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From: Foster-Curley, Cheryl
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[2018PTAdirectives1000.docx](#)

Hi there,

Attached is the 2018 PTA directives. Although this is for all subactivities, we need to pay special attention to the 1050 allocations (of course), so scroll down to that area in the document and have a look. Please don't send this around as it has not been shared with everyone yet (although Kristi has likely seen this!). We had a conference call today with the states regarding the changes and new directives and there are definitely some issues I see we will be called upon to assist Kristen with in the future. I think that the big issues for us are:

- 1) identifying priority areas for pro-active survey
- 2) completing a monitoring plan for identifying sites at risk
- 3) completing NRHP nominations
- 4) Increasing tribal consultation/coordination
- 5) competing for 1050 funding in BPSS (yes we can do that!)

One thing I can say is that with the new administration, accountability is of prime importance and that responsibility is being shifted to the states. There are a number of tasks that Kristen will be called upon to complete (which you will see in the proposed PTA), and as you all know, that call will trickle down to us to provide information and data to help her. We'll need to get together when I get back and strategize with management in order to figure out the most efficient way to provide that assistance! If you have any questions just let me know!

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L1010 – Soil, Water & Air Management

		2017 Enacted	2018 PTA
Soil, Water & Air Management	\$000	43,526	27,034

2018 PTA

The 2018 PTA level for the Soil, Water & Air Management sub-activity is \$27,034,000, a reduction of \$16,492,000 below the 2017 enacted level. No longer supported are the climate change and plant conservation programs as stand-alone initiatives (-\$15,000,000). The remaining reduction is to be taken against base programs (-\$1,492,000).

Congressional Direction

Note: Congressional Direction will be inserted once Congress completes work on the 2018 Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

2018 Directed Allocations

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control – The 2018 budget includes a total allocation of \$1,500,000 for Colorado River Basin Salinity Control projects funded through the Soil, Water & Air Management Program. Coordinated funding and implementation of complementary projects from other related programs is encouraged. This initiative allows the BLM to continue those efforts necessary to improve understanding of salt and sediment transport processes from the uplands into streams, as well as develop methods for quantifying and reporting reductions in salinity resulting from implemented management actions. Emphasis is placed on projects that are interdisciplinary, regional in scope and implement a watershed approach. Projects are listed with specificity because of annual reporting requirements for all projects funded as part of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control program.

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
AZ	75	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 2681 ASFO/Salinity Control Structures
AZ	75	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 10333 Flat Top Salinity Dikes/Dam Maintenance and Tamarisk Removal
CO	80	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 9367 Geomorphic Salinity Analysis
CO	57	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 9398 Determining soil erosion rates and potential salinity reductions
CO	50	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7602 Piceance Basin Groundwater Monitoring
CO	140	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7643 Long-term impacts on salinity and sediment transport
NM	100	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7647 Simon Canyon
NM	10	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 2826 SJRW
NM	90	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 2840 SJRW

NOC	50	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 8925 Enhancement of APEX with MODFLOW-Ground/Surface Water
NOC	200	LXSICWSA0000	9157 Enhancement of APEX with transport tool, wind erosion tool, flow model
NOC	40	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 10391 Development of a Watershed Tool-Pollutants and Rangeland BMPs
UT	20	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 16-3371 Pariette Wetland Ecosystem Analysis
UT	60	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 16-4125 Kanab Field Office Salinity Control
UT	60	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7716 Telegraph Flat Head Cut/Gully Restoration for Salinity Reduction
UT	70	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7710 GSENM/KFO Sediment, erosion, salinity loading rates
UT	23	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7712 SJR sediment monitoring @USGS Stream Gage Bluff, UT
UT	75	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 63 GSENM Salinity Control
WY	25	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 16-4705 Muddy Creek Habitat Improvement
WY	20	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 16-4730 Savery Creek stabilization
WY	5	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7702 Upper Green River Hydrogeology Workshop
WY	15	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 10490 Willow Creek Drainage Repair
WY	130	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 17-7700 Big Piney/La Barge Watershed Restoration
WY	30	LXSICWSA0000	BPS 10491 Bitter Creek Stabilization Project
Total	1,500		

Rivers and Trails – The 2018 budget includes a total allocation of **\$274,000** for The **Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) Program** (\$169k) and the **National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT) Program** (\$105k) projects funded through the Soil, Water & Air Management Program. Specific information including priorities and state direction can be found in the General Directives/Crosscutting Program Directives section of this document.

Healthy Lands (HL) – The 2018 budget includes a total allocation of **\$708,000** for the **Healthy Lands Initiative** projects funded through the SWA Program. The HL funds in this subactivity are included within the Basic Allocation. A table that shows the distribution of funds to the HL Focal Areas is included in these Directives. Budget Officers should attach the WBS code “LXSIHLIN0000” to these funds and should ensure that they are used to support the objectives of the HL Focal Areas as identified in

the HL Focal Area nominations, updated through BPSS, or coordinated with the National Healthy Lands Coordinator. The HL funds should be used as a nexus to coordinate, integrate, and focus financial and in-kind investments in landscape resiliency and connectivity projects from all the BLM programs, industry, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental partners in the HL Project Areas. The potential to coordinate and/or integrate additional 1010 subactivity investments with other work in the HL Project Areas should be considered when project funds are available within this subactivity. Whenever possible, or not precluded by the requirement to use a specific WBS code, the WBS code "LXSIHLIB0000" should be used to track non-Healthy Lands funds that are used to support the HL Focal Area or Project Area objectives. Additional information about the HL program can be found in the General Directives/Crosscutting Program Directives section of this document.

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
AK	20	LXSIHLIN0000	Yukon-Tanana Uplands (2800) – Placer Mined Watershed Restoration
AZ	105	LXSIHLIN0000	Western AZ Riparian (711)
CA	20	LXSIHLIN0000	Klamath/North Coast (2653)
CO	132	LXSIHLIN0000	Arkansas River Headwaters (1942)
CO	36	LXSIHLIN0000	Upper Rio Grande (2199): San Luis
MT	30	LXSIHLIN0000	Upper Missouri Headwaters (2992)
NM	35	LXSIHLIN0000	Upper Rio Grande (2703) Taos
NM	60	LXSIHLIN0000	Las Cruces: Southern Deserts & Borderlands (2411)
NM	40	LXSIHLIN0000	Pecos (2251)
NM	50	LXSIHLIN0000	HL Rio Puerco (2132)
NV	10	LXSIHLIN0000	SANE (Northeast Nevada Focal Area Sagebrush Conservation & Restoration – Stewardship Alliance of Northeast Elko County (SANE) (2303)
OR	10	LXSIHLIN0000	COIN OR 2311/2327
UT	75	LXSIHLIN0000	Utah-Southern Utah (1994)
WY	40	LXSIHLIN0000	Powder River Basin (1513)
WY	45	LXSIHLIN0000	Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative (WLCI) (334)
Total	708		

Explanation of Changes to Cost Center Allocations from 2017 AWP

Changes to Cost Center Allocations were due to one or a combination of the following:

1. Reallocation of the 1010 subactivity funds were based on the President's priorities and reductions outlined in the 2018 President's Budget. Elimination of the climate change program as a stand-alone initiative, along with additional reductions to base funds, will reduce the 1010 subactivity allocation by approximately 38 percent. Efforts were made to allocate funds equitably to States and Centers based on labor, operations, and project needs. After overhead (i.e. BW allocations) and other fixed-costs, State, Center, and Directorate allocations were further reduced. Additionally, Congress directed \$1,500,000 for salinity control in the Colorado River Basin and the Bureau directed cross-cutting funds for Healthy Lands, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National and Historic Trails. These directed funds were initially allocated with basic funds and were removed from basic and instead allocated as directed.
2. Reallocation of Basic project funds are a reflection of the Administration's priorities for 2018: supporting energy independence through environmentally responsible development; promoting

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conservation through shared stewardship; promoting jobs on working landscapes; and, serving the American family through recognizing traditional uses of public lands (i.e., hunting, fishing, and other recreational opportunities).

3. Allocation of Wild and Scenic River, National and Historic Trails, and Healthy Lands funds to the States was conducted per agreement between programs. Reductions in allocations of these are based on overall program reductions to the 1010 subactivity.

Long-Term Program Priorities

Regulatory Requirements – Complete monitoring and assessments of soil, water, and air resources that are required to meet regulatory requirements such as the *Clean Air Act* and the *Clean Water Act*. Stricter air-quality standards and visibility regulations will likely increase the workload and technical demands associated with ensuring those activities that emit dust, ozone, and other criteria pollutants comply with the *Clean Air Act*. Regulations of the *Clean Water Act* apply to rivers, streams, lakes, coastal water bodies, as well as wetlands, and often require that impacts to water resources be monitored, assessed, and/or mitigated. An increasing frequency of disturbances magnifies the challenges associated with meeting applicable regulatory standards across multiple uses and jurisdictions.

