

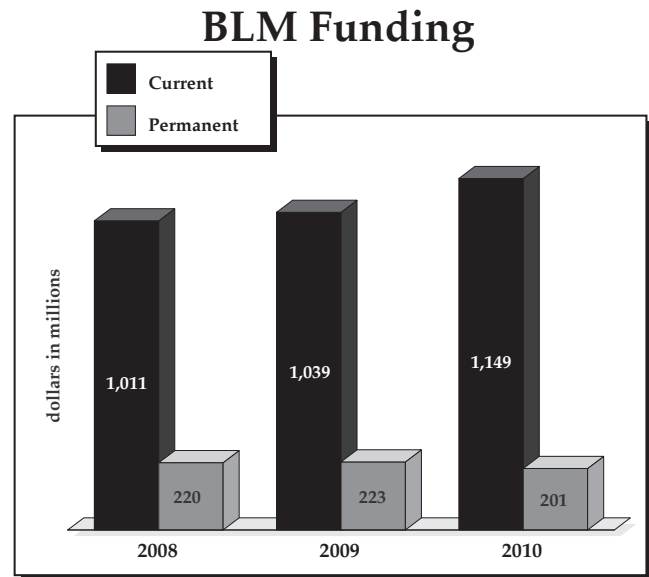


BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

Program Overview — The BLM was established in 1946 through the consolidation of the General Land Office, created in 1812, and the U.S. Grazing Service, which was formed in 1934. The BLM is responsible for carrying out a variety of programs for the management and conservation of resources on 256 million surface acres, as well as 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estate. In addition, BLM has trust responsibilities on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands for mineral operations and cadastral survey. These public lands make up about 13 percent of the total land surface of the United States and more than 40 percent of all land managed by the Federal government, making BLM the Nation’s largest land manager.

Most of the public lands managed by BLM are located in the western United States, including Alaska, and are characterized predominantly by extensive grassland, forest, high mountain, arctic tundra, and desert landscapes. The most prominent landscapes managed by BLM are those in its National Landscape Conservation System. The NLCS, which totals over 27 million acres, is comprised of specific geographic areas of BLM-administered public lands designated by Acts of Congress or Presidential proclamations to be specially managed on a landscape level to enhance their conservation values while allowing for appropriate uses. Many of these treasured landscapes are some of America’s best kept secrets, yet are just minutes from major metropolitan areas. Others are rugged and remote, offering solitude in a primitive backcountry setting. The mission of the NLCS is to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. Units of the NLCS include red-rock deserts, rugged ocean coastlines, deep river canyons, and broad Alaskan tundra. Many serve as outdoor scientific laboratories where significant cultural and paleontological discoveries are common place. The NLCS areas include 38 National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, 224 Wilderness Areas, 585 Wilderness Study Areas,



63 Wild and Scenic Rivers (totaling 2,415 miles), and 15 National Scenic and Historic Trails (totaling over 6,000 miles). On March 31, 2009 President Obama signed the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, adding to the NLCS nearly 929,000 acres of Wilderness, one National Monument, four National Conservation Areas, 362 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and 40 miles of National Scenic Trails. Additions to the NLCS total over 1.2 million acres of lands designated for conservation.

The BLM manages multiple resources and uses, including energy and minerals, timber, forage, recreation, wild horse and burro herds, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas, and archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites. The public lands provide significant economic benefits to the Nation and to States and counties where these lands are located. The BLM is guided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which gave BLM its comprehensive mission to manage the public lands for a variety of uses so as to benefit present and future generations.

One of the most significant management challenges for BLM stems from the rapid population and urban growth in the West, and the increased demands for access to and

utilization of the public lands that have accompanied this growth. The BLM customers are as diverse as the natural resources it manages. Public lands support millions of visitors. In 2010, 55 million visitors are expected to participate in recreational activities such as wildlife watching, hiking, camping, hunting, and whitewater rafting.

In addition, BLM programs provide access to resources that support the oil and gas and minerals industries, utility companies, ranchers, and the timber industry. The BLM conducts programs in partnership with States, Tribes, and local communities and with conservation groups and research scientists. The BLM management activities benefit recreational and traditional land users while contributing to the vitality of State and local economies. In 2010, public lands will generate an estimated \$5.0 billion in revenues, mostly from energy development.

