



A FUNDING GUIDE FOR THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM



THE
WILDERNESS
SOCIETY

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A Funding Guide for the National Landscape Conservation System

A User's Manual
For Funding Areas of the
National Landscape Conservation System and Beyond
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I. Introduction: Why Care About the Federal Budget

The federal budget: it's neither intimidating nor unimportant. Rather, **the budget process is understandable, accessible and has very important implications for your public lands work.** The conservation designations you secure and the associated protective management guidelines for which you advocate have very limited value if these same protected areas fail to receive operating budgets that allow managers to meet their legislative or administrative stewardship mandates. And land managers can more easily protect and maintain resources, protect public safety and restore wildlife habitat if the government is able to purchase inholdings that are at threat of being developed.

This guide simplifies the budget process and demonstrates its importance for two aspects of public lands protection that should be part of your work:

- 1) Operations and management dollars that support the basic services and programs of your Conservation System unit; and
- 2) Land acquisition funding that can be used to consolidate federal ownership and help minimize management challenges.

These are federal budget issues, and a little time spent in this important area of advocacy can go a very long way, particularly when working within a proven and effective coalition such as the Conservation System Alliance or other partners. Gaining an understanding of the budget and how to advocate for increased funding for your programs doesn't have to be hard. Read on and see!

II. Budget 101

The basics: Don't worry if you don't have a full understanding of the federal budget. You don't need to be an expert to successfully advocate for funding, and you can frankly skip this whole section and still effectively advocate for funding. The following sections in this document will give you—in an understandable format—all the basics you need to know, such as getting land acquisition funding or management dollars. But it helps to have a rough understanding of the budget and appropriations process.

The budget process refers to the president and Congress' development of the overall federal budget, while the appropriations process refers to the congressional process of breaking that budget down into its separate accounts and approving funding for specific initiatives.

The budget schedule:¹ Federal funding of conservation programs, as with most government-funded programs, relies on the annual discretionary decisions of the administration and Congress. Each year, on the first Tuesday of February, the president releases a budget. This is the "budget" process, as opposed to the congressional "appropriations" process, which we'll discuss later. This is the president's proposed budget for most federal programs for the following "fiscal year," which runs from the following October 1st until September 31st (for example, Fiscal Year 2010 will run from October 2009 until September 2010). It's good to know when the budget is released what the president's proposal is for the programs you care about (in this case, the National Landscape Conservation System). The budget proposal is outlined in a couple of important documents.

The documents: The National Landscape Conservation System is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which is within the Department of the Interior (DOI). The "Interior Budget in Brief" document is released that first Tuesday in February and generally outlines the budget proposals of the Secretary of the

¹ This describes the standard budget calendar, but 2009 will be a little different. It is expected that President-elect Obama will release a short budget blueprint the first Tuesday in February, but will not have a full budget for another month or so.

Interior, including the Conservation System. Within a few weeks, the “Budget Justifications,” otherwise known as the green book (because the actual paper document is very big and green), are released. This document outlines in greater detail the administration’s proposed funding levels for all relevant programs within that agency. These documents are now easily available online and provide a basis for understanding the programs for which you may want to advocate. **Don’t fret!** You don’t need to understand all these documents, but it helps to at least know what they are. There is contact information at the end of this document if you need help understanding anything; feel free to call.

The budget process: We discussed the release of the President’s budget (Step C on the timeline), but what is the process of creating that budget? The administration and its many departments begin compiling the proposed budget a few months before that day in February when it’s released, generally starting in September (Step B). The following month, the departments submit their proposed budgets to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which is the administration’s central coordinating office for budget that dictates the President’s party line views on budget matters.

Generally, right before Thanksgiving, OMB gives its recommended budget numbers to the departments, which are usually only given a day or two to respond (aren’t you glad you don’t work for DOI?). These are known as the “passbacks.” The departments then respond to OMB—which may or may not have met the agency request—with their justifications for the amounts requested. OMB then works with the president on considering these views and fine-tuning the budget for the February release.

What does this all mean for you? The important thing to note with the budget calendar is that it’s always best to lobby for budget changes early and with the administration, because then you have less work to do when it’s Congress’ turn. **This means you should talk to the administration about the programs you care about in September or October** (except in the case of a new administration such as 2008, when the outcome of an election is not yet determined). There are career agency staff that you can meet with during the early fall, but be prepared for the release of the February budget so you can respond to it and go to Congress early to discuss that response.

Then it’s Congress’ turn: Congress then uses the president’s proposed budget as a baseline from which to determine what its members think is the best way to fund the government the next year. They do this through budget committees that sort through the presidents’ proposals and then determine specific funding allocations—based on their reactions to the president’s proposal—for each of several appropriations committees that will make the final determination on the next year’s budget (Step D). The portion of the budget that the budget committees give to the appropriators (the members of Congress on the appropriations committees) is called the 302(b) allocation.² If the budget committees fail to give these allocations by May 15th, the appropriators can move ahead with the next phase without them.

The appropriations process: At this point, decisions are up to the very important appropriations committee. Once the appropriations committee members get their allocations from their congressional colleagues on the budget committee, it’s the appropriators’ turn to develop appropriations bills that fund federal programs (or else the government shuts down). The appropriations committee has several subcommittees. Each subcommittee is required to develop an appropriations bill. The relevant subcommittee that Conservation System advocates

² This is a bit simplified. The budget resolution actually gives the 302(a) allocation to the appropriations committee, and then the committee further allocates to the subcommittees in the 302(b) allocations. It might be worth noting that the function 300 component of the budget is a crucial pot of money for which to advocate increases (once you get the hang of all this) because if there is insufficient funding in the 302(a) account, then subcommittees in turn fail to get sufficient funding, and that ultimately will determine how much can be spent on, for example, LWCF.

should care about is the Interior subcommittee, officially the “Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies.” The staff of the members of that subcommittee, and the staff that work for the committee itself, are the people you want to talk to prior to committee action. **After the president, this is your second main opportunity to influence the budget.**

The appropriations committees, as with all congressional committees, hold hearings and mark-ups to consider and debate spending proposals. The hearings allow testimony and questioning by members of the president’s budget team, and the mark-ups provide the opportunity for the subcommittees to debate and alter the spending bills (Step E). The bills are then “reported” (issued) out of the committees and to the House and Senate chambers for full floor consideration and votes (Step F).

The final steps: You can influence the interior appropriations bills in the House and Senate by working with both majority and minority staff for the subcommittee and full committee members and the committee staff. After that, the hope is that the schedule follows a normal budget year. They finish their bills in the spring or early summer and the President signs them into law.

III. Budget and Appropriations Timeline*

	What the President and Congress are doing	What you should be doing
October	New fiscal year begins (A)	
November		Communicate with staff at DOI and OMB now
December		
January	Administration developing its budget (B)	Prepare for the release of the president's budget
February	President releases his/her budget and submits to Congress (C)	Analyze the budget, then talk to staff at the Interior Subcommittees. Also, submit any congressional requests for earmarks by Feb/Mar deadlines.
March	Congress reports a budget resolution by agreeing on spending targets (D)	
April		Talk to full Appropriations Committee staff
May	House and Senate Appropriations Committees Hold Hearings and Mark-ups on spending numbers (E)	Monitor the process. Follow up with congressional staff if needed
June		
July	By this time, hopefully the House and Senate Interior Subcommittees have favorably reported bills to the full Appropriations Committees. The committees should now be reporting their bills to the floors of their respective chambers. (F)	
August	Congress goes into summer recess (G)	
September	Conference consideration of the bills, final passage and presidential signature bring budget process to a close (H)	

* This reflects a normal budget year. When the process falls apart, a couple of things could happen. One would be that several different subcommittee bills are wrapped into one large Omnibus package. Alternatively, an emergency measure could be passed to fund the government, preventing a shut-down. This is called a Continuing Resolution, or CR. CRs can last for a couple of months until Congress gets back to business, or through an entire fiscal year, as happened in 2007.

IV. Advocating for Increased Operations and Management Funds for the Conservation System

A. Why these funds are important

In the course of your public lands work, you may have been successful in protecting that special BLM area. You may also be successful in ensuring that the management plan for the area is a good one. But these same areas may not be sufficiently protected if there is insufficient funding to ensure their proper management. Good management plans—or even protective prescriptions within less balanced plans—cannot be successfully implemented without adequate funding.³

Federal land managers cannot sufficiently protect riparian areas, restore habitat for endangered species, prevent looting of cultural resources, or manage recreation without adequate funding to hire essential staff or purchase the necessary materials. [Appendix B](#), the Conservation System Alliance FY10 funding fact sheet, provides many examples of the types of funding needs that deserve your attention (the fact sheet was produced by DC groups to represent the entire System and is not intended to be an example of the type of fact sheet you would be expected to produce). **Successful funding increases can only happen with diverse, widespread and coordinated advocacy among Conservation System partners.**

B. The importance of sharing information

Regional or local conservation groups, friends groups, recreation groups and others **can benefit by sharing examples of funding needs with national or Washington, DC-based funding advocacy groups.** Compelling examples of needs ensure that advocacy materials reflect the diversity of the Conservation System. Locally specific examples allow Members of Congress to learn of specific needs in their state or congressional district. Coordinated regional and national advocacy for funding increases for the entire Conservation System can ensure that congressional and executive decision-makers recognize and address needs in multiple Conservation System areas. The funding needs in [Appendix B](#) are based on information acquired by coalition partners.

C. How you can help

Coordinated advocacy between regional and national groups ensures sufficient executive and/or congressional attention to budget needs. Funding increases for the National Landscape Conservation System, and for specific units of the system, can only be achieved by demonstrating broad, diverse, and overwhelming concern for the operating budgets of the National Landscape Conservation System.

1. Watch for emails on the Conservation System Alliance listserv asking for your group to sign onto letters to lawmakers in support of a funding increase for the National Landscape Conservation System. You can ensure your group's signature before the sign-on deadline. Lawmakers notice the number and diversity of groups that sign onto these letters!
2. Watch for emails on the listserv asking for information to support funding needs and respond with examples of priority needs in the areas for which you advocate.

³ Currently, funding for the National Landscape Conservation System comes from many different accounts, such as cultural resources, fish and wildlife, and recreation; these accounts fund needed work on Conservation System lands, including scientific monitoring and restoration of damaged areas. Increases in these accounts can benefit the Conservation System's budget. Conservation System advocates are seeking more clear and transparent funding for the System. Funds for the System are divvied up by State Directors through negotiation between BLM's Washington Office and its state offices. The state directors disperse the funds to field office staff and unit managers, working collaboratively with program staff in charge of the various accounts.