Effects of Authorized Uses on Resources – Develop and complete projects that inform management decisions concerning Bureau use authorizations, including effective compliance and mitigation criteria, as well as development of best management practices that can be incorporated into permit terms and conditions. Use applicable and available soils and ecological site description information intended to evaluate and plan for the potential effects of proposed authorized land uses including soil function, productivity, and integrity. Field Offices should have access to hydrologists, soil scientists, and air resource specialists to assess and manage the effects on resources associated with authorized uses.

Salinity Control – Develop and complete projects that improve understanding of salinity and sediment transport processes from uplands to streams, and develop quantification methods for reporting reductions in salinity resulting from implemented management actions. Salinity Program funds allocated through the Soil, Water and Air Subactivity must use the Salinity Program WBS “LXSICWSA0000”. The WBS may be entered by the WO or by state budget officers. Salinity funds are allowed to be spent on labor (force account labor, seasonal hires, agreement/contract labor, and permanent*), vehicles, fuel, and equipment as needed for approved projects. Salinity funds for equipment purchases needed to accomplish approved salinity projects may be made, but must follow agency procurement policies and be approved by the salinity coordinator and/or the WO in writing (except for minor supplies such as offices materials, etc.). Equipment purchases must be identified with supporting rationale in the salinity project proposal and have a line manager’s recommendation before being forwarded to the salinity coordinator for approval.

Water Rights Interests – Provide bureau-wide support and training to perfect and protect Federal reserved water right interests, as well as acquire appropriated rights when possible to sustain authorized uses, management activities, and Bureau conservation objectives. The general policy includes:

- Secure water rights for the BLM programs and projects by affirmation of Federal Reserved Water Right if available;
- Secure water rights pursuant to state law for multiple-use authorizations and projects;
- Cooperate with other entities to establish water rights held in the name of other parties;
- Protect instream flows to support fish and aquatic life; and,

- Encourage the BLM participation in basin-wide water rights adjudications to protect critical Federal water rights, especially reserved rights for national conservation lands units including Wild and Scenic Rivers and other congressionally designated units.

Air Resources – Develop and implement air resource monitoring, inventory, and analysis projects in support of the full suite of the BLM activities and use authorizations. These actions and authorizations include, but are not limited to energy development, endangered species recovery, domestic livestock grazing, recreation, noise impacts forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post-fire rehabilitation. Continue to develop tools and applications for air emissions analysis and projects that aid regional air quality modeling scenario development and emissions inventories. Continue to support efforts aligned with the Air MOU for oil and gas decisions between the BLM and EPA, USFS, FWS, and the NPS.

Surface/Groundwater Interactions – Develop and complete projects that address surface water and groundwater interactions and inform management on issues related to water availability and water use. Provide support for the geospatial groundwater data layer developed by the NOC by populating the data layer with well information from local project files. Collect well logs (driller's reports) from the Range Improvement Files and scan and attach to the water wells in the data layer. Identify the planned number and locations of water wells that will be drilled in FY18. Participate in completing the Environmental Analysis for these projects and other projects in support of Bureau priorities.

Cross-Program Integration – It is a program priority to routinely coordinate with the Fisheries and Aquatics, Riparian, and Range Programs to design projects with cross-program benefits to lotic, lentic, and riparian areas, as well as advance the development and use of inventory, monitoring and assessment tools. Continue to coordinate soil and air resource conservation with BLM use authorization programs such as Minerals, Realty, Range and Recreation.

Soil Resources – Soils provide foundational ecological services to human societies, and directly support the resilience of social-ecological systems. Approach soil resources from an ecological systems perspective to better address changing landscapes. Specifically, integrate soil science into the BLM's planning and assorted permitted activities and applications land use planning, standards for land health, fire rehabilitation plans, and for planning, assessing, and monitoring projects and activities. Soil quality assessments should be conducted, where needed, to determine soil conditions. Soil quality standards should be developed and applied while ensuring that vegetation conditions and habitats are compatible to maintain inherent soil quality and function. Utilize monitoring to determine if soil quality objectives are being met, and utilize soil scientists to evaluate adjustments to management practices or to apply rehabilitation or mitigation measures. Provide data, information and knowledge for assessing shifts and trends in vegetative communities.

Reporting Requirements

Improved Reporting of BLM Salinity Control Efforts – The Salinity Coordinator and the SWA Program Lead will periodically request data, project status and other information concerning projects that are funded with the Salinity WBS code "LXSICWSA0000", as well as other projects that assist in the control of salinity or improve overall water quality in the Colorado River Basin. The information will be used to report to the Colorado River Salinity Control Forum. In addition, sampling designs and protocol should be submitted to the Salinity Coordinator for review according to the Instructional Memorandum 2015-051.

Periodic Reporting of Expenditures – The SWA Program Leads may request information clarifying expenditures allocated by the Soil, Water and Air Program periodically during the year.

Project Completion Summaries – During the first quarter of each year, the Soil, Water and Air Program Lead will be requesting from each State and Center summaries of projects completed in the previous fiscal year to be included in a Highlights document that will accessible online.

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
AK	1,512		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
AZ	1,512		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
CA	1,388		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
CO	2,966		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
ES	124		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
ID	2,404		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
MT	2,001		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
NV	1,864		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
NM	2,344		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
OC	1,965		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
OR	1,711		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
UT	1,913		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
WY	2,030		Labor & Fixed costs & project funds
WO-200	869		WO-280 Labor & Operations
WO-200	150		WO-280 1010 Program Contracts & Agreements
WO-200	411		WO-200 Overhead, GeoSpa,
Total	25,164		

States will receive their basic project funds as a lump sum. State program leads and budget officers will need to ensure funds are allocated to field offices based in priority BPS submissions. Use of WBS codes is critical for project tracking and the following codes are required for use with the SWA funds: LXSAIRQ0000, LXSILOIL0000, LXSIWATR0000, and LXSIWTRT0000. States will need to inform the WO of projects selected for implementation and inform national offices and centers of proposed targets.

States should continue using appropriate program element codes to report expenditures and workload accomplishments. Priority program element codes for the base Soil, Water and Air Resource Management Program are: BN, BO, BP, BQ, BS, BU, BV, CC, EC, JA, JB, JC, JD, JH, JI, MI, MN, MO, and MU.

National Operations Center – Basic funds should be used to provide technical expertise to the WO to assist in completing the Groundwater Handbook, revising the Soil Handbook and complete Salinity Program documents as well as the CASHE program and Energy Information System. Additionally, the NOC may need to provide increased support for air analyses and modeling for states without air specialists.

WO-700: National Training Center – In addition to regularly scheduled courses, funds should be used to complete one state-based water rights course, finish the Air Resources 101 course, finish the Soils 101 course, and begin a groundwater course.

Contacts

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Budget Lead: Elizabeth Elmore, WO-881, 202-912-7072

L1020 – Rangeland Management

		2017 Enacted	2018 PTA
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	79,000	67,753

2018 PTA

The 2018 PTA level for the Rangeland Management subactivity is \$67,753,000, a reduction of \$11,247,000, or 14%, below the 2017 enacted level. The 2017 enacted level was \$79,000 in L1020 and included \$345,000 for National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) in accordance with PL 115-31.

2018 Congressional Direction

Specific Congressional direction will be included in the 2018 AWP.

2018 Directed Allocations

The BLM did not request NFWF funds in FY2018.

Long-Term Program Priorities

The Rangeland Management Program will continue to focus on maintaining/improving land health through appropriate livestock grazing use and management of invasive species and noxious weeds. The major program components include:

- Grazing administration (ED, EF)
- Processing grazing permits/leases (EE)
- Evaluating land health (MJ)
- Monitoring (ML)
- Managing and treating noxious weeds and invasive species (BS, JA WEED, JD, MK)
- Developing grazing systems and range improvements (J codes)
- Inspecting allotments for compliance with grazing permits (NA)
- Managing grazing permit, allotment and resources data.

Grazing Permit Renewal: Prioritize the review and processing of grazing permits/leases based on environmental sensitivity and resource conflicts. Generally, the highest priority areas for completing permit processing work will be in allotments with threatened or endangered (T&E) or BLM sensitive species, priority sage-grouse habitat, allotments without a completed land health evaluation or areas not meeting land health standards or other desired conditions. Additional local issues may also be considered when setting priorities. Review and use existing NEPA analyses as appropriate, and supplement or tier to existing NEPA to address changes or analyze new information.

Land Health Evaluations: Collect assessment and monitoring data to conduct land health evaluations for directing management actions to areas not meeting land health standards or other desired conditions. Use Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) core indicators and methods where appropriate for scale. Use mapping tools to report and display land health findings as instructed in Washington Office Instruction Memorandum 2012-124.

Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species:

- Treat priority areas for noxious weeds and invasive species. All offices should support and meet the goals identified in the BLM's Partners Against Weeds Strategy Plan (PAW).
- Support the goals identified for the BLM in the Updated National Invasive Species Management Plan.
- Prioritize implementation of the Department's Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework under the 2016 Department of Interior's Invasive Species Action Plan, and implement the Department Manual for Invasive Species.
- Implement the Record of Decision for the Vegetation Treatments Using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr, and Rimsulfuron on BLM Lands in 17 Western States Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Post-Fire: The post fire (ES/BAR) program funds treatments to mitigate wildfire damages for up to five years after the containment of the wildfire. After five years, this responsibility shifts to the natural resource programs impacted by the fire damages. The 1742-1 Handbook suggests a determination of treatment effectiveness be made at five and ten years after the wildfire. Review the current year's AWP for the list of significant investments made for ESR projects 5 and 10 years ago to monitor those treatments for effectiveness. Please work with your local vegetation management programs and state monitoring lead on the appropriate protocol.