Budget Overview — The 2010 BLM request is \$1.1 billion in current appropriations, an increase of \$110.0 million over the 2009 enacted level. This includes an increase of \$13.0 million associated with the cancellation of Colorado Naval Oil Shale balances in 2009. The budget proposes \$975.4 million for Management of Lands and Resources and \$111.6 million for Oregon and California Grant Lands, BLM's two operating accounts. This represents a total increase of \$86.8 million for these two accounts. The significant funding increase will enable BLM to aggressively support two of President Obama's top domestic priorities: his call for a clean energy future, and his commitment to confront the environmental threat posed by climate change. The BLM will encourage and facilitate the development of renewable energy on public lands and will develop and implement strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change on BLM landscapes. The request also supports Secretary Salazar's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative, his plan for creating the next generation of public land stewards while at the same time accomplishing important on-the-ground resource protection and restoration projects. Sufficient funds are also provided in the budget to address BLM's continuing management challenges; most notably, the growing population of wild horses on the range and in holding facilities.

New Energy Frontier Initiative — Increasing the production of renewable energy is a key component of President Obama's strategy for reducing our Nation's dependence on imported oil. Shifting more of America's energy consumption to renewable energy is also a critical step in combating global climate change. The BLM plays a significant role in advancing the development and production of renewable and alternative energy in the U.S. The lands managed by BLM hold enormous potential for wind, solar, and geothermal energy production and will also host the transmission infrastructure that

is needed to ship the produced energy to market. The 2010 budget request includes an increase of \$16.1 million for BLM to make a major investment in facilitating renewable energy development by funding the studies and the staffing needs to support and permit renewable energy projects and related infrastructure on public lands, including establishing Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and providing additional renewable energy staff support at other BLM offices. Of the total increase, \$11.1 million will fund the operations of the RECOs and the staff support added at the other BLM offices. The budget assumes that in 2010 a significant portion of the staff costs associated with renewable energy permitting will be covered through cost recoveries. The remaining \$5.0 million will be used to prepare regional environmental impact statements. Environmental review is critical to achieving the President's and Secretary's goal that the Department take a balanced and mindful approach to the development of renewable energy that addresses the impacts of development on wildlife, water resources, and other interests under the Department's jurisdiction.

The BLM will also continue to play a critical role in the development of domestic oil and gas. The budget maintains BLM's capacity for processing oil and gas applications for permits to drill at the 2009 funding level. The Administration will propose legislation to repeal the provision in Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act that redirected mineral leasing revenues from the Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM has budgeted approximately \$21 million of these mandatory receipts for processing APDs and other use authorizations. The 2010 BLM budget fully offsets this loss of mandatory funding with a requested increase of \$11.9 million in discretionary appropriations and an increase of \$9.1 million in APD fee collections authorized through appropriations language. The APD fee collections build on the language in the 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, which imposes a fee of \$4,000 on APDs received by BLM, and credits BLM with \$36.4 million in APD offsetting collections to supplement its appropriation. The 2010 budget raises the APD fee to \$6,500 and credits BLM with \$45.5 million in offsetting collections. The budget assumes that this legislative APD fee and offsetting collections will be replaced with APD cost recoveries in 2011 through a rulemaking, as the Administration's legislative proposal amending Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act would also repeal the provision that prohibits BLM from promulgating an APD cost recovery regulation. The 2010 budget also strengthens BLM's oil and gas inspection and enforcement program. An increase of \$2.5 million will be targeted to BLM's production verification activities and increased coordination with MMS and BIA to better ensure the full and proper payment of royalties. These funding increases for the Oil and Gas Management program are partially offset by a reduction of \$4.6 million for Alaska

legacy well remediation. The budget request retains \$1.0 million in base funding to allow for continued monitoring and investigations of legacy wells.

