

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management**

[OR-020-1220-EA; G 01-0165]

Revocation of the Moratorium on the Number of Commercial Outfitting Permits and Designation of Special Areas for the Public Land Administered by the BLM, Burns District**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Burns District, Interior.**ACTION:** Revocation of the moratorium on the number of commercial outfitting permits and designation of special areas for the public land administered by the BLM, Burns District.**SUMMARY:** The BLM, Burns District is revoking the existing moratorium on new commercial outfitting Special Recreation Permits (SRPs). New commercial outfitting SRP applications will be accepted for the entire BLM, Burns District which includes the Andrews and Three Rivers Resource Areas. All commercial, competitive, and organized group permit applications must be received at least 180 days before the intended use unless otherwise approved by the Authorized Officer.

The lifting of this moratorium does not guarantee specific SRP approval and issuance. BLM will consider evidence of user conflicts, resource impacts, and consistency with recreation management objectives, and other relevant information in determining whether or not to issue a specific SRP. Processing of an SRP application that is accepted will include appropriate environmental analysis and documentation.

The BLM, Burns District established a moratorium on all new commercial outfitting permits for public land on June 15, 1999 (**Federal Register**, Volume 64, No. 95, on Tuesday, May 18, 1999/ Notices). The moratorium provided that BLM would hold commercial use at the 1999 levels while conducting an environmental review of commercial outfitting. Shortly after this time, Congress began consideration of special legislation to govern management of the Steens Mountain Area. On October 30, 2000, the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area (CMPA) and the Steens Mountain Wilderness Area were designated through the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act (Act) of 2000, Public Law 106-399. Section 111 of the Act provides a number of criteria for BLM management of the land, including managing the

land in a manner that "recognizes and allows current and historic recreational use." The legislation also obligates BLM to develop, within 4 years after the date of the enactment of the Act, a comprehensive plan for the long-range protection and management of the Federal land included in the CMPA, including the Wilderness Area.

BLM will meet this planning requirement through preparation of the Andrews Resource Area/Steens Mountain CMPA Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is scheduled to begin later this fiscal year and to be completed in 2004. The RMP currently in affect for the Three Rivers Resource Area is scheduled to be updated within the next 3 years. Long-term use levels for organized groups and commercial permittees will now be determined through the RMP process. SRPs are a means to manage commercial, competitive, and organized group recreational users of public land. They are issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, monitor impacts, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Relevant regulations are found in 43 CFR 8372.

Given the current recreational interest in the Burns District, the BLM finds that it is preferable to lift the moratorium rather than delay issuance of SRPs until the planning efforts are completed. To delay SRP issuance until after the plans are completed would potentially deny compatible forms of recreational use in the interim without just consideration of the public's needs. Any applications received by BLM will also provide valuable data for preparation of the comprehensive plan, because BLM will be able to gauge current interest in commercial and organized group recreational use in the area. The environmental analysis and documentation to be done for each new permit will also be used in the development of the RMPs.

The BLM is also designating the CMPA and the Wilderness Study Areas within the Burns District as special areas as provided for in 43 CFR 8372.1-2. This special area designation will require organized groups to obtain a SRP or other proper authorization to conduct certain activities within these areas. The Authorized Officer determines when a permit is required based on resource concerns, user conflicts, and/or the need for monitoring.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Additional information may be obtained from Evelyn Treiman, Outdoor

Recreation Planner, Burns District Office, HC 74-12533 Hwy 20 West, Hines, Oregon 97738, (541) 573-4442.

Dated: August 2, 2001.

Thomas H. Dyer,*District Manager.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-33-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**Office of the Secretary****Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request**

July 31, 2001.

The Department of Labor (DOL) has submitted the following public information collection requests (ICRs) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35). A copy of each individual ICR, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the Department of Labor. To obtain documentation contact Darrin King at (202) 693-4129 or E-Mail to King-Darrin@dol.gov.

Comments should be sent to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: Stuart Shapiro, OMB Desk OSHA, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503 ((202) 395-7316), within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Gear Certification—29 CFR Part 1919.
OMB Number: 1218–0003.

Frequency: On occasion; Annually; and Quadrennially.
Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions;

Federal Government; and State, Local or Tribal Government.
Total: 76.
Number of Respondents: 80.

Form/activity	Annual responses	Frequency	Average response time (hours)	Burden hours
OSHA–70	80	On occasion .....	.75	60
OSHA–71	0	Annually	0	0
OSHA–72	0	Quadrennial	0	0
Record keeping	260	Annually .....	.06	16
Total	340			76

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$692,782.

