The BLM’s Aquatic Habitat Management Program conserves and restores riparian, fisheries, and water resources to achieve the BLM’s multiple use and sustained yield mandate. We are responsible for a diverse array of resources and management issues including riparian and wetland systems, springs, groundwater, streams and rivers, fisheries and habitat, water quality, water rights and uses, and aquatic invasive species. We manage these resources to provide resource values and ecosystem services to the American public such as habitat for myriad species of plants, fish, and wildlife; ecosystem services such as drinking water, pollination, and nutrient cycling; wildfire, flood, and drought attenuation; and carbon sequestration. As such, they are key to the vitality of local economies and communities.

Despite one of the greatest challenges of the century – the COVID-19 Pandemic – the Aquatic Habitat Management Program accomplished an amazing range of projects during the 2020 fiscal year.

Thanks to our numerous partners including fish and wildlife agencies, Trout Unlimited, Wildlife Forever, American Fisheries Society, B.A.S.S. Nation, National Fish Habitat Partnerships, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Park Service, and many other local and regional partners who have helped the BLM’s Aquatic Habitat Management efforts in 2020. We know we have missed some of our partners in this thank you – please accept our thanks and know that each of you made a difference!
To achieve the BLM’s multiple use and sustained yield mandate in an era of rapid ecological change, the Program’s core functions are:

**Decision Support:** Inventory, assess, and monitor riparian, fisheries, and water resources to facilitate and inform our understanding of condition and trend, guide the BLM’s management activities, and assess regulatory compliance.

**Conservation:** Maintain and protect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s lands and waters.

**Restoration:** Restore riparian, fisheries, and water resources affected by past and present land and water uses, aquatic invasive species, wildfire, drought, and floods; and increase their resistance, resilience, and adaptability to climate change.

**Sustainability:** Identify the quantity and quality of water required to conserve and restore riparian and fisheries resources, and secure water rights and protections to ensure sufficient water is available for all public land management purposes.

**Environmental Compliance:** Ensure full compliance with applicable federal law, Executive Orders, Regulations and Policy, and State laws where such compliance does not conflict with federal law mandates.

**Collaboration:** Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with federal, tribal, state, and local governments, and other programs, partners, and communities, to foster adaptive approaches to conservation and restoration and implement education and outreach programs.
DECISION SUPPORT

BLM OFFICES THROUGHOUT ALASKA, COLORADO, IDAHO, OREGON, AND MONTANA
*Using environmental DNA to inventory occurrences of native and nonnative species*

The BLM is working to apply the latest science by collaborating with partners such as the U.S. Geologic Survey and multiple universities to use environmental DNA (eDNA). Environmental DNA is a rapidly developing science that takes advantage of the DNA shed from organisms and collected through filtered water samples to detect species occurrence. For example, the Arctic Field Office, AK is using eDNA to map native fish species distribution in the National Petroleum Reserve as a basic inventory of resource availability. Similarly, the Jarbridge Field Office, ID is mapping the distribution of two native fish species: redband trout and bull trout. And, the Northwest Oregon District is mapping the presence of two species that can be hard to sample with tradition techniques: Pacific lamprey and western ridged mussels. Environmental DNA is also being used to assess invasive species such as the efficacy of rotenone treatments to remove non-native salmonids in the Dillon Field Office, MT and the management of native amphibian species and non-native bullfrogs in the Grand Junction and Uncompahgre Field Offices and the McInnis Canyons and Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Areas, CO.

NATIONAL OPERATIONS CENTER, COLORADO
*Training resource staff to assess the condition and trend of streams and wetland and riparian areas.*

The BLM’s National Operations Center, in collaboration with numerous partners, trained over 250 individuals in techniques to assess the condition and trend of streams and rivers, wetlands, and riparian areas over the last year. This included collaborations with Colorado Natural Heritage Program to train field staff on a new protocol for the monitoring of wetlands and riparian areas under the BLM’s Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Program. Similarly, collaborations with the Utah State University National Aquatic Monitoring Center led to the publishing of Version 2 of the AIM protocol for monitoring wadeable streams and rivers and the training of over 12 crews to lead data collection in 2020. The National Riparian Service Team worked with the Creeks and Communities Network to train field personnel in Proper Functioning Condition for Resource Professionals and Multiple Indicator Monitoring of Stream Channels and Streamside Vegetation. This included the revision and publication of the field protocol for Proper Functioning Condition Assessment for Lentic Areas. These and many other trainings required extraordinary efforts on behalf of the training teams to modify content to accommodate online trainings and the administration of smaller, in person trainings to ensure participants’ safety during the COVID-19 pandemic.
CHALLIS FIELD OFFICE, IDAHO
*Improving the accuracy of the National Hydrography Dataset*