Climate Impacts Initiative — Climate change is affecting the landscapes that BLM manages. The President's ambitious plan for addressing global climate change relies not only on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but also mitigating its impact through the implementation of adaptation strategies and restoration projects. The 2010 BLM budget proposes a major increase of \$15.0 million to support the Interior's Climate Impacts initiative. The funds will enable BLM to build the capacity to assess, monitor, predict, and adapt to landscape scale changes caused by climate change. In 2010, the funds will be used to conduct ecoregional assessments to improve understanding of the existing condition of BLM landscapes, identify potential impacts from climate change, and develop and implement strategies and conduct on-the-ground restoration projects to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change. The BLM will target much of the proposed global climate change activities to the National Landscape Conservation System in recognition of the critical ecological importance of NLCS landscapes. Of the total, \$3.0 million will be used to conduct ecoregional assessments, \$1.5 million will support the development of adaptation strategies in targeted areas, and \$3.0 million will be used to collect and store native seed needed for habitat restoration and conservation projects. The remaining \$7.5 million will be used to: review and potentially modify existing land use plans and use authorizations to reflect the results of the ecoregional assessments and to define the desired outcomes; implement habitat and wildlife restoration and adaptation projects; and implement site and landscape scale programs to monitor changes and evaluate the effectiveness of management actions.

21st Century Youth Conservation Corps — The Secretary has prioritized efforts to educate America's youth about natural and cultural resource issues to help create the next generation of land stewards. The BLM currently sponsors many activities to educate the Nation's youth about the public lands and natural resource and cultural resource issues and inspire an ownership mentality to better assure the future protection of these resources. The 2010 BLM budget includes a \$5.0 million increase for a 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative that advances the Secretary's goal by enhancing BLM's youth and family-oriented programs and expanding the reach to more children and young adults. These programs will help create a more informed citizenry that will benefit BLM in the long run, as the Bureau relies heavily on public participation in resource planning and decision-making. The 2010 BLM initiative also includes funding for internships and scholarships that will help prepare

the next generation of conservation professionals to meet BLM's current and future workforce needs.

Wild Horses and Burros — The BLM manages wild horses and burros under the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, a 1971 law that sets forth certain protections for the animals and guides the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Management program. A substantial program increase of \$26.5 million is requested to cover a dramatic increase in holding costs resulting from a decline in the adoption market and other increased costs. This funding will move BLM toward achieving the appropriate management level by 2013.

The 2010 request of \$67.5 million will support increased gathers and resulting holding costs. It will also allow BLM to vigorously pursue increased adoptions and sales through new management policies, such as stewardship incentives and expanded partnerships with horse advocacy groups, and to more aggressively implement population control efforts that will help reduce out-year funding requirements for the program.

During 2009 and 2010, BLM will be evaluating and implementing near-term and long-term strategic management approaches that will move the Wild Horses and Burros program toward achieving Appropriate Management Level in a more cost-effective manner than is possible by continuing the current management approach. The BLM's latest analysis indicates that program costs would continue to increase significantly in future years unless new and innovative management approaches are implemented, such as a stewardship incentive program and aggressively implementing fertility control treatments and adjusting sex ratios of wild horses in Horse Management Areas.

Other Program Changes — The 2010 budget proposes a \$2.0 million increase for the Mining Law Administration program. The increase will be used primarily to process additional plans and notices and for inspections, specifically for uranium. New uranium mining claim locations in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming have dramatically increased over the past few years due to the increase in the market price of uranium oxide. The budget assumes that the requested increase in appropriations for the Mining Law Administration program will be fully offset with fee collections. The budget includes a reduction of \$1.4 million in the Deferred Maintenance program to reflect savings associated with the disposal of surplus and excess government property. An additional decrease of \$2.4 million reflects the discontinuation of funding for four congressional earmarks.

The budget retains significant base program increases provided by Congress in 2009, including increases for

abandoned mine site remediation and drug eradication on public lands. Those base increases will enable BLM to make significant progress in addressing its inventory of hazardous abandoned mine land sites on BLM-managed lands and work collaboratively with other Interior bureaus to help curtail the cultivation and trafficking of marijuana on public lands in the West. In 2010, BLM will also continue to use base funding increases provided in recent years to pursue broad-scale habitat conservation and restoration projects on a cost-share basis in key geographic areas to achieve healthy landscapes. Continuing this effort to restore and conserve the integrity of important wildlife habitat, with particular attention focused on sage-grouse habitat, can help avert the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act and maintain continued access to the public lands for multiple uses.