3. Coordinate with advocates in DC to lobby congressional staff by advocating funding increases. Meet with regional staff of your local congressional office(s), share compelling local examples of needs and demonstrate broader system-wide needs. Then, share the results of your meeting with DC advocates. That provides them with your local examples and any meeting feedback. They can use that information to have a more effective meeting with the DC offices of those same Members of Congress. The same message from multiple people has more impact.
4. Likewise, coordinate with DC staff on their specific request, or “ask,” for your Members of Congress. The request might be to sign a letter to the president or to the appropriators, known as a “Dear Colleague letter,” or to jointly submit a congressional appropriations request for that office ([Appendix E](#) of this document is a sample request form).
5. After funding levels are determined, meet with you local Conservation System manager and discuss your specific funding concerns. This will help the manager prioritize as he/she thinks about priorities when considering how to use their funds the next fiscal year.

V. Advocating for Land Acquisition Projects

A. Land Acquisition Basics

1. Why care about land acquisition? Conservation lands that are designated for protection are rarely entirely within the federal estate: there are often private properties within the designated areas, known as inholdings. There are also bordering areas known as edgeholdings that are important adjoining habitat and can provide buffers for the protected areas.

It can be a strategic priority to acquire these inholdings at the time when owners are willing to sell. Purchase of these inholdings (or their development rights) can prevent development of the properties, help preserve the integrity of the protected area, and make management of the area more straightforward. Importantly, federal purchase can ensure reliable public access to areas valued for their recreation, wildlife or other values. Acquisition can also prevent conflicts between private landowners and recreators.

Land trusts play an important role in these transactions and can temporarily purchase properties when there is an immediate threat of sale and the government can’t act quickly enough to purchase. However, many land trusts are not interested in holding onto these properties in perpetuity and often look to sell to the federal government. That’s where federal funding for land acquisition comes in. Understanding land acquisition as another tool in a strategy to protect important landscapes, corridors or public access can bring great dividends and enhance your work and the conservation area you care about.

2. The accounts and the timing: Federal funding for land acquisition takes place through two accounts, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)⁴ and the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)⁵.

- FLTFA advocacy is ongoing, and should be pursued when the property you care about becomes ready for purchase/acquisition.
- LWCF funding follows the previously described timeline for federal funding programs.

⁴ The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is a federal program authorized in 1964 that funds federal government property purchases and conservation easements. The fund can get quite large (it is authorized by Congress to contain as much as \$900 million), but its size from year to year depends on the amount that Congress ultimately appropriates.

⁵ The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) authorizes certain federal land management agencies to use the proceeds from sales of certain BLM lands to acquire inholdings within designated areas or adjacent tracts that feature exceptional resources in the eleven western states. In the last few years, this program has successfully funded nearly \$34.5 million in projects, protecting over 9,000 acres throughout the west. FLTFA’s authorization expires in July of 2010, so will need to be reauthorized in the 111th Congress to continue.

B. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Requests

1. LWCF advocacy timeline:

A BLM land acquisition staff member recently remarked “I get surprisingly few requests from field groups for the National Landscape Conservation System, but those that I see are well documented and compelling.” The second part is great news, but there is no good reason for the first. **Making a case for your project doesn’t have to be hard.** There are essentially three avenues through which you can seek LWCF funding that we will discuss later.

You will want to have essential information ready ahead of time to best advocate for LWCF funding for your projects, as covered in the next section. As stated earlier, to lobby the executive branch, you should have your information together by October to speak with budget staff as they prepare the President’s budget. For the Congress, you should have your information together for early February so that you can discuss the President’s budget with them when it is released. When the President’s budget is released, if it includes your project, it is only a matter of asking Congress to support the request. If the President’s budget does not include your project, then you may want to then request a congressional “earmark” to fund your specific project. At the same time, you should also ask the Congress to increase the LWCF account, or to support a proposed increase by the President. If your earmark is unsuccessful, then a larger account could mean that it is big enough to fund your project. Either way, it will help fund other deserving projects like yours.

To summarize: the President’s budget will include a list of LWCF projects he/she would like to fund; the higher the funding level, the better the chances your project will actually get funded. If the President’s budget is favorable, you need merely ask the Congress to support it, and explain why. If the president’s budget is inadequate, then the best chance for seeing your acquisition project funded is to seek a congressional increase for the whole LWCF account (which then might be big enough to fund your project) and/or a congressional request to fund your specific project, known as an “earmark.”

- To lobby the executive branch, you will want to make your case before the end of October in an effort to get funding in the budget released the following February.
- To make your case to the Congress, you will want to respond to the President’s budget as soon as possible after its release, in order to get funding when the appropriations bills finally move.

1. Gathering your information and preparing to advocate:

You will want to make a compelling case for LWCF funding for your particular project. The more compelling your case, the higher the odds will be that BLM or the Congress will fund your project. The attached list of criteria the BLM considered this year for prioritization of LWCF projects ([Appendix C](#)) demonstrates the factors that BLM considers when prioritizing land acquisition projects. Foremost, you should not seek to pursue funding for your land acquisition projects unless *at a minimum*, 1) there is a willing seller, 2) you have or can soon get at least a reasonable estimate on the purchase price, 3) the property has high values for conservation, historical preservation, and/or recreation, and 4) there is some threat on the land making acquisition in the near future a higher priority for federal purchase.⁶

⁶ This is because the BLM Real Estate office will not support projects that do not meet these basic criteria, and Members of Congress would be reluctant to pursue an earmark without such guarantees. Or worse, if the Member of Congress secured an earmark and the purchase could not take place due, for example, to an unwilling seller, then it would reflect poorly on the project’s advocates (you!) at BLM and in the Congress.

Assemble this information in a format that is brief but informative, and easy to send electronically:

1. Find out if there is a land trust interested in the project. If there is, much of the work may be done already, and you can coordinate closely with the trust to better ensure success. Importantly, **if a trust is interested but is not ready to push for federal funding, it will be very important to know that, and to work with them so that their efforts aren't sabotaged by your haste to move the project forward.**
2. Assemble a brief one-paragraph description of the project addressing the four main criteria above: specify the purchase price, acreage, conservation values, and any other compelling information. The Conservation System Alliance appropriations coordinator will use this paragraph in assembling a list of Conservation System projects for which to advocate, and such a summary will otherwise allow you to quickly present your case.
3. Put together a one-to-two page fact sheet supporting the acquisition, with photographs if available and contact information for the lead contact(s). This would be essential for any congressional request.
4. Assemble a list of supporting third parties with any letters of support you can secure. This can include local tribes, chambers of commerce, conservation groups, outfitters, recreation groups, local government authorities and others. **A greater demonstration of local support would make federal support for the project much more likely.**
5. Prepare and have ready the contact information for the land trust⁷, if one is involved, and for any other local partners or BLM staff with whom you are working.
6. Assemble supporting information, such as compelling photographs, a map showing location and boundaries, documented listing of the property on the real estate market, relevant BLM documents, and anything else that could compel BLM or Congress to fund the purchase.
7. Identify any members of Congress to whom you want to appeal for an earmark, should one be necessary. Generally, those most likely to support the request are the representative and senators representing the congressional district and state in which the purchase would take place (though there can be exceptions). If appropriate, consider a brief preliminary meeting with the representative and/or senators' local office to gauge whether or not they would be receptive to an earmark if the administration does not fund, or inadequately funds, the project.
8. Share this information with the lead Conservation System Alliance appropriations coordinator. Again, this can help ensure that your project is supported in a coordinated manner.

There are three main opportunities for seeking LWCF funding for your project: getting the project listed on BLM's priority list, increasing the size of the overall LWCF account, and securing a congressional earmark.

2. Getting the project listed on the BLM priority list:

Once you assemble a compelling case for your project, your best bet for getting federal support for funding its acquisition is to have BLM recognize the project as a priority. Discuss the project with appropriate staff at your local BLM field office. Ask them to discuss the project with the BLM state director's office. Follow up on that meeting because BLM staff should only have very good reasons for not supporting a project, and if that's the case, you should know what those are. Communicate the project to the Conservation System Alliance

⁷ A land trust is a nonprofit organization that works with landowners and the community to conserve land by acquiring conservation easements or purchasing properties with conservation value. These lands are then often sold back to the government in order to put them in the public estate. In some instances, a land trust might wish to keep title to the land, in which case it would be important to confirm the goal of the land trust as it relates to a particular project.

appropriations coordinator as well, who can then discuss the project with the BLM Real Estate office in DC to ensure better success.

Why is this important? BLM state directors communicate their priorities with BLM's real estate office in DC, who then puts together a list of priorities for the president to fund. The LWCF funding level proposed by the president and approved by Congress yields funding for only a set number of projects. The projects highest on the priority list will get funded; the rest wait until the next year, or never get funded at all. If your project makes the list and federal funding ultimately comes through for that list, then you will be successful in ensuring federal acquisition of the property. Additionally, BLM maintains an emergency funding account for urgent land acquisition projects; however, it maintains a relatively small balance. If an acquisition opportunity arises on short notice and is considered the highest priority, and if there are sufficient funds in the account, then it can be purchased on shorter notice.

During times when funding is limited, there can be a preference to pursue pre-existing and/or active projects. There can be a desire in Congress and at BLM to complete these acquisitions before moving on to new projects brought to their attention. This means that the odds of immediate acquisition can be more difficult, but does not alter the importance of bringing new opportunities to the attention of these decision-makers.

Know that the LWCF process is deadline-driven, with BLM consideration of projects well in advance of the budget year in which they would be funded. BLM considers projects between February and April. Then, in early summer, BLM assembles a priority list of projects to be funded in the following year's budget proposal. So, projects BLM considers in February of 2009 (as the FY10 budget is released) can then be listed in the administration's FY11 budget released one year later for congressional consideration.

There is no guarantee that the project will be funded by the president, or that even if it is, Congress will ultimately approve funding. So you want to prepare to lobby the Congress as well.

3. Increasing the size of the LWCF account:

You should advocate to both the executive and congressional branches for an increase in the overall LWCF account. Why? Because it could help get funding for your project and it would otherwise ensure more deserving levels of federal acquisition of many priority properties.

a) Lobby the executive branch to increase the account: In October, you should convey to the president's staff that the account was authorized by Congress to be funded at \$900 million, and that higher funding levels are important for many deserving projects. You can coordinate such an effort with the Conservation System Alliance appropriations coordinator or else on your own to budget staff at the Department of the Interior and at the Office of Management and Budget.

b) Lobby Congress to increase the account: If you meet with congressional staff after the president's budget is released, you should be conveying to them the importance of the LWCF account. This will help ensure a congressional increase over the president's budget, or congressional support for higher levels proposed by the president.

Contact the Alliance appropriations coordinator in DC for more information. As little as an hour of your time could make a big difference to getting funding for a deserving project. If the conservation community is successful in getting the administration and/or Congress to increase the LWCF account, there can then be funding for projects such as yours.

4. Lobbying for an LWCF earmark:

After you lobby the administration to support your project and increase the overall LWCF account, **watch to see if your project is funded sufficiently in the president's budget.** If it is, you may still want to consider contributing to the larger community effort to increase LWCF funding, as described in the last section. If it isn't, you'll want to: A) contribute to the community effort to get a congressional increase for the LWCF account, which might then cover your project, as we just discussed and B) consider pursuing a congressional earmark for the project.

