

AUTHORIZATIONS

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which 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 Directorate, 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.

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

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which 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.
<i>The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)</i>	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.
<i>Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)</i>	Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.
<i>P. L. 107-13</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds appropriated for wildland fire management in the <i>2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i> to reimburse the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to facilitate the interagency cooperation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in connection with wildland fire management. Authority extended in the <i>2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i> .
<i>An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)</i>	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.
<i>The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)</i>	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.
<i>The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)</i>	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 general public.
<i>The Computer Security Act of 1987 (40 U.S.C. 759)</i>	Requires adoption and implementation of security plans for sensitive information systems to ensure adequate protections and management of Federal data.
<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</i>	Requires agencies more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and

Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)

strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)

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.

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)

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.

P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990

Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost-share programs.

Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-174)

Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.

Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)

Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

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.

Soil, Water and Air Management

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:

- 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 lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands.
- Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs 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.

***Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee,
and Powder River Basin
Water Optimization
Feasibility Study Act of
2001 (P.L. 107-237)***

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.

***Colorado River Basin
Salinity Control Act
Amendment of 1984 (43
U.S.C. 1593)***

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 BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

***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.

***The Clean Air Act of 1990,
as amended (42 U.S.C.
7401, 7642)***

Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.

***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.

Range Management & Riparian 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.

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.

Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)

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.

Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)

Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

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.

The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)

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.

The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)

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.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)

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.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)

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.

The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)

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.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

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

(25 U.S.C. 3001)

objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.

Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)

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, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340), and by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 142

Provides for the management, protection and control of wild horses and burros on public lands and authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals.

Wildlife Management

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

Established 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 U.S.

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.

Wilderness Management

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)

Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. 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.

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

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

Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999

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

	Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i>	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.
<i>P. L. 109-163</i>	Cedar Mountain Wilderness.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)</i>	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.
<i>P.L. 107-361</i>	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.
<i>Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)</i>	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
<i>Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)</i>	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.
<i>The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)</i>	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
<i>The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

Alaska Conveyance

<i>The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)</i>	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
<i>The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)</i>	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
<i>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980</i>	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers, nine study rivers, one National Conservation Area, one

<i>(16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)</i>	National Recreation Area, and one National Scenic Highway.
<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 Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Alaska Statehood Act.
<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>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.

Cadastral Survey

<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. 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.
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Land, Water Conservation Fund

<i>The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)</i>	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.
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Oil & Gas Management

<i>The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))</i>	Provides the basic mandate under which 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.
<i>The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act</i>	Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes

**of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701)
(FOGRMA)**

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 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 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 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.

***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.

Lands & Realty

***Native American Technical
Corrections Act of 2004
(P.L. 108-204, Title II)***

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.

P.L. 107-374

Direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.

P. L. 109-46

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.

P. L. 109-69

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.

P. L. 109-130

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.

***Southern Nevada Public
Land Management Act of
1998 (P.L. 105-263)***

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 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 BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

***Consolidated
Appropriations Act, 2005
(P.L. 108-447) – including
the authorizations:***

- Foundation for Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004 (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.

- Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (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.

P.L. 107-324

A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.

**T’uf Shur Bien
Preservation Trust Area
Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F,
Title IV)**

Amended 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.

**Clark County
Conservation of Public
Land and Natural
Resources Act of 2002
(P.L. 107-282) as amended
by P.L. 108-447**

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

P.L. 107-350

Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.

P.L. 107-371

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.

P.L. 107-138

Require the valuation of non-tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

**Lincoln County Lands Act
of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)**

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..

**Lincoln County
Conservation, Recreation
and Development Act (PL
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 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.

***Ivanpah Valley Airport
Public Land Transfer Act
(P.L. 106-145)***

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 Southern Nevada Public Lands Act, to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.

***The Burton-Santini Act
(P.L. 96-586)***

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.

***The Federal Power Act of
1920, as amended (16
U.S.C. 818)***

Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.

***The Act of May 24, 1928,
as amended (49 U.S.C.
App. 211-213)***

Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.

***The Airport and Airway
Improvement Act of 1982
(49 U.S.C. 2215)***

Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.

***The Engle Act of February
28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)***

Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.

***The Recreation and Public
Purposes Act of 1926, as
amended (43 U.S.C. 869)***

Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.

***The R&PP Amendment
Act of 1988***

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.

***The Desert Land Act of
1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)***

Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.

***The Act of August 30,
1949, as amended (43
U.S.C. 687(b))***

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.

***Federal Land Exchange
Facilitation Act of 1988 (43
U.S.C. 1716)***

Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.

***The Arkansas-Idaho Land
Exchange Act of 1992
(P.L. 102-584)***

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Recreation Resources Management***Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)***

A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

The 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-134)

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to develop and implement a pilot recreation fee demonstration program to determine the feasibility of cost recovery for operation and maintenance of recreation areas and sites.

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.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)

Established 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 Bureau of Land Management.

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 Bureau of Land Management.

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 Bureau of Land Management, 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 (PL 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. PL 108-128 amended 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 & P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)

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

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 Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

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 Director of the Bureau of Land Management

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 Director of the Bureau of Land Management

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000

Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000

Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000

Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

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 Bureau of Land Management.

The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)

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.

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243) P.L. 107-213

Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.

Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

Mining Law Administration

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998. 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 BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

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.)

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 U.S.

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 mineral resources and products of the national domain.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)

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 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 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.

Hazard Management and Resource Restoration

The Resource

Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on

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

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

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.

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.

**Healthy Forests
Restoration Act (P.L. 108-
148) -**

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

P.L. 109-127

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