Construction — The 2010 budget request includes \$6.6 million for BLM's construction program, the same as the 2009 enacted level. Of the total, \$6.2 million is for 12 projects in six States. Site and facility priorities are determined through an evaluation of applicable health and safety issues, resource protection needs, mission support objectives, and public service goals. The construction budget includes \$388,000 for architectural and engineering services.

Land Acquisition — The 2010 BLM budget includes \$25.0 million for Land Acquisition, an increase of \$10.3 million

above the 2009 enacted level. The request includes \$21.6 million for 11 line-item acquisition projects in six States. Emergencies and Hardships are funded at the 2009 enacted level of \$1.5 million, and Acquisition Management is funded at the 2009 enacted level of \$1.9 million.

Fixed Costs — The budget includes \$18.2 million to fully fund BLM's fixed cost increases.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — Under the Recovery Act, BLM received a total of \$305.0 million in budget authority for the following programs: Management of Lands and Resources (\$125.0 million) and Construction (\$180.0 million). The BLM has developed a program plan to implement the Recovery Act. The plan includes an implementation strategy and detailed information on the prioritization processes and criteria used to select the projects funded under the Recovery Act. BLM selected projects that are prudent investments, support its critical mission areas, and maximize job opportunities to stimulate economic recovery. The Department is committed to an unprecedented level of accountability and transparency in the use of Recovery Act funds. Information regarding Interior program plans, project lists, and business opportunities is available centrally through www.recovery.gov and the Interior Recovery Act website at www.doi.gov/recovery. A copy of the BLM Recovery Act program plan is also included in the 2010 Budget Justification.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2010 Request with 2009 Enacted:

	2009 Enacted		2010 Request		Change from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Management of Lands and Resources	5,874	890,194	6,006	975,351	+132	+85,157
Construction	32	6,590	32	6,590	0	0
Land Acquisition	12	14,775	12	25,029	0	+10,254
Oregon and California Grant Lands	831	109,949	831	111,557	0	+1,608
Range Improvements	46	10,000	46	10,000	0	0
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures (Indefinite)	158	33,821	158	31,255	0	-2,566
Minus SCDF Offset	0	-33,821	0	-31,255	0	+2,566
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Indefinite)	63	20,130	63	20,130	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/o Cancellation)	7,016	1,051,638	7,148	1,148,657	+132	+97,019
Cancellation of Prior Year Budget Authority	0	-13,042	0	0	0	+13,042
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ Cancellation, w/o ARRA)	0	1,038,596	0	1,148,657	0	+110,061
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	0	305,000	0	0	0	-305,000
Subtotal, Appropriations (w/ Cancellation, w/ ARRA)	7,016	1,343,596	7,148	1,148,657	+132	-194,939
Permanents and Trusts						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	9	1,800	9	1,800	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	10	112,518	10	101,937	0	-10,581
Permanent Operating Funds						
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	1	450	1	450	0	0
Recreation Fee Demonstration	112	15,250	112	15,500	0	+250
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery	65	6,111	65	6,490	0	+379
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	11	3,700	11	2,700	0	-1,000
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund	92	9,824	92	12,120	0	+2,296
Southern Nevada Land Sales	42	10,602	42	12,750	0	+2,148
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments	0	10,000	0	27,000	0	+17,000
Lincoln County Land Sales	1	0	1	102	0	+102
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales Act	0	300	0	600	0	+300
Stewardship Contract, Excess Receipts	0	100	0	100	0	0
Navy Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Revenues	4	505	4	25	0	-480
Naval Oil Shale Reserve, Colorado	1	0	1	0	0	0
Geothermal Lease and Use Auth. Fund	14	10,075	7	0	-7	-10,075
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Imp. Fund	147	22,726	74	0	-73	-22,726
Federal Land Disposal Account	7	19,200	7	19,200	0	0
White Pine (85 percent special account)	0	0	0	64	0	+64
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds	497	108,843	417	97,101	-80	-11,742
Helium Fund	56	159,000	56	168,000	0	+9,000
Offsetting Collections	0	-159,000	0	-168,000	0	-9,000
Working Capital Fund	26	48,000	26	49,000	0	+1,000
Offsetting Collections	0	-48,000	0	-49,000	0	-1,000
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	598	223,161	518	200,838	-80	-22,323
Reimbursable and Other FTE	3,036	0	3,036	0	0	0
TOTAL, LAND MANAGEMENT (w/o ARRA)	10,650	1,261,757	10,702	1,349,495	+52	+87,738