What is an earmark? Very simply, it is a congressional request for a specific project not otherwise funded by the federal budget process. LWCF projects are only arguably earmarks because LWCF projects in general are authorized by Congress; but, since you are requesting funding for *a specific project*, it is generally considered an earmark request. But, this is public interest stuff and not a "bridge to nowhere," so don't think for a moment that there is anything wrong with such a request. This is exactly what the earmark process is supposed to be for!

1. First, determine who among your senators and representative might be willing to submit an earmark request for the project. Then, call the office to **request a copy of the Member's "appropriations request form"** (See [Appendix E](#)). You can ask the environmental staff, but also can just inquire of the staff answering the phone. This member request form is a form that Members of Congress ask constituents and others to complete when asking the Member to support a funding request. This form is particularly important for requests for earmarks. The Member will have a cut-off date, which is negotiable on rare occasions, after which you cannot apply for funds. Members of Congress and their staff then review their many official requests and determine which projects the Member will support in their annual funding request letter to the appropriations committee (or, in the case of members of the committee, in their committee conversations).

Before you send in the materials, meet with the local staff to get them on the same page and convey the basic information in support of your project. Meet with staff at the field office for the Member of Congress to make your case for an earmark, bringing your complete lobby packet including the member request letter; this is all the information suggested earlier, in Part 1 of this section.

2. Follow up. After submitting your materials and meeting with staff, follow up a week or two later to check on the status and see if the staff discussed the project with the Member. Ask if there is any other information they would like that might help them support the request. This should be done well in advance of the application deadline if you can help it. Contact the Alliance appropriations coordinator with any questions.

B. Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) Requests

Congress passed FLTFA in 2000; the legislation allows BLM to retain funds from previously approved land sales to use for acquisition of priority parcels within BLM, but also within the Park Service and Forest Service. The fund used for land purchases is financed through sale of BLM parcels. As the law currently operates, the parcels identified for sale must have been identified by a Land Use Plan (which undergoes public review) prior to July of 2000. Lands considered for acquisition must have outstanding cultural, natural, historic, recreational and/or scientific values, such as Wilderness areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Trails and other

designations. Acquired inholdings must be within these federally designated areas (as of July of 2000) or adjacent to these areas and containing exceptional resources.

Advocating for FLTFA purchase of your priority parcel involves securing information to assemble a nomination package, meeting with the BLM State Director's office to present and advocate for the package, and following up to ensure the process moves forward.

1. Developing your FLTFA advocacy package:

First, contact the BLM State Office program lead for land acquisition. This staff can provide you with the information you need to assemble a nomination package to present to the BLM State Director for official consideration. **Your nomination package should be both competitive and compelling.** Letters of support are a primary means of making your nomination compelling. At a minimum, the package should include a property/legal description; a recent and accurate calculation of the estimated purchase cost; documentation that the property owner is willing to sell; maps/photos; and letters of support. [Appendix D](#) contains a sample nomination packet, absent attachments. You should assemble a package to present to the State Director's office that essentially duplicates the package described in the above LWCF section of this document.

FLTFA allows for acquisition of exceptional resources, defined as *“a resource of cultural, natural, historic, recreational, and/or scientific value that has been documented by a Federal, State, or local government authority, and for which there is a compelling need for conservation and protection under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency in order to maintain the resources for the benefit of the public.”* **There must be some kind of documentation supporting federal acquisition from at least one party outside the managing agency** (i.e., a letter from a local tribe or nonprofit testifying to the parcel's cultural values).

2. Meeting with the BLM State Director's Office

As FLTFA currently operates, acquisitions can only move forward after funds are generated through the sale of other parcels in the state of interest; without these sales, there can be no funds for purchases. FLTFA is ongoing, and **advocates for acquisition through this mechanism should periodically forward projects to BLM's regional office as they are developed.** It is very helpful for staff to see consistent requests for projects as they are developed. Note that this is distinct from the LWCF process, which relies annually on deadlines inherent to the federal budget process.

BLM State Directors and their staff consider submissions of potential acquisition projects and prioritize those projects according to available funds and the same factors discussed in the LWCF section: considerations such as the conservation values of the property, threat of development, and level of local support. The State Directors send their nominations forward through a lengthy approval chain within BLM.

In recent years, LWCF funding has been low, particularly for BLM land acquisition. So increasingly, BLM staff is relying on FLTFA dollars to fund priority acquisitions. The process for approving projects is lengthy and bureaucratic, with many Department of Interior offices involved. **But the process need not be complicated for you! It's really quite simple:** the simplest and most effective way for you to advocate for a project is to contact your BLM state office and seek a meeting with the State Director or his/her staff, at which you can verbally make a case for acquisition and present a nomination package that you assemble. If you cannot travel to the state office, you should meet with your local office and ask them to communicate with the state office. If your State Director recognizes the parcel you want funded as a priority, your odds are much better of BLM ultimately securing FLTFA dollars for the acquisition.

The support of the State Director is critical to ensuring successful FLTFA purchase of the parcel you want to see acquired. A compelling nomination package, coupled with your meeting with the state director's office, is an opportunity to make a persuasive case for the acquisition.

Be sure in your meeting to ask how to best follow up on the status of your nomination. The package will ultimately be reviewed by many different people and you don't want it to get lost in the process.

3. A note on reauthorization:

Congress will need to reauthorize FLTFA in the 111th Congress in order for the program to continue, as it is set to expire in 2010. The details of FLTFA and associated advocacy could change if the program is reauthorized with certain changes; opportunities for advocacy under this fund will disappear if the program is not reauthorized.

VI. Communicating your message

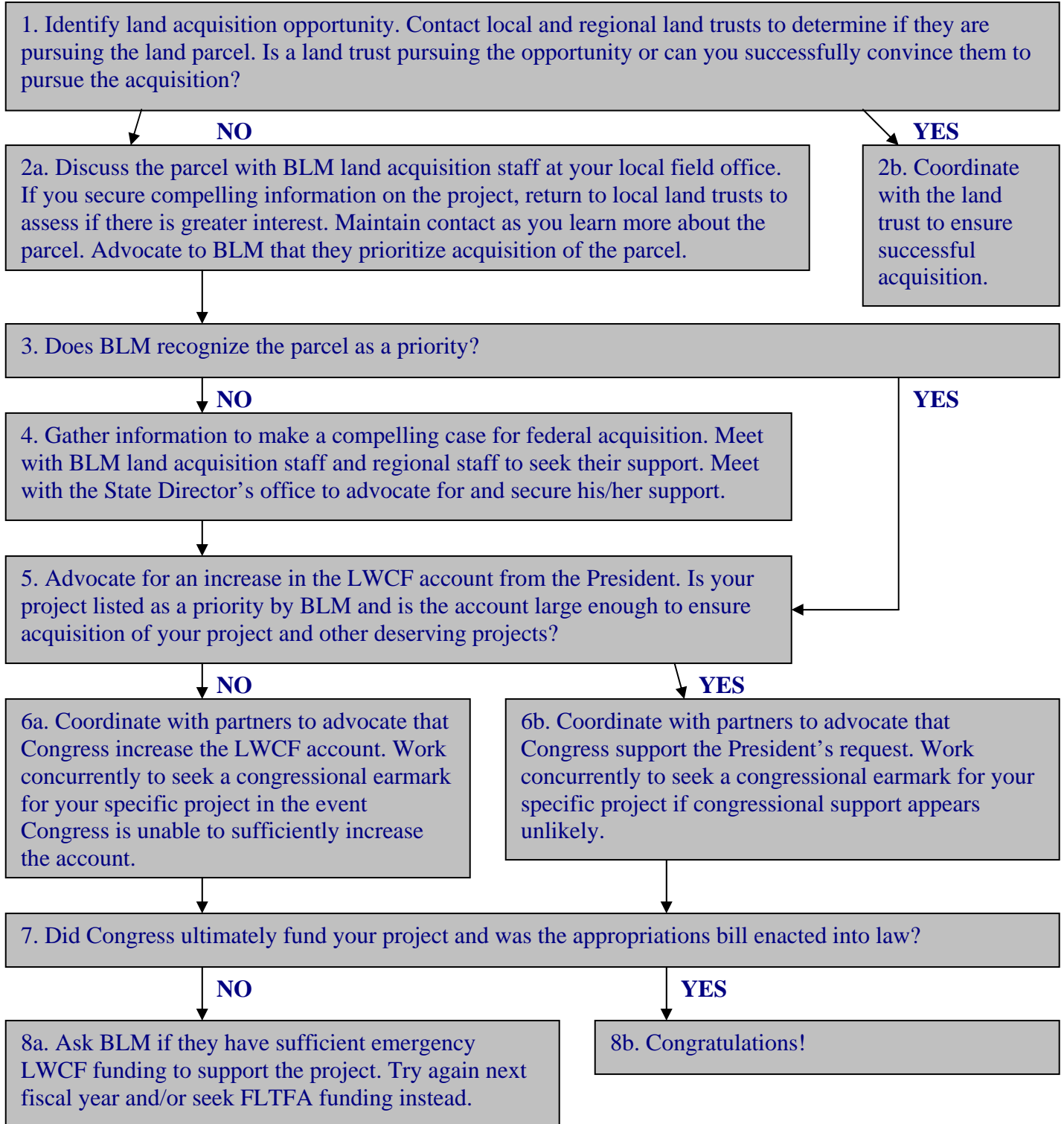
As with many advocacy efforts, securing press coverage on your issue can play an important role in pressuring lawmakers into supporting your cause, or in reassuring lawmakers that supporting your cause is popular with constituents and the right thing to do. **Communicating with media can be a powerful tool in supporting funding requests for operations and management funding and/or land acquisition funding.** There are many communications options for seeking congressional or executive support for funding requests:

1. You can write a Letter to the Editor of your local paper emphasizing the importance of executive support for budget increases for land acquisition and management funding. Your letter could also respectfully request support from your congressional delegation.
2. You can also seek the interest of editorial boards for your local newspapers by bringing funding concerns to their attention. Editorials in support of funding increases send important and compelling messages to lawmakers.
3. Another effective means of support is to identify and "pitch" the environmental writers for the newspapers and other publications in your region. Think creatively! Sometimes a volunteer project, act of vandalism, or other potential "hook" to interest the writer can be an opportunity to draw attention to the underlying funding shortfalls. Share the stories with DC-based advocates, who can use those stories to help ensure congressional attention to the problem.
4. When coordinating on funding requests, identify other local or regional partners who can sign letters of support for specific requests, sign onto letters, or list their names or organizations on funding request forms.
5. Consider flying to Washington, DC to meet with the national offices of your members of Congress. You can discuss several areas of concern to you including the importance of funding for the National Landscape Conservation System.