2018 Program Direction

States should allocate a majority of the funding to achieve targets for the following Program Elements: ED, EE, EF, MJ, NA, ML, BS, JA WEED, JD, and MK. Prioritize the review and process of grazing permits for allotments in sage-grouse habitat as instructed in Washington Office Instruction Memorandum 2016-141.

The tables below provide directions for projects/treatments/work within basic allocations. Reductions were made to basic allocations for Healthy Lands projects, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic and Historic Trails, and invasive species and weed management. Range Improvement funds (8100/8200) should be used rather than 1020 funds for additional projects/treatments, with the priority being the need to change grazing management in order to make significant progress toward achievement of land health standards.

Healthy Lands (HL): The 2018 Range Program budget includes a total allocation of \$2,217,000 for the Healthy Lands projects, as shown in the table below, and included in Basic Funding. HL funds in this subactivity should be used to support the objectives of the HL Focal Areas as identified in the HL Focal Area nominations, updated through BPSS, or coordinated with the National Healthy Lands Coordinator. The HL funds should be used as a nexus to coordinate, integrate, and focus financial and in-kind investments in landscape resiliency and connectivity projects from all BLM programs, industry, and other Federal, State and non-governmental partners in the HL Project Areas. The potential to coordinate and/or integrate additional 1020 investments with other work in HL Project Areas should be considered when project funds are available within this subactivity. Whenever possible, or not precluded by the requirement to use a specific WBS code, the WBS code "LXSIHLIB0000" should be used to track non-Healthy Lands funds that are used to support HL Focal Area or Project Area objectives. Additional information about HL can be found in the General Directives/Crosscutting Program Directives section of this document.

Project List for Basic Allocation-Healthy Lands

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
AZ	45	LXSIHLIN0000	Central AZ Grasslands (BPS #2380)
AZ	250	LXSIHLIN0000	Southeast Arizona Focal Area- Southeast AZ (BPS #2714)-Upper

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
			San Pedro Rockhouse, Southeast AZ (BPS #2725)-Las Cienegas, Southeast AZ (BPS #2732)-Borderland, Southeast AZ-Aravaipa
AZ	87	LXSIHLIN0000	Western AZ Riparian (BPS #711)
AZ	100	LXSIHLIN0000	Utah-Southern Arizona
AZ	482		Total
CA	44	LXSIHLIN0000	San Juquin (BPS #2634)
CA	35	LXSIHLIN0000	Central Basin and Range (CBR) Bi-State (BPS #2678)
CA	79		Total
CO	33	LXSIHLIN0000	Upper Rio Grande (BPS #2199): San Luis
CO	28	LXSIHLIN0000	Delores Watershed (BPS #550)
CO	140	LXSIHLIN0000	Gunnison Sage-Grouse (BPS #1321)
CO	201		Total
ID	172	LXSIHLIN0000	COIN (BPS #1505): Boise
ID	172		
MT	120	LXSIHLIN0000	Upper Missouri Headwaters (BPS #2992)
MT	28	LXSIHLIN0000	Missouri Musselshell (BPS #3022)
MT	10	LXSIHLIN0000	Milk River International (BPS #1256)
MT	158		Total
NM	33	LXSIHLIN0000	Upper Rio Grande (2703): Taos
NM	60	LXSIHLIN0000	Las Cruces: Southern Deserts and Borderlands (BPS #2411)
NM	50	LXSIHLIN0000	Pecos (BPS #2251)
NM	50	LXSIHLIN0000	Middle Rio Grande (BPS #2565)
NM	75	LXSIHLIN0000	Rio Puerco (BPS #2132)
NM	40	LXSIHLIN0000	Crossbar (BPS #2724)
NM	308		Total
NV	56	LXSIHLIN0000	Mojave Desert Initiative (BPS #2739)
NV	200	LXSIHLIN0000	Central Basin and Range (CBR)-Sagebrush (BPS #2295)
NV	35	LXSIHLIN0000	Central Basin and Range (CBR) Bi-State (BPS #2321)
NV	46	LXSIHLIN0000	COIN (BPS #2316) - Nevada:
NV	50	LXSIHLIN0000	SANE (Northeast Nevada Focal Area Sagebrush Conservation and Restoration-Stewardship Alliance of Northeast Elko County (SANE) (BPS #2303)
NV	387		Total
OR	70	LXSIHLIN0000	Columbia Plateau (BPS #2264)
OR	70		Total
UT	50	LXSIHLIN0000	Utah-SE BPS # (BPS #2231)
UT	50	LXSIHLIN0000	Utah-Southern Utah
UT	90	LXSIHLIN0000	Utah-Northern
UT	190		Total
WY	75	LXSIHLIN0000	Powder River Basin (BPS #1513)
WY	95	LXSIHLIN0000	Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative (WLCI)(BPS #334)
WY	170		Total

National Conservation Lands: Use funds to complete high priority invasive species or weed management work within wild and scenic rivers or national scenic and historic trails units. Report invasive species or weed inventory or treatment information in the National Invasive Species Information Management System (NISIMS).

National Conservation Lands Basic Funding Allocation

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
CA	25	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
ID	48	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
MT	59	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
NM	47	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
OR	219	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
ID	18	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic and Historic Trails
UT	41	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic and Historic Trails

Invasive Species and Weed Management:**Invasive Species and Weed Management Basic Funding Allocation**

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
AK	75		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
AZ	276		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
CA	583		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
CO	461		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
ES	85		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
ID	586		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt* Of this, \$50k is for biocontrol support activities within and outside ID*
MT	1,047		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt* Of this, \$125 k for biocontrol (\$50k ARS biocontrol). *
NV	1,339		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
NM	412		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
OR	993		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
UT	583		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*
WY	250		Funds are to be used for FTE and to complete work associated with Invasive Species and Weed Mgt*

* Use PE Codes. BS, JD, MK, JAWEEED Use WEED WBS Code for all other PEs associated with Weeds and Invasive Species funding

WO200/400/700: Basic funding allocations for the following:

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
WO200	3,389		Labor and Operations for WO200 and WO220
WO400	5		Funds are for Weed and Invasive Species Education and Outreach Volunteer (EEV). Use WEED WBS Code for all other PE's

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
			associated with Weeds and Invasive Species funding
WO700	85		Funds are for invasive species and weed management training*

* Use PE Codes. BS, JD, MK, JAWEEED Use WEED WBS Code for all other PE's associated with Weeds and Invasive Species funding

Explanation of Changes to Cost Center Allocations from 2017 AWP

Funding in the Range Program was reduced approximately 14% from the FY 2017 enacted level. Reductions were first applied to basic funding at the WO Directorates and the NOC to alleviate the impact to the states. Reductions were also made to HL, WSR, and NSHT funding. The BASIC prior AWP amount is incorrect because it included one-time transfers, Healthy Lands, WSR, and NSHT funding at the 2017 levels. For comparison purposes, basic funds for 2017 were recalculated by separating out the HL, WSR, and NSHT funding, which is allocated differently each year. Using the same process for 2018, basic funds were calculated by separating out the HL, WSR, and NSHT funding. One-time funding was eliminated and HL funds were reallocated which offset some state reductions. All WO directorates were reduced 14% (as compared to the 2017 posted AWP) with the exception of WO200 which was reduced 52% through the elimination of NFWF and other one-time funds. Additional reductions were applied across all directorates/centers/states to cover reductions in the Wild Horse and Burro (1060) subactivity.

Reporting Requirements

Prioritization of Grazing Allotments in Sage-Grouse Habitat – Field Offices will provide updates to the Prioritization List of Grazing Allotments by March 1, 2018 as instructed in WO IM 2016-141.

Integrated Rangeland Fire Management Strategy (IRFMS) Demonstration Plots - Field Offices participating in research and demonstration studies as part of IRFMS Section 7b (vii) “Implement large-scale experimental activities to remove cheatgrass and other invasive annual grasses through various tools” will provide a summary of the first year efficacy evaluation of the *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain D7® by January 1, 2018.

Pesticide Use Reports - Provide remaining FY17 pesticide use data for end of year pesticide-use report by March 30, 2018 into the National Invasive Species Information Management System (NISIMS).

Weed Inventory Data - Weed Inventory Data - Report the number of acres of BLM lands infested with invasive and noxious weeds into the National Invasive Species Information Management System (NISIMS) by October 30, 2018. Report by species, location, and acreage. NISIMS survey/inventory will be cross-referenced with the number of acres reported for Presence Invasive Plants and/or Noxious Weed (Acres) in PMDS (BS).

Contacts

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L1030 – Public Domain Forest Management

		2017 Enacted	2018 PTA
PD Forestry	<i>\$000</i>	10,076	10,135

2018 PTA

The 2018 PTA level for the Public Domain Forest subactivity is \$10,135,000, an increase of \$59,000 from the 2017 enacted level.

2018 Congressional Direction

Specific Congressional direction will be included in the 2018 AWP.

2018 Directed Allocations

None.

Long-Term Program Priorities

- Develop strategies to increase efficiency and output of timber volume (MBF) and priority performance targets: JE, JN, EG, and HE.
- Accomplish forest and woodland restoration and resiliency through sales and development. Design and implement timber sale contracts, firewood permits, stewardship contracts and agreements, and service contracts to achieve desired future conditions of the forests and woodlands by using silvicultural prescriptions based on best available science.
- Implement and administer sales to salvage dead and dying timber from areas impacted by wildfire and insect and disease attack to: protect infrastructure and the public from falling dead trees; promote forest health and regeneration; recover economic value; and reduce hazardous fuels.
- Provide the public with commercial and personal use opportunities to sustainably harvest special forest products such as firewood, Christmas trees, piñon pine nuts, mushrooms, boughs, posts and poles.
- Provide youth from diverse backgrounds with employment, volunteer opportunities, and hands-on learning in forestry.
- Maximize the use of Good Neighbor Authority and categorical exclusions where appropriate.
- ESR funds treatments to mitigate wildfire damages up to five years after the containment of wildfire. After five years, this responsibility shifts to the natural resource programs at which time an assessment should be done to determine if further work is needed to protect the initial investment.

Project List for Basic Allocation

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
CA	904		Allocated to field offices with high priority fire resilience thinning and timber mortality salvage needs
CA	100		Sage Grouse Program of Work ID 1048 (FIAT_VYA_PPA) Applegate FO
ID	56		LLID931 for National Advanced Silviculture (1 Forester tuition and travel), Project Learning Tree, Ecosurvey (Forester training and travel support)

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
OR	100		FRIS funding for Forestry National Op & Dev Staff to integrate FORVIS, EcoSurvey, and MicroStorms inventory programs into a single national forest inventory system
OR	50	LIITNMAFRIS0	National assistance with FRIS Development and Maintenance
OR	118	LXWSWSRS0000	Wild & Scenic River
ID	20	LXHSIHLIN0000	HLI Whitebark Pine
MT	50	LXHSIHLIN0000	HLI Whitebark Pine
WY	80	LXHSIHLIN0000	HLI Whitebark Pine

Reporting Requirements

All forest product sales will be tracked and reported accurately in the appropriate Forest Resource Information System (TSIS, SCID, SFP). Only forest inventory that is reported in the Forest Vegetation Inventory System (FORVIS) or Ecosurvey is counted toward meeting inventory (BT) targets.

All field offices that perform forestry related vegetation treatments (e.g. timber sales, pre-commercial thinning, plantings, etc.) must ensure that all forestry treatments are mapped as polygon data and are consolidated onto a single GIS layer for future reference and use.

2018 Program Direction

The following table displays combined targets for both L1030 and L5900 funding. State targets are negotiated and adjusted accordingly during PTA negotiations.

FY 2017 PTA PE Targets (L1030 & L5900) for Public Domain Lands					
STATE	EG	JE	JN	MBF	TONS (HE)
AK	906	50	26	10	5,000
CA	815	2,058	6,773	3,000	20,000
CO	2,400	835	435	4,000	5,000
ID	1,123	765	331	5,000	10,000
MT	755	1,868	3,362	6,000	15,000
NM	4,800	450			7,500
NV	6,825	1,110	300		7,500
OR	370	4,988	1,011	5,500	21,000
UT	4,360	166	327	300	7,500
WY	507	346	235	4,000	1,775
TOTALS	22,861	12,636	12,814	29,210	100,275

Explanation of Changes to Cost Center Allocations from 2017 AWP

The number of professional foresters per cost center factors into adjustments. Washington office and Center reductions were to increase funding to support the program priorities at the field office level and to support the addition of one FTE professional forester in both Montana and Wyoming. Nevada reduction was due to not replacing one FTE professional forester.

Contacts

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L1040 – Riparian Management

		2017 Enacted	2018 PTA
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i>	21,321	20,222

2018 PTA

The 2018 PTA level for the Riparian Management subactivity is \$20,222,000, a reduction of \$1,099,000 from the 2017 enacted level.

2018 Congressional Direction

Specific Congressional direction will be included in the 2018 AWP.

2018 Directed Allocations

None.

Project List for Basic Allocation

Funding in the Riparian Program was reduced approximately 5% from the FY 2017 enacted level. To alleviate the impact to the states cuts were directed toward the WO Directorates and the NOC. Annual Integrated Program of Work (IPOW) Funding was eliminated. States should allocate a majority of the funding to achieve targets for the following Program Elements: BU, BV, JA, JF, JG, JH, JI, MN, MO and MU. JG (apply stream and riparian treatments) continues to be a high priority and DOI level target. States reductions were mitigated to the extent possible to allow for at least 10% of their Basic Funding to complete the state and field office priority projects identified in BPSS in addition to Healthy Lands (HL) projects. Final selection of BPSS projects with associated accomplishments should be submitted to the National Program Lead in the first quarter of FY 2018; flexibility to change projects is allowed and all changes should reported to the National Riparian Program Lead at mid-year. At a minimum, Budget Officers should attach the WBS code “LXSICWWR0000” to projects associated with the 10% allocation to ensure that they are used to support the Riparian Program; this WBS code can also be attached to projects funded through the basic labor and operations allocation to highlight all work completed under the Riparian Program subactivity.

Reporting Requirements: Program Leads in the states and NOC are expected to complete and provide accomplishment and summary reports of FY18 accomplishments for Riparian Directives for all district and field office units. The purpose of these reports is to provide a context of the ongoing monitoring, enhancement and restoration of riparian BLM lands. Reports should include a summary of priority PEs accomplished, and summaries of BPSS projects completed; photos of the project for inclusion as a program highlight are encouraged. Reports should also summarize resource spending: provide details regarding number of FTEs, operations (including overhead rate), and project spending. Reports should be submitted to the Riparian Program Lead

in the first quarter of FY 2019. It is strongly advised that reports be coordinated with programs that participated in cross-program integration with Fisheries, Soil, Water, and Air, and other relevant programs.

Healthy Lands (HL): HL funds should be used as a nexus to coordinate, integrate, and focus financial and in-kind investments in landscape resiliency and connectivity projects from all BLM programs, industry, and other Federal, State and non-governmental partners in the HL Project Areas. The 2018 Riparian Program budget includes a total allocation of \$867,000 for the HL projects, as shown in the table below, and included in Basic Funding. Budget Officers should attach the WBS code "LXSIHLIN0000" to these funds and should ensure that they are used to support the objectives of the HL Focal Areas as identified in the HL Focal Area nominations, updated through BPSS, or coordinated with the National Healthy Lands Coordinator. The potential to coordinate and/or integrate additional subactivity investments with other work in HL Project Areas should be considered when project funds are available within this subactivity. Whenever possible, or not precluded by the requirement to use a specific WBS code, the WBS code "LXSIHLIB0000" should be used to track non-Healthy Lands funds that are used to support HL Focal Area or Project Area objectives. Additional information about HL can be found in the General Directives/Crosscutting Program Directives section of this document.

Project List for Basic Allocations – Healthy Lands

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
AK	40	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Yukon Tanana Uplands (2800) Placer
AZ	50	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Western AZ Riparian (711)
CA	35	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Bay/Delta (2677)
CA	40	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Klamath/North Coast (2653)
CA	107	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands COIN
CO	43	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Upper Rio Grande (2199)
CO	40	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Dolores Watershed (550)
CO	60	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Gunnison Sage grouse (1321)
MT	50	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Upper Missouri Headwaters (2992)
MT	52	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Missouri Musselshell (3022)
MT	10	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Milk River International (1256)
NM	50	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Pecos (2251)
NM	35	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Rio Puerco (2132)
NM	43	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Upper Rio Grande (2199)
UT	125	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands Utah SE (2231)
WY	87	LXSIHLIN0000	Healthy Lands WLCI (334)

Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR)/ National Scenic and Historical Trails: The Riparian Program helps to support projects that benefit riparian resources for which the National Wild and Scenic Rivers were designated. FY18 funding for WSR totals \$354,000, and \$19,000 outlined in the below table, and is held within basic allocations for each state. WSR and NSHT projects must carry the outlined WBS codes, and the program must document and report how projects benefitted riparian resources. Additional information about the Wild and Scenic Rivers and Trails Programs, including a complete list of WBS codes, can be found in General Program Directives section of this document.

Project List for Basic Allocations – Wild and Scenic Rivers & National Trails

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
AK	60	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
CA	26	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
ID	66	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
NM	20	LXSIHLIB00000	Wild and Scenic Rivers Upper Rio Grande Focal Area (BPSS 2703)
NM	43	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
OR	183	LXWSWRS0000	Wild and Scenic Rivers
ID	19	LXWSWRS0000	National Trails

National Operations Center: The Riparian Program continues to support trainings by the National Riparian Service Team, as well as data management of the Proper Functioning Condition database. States are encouraged to participate in NRST training. All PFC assessments performed are required to be entered into the PFC database to count towards associated targets.