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Land and Resources

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Land Resources				
Soil, Water, and Air Management.....	34,293	40,568	58,621	+18,053
Rangeland Management	73,036	71,881	73,493	+1,612
Public Domain Forest Management.....	10,608	10,242	10,443	+201
Riparian Management	22,887	22,127	22,518	+391
Cultural Resources Management.....	16,120	15,766	15,631	-135
Wild Horse and Burro Management....	36,201	40,613	67,486	+26,873
Subtotal, Land Resources.....	193,145	201,197	248,192	+46,995
Wildlife and Fisheries Management				
Wildlife Management	30,724	35,074	35,447	+373
Fisheries Management	13,596	13,415	13,640	+225
Subtotal, Wildlife/Fisheries Mgmt...	44,320	48,489	49,087	+598
Threatened/Endangered Species Mgmt..	22,302	21,713	22,112	+399
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management	17,366	17,881	18,221	+340
Recreation Resources Management.....	50,543	45,857	49,471	+3,614
Subtotal, Recreation Management....	67,909	63,738	67,692	+3,954
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management	90,200	79,478	90,336	+10,858
Permit Processing Fees	25,500	36,400	45,500	+9,100
Offsetting Collections (Fees).....	-22,052	-36,400	-45,500	-9,100
Coal Management	9,372	9,533	9,739	+206
Other Mineral Resources Mgmt.....	10,301	10,402	10,614	+212
Subtotal, Energy/Minerals Mgmt	113,321	99,413	110,689	+11,276
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance and Lands.....	36,346	33,382	34,109	+727
Cadastral Survey	12,255	12,904	12,463	-441
Land/Realty Management	33,649	33,779	50,660	+16,881
Subtotal, Realty/Ownership Mgmt .	82,250	80,065	97,232	+17,167
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning	47,486	48,132	48,961	+829
Resource Protection/Law Enfrcmt.....	22,633	27,525	27,957	+432
Hazardous Materials Management.....	15,859	16,894	17,159	+265
Subtotal, Resource Protection.....	85,978	92,551	94,077	+1,526
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Operations.....	6,392	5,984	6,067	+83
Annual Maintenance	31,913	31,388	32,003	+615
Deferred Maintenance	36,485	36,485	35,085	-1,400
Subtotal, Trans/Facilities Maint.....	74,790	73,857	73,155	-702
Land/Resource Information System.....	16,447	16,581	16,754	+173
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	34,696	34,696	36,696	+2,000
Offsetting Fees	-34,696	-34,696	-36,696	-2,000
Subtotal, Mining Law Admin.....	0	0	0	0

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information Systems Operations	15,047	15,204	15,406	+202
Administrative Support	50,007	50,118	51,377	+1,259
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	82,554	89,572	91,277	+1,705
Subtotal, Support	147,608	154,894	158,060	+3,166
Communications Site Management				
Communications Site Management	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Offsetting Fees	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Comm. Site Mgmt	0	0	0	0
Challenge Cost Share	9,309	9,500	9,500	0
National Landscape Conservation System				
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	0	28,196	28,801	+605
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o ARRA)	857,379	890,194	975,351	85,157
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act ..	0	125,000	0	-125,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ ARRA)	857,379	1,015,194	975,351	-39,843

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed costs

Fixed costs total \$16,524 and are fully funded.

Land Resources

Soil, Water and Air Management: A net increase of \$18,053 is proposed for this subactivity, which includes an increase of \$15,000 for the Climate Impacts initiative and an increase of \$2,500 for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative. An increase of \$553 fully funds fixed costs.

Cultural Resources Management: A net decrease of \$135 is proposed for this subactivity. A program reduction of \$500 reflects the discontinuation of a one-time 2009 earmark for archaeological site protection work in the Galisteo Basin. An increase of \$365 fully funds fixed costs.