Description: The information collection requirements contained in the Gear Certification Standard (29 CFR part 1919) address the burden hours associated with gathering information to complete three forms, the OSHA 70, OSHA 71, and OSHA 72, that are required by OSHA’s maritime employment regulations. These maritime regulations require employers to have an OSHA 71 Form issued for equipment found to be in a safe condition and the OSHA 72 Form issued for equipment that is unsafe. These forms are issued by third parties who have applied to OSHA, on the OSHA 70 Form, for accreditation to certificate gear used in maritime employment.

The OSHA 70 Form is used by applicants seeking accreditation from OSHA to be able to test or examine certain equipment and material handling devices, as required under the maritime regulations, part 1917 (Marine Terminals), and part 1918 (Longshoring). The OSHA 70 Form application for accreditation provides an easy means for companies to apply for accreditation.

The OSHA 71 Form is required to be issued by those accredited by OSHA to employers in the maritime industry to make known that certain equipment and material handling devices are safe to use or operate. The OSHA 72 Form is required to be issued by those accredited by OSHA to employers in the maritime industry when the equipment or material handling device is found to be unsafe to use.

The collection of the information needed to complete these forms is necessary to provide an effective and efficient means of enabling employers and employees to determine if cargo gear, equipment and/or other material handling devices are safe to use.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Concrete and Masonry Construction.

OMB Number: 1218–0095.

Frequency: On occasion.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Total Burden Hours: 22,400 hours.

Number of Respondents: 280,000.

Annual Responses: 280,000.

Estimated Time Per Respondent: 0.

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$0.

Description: The concrete and masonry construction standard (§ 1926.703(a)(2)) requires that employers retain drawings or plans for cast-in-place concrete construction, including all revisions, for the jack layout, formwork (including shoring equipment), working decks, and scaffolds at the jobsite.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Design of Cave-in Protection Systems.

OMB Number: 1218–0137.

Frequency: On occasion.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit.

Total Burden Hours: 20,011.

Number of Respondents: 10,000.

Annual Responses: 10,000.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 11 hours.

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$306,500.

Description: In OSHA’s construction standard for excavations, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P, employers are required to protect employees from cave-in hazards by using one of several protective

systems. The information required to be collected by this standard is used by employers or engineers to design proper cave-in systems that will support the walls of the excavation or trench.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Course Evaluation.

OMB Number: 1218–0173.

Frequency: On occasion.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; State, Local or Tribal Government.

Total Burden Hours: 2,716.

Number of Respondents: 16,300.

Annual Responses: 16,300.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 10 minutes.

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$0.

Description: Information collected on the Course Evaluation Form from the students completing OSHA Training Institute and Education Center training courses is used to evaluate course usefulness, effectiveness, quality, and content and to make course improvements.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Methylene Chloride—1910.1052.

OMB Number: 1218–0179.

Frequency: On occasion.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Federal Government; and State, Local or Tribal Government.

Total Burden Hours: 101,816.

Number of Respondents: 95,921.

Requirement	Annual responses	Average response time (hours)	Burden hours
Exposure Monitoring (1910.1052(d))			
Initial Determination (1910.1052(d)(2))	3,829	.33	1,264
Periodic Monitoring (1910.1052(d)(3))	51,114	.33	16,868
Additional Monitoring (1910.1052(d)(4))	25,948	.33	8,563
Employee Notification of Monitoring Results (1910.1052(d) (5))	80,891	.08	6,471
Medical Surveillance (1910.1052(j))			
Initial Surveillance (1910.1052(j)(4)(i))	3,570	1	3,570
Periodic Medical Surveillance (1910.1052(j)(4)(ii))	47,592	1	47,592
Information to Physician or Other Health Care Professional—Initial Medical Examinations (1910.1052(j)(8))	3,570	.25	893
Information to Physician or Other Health Care Professional—Periodic Medical Examinations (1910.1052(j)(8))	47,592	.08	3,807
Information to Physician or Other Health Care Professional—Medical Removal Protection Examinations (1910.1052(j)(8))	474	.08	38
Medical Removal Protection—Second Additional Examination (1910.1052(j)(11))	474	1	474
Recordkeeping (1910.1052(m))			
Exposure Measurements (1910.1052(m)(2))	86,635	.08	6,931
Medical Surveillance (1910.1052(m)(3))	51,636	.08	4,131
Availability—Employee Access	13,827	.08	1,106
Availability—Federal Access	1,343	.08	107
Transfer of Records (1910.1052(m)(5))	1 1	1	
Total	418,496		101,816

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$23,700,000.

Description: The purpose of this Standard and the associated information collection requirements is to provide protection for employees from the adverse health effects associated with occupational exposure to methylene chloride. Employers are required to monitor employee exposure, reduce employee exposures to within the permissible exposure limits, provide medical examinations, training and other information.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Cadmium in Construction.

OMB Number: 1218-0186.

Frequency: On occasion.

Number of Respondents: 10,000.

Requirement	Annual response	Average response time	Burden hours
Exposure Monitoring (1926.1127(d))			
Initial Monitoring	10,000	.25	2,500
Reporting Exposures Below the Action Level	189,000	.08	15,120
Periodic Monitoring	6,999	.5	3,500
Additional Monitoring	500	.5	250
Employee Notification of Monitoring Results	21,500	.08	1,720
Compliance Program (1926.1127(f)(5))	1,000	.5	500
Medical Surveillance (1926.1127(l))			
Initial Examinations	3,750	1.5	5,625
Biological Monitoring	14,500	.25	3,625
Information Provided to Physician and Test	11,000	.08	880
Physician's Written Opinion	11,000	.08	880
Employee Information and Training (1926.1127(m)(4))	3,500	1	3,500
Recordkeeping (1926.1127(n))			
Training Records	70,000	.03	2,100
Availability, Federal Access	140	.08	11
Availability, Employee Access	7,000	.08	560
Total	349,889		40,771

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$2,237,460.

Description: The Cadmium standard and its information collection requirements provide protection for employees from the adverse health effects associated with occupational exposure to Cadmium. The Standard requires that employers establish a compliance program, including exposure monitoring and medical records. These records are used by employees, physicians, employers and OSHA to determine the effectiveness of the employers' compliance efforts. The standard also requires that OSHA have access to various records to ensure that employers are complying with the disclosure provisions.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Grain Handling Facilities—29 CFR 1910.272.

OMB Number: 1218-0206.

Frequency: On occasion; Monthly; and Annually.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; and State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 23,770.

Requirement	Annual responses	Average response time	Burden hours
Emergency Action Plan—1910.272(d), Housekeeping Program—1910.272(j), and Procedures for Tags and Locks—1910.272(m)(4)	486	3	1,458
Hot Work Permit—1910.272(f)(1)	475,400	.08	38,032
Permit for Entering Bins, Silos, or Tanks, Issuing Permits—1910.272(f)(1)(i)	13,200	.08	1,056
Permit for Entering Bins, Silos, or Tanks, Affixing Tag—1910.272(f)(1)(i)	52,800	.03	1,584
Deenergization of Equipment, Using Permits—1910.272(g)(1)(ii)	79,500	.08	6,360
Deenergization of Equipment, Affixing Tags—1910.272(g)(1)(ii)	79,500	.03	2,385
Preventive Maintenance Inspections/Certification Record, Bulk Raw Grain Dryers—1910.272(m)	167,700	.08	13,416
Preventive Maintenance Inspections/Certification Record, Grain Stream Processing Equipment—1910.272(m)	368,940	.08	29,515
Preventive Maintenance Inspections/Certification Record, Dust Collection—1910.272(m)	285,240	.08	22,819
Preventive Maintenance Inspections/Certification Record, Bucket Elevators—1910.272(m)	251,400	.08	20,112
Total	1,774,166	.....	136,737

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$0.

Description: Paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.272 (the standard) requires the employer to develop and implement an emergency action plan so that employees will be aware of the appropriate actions to take in the event of an emergency.

Paragraph (e)(1) requires that employers provide training to employees at least annually and when changes in job assignment will expose them to new hazards.

Paragraph (f)(1) requires the employer to issue a permit for all hot work. Under paragraph (f)(2) the permit shall certify that the requirements contained in 1910.252(a) have been implemented prior to beginning the hot work operations and shall be kept on file until completion of the hot work operation.

Paragraph (g)(1)(i) requires the employer to issue a permit for entering bins, silos, or tanks unless the employer or the employer's representative is present during the entire operation. The permit shall certify that the precautions contained in paragraph (g) have been implemented prior to employees entering bins, silos or tanks and shall be kept on file until completion of the entry operations. Paragraph (m)(4) requires the employer to implement procedures for the use of tags and locks which will prevent the inadvertent application of energy or motion to equipment being repaired, serviced, or adjusted.

Paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) require the employer to inform contractors performing work at the grain handling facility of known potential fire and

explosion hazards related to the contractor's work and work area and to explain to the contractor the applicable provisions of the emergency action plan.

Paragraph (j)(1) requires the employer to develop and implement a written housekeeping program that establishes the frequency and method(s) determined best to reduce accumulations of fugitive grain dust on ledges, floors, equipment, and other exposed surfaces.

The purpose of the housekeeping program is to require employers to have a planned course of action for the control and reduction of dust in grain handling facilities reducing the fuel available in a grain facility. The housekeeping program must specify in writing the frequency that housekeeping will be performed and the dust control methods that the employer believes will best reduce dust accumulations in the facility.

Under paragraph (m)(1), the employer is required to implement preventive maintenance procedures consisting of regularly scheduled inspections of at least the mechanical and safety control equipment associated with dryers, grain stream processing equipment, dust collection equipment including filter collectors, and bucket elevators. Paragraph (m)(3) requires a certification be maintained of each inspection.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Welding, Cutting, and Brazing " 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Q.

OMB Number: 1218-0207.

Frequency: Semi-annually.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions; Federal Government; and State, Local or Tribal Government.

Total Burden Hours: 8,119.

Number of Respondents: 25,373.

Annual Responses: 101,492.

Estimated Time per Respondent: Approximately 7 minutes to perform an inspection and generate an inspection certification record; approximately 3 minutes to maintain and disclose a certification record.

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$0.

Description: Section 1910.255(e) of the Welding, Cutting and Brazing Standard requires employers to inspect resistance welding equipment periodically. A certification record is to be generated and maintained which includes the date of the inspection, the signature of the person who performed the inspection and the serial number, or other identifier, for the equipment inspected. The record shall be made available to an OSHA inspector upon request. The maintenance inspection ensures that welding equipment are in safe operating condition while the maintenance record provides evidence to employees and Agency compliance officers that employers performed the required inspections.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Agency: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Title: Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) Application Information.
OMB Number: 1218-0239.

Frequency: On occasion, 1 time and 1 time every 3 years.
Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit institutions;

Individuals or households; Federal Government; and State, Local or Tribal Government.
Number of Respondents: 957.

Information collection	Annual responses	Frequency of response	Estimated annual burden hours	Burden hours
VPP Application	171	1 time	200	34,200
Annual Evaluation	711	Annually	20	14,220
VPP Volunteers, General Eligibility Information Sheet	75	Every 3 years .....	.13	.....
VPP Volunteers, Waiver of Claims Against the Government.	75	Every 3 years	-0-	-0-
VPP Volunteers, Department of Labor Request for Name Check (DL-68).	75	Every 3 years .....	.17	13
Total	1,107			48,433

Total Annualized capital/startup costs: \$0.

Total Annualized costs (operating/maintaining systems or purchasing services): \$0.

Description: The information collection is necessary to determine if the applicant has a safety and health program that should qualify for participation in one of OSHA's Voluntary Protection Programs.

Ira L. Mills,

Departmental Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 01-20719 Filed 8-16-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-26-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional

statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedeas decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the **Federal Register**, or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision, together with any modifications issued, must be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR part 5. The wage rates and fringe benefits, notice of which is published herein, and which are contained in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under The Davis-Bacon And Related

Acts," shall be the minimum paid by contractors and subcontractors to laborers and mechanics.

Any person, organization, or governmental agency having an interest in the rates determined as prevailing is encouraged to submit wage rate and fringe benefit information for consideration by the Department.

Further information and self-explanatory forms for the purpose of submitting this data may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Division of Wage Determinations, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room S-3014, Washington, DC 20210.

Modification to General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of decisions listed to the Government Printing Office document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts" being modified are listed by Volume and State. Dates of publication in the **Federal Register** are in parentheses following the decisions being modified.

Volume I

- Connecticut
- CT010001 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- CT010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- CT010004 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume II

- West Virginia
- WV010002 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- WV010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- WV010006 (Mar. 2, 2001)

Volume III

- Florida
- FL010017 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- Georgia
- GA010003 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- GA010006 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- GA010022 (Mar. 2, 2001)
- GA010031 (Mar. 2, 2001)

The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Spotlight. Quick Facts. The Bureau of Land Management today announced plans to take emergency protective steps for wild horse and burro adoptions. The Bureau of Land Management today announced additional steps it will take to increase renewable energy generated on BLM-managed public land comes online to power resorts in Las Vegas. As part of the Biden-Harris administration's efforts to increase renewable energy, the Bureau of Land Management Celebrates its 75th Birthday in 2021. The Bureau of Land Management is celebrating 75 years by inviting everyone to share their stories. Read More News. Bureau of Land Management, agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It was established in 1946 through the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the U.S. Grazing Service (1934). The BLM is responsible for managing hundreds of millions of acres of public land. Be on the lookout for your Britannica newsletter to get trusted stories delivered right to your inbox. Bureau of Land Management. Quick Facts. date. 1946 - present. areas of involvement. Land. Ask us a question. close. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established in 1946 through the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the U.S. Grazing Service (formed in 1934). The functions of the BLM are also addressed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The BLM is responsible for carrying out a variety of programs for the management and conservation, of resources on 253 million surface acres, as well as 700 million acres of subsurface...