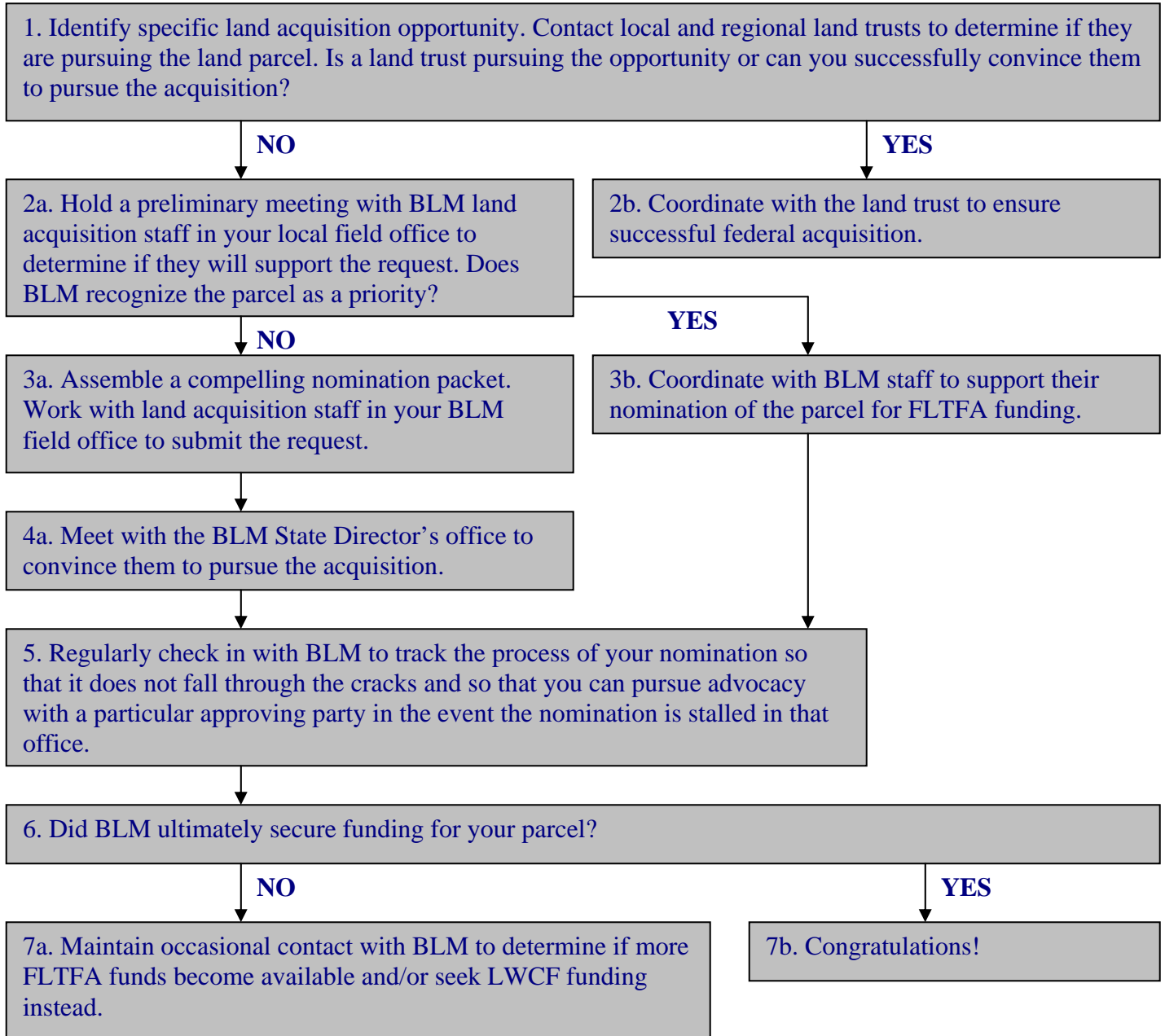
VII. Simplified summary of the funding advocacy process

Below are simplified summaries of the areas of advocacy described in greater detail above.

A. LWCF funding



B. FLTFA funding



C. Operations and management funding

1. Monitor emails from the Conservation System Alliance for requests to sign onto letters to the President, Congress or other decision-makers. There is generally an annual letter in the fall to the administration, demonstrating the breadth and diversity of groups concerned with Conservation System funding.

2. Meet with the managers at the Conservation System units that you support to discuss funding levels. Determine needs with dollar estimates and gather any photos demonstrating the funding backlog. Contact DC-based Conservation System Alliance advocates to share the information you secured and to coordinate requests for funding increases. Information is most useful in time for the release of the President's budget the first week of February.

3. Monitor the Conservation Alliance listserv to monitor what level of funding is provided for the Conservation System in the President's budget. Prepare to advocate to Congress the importance of supporting adequate levels proposed in the President's budget, or increasing inadequate funding levels in the budget.

4. Meet with the local office for your Members of Congress to demonstrate the importance of adequate Conservation System funding. Share Alliance materials demonstrating widespread needs and the examples of needs you have at your local Conservation System unit. Coordinate with DC staff. Sign onto letters as requested.

5. Seek media attention to the funding needs at your Conservation System areas, including Letters to the Editor encouraging your Members of Congress to support a funding increase. Think creatively about additional opportunities for advocacy.

6. When Congress finalizes funding levels, meet with your local Conservation System managers. Discuss your specific funding concerns and ask how they will be addressed the next fiscal year.

VIII. Appendices

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Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

302(b)—The allotted funding for environmental programs given by congressional budget committees to appropriations committees. This is the total amount that they will have to divide up to the appropriations subcommittees. This dictates the total amount that the Subcommittee on Interior will have to divide up for programs including those for which you are advocating (see also footnote 2 on page 3).

Appropriations—the part of the federal funding process for discretionary programs that involves Congress. After the President releases a budget that is then considered by congressional budget committees, the appropriations process begins. Appropriations committees and subcommittees work within their allotted funding allocations to divide up funding for various programs. The House and Senate full chambers must then approve the appropriations bills before they are then signed by the President and become law.

Appropriators—the Members of Congress who have decision-making authority over how the federal budget ultimately breaks down for thousands of programs. There are currently twelve Senate appropriations subcommittees and thirteen House subcommittees.

Ask—a request for a Member of Congress or other decision-makers. Meetings and other conversations with lawmakers and their staff do not always have to involve an ask, but those decision-makers will always be curious within the first minutes of your meeting what your ask is from that decision-maker, or what exactly it is you want him/her to do.

Budget committees—The House and Senate committees that consider the President's budget and direction from party leadership to determine spending allocations for the appropriations committees. They ultimately decide how to divide up the overall budget, which you can imagine as a pie graph. They determine the size of the wedges that are then given to appropriators to subdivide according to their priorities.

Budget in Brief—The Department of the Interior document released with the President's budget in early February that describes agency spending priorities and broad funding levels for programs. These levels are then broken out into greater detail in a document released later, the budget justifications, or "green book."

Budget Justifications—Otherwise known as the green book, this document is generally released within two weeks after the President's budget. It breaks down in greater details the funding levels described more briefly in the Budget in Brief document.

Continuing Resolution (CR)—A bill funding government programs during a budget year when Congress is unable to ensure passage of appropriations bills. CRs can temporarily fund the government for any period of time until an appropriations bill is passed. CRs can last for the course of the entire fiscal year, acting in that case as a substitute for the normal appropriations bill.

Earmark—A congressional request to fund a specific project, inserted as an amendment to a bill. Special interest earmarks are much criticized for steering taxpayer dollars towards pet projects that have no clear public benefit. Public interest earmarks, however, can ensure budgetary attention towards areas and programs that have a clear public benefit and may not otherwise receive appropriate funding.

Fiscal Year—The term used to differentiate a budget or financial year from the calendar year. It is commonly abbreviated as FY. The US Government's Fiscal Year runs from October 1 of the prior year through September 30 of the next year.

FLTFA— The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 authorizes certain federal land management agencies to use the proceeds from sales of certain BLM lands to acquire inholdings within designated areas or adjacent tracts that feature exceptional resources. In the last few years, this program has successfully funded nearly \$34.5 million in projects, protecting over 9,000 acres throughout the west. FLTFA’s authorization expires in July of 2010, so will need to be reauthorized in the 11th Congress to continue.

LWCF— The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a federal program initiated in 1964 that funds federal government property purchases and conservation easements. The fund can get quite large (it is authorized by Congress to contain as much as \$900 million), but its size from year to year depends on the amount that Congress ultimately appropriates.

OMB—The Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) mission “is to assist the President in overseeing the preparation of the federal budget and to supervise its administration in Executive Branch agencies. In helping to formulate the President’s spending plans, OMB evaluates the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures, assesses competing funding demands among agencies, and sets funding priorities. OMB ensures that agency reports, rules, testimony, and proposed legislation are consistent with the President’s Budget and with Administration policies.” (from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>)

Omnibus— An Omnibus bill is a single document that is accepted in a single vote by Congress but contains amendments to a number of other laws or even many entirely new laws. Omnibus appropriations bills are regularly used by Congress to group together the budgets of all departments in one year.

Operations and Management—Operations and management funding for federal programs involve the responsibility of ensuring that government operations are efficient and effective. These funds are used to hire staff to manage public lands, materials such as signs, construction projects such as visitors’ centers, development of management plans, and implementation of those plans.

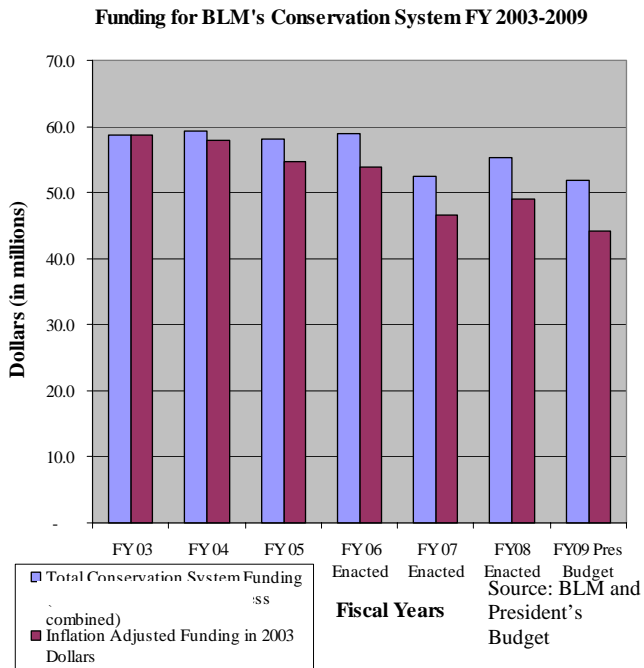
Passbacks—The process through which the OMB and DOI trade back and forth their budget proposals. OMB tells agencies what they can spend and agencies respond in turn. If the Administration views with favor the programs of the agency, then the OMB passback is general. If the Administration is more interested in micromanaging the agency, then the OMB passback may include extensive instructions on what the agency may include in its budget and what it must exclude. Passbacks may combine both approaches.

President’s budget—the federal budget proposed by the President, almost always the first week of February. The President’s budget is essentially a proposal, as Congress makes the final decision on spending, though the decision must then be authorized by the President.