The USGS’s National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is the primary data source used by the BLM to inventory where streams and rivers are located to inform management actions. Despite the importance of this data source for the BLM, there are numerous inaccuracies in the NHD resulting from the low resolution of the base layers used to develop the maps – the NHD was developed from tracing and interpretation of 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. For example, some streams are shown as existing where they do not, streams that are intermittent or ephemeral are classified as perennial, and irrigation ditches are classified as streams. The Challis Field Office has been working to correct mis-aligned flowlines, to remove flowlines that will never convey water, and to reclassify the flow classification of streams. To date, seasonal employees completed over 1500 miles of updates on the ground using Global Positioning Systems equipment and in the office using Geographic Information Systems. Results included over 760 miles of flowlines being reclassified from intermittent to ephemeral. Previously, there were zero miles of ephemeral streams represented in the NHD for the entire 840 square mile Pahsimeroi River Watershed, ID. The corrected maps are being made public and used among the BLM and its partners to benefit anadromous, threatened/endangered, and native fish habitats and to inform public land management.

TAOS FIELD OFFICE, NEW MEXICO
*Surveying springs and seeps on National Conservation Lands*

The Taos Field Office completed 65 spring surveys and reports within the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument and field office using the Spring Stewardship Institute’s Level II protocols, PFC analysis, and water use forms. These baseline data provide information on the biological diversity of spring ecosystems and will inform land use planning and instream flow needs for the 74-mile BLM-managed segment of the Rio Grande WSR located within the Monument.

ARCTIC FIELD OFFICE, ALASKA
*Making monitoring data more approachable through ArcGIS Story Maps*

To highlight and raise awareness about BLM Alaska’s efforts to assess the condition of wadeable streams within the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPR-A), Alaska State Office staff in collaboration with the Arctic Field Office developed a ArcGIS Story Map. The Story Map highlights all facets of lotic Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) data collection and analysis within the NPR-A including efforts to develop benchmarks and baseline conditions prior to potential development in the NPR-A. The primary benefit of the Story Map is that the imagery and maps bring the work and resources into vivid context, which a traditional report doesn’t accomplish. Currently, the Story map is only available internally to BLM employees and can be accessed here.
**ROYAL GORGE FIELD OFFICE, COLORADO**

*Data collection to inform instream flow recommendations*

The BLM in CO developed a flow protection recommendation for Iowa Gulch for the Colorado Water Conservation Board, which has exclusive authority under Colorado law to appropriate instream flow water rights. With the instream flow right secured, the BLM worked collaboratively to reintroduce Colorado River cutthroat trout, which were extirpated by historic mining activities in the watershed. The fish reintroduction was informed by hydraulic modeling, flow measurements, aquatic macroinvertebrate surveys, and riparian surveys. The Board appropriated an in-stream flow water right with the support of existing water users who divert water from the creek.

**BLM OFFICES IN NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON**

*Measuring streamflow to support the protection of aquatic habitat*

The BLM in NV continues to collaborate with the USGS to improve understanding of the groundwater flow system that feeds streams and wetlands in Meadow Valley Wash. The BLM installed a USGS streamgage within the Stuart Ranch parcel on BLM-managed land. The data will aid in the design and calibration of the USGS sub-regional groundwater flow model. The model will support the protection of BLM water rights and water resources from the effects of proposed upstream well fields. The Eagle Lake Field Office, CA manages about 1 million acres in northeast CA and northwest NV, including 7 perennial streams and more than 300 small springs, seeps, and wetland areas. The Field Office maintained fifteen minimalist streamgages to better understand how climate, fire, livestock grazing, wild horse and burro use effects streamflow and temperature on these perennial streams. The Northwest District Office, OR established a streamgage and began baseline macroinvertebrate sampling on newly designated wild and scenic river segments. The data will inform instream flow quantifications to protect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river segments were designated.

**CANYON COUNTRY DISTRICT, UTAH**

*Development of an aquatic information web mapping application for data integration*

The complexity of BLM’s multiple use and sustained yield mandate necessitates the collection of a diverse array of information to inform aquatic resource management. This includes BLM’s Proper Functioning Condition (PFC), Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM), and Multiple Indicator Monitoring (MIM) protocols, as well as water quality, stream temperature, and environmental DNA data to name just a few. Staff with the Canyon Country District are working to develop a web application to streamline access to these data, facilitate visualization of spatial relationships among data sources, and to generate summary statistics. As part of this effort, they are also working to enter and integrate legacy PFC data into the BLM’s centralized database and to compile legacy riparian treatment data.
CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

BURNS DISTRICT, OREGON
BLM helps de-list the Borax Lake Chub from the Endangered Species List

For the second year in a row, an ESA listed fish endemic to Eastern Oregon was removed from the Endangered Species List. This is only the fourth fish to ever be removed from the Endangered Species List! The Burns District BLM worked in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Nature Conservancy to reduce or eliminate threats to this highly specialized endemic fish species such as grazing, geothermal development, recreation, and other development around the lake. The BLM is also working with partners to continue monitoring population numbers of Borax Lake Chub.

EAGLE LAKE FIELD OFFICE, CALIFORNIA
Restoring shallow groundwater resources to improve meadow conditions and post-fire recovery

Zeedyk Rock Dams were built to mitigate effects of the Ranch fire on an intermittent stream with head cuts, as well as active head cuts in an adjacent meadow. The project was designed by the Buffalo Skedaddle Sage-grouse Working Group and was implemented by a collaborative effort involving the BLM Eagle Lake Field Office, National Resource Conservation Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, UC Davis Extension, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and local ranchers. To enhance recovery of this stream channel and the meadow; Zeedyk dams were built with local volcanic rock in active head cuts. As a result of this work, erosion rates were reduced, and shallow groundwater will keep meadows wet and green longer into the season.

WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT, NEVADA
Multi-species benefits of wet meadow restoration

The 4th of July Meadows Restoration Project is a 170-acre wet meadow that has been a major focus of the BLM, the Nevada Department of Wildlife, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to restore riparian and grassland habitat for a variety of species including Lahontan cutthroat trout and greater sage-grouse. Improvements have included an enclosure fence, strategic planting of native flora, the reconstruction of a roadway and several culverts, and the construction of rock plug dams using on-site materials to restore head cuts, minimize vertical erosion, retain upland sediment, and increase stabilizing vegetation in the meadow complex.
COTTONWOOD FIELD OFFICE, IDAHO

Improving aquatic organism passage and ecosystem resilience through culvert replacements

Efforts to maintain or restore aquatic organism passage and system connectivity are critical to increasing climate resiliency and the long-term population viability of native fish species. The Cottonwood Field Office, ID completed a significant culvert replacement in 2020, which opened-up miles of new habitat on Whiskey Creek, a tributary to the Southfork of the Clearwater River. Numerous special status species now have access to Whiskey Creek including steelhead trout, bull trout, Pacific lamprey, Chinook Salmon, redband trout, and westslope cutthroat trout.

REDDING FIELD OFFICE, CALIFORNIA

River restoration to benefit anadromous fish species

The BLM’s Redding Field Office has worked collaboratively with the Bureau of Reclamation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Yurok Tribe, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and numerous others for over 15 years to restore lower Clear Creek. Clear Creek is impacted by numerous historic and current activities including historic placer mining, current flow regulation by Whiskeytown Dam, and instream habitat degradation both above and below the reservoir. Restoration efforts have been led by the Yurok Tribe with a focus on creating a more sinuous, complex river channel with multiple wetland features and floodplains which will activate at various flow levels. The primary goals are to improve salmonid spawning and rearing habitat, reduce fish stranding and improve fish passage for anadromous fish species such as Chinook salmon.

GLASGOW AND MALTA FIELD OFFICES, MONTANA

Leveraging low-tech riverscape restoration practices and partnerships to improve riparian-wetland health

The Glasgow and Malta Field Offices partnered with the National Wildlife Federation, Montana Conservation Corp, and Montana Trappers Association to restore prairie streams. Restoration objectives include improving riparian and wetland health to better achieve resource values related to water quantity, water quality, habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species, recreation, and drought resilience. A primary focus of this partnership is to increase the scope of restoration by mimicking, promoting, and sustaining the processes that historically maintained healthy low-gradient streams throughout the region. This included the installation of beaver dam analogs. Following restoration, water that previously rushed down the narrow channel now spreads onto the surrounding floodplain, drawing leopard frogs into new habitats.
CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION: AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

DILLON FIELD OFFICE, MONTANA
Restoring habitat for native salmonids through invasive species control

The Dillon Field Office is working collaboratively to reduce threats to westslope cutthroat trout posed by hybridization with rainbow and/or Yellowstone cutthroat trout, as well as habitat loss and degradation. In 2020, Ramshorn, Meadow, and French Creeks were chemically treated with rotenone to remove nonnative salmonids and/or barriers constructed to prevent inter-breeding. Native westslope cutthroat trout and arctic grayling will be re-introduced to French Creek upon elimination of nonnative salmonids. Overall, these efforts are protecting occupied habitats, reestablishing native populations, and ensuring the genetic purity of brood stock for future restoration efforts.

GRAND STAIRCASE ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH
Treating Russian olive to improve the structure and function of desert rivers

Russian olive is a woody invasive riparian species located throughout the desert southwest that can change the geomorphology, hydrology, and ecology of river systems. The BLM is working collaboratively with the Escalante River Youth Conservation Corps to treat Russian olive throughout Harris Wash and other tributaries of the Escalante River. Two eradication methods were used in 2020 and both engaged youth volunteers to apply herbicide to the living tissue after either cutting the tree down or cutting a small pocket in the tree for herbicide application. Russian olive removal is helping the entire Escalante ecosystem return to a more natural state with native plants and animals returning and the reestablishment of natural river and floodplain functions.

TUCSON FIELD OFFICE, ARIZONA
Restoring native amphibian populations through invasive species eradication

Habitat recovery in support of federally listed aquatic species is one of several priorities for the BLM’s Aquatic Habitat Management Program. The Tucson Field Office, AZ has been a key partner with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Arizona Game and Fish Department in recovery of the Chiricahua leopard frog. Efforts have largely focused on eliminating threats from nonnative aquatic invasive species such as bullfrogs and establishing new populations into unoccupied habitats. As a result of these efforts, Cienega Creek, its tributaries, wildlife ponds, and wetlands are free of aquatic invasive species, a rarity for southwest waterbodies.
BLM FIELD OFFICES THROUGHOUT ARIZONA

Quagga mussel control through watercraft inspections and decontamination

The BLM in Arizona, led by the Lake Havasu Field Office, is working to contain the spread of quagga mussels throughout the lower Colorado River. A new interagency agreement among U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and BLM was established to support regional watercraft inspections and decontamination (WID), database development to track WID, and regional training. As part of this effort, the Lake Havasu Field Office stood up BLM’s first WID station in Arizona and the BLM entered into a cooperative agreement with the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe to support regional WID efforts.

GUNNISON FIELD OFFICE, COLORADO

Reclaiming habitat for Colorado River cutthroat trout

Road Beaver Creek is a small perennial stream located near Powderhorn, CO. It was once home to one of the few remaining historic populations of green lineage Colorado River cutthroat trout. At some point in the past, brook trout were introduced to the system and through time they outcompeted native cutthroat trout to the point of local extirpation. To reclaim the system for native fish, the BLM partnered with Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW), local landowners, and several nonprofit groups to extirpate brook trout through rotenone treatments and to construct a fish barrier to prevent future invasions. During project planning, BLM saw an opportunity to not only build a fish barrier, but also help improve the irrigation system for the cooperating downstream private landowner. After the treatment and barrier were complete, CPW and BLM stocked the upper reaches of the creek with 3,000 green lineage Colorado River cutthroat trout.

CARLSBAD FIELD OFFICE & LAS CRUCES DISTRICT OFFICE, NEW MEXICO

Partnering with state fish and game agencies to stop the spread of aquatic invasive species

The Carlsbad Field Office and Las Cruces District Office are partnering with New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and BASS Nation to improve outreach, education, and decontamination efforts for aquatic invasive species. Waterbodies popular for sport fishing were targeted in 2020 with new signage developed and installed. Infrastructure was also constructed to support watercraft inspections and decontamination efforts.
BLM OFFICES THROUGHOUT ALASKA
Quantifying instream flow needs for wild and scenic rivers

The State of Alaska requires five years of flow data to support instream-flow water reservation applications. The BLM in Alaska continued data collection and coordination with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to adjudicate instream flow water rights within the BLM-administered portions of the Gulkana Wild and Scenic River (WSR), and continued to operate and maintain streamgages to support future quantification of instream flows for the Fortymile National Wild and Scenic River system, the Beaver Creek Wild and