 percent per year. Without a significant increase to its base budget of \$19.9 million, BLM will be unable to stabilize, let alone reduce horse populations. But with the amount included in this budget request, BLM will be able to begin a several year program to increase removals, training and adoptions, gelding, and, where necessary, long-term holding in a strategy to reach appropriate management levels by 2005. An additional \$3.5 million, on a base budget of \$16.0 million, will allow BLM to implement the Clean Water Action Plan's Unified Federal Policy through increased assessments of watershed health, improved moni-

toring, and on-the-ground vegetative improvements to enhance water quality. Finally, an additional \$1.5 million is included in the request to increase BLM's efforts at integrated weed management, bringing the total 2001 program request to \$9.5 million.

In other range improvements, BLM continues to integrate standards and guidelines into the livestock permitting process, and to conduct environmental assessments in its review of permits that require renewal. Together, these restoration projects, planning, and permitting activities represent the culmination of several years' effort to return rangeland to a healthy, sustainable state.

Safe Visits - BLM sites and facilities, like those of its land managing partners, face an ever-growing demand. The Nation's public lands, once a little known secret, are fast becoming the destination of choice for many outdoor enthusiasts. And as recreational and commercial users have made greater use of the public lands, BLM's attention to safe facilities has become more focused, and the inventory of maintenance and construction needs has grown. Facilities needing repair include overused recreation sites, degraded roads and pullouts, and aged septic systems. To meet these needs, the 2001 budget supports the multi-agency Administration request to address critical health and safety concerns, and other high-priority maintenance and construction projects. In support of Safe Visits, the budget includes \$11.2 million in the Construction account and \$52.9 million for annual and deferred maintenance, an increase of \$3.0 million over the 2000 enacted level.

Forest Plan - The 2001 budget continues support for implementation of the President's Forest Plan by providing funding for a sustainable, environmentally sound timber strategy. An additional \$3.0 million is included in the budget request to increase surveys for and management of special status species, bringing the Forest Plan implementation budget to \$38.4 million. In accordance with an agreement to settle litigation, management direction will be included in the supplemental environmental impact statement to the Forest Plan to expand species surveys conducted prior to offering timber sales in affected areas. The budget assumes that 211 million board feet of timber will be offered for sale on the Oregon and California grant lands in 2001. The budget also contains \$5.8 million for the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, with special emphasis placed on restoration of salmon habitat in coastal rivers and streams.

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.

Payments received under the program may be used for any governmental purpose, such as police and fire protection, school busing, or road maintenance. Rural states with large Federal land holdings receive substantial benefits. In 1997, for example, units of local government in Michigan received \$1.3 million, while California received \$12.0 million, and Nevada \$7.0 million. The budget request includes an increase of \$615,000, to bring the PILT program to \$135.0 million. Approximately \$400,000 will be spent administering the program.

Wildland Fire Management - The Department of the Interior requests \$297.2 million in 2001 for this program, an increase of \$6.2 million over the 2000 enacted level. This appropriation provides funding for the Department's fire management activities, including suppression of fires, rehabilitation of burned lands, fire use, and the range of activities that constitute effective preparation for fire. The program is guided by the principles of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, adopted by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture in December 1995. In the years since that policy was adopted, the Federal agencies have steadily increased the acreage treated by prescribed fire and mechanical means. This long-term effort is designed to thin out vegetative fuels that worsen ecological health while increasing the likelihood of catastrophic wildfire.

In 1999, the relative absence of fire (due to the effectiveness over many years of suppression programs) came to an unfortunate climax in the Great Basin, as many areas experienced the worst range fires in modern history. The costs of suppressing those fires, and rehabilitating the damaged lands continued into 2000. To ensure sufficient funds are quickly available in future years, the Department is proposing as part of this budget request a contingent emergency appropriation of \$100.0 million, to be available beginning in 2000. The four Interior agencies with responsibility for wildland fire management will continue to expand their fuels program. In 2001, those bureaus expect to treat another 1.2 million acres of land.

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. The BLM has budgeted \$10.0

million to remediate the highest priority contaminated sites in 2001.

Revenue Generated by Production on the Public Lands

– In 1999, the public lands produced about \$1.1 billion annually from oil, gas, coal, and geothermal rents, royalties, and bonuses, as well as an additional \$150.0 million from grazing, timber, land sales, and other fees, for a total of about \$1.3 billion. In addition to generating oil and gas for the Nation’s energy needs, active wells produced \$569.0 million in royalties, with 50 percent of that amount returned to the States. Major oil and gas producing States include California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyo-

ming. Production of Federal coal generated \$306.9 million in Federal royalties, with 50 percent of that amount returned to the States. Major Federal coal producing States include Wyoming and Montana.