Appendix B: Sample Funding Fact Sheet

Support our Western Heritage: Invest in the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System in FY 2010⁸

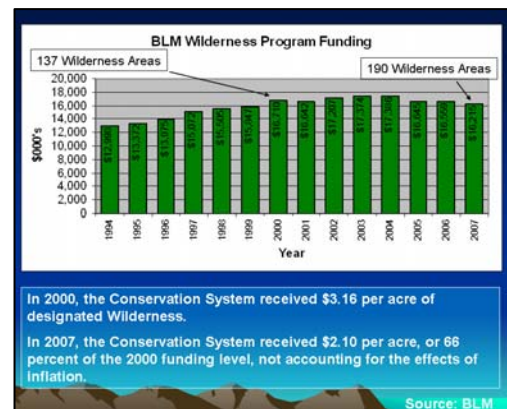
The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) National Landscape Conservation System is a network of the last places to experience the history and beauty of the American West. The System brings together BLM lands and waters designated for protection by Congress or the President, like National Monuments, National Historic Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers. Yet with bare bones funding for land stewardship, the BLM can't keep its most extraordinary 26 million acres healthy, wild, and open.



An unfunded resource: In some parts of the System, visitor use has more than tripled in the past five years. Yet, since its inception, **the System has consistently received less than 4% of BLM's funding.** For example, in FY07, if the System had received proportionate funding from the BLM's land management accounts, it would have received an appropriate level of \$98 million;⁹ instead, it received a scant \$52.5 million, or barely \$2 per acre. Increased funding in FY08 was critical for restoring some of the System's resources that have suffered from chronic underfunding; **the System must continue to receive increased funding in order to ensure basic levels of resource health, protect visitor safety and prevent further damage to and loss of resources.** Needs have increased and staff has been minimal while the System has grown in size and has faced Bureau-wide increases in operating costs. Historic

sites are vandalized and resources lost before they are even identified. Meanwhile, the System's lands and waters have been challenged by increased visitation from some of the fastest growing communities in the country. Some large units still lack full-time managers for these presidentially and congressionally protected areas.

An Exciting Opportunity: The Conservation System offers an exciting opportunity to award Americans with a vibrant public lands system for little additional investment. This administration has acknowledged the enormous potential of this new public lands System; it is critical to recommend to the next administration the importance of ensuring protection and restoration of its resources, in part through rejuvenation its base funding. **The System offers enormous potential:** these sites are natural draws for local tourism and sustain local economies. They protect unparalleled cultural and natural resources while offering some the best recreational opportunities in the country. While representing just 10% of BLM lands, the System receives about a third of all visitors to BLM's 262 million acres.



⁸ This request is by the Conservation System Alliance, a coalition of over eighty conservation, historic preservation, faith-based, recreation, education, business and place-based friends groups representing millions of Americans nationwide.

⁹ Based on BLM data from the Management of Land and Resources and Oregon and California Land Grant accounts.

Though the Conservation System warrants much more, we request funding of \$75 million in FY10¹⁰. This funding request is the minimum necessary to maintain resource integrity and ensure visitor safety. This level would at least allow prevention of more substantial damage to the System next year and is only a modest increase over historic funding levels when adjusting for inflation and uncontrollable costs increases.

Volunteer Programs: There is no greater opportunity for the System to live up to its visionary potential than to invest in ongoing volunteer programs. The Conservation System accommodates thousands of volunteers each year, engaging local partners and developing collaborative relationships that provide invaluable assistance to overburdened BLM staff. At the same time, a new generation of people is trained for future public lands management while taxpayers enjoy public lands stewardship at a fraction of the cost of paid staff. Last year, volunteers dedicated more than 276,000 hours,¹¹ costing the BLM only **92 cents for each hour of labor.** But successful volunteer programs require staff to coordinate them and engage in community outreach. Several System units—and American taxpayers—would benefit greatly from investments in these staff. **Volunteer programs in FY 10 warrant more than \$2 million in additional funds.**¹² For example, an investment of only \$90,000 at Colorado’s McInnis Canyon National Conservation Area would yield an estimated \$5.63 in donations of labor and materials for each dollar spent.



Volunteers get dirty at Colorado’s Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

Restoration: This is one of the System’s most basic and immediate needs, funding for which would prevent additional damage to the System’s outstanding cultural, scientific and recreational resources. Funding is needed to restore valid roads and trails, remove traces of illegal routes, remove trash, close abandoned mineshafts, and more. **The Conservation System warrants at least \$3.4 million in additional funding for restoration projects in FY 10.** Examples include:

At Arizona’s Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, \$500,000 is needed at Pakoon Springs to restore natural channel configuration, for native riparian vegetation, and for reseeding with native plants. Pakoon Springs, among the largest on the Arizona Strip, is vital to birds and other wildlife in the region, and is important to Monument visitors. In Montana’s Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, BLM needs \$15,000 to construct livestock fencing in riparian areas in order to restore wildlife habitat including fragile cottonwood galleries.



Volunteers at Canyons of the Ancients National Monument creatively utilize dead vegetation to cover traces of an illegal route.

Law Enforcement: These staff are critical to ensuring visitor safety by enforcing recreational rules and protecting both cultural and natural resources. In FY 08, Congress provided a much needed—and much appreciated—increase for law enforcement staff, addressing critical staffing shortfalls in several Conservation System units; yet, problems continue at others. Challenges include vandalism and looting of cultural and paleontological sites, smuggling, undocumented immigration, wildcat shooting, illegal ORV use, trash dumping and more. **At least an additional \$1.8 million is needed to ensure basic law enforcement needs are met.**



Attempted removal of a petroglyph panel in Utah’s Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument

Examples include the 485,000-acre Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA), which lacks a full time law enforcement ranger. The NCA must instead share an officer who covers an area roughly three times its size. Oregon’s Steens Mountain Cooperative Management Protection Area also lacks a full time officer, with only one ranger shared with the 3.4 million acre planning district. Officers average \$150,000 annually.

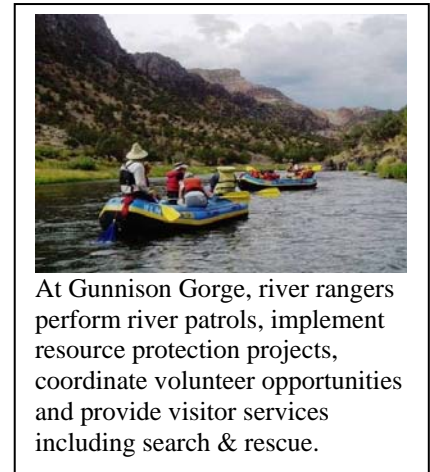
¹⁰ This request was compiled from extensive data gathered from BLM Managers’ Reports, Business Plans and other public documents, and extensive interviews with stakeholders and BLM staff. Incomplete data projected across the System indicate needs significantly larger than this request to meet mandates in establishing legislation and proclamations and associated management plans.

¹¹ In non-Wilderness Conservation System units in 2007 for a total cost of \$256,000

¹² All funding increases requested over FY08 enacted levels

Field Staff: Field staff are critical to meet mandates for resource protection, to adequately manage recreation, and provide baseline visitors' services. They are the primary visitor contacts who monitor resource conditions and engage the public. These varied positions are less expensive than law-enforcement staff, but also prevent damage to resources by ensuring an on-the-ground presence that leads to proactive and preventative protection of resources. But due to bare bones staffing, there are frequent complaints of overburdened personnel. **The System's additional funding need for field staff in FY 10 is more than \$2.4 million.** For example:

At Colorado's Gunnison Gorge NCA Wilderness, visitation has more than quadrupled in the past 15 years, but there are insufficient river rangers to manage world-class fishing and rafting opportunities; \$207,000 is needed for staff and equipment. Idaho's Snake River Birds of Prey NCA boasts the country's largest population of nesting raptors, yet lacks a dedicated raptor biologist. Craters of the Moon National Monument was enlarged in 2000 because of the "great diversity of exquisitely preserved volcanic features within a small area," yet the Monument lacks a full-time geologist.



At Gunnison Gorge, river rangers perform river patrols, implement resource protection projects, coordinate volunteer opportunities and provide visitor services including search & rescue.

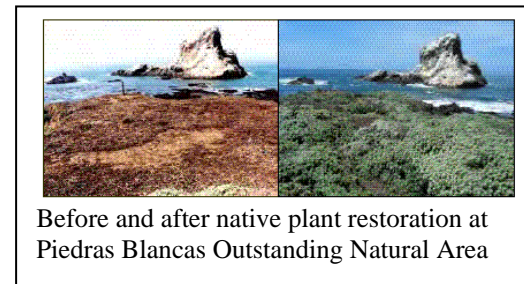
Cultural Resource Stewardship: The Conservation System includes thousands of cultural sites—from entire settlements of ancient peoples to historic ranches; there is a tremendous need for staff to discourage vandals and prevent off-road vehicle incursions on sensitive sites. Most Monuments lack a full time archaeologist to assess and monitor archaeological resources. **The System's additional funding need for cultural resource protection in FY 10 is more than \$1.4 million.** Examples include:



Pictographs at Carrizo Plain National Monument

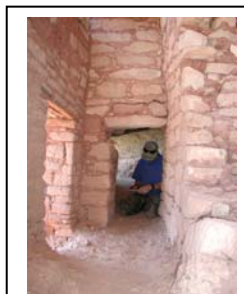
Gunnison Gorge NCA lacks funding to more adequately continue resource protection work that includes fencing a rock art panel that has been vandalized and eradicating invasive weeds at cultural sites. BLM has only inventoried 15-20% of the NCA for cultural sites, yet lacks committed cultural staff to focus on sites that face the greatest threats, such as areas where recreational use is heavy. Pompey's Pillar National Monument staff have identified all historic artwork on the pillar but do not yet have funding allocated to determine how to best protect these features.

Natural Resource Stewardship: BLM staff have been creatively and resourcefully utilizing available funds to protect the outstanding features for which Conservation System units were designated, yet lack the staff and equipment necessary to perform needed projects such as treating high priority areas for invasive weeds to restore native ecosystems. **The System's additional funding need for natural resource stewardship in FY 10 is more than \$2.1 million.**



Before and after native plant restoration at Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area

Examples include Steens Mountain, where more than \$330,000 is needed to combat invasive species and other disruptions to native plant regimes. San Pedro Riparian NCA warrants at least \$50,000 to construct fences to prevent damage to sensitive plants from undocumented immigration and associated law enforcement. Staff in other areas report lands that have "crossed the threshold" in terms of resource conditions. **A small investment now can prevent damages manifold later.**



Research at Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

Inventoried and Monitoring: BLM must protect threatened and endangered species, clean water, archeological sites, and other resources for which Conservation System units were designated. Protection requires scientific inventorying to identify resources under their management, and monitoring to ensure that those resources are adequately protected. *This work is central to resource protection, yet there are countless examples of needs at so many of the System's protected areas.* **The System's additional funding need for inventorying and monitoring in FY 10 is more than \$1 million and likely several times that amount.**

Examples include Colorado’s McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area, where there is a need for monitoring the effects of treatments to restore critical sage grouse habitat, and an ecologist to complete the work. Other areas with ongoing needs are California Conservation System units, where surveys are informing management of sensitive native bird and fish species. Canyons of the Ancients National Monument utilized increased FY08 funding to pursue the first phase of an inventory of the Monument’s cultural resources; additional funding in FY10 would ensure that these unparalleled resources will be further inventoried, as currently only 18% of the Monument has been surveyed. **It’s difficult to protect unknown resources.** Adequate research will ensure the Bureau knows what to protect and how to protect it.

Travel Management: Travel management is critical to ensuring the safety of visitors, preventing conflicts between users and protecting both cultural and natural resources from being destroyed, damaged or looted. The System’s units have many travel management plans to complete and implement, but plan implementation requires funding. **The System’s additional funding need for travel management in FY 10 is more than \$4 million.** Examples include Idaho’s Snake River Birds of Prey NCA, which needs additional seasonal staff to update the travel management plan; inventory illegal, user-created routes; and engage in outreach and public meetings. Arizona’s Agua Fria National Monument needs to pay for labor to construct vehicle barriers to prevent illegal vehicle incursions in sensitive areas. Nevada’s Red Rock Canyon NCA needs funding for recreation management to monitor, manage and permit activities in three canyons.



Off-road vehicle damage at Arizona’s Ironwood Forest National Monument

Facilities: Signs, kiosks, visitors’ centers and other facilities ensure safe and high-quality visitor experiences, educate users, and ensure proactive resource protection. But many of the System’s units are contending with dilapidated structures that threaten visitor safety, vandalized signs, and other materials that are suffering from neglect. **The System’s additional funding need for facilities in FY 10 is more than \$1.9 million.** Examples include:



Vandalized sign at Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

California’s Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument needs an additional estimated \$50,000 annually to upgrade and maintain facilities. California’s King Range NCA needs additional funding to improve and restore campgrounds and recreational trails. New Mexico’s 4,100 acre Kasha Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument receives high visitation due to its close proximity to Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Last year, the Monument’s 46,000 visitors had to use deteriorating picnic tables and other facilities, while staff contended with limited resources to perform required duties.

Environmental Education: Policymakers have recently focused on the numerous societal harms due to young people being disconnected from nature. Yet there has been little attention to the opportunities for connecting children with natural and historical resources on BLM lands. In many of the gateway communities surrounding Conservation System units, countless schools are requesting staff time to educate and engage students, yet these special designated areas lack the necessary staff to meet these demands. **The System’s additional funding need for environmental education in FY 10 is more than \$1.3 million.** Examples include the need for reinstating an educational position at Canyons of the Ancients’ Anasazi Heritage Center. California’s Carrizo Plain National Monument needs \$25,000 one-time funding and \$75,000 annually to meet extensive local environmental education requests. Gunnison Gorge National Monument has extensive local demands but an unfilled position to meet those needs.



Staff at Headwaters Forest Reserve have reached thousands of students and developed vibrant relationships with teachers in nearby communities.

* * *

For more information, contact John Garder, The Wilderness Society, at 202-429-2641 or john.garder@tws.org (on behalf of the Conservation System Alliance at www.conservationssystem.org)

**Appendix C:
Bureau of Land Management
FY2009 Land and Water Conservation Fund
Ranking Criteria Questionnaire**

Note: At the beginning of each section include the name, title, office and telephone number of the person providing the information for that particular section. When responding to the questions, answer “yes” or “no”, select from the multiple choices, select all that apply, fill in the blank, provide names and descriptions, or provide a brief narrative response (limited to 250 characters). **Caution: a hard return keystroke when entering data into the questionnaire will automatically submit it “as is” to WO-830.**

1a. Project Name:

_____ (Must be a unit of the NLCS (not including WSA's), ACEC or SRMA)

1b. Amount of funding requested:

\$ _____ (Rounded up to the nearest \$10,000)

2a. State:

Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
North Dakota
Oregon
South Dakota
Utah
Washington
Wyoming
Other (List) _____

2b. Date:

_____ (mm/dd/yyyy)

Real Estate

3a. Name of Employee Completing this Section:

3b. Title:

3c. Office (example: Missoula Field Office):

3d. Telephone:

4a. Has this project ever received a LWCF appropriation?

Yes
No

4b. If you answered yes to number 4a, what is the total amount of appropriated funds received? (example, 1,000,000)

\$ _____

4c. If you answered yes to number 4a, what was the last year appropriated funding was received between FY 1970 and the current FY?

List the fiscal year _____

5a. Is this proposed purchase in compliance with an approved planning document?

Yes
No

5b. If you answered yes to number 5a, name of the approved planning document that supports the proposed purchase

5c. Date planning document was approved (mm/dd/yyyy)

5d. What level of interest and support exists for purchase within the project area? (Select all that apply)

Third party (property has been optioned and/or pre purchased)
Community (including the local business community)
Local/county government (supporting letters and/or resolutions)
Local Congressional District Office (briefing and tours)
National Congressional Support (evidenced by past appropriations)

- 5e. Are the owner(s) of the property willing sellers?
 Yes
 No
- 5f. If you answered yes to number 5e, has a "Permission to Enter" document been signed by the owner(s)
 Yes
 No
- 5g. Has initial title evidence been obtained for the property proposed for purchase?
 Yes
 No
- 5h. If you answered yes to number 5g, what were the initial findings of the title evidence?
 No unusual exceptions
 Needs further review
- 5i. Has a preliminary hazardous material survey been completed on the property proposed for purchase?
 Yes
 No
- 5j. If you answered yes to number 5i, what were the initial findings of the preliminary hazardous material survey?
 No evidence of contamination
 Needs further review
6. Number of parcels targeted for purchase in this proposal?
 (Multiple parcels in one ownership will be counted as one).
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5+
- 7a. If the requested level of funding for purchase of this parcel is not available, could funding be directed to a multi-year phased purchase?
 Yes
 No
- 7b. If you answered yes to number 7a, what phase of the purchase would this request represent?
 1/2
- 2/2
 1/3
 2/3
 3/3
 Other (explain) _____
- 8a. Has this project received funds reprogrammed from another LWCF project?
 Yes
 No
- 8b. If you answered yes to number 8a, what is the total amount of reprogrammed funds received? (example: 1,000,000)
 \$ _____
- 8c. Has this project ever received emergency and/or inholding funds?
 Yes
 No
- 8d. If you answered yes to number 8c, what is the total amount of emergency and/or inholding funds received? (example: 1,000,000)
 \$ _____
- 9a. What is the current (unobligated/unspent) project balance?
 \$0
 \$1- \$100,000
 \$100,000-\$250,000
 \$250,000-\$500,000
 \$500,000-\$1,000,000
 \$1,000,000+
- 9b. Will the unobligated/unspent balance be spent by the end of the current Fiscal Year?
 Yes
 No
 No, funding insufficient to purchase next parcel
- 10a. Which acquisition methods have been utilized by BLM within the project area? (Select all that apply)
 Donation
 Exchange
 Purchase
- 10b. Which acquisition methods are now being utilized by BLM within the project area? (Select all that apply)
 Donation

Exchange
Purchase

10c. Which interests in land have been purchased by BLM within the project area? (Select all that apply)

Access Easement
Conservation Easement
Fee Interest
Mineral Estate
Timber Rights
Other _____

10d. Which interests in land are currently proposed for purchase by BLM within the project area? (Select all that apply)

Access Easement
Conservation Easement
Fee Interest
Mineral Estate
Timber Rights
Other _____

11. Will a portion of the requested funding be directed towards the purchase of a conservation easement?

Yes
No

12. Estimate how many parcels located within the project area are of interest to be acquired over the long term? (Multiple parcels in one ownership will be counted as one)

1-5
6-10
11-20
21-50
51-100
100+

13. Estimate what percent of this project has been completed by exchange, purchase and/or donation? (based on the total number of parcels within the unit identified for acquisition through the planning process)

New project 0% (initiates project)
Under 25%
25%-50%
50%-75%
75%+
Final property to be acquired (completes project)

14. Estimate what percent of this project has been completed by exchange, purchase and/or donation? (based on the total number of acres within the unit identified for acquisition through the planning process)

New project 0% (initiates project)
Under 25%
25%-50%
50%-75%
75%+
Final property to be acquired (completes project)

15. Purchase(s) within the project area (including project partners) have been fully/partially funded by:

(Select all that apply)
BLM Program Funds (easements only)
Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) mitigation
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA a/k/a BACA II)
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
Non-Government Organization (NGO)
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)
State and/or Local Government
Other _____

16. What is the estimated percentage increase of market value (appreciation) for similar properties within the project area during the past two years?

0% (flat or decreasing value)
1%-5%
6%-10%
11%-20%
21%+

17a. Check which special management designations apply to the project area (include the name(s) of each designated unit): (Select all that apply)

Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Biosphere Reserve

Cooperative Management and Protection Area

National Back Country Byway

- ____ National Conservation Area
- ____ National Historic Landmark
- ____ National Historic Trail
- ____ National Monument
- ____ National Natural Landmark
- ____ National Recreation Area
- ____ National Recreation Trail
- ____ National Register of Historic Places
- ____ National Scenic Byway
- ____ National Scenic and Historic Byway
- ____ National Scenic Trail
- ____ National Wild and Scenic River
- ____ Outstanding Natural Area
- ____ Research Natural Area
- ____ Special Recreation Management Area
- ____ Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area
- ____ Wilderness _____
- ____ Wilderness Study Area
- ____ World Heritage Site
- ____ Other _____

17b. Check which special management designations apply to the property targeted for purchase (include the name(s) of each designated unit): (Select all that apply)

- ____ Area of Critical Environmental Concern
- ____ Biosphere Reserve
- ____ Cooperative Management and Protection Area _____
- ____ National Back Country Byway
- ____ National Conservation Area

- ____ National Historic Landmark
- ____ National Historic Trail
- ____ National Monument
- ____ National Natural Landmark
- ____ National Recreation Area
- ____ National Recreation Trail
- ____ National Register of Historic Places
- ____ National Scenic Byway
- ____ National Scenic and Historic Byway
- ____ National Scenic Trail
- ____ National Wild and Scenic River
- ____ Outstanding Natural Area
- ____ Research Natural Area
- ____ Special Recreation Management Area
- ____ Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area
- ____ Wilderness _____
- ____ Wilderness Study Area
- ____ World Heritage Site
- ____ Other _____

18a. Is there an imminent threat (defined in number 18b below) to the property targeted for purchase? "Imminent threat" is potential development or resource damage which is likely to occur:

- ____ Within 2 years or less
- ____ Within 2-5 years

18b. "Imminent threats" include: (Select all that apply)

- ____ Agricultural conversion
- ____ Contamination
- ____ Denial/loss of public access
- ____ Destruction to heritage/paleontological resources
- ____ Mining/extractive/logging

Residential/commercial/industrial
development
Visual intrusion
Other, please explain

Recreation

19a. Name of Employee Completing this Section:

19b. Title:

19c. Office (example: Missoula Field Office):

19d. Telephone:

What are the primary recreational activities within this project area? Choose up to five activities. Choices are based on Resource Management Information System (RMIS) criteria.

20a. **Priority 1** (Select highest visitor use)

- Boating/Motorized
- Boating/Non-Motorized
- Camping & Picnicking
- Driving for Pleasure
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Interpretation, Education & Nature Study
- Non-Motorized Travel
- Off-Highway Vehicle Travel
- Rock Climbing
- Snowmobile & Other Motorized Travel
- Specialized Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Specialized Non-Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Swimming & Other Water Based

Activities

- Winter/Non-Motorize Activities
 - Unspecified (List)
-

20b. **Priority 2** (Select second highest visitor use)

- Boating/Motorized
- Boating/Non-Motorized
- Camping & Picnicking
- Driving for Pleasure
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Interpretation, Education & Nature Study
- Non-Motorized Travel

- Off-Highway Vehicle Travel
- Rock Climbing
- Snowmobile & Other Motorized Travel
- Specialized Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Specialized Non-Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Swimming & Other Water Based

Activities

- Winter/Non-Motorize Activities
 - Unspecified (List)
-

20c. **Priority 3** (Select third highest visitor use)

- Boating/Motorized
- Boating/Non-Motorized
- Camping & Picnicking
- Driving for Pleasure
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Interpretation, Education & Nature Study
- Non-Motorized Travel
- Off-Highway Vehicle Travel
- Rock Climbing
- Snowmobile & Other Motorized Travel
- Specialized Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Specialized Non-Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Swimming & Other Water Based

Activities

- Winter/Non-Motorize Activities
 - Unspecified (List)
-

20d. **Priority 4** (Select fourth highest visitor use)

- Boating/Motorized
- Boating/Non-Motorized
- Camping & Picnicking
- Driving for Pleasure
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Interpretation, Education & Nature Study
- Non-Motorized Travel
- Off-Highway Vehicle Travel
- Rock Climbing
- Snowmobile & Other Motorized Travel
- Specialized Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Specialized Non-Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

- Swimming & Other Water Based

Activities

Winter/Non-Motorize Activities
Unspecified (List)

Yes, previously unavailable, explain

Yes, enhanced access, explain

No

20e. **Priority 5** (Select fifth highest visitor use)

- Boating/Motorized
- Boating/Non-Motorized
- Camping & Picnicking
- Driving for Pleasure
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Interpretation, Education & Nature Study
- Non-Motorized Travel
- Off-Highway Vehicle Travel
- Rock Climbing
- Snowmobile & Other Motorized Travel
- Specialized Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

Specialized Non-Motor Sports, Events &

Activities

Swimming & Other Water Based

Activities

Winter/Non-Motorize Activities

Unspecified (List)

24b. If you answered yes to number 24a, is the access: (Select all that apply)

Motorized

Non-Motorized

25a. What are the annual visitor use levels within this project area?

0-25,000

25,000-100,000

100,000-250,000

250,000+

25b. What is the targeted recreation-tourism market?

Destination

Community

Undeveloped

26a. Are these recreation opportunities:

within 50 miles of a Metropolitan

Statistical Area (MSA), Interstate Highway or National Park Service (NPS) unit?

within 50-100 miles of a MSA, Interstate Highway or NPS unit?

within 100-150 miles of a MSA, Interstate Highway or NPS unit?

within 150-250 miles of a MSA, Interstate Highway or NPS unit?

26b. List all that apply:

MSA _____

Interstate Highway _____

National Park Service Unit

21. Based on the five activities listed in 20a-e, the majority of recreational use within this project area occurs over a period:

Less than 3 months annually

More than 3 months but less than 6 months annually

More than 6 months but less than 9 months annually

More than 9 months annually

22. Are the recreational opportunities within the project area: (Select all that apply)

Land based

Water based

Motorized

Non-Motorized

23. Are there other areas within a 100 mile radius of the project area that offer the same quality of recreation opportunities and experiences?

Yes

No, explain the unique character of this area in the attached project narrative

24a. Will acquisition of the parcel(s) contribute to legal public access to the project area?

27. What is the documented percent increase in annual visitation (refer to RMIS) within the project area over the past five years. If RMIS data is not available, use your best estimate (based on county records, state visitation surveys, etc.):

0-2% per year

3-4% per year

5% + per year

Open Space

**Fish/Wildlife/Plants, Heritage-Paleontology,
and Visual Resources**

Fish/Wildlife/Plants

28a. Name of Employee Completing this Section:

28b. Title:

28c. Office (example: Missoula Field Office):

28d. Telephone:

29a. List the highest priority animal or plant species (use common name) associated with the property proposed for purchase.

29b. Select which legal designation best describes the species listed in number 29a.

- BLM Sensitive
- Candidate or Proposed (*candidate includes warranted but precluded species*)
- Endangered
- Threatened
- State Listed
- Non-special status species (i.e. big game, waterfowl/shoebird/migratory birds, etc)

29c. List the second highest priority animal or plant species (use common name) associated with the property proposed for purchase.

29d. Select which legal designation best describes the species listed in number 29c.

- BLM Sensitive
- Candidate or Proposed (*candidate includes warranted but precluded species*)
- Endangered
- Threatened
- State Listed
- Non-special status species (i.e. big game, waterfowl/shoebird/migratory birds, etc)

29e. List the third highest priority animal or plant species (use common name) associated with the property proposed for purchase.

29f. Select which legal designation best describes the species listed in number 29e.

BLM Sensitive
Candidate or Proposed (*candidate includes warranted but precluded species*)

Endangered

Threatened

State Listed

Non-special status species (i.e. big game, waterfowl/shoebird/migratory birds, etc)

29g. List the fourth highest priority animal or plant species (use common name) associated with the property proposed for purchase.

29h. Select which legal designation best describes the species listed in number 29g.

- BLM Sensitive
- Candidate or Proposed (*candidate includes warranted but precluded species*)
- Endangered
- Threatened
- State Listed
- Non-special status species (i.e. big game, waterfowl/shoebird/migratory birds, etc)

Endangered

Threatened

State Listed

Non-special status species (i.e. big game, waterfowl/shoebird/migratory birds, etc)

29i. List the fifth highest priority animal or plant species (use common name) associated with the property proposed for purchase.

29j. Select which legal designation best describes the species listed in number 29i.

- BLM Sensitive
- Candidate or Proposed (*candidate includes warranted but precluded species*)
- Endangered
- Threatened
- State Listed
- Non-special status species (i.e. big game, waterfowl/shoebird/migratory birds, etc)

Endangered

Threatened

State Listed

Non-special status species (i.e. big game, waterfowl/shoebird/migratory birds, etc)

What are the unique habitat features associated with the species listed above? For example, describe nesting area or spring calving area.

30a. Briefly explain the unique habitat feature associated with the species listed in 29a.

30b. Briefly explain the unique habitat feature associated with the species listed in 29c.

30c. Briefly explain the unique habitat feature associated with the species listed in 29e.

30d. Briefly explain the unique habitat feature associated with the species listed in 29g.

30e. Briefly explain the unique habitat feature associated with the species listed in 29i.

31. Does the project conserve a unique ecosystem? For example, is this area within a Habitat Conservation Plan, Conservation Agreement area, waterfowl/wildlife management area or is it designated critical habitat?

Yes, explain _____
No

32. Will acquisition of the parcel(s) contribute to landscape level habitat management?

Yes, explain _____
No

33. Does this project benefit a wetland or riparian area that is scarce or unique?

Yes, explain _____
No

34. What would acquisition of this parcel (or group of parcels) provide that would not be provided if it were not acquired?

Heritage/Paleontological (Paleo) Resources

35a. Name of Employee Completing this Section:

35b. Title:

35c. Office (example: Missoula Field Office):

35d. Telephone:

36a. Are there known heritage/paleo sites within the project area?

Yes
No

36b. If you answered yes to number 36a, are there known heritage/paleo sites that fall into one of the

following categories within the project area?
(Select all that apply)

- A designated National Historic Landmark
- A designated National Historic Trail
- A known Traditional Cultural Property
- Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including properties within a National Register District
- Determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- Documented on site forms
- No cultural resource inventory has been conducted and no heritage/paleo sites have been documented but sites are likely to exist
- Describe known heritage/paleo site if not a National Historic Landmark, National Historic Trail or Listed on the National Register of Historic Places _____

37a. Are there known heritage/paleo sites within the parcel(s) targeted for purchase?

Yes
No

37b. If you answered yes to number 37a, are there known heritage/paleo sites that fall into one of the following categories within the parcel(s) targeted for purchase? (Select all that apply)

- A designated National Historic Landmark
- A designated National Historic Trail
- A known Traditional Cultural Property
- Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including properties within a National Register District
- Determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places
- Documented on site forms
- No cultural resource inventory has been conducted and no heritage/paleo sites have been documented but sites are likely to exist
- Describe known heritage/paleo site if not a National Historic Landmark, National Historic Train, or Listed on the National Register of Historic Places _____

38. Will acquisition of the parcel(s) protect one or more sites that contribute to cultural landscape based research and/or management?

Yes, explain _____
No

39. Will acquisition of the parcel(s) provide significant opportunities for interpretation, education, or research?
Yes, explain _____
No

Visual Resources

40a. Name of Employee Completing this Section:

40b. Title:

40c. Office (example: Missoula Field Office):

40d. Telephone:

41. Is preservation of scenic viewshed an intended goal of this acquisition?
Yes, explain _____
No

42a. Which Visual Resource Management (VRM) classification best represents the project area?
Class 1
Class 2
Class 3
Class 4

42b. List the approximate percent coverage of each VRM classification (identified in number 42a) within the project area. Total must equal 100% (Select all that apply)
Class 1 ____
Class 2 ____
Class 3 ____
Class 4 ____

42c. Which VRM classification best represents the parcel(s) targeted for acquisition?
Class 1
Class 2
Class 3
Class 4

43. Are there any unique geologic features within the parcel(s) targeted for purchase? (describe any important features, few are truly unique!)
Yes, explain _____
No

Management

44a. Name of Employee Completing this Section:

44b. Title:

44c. Office (example: Missoula Field Office):

44d. Telephone:

45. What is the primary resource management objective of this purchase?
Recreation
Open Space/Fish, Wildlife, Plants
Open Space/Heritage, Paleontology
Open Space/Visual Resources

BLM's capability to manage land vs. land remaining in private ownership

46a. Anticipated one-time investments associated with this purchase? Include both external and internal costs. (Select all that apply)
Address hazardous issues or liabilities the BLM assumes with acquisition of the parcel (equipment, improvements and trash)
Conducting natural and cultural resource inventories
Conservation easement baseline documentation
Construct or remove fencing
Construct/improve facilities to make property universally accessible (roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.)
Hold a dedication event
Install gates at trail heads or to block roads
Install signage
Prepare a management plan (including NEPA and associated clearance documents)
Prepare maps and brochures
Remove buildings, known hazards and/or garbage
Survey boundaries and reserved sites (including all survey and site design)
Other _____

46b. What is the estimated one-time total investment cost, excluding acquisition processing costs (as defined in BLM's Acquisition Handbook H-2100-1, Chapter IV, Part IV, A, 5a-b) and purchase price associated with the purchase of the parcel(s)? If more than one parcel, provide a sum total.

- Will result in a savings
- \$0-\$5,000
- \$5,000-\$10,000
- \$10,000-\$25,000
- \$25,000-\$50,000
- \$50,000+

47a. Anticipated ongoing (seasonal, annual or periodic) operations and maintenance (O&M) costs associated with this purchase? (Select all that apply)

- Conservation easement stewardship
- Maintain and replace equipment
- Maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.)
- Maintain or restore resources
- Monitor for compliance, trespass, overuse, hazards, etc.
- Print/update maps and brochures
- Treat noxious and/or invasive plants
- Other _____

47b. What is the estimated annual cost for ongoing operations and maintenance (O&M) associated with the purchase of this parcel? If more than one parcel, provide a sum total.

- \$0-\$5,000
- \$5,000-\$10,000
- \$10,000-\$25,000
- \$25,000-\$50,000
- \$50,000+

48a. Anticipated annual O&M external contributions associated with the entire project (not just the purchase parcel)? (Select all that apply)

- Fee Collection
- Partnership (include Challenge Cost Share, grants, donations, stewardship/monitoring, etc.)
- Volunteer services
- Other _____

48b. What is the value of the anticipated annual external contributions associated with this project?

- \$0-\$5,000
- \$5,000-\$10,000
- \$10,000-\$25,000
- \$25,000-\$50,000

\$50,000+

49. What is the Net annual O&M cost to BLM associated with the purchase of this parcel? If more than one parcel, provide a sum total. (BLM net annual O&M cost = Gross cost - external contribution).

- Will result in a savings
- \$0-\$5,000
- \$5,000-\$10,000
- \$10,000-\$25,000
- \$25,000-\$50,000
- \$50,000+

50a. Partner/Stakeholder funding or other contributed assistance available to process the proposed transaction. (Select all that apply)

- Contributed service (appraisal, survey, due diligence, etc.)
- Contribution toward purchase price (bargain sale and/or property donation)
- Negotiation assistance
- Option or pre-purchase of target properties
- Tax benefits to sellers
- Other _____

50b. What is the estimated percentage of the total transaction cost (purchase price plus processing cost) that may be contributed by a partner/stakeholder?

- Under 10%
- 10%-25%
- 25%-50%
- 50%-75%
- 75%+

51a. Name of Manager Approving this Request:

51b. Title:

51c. Office (example: Missoula Field Office):

51d. Date: (mm/dd/yyyy)

Appendix D: Sample FLTFA Nomination Packet

ARIZONA NOMINATION PACKAGE
Proposed Acquisition of Land under the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act

The 640-acre Brooks Property Hells Canyon Wilderness, Arizona

Acquiring Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Name of Federal Designated Area: Hells Canyon Wilderness Area

Owner's Name: X

Parcel Acreage: 640 acres

Legal Description:

County: Yavapai County

APN: 204-01-009

Township/Range/Section: S1/2 Section 7 and N1/2 Section 18, T7N, R1W Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Date Inholding was Established: Patent issued January 23, 1922; Wilderness established by the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990

Name and approval date of Land Use/Management Area Plan: Hells Canyon Wilderness Management Plan, Environmental Assessment, and Decision Record, April 1995 (the "Plan").

Describe how the proposed acquisition conforms to the plan:

The Plan outlines three main goals for the management of the Hells Canyon Wilderness: 1) Maintain or improve naturalness; 2) Provide primitive recreation opportunities while ensuring the preservation of the wilderness; and 3) maintain wilderness character with the minimum amount of tool, equipment, or structure as possible. The acquisition of the property is specified as a recommended step by the Plan to meet the first objective in order to "prevent uses incompatible with wilderness management." Vehicle route obliteration is also called for by the Plan. The acquisition of the property and removal of access in Garfias Wash would make a major impact on the naturalness of the wilderness area by removing the threat of conflicting non-natural uses from within the wilderness.

The acquisition of the property would also help provide and increase primitive recreation opportunities in the wilderness. The property is highlighted in the Plan for containing five major peaks of the Hieroglyphic Mountains, the Garfias Wash drainage, and the beginning of Hells Canyon, the most distinctive feature of the wilderness. The property is called out by the plan as having "significant wilderness values" and being ideal for increasing the wilderness areas' "scenic values, vistas, and plant and wildlife diversity." Furthermore, a trail currently goes up Garfias Wash but terminates at the property. The acquisition of the property would allow visitors to hike into the heart of the wilderness and access the unique mountain, natural habitat, and canyon features of the property.

Finally the acquisition of the property would meet the third goal by simplifying BLM's management of the area by removing the potential conflicts between the private owner access and other primitive uses in the wilderness.

Describe resource values associated with the property and threats to resources if the land is not acquired:

The 640-acre property is the only inholding within Hells Canyon Wilderness Area and contains outstanding values of naturalness and opportunities for solitude. The BLM has been pursuing the acquisition of the inholding since the wilderness was established. The property is worthy of protection for its unique habitat, water resources, and status as a private inholding surrounded by Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness. The surrounding Hells Canyon Wilderness Area was designated because of its non-motorized recreation value and opportunities of primitive recreation within close proximity to Phoenix. The area receives a high volume of day use by the Phoenix population, and the property includes important ecological values such as Sonoran desert habitat, a cedar basin juniper woodland ecosystem, riparian areas, springs, and potential desert tortoise and wild burro habitat. The dominant vegetation is the paloverde/saguaro plant community, and many small mammals thrive in the isolated location, including mule deer, javalina, mountain lions, and desert cottontail hares.

The property also contains important historic and cultural attributes. There are remnants of the cattle operations from the early 20th century, including the foundations of structures and various other artifacts from that era. Also a cave on the property has been identified by the Trust that includes pictographic art and pottery remains from first peoples habitation.

The area is now surrounded by low-density residential development and the property remains at high risk as long as it remains in private ownership. The current owner is an aggressive development firm interested in maximizing the property's value for whatever development it can accomplish. If the property is not acquired it is probable it will be developed creating a conflicting use in the center of the wilderness.

Describe management issues that acquisition would help alleviate:

The property has been the subject of litigation between the BLM and the previous owners regarding motorized access. The previous owners of the property, and likely the current owner, have attempted to establish motorized access within Garfias Wash to the property across BLM Wilderness. The previous owners used Garfias Wash prior to Wilderness Designation in 1990 as an access route for all-terrain and four wheel drive vehicles. Any motorized use to the property through the wilderness would have a major impact on the resource values of the wilderness and create a major management issue to contain, monitor, and ensure that other users did not try to imitate the motorized use. The current opportunity to remove the threat of development and the revival of this litigation has a limited window because the owner is motivated to realize the property's development potential.

Describe title encumbrances, reserved interests, and other title issues, including survey needs:

The only reserved interests are the mineral interests reserved to the United States in the original patent. Otherwise the attached title commitment is clean. The property adjoins BLM lands on all four sides making a survey unnecessary.

Describe improvement, tenants, or occupants of the property: none

Anticipated purchase price: Fair market value based on a Federal Yellow Book appraisal, possibly up to \$x.

Describe support for acquisition by State, local governments, other agencies, community and interested parties:

Because of the property's central location surrounded by the Hells Canyon Wilderness, there are no State or local government issues with the acquisition. Many community groups and other interested parties are highly supportive of completing the Hells Canyon Wilderness and can provide letters of support as needed.

Describe involvement of other parties that may assist with acquisition:

The Wilderness Land Trust, a Colorado non-profit land trust, will pre-acquire the parcel and sell it to the BLM at a purchase price not to exceed fair market value.

Describe other funding sources that will contribute towards the acquisition:

The Wilderness Land Trust will seek bridge funding from private foundations and individuals.

Attachments:

- 1) Title Policy
- 2) Map of Property and Hells Canyon Wilderness Area
- 3) Landowner Statement and Hazardous Materials Assessment
- 4) Estimated timeline for acquisition completion

In submitting this nomination and by signing below, I/we hereby acknowledge the following:

I/we have read the document entitled "Federal Acquisition Process" and understand the basic process required for a federal agency to acquire property.

I/we understand that the purchase price of the property will be based on an agency-approved appraisal completed by a qualified appraiser, and that I/we have the right to accept or reject the value established by that appraisal.

I/we understand that nominating the property for sale does not create an obligation to sell the property, nor does it obligate the agency to purchase the property, unless the terms and conditions for the sale/purchase are mutually agreed to by both parties.

Signature/Date:

Appendix E: Fiscal Year 2009 Appropriations Request Form

U.S. Representative X

1. PROJECT NAME			
Provide the exact name and location of the project requesting appropriations.			
Project Name		Location/ Address	
2. CONTACT INFORMATION			
Provide project contact information (including the name, title, address, and phone number of a contact at the organization).			
Name		Title	
Address		Telephone Number	
		Facsimile Number	
		Email Address (If available)	
Also, if applicable, please provide a Washington, DC contact and phone number.			
Name		Title	
Address		Telephone Number	
		Facsimile Number	
		Email Address (If available)	
3. ORGANIZATION'S MAIN ACTIVITIES			
Describe the organization's main activities and whether it is a public or non-profit entity.			
<input type="radio"/> Public <input checked="" type="radio"/> Non-Profit			
4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY			
Provide a brief description of the activity or project for which funding is requested. Please indicate whether this request is for construction, equipment, or other "one-time" expenses or if funding is for programmatic expenses. If the request is for construction, please identify the programmatic activity that will be carried out.			
5. FEDERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION			
Provide the specific federal program (including agency) under which this project falls. Additionally, if known, include the specific account relating to the federal program.			
6. LOCAL & NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE			
What is the national significance of the project and what specific federal responsibility does the funding of this project or activity further? For example, what measurable improvements in health status, educational achievement, or similar outcomes will result from this project?			
7. PROJECT FUNDING DETAILS			
A. Amount you are requesting for this project in Fiscal Year 2009 (your Fiscal Year 2009 request should not exceed the amount that will be used in one year).			
B. Breakdown/budget of the amount you are requesting for this project in Fiscal Year 2009 (for example, salary \$40,000; computer \$3,000; etc.).			

8. OTHER RELATED APPLICATIONS

A. Has this appropriations request been submitted in prior fiscal years? If yes, please indicate the year of the request, the amount of the request, and whether or not it was funded.

B. Requested report language

C. Has an application for funding for this project or activity ever been submitted to any other government agency or funding source? If yes, please indicate the source applied to, the year of application, the amount of the request, and whether or not it was funded.

9. PRIORITY

If there is more than one request from this organization, please list the projects in order of priority.

10. OTHER

Is there any other information you would like to provide regarding your request?



THE
WILDERNESS
— S O C I E T Y —