



For America's Heritage

THE PUBLIC LANDS Monitor

Editors:
Patricia Harvey
Geoff Middaugh

Address: P.O. Box 7226 Arlington, VA 22207
Website: www.publicland.org

Phone: 703-935-0916
Email: info@publicland.org

Board of Directors:

VOLUME XXXI No. 2

SUMMER QUARTER 2018

President Ed Shepard
Vice Pres. Don Simpson
VP- DC Affairs Elena Daly
(appointed)
VP-Ops. Beau McClure
Secretary Geoff Middaugh
Treasurer Dwight Hempel
Past Pres. George Lea
Henri Bisson
Ed Shepard
Jesse Juen

PLF's 2018 ANNUAL MEETING BILLINGS, MONTANA September 11-14, 2018

Note: This article is an update of information first presented in the Spring 2018 Monitor.

The cost of the dinner will be \$20.00. The buffet will include BBQ beef and grilled chicken, baked beans, sweet tangy slaw, and roll. Dessert, coffee and tea are also included. Please make your selection on the Registration Form.

Directors-at-Large:

Tom Allen
Dean Bibles
Ray Brady
Glen Collins
Jim Currihan
John Fend
Mike Ferguson
Eric Janes
John Kwiatkowski
Van Manning
Dave Mari
Mat Millenbach
Tim O'Brien
Ed Spang
George Stone
Rosemary Thomas
Rich Whitley
Maggie Wyatt
Elaine Zielinski

Please join us at the next PLF Annual Meeting which will be held at the Big Horn Resort in Billings, Montana, September 11-14, 2018. The theme will be "Access to Public Lands." Members of the Board of Directors and others interested in attending the Board meeting on Tuesday, September 11, should plan on arriving in Billings on Monday, September 10, as the Board meeting will start first thing on Tuesday morning.

A full-day meeting is planned for Thursday, September 13, that will include speakers who will be addressing this year's theme. A Deli Bar will be available for lunch. The cost of the lunch will be \$19.00. Roast beef, turkey, ham, Swiss cheese, cheddar, provolone, and pepper jack cheese are available on a hoagie. These are accompanied by tomato, red onion, leaf lettuce, spinach, pickle slices, mayonnaise, and yellow mustard. Chips, dessert and coffee and tea are also included. Please make your selection on the Registration Form.

State Representatives:

AK Sharon Wilson
AZ Beau McClure
CA John Fields
CO David Stout
ID Anna Steele
MT Jim Binando
NV Ev (Butch) Hayes
NM Jesse Juen
OR Dick Prather
UT Bill Lamb
WA Geoff Middaugh
WY Bill LeBarron
Midwest Bob Anderson
& East. States

On Wednesday, September 12, at 8:30 a.m. the BLM Billings Field Office will lead a tour that will highlight some of the access issues in the Billings area and illustrate access issues in general. The tour will include lunch at Pompey's Pillar National Monument. The cost of the tour will be \$25.00, which includes lunch, drinks, and transportation. Please make your sandwich selection on the Registration Form, which is an insert in this *Monitor*.

On Wednesday evening, there will be a BBQ buffet dinner at 6:00 p.m. with cash bar (selling wine and beer only) that will be held outdoors at the Big Horn Resort.

A banquet, silent auction, and raffle will be held on Thursday evening. A full-service cash bar will be available at 6:00 p.m., with dinner served at 7:00 p.m. There are two choices of entrees for the banquet. You may choose between beef tip pappardelle and lemon caper chicken. Dessert, garden salad, roll, coffee, and tea are included. Please make your selection on the Registration Form.

(Continued on Page 3.)

The Public Lands Foundation advocates and works for the retention of America's Public Lands in public hands, professionally and sustainably managed for responsible common use and enjoyment.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Ed Shepard

My late Uncle Albert was a cattle rancher from the Nebraska Sandhills and a bit of a cowboy philosopher. I remember someone asking him to predict how hard the upcoming winter was going to be based on the height of the skunk cabbage. I always think of him and his response whenever trying to predict something. He replied, "You want to know how bad a winter we're going to have? Well, I'll tell you how bad a winter we're going to have. You ask me next spring!" That thought served me well the years I worked in fire management, and we tried to figure out what kind of a fire season we were going to have. Fortunately, the men and women in Predictive Service have it a little easier these days than trying to rely on the height of the skunk cabbage. They are blessed with more modern equipment, models, and experience. And, they are predicting another challenging season. They are predicting an above normal season across a large swath of the West, and we have already burned more acres than the 10-year average, although fire starts are a little less. I think it is safe to say that we can plan on breathing smoke again this summer. PLF wishes all firefighters a safe season. And, if you want to know how many fires we're going to have, ask me in the fall.

Another prediction that BLM managers have to make, but really shouldn't have to, is the annual appropriation for the fiscal year. For way too many years, the Congress has not done its job in a timely manner, and managers are left trying to manage betting on a roll of the dice. It is not acceptable for managers to be expected to do their job when they don't know what they have for resources or what is expected of them. Uncle Albert would say, "You want to know how much money I have to do my job and what I'm expected to accomplish? Well, I'll tell you. You ask me after mid-year." For the first time in many years, both the House and Senate appropriations committees have reported bills out of committee, and hopefully they will make it to the floor and be enacted before the start of FY 2019. But, I won't make a prediction on that. The House mark places the BLM at \$1.4 billion, and the Senate at \$1.34 billion; both up significantly from the Administration's

budget proposal. I won't make a prediction on the success of an actual appropriation before October 1, but it is the closest to actually happening than I think we've been in years.

The BLM continues to struggle with vacancies in key leadership positions. At last count, I think BLM has half of the state director positions vacant and/or filled with acting directors. While this is a good way for people to gain experience in leadership roles, we all know how it affects the continuity of work. Hopefully, BLM will be successful in filling those positions on a more permanent basis. Of course, two very key positions that remain unfilled are the Director and Deputy Director for Operations positions. Deputy Director for Programs and Policy Brian Steed continues to serve with the authority of the Director and, in my opinion, is doing a good job of keeping the Bureau afloat. Within the last few weeks Mike Nedd, who has been acting in the Deputy Director role, returned to his job as AD-300. Mike served as acting Deputy for over a year. Rich Cardinale has replaced Mike for the next 60 or more days. Those of you who have retired in the last few years probably remember Rich as the Chief of Staff for the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management. Rich is a seasoned veteran in the Main Interior Building and will serve the Bureau well over the next few months. Thank you to all the folks that have stepped up to keep the BLM running during the lengthy transition of leadership.