Government Performance and Results Act

– The BLM 2001 Annual Performance Plan reflects the Department of the Interior’s approach to improve and streamline the plan and better link it with the budget. The revised plan presents BLM’s goals and measures and identifies the 2001 strategies and resources needed to achieve them, consistent with the strategic plan and budget proposal.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2001 Request with 2000 Enacted:

	2000 Enacted		2001 Request		Change From 2000	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Management of Lands and Resources.....	6,463	644,134	6,706	715,191	+243	+71,057
Wildland Fire Management	1,850	290,957	1,850	297,197	0	+6,240
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	0	9,955	0	10,000	0	+45
Construction	13	11,196	13	11,200	0	+4
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	1	134,385	1	135,000	0	+615
Land Acquisition	35	15,500	35	60,900	0	+45,400
Oregon & California Grant Lands.....	993	98,775	1,000	104,267	+7	+5,492
Range Improvements.....	72	10,000	72	10,000	0	0
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures.....	84	8,800	84	7,500	0	-1,300
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Indefinite)	65	7,700	65	7,700	0	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	9,576	1,231,402	9,826	1,358,955	+250	+127,553
Permanents and Other						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	10	1,100	10	1,100	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments	0	73,628	0	72,983	0	-645
Permanent Operating Funds						
Ops. & Main. of Quarters	3	280	3	260	0	-20
Recreation Fee Collections	7	200	7	200	0	0
Recreation Fee Demonstration	56	6,000	56	6,500	0	+500
Forest Ecosystems Health & Recovery	115	6,497	115	9,358	0	+2,861
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	17	2,000	17	2,000	0	0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.....	62	2,500	62	2,018	0	-482
Southern Nevada Land Sales.....	10	13,524	10	23,049	0	+9,525
Land Sales, Deschutes County	0	648	0	0	0	-648
New Purchases/Land Sales, Leg. Proposal.....	0	0	0	2,000	0	+2,000
Subtotal, Perm. Operating Funds.....	270	31,649	270	45,385	0	+13,736
Helium Fund	65	15,000	65	15,000	0	0
Offsetting Collections.....	0	-15,000	0	-15,000	0	0
Working Capital Fund	18	23,500	18	24,000	0	+500
Offsetting Collection	0	-23,500	0	-24,000	0	-500
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	363	106,377	363	119,468	0	+13,091
Seasonal, Reimbursable & Other FTE.....	61	0	61	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	10,000	1,337,779	10,250	1,478,423	+250	+140,644

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
Land Resources				
Soil, Water, & Air Management	30,387	33,130	39,011	+5,881
Range Management.....	56,323	66,515	72,777	+6,262
Forestry Management	5,801	6,932	7,132	+200
Riparian Management	20,441	21,896	24,032	+2,136
Cultural Resources Management	13,084	13,394	18,053	+4,659
Wild Horse & Burro Management	18,878	19,873	29,447	+9,574
Subtotal, Land Resources	144,914	161,740	190,452	+28,712
Wildlife & Fisheries				
Wildlife Management	22,214	23,794	26,653	+2,859
Fisheries Management	9,549	12,579	14,059	+1,480
Subtotal, Wildlife & Fisheries	31,763	36,373	40,712	+4,339
Threatened & Endangered Species	17,419	18,811	23,672	+4,861
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management.....	15,873	16,211	19,269	+3,058
Recreation Resources Management	31,634	33,636	41,944	+8,308
Recreation Operations (fees)	2,568	1,306	1,306	0
Subtotal, Recreation Management ..	50,075	51,153	62,519	+11,366
Energy & Minerals				
Oil & Gas.....	53,764	57,793	62,181	+4,388
Coal Management	7,188	7,341	8,257	+916
Other Mineral Resources	8,992	9,182	9,451	+269
Subtotal, Energy & Minerals	69,944	74,316	79,889	+5,573
Alaska Minerals	3,092	2,136	2,198	+62
Realty & Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance	31,131	33,640	34,487	+847
Cadastral Survey	12,312	13,253	13,674	+421
Land & Realty Management	30,139	30,801	31,834	+1,033
Subtotal, Realty & Owner Mgmt....	73,582	77,694	79,995	+2,301
Resource Protection & Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning.....	6,444	6,581	10,771	+4,190
Facilities Maintenance*	41,758	0	0	0
Resource Protection & Law Enfrmnt...	10,822	11,052	11,501	+449
Hazardous Materials Management	15,664	15,998	16,603	+605
Subtotal, Resource Protection	74,688	33,631	38,875	+5,244
* A budget structure change was approved by the Appropriations Committees in 2000. For comparable funding see the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance budget activity below.				
Transportation and Facilities Maint.*				
Operations	0	6,120	6,297	+177
Annual Maintenance.....	0	28,367	31,632	+3,265
Deferred Maintenance	0	11,464	12,464	+1,000
Subtotal, Transp. & Fac's Maint.	0	45,951	50,393	+4,442
Land and Resource Information System	27,916	19,037	19,586	+549

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
Mining Law Administration				
Administration.....	32,650	33,366	34,328	+962
Fee Collection	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Fees.....	-32,650	-33,366	-34,328	-962
Subtotal, Mining Law Admin.	0	0	0	0
Workforce & Organizational Support				
Information Systems Operations.....	15,430	15,758	16,213	+455
Administrative Support.....	45,683	47,748	49,104	+1,356
Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	58,005	59,786	61,583	+1,797
Subtotal, Support	119,118	123,292	126,900	+3,608
Communication Site Management				
Communications Site Management....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Comm. Site Mgmt.....	0	0	0	0
Transfer, Office of Special Trustee	250	0	0	0
Transfer, Y2K Mitigation (non-add)	[+11,999]	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior Year BA (non-add)...	[-6,800]	0	0	0
Rescission.....	-1,244	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	611,517	644,134	715,191	+71,057

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases Amount
[+18,484]

Land Resources +\$28,712

Soil, Water, and Air Management: Increases in this subactivity are directed towards BLM's performance goal to restore priority watersheds benefitting water quality, riparian, and aquatic habitat, and upland resources. To accomplish this goal, the BLM will update its land use plans to existing standards in compliance with Clean Water Act amendments, Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, and recent plans by States to develop more restrictive pollutant standards (+\$2,000). Funds will be used in Arizona along the Colorado River to assess contamination from abandoned mine lands (+\$90). Funds will also be used for watershed and water quality restoration in selected priority watersheds, with specific focus in the Great Basin, the Colorado River Basin, and other priority areas (+\$2,864). Resource issues to be addressed include impaired waters, special status species, and invasive non-native plants. Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$927.

Rangeland Management: Additional funding will be used to continue development of rangeland standards and guidelines through analysis of current resource data. This work will coincide with land use planning, and will be in conformance with FLPMA and NEPA requirements (+\$2,150). Additional funds will be used for the restoration of selected priority watersheds focusing on the treatment of noxious, invasive weeds, other non-native plants, and native plant reestablishment (+\$1,768). Funding is also requested for the modification of management practices and for projects designed to improve rangeland conditions on other priority lands (+\$415). The increase in funding will allow the BLM to work towards achieving its mission goal of improving the resource condition of its rangelands. Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$1,929.

Riparian Management: Additional funds are requested to restore riparian areas in priority watersheds in order to benefit water quality, stream-side vegetation, and dependent animal species, with particular focus on special status species. Efforts will be focused on the Great Basin, the Colorado River Basins, and other priority areas (+\$1,528). Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$608.

Cultural Resources Management: Increased funding in this subactivity will allow the BLM to work towards achieving its mission goal of restoring and protecting “at-risk” cultural and paleontological treasures. Additional funds will be used to address the impacts on cultural resources in the Colorado River corridor resulting from urban expansion from Phoenix and Las Vegas (+\$70). Through increased stabilization, interpretation, education, law enforcement, inventory, monitoring, and planning, funding will be used to protect archaeological sites that are currently being looted, physically damaged, vandalized, or lost to erosion (+\$4,195). Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$394.

Wild Horse and Burro Management: The additional funding will allow the BLM to implement a comprehensive strategy for reaching Appropriate Management Levels on all Herd Management Areas by year end 2004. All HMAs will be placed on a four-year gather schedule starting in FY2001 to remove sufficient excess animals to bring the population to appropriate AML. Additional funding will also support increased adoption efforts, along with implementation of techniques for enhancing the desirability of older, difficult to adopt animals (i.e., gentling, training, gelding), and for covering long-term holding costs of the unadoptable animals. These activities will allow the BLM to work towards achieving its mission goal of managing the wild horse and burro populations at a thriving natural level. (+\$9,000) Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$574.

Wildlife and Fisheries +\$4,339

Funding will be used to enhance the protection of fish and wildlife populations and their unique habitats by concentrating on inventory, monitoring, and restoration (\$1,643). Water quality, the condition of rivers and streams, and the habitat in these threatened watersheds will be improved through the development of fisheries, stream, and habitat improvement projects (+\$300). Additional funding is provided for sustainable resource decisions to update and revise land use plans to address declining species issues (+\$1,400). Fixed cost increases in this activity total \$996.

Threatened and Endangered Species +\$4,861

Threatened and endangered species habitats will be improved in designated management areas created to protect sensitive species (\$1,860). Stream corridors and sagebrush habitat will be enhanced to improve the quality of habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species (\$210). Required statutory protection of threatened and endangered species will be provided through updates to land use plans (\$2,200). The backlog of threatened and endangered species consultations (\$50) will be addressed. Fixed cost increases in this activity total \$541.

Recreation Management +\$11,366

Wilderness Management: Increased funding is requested to address wilderness land use plan amendments in Utah and Colorado (+\$1,350), and to begin addressing off-highway-vehicle trespass, abandoned mines, revegetation of damaged lands, construction of vehicle barriers, removal of illegal dumps, and noxious weed control in wilderness areas (+\$1,240). Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$468.

Recreation Resource Management: Increased funding requested in this subactivity will allow the BLM to work towards achieving its mission goals to assure that recreation areas are in good condition and that the public is satisfied with the quality of its visit. Additional funding is requested to improve scientific information, customer services, and environmental protection at Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Historic Trails, Wilderness Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers (+\$4,500). Funding will also be used to ensure proper designations and management of off-highway-vehicle use in areas where land use decisions have recently been updated (+\$2,400). A funding increase is requested to improve recreational opportunities in high use areas surrounding local communities (+\$390). Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$1,018.

Energy and Minerals +\$5,635

By law, the BLM cannot process actions or permits beyond the scope of the existing land use plans and NEPA analysis. Many western States are experiencing enormous growth in development. The magnitude of the increased activity is far beyond expectations and as a result, the “reasonable foreseeable development” scenarios in many LUPs have been reached. Additional funding will provide the needed NEPA analysis, without which many new oil, gas, or coalbed methane wells could not be permitted (+\$3,500). Fixed cost increases in this activity total \$2,135.

	<u>Amount</u>
<p>Realty and Ownership Management</p> <p><i>Land and Realty Management:</i> The BLM will use the requested increase to address its increasing backlog of right-of-way and recreation and public purpose application permits in three priority, community growth areas - Central Oregon, Southwest Utah, and the lower Colorado River area of Arizona (+\$145). The additional funding will allow the BLM to provide basic services, such as housing subdivisions, gas and electric lines, telephone services, water and sewer services, and emergency services, to expanding growth areas in the West. Fixed cost increases in this activity total \$2,156.</p>	+\$2,301
<p>Resource Protection and Maintenance</p> <p><i>Resource Management Planning:</i> Through 1987 BLM had prepared 162 plans covering 264 million acres of public lands. These plans have not kept pace with changing conditions and legal mandates, leaving the Bureau under-prepared to adequately address problem areas for sensitive or at-risk resource values. Additional funding is requested to address deficiencies in existing plans to ensure that land management actions and decisions are sustainable (+\$4,000). Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$190.</p> <p><i>Resource Protection and Law Enforcement:</i> Additional funds will be used to increase visitor services and law enforcement ranger patrols and presence in areas affected by large increases in recreation use. These activities will allow the BLM to work towards achieving its mission goal of addressing violations on public lands as a result of increased urban interface (+\$130). Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$319.</p> <p><i>Hazardous Materials Management:</i> A portion of the requested increase in funding will be used to address illegal dumping of solid and hazardous waste on public lands in the California Desert, where visitation is increasing and threats to public health and safety and fish and wildlife are threatened. Public outreach and other programs will be continued to prevent further dumping. The Bureau's goal is to keep clean 70 % of currently cleaned dumps (+\$135). Fixed cost increases in this subactivity total \$470.</p>	+\$4,265
<p>Transportation and Facilities Maintenance</p> <p><i>Annual Maintenance:</i> The requested increase in funding will be used to address annual maintenance needs at BLM facilities and on public lands in order to assure the appropriate level of public health and safety for visitors and employees. In particular, the BLM will focus on improving an additional 300 trail miles along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, in anticipation of an influx of visitors resulting from the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial (+\$400). Additional funding is requested to address priority maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction needs on the public lands, including work on recreation facilities, roads, bridges, and trails with emphasis on public health safety and resource protection (+\$1,640).</p> <p><i>Deferred Maintenance:</i> The requested funding increase for deferred maintenance will be directed to the highest priority infrastructure needs at approximately 15 priority critical health and safety deferred maintenance sites listed in the BLM's five year plan. Many projects proposed for funding in 2001 involve the repair and replacement of sanitation and water systems due to overuse or critical human safety concerns. Other projects include bridge replacement, safety repairs to roads, structural repairs to buildings, and visitor control measures at overused recreation sites. The BLM will also begin development of a maintenance management system, in conformance with Department-wide standards developed as part of the Safe Visits initiative (+\$1,000). Fixed cost increases in this activity total \$1,402.</p>	+\$4,442

APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
Wildland Fire Management				
Wildland Fire Preparedness.....	156,895	175,850	182,090	+6,240
Wildland Fire Operations.....	130,000	115,107	115,107	0
Contingent Fund Released	50,000	0	0	0
Rescission.....	-165	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	336,730	290,957	297,197	+6,240
<i>Proposed Supplemental (non-add)</i>		<i>[100,000]</i>		

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases	<u>Amount</u> [+6,240]
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APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,000	9,955	10,000	+45

Highlights of Budget Changes

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

The Department has identified more than 20 sites at which remedial action is required in 2001, either as mandated by Federal or State court orders, consent decrees, statutory requirements, or by regulatory agency orders. The budget includes \$10,000 for remediation at these sites.

APPROPRIATION: Construction and Access

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,997	11,196	11,200	+4

Highlights of Budget Changes

Construction

A complete list of construction projects is included in Appendix D.

APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	124,923	134,385	135,000	+615

Highlights of Budget Changes

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

The budget request includes an increase of \$615 for the PILT program, which compensates units of local government for losses to their real property tax base from the presence of the Federal Government within their taxing jurisdiction.

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
Acquisitions.....	10,800	12,000*	56,900	+44,900
Emergencies and Hardships	800	500	1,000	+500
Acquisition Management	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
Rescission.....	-9			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	14,591	15,500	60,900	+45,400
Suppl. Appr, Title VI (non-add)		[24,500]		

* Does not include \$24,500 appropriated in Title VI of the 2000 Interior Appropriations Act for purchase of mineral rights in the Grand Staircase Escalante NM (\$19,500) and land in California (\$5,000).

Highlights of Budget Changes

Land Acquisition

A complete list of land acquisition projects is included in Appendix C.

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
W. Oregon Resources Management	79,103	80,514	85,157	+4,643
W. Oregon Info. & Resources Data Sys. .	2,110	2,149	2,192	+43
W. Oregon Facilities Maintenance	0	10,139	10,824	+685
W. Oregon Transp. & Facilities Maint....	9,954	0	0	0
W. Oregon Construction & Acquisition .	279	284	290	+6
Jobs-in-the-Woods	5,591	5,689	5,804	+115
Rescission.....	-304			
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	96,733	98,775	104,267	+5,492

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases Amount
[+2,042]

Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance

+685

Annual Maintenance: Additional funding is requested to address priority maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction needs on the public lands, with particular focus on the road conditions and their impact on resident and anadromous fish populations in the Pacific Northwest (+\$450). Fixed cost increases in this activity total \$235.

Western Oregon Resource Management

Other Forest Resources Management: The requested increase in funding will be used to complete survey and manage needs on 25 million acres of forest lands in the Northwest. Additional funding will be used to expedite completion of the survey and manage requirements of the Forest Plan, as defined by the terms of the legal settlement recently reached in Federal Court. Undertaking this effort in 2001 will allow the BLM to remain committed to offering the full average sale quantity of timber of 211 million board feet in future years, thereby achieving an important Agency mission goal (+\$3,000). Fixed cost increases in this activity total \$1,643. Fixed cost increases elsewhere in the O&C account total \$164.

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 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
Rescission.....	95	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,905	10,000	10,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
Rights-of-Way Processing	3,500	4,200	3,400	-800
Adopt-a-Horse Program.....	1,200	950	950	0
Repair of Damaged Lands.....	1,300	1,250	1,250	0
Cost Recovable Realty Cases	415	420	420	0
Timber Purchaser Expenses	240	180	180	0
Copy Fees.....	1,400	1,800	1,300	-500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,055	8,800	7,500	-1,300

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	<u>1999 Actual</u>	<u>2000 Enacted</u>	<u>2001 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2000 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	11,793	7,700	7,700	0