State	\$000	WBS	Further Direction
NOC	875		National Riparian Service Team
NOC	50		Proper Functioning Condition Database Management and Development

Long-Term Program Priorities

Riparian Resource Monitoring and Inventory - Complete and updated riparian resource inventory and monitoring data are necessary to support land use decisions, evaluate treatment effectiveness, and identify opportunities for cooperative restoration. Monitoring, inventory, and assessment methods currently include Aquatic Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) principles and protocols, Multiple Indicator Monitoring (MIM), Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) assessments, and other regional methods, as appropriate. Lentic inventory and monitoring protocols are in development; states are strongly advised to participate in the national lentic mapping effort to complete mapping in priority areas. States are also encouraged to participate in efforts to update the National Hydrology Datasets. The National Riparian (PFC) database is the repository for Proper Function Condition data and will continue to be maintained and developed to promote electronic data capture; all PFC assessments performed must be entered into the database. Trainings on monitoring protocols, design, and assessments will continue to be supported through the National Riparian Service Team and AIM at the National Operation Center. BLM states are strongly encouraged to perform proactive monitoring and assessments in areas with authorization of use permitting, renewals, and areas that have not met land health standards. Monitoring and inventory should be reported in the following PEs:

- BU: Inventory lake/wetland areas
- BV: Inventory stream/riparian areas
- MN: Monitor lake/wetland habitat
- MO: Monitor stream/riparian habitat

Core Riparian Activities - Proactive implementation of riparian projects to promote drought and fire resistance, protect sensitive aquatic resources and wildlife, and reduce invasive species are high priority activities that support the Riparian Program long-term goals. Supporting

activities include those that promote watershed health, and adequate water quantity and quality, and protecting and restoring springs, streams and wetlands, as well as riparian vegetation and soil stabilization. Further, activities that support use through environmentally responsible development, promote conservation through Creeks to Communities “cooperative riparian stewardship”, promote jobs on working landscapes, and activities that promote watershed health for hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses continue to be program priorities.

Cross-Program Integration – It is a program priority to routinely coordinate with the Fisheries, and Soil, Water and Air Programs to design projects with cross-program benefits to lotic, lentic, and riparian areas, including watershed health and water quality, as well as advance the development and use of inventory, monitoring and assessment tools.

Explanation of Changes to Cost Center Allocations from 2017 AWP

The BASIC prior AWP amount was incorrect and included the Healthy Lands funding, WSR, and Integrated Program of Work funding at the 2017 levels. Basic funds were recalculated by removing the 2017 HLI, WSR, and IPOW funding, which is allocated differently each year. IPOW and one-time funding was eliminated and HLI funds reallocated which offset some state reductions. All WO directorates were reduced 5% with the exception of WO200 which was reduced 28% through elimination of NFWF and PCS funds. Bureau-wide costs increased due to the exemption for the Wild, Horse and Burro program from those costs, and as a result, all States were reduced equally (0.5%) as a consequence.

Contacts

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L1050 – Cultural Resources Management

		2017 Enacted	2018 PTA
Cultural Resources Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	16,131	16,365

2018 PTA

The 2018 PTA level for the Cultural Resources Management subactivity is \$16,365,000.

Congressional Direction

Note: Congressional Direction will be inserted once Congress completes work on the 2018 Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

2018 Directed Allocations

None.

Basic Allocation Direction

The Cultural Resources Management subactivity (L1050) provides for the BLM's management of cultural and paleontological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA), as well as the implementing regulations promulgated under these authorities. The Department and the BLM have issued supplemental policy to further address management of these resources, including, but not limited to 519 DM, 411 DM, BLM Manual Series 8100 and BLM Manual and Handbook 8270. Please refer to the 2018 Budget Justification for additional detail about the scope and intent of the Cultural Resources Subactivity and FY 2018 Administration priorities.

The L1050 subactivity is not designed to fund project-level review, assessment, evaluation and mitigation required for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The benefitting subactivity model employed by the BLM directs that the program initiating the Federal undertaking fund these compliance activities.

Consistent with BLM direction on Budget formulation and allocations, this direction emphasizes priorities and performance. Moving to this more performance-based PTA in FY 2018, two approaches are included. Where possible, expected performance in FY 2018 is based on FY 2017 levels. A more performance-based approach in FY 2018 is for States to develop statewide strategies for the key components of managing cultural and paleontological resources, which will serve as the basis for evaluating performance in the future.

BPSS Projects: States should fund their highest priority projects as they ranked them in BPSS. Not less than 15 percent of the State's L1050 allocation should be used for these projects, which may include both labor and operations. States should identify projects planned in FY 2018 during PE target negotiations. However, States will continue to have flexibility to exchange or modify projects for other priority Cultural Resource projects that meet the objectives and priorities provided in this Directive, and can report to the WO on planned performance changes at mid-year.

The \$1 million increase in FY 2016, and continued in FY 2018, for which the program identified for higher-dollar Cultural Resources Program projects and projects corrective of Office of the Inspector General and Government Accountability Office audits for museum collections and NAGPRA, is dispersed to the States as part of Basic allocations. States will need to ensure that Class I inventories, predictive models, and data analysis to support land-use planning are provided for in support of the Administration's direction to streamline the compliance review processes, or address museum collections management and NAGPRA compliance needs from Basic allocations.

Inventory and Documentation: FLPMA, NHPA Section 110, and ARPA each require the BLM to inventory the public lands for cultural resources (historic properties and archaeological resources). Costs should be coded to program element "BC." The BLM must have accurate cultural resource inventory information to manage the resources and to support land-use decisions.

- States must develop a statewide strategy for conducting inventory for cultural resources, including prioritization for completion of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations for historic properties. State inventory strategies should identify priority areas for baseline survey, such as those vulnerable to erosion, fire, looting, or vandalism.
- These inventory strategies will serve as a baseline for tracking performance in future budget allocations.
- States should complete or sponsor completion of a minimum of one NRHP nomination for historic properties.
- States should act diligently and proactively in pursuing identification of Traditional Cultural Properties under the NHPA, ensuring continuity of tribal traditions and support for indigenous ways of life.
- States should intensively record and document a similar number of properties (FD) as in FY17.

Inventory Strategies to Streamline Compliance for Decision-making

The Cultural Resources Management Program streamlines the NHPA Section 106 compliance requirements by applying alternative strategies (primarily through the National Programmatic Agreement) that allow for an efficient review process for other BLM programs and land-use proponents. While the benefitting program or the proponent funds project compliance costs, the innovative tools and alternative processes developed by the program support the compliance process, providing significant cost-savings and efficiencies.

In accordance with the Administration's priorities for improved processes to streamline land-use decisions, States should:

- Support the implementation of the national programmatic agreement and agreements with State Historic Preservation Offices, including state protocol development and updates, and training personnel on alternative compliance tools.
- Identify areas with higher potential for conflicts between energy and infrastructure projects and cultural resources and incorporate broad-scale analysis of inventory data, predictive models, and sensitivity maps in order to plan at appropriate scales.
- Develop regional overviews and geospatial tools to support more strategic and efficient approaches to inventory and assessment, and inform mitigation options, providing proponents with more predictability in the process.
- Code, as appropriate, to planning program elements: "DC" Prepare Cultural/Paleo Activity Plans or "DN" Prepare Pre-Land Use Plan.
- Contribute data to the National Cultural Resources Data Standard (CRDS) to launch in FY 2018.

Management of Archaeological Sites: The percentage of Archaeological Sites in Good Condition is a Departmental GPRA goal, for which the BLM contributes by maintaining a subset of the inventory in

stable condition. Annually, the BLM monitors sites to protect and stabilize those resources most at risk and for which stabilization activities are possible, or when loss is inevitable, conducting data recovery to salvage information.

- States must review applications and issue Cultural Resource Use permits to qualified applicants. This is a demand-driven workload should be coded to the program element “FB”.
- States should develop a statewide strategy for monitoring at least one percent of the sites located on the public lands (program element MY). The strategy should identify criteria, and methods for incorporating monitoring information into site databases, which feed into a workflow for prioritizing sites to receive protection and stabilization work (program element HF). These strategies will serve as a baseline for tracking the performance of future budget allocations.
- Specific PE performance standards are based on FY 2017 units of accomplishment:
 - States should maintain the number of sites monitored (MY).
 - States should maintain the number of sites protected or stabilized (HF).

Management of Historic Structures: The percentage of Historic Structures in Good Condition is a Departmental GPRA goal, for which the BLM contributes by maintaining condition and providing incremental improvements. All costs should be coded to program element “KO”, and a unit reported for each structure for which work was completed to preserve integrity, character, and material of the resources.

- States must evaluate their list of “Historic Structures” to ensure it is complete and accurate
- States should develop a state-wide strategy for monitoring and maintaining historic structures in “good” condition and prioritize stabilization work for structures that are in “fair” or “poor” condition. These strategies will serve as a baseline for tracking the performance in future budget allocations.
- Management and maintenance of historic structures should be coordinated with State Engineering managers and be included in Asset Management Plans. States should also coordinate with State Recreation and Interpretive leads when use of historic structures for visitor services and outreach is appropriate.