Wild Horse and Burro Management: A net increase of \$26,873 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$26,528 is requested to cover higher operating costs, such as holding costs, and to allow the program to make progress toward achieving appropriate management levels. An increase of \$345 fully funds fixed costs.

Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Wildlife Management: A net increase of \$373 is proposed for this subactivity. This includes a program decrease of \$145 in pass-through funding to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which returns funding to the 2008 enacted level. An increase of \$518 fully funds fixed costs.

Recreation Management

Recreation Resources Management: A net increase of \$3,614 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$2,500 is requested for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative. An increase of \$1,114 fully funds fixed costs.

Energy and Minerals Management

Oil and Gas Management: A net increase of \$10,858 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$11,900 partially offsets the proposed elimination of mandatory funding in BLM's Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The request also includes a program increase of \$2,500 to enhance BLM's production accountability. The request also includes a reduction of \$4,600 to Alaska legacy well base funding and a reduction of \$1,000 that eliminates a 2009 one-time earmark to ship and store oil shale core samples in Colorado. An increase of \$2,058 fully funds fixed costs.

Oil and Gas Permit Processing Fees (Offsetting Collections): A net increase of \$9,100 in offsetting collections is proposed by increasing the fee for applications for permit to drill. This increase will partially offset the proposed elimination of mandatory funding in BLM's Permit Processing Improvement Fund.

Realty and Ownership Management

Cadastral Survey: A net decrease of \$441 is proposed for this subactivity. A program reduction of \$750 eliminates the 2009 earmark for GIS cadastral mapping in Utah. An increase of \$309 fully funds fixed costs.

Lands and Realty Management: A net increase of \$16,881 is proposed for this subactivity. A program increase of \$16,100 will support efforts to facilitate and promote renewable energy development. An increase of \$781 fully funds fixed costs.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Deferred Maintenance: A decrease of \$1,400 is proposed for this subactivity due to savings generated from the disposal of surplus and excess government property.

Mining Law Administration

The budget includes an increase of \$2,000 to process additional plans and notices and conduct additional inspections. This increase is expected to be fully offset by increased mining claim fee collections.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o fire, w/o ARRA)</i>	6,375	6,590	6,590	0
Am. Recovery and Reinvestment Act..	0	180,000	0	-180,000
Fire Repayment	+2,585	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ fire, w/ ARRA)...</i>	8,960	186,590	6,590	-180,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

Construction

The budget request includes \$6,590 for 12 line item construction projects in six States. A detailed list of construction projects is included in Appendix H.

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Acquisitions	5,789	11,425	21,650	+10,225
Emergencies and Hardships.....	1,477	1,500	1,500	0
Acquisition Management.....	1,673	1,850	1,879	+29
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,939	14,775	25,029	+10,254

Highlights of Budget Changes

Fixed costs

Fixed costs total \$29 and are fully funded.

Land Acquisition

The budget includes \$21,650 for 11 line-item acquisition projects in six States. This represents an increase of \$10,225 over the 2009 enacted level. A detailed list of land acquisitions projects is included in Appendix F.

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
W. Oregon Resources Management	95,141	95,611	97,052	+1,441
W. Oregon Info./Resources Data Sys.....	2,152	2,152	2,153	+1
W. Oregon Trans. and Facilities Maint.	10,918	11,053	11,202	+149
W. Oregon Construction/ Acquisition.....	311	313	317	+4
W. Oregon NLCS	0	820	833	+13
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	108,522	109,949	111,557	+1,608

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Improvements to Public Lands	7,873	7,873	7,873	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands	1,527	1,527	1,527	0
Administrative Expenses	600	600	600	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,000	10,000	10,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
Rights-of-Way Processing	18,396	19,906	17,340	-2,566
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	2,985	2,900	2,900	0
Recreation Cost Recovery	664	1,000	1,000	0
Adopt-a-Horse Program	539	375	375	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	7,725	5,500	5,500	0
Cost Recovable Realty Cases	844	840	840	0
Timber Purchaser Expenses.....	124	100	100	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	192	200	200	0
Copy Fees	2,897	3,000	3,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	34,366	33,821	31,255	-2,566
Offsets	-34,366	-33,821	-31,255	+2,566
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request	Change from 2009
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	19,670	20,130	20,130	0