

## DIVERSE LANDS AND DESIGNATIONS MAKE UP NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS:

An Interview with Carin Freebird, Peter Keller, Britta Nelson, and Barb Keleher

Bev Winston

### ICONIC LANDSCAPES MANAGED THROUGH A UNIQUE NATIONAL PROGRAM

**Surprises come in all shapes and sizes. Many people are surprised to hear that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers some of the most iconic landscapes of the American West.** For example, did you know that BLM lands include the “Wave” in Arizona, the Lost Coast of northern California, the Burning Man event in Nevada, and the voyage of discovery along the Upper Missouri River in Montana? (Google any of those and you’ll likely realize you’ve seen that image before). These national monuments, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national scenic and historic trails (NSHTs) are all administered through programs under BLM’s National Landscape Conservation System, also known as the National Conservation Lands. In 2025, we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of this unique system of BLM’s crown jewels. In the following stories, you’ll read about each of these four programs as told by BLM’s recent national program leaders for these inspiring landscapes.



### National Scenic and Historic Trails

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/national-scenic-and-historic-trails>

### Carin Freebird

◀ Carin Freebird, former BLM headquarters program lead for National Scenic and Historic Trails, with her daughter Quilla

#### What attracted you to public land management and National Conservation Lands in particular?

Growing up on the beaches of Southern California, I developed a strong connection to nature. My dad’s passion for fly fishing and skiing shaped our outdoor vacations in the eastern Sierra Nevada, while my mom’s support fostered my love for the outdoors. A high school science program, featuring field trips to Yosemite National Park,

Monterey Bay, the Mojave Desert, and Baja California, further deepened my understanding of nature.

I later attended Humboldt State University, studying wildlife management and Native American studies, while working as an EMT (emergency medical technician) and park guide for California State Parks. After graduating, I began my 21-year career with the National

Park Service (NPS) as a visitor and resource protection ranger. I worked and lived nomadically, from riding horses in the Rockies, protecting cultural resources in the Southwest, and catching ginseng poachers in the Smokies, to building urban trails and a remote public use cabin in Alaska. My first NSHT experience came from a two-year detail as the chief ranger on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Spanning 14 states and crossing immense jurisdictional complexities, it was there I learned of the close family of agency staff and non-profit trail advocates that protect these layered linear landscapes.

I retired my law enforcement credentials as a new single mama and came to BLM as a monument manager. There I garnered invaluable perspective on how the bureau operated from the ground up. When the opportunity arose to return to the national trails community under the National Conservation Lands Division at headquarters, it was like coming home.

#### How does your program address conservation? What lands does it cover?

In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson foreshadowed an increasing urban sprawl during his special message to Congress on conservation and restoration of natural beauty that led to the passing of the **National Trails System (NTS) Act** in 1968. Today there are 32 national trails in the system weaving through every region and nearly every state in the country. These designations fall into two categories: national historic trails (NHTs), which preserve historic routes of migration, and national scenic trails (NSTs), which emphasize recreation and scenic beauty. Recreation trails are also covered under that act but have different requirements for management and designation.

These linear units protect the scenic, historical/cultural, recreation, and natural resources of each unique trail. Together with the qualities, values, associated settings and primary uses, a story emerges that supports the nature and purposes of each NSHT. BLM manages over 6,000 miles of NSHTs—19 trails under study for designation in 15 states, which include over 100 BLM field office locations. We solely administer the Iditarod NHT and co-administer the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro and the Old Spanish NHTs with NPS. BLM has five major trail-related visitor centers and in 2023 the bureau was tasked with its first feasibility study: the **Alaska Long Trail**.

#### What makes your program unique?

I view national trails through the lens of migration, not as a random phenomenon but rather many threads in an elaborate, multi-layered textile. National trail des-

ignations highlight the varied migration patterns and movement of humans and animals over time on what is now referred to as the North American continent. One layer consists of the trails that connect elk herds, big-game species, and other wildlife between seasonal grounds. The scenic flyways of our avian kin also followed these trails. Another layer recognizes these ancient pathways as providing passage for Indigenous people, perhaps driven by food resources or a calling to a new place. Similar reasoning turned these pathways into the westward routes across the sagebrush sea for thousands longing for a better life. National trails are the threads and remnants of cognitive migrations, filled with valuable societal lessons and insight from battles fought over conflicting views, land, and a way of life, resulting in untold bloodshed and sorrow.

These designations remain as places of prayer, connection, beauty, and solitude, a place to ponder our own place in the diaspora, urban sprawl, and population growth. When we see ourselves woven into these landscapes through migration, we broaden the connection and hopefully the stewardship of these trails for the future.

Protecting these trails is a group effort! Once designated, each trail is assigned an administrator—BLM, NPS, and/or the US Forest Service. Since NSHTs cross multiple federal, Tribal, state, and local jurisdictions, as well as private lands, they require a collective stewardship unlike any other National Conservation Lands designation. When designated, these trails come without formal boundaries—another feature that is different from other units. It is therefore up to the local land managers working with the administering agency and partners to identify a management corridor during the land use planning process. Administrators are tasked to provide trail-wide guidance through a comprehensive plan, and it is up to the local land managing agency to protect the resources on the ground, but we can't do it alone!

Congress made trails unique by recognizing the valuable contributions that volunteers and non-profit groups make in the development of the NTS and emphasized their continued involvement in section 11 of the NTS Act “in planning, developing, constructing, maintaining, and managing trails.” Their advocacy work over the years has increased funding and calls for accountability and transparency of the congressionally directed funding to BLM for these designated trails. The **Partnership for the National Trail System** and others have been working closely with the agencies for decades to elevate the NTS.

Within these partnering agencies and organizations there is a tiered hierarchy of contributors that help support the system. At the highest level sits the National Trails Council, composed of representatives from the three administering federal agencies and some non-profit groups. Through these representatives the council is designed to provide consistency across the agencies and within the system through on-going coordination.

### What are the opportunities for and challenges to your program in the future?

The challenge of protecting these trails lies in their vulnerability to development pressures, including energy projects and increased recreational use. Discretionary and wise energy development can co-exist with the mandated protections of the NTS Act. Through our NSHT Inventory, Assessment, and Monitoring (IAM) methodology, we leverage multiple BLM programs to determine baseline inventories that must inform management corridors and decision-making. In 2021, the program developed a training strategy and has been working tirelessly to elevate awareness of national trails and train staff and partners on IAM. Local land use plans must be updated to establish inventoried and informed

management corridors that protect these resources from adverse impacts. This is a huge effort that will require internal bureau-wide integration and support from diverse stakeholders.

The highlight of my four-plus years in this position was working to promote a renewed sense of place through storytelling that incorporates Indigenous Knowledge. **Native Lands National Trails** was created in partnership to acknowledge the Indigenous Territories that the NTS traverses. Strengthening these relationships and elevating diverse historical perspectives are crucial to protecting these unique landscapes.

One of the greatest opportunities for the future of NSHTs is continuing its model of collaborative conservation, where trail ecosystems thrive, cultural heritage is respected, and diverse communities engage in stewardship. National trails can serve as critical links in large landscape connectivity that conserves trail resources; creates space for physical, spiritual, and mental health benefits; and promotes resilience in the face of climate change, development pressures, and changing demographics.



## Wilderness

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/wilderness>

### Peter Keller

◀ Peter Keller, former BLM headquarters program lead for Wilderness

### What attracted you to public land management and National Conservation Lands in particular?

As a child growing up in Minnesota, our family would go to state parks and places like that. I always loved being outside. When I was 12 years old, our family took a trip to Glacier National Park. It's a long drive across North Dakota and Montana, but as we were getting closer to western Montana, you could start to see the faint outline of mountains in the distance, and I was enthralled by

that view. I remember going through the entrance gates at Glacier just knowing at that moment this was the place for me. That's where I wanted to work, in a setting like that.

My passion was developed early. I knew what I wanted to do, and I've been doing that ever since. I went to school at the University of Montana to study park management, went to work at Glacier National Park and became a

park ranger. I went on to other national parks, including Yosemite and Redwood National Parks, then worked at the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the early 1990s as part of the Presidential Management Fellows (PMF) program.

While I was on a PMF rotation with BLM's Wilderness Program, I learned just how wild these areas are, even compared to other agencies' lands. Years later when this position opened, I thought it would be another great opportunity to work with BLM.

I really appreciated the way that BLM's organization was set up with the **National Conservation Lands System** for these major programs all in one division, which is the only federal agency to have all of these together, such as the wild and scenic rivers program, national scenic and historic trails program, wilderness program, national monuments, and national conservation areas. So, I knew it would be a great setting.

#### How does your program address conservation?

First of all, wilderness is one of the highest levels of land protection in the United States. At the time when the Wilderness Act passed [1964], there was significant concern that an increasing population, expanding settlement, and growing mechanization would occupy all parts of the United States and no lands would remain in their natural condition. That was the origin of the wilderness movement. Within the National Conservation Lands' wilderness program we manage two categories of wilderness.

One category is our designated wilderness program. BLM manages 263 wilderness areas that cover 10.1 million acres across 10 Western states, and the goal and purpose of that program is to preserve wilderness character. The five qualities of wilderness character as identified in the act are: untrammeled, natural, undeveloped, solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and other features of value, such as historical values.

The other category we manage is wilderness study areas (WSAs). We manage the landscape in WSAs so as not to impair their suitability for designation as wilderness pending congressional decision in the future, so it's up to Congress to decide whether to designate these areas as wilderness or to release them for other uses. For our WSAs in BLM, we manage 11.1 million acres across 487 areas in all 12 Western states. These two categories make up our wilderness resource program and in total that is over 21 million acres in 750 areas.

#### What makes your program unique in BLM or among other agencies?

The wilderness program is a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which started in 1964 with the Wilderness Act. Although BLM was not a part of the Wilderness Act in 1964, Congress included the bureau in 1976 through the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. We're a little bit unique in that we didn't start like the other agencies that manage wilderness—the US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, and National Park Service. We caught up with them in 1976 and have been managing wilderness ever since. As a matter of fact, we've passed them in terms of number of areas and acres designated if you look at the total over the past 10–15 years.

We coordinate with these other agencies at various levels, such as my level for program leads, through the Coordination Committee that meets monthly. We also coordinate at a higher level through the Executive Council. It meets on a periodic basis to discuss issues and provide direction for us on the Coordination Committee. In addition, among the four agencies, we also support two national interagency centers—one for **training** and one for **research**. That makes our program unique in that we're working together among the four agencies in managing these areas.

#### What do you think are the opportunities for and challenges to your program in the future?

I think that most challenges today and into the future are really about protection of these lands through the presence of staff and partners to patrol and monitor these areas. Without the presence on the ground, whether it's a ranger or a law enforcement officer or natural resource staff out there, it's difficult to know the condition of these areas. That presence is needed to protect the areas and to conduct our wilderness character monitoring program. We have a whole program and protocol on monitoring wilderness character; we've done it for about half of the wilderness areas. We're continuing this process, but we need more data to show trend lines depicting how we are actually doing at protecting the areas as Congress has directed, and what kind of conditions the lands are in.

One of our opportunities is building and working through partnerships. Just like other programs, this is really important in the wilderness program. We have some national partners, such as the **Society for Wilderness Stewardship**, and we're just starting to work with another, the **National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance**. These two partners have a lot of coverage across the West. We work with local partners as well. Projects with these partners include

monitoring the areas and standard stewardship work like maintaining trails and patrolling the areas.

We're developing partnerships at state, district, and field levels, like **Friends of Nevada Wilderness** and many others. These partnerships are essential as they are tied to these local areas, have a passion for these areas, and they're out there on the ground. They are the eyes and the ears.



But to manage these partnerships, you still need agency presence to provide direction, ensure safety protocols, and so on.

That's the real challenge: having enough people to help facilitate the work of these partners. Those are the challenges and the opportunities now and into the future.

## Wild and Scenic Rivers

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/wild-and-scenic-rivers>

### Britta Nelson

◀ Britta Nelson, former BLM headquarters program lead for Wild and Scenic Rivers

#### What attracted you to public land management and National Conservation Lands in particular?

Growing up with an avid fly-fisherman, camping enthusiast, and skier as a father, and five almost equally like-minded brothers, I spent a lot of time on US Forest Service and BLM lands without knowing it. I just thought of it all as “going to Driggs (Idaho).” My first real recognition of BLM was during a visit to the San Rafael Swell with friends in the early '90s. During that trip I fell in love with the expanse and self-directed opportunities available on America's public lands. It was around that same time I started working with BLM while earning my undergraduate degree in recreation management at the University of Utah.

I worked in the recreation program in both the Salt Lake and Grand Junction Field Offices, and thought it was so amazing that we have this public land resource at our doorstep where people can discover nature and history, connect with those with common interests, and just explore. During this time, I worked with many different recreation communities such as motorcycle and all-terrain vehicle riders, mountain bikers, campers, scout groups, hikers, historic trail associations, and Bonneville Salt Flats land speed trial enthusiasts as well as local and state governments.

I worked on plans and projects to improve access to recreational opportunities on BLM land, and provided input on other projects to help ensure recreation values were considered and protected. I found that while people have different recreation pursuits, they all care about the land. Some of these lands, National Conservation Lands, are recognized for their special values by Congress or the president and require a different type of management than “regular BLM,” which I found intriguing and challenging.

While working in the Wyoming and Colorado State Offices, I led the recreation and National Conservation Lands programs for BLM lands within each state. I recently served as the acting lead for the BLM Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) Program. The role of program leads at both headquarters and state offices is to provide support to the field specialists who are doing the work on the ground. This support takes the form of providing guidance derived from **BLM WSR Policy** and budget directives, developing networks of expertise and partners, and emphasizing program priorities and requirements to decision-makers. Throughout each of these roles, I benefited from the guidance and wisdom of my predecessors and peers.

### How does your program address conservation? What lands does it cover?

Looking back, President Johnson called for a National WSR System during his **Special Message to the Congress on Conservation and Restoration of Natural Beauty, February 8, 1965**. American cities were established and matured around rivers. Rivers were important to the industrial revolution for transportation, power, and to support factories. Rivers and watersheds were altered to make way for navigation, agriculture, hydropower, and dams.

In his message, President Johnson noted that, in addition to controlling rivers, “the time has also come to identify and preserve free flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspoiled waterway a memory.” At the signing of the WSR Act, President Johnson stated, “Their flow and vitality have been harnessed by dams and too often they have been turned into open sewers by communities and by industries. It makes us all very fearful that all rivers will go this way unless somebody acts now to try to balance our river development.”

The **Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968** directs agencies to protect and enhance specific values of a designated river, which provides a higher level of protection for river-related values than the “unnecessary and undue degradation” standard set in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Rivers are designated as part of the National WSR System by Congress or by the secretary of the Interior upon petition from the governor of a state. BLM manages just short of 2,700 miles along 81 designated rivers in seven states. BLM also manages study rivers in all western BLM states. Study rivers are those found eligible and/or suitable for designation. “Eligibility” is an inventory process and “suitability” is a land use planning decision.

WSR values include free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values (ORV), which are unique, rare, or exemplary features that are exceptional at a comparative regional or national scale. The features include scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values. BLM must balance recreational and other uses with conservation requirements on study and designated rivers. Because the values of rivers are so diverse, we work closely with other programs, including recreation, aquatics, cadastral (land surveys), and visual resources to ensure river management objectives are achieved.

The WSR Act encourages coordination with the states and local government. BLM coordinates at the federal, state,

and local levels. For instance, we coordinate across all levels when we develop the statutorily required comprehensive river management plans and river boundaries. The BLM also coordinates with state agencies on water quality and quantity issues and when adjudicating federal reserved water rights, and at the local level on specific projects. While coordination can be challenging, it provides improved communication and protection of river values.

### What makes your program unique in BLM and among agencies?

The WSR system is diverse. Each WSR has unique values, and management needs to protect and enhance those values. As mentioned previously, river values include free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values, or ORVs. Examples of ORVs include blue-ribbon trout fishing opportunities, unique geologic features, spectacular recreational boating, and habitat for endangered fish species. Agencies must tailor management strategies to protect and enhance these values. BLM manages WSRs located in a variety of ecosystems, including vast landscapes in Alaska, California’s Mojave Desert, Idaho’s wilderness, Montana’s badlands, New Mexico’s deep canyons, Oregon’s forests, and Utah’s red rock country.

WSRs are unique in that Congress has delegated the identification of ORVs and creation of final WSR boundaries to the agency, leaning on the agency’s expertise to make this determination. There are three possible classifications for river segments, which include wild, scenic, or recreational. These classifications represent the level of development along the river at the time of designation. What this means is that there are some designated rivers within wilderness areas and some river corridors containing railroad lines. Recognition of river values and inclusion within the system is not dependent on having a purely primitive setting.

### What are the opportunities for and challenges to your program in the future?

Budget and program capacity present challenges due to competing priorities and the continued need for more experts in the field. But I think we can flip those challenges into opportunities. BLM is part of the Inter-agency WSR Coordinating Council, which is a group of experts from BLM and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, and National Park Service representing the field, regions, and headquarters. This coordinated group helps build consistency and a community of practice across the WSR system. We work together on task teams to create products, such as the recently issued **Water Quality Management and Protection for Wild**

**and Scenic Rivers and Instream Flow Protection Strategies for Wild and Scenic Rivers** technical papers. We maintain [www.rivers.gov](http://www.rivers.gov), which provides information and resources to practitioners and the public. BLM's efforts on the council directly support increased program capacity. BLM also partners with the **River Management Society**. This partnership supports training needs, enhancing the WSR community of practice, and developing a deeper bench of expertise within the agency.

We can enhance our work with local and regional interest groups who value specific rivers. Much of the most critical work is on the ground with those local partners. Our field

staff provides our greatest opportunities. Our experts in the state and field offices are rock stars. They're meeting WSR responsibilities while handling other duties. As recreation demand increases on some of these rivers, these staff members tackle allocation systems, maintain recreation sites, secure access, protect water quality, and implement restoration actions. Far and wide, these individuals are dedicated and passionate about the river values and the communities they serve. Future BLM leaders in river management will stand on the shoulders of these giants, as we have stood on the shoulders of the conservation leaders who came before us.



## National Monument and National Conservation Areas

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/monuments-ncas>

### Barb Keleher

◀ Barb Keleher, former BLM headquarters program lead for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

#### How did you get started in National Conservation Lands?

I was one of two fourth-grade students chosen to participate in a class titled Conservation. This class (my favorite), along with 4-H and Girl Scouts, inspired me to have a career in the outdoors. Fast forward to the year 2000. As a new outdoor recreation planner in BLM-Nevada's Winnemucca District. I was awestruck by the vast expanses of public lands, endless outdoor recreation opportunities, and the many dedicated partners this high desert landscape offered. A number of these partners during this time worked tirelessly to help establish the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area (NCA) along with its 10 designated wilderness areas. We had no idea what managing an NCA and wilderness areas really entailed, but we were all excited for this opportunity. This was around the same time the National Conservation Lands system was created, and it has been so interesting to be part of BLM's conservation history.

I was honored to recently serve as BLM's National Monuments and National Conservation Areas Program

lead. Every day I was inspired by the amazing and very dedicated staff, friends' groups, partners, volunteers, and interns who helped conserve, protect, enhance and restore BLM's 56 national monuments, national conservation areas and similar designations all around the United States of America for the benefit of current and future generations.

#### How does your program address conservation?

The goal of the program is to conserve, protect, and restore these special places and the resources, objects, and values they contain, as per their enabling legislation or presidential proclamation, current land use plans, and policy.

#### What is the difference between a national monument and an NCA?

BLM manages or co-manages 31 beautiful and diverse national monuments across the western states. The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the president authority to designate national monuments to protect "objects of historic or scientific interest." While the president establishes most national monuments via the Antiquities

Act, Congress occasionally establishes national monuments to protect certain natural or historic features. BLM manages approximately 10.5 million acres of national monuments.

In addition, Congress also designates NCAs and similar designations to conserve, protect, enhance, and manage public lands for present and future generations. BLM's National Conservation Areas encompass 19 NCAs and six similar designations in 10 states, providing protection for significant scientific, cultural, ecological, historical, and recreational values. The BLM manages 4.3 million acres of NCAs and similar designations.

For the most part, national monuments and NCAs often differ in how they are created, but are very similar in purpose. While national monuments are generally established by presidential proclamation within the framework of the Antiquities Act, NCAs always get their direction from individual acts of Congress, each one different yet similar in that they define what resources and values to conserve. Both monument and NCA designations may also allow existing uses to continue as long as they are compatible with and do not degrade the resources or values for which the area was designated.

#### **What makes your program unique in BLM, among agencies?**

There is no one overarching public law regarding the management of national monuments, national conservation areas, and similar designations. Instead, a monument or NCA's designation and law are contained in the individual presidential proclamation or congressional legislation that outlines the specific resources, objects, and/or values to be protected and other management actions. The main goal of all monuments and NCAs is to protect their outstanding values, mostly from things like industrial development but also to protect unique natural and cultural resources and archaeological artifacts. These lands also provide authentic settings and showcase elements of working landscapes co-existing with conservation, such as grazing and other valid existing rights.

Together, the 56 units bearing these designations are places where visitors can truly immerse themselves into rugged backcountry settings that offer authentic experiences and a real sense of adventure. The enabling legislation might or might not list recreation as a resource that needs to be conserved. BLM has to properly manage recreation use so it doesn't negatively impact the resources, objects, and values for which the unit was designated. Once these areas are designated, they often attract more attention from the general public. This creates challenges on how to properly

manage this increasing use with limited staff and infrastructure. Over 11.8 million people visited BLM national monuments, national conservation areas, and similar designations in fiscal year 2024.

#### **What are the opportunities for and challenges to your program in the future?**

Looking at historical trends, BLM should anticipate that additional monuments and NCAs may eventually be added to the National Conservation Lands. While these designations are welcomed in their communities and the bureau, the long journey to improved stewardship is just beginning with designation.

When new national monuments or NCAs are designated, there is a higher standard for management that often results in significant initial costs for establishing the unit. While local communities, Tribes, and other organizations are passionate about advocating for creating new National Conservation Lands units, the long-term maintenance and operations are dependent on annual appropriations from Congress.

It seems increasingly important that BLM and its partners tell the story of the challenges faced when new units are added, including the need for additional resources. Part of that story is that BLM manages more acres of public land than any other federal land management agency but has been historically understaffed and has a smaller budget compared with the US Forest Service. Despite record-high visitation in recent years, much of it occurring in national monuments and NCAs, BLM's annual funding has been effectively flat.

It is very important that all partners involved in helping get new units designated engage in early and frequent robust community conversations with the public, state, and local government, involving Tribes and other partner organizations to ensure there will be long-term bipartisan support for the area(s) to be conserved and protected. BLM also hopes these same partners and volunteers will then be available to advocate on behalf of the units after designations take place and continue their support as operations begin.

Growing population, visitation, and visibility are outpacing staff and/or resource capacity. BLM must continue to collaborate with Tribes and partners to determine how we can collectively protect and conserve these national monuments and national conservation areas while properly managing recreation visitation.

BLM needs to collaborate with other organizations to further define the economic and quality of life benefits of these units to local and gateway communities, complete the baseline inventories, science plans, citizen science strategies, and monitoring and reporting protocols. Additional resources are also necessary to support Tribal co-stewardship and partner agreements. All of these dedicated people are the life blood of each of these

special places. They accomplish amazing projects on what are often shoe-string budgets.

Helping to alleviate the strain are two important national partners: the **Conservation Lands Foundation** and the **Foundation for America's Public Lands**. Both organizations aim to increase capacity of the National Conservation Lands.

The findings, conclusions, and opinions in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the Bureau of Land Management.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR **Bev Winston** ([bwinston@blm.gov](mailto:bwinston@blm.gov))



CONSERVATION  
LANDS  
FOUNDATION

25<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS