

## **L1010 BAM Revision – Planned Implementation Fiscal Year 2014**

Five allocation drivers are identified in the revised L1010 BAM and are designed to reflect work commensurate with resource extent and resource conditions on BLM lands. Note that there are no soils-based allocation drivers, since priority program work is to complete Order 3 soils surveys and Ecological Site Descriptions on BLM lands. This work is mostly accomplished through contract at the state-level with the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Until field offices establish the need to perform soils-specific work consistent with BLM Manual 7100 Rel. 7-108, 9/15/2008, there is no recommendation for a soils-based allocation driver. Attachment 1 provides empty data tables that are to be populated by each field office.

### Water

#### **Allocation Criteria 1: Number of EPA Approved TMDLs, where BLM is at least partially responsible**

Definition: This is a carry-over allocation criterion from the previous BAM. Waters identified as “impaired” under section 303d of the Clean Water Act are required by law to have a developed “Total Daily Maximum Load” (or TMDL), which is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still safely meet water quality standards. California has 691; 303d-listed water bodies, and within those have 1535 approved TMDL’s. A TMDL (or its accompanying implementation plan) will identify recommended or required actions of land owners/polluters within the watershed that are designed to reduce the pollutant so that water quality standards can be met. Information on TMDLs in California can be found both on the EPA’s and the State Water Resource Control Board websites (links below). For purposes of this allocation criterion, each field office must identify the names of those completed TMDLs for which they have some responsibility in completing actions needed to reduce loading of the identified pollutant. Field Offices are to provide the URL link to the TMDL. The attached Table is to be used to document and validate TMDL names and sources.

<http://www.epa.gov/region9/water/tmdl/final.html>

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/tmdl/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/)

#### **Allocation Criteria 2: Number of active Points of Diversion (PODs) -- excluding stockwater ponds -- held by the field office.**

Definition: The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Water Rights has an interactive web-based GIS system that identifies all legally held water rights in the State. These collectively are referred to as “Points of Diversion” or PODs. By state law, holders of certain water right permits, licenses, riparian use and Statements of Diversion and Use are required to file reports with the SWRCB. Currently not all field offices have complied with this state-mandated reporting requirement (as reported through workload measure EC). The table below identifies the number PODs on BLM lands in California. “Active” PODs are those identified in the SWRCB database as being current with reporting requirements. The number of “Active” PODs will change over the next couple of years as field offices begin filing their mandatory reports of use. For purposes of this criterion, field offices are to verify the number of “Active” PODs for which they are filing required water use reports (all “active” appropriated licenses and permits and all claimed Statements of Diversion and Use).

The SWRCB website for the water rights program can be found at:  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water\\_issues/programs/ewrims/#general](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/ewrims/#general)  
 The BLM POD database available for query can be found at: [POD database](#).

<b>BLM California Water Right Type and Status Summary</b>			
<b>Type</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Reporting Requirement</b>
Appropriated	Licensed	323	Annual Reporting
	Permitted	62	Annual Reporting
	Revoked	6	No Reporting
	Cancelled	1	No reporting
Federal Filing	Claimed	180	No Reporting at this time
Statement of Diversion and Use	Claimed	1545	Tri-Annual Reporting
	Inactive	17	No Reporting
Stockpond	Certified	354	No Reporting
	Pending	18	No Reporting
Statement of Diversion and Use	Unknown	15	Records need to be researched and confirmed
Appropriated	Unknown	7	Records need to be researched and confirmed
Total		2528	

**Allocation Criteria 3: Number of miles of perennial flowing waters.**

Definition: Knowledge of where permanent water sources are located on BLM lands is critical for effectively evaluating potential impacts and tradeoffs to water, riparian and fisheries resources under a multiple use mission. The amount (in miles) of permanently flowing water within a field office provides a direct measure of the extent of the water resource. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) attributes water sources as perennial or intermittent and can provide a first-line approximation of the number of miles with any field office. However, NHD attribute tables are in need of update, as the miles of perennial stream in the arid regions of California and NW Nevada are over-estimated. The following table provides the NHD estimate of the miles of perennial streams and rivers for each field office. For purposes of this criterion, provide the field office’s best estimate of the number of miles of perennial stream, a short description of the data/assumptions used to derive that number.

**Allocation Criteria 4: Number of mapped spring sources.**

Definition: Spring sources provide another measure of the amount of water-related work that may exist on a field office, and are particularly important in many of the arid regions managed by BLM where perennial water sources are not present or abundant. Generally, spring sources provide water necessary to meet land management objectives, and are reserved for federal use through Public Water Reserves (PWRs) 107, or have appropriated rights associated with them. For purposes of this criterion, enumerate the number of spring sources on each field office as defined by the National Hydrographic Dataset and validated using the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and infrared imagery (IR). The total number of springs will be the number of springs validated using all available information and mapping sources.

## Air

### **Allocation Criteria 5: Number of acres of attainment/maintenance and nonattainment air areas by area as defined by individual criteria pollutants.**

Definition: The Federal Land Management Policy Act Section 202 [43 U.S.C. 1712] (a) (8) requires BLM to comply with applicable air pollution control laws. Section 176(c) (42 U.S.C. 7506) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires Federal agencies' actions to conform to any applicable State, Tribal or Federal implementation plans (SIP, TIP or FIP) for attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Where actions are not specifically exempted, BLM must complete a conformity determination before engaging in or authorizing any actions in designated nonattainment or maintenance areas. The number of acres of federal nonattainment or maintenance areas by criteria pollutant by air basin within a field office provides a surrogate for the potential workload associated with the Air Resource Program. For purposes of this criterion, a state-wide GIS analysis has been completed to determine the amount of land impacted in each field office and can be found here: [Federal NAAQS 2011](http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm). Current information can be found at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm>.

**Performance Criteria 1:** EC (Process Water Rights Actions) can serve as a surrogate for performance – based on annual and triennial reporting requirements. Because Appropriated Licenses or Permits (L/P) require mandatory annual reporting on water use, every field office should be claiming accomplishment of an EC for each of these Points of Diversion (PODs) every year. Statements of Diversion and Use (SDU) require triennial reporting with the SWRCB, with report filing dependent upon when the SDU was established. That is, not all SDU reports will be due in the same year. Therefore at a minimum over a three year period, the total number of EC units should equal three times the number of L/P PODs plus the total number of SDU PODs held by the office. The three year total of EC as a proportion of the total number of L/Ps and SDUs can serve as a performance indicator.

**Attachment 1: Field Office Data Table Summary for Proposed Allocation Criteria  
(add more rows if necessary)**

Allocation Criteria 1: Number of EPA Approved TMDLs, where BLM is at least partially responsible

Field Office	Water Body Name	TMDL Pollutant	URL where information is found

Allocation Criteria 2: Number of valid active Points of Diversion (PODs) (excluding stockwater ponds) held by the field office requiring formal reporting to the SWRCB

Field Office Name	Number of Appropriated Rights	No. Statements of Diversion and Use

Allocation Criteria 3: Number of miles of perennial flowing waters

Field Office	Miles	Verified Miles	Verification Source
Ukiah	317.5		
Bakersfield	105.2		
Bishop	134.7		
Mother Lode	139.8		
Hollister	50		
Alturas	49.8		
Arcata	262.6		
Eagle Lake	122.2		
Redding	379.6		
Surprise	118.6		
Ridgecrest	99.2		
Palm Springs	1.6		
El Centro	0		
Barstow	29.4		
Needles	24.6		