Managing Paleontological Resources: Paleontology is a scarce skill in the BLM. States should maximize use of the Regional Paleontologists to ensure that critical work is done internally or externally through qualified permittees to inventory, record, monitor, collect, and curate paleontological resources. States should continue to code to the current cultural program PE and pair it with the WBS code: LXSIPALE0000. Currently, the percentage of recorded paleontological localities in good condition is a Bureau Strategic Measure.

- States must review applications and issue Paleontological Resource Use permits to qualified applicants. This will be facilitated by implementation of the Scientific Permit Application and Tracking System (SPATS) scheduled to launch in FY 2018.
- States must gather paleontological locality information, either maintained in house or with partners, in preparation for inclusion in the locality data module of SPATS.
- States need to provide education and outreach opportunities for the public to engage with the paleontological resources on the public lands and in museum collections.
- States should implement the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) as outlined in IM 2016-124. While the benefitting subactivities or proponents should be funding NEPA compliance, L1050 may support development of planning tools, including PFYC.
- Paleontology should be considered in all NEPA documents where there is fossiliferous strata, as indicated by the PFYC.
- States must develop a state-wide paleontological resource inventory strategy, utilizing the PFYC, available locality data, and prior paleontological research for indications of where there is a high potential to find paleontological resources.

Heritage Education and Outreach: Public involvement with cultural resources is a critical component of the BLM's resource protection and stewardship strategy, providing opportunities for the public to visit, engage, and experience their unique resources. These projects and programs are conducted in accordance with ARPA, NHPA, and FLPMA.

- States should maintain the number of heritage education and outreach programs, events, and projects (AE) as FY 2017 accomplishments
- To maximize outreach efforts and enhance capacity, States should make use of available programs and partnerships, such as:
 - BLM's award-winning Project Archaeology curricula.
 - Use volunteers and partnerships to engage the public in cultural resources, such as those facilitated through the Passport-in-Time Clearinghouse, created by the U.S. Forest Service and coordinated by SRI Foundation.
 - Use partnerships to develop strategies for historic structure rehabilitation, restoration and stabilization activities provided through HistoriCorps.
 - Develop and/or adapt the Respect and Protect public awareness campaign developed by BLM Utah in partnership with Tread Lightly.

Managing Museum Collections: The percentage of Museum Collections in Good Condition is a Departmental GPRA goal. All costs associated with managing museum collections should be coded to the program element "BD", with a unit reported for each collection accessioned, cataloged, inventoried, rehoused and/or otherwise upgraded.

- States managing professional curation facilities (Colorado, Montana and Oregon) must provide staff and operations and implement collections management plans prescribed by the Department.
- States must assess each repository holding BLM collections for adherence to Department of the Interior standards for museum collections at least every five years. Because BLM States and other DOI bureaus have collections in the same facilities, States are encouraged to collaborate on these assessments.
- For repositories that do not meet minimal Departmental standards, States should develop corrective action plans to help the repository improve, or make arrangements to move collections to facilities that do meet Departmental standards.
- BLM offices are not appropriate facilities for curating BLM collections. States must transfer all collections in a state, district, or field office facility annually to a repository that meets Departmental standards.
- States should review the list of repositories holding collections from public lands within their State Office and compile information including numbers of objects, the condition of those objects, and if they are cataloged.
- States should work to reduce the number of facilities on the list of repositories that potentially hold BLM collections by determining if those repositories do, or do not, have collections from public lands.
- States should start the process to develop statewide strategic plans for managing museum collections. This will become necessary in the FY 2019 PTA/AWP, which will serve as a baseline for tracking performance in future budget allocations. That plan must include all necessary data about the scope and content of collections, status and need for agreements, and methods to link collections to site and locality databases. Plans will also need to prioritize formal repository agreements and methods to assure access for research and public engagement.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Activities: The BLM has two principle responsibilities under NAGPRA: 1) documentation and consultation for museum collections containing Native American human remains and cultural items; and 2) addressing new discoveries of Native

American human remains and cultural items on the public lands. Cost for NAGPRA new discoveries should be coded depending on the nature of the work; use FD for documentation activities, including Plans of Action, and HF for stabilization, protection, and reburial activities. For all NAGPRA work, use the WBS code, LXSINAGP0000

NAGPRA collections requirements:

- Federal agency compliance with NAGPRA was reviewed by the Government Accountability Office in 2010. The resulting report stated that the BLM needs to take additional steps to assure full compliance with the Act, including ensuring that all collections from the public lands have been reported in inventories and summaries. States should prioritize Managing Museum Collections work to include NAGPRA collections compliance.
- States must revisit their NAGPRA inventories and summaries to identify the status of collections and identify any gaps in documentation, consultation, or compliance.
- For human remains and cultural items determined to be culturally affiliated with present day Indian tribes but have not been claimed, States will consult with tribes, reminding them of these collections and of the tribes' rights to make a claim, which would allow for repatriation.
- States should start the process to develop statewide strategic plans for NAGPRA compliance. This will become necessary in the FY 2019 PTA/AWP, and will serve as a baseline for tracking performance in future budget allocations.

NAGPRA new discovery requirements:

- States must ensure that all activities, including any data recovery, for which discovery of Native American human remains and/or cultural items is likely, that a Plan of Action is established, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5. For NHPA Section 106 activities. Development of these plans must be supported by the benefitting subactivity or proponent.
- States are encouraged to develop Comprehensive Agreements with Indian tribes pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5, which can provide for streamlined and predictive procedures for respectfully addressing new discoveries of Native American human remains and cultural items.

Tribal Consultation: The program initiating or sponsoring a project on public lands is responsible for ensuring appropriate tribal consultation is conducted, in accordance with the BLM 1780 Manual and accompanying handbook. Cultural Resources Subactivity funding may only be used for consultation required for Cultural Resource activities that are in support of FLPMA, Section 110 of the NHPA, ARPA, and NAGPRA, as well as partnership projects with Indian tribes of shared interest for cultural resources on the public lands and in museum collections. For general tribal coordination and relationship building, code to the "AJ" program element.

States must implement the BLM 1780 Tribal Relations Manual and Handbook to improve and sustain meaningful consultation with federally recognized tribes (American Indians and Alaska Natives) on resources and issues of concern to tribes, including those related to the agency's trust responsibilities. Provide "Effective Tribal Consultation" classes, as well as state-specific training on the new 1780 Tribal Relations Manual. Funding for tribal coordination and training is not limited L1050, as most subactivities may code to the "AJ" program element.

Coordination with Other Programs

Law Enforcement: The Cultural Resource Program supports BLM law enforcement initiatives that include archaeological and paleontological resource protection, including preventing unauthorized use, damage, and collection of resources. This includes investigations, stabilization, restoration, and disposition of objects and artifacts in compliance with relevant authorities.

National Scenic and Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers: For general direction on National Scenic and Historic Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers, refer to the applicable sections in the NLCS Crosscutting portion of the PTA. Funding allocations to States are at the same level as FY 2017.

National Scenic and Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers

State	\$0	WBS	Further Direction
AK	32	LXWSWSRS0000	Wild & Scenic Rivers (BZ, MF, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
CA	12	LXWSWSRS0000	Wild & Scenic Rivers (BZ, MF, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
ID	12	LXWSWSRS0000	Wild & Scenic Rivers (BZ, MF, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
NM	89	LXWSWSRS0000	Wild & Scenic Rivers (BZ, MF, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
OR	155	LXWSWSRS0000	Wild & Scenic Rivers (BZ, MF, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
WO410	20	LXWSWSRS0000	Wild & Scenic Rivers
AK	58	LXTRIDHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
AZ	36	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
CA	62	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
CO	16	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
ES	8	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
ID	52	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
MT	36	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
NM	76	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
NV	56	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
OR	20	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
UT	57	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
WY	56	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails (CE, LA, AE, BC, FD, HF, KO, MY)
WO410	24	LXTRNSHT0000	National Scenic & Historic Trails

Other Relevant Funding

Cultural Resources Data Sharing (CRDS) Funding

The Cultural Resources Data Partnership (CRDP) is a collaboration of 11 participating western states and Alaska, with their State Historic Preservation Offices to coordinate acquisition and management of inventory and site data and facilitate delivery of information to expedite review for land-use decisions. With CRDS funds, and other available resources, data coordinators should be able to travel to meetings as needed, provide technical assistance, training, and collaborate with SHPOs on special projects of mutual benefit.

Core CRDS funding is planned through cross-cutting program funding from AD 200 Directorate programs. \$200,000 was identified from contributing Resources and Planning programs, and \$18,500 allocated to each of the western states and Alaska (Eastern States does not participate) in the relevant subactivities through budget transfers. A summary table is provided below.

In addition to these crosscut funds, \$30k in L1050 is in BLM Alaska's Basic allocation for the CRDS Coordinator.

States may augment CRDS funding with available Cultural Resources funds or from any subactivity that benefits from the streamlined, efficient Section 106 process, including Oil and Gas, Coal, Renewable Energy, Rangeland Resources, and Planning.

When obligating funds for CRDS purposes, the WBS code should be used: LXSICRDS0000. Accomplishments should be reported through the Annual Heritage Data Call, including specific examples

in streamlining decision support, digitizing archival records, developing new digital input apps, and conducting data quality reviews.

Subactivity	CrossCut Amount	AK	AZ	CA	CO	ID	MT	NV	NM	OR	UT	WY
L1010	15,000	15,000										
L1020	38,000				18,500	18,500						1,000
L1030	6,000								6,000			
L1040	11,000										11,000	
L1050	12,500						12,500					
L1060	-											
L1110	42,000							18,500		18,500	5,000	
L1120	7,000								7,000			
L1150	12,000											12,000
L1220	27,000	3,500		18,500							2,500	2,500
L1610	22,000		18,500						3,500			
L1620	5,000								2,000			3,000
L1640	6,000						6,000					
Total	203,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500

Department of the Interior Scientific and Cultural Collections Funds

The Department of the Interior receives a specific appropriation for Scientific and Cultural Collections, for which the Department solicits project proposals from the bureaus. Funds are provided to the BLM via a Reimbursable Support Agreement, and an accounting string tied to WO-240 will be established with WBS codes specific to each project. Per Departmental guidelines for this funding, recipients must submit progress reports quarterly, and final reports documenting the activities and tasks completed. Projects must be completed and funds expended by December 31, 2019.

Explanation of Changes to Cost Center

For preparing the FY 2018 PTA allocations, funding in FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 was reviewed to inform redistribution of Cultural Resources funds based on historical levels. FY 2013 represented the sequester cut, so was not part of this review. Minor shifts were made for FY 2018 to provide more equity among the states, considering the amount of surface, acres inventoried, numbers of sites and localities recorded, and capacity to complete L1050 work.

Funding previously provided to WO-240 by benefitting subactivities was reduced, resulting in a deficit of \$277k for core WO-240 labor and operations. Funds were drawn from State, Directorate and Center allocations, resulting in shifts in basic funding.

Changes in the Allocation Table are calculated by comparing allocations as of June 6, 2017 with the FY 2018 PTA. For all states, shifts in funding result from 1) removal of project funding intended to be for “one-time,” 2) removal of funding from states provided by WO-240 in FY 2017 made available from lapsed labor and operations, and 3) addressing budget shortfalls in WO240 due to decreases in benefitting subactivity contributions. For all WO directorates and the NOC, shifts are made to reflect reductions necessary to limit impacts to the field. Significant changes are explained below:

- AK: A 4% decrease results removal of \$30k for the CRDS Coordinator, which Alaska hosted. However, it is anticipated that the workload will be assumed by WO-240 staff. However, if that workload continues and is not assumed by WO-240 staff, WO-240 will transfer funding from its division budget.
- ES: A 10% decrease marks a return to prior allocation levels, and is due to lower performance, and lack of annual reports on heritage program activities.

- NV: A 8% decrease results from removal of project funding provided in FY 2017.
- NM: A 8% decrease marks the removal of additional project funding provided in FY 2017, and addressing parity for other states with smaller allocations but a high capacity for L1050 work.
- OC: An 8% increase results from a decrease in \$98k and replaced with funding for priority heritage data projects (Cultural Data Standard \$80k and SPATS \$60k).
- WO-200: A 48% increase marks return of funding, in part, allocated to the field in the FY 2017 PTA and AWP made available from WO-240 lapsed labor and change in national project planning, as well as funding for WO200 Overhead, Crosscuts, and addressing a \$277k shortfall from decreases in benefitting subactivity support.
- WO-700: A 14% increase marks the planned 2018 offering of the Cultural Resources Fundamentals Classroom Course (\$50k) by the National Training Center, although also a decrease of \$25k for WO Reductions.

Long-Term Program Priorities

The Cultural Resources Management subactivity supports proactive management of archaeological sites, historic properties, and paleontological localities, as well as the associated collections and data. Compliance for land-use, such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review, are funded by the program or proponent driving the land-use action, as prescribed by the BLM's benefitting subactivity model. **In other words, L1050 does not fund Section 106 compliance.** The Long Term priorities of the program are listed below:

Cultural Resources

- Produce and maintain Class I Inventory Overviews for all Planning Areas that are consistent with BLM Manual 8100, and accessible with GIS layers to support additional planning and land-use decisions.
- Achieve Class II or III Inventory for all priority areas identified by States as necessary for understanding the nature and extent of cultural resources, on the public lands.
- Routinely monitor an appropriate number of sites annually, and ensure there is a functioning workflow to track and utilize monitoring data to inform managers about changes in condition, the nature of those changes, and prioritize actions to stabilize or salvage the resources, as well as inform land-use planning.
- Identify, document, and nominate historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Ensure that the public has an opportunity to engage with these special resources on the public lands.

Paleontology

- Develop and maintain PFYC maps and technical reports for all public lands
- Issue permits and inventory paleontological resources through the implementation of SPATS, a geospatially based permitting system.
- Ensure there is sufficient paleontological expertise available to address management and resources needs.
- Develop programs to increase public awareness about the significance of paleontological resources.

Museum Collections

- Locate all collections of objects and artifacts recovered from the public lands and for which the BLM is responsible and ensure those collections are in approved repositories and are properly documented, cared for, and accessible for research and public programs.

NAGPRA

- Repatriate all Native American human remains and cultural items in BLM museum collections to claimant Indian tribes and ensure that inventories and summaries are complete.
- Maintain and implement Plans of Actions and Comprehensive Agreements to ensure respectful and efficient responses and treatment of Native American human remains and cultural items discovered on the public lands, and provide a predictable process for resolution.

Tribal Coordination

- Build relationships with tribal historic preservation officers and other tribal cultural leaders and NAGPRA coordinators; identify workflow process with such individuals for the applicable programs within the L1050 subactivity. Directed by the local line officer, BLM intends to build a positive, broad-based relationship with Indian tribes. All BLM staff play a role in fostering effective tribal consultation and engagement. Learn and implement the policies of the 2016 1780 Manual and Handbook.

Compliance Support

- Maintain structure for streamlined conformance with Section 106 of the NHPA, and ensure that benefitting programs and proponents continue to fund compliance for proposed projects.
- Implement national Programmatic Agreement through state protocol agreements with State Historic Preservation Offices.
- Maintain Cultural Resources Data Sharing Partnerships, and populate digital inventory and incorporate data in planning documents.
- Maintain the BLM-ACHP Liaison position.
- Identify the appropriate tribes and consulting parties with an interest in the lands within the field office and/or district boundaries.
- Ensure there is an education/outreach component for every project with an adverse effect. This component should benefit the local community, with broad options for a statewide and/or national benefit. This broad benefit may be more important depending on the resource (like a linear trail crossing multiple states).

Reporting Requirements

Annual Heritage Data Call – State Offices must each prepare and submit an annual heritage report consisting of a narrative sharing accomplishments issues by the end of August each calendar year. An annual Instruction Memorandum (IM) requests the submissions be completed electronically and posted to the Heritage SharePoint site. Submitted information informs bureau wide reports on heritage activities as well as policy needs and future budget directions. Some modifications will be made to the standardized heritage data call format to accommodate a more performance-based budget allocation approach.

Workload and Performance Reporting – States, Districts, and Field Offices must input workload targets and actuals in PMDS/MIS commensurate with the Basic allocations. Planned performance will be negotiated in the fall based on PTA figures, among the field and the state offices, and then the state and WO. As part of the WO-State PE target negotiation, States should be prepared to identify the priority BPSS projects planned and the related performance, as well as participate in a discussion about the strategic plans identified in this Directive from which future performance and budget allocations will be measured and based.

Contacts

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1060 – Wild Horse & Burro Management

		2017 Enacted	2018 PTA
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	80,555	70,719

2018 PTA

The 2018 PTA level for the Wild Horse & Burro Management subactivity is \$70,719,000.

Congressional Direction

Specific Congressional direction will be included in the 2018 AWP.

2018 Directed Allocations

None.

Long-Term Program Priorities**On-Range:**

- Conduct field trial studies to determine the effects of population growth suppression methods that include new contraception and permanent sterilization on herd growth, genetics, animal behavior, and rangeland use;
- Increase the application of the most effective available fertility control methods including contraceptive vaccines, as well as spay and neuter;
- Conduct USGS recommended population surveys to obtain more accurate population estimates for HMAs that have scheduled gathers;
- Monitor rangeland and herd health to support removal determinations in HMAs that have scheduled gathers;
- Continue research to develop longer acting contraceptive vaccines, as well as spay and neuter methods, including the effects of population growth suppression on herd genetics, animal behavior, and rangeland use;
- Conduct scheduled removals, which are primarily focused on those HMAs in response to public health and safety issues (i.e., animals on the highway, in agricultural fields); private land encroachment; emergencies; Sagebrush Focal Areas; research; and court orders; and
- Continue public engagement by enhancing outreach, recruiting local volunteers and organizations to assist in range and herd monitoring and management, and encouraging partnerships to increase ecotourism.

Off-Range:

- Ensure all placement into private care efforts are maximizing resources to reach targets;
- Maintain and increase partnerships between BLM and private foundations and state and federal prison inmate training programs to train and place more animals into private care through adoptions, sales, and transfers;
- Utilize the most cost-effective means and methods to maximize placement of animals into private care including the internet (focusing on improvements that enhance customer interactions), partnerships, and training programs;
- Review and complete national comprehensive animal welfare (CAWP) standards for off-range corrals and adoption events, conduct CAWP training and begin internal audits;

- Develop national CAWP standards for off-range pastures, including eco-sanctuaries; and
- Limit compliance inspections to locations where a specific allegation of abuse was reported; any location with greater than 25 adopted animals; and title inspections where no travel is necessary.

Program Direction

- States should continue monitoring water sources, animals, and vegetation in HMAs where gathers are scheduled, to determine the presence of excess animals, imperiled animals, and resource concerns related to rangeland health;
- States should continue frequent monitoring in HMAs where gathers are scheduled to support written monthly updates for escalating conditions related to or caused by inadequate forage or water, overpopulation, and drought;
- In areas where water is in short supply on public lands, states should pursue negotiations with private water owners to provide water for WHBs where opportunities exist;
- States will identify and support population growth suppression research studies as requested at either holding facilities or on the range in HMAs;
- States should continue existing PZP ground field darting programs utilizing volunteers (reaching out in particular to veterans' groups) and BLM staff. Coordinate this effort with the WO;
- For all new and ongoing RMP efforts, the reasons for herd area and herd management area designations are to be reassessed and documented;
- States are to continue to conduct population surveys to support scheduled gathers utilizing simultaneous double count or mark resight methods and utilize USGS technical support for surveys;
- States will continue oversight in coordination with WO WHB personnel including inspections for humane care of animals in off-range corrals, pastures, and eco-sanctuaries;
- States will prioritize the most effective/successful satellite placement events to reach overall targets, which could result in fewer, larger events or combining efforts across state lines rather than holding more events to reach the overall target;
- States with Off-Range Corrals will emphasize/schedule facility placement events in order to maximize opportunities to place animals into private care, increase available sale animals, and increase participation in the internet events. (Reference Sales IM2014-132);
- States should coordinate efforts with national, state, and local organizations to increase the placement of trained animals and maximize visibility;
- States should continue working with interested publics, NGOs, private foundations, and prison inmate training programs to prepare and place more animals in private care through adoptions and sales. Emphasis should be placed on programs that produce trained animals;
- States will coordinate with designated WO WHB personnel for scheduling private care placement events, proposing 1st quarter dates and locations by August, 2017 and finalizing fiscal year dates and locations by December, 2017;
- States will support national program marketing and advertising efforts and coordinate with the WO WHB personnel for consistent messaging which includes materials involving placement of animals into private care, training, and cross promotion of events between offices of jurisdiction/organizations;
- States will follow the guidance for promoting all events and utilize the new marketing templates to ensure consistent look and messaging is accomplished and efforts are maximized;
- States will strive to ensure a more customer-friendly atmosphere, as well as opportunities to educate the public about the program, at all events to encourage higher placement into private care;
- States should complete available CAWP training;

- The NOC will continue providing support for the Wild Horse and Burro Program System (WHBPS) by supplying field user support meeting the needs of the program, training for field users, coordinating system training development through NTC, completing system enhancements (as the budgeted funding allows) and correcting software issues to the database, including the system uploading to the Performance Management Data System. Priorities will be identified by the Project Management Change Board;
- The NOC is responsible for initiating monthly updates from WHBPS to an upload into the Performance Management Data System (PMDS) for designated Program Elements;
- States are required to enter data for all modules of WHBPS within timeframes outlined in program policy; IM No. 2014-133; Required Timelines and Naming Conventions for Entering Data into the Wild Horse and Burro Program System and Recording/Reporting Requirements for Other Data;
- New Mexico will continue housing a limited number of WO WHB Off-Range staff in space that is co-located with BLM OFO on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in Norman, OK. In addition to physical space, BLM OFO will provide certain administrative, technical and logistical support.
- States should use WBS codes when appropriate (as detailed on pages 31-32).
- Outside those costs within WO-260, WO-261, WO-262; all charges to 1060 must be directly related to on-the-ground work. In other words, no overhead or administrative costs should be charged to 1060 at any level of the organization.

Project List for Basic Allocations

State	\$\$\$	WBS	Further Description
AK	0		No compliance checks and no administrative costs in FY18
AZ	916		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
CA	2,386		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
CO	2,331		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
ES	3,802		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
ID	3,085		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
MT	105		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
NM	2,198		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
NV	2,308		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
OR	2,032		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
UT	2,501		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets

State	\$\$\$	WBS	Further Description
WY	3,031		Conduct program operations identified in FY 2017 Planned Program Targets
BW	0		No 1060 funding is allocated to Bureauwide in FY18
OC	249		DIRM WHBP (OC381) 249,000
WO 200	39,525		Funding for pastures/corrals at the national level, national level agreements and contracts, and operations within WO 260, WO 261, and WO 262.
WO 200	6,250		Gathers will be distributed to the field once FY18 Gather Schedule is finalized.

Explanation of Changes to Cost Center Allocations from 2017 AWP

In 2018 funds have been allocated to the states for projects that have been historically held at the WO level (i.e. NM & OR). These funds were allocated after conversations with state program leads and budget officers. The allocations were based on several criteria, including where states stood in terms of spending and performance, as well as what each state could expect to accomplish by the end of the year and how much they would need to accomplish their goals.

Program Accountability FY 2018 Planned Program Targets

	DI	HG**	HH*	HI*	JB	JC	JJ	KF	MC	MP	NK
AK	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	0	160		149,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA	0	540		255,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CO	0	250		419,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	800		91,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ID	0	150		547,500	0	0	150	35	1	1	0
MT	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NM	0	525		182,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV	0	100		365,000	0	0	0	200	3	3	0
OR	1	250		182,500	0	0	75	140	0	0	0
UT	1	200		346,750	0	0	200	40	0	0	0

	DI	HG**	HH*	HI*	JB	JC	JJ	KF	MC	MP	NK
WY	1	125		328,500	0	0	2,675	52	9	9	0
WO			13,724,000	1,277,500			3,150				
TOTAL:	7	3,100	13,724,000	2,868,900	0	0	6,250	467	13	13	0

*HH and HI operations include support from Forest Service reimbursable funds.¹

**HG targets will be identified by state during FY 2017 target negotiations.

***JJ targets will be prioritized and approved throughout the year.

Reporting Requirements

To determine the amount of funding spent on various projects in the Wild Horse and Burro Program, several (WBS) elements have been established. States are directed to use these codes along with the appropriate accounting string for labor, operations, purchasing, and travel related to a specific project. Charge card statements shall be reconciled, as applicable, to include these codes when expenditures are in one of these areas. See below table for proper codes:

Advisory Board Meeting State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L0600000. All 1060 PE's 0000 (DI, HG, HI, HH, JJ, KF, MC, MP, NK, PC) LXSIADVSD00	WHB Adoption Marketing (National Office Marketing) LLWO260000 L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKTG0000
Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L0600000. Various 1060 PE's 0000 (HG, HI, HH, JJ, KF) LXSICAWP0000	Arizona Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKAZ0000
Eco-Sanctuaries State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HH0000 LXSIECOS0000	California Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKCA0000
Escalating Issues State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L0600000. Various 1060 PE's 0000 (HH, JB, JJ, MC, MP, PC) LXSIESCA0000	Colorado Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKCO0000
Fertility Control State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.KF0000 LXSIFERTCTRL	Eastern States Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKES0000

¹ Public Law 113-235, the 2015 Omnibus Appropriation, authorized funds appropriated to the U.S. Forest Service to be available for transfer to the BLM for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest system lands. In 2017, the BLM will continue these actions on behalf of the Forest Service.

<p>Forest Service State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L0600000. All 1060 PE's 0000 (HG, HI, HH, JJ, KF, PC) LXSIFRST0000</p> <p>Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L0600000. All 1060 PE's 0000 (DI, HG, HI, HH, JJ, KF, MC, MP, NK, PC) LXSIFOIA0000</p> <p>Mustang Heritage Foundation State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L0600000. All 1060 PE's 0000 (HG, HI) LXSIMHFE0000</p> <p>National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Related Research State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L0600000. All 1060 PE's 0000 (DI, HG, HI, HH, JJ, KF, MC, MP, NK, PC) LXSINASR0000</p> <p>Research State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.PC0000 LXSIRSCH0000</p> <p>WHB Communications Team LLWO260000 L10600000.JJ0000 or L10600000.HG0000 LXSISRKE0000</p>	<p>Idaho Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKID0000</p> <p>Montana Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKMT0000</p> <p>Nevada Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKNV0000</p> <p>New Mexico Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKNM0000</p> <p>Oregon Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKOR0000</p> <p>Utah Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKUT0000</p> <p>Wyoming Marketing State Code (ex: LLNM040000) L10600000.HG0000 LXSIMKWY0000</p>
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Contacts

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