The events of the last few years related to the Bundy's and other militia-type incidents have prompted some, including some members of Congress, to question the need for the BLM to have a law enforcement program. Some have questioned the BLM's authority to even have law enforcement officers, while others have suggested limiting their role and the tools they use to do their job. There are many opinions on this, even within the PLF membership. However, I think the overall feeling of PLF members is that there is a role for BLM law enforcement and there is no question that BLM has statutory authority for law enforcement. Like any program, it is right to periodically conduct a review and adjust the program as needed. These recent events have led BLM to do just that. An oversight hearing conducted

(Continued on Page 3.)

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

(Continued from Page 2.)

by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining prompted PLF to submit a statement for the record in support of BLM law enforcement and providing recommendations that could be considered to improve the program. Many of the suggested changes are already being considered by the BLM as Deputy Director Steed testified to at the hearing. The PLF followed up our statement to the Subcommittee with a letter to BLM outlining our recommendations and affirming PLF's support of the BLM law enforcement program.

The *Fourth Biennial Student Congress on Public Land Policy for Land Management* is coming up fast. This year's Congress is being held in Baker City, Oregon, August 22-25. The theme is Rivers and Trails in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails Act. We have 29 students coming from 20 different schools and 12 states, and one student from Canada. The participants will bring a vast diversity of backgrounds and educational interests including geology, rivers and trails, law, range, wildlife, recreation and more, including three that are actively involved in tribal issues. We are looking forward to lively discussions and a great time. As usual, we will be presenting the results to the BLM Director later this year. Thanks to Oregon-Washington State Director Jamie Connell and her staff for all their hard work, as well as all of the PLF committee led by Mike Ferguson. Jamie has promised that there will be no smoke in the air, but if there is, it will make the setting historically accurate as many of the pioneers on the Oregon Trail mention smoky conditions in their journals.

Finally, don't forget the annual meeting is coming up September 11-14 at the Big Horn Resort in Billings, Montana. The meeting theme is very timely, "Access to Public Lands." At the Board meeting we will be discussing the PLF's Strategic Plan. The meeting promises to be a fun three days of interesting discussions, a field tour, BBQ, and banquet. And, don't forget to bring items for the silent auction to raise funds for the George Lea Founder's Scholarships. These meetings take a lot of work by the organizing committee and close coordination with the BLM office. Thank you to the Montana PLF folks and the Montana BLM. I hope to see you in Billings.

Have a safe and fun summer!

PLF's 2018 ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 1.)

Note: If you have any dietary restrictions, please let Beau know this on the registration form so we can work with the caterer to try to accommodate you.

The silent auction and raffle are to raise money for the George Lea Founder's Scholarship Fund. If there are items you would like to donate for the auction or raffle, **please contact Arlene Mari by August 18** by phone at (406) 366-1789 or email at arlenemari@earthlink.net. If you would like to mail the items in advance, please send to **Jim Binando, 1208 S. 64th Street W., Billings, MT 59106.**

The Board of Directors will meet again on Friday morning through noon, September 14.

The Big Horn Resort is located at 1801 Majestic Lane, Billings, MT 59102. A block of nonsmoking rooms has been set aside at a rate of \$99 (plus tax) for a King Bed or two Queen Beds. You must make your own reservations by calling **(406) 839-9300 or (877) 995-8999 no later than August 18, 2018. Please mention the Public Lands Foundation** in order to receive the discounted rate. If you need to cancel your reservations, it must be done by 4:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Savings Time the day prior to arrival to avoid a cancellation penalty.

Check-in time is 3:00 p.m., and check-out time is 11:00 a.m. The Big Horn Resort has complimentary parking and hot breakfast buffet. It also has a fitness center. There is no restaurant at the hotel, but both The Montana Club and Montana's Rib & Chop House are adjacent to the hotel and serve lunch and dinner. (The Montana Club also serves breakfast if you don't want to partake of the hotel's free breakfast.) For more information about the Big Horn Resort, visit www.thebighornresort.com.

Rental cars are available at Billings Logan International Airport (BIL). The Big Horn Resort also offers a shuttle from the airport to the hotel for guests; it operates from 5:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Please call the hotel directly in advance to schedule the shuttle. The Reef Indoor Water Park is located at the resort. There is a separate admission fee to use the park, but guests receive a discount. For additional information, visit www.thereefindoors.com.

(Continued on Page 4.)

PLF's 2018 ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 3.)

The meeting Registration Form is an insert in this issue of the *Monitor*. Please be sure to register and send the form and your check to Beau McClure, 6510 West Lucia Drive, Phoenix, AZ 85083, before **August 18, 2018**, for a reduced registration rate.

If you have any questions, please contact Beau McClure by email at vpops@publicland.org, or by phone at (623) 587-7883.

LETTERS/PHONE CALLS & EMAILS TO THE EDITOR

Message: Hi there, I am a public lands enthusiast and environmental historian with a new book recently released by the University of Nevada Press. The book is "With Distance in His Eyes: The Environmental Life and Legacy of Stewart Udall" (here's a link for more information: <http://www.unevadapress.com/books/?isbn=9781943859627>). I was wondering if there might be some opportunities for me to partner with the Public Lands Foundation to promote the book. Perhaps I could write a blurb and have it posted in the next newsletter?

Thanks so much and I will look forward to hearing back.

Sincerely,
Scott Einberger
Environmental Historian, Author, Freelance Writer
www.publiclandslover.weebly.com

Editor: I received a copy of Scott's book, With Distance in His Eyes, and am reviewing it for PLF now. The book is a history of the work of Stewart Udall, and a well-documented look at his world of conservation in the 1960's. This was a time of economic growth, dam building, bipartisanship, and the beginning of a Congressional mandate for BLM to retain and manage the public domain (aka public land), ending with FLPMA in 1976. Relationships were important, and it was essential to work across the aisle on specific issues, rather than just engage in ideological rants. If there are any PLF members who worked in Washington during this time, please let me know or write an article

about your experience: gmiddaugh@publicland.org

President Shepard—Re: Sally Jewell interview article. The PLF has no business engaging in this type of political rhetoric. PLF should stay objective, and out of political controversies that are being generated by all sides of the public lands issue. We don't need articles like this to add fuel to the fire, and possibly alienate our relationship with BLM. Name withheld by request.

Editor: — I believe I'll be one of many to say, thanks for conducting such a good interview. What Sally Jewell had to say was certainly wise, thoughtful, and in some aspects terribly illuminating (for example, regarding open political adversary atmosphere in some field offices, which I've always hoped we did not have...). I'm glad Ms. Jewell made herself available for the interview, and glad she is going to be involved in some appropriate way/s in current politics. See you in Billings! — Linda Hofman.

Response by the PLF Co-Editor: Scott Streater, from Greenwire (Energy and Environment News), "picked up" the Interview of Sally Jewell in the Spring 2018 Monitor and gave the interview wide distribution in their publication to those who liked it, and to those who did not like it. To this editor, the article, the discussion, the support, and the opposition reflect the times we live in. I have no regrets.

REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS FOR PLF'S LIFETIME SERVICE AWARD by Beau McClure and Maggie Wyatt

Each year at the PLF's Annual Meeting, one or more Lifetime Service Awards are given in recognition of prestigious lifetime performance by a BLM career employee that has benefited the management of Public Lands administered by the BLM. The Award is granted as a living or posthumous Lifetime Service Award and may include two individuals per year in each category.

Nominations are welcome from all sources, including BLM employees and organizational units, PLF members, interest groups associated with various public land issues,

(Continued on Page 5.)

REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS FOR PLF'S LIFETIME SERVICE AWARD

(Continued from Page 4.)

and local and state governmental officials.

Nominations may be for any career BLM employee regardless of job grade, position, profession, etc. Nominees must have had a career that lasted at least 30 years of which 20 or more years were with the BLM. This requirement may be waived if the nominee substantially completed the time and the career was terminated by death or disablement. Nominations must have one endorsement by someone who has knowledge of the nominee's accomplishments.

The PLF Lifetime Service Award evaluation factors are listed on the Awards page of the PLF website at www.publicland.org. (Click on "Menu," then open "About," then open "Awards," then click on "Award Criteria," to reach information on the award).

If you want to nominate someone, please send the nomination and endorsement by **August 1, 2018** to Maggie Wyatt, Chair, Lifetime Service Awards Committee, 2523 Falls View Circle, Grand Junction, Colorado 81505-1073; or (preferably) by e-mail to 51booklover@gmail.com.

REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS FOR PLF'S LANDSCAPE STEWARDSHIP AWARDS

Dave Mari

Once again, the Public Lands Foundation is accepting nominations of a private citizen(s) or group(s) who deserve to be recognized for their sustained contributions at a **landscape scale** to the conservation and management of lands administered by the BLM. PLF members and BLM employees are encouraged to submit nominations by **August 1, 2018**. Winners will be determined at the PLF Board of Directors meeting in Billings, Montana, in September, and they will be announced and recognized soon thereafter.

The BLM has a variety of land use plans and projects

that are intended to address the use, allocation and improvement of the Public Lands. Organizations and individuals outside of government are often the catalysts for demonstrating effective approaches for achieving good stewardship of these lands and resources. Good stewardship may be defined as an ethic that embodies cooperative planning and management of resources by agencies, organizations, communities and others actively engaged to prevent loss of resources and facilitate their improvement in the interest of long-term sustainability. PLF's Landscape Stewardship Award honors the work done by private citizens who work to advance and sustain community-based stewardship on a landscape scale that includes, in whole or in part, lands administered by the BLM. The focus on landscapes is intended to be broad in nature versus small-scale, local, project-oriented efforts.

The organizations, groups and individuals typically envisioned for this award are those who took a leadership role to address landscape-scale issues. Emphasis is on individual local citizens or groups comprised of local citizens who are typically all-volunteer without paid staff. A good example would be a coalition of individuals or citizen groups joining together to address issues within a certain landscape to bring about improved stewardship. The award is a citation acknowledging the nature and significance of the awardee's achievements.

The nomination form and guidelines can be found on the PLF website at www.publicland.org. Click on "Menu," then open "About," then open "Awards," then click on "Landscape Stewardship Award/Certificate of Appreciation Recipients." Once there, you will find information about the award, candidates, nomination and selection process, evaluation factors, as well as a copy of the nomination form. Please send nominations by **August 1, 2018**, by email to dmari@publicland.org.

"The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased; and not impaired in value."

— Teddy Roosevelt

THE “NEW” PLF ARCHIVES

By Connie Stone, PLF Archives Manager

Have you ever wondered how the BLM acquired and protected your favorite natural wonders? Or why so many environmental laws came out of the 1960s and 1970s? Or who were the past heroes of your particular program or office? How has the BLM workforce changed through the decades? Did we really once look that young and energetic? And, who the heck was Johnny Horizon?

Answers to these and other questions can be found in the Public Lands Foundation Archives, which preserve a unique collection of historical materials related to the BLM and the management of public lands and resources. Established shortly after the PLF was founded, the archives currently contain nearly 2,000 items including paper files, newsletters, personal memoirs, books, photos, maps, and commemorative items such as Johnny Horizon memorabilia of a notable public relations campaign. Some items have rare historical value, such as antique land patents and unique publications like the “Range Rider” newsletter series.

The archives are stored at the BLM’s National Training Center in Phoenix, Arizona. Our storage area also houses the organizational and historical files of the PLF, as well as computer equipment to manage associated databases, which are organized by BLM’s subject-function codes and geographic areas or offices. The archives are maintained by volunteers from the PLF’s Phoenix Chapter.

These materials preserve important knowledge and are used for education and research. The PLF provides display materials and volunteer support for activities at the regular BLM Pathways training sessions for new and recently hired employees. We’ve also assisted the BLM Library in finding items to cover gaps in its collections and files. The archives offer opportunities for research and historical studies relating to programs, policies, events, offices, leadership, and personnel. For example, Dr. James Skillen used the archives in preparing his book on the history and role of the BLM: *The Nation’s Largest Landlord: The Bureau of Land Management in the American West*. Recently we’ve assisted researchers with information on the Sagebrush Rebellion and the history of the BLM’s law enforcement program.

We welcome you to donate items, which can be sent to the PLF Archives, Bureau of Land Management, National Training Center, 9828 N. 31st Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85051. Please consider an item’s historical value. Consider writing a personal recollection of your career experiences and memories. These are among our most interesting items, from full-scale autobiographies to a brief letter from a BLM wildlife biologist helping to establish a new wildlife refuge in South America during the 1960s. However, please resist the urge to clear out your garage and send all the boxes to the archives. Due to limited space, we can’t maintain a reference library of books that can readily be found at BLM offices or public libraries.

You can contact the archives manager, Connie Stone, at airedog2@cox.net. We are happy to assist with requests or visits, though scheduling depends on the busy schedules of our retired volunteers, so please contact us in advance. We realize there is a need to update the archives content on the PLF website to make items more accessible. This issue will be addressed as part of the PLF’s strategic planning process. In the meantime, we welcome your suggestions for what you would like to see on the web page.

Connie Stone’s biography: After graduating from the University of Pittsburgh, I earned my Ph.D. in anthropology from Arizona State University. My dissertation data consisted largely of information from archaeological surveys on BLM-administered land in western Arizona. The first part of the title was “Living in No Man’s Land.” Counting some time as a temporary employee, I worked for the BLM in Arizona for about 25 years, before retiring in 2012. I was a cultural resource specialist and later the assistant field manager in the Phoenix District Office and led the completion of two Resource Management Plans. The last few years of my career were spent as an archaeologist in the Renewable Energy Coordination Office at the Arizona State Office. I’m still involved as a volunteer with the Friends of the Agua Fria National Monument, as well as the PLF.

**2018 FOURTH BIENNIAL STUDENT
CONGRESS ON PUBLIC POLICY FOR
LAND MANAGEMENT**

By Mike Ferguson and George Stone

Note: This updated information about the Student Congress has been posted on the Public Lands Foundation website, which contains the links to each of the biographies for the selected students. See: <https://publicland.org/about/biennial-student-congress/2018-2/>

The Public Lands Foundation along with the BLM in Oregon and the BLM national office are holding the fourth biennial Student Congress on Public Land Management in Baker City, Oregon, from August 22-25, 2018. The theme will reflect the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails Act.

After a competitive application and review process, 29 students were selected to participate in the 4th Biennial Student Congress. Here is a list of the participants and the colleges/universities that they are attending.

<u>Student</u>	<u>College/University</u>
Devani Antuma	Calvin College
Rebecca Boslough	Univ. of Montana
Erinn Drage	Univ. of Ottawa
Mathias Fostvedt	Oregon State University
Brewster Johnson	Univ. of Wisc., Stevens Point
AnnaFaith Jorgensen	Student Congress Alum
Elyse Kats	Arizona State Univ.
Kelleen Lanagan	Penn State/NPS
Dave Laufenberg	Montana State Univ.
Emma Lord	Univ. of N. Dak/NPS Intern
James Major	Northern Arizona Univ.
Andreas Martinez	Univ. of Oregon
Melissa Martinez	Univ. of Southern California
Clara Miller	Univ. of Arizona
Faith Morgan	Univ. of Florida
Rebekah Mullen	Texas A&M/Texas Brigades
Natasha Myhal	Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
Chelsea Phillippe	Univ. of Montana
Ashley Phillips	St. Johns/BLM Intern
Hannah Podzorski	CO School of Mines
Will Rice	Penn State Univ.
Kali Richardson	Univ. of Florida

Madelyn Smith	Louisiana State Univ.
Jessy Stevenson	Univ. of Montana
Christopher Torres	Boise State Univ.
Samantha Unruh	Univ. of Utah/BLM Intern
Andre Virden	Univ. of Wisc., Stevens Point
Becca Wheeler	Calvin College
Kim Young	Student Congress Alum

DONATIONS STILL NEEDED!

YOUR HELP IS STILL NEEDED. The PLF Fundraising Committee is seeking to raise \$30,000 through donations this year to finance the two \$5,000 George Lea Founder's Scholarship grants and support the Baker City, Oregon Student Congress. Fundraising letters have been sent to all PLF members and to a number of outside organizations requesting help in sponsoring these two high priority projects. We have been unable to finalize certain pledged contributions and are still in need of funding.

It costs \$2,000.00 to send a student to the Student Congress. This covers all travel, meals, and lodging expenses as well as meeting rooms and speaker fees.

Each George Lea Founder's \$5,000 Scholarship is awarded to a highly capable, motivated natural resource student who may not otherwise be able to complete their degree or join the job pool of potential future BLM employees.

You can make a designated donation by credit card on our website at www.publicland.org, or by check sent to the Public Lands Foundation, P.O. Box 7226, Arlington, VA 22207. In your transmittal, please make sure to mention that your donation is for the Student Congress or the George Lea Founder's Scholarship Fund. Remember, if you are making a donation in memory of somebody who has passed away, you also can designate your donation to go to one of these funds. The PLF is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit charitable organization. Your donations are tax-deductible to the maximum extent permitted under the law.

"A good exercise for the heart is to bend down and help another up."

— Anonymous

**INTERVIEW WITH DR. JAMES SKILLEN
AUTHOR, SCHOLAR & PUBLIC LANDS SUPPORTER**

The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the position of the Public Lands Foundation.

(GM: Interviewer Geoff Middaugh; JS: Interviewee Dr. James Skillen.)

GM: We have known each other for about eight years and worked on a number of articles about BLM. Thank you for taking time to talk to the PLF about our work, current politics, and the future of public lands. Let's jump right into the questions.

1. You've written two major scholarly books on BLM: *The Nation's Largest Landlord: The Bureau of Land Management in the American West* (2009), and *Federal Ecosystem Management: Its Rise, Fall, and Afterlife* (2015). Why did you choose BLM as an agency to study?
2. Was your interest in the employees, or FLPMA, BLM's place in the western states, and the many competing mandates and laws?

JS: I think it is best to answer these two questions together. I developed a deep interest in federal lands while in college during the peak of the northern spotted owl crisis, and my interest deepened through seasonal timber work with the Forest Service in Colorado. When I started graduate school in natural resources, I knew that I wanted to study federal lands history, but I didn't have a subject in mind. As I started reading broadly, I found stacks of books on the history of the National Park Service and the US Forest Service but only one book on the overall history of the Bureau of Land Management: *Opportunity and Challenge: The Story of BLM*, by Jim Muhn and Hans Stuart. I started investing more time studying the BLM than other agencies because I had to; I continued to study the BLM's history and ongoing work primarily because I have been so impressed by BLM employees and the work that they accomplish in an incredibly challenging legal and political environment.

I should add that many BLM employees/retirees have supported my research over the last decade, sharing both

information and constructive criticism of my work. I remember meeting Jim Muhn at the Denver Service Center around 2004. We talked for a while about his career with BLM, and then he led me to a wall of filing cabinets that contained some of the research that he and Hans did for *Opportunity and Challenge*. Having spent weeks in the National Archives looking for needles in haystacks, this was an indispensable treasure trove that I drew on for *The Nation's Largest Landlord*. (It initially felt like cheating in my research to have so many of the documents I needed all neatly arranged in one place, but I got over that feeling quickly.)

3. GM: The Public Lands Foundation has promoted a major effort at recruiting young students in Natural Resources with our Student Congress (this year in Baker City, OR). Since you are a college professor, what do you think are key to getting students interested in Natural Resources, or public lands? How do you see PLF further engaging and working with young students?

JS: Many of my students are from the eastern half of the United States and have little experience with the National System of Public Lands. The best way to introduce them is through experiential learning. When students first encounter public lands issues in the classroom, they are often overwhelmed by all the competing interests, laws, court orders, appropriations mandates, etc., and they are tempted to give up. When I lead western field courses, and we meet with BLM employees and public lands users, students can't give up. We aren't talking about abstract ideas or impersonal regulations; we are talking with and about people for whom the public lands are essential. We aren't talking about land in the abstract; we're standing in some of the nation's most dramatic and remote landscapes.

I applaud the Public Lands Foundation's Student Congress and other efforts to engage younger Americans in public lands issues. I know that it has given participants a new sense of purpose in their studies and/or career goals.

(Continued on Page 9.)

INTERVIEW WITH DR. JAMES SKILLEN

(Continued from Page 8.)

One suggestion I have is for the PLF to consider coordinating internships for undergraduate students or those who have just finished their undergraduate degrees. Most of my students do internships to gain experience, build their resumes, and further discern their career goals. Currently BLM partners with organizations to offer internships and non-competitive temporary positions. The PLF members have a much better sense of the BLM's needs, and they could also serve as mentors to BLM interns and non-competitive hires. This project would not be expensive financially, though it would require a significant time investment.

4. GM: The public lands are in the news daily now. The politics around BLM are cyclic, as we have all seen. How do you think the agency will respond?

JS: In many ways the current shifts follow a familiar pattern, and BLM has plenty of experience adapting to changing priorities in Washington. The agency's underlying statutory authority provides both flexibility and stability, allowing each new administration to alter multiple use priorities while simultaneously placing outer limits on those changes.

Having said that, I think that there are significant uncertainties and risks for BLM in the next few years. There are a number of political currents that are clearly hostile not just to particular BLM policies but to the agency itself and to the federal government as a whole. This can be seen at the extreme, including armed standoffs in Bunkerville, NV and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, as well as the mainstream, such as the Republican National Committee's 2016 platform that included largescale disposal of public lands.

5. GM: What do you think is the future of federal public lands?

JS: I don't know what to think about the future of public lands. Generally, I think that a majority of Americans value the public lands enough to stop wholesale disposal, and public opposition has stopped many smaller-scale land disposal bills. Based on that, I think that the federal public lands will remain in federal ownership for the foreseeable future. But how they are managed is an open question.

6. GM: What is your advice in terms of advocacy in this day and age of fake news, the Bundy's and contentious polarized politics?

JS: My advice to BLM employees is to keep doing their jobs and to hold the agency to higher standards. I am deeply concerned about what I see as a systematic attack on institutions that are essential to effective land management: science, a free press, and professional civil service. Respect for these institutions, which have always been controversial, is at a discouragingly low point, and that means that we as a nation have fewer shared sources of information about the public lands. My advice for the PLF is to advocate on behalf of career BLM employees, including respect for their professionalism; advocate for a stronger science program; and advocate for agency transparency.

7. GM: One more time, this administration plans to reorganize BLM (and DOI) and move its headquarters west. What do you think about this reorganization, and what will it achieve?

JS: The plans I have heard also include reorganizing Interior agencies along watershed boundaries. All things being equal, I think that this is a great idea; but all things are not equal, so I think that the plans are unnecessary and counterproductive for a number of reasons. I'll mention just a few. First, the BLM has always been a decentralized agency, where state directors wield significant power, so the BLM's decision-making is already responsive to regional concerns. Moving the BLM headquarters to Denver won't change that; it will simply mean that the agency loses its voice in Washington and weakens its relationship with Congress and the White House. Second, a reorganization is expensive and time consuming, and it will sap resources that the BLM needs to manage the public lands. Third, the BLM has, for better and worse, been organized around state boundaries, and any reorganization that alters this arrangement is going to strain already fraught relationships.

To be clear, I'm not arguing for the status quo because I think it is the best of all possibilities; I just think that massive change will have too many negative, intended

(Continued on Page 10.)

INTERVIEW WITH DR. JAMES SKILLEN

(Continued from Page 9.)

and unintended consequences. I view this the way I view public lands distribution. No rational person, if they were starting from scratch, would argue for the current pattern: checkerboard patterns, small tracts, etc. But trying to mount a massive land exchange to block up public lands would a) fail and b) create new problems for BLM.

8. GM: What is your next scholarly project? What can you share with the PLF?

JS: I am finishing a book this year on public lands conflicts, focusing on right-wing opposition to federal land management. (And yes, there was and is plenty of opposition from the left, but I am focusing only on the right.) The first few chapters tell the stories of the Sagebrush Rebellion of 1979-1982, the Wise Use and County Supremacy Movements of the 1990s, and the various opposition movements during the Obama administration. Over this forty-year period, rebellion against federal authority to own and manage land shifted from being a regional conflict waged by those with real interest in the public lands to a national conflict waged by a broader anti-government coalition. For example, sagebrush rebels in 1979 were almost all westerners, but in 2014, militia members from New Hampshire and other eastern states rushed to stand with Cliven Bundy. In the final chapters of the book, I explain why this shift took place.

If any BLM retirees are interested in talking with me about their experiences in these three periods, please contact me at jrs39@calvin.edu.



IS DEMOCRACY COMPATIBLE WITH CONSERVATION?

By Dr. Patricia Nelson Limerick

Note: With all the controversy about public lands in the news, I remembered this article by Dr. Nelson that was presented at the GLO conference in Boulder in 2012. I requested permission to publish it again and this is the response: "Dear Mr. Middaugh, My name is Nicoli Bowley, and I help Patty Limerick here at the Center of the American West with scheduling and other requests. Thank you so much for reaching out to us. Patty was pleased to see your request. She is more than happy to let you use "Is Democracy Compatible with Conservation" in your upcoming newsletter. We will also publish it on our website in the news feed, if you would like. If you need anything else, please don't hesitate to ask. Sincerely, Nicoli

If you pay attention to the history of the Bureau of Land Management, you will soon be wrestling with one of the most consequential questions of the last two centuries.

The practices we cluster under the category "conservation" all hold in common a commitment to restrain some uses of natural resources so that those resources are available in the future. Finding the right relationship between use and restraint is a riddle that accompanies every BLM employee in the 21st century through every working day.

And now add to this conundrum a significant historical fact: the practices of conservation originated in very different times and, more to the point, in very different political systems. When you trace the origins of conservation as an ideal and as a practice, you land in two unsettling and overlapping territories: the European world of monarchy and aristocracy and the extension of European imperial power over distant colonies.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, on the estates of kings, emperors, lords, dukes, earls, and barons, enthusiasm for hunting led to the purposeful conservation of habitat for game animals. Limiting or even prohibiting the access of commoners to the lands of monarchs and aristocrats was a key feature of early conservation.

(Continued on Page 11.)

IS DEMOCRACY COMPATIBLE WITH CONSERVATION?

(Continued from Page 10)

Starting even earlier, in the 17th century, naturalists accompanied the leaders of imperial enterprise on their voyages and expeditions. With their attention focused on the exotic flora and fauna of distant lands, these naturalists wrote enthusiastically about their discoveries and pushed colonial governors into taking action to preserve these treasures from exhaustion or depletion. Here, too, the exercise of power over subordinated human beings was a central feature of conservation, as native-born locals found new restrictions on their access to plants, animals, and lands that had once served as essential sources for their subsistence.

The rise of democracy knocked the pins out from under many traditions and customs. At the time of this nation's origin, the tension between a democratic political system and the practices of conservation that had arisen in monarchies and empires was comparatively unrecognized.

If the question had come to the attention of the Founders, it might well have seemed that democracy and conservation would prove to be inherently incompatible. The early land laws of the new Republic all involved some form of "disposal" of the public domain into private ownership. The idea of restraining the access of individual citizens to the ownership and use of land seemed squarely at odds with democratic ideology. Occasional efforts to use the Army to remove squatters, who had taken up land claims ahead of the government's surveys, were massively unpopular and often denounced as a return to the arbitrary exercise of imperial power. (The use of the Army to remove Indian people was considerably more accepted at the time.)

In the West, the Jeffersonian agrarian dream hit tough times. Rather than offering land that could be divided up into farm-size units and claimed by hardy yeomen, the West presented vast areas of land, characterized by elevation, ruggedness, and aridity, that were not at all suited to farming. The long-range outcome was a vast domain of otherwise unwanted land that stayed in the ownership and under the management of the federal government.

The greatest share of that land is now the responsibility of the BLM. Created by the merger of

the General Land Office and the Grazing Service in 1946, the BLM was always obligated to shape its policy in response to the demands of American citizens. More so than any other federal resource management agency, the BLM had to take into account and adapt its course to the preferences of elected officials and local residents whose livelihoods depended on the public lands.

In an extraordinary transformation that reminds us of the unpredictability of historical change, a remarkable number of Americans have developed an affection and appreciation for arid and semiarid lands. Improbably enough, the western lands that "no one wanted" acquired admirers, devotees, and advocates. By the end of the 20th century, it was not much of an exaggeration to say that there was not a single unloved square inch left in the terrain that Americans had once classified as "wastelands."

The growing appreciation for the beauty, biodiversity, and recreational attractions of public lands was emerging as a major political and cultural force, challenging the earlier, close ties between the BLM and local resource users. Americans from all over the nation directed their ambitions, hopes, worries, fears, and preferences at the BLM. There was an unquestionable element of good news in this: the ownership of the public lands by all the nation's citizens was becoming more widely recognized and embraced. But, by the very same measure, the enterprise of combining democracy with conservation had grown immeasurably more complicated. In truth, responding to the concerns of American citizens had been a considerably easier task when there were dramatically fewer people in that mix and when the great majority of the people involved lived in proximity to BLM lands.

In recent years, a movement has sprung up to challenge the habit of separating the domain of the natural from the domain of the human. The assumption that the preservation of natural landscapes meant quarantining them from human presence and use had been widespread in the movements that preceded current environmentalism. And yet few, if any, American places ever existed in a pristine condition unaffected by human beings; in hunting, gathering, and farming, as well as in

(Continued on Page 12.)

**IS DEMOCRACY COMPATIBLE WITH
CONSERVATION?**

(Continued from Page 11)

the strategic use of fire, Indian people had been present and active in every locale. With the growing recognition of the inseparability of the “human” from the “natural,” the BLM turned out to be at the forefront of a big trend. The mandate to manage working landscapes spared the agency the time and trouble of surrendering old and misleading notions of pristine nature sequestered from the contamination of human presence. With individuals and groups following a wide range of ambitions and aspirations converging on the public lands, the BLM again found itself located at the intersection where democracy and conservation meet.

Among the many reasons to read the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the enabling act for the BLM, the most important one may be this: a citizen who reads the opening section of the law will find a catalogue and inventory of every thought that has come to the minds of the American people when they have looked at nature and assessed its value.

If you are willing, invest a moment in empathy. Review even a partial list of what people want from the public lands—grass for livestock grazing, game to hunt, lands for wind and solar energy production, precious minerals to mine, natural gas to drill for, places to hike and camp, trails for off-road vehicles, habitats for wildlife, refuges for wild horses, streams and rivers for game fish, archaeological sites to study. Then imagine yourself trying to negotiate with the people pursuing these various goals, all of them legitimate and only a few of them completely compatible. It would certainly be understandable if you had a moment of envying the powers once exercised by kings, queens, and colonial governors on behalf of the conservation of resources.

In the great American experiment of testing the compatibility between democracy and conservation, the BLM is unmistakably the crucible. Its extraordinary landholdings are the places where the great question we inherit from the past undergoes its most revealing tests and trials.

Is democracy compatible with conservation?

If you're interested in the answer (and what good

citizen wouldn't be?), ask a BLM employee to tell you what he or she did at work today.

Patty Limerick, a distinguished American historian, is the faculty director of the University of Colorado's Center of the American West. She has had the opportunity to participate in many memorable conversations with BLM staff and is currently writing a collection of essays on the Department of the Interior.

**WESTERN REGIONAL STRATEGY
COMMITTEE MEETING**

May 1-3, 2018

Report by Bill Lamb

On May 1 through May 3, 2018 the Western Regional Strategy Committee (WRSC) met in Salt Lake City for the three day meeting. The meeting was hosted by BLM and the Utah Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The first day of the meeting was a field trip to Utah's west desert. Prior to the field trip Ed Roberson, the Utah BLM State Director, and USFS Region 4 Deputy Regional Director Mary Farnsworth gave a brief overview of the fire program in Utah and the partnerships that have been developed to reduce the impacts of catastrophic wildfires. This was followed by brief presentations which discussed Utah's Wildland Fire Policy, Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (WRAP), Utah's CatFire program, Utah's Smoke Program, and managing wildfires in an urban interface. The WRSC members were amazed at the partnerships and accomplishment that have occurred in the past three years. BLM and DNR have completed a million acre watershed Restoration Initiative that has encouraged the FS to a million acre challenge within the next 5 years. The WRAP is Utah's new system based on the premise of risk reduction where the state will pay the costs of large and extended attack wildland fire in exchange for local government implementing prevention, preparedness, and mitigation actions that are proven to reduce the risk and costs of wildland fire in the long run.

After the introduction to the fire program, two buses were provided for a field tour to the West Desert. The first stop was at the Muskrat Fire Station where Justin Kincaid with BLM and Dave Whittekiend with the

(Continued on Page 13.)

WESTERN REGIONAL STRATEGY COMMITTEE MEETING

(Continued from Page 12.)

USFS gave an overview of the West Desert fire program. The next stop was near the Dugway Proving Grounds entrance to discuss the causes of fire ignition that comes from target practicing with the use of steel jacketed bullets and exploding targets. During fair weather this area is patrolled by BLM rangers where they will meet with 30 or 40 groups each day to educate them about potential fire ignitions and keeping the area clean. Some tickets are issued to those that do not comply with the restrictions placed on the area. The military has an agreement with BLM, FS and DNR to attack fires within Dugway. The military has its own wildfire fighting capability and will conduct initial attack and request assistance when they are unable to contain the fire. The next stop was at Clover Springs Campground where we had lunch and talked about the fuels management activities that had been done in the area. The pinion/juniper that had invaded the area had been removed by chain saws, chaining, prescribed fires and mastication. Pinion/juniper is ranked 1, 2 or 3 according to the density of the trees. When it is invading with scattered young trees it is ranked number 1. According to professors Bruce Roundy from BYU and Mark Brunson from USU, removing pinion/juniper is a forever on-going process. Before settlement the invading trees were kept out by the Native Americans that burned to create food for the wildlife and to hunt. Without this continual periodic burning the trees have slowly re-invade and provide fuel for catastrophic fires. Therefore, all fuel removal actions will need to be redone as the invasion once again moves into the valleys. This is also the case with creosote bush, since it has increased in both density and acreage since settlement occurred. The last stop was at the Saratoga Springs Fire Department where the discussion was about fire prevention activities. Some of the homes built in the City of Saratoga Springs do not have fire hydrants that can be used in case of fire. Some of the buildings are using tile or metal shingles to protect from burning embers. If the asphalt shingles start fire the house provides the fuel for the fire to continue to burn. Building codes are being considered to require fire proof shingles and possibly a sprinkling system on the outside of the house. Most of these towns have opted into the WRAP and have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) that provides, through partner-

ships, the resources to meet and contain wildfire ignition and suppression.

The second day of the meeting started with presentations on fire adapted communities. These included an overview of the CWPP process, fire adaptive communities, home assessment and education to determine the most effective ways to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires. There was a discussion about fire investigation of causes. There are few qualified to conduct investigations and as more fires are human caused, insurance companies are becoming more involved to recover suppression costs. Contracting capability was discussed as an option to meet the increasing demands. Smoke from catastrophic wildfires as a result of fuel buildup over the past 100+ years is having an impact on air quality. This is enhanced by longer, hotter summers that are estimated to last 6 to 8 weeks longer than in the past and the spread of more flammable non-native species in the landscape that increases fire occurrence. Prescribed fire is one tool used by land managers to reduce smoke from catastrophic fires. Public health hazards from wildfire smoke is primarily particulate matter that smells bad but the other hazards such as carbon monoxide dissipate in only a short distance (10 feet) from the fire itself. Other fire suppression methods such as rapid mop-up will reduce smoke by preventing smoldering to occur. Prescribed fire can be planned for favorable weather conditions to reduce the impact on air quality where wildfires burn at random. With the upward trend in fire size over the past 50 years the goals of the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy to restore and maintain landscapes, fire adaptive communities and wildfire response have been adopted in the implementation plan for reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire in Utah.

Tom Quigley, a researcher on the Coalition Strategy Science Team, gave a presentation on those communities in the west that are exposed to wildfire. Their research has shown that fire ignition can result in fire entering a city from miles away. This is based on data gathered on historic fires and fuels where catastrophic fires have occurred and will again.

(Continued on Page 14.)

**WESTERN REGIONAL STRATEGY
COMMITTEE MEETING**

(Continued from Page 13.)

The third day of the WRSC meeting was directed at ways to further the cause of the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy. The Regional Strategy Committee assigns members from the sub-regional working groups to assist in conducting and developing the regional goals, objectives and portfolios of actions and activities. It was pointed out that much of the general public has a negative perception of wildfires that has made it difficult for land managers to use fire as a tool in restoring landscape health and protecting communities in the wildland urban interface.

The millions of dollars spent to extinguish large wildfires are widely reported and used to underscore the severity of these events. Extinguishing a large wildfire; however, accounts for only a fraction of the total costs associated with a wildfire event. Residents in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) are generally seen as the most vulnerable to fire, but a fuller accounting of the costs of fire also reveals impacts to all Americans and gives a better picture of the losses incurred when our forests burn. More effort is being made to get the total cost of wildfire including both the suppression costs and the resulting damage costs. Case studies reveal a range of total wildfire costs anywhere from 2 to 30 times greater than the reported suppression costs. Damages following wildfire can significantly impact water quality and recreational opportunities for months or years after the burn.

Stephen J. Pyne, a fire historian and a Regents Professor in the School of Life Sciences at the University of Arizona, has written a series of books on wildfire and gave a presentation on his recent book 'The Interior West, A Fire Survey'. He pointed out that Utah has adopted the Catfire program but the other states are not moving in that direction. Colorado is moving away from the Cohesive Strategy on the Front Range. It seems that politics is a big problem in getting the Cohesive Strategy into state programs. California has a Master Plan that needs changes. They are still planning for rescue and the ability to put out fires; however there is minimal effort given to developing resilient landscapes and control of fuels that can result in catastrophic fires. Stephen J. Pyne's book includes a summary of the 19th

and 20th century fire history in the Interior West; how this important region inspired U.S. studies of landscape fire; why the region disappeared from nation fire management discussions; how the expansion of invasive species and loss of native species has affected the region's fire ecology; and the national significance of the fire in the Interior West.

DONATIONS

General Fund

Bernie Hyde
Tine Pitcairn-Wiley
Gregg & Mary Simmons – 4 Donations
William Stanley

Scholarship Fund

Pat Harvey
Vincent Ogurek
Gregg & Mary Simmons – 4 Donations
Johanna Wald

Student Congress

Elena Daly
Pat Harvey
Gary Marsh

MEMBERSHIP DUES ABOVE \$35.00

Contributing Member

Ray Brady	David Cooper
Larry Evans	Earl Hindley
Kate Kitchell	Joe Kraayenbrink
John Likins	Arnold Pike
John Radosta	Roger Taylor
Lewis Trout	Champ Vaughan

Sustaining Member

John Freemuth
Gregory Hill

MEMORIALS

Received from:

Wayne Gardner

In Memory of:

Jerry Messick
(Scholarship Fund)

IN MEMORIAM

Note: Putting together this list in the *Monitor* and maintaining the Memorial Wall on the PLF website and updates in the Remembering BLM Facebook page take a lot of work by a dedicated group of PLF volunteers, led by Bob Conquergood. If you find errors, or if you know of something we may have missed, we apologize, and will correct the record. If you have concerns, please let Geoff Middaugh know at gmiddaugh@publicland.org.

Eugene Allison was an engineer at the Denver Service Center (DSC), on April 11, 2018, in Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

Michael B. Burnell worked in the Upper Snake River Field Office in Idaho Falls, ID, on March 23, 2018, in Ashton, Idaho.

Louis Hector Carufel, Jr. was a career-long fisheries biologist in the Fairbanks DO, AK, and retired in 1989, on May 26, 2018, in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Eugene L. (Gene) Corbridge was a range conservationist who worked in Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, on May 18, 2018, in Logan, Utah.

Cheryl Cote worked as a realty specialist in the Las Vegas Field Office, and retired in 2015, on February 4, 2018, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Lawrence E. Duncan was a BLM Civil Engineer, and Forester in Oregon (1958-1987), on May 27, 2018, in Milwaukee, Oregon.

Gerald Dean Federer was a Range Conservationist in Rawlins DO, Rock Springs DO and the State Range Conservationist in the Wyoming State Office in Cheyenne, and was the first in BLM to receive the Range Land Stewardship Award, on April 4, 2018, in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Jean C. Franck worked at the DSC in Lakewood, Colorado, on February 9, 2017, in Lakewood, Colorado.

Robert Carl Krum was stationed in various areas around the West including District Manager in Richfield Utah, Fairbanks, Alaska, District Manager in Boise, Idaho and retired as the Associate Director at BIFC (now NIFC) in 1972, on March 17, 2018, in McCall, Idaho.

Larry Noel Knapman was a Natural Resources Specialist in the Worland DO, WY, Prineville DO, OR,

and Fairbanks, DO, AK (Reindeer Manager), on June 5, 2018, in British Columbia, Canada.

Larry LaPlant worked as the District Wildlife Biologist and Multi-Resource Supervisor in the Roswell DO, on April 11, 2018, in Roswell, New Mexico.

Linda June Mosley came to BLM as a volunteer in human resources in 1992 in Anchorage, AK, and was hired later in the Branch of Pipeline Monitoring, and held a number of jobs in the Pipeline Office in Anchorage and Fairbanks, on April 19, 2018, in Anchorage, Alaska.

John Hiram Murray, Jr. worked as a geologist in Rawlins and Cody, Wyoming, on October 9, 2018, in Cody, Wyoming.

George Kermit Neville was a BLM timber manager in the Medford DO, OR, on June 14, 2018, in Medford, Oregon.

Ardis Lenore Ott worked in the Eugene District Office, Oregon, on March 23, 2018, in Eugene, Oregon.

William A. "Bill" Sackman worked in Boise on mining claims and cadastral survey, on May 11, 2018, in Boise, Idaho.

Steven Lynn McCoy was a Forester in Eugene, Oregon, and Computer Specialist in Boise, Idaho (1978-2012), on May 31, 2018, in Boise, Idaho.

Thomas Michael Woodward was a Geologist in the Boise DO, on May 28, 2018, in Boise, Idaho.

Comments from your PLF Secretary

The Monitor is what we make it. It is important to hear from our membership, and if you like something or don't like something, let us know. If you send me an email, don't be surprised if it winds up as a letter to the editor. If you want changes, or new directions, please let us know. Geoff Middaugh (gmiddaugh@publicland.org)

Schedule for the Fall 2018 Monitor: The Fall 2018 Edition of The Monitor will be drafted by the end of September. Due dates for articles will be September 21, 2018; or if you contact Geoff Middaugh, adjustments can be made. The theme for this edition will be the PLF Annual Meeting in Billings, MT.

Public Lands Foundation

P.O. Box 7226 Arlington, VA 22207

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ ST _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Date _____

Public Lands Foundation Goals

- Keep lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in public ownership and open to use by the public.
- Support multiple use management under the Federal Land Policy & Management Act.
- Encourage professionalism by BLM employees.
- Increase the public's understanding of and support for the proper management of the public lands.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | \$35 | Regular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | \$50 | Contributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | \$50 | Family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | \$100 | Sustaining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | \$200 | Sponsoring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | \$500 or more | Patron |

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE - \$350

Public Lands Foundation
P.O. Box 7226
Arlington, VA 22207



For America's Heritage

Non-profit Org
U.S. Postage
PAID
McLean, VA
Permit No. 681

Return Service Requested

WHAT'S INSIDE?

PLF 2018 Annual Meeting	1,3-4
President's Column	2-3
Letters/Phone Calls & Emails to the Editor	4
Request for Nom. for Lifetime Service Award	4-5
Request for Nom. for Landscape Steward. Awards	5
"New" PLF Archives	6
2018 Fourth Biennial Student Congress	7
Donations Needed	7
Interview with Dr. James Skillen	8-10
Is Democracy Compatible with Conservation?	10-12
Western Regional Strategy Committee Meeting	12-14
Donations/Dues/Memorials	14
In Memorium	15

THE PUBLIC LANDS FOUNDATION IS A TAX EXEMPT 501(C)(3) ORGANIZATION

**Registration Form—PLF Annual Meeting
Big Horn Resort, 1801 Majestic Lane, Billings, Montana
September 11-14, 2018**

Date	Event	No. of People	Per Person	Total Cost
	Early Registration (received by August 18, 2018)		\$50.00	
	No Fee for Spouse Registration*			
	Late Registration (received after August 18, 2018)		\$60.00	
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Board of Directors' Meeting (please indicate attendance), Broso Room			
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Tour (select from box lunch choices on back; lunch, drinks, and transportation included)		\$25.00	
Wednesday, Sept. 12	BBO Buffet Dinner, hotel's outdoor patio		\$20.00	
Thursday, Sept. 13	Deli Bar Lunch, Madison Room		\$19.00	
Thursday, Sept. 13	Evening Banquet, Madison Room – Beef Tip Pappardelle Lemon Caper Chicken		\$31.00 \$28.00	
Friday, Sept. 14	Half-day Board of Directors' Meeting (please indicate attendance), Broso Room			
	Remittance Total			

Please Print Name(s): _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____ Phone: _____

Please make your check payable to the "Public Lands Foundation" and send it and this Registration Form to Beau McClure, 6510 W. Lucia Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85083-7406 by August 18, 2018. If you have questions, please contact Beau by telephone at 623-587-7883 or by e-mail at vpops@publicland.org.

Please indicate your meal preferences

Please indicate your meal preferences below. Meal coupons will be in your registration packets.

Wednesday Lunch on Tour: Ham & Provolone Roast Beef Perfect Italian Turkey Breast

(Jimmy John's box lunch includes chips, cookie, and pickle spear.)

Thursday Banquet: Lemon Caper Chicken Beef Tip Pappardelle

Other dietary needs such as vegetarian, vegan, gluten free, allergies (please indicate): _____

* Spouses not attending the general meeting do not need to pay the registration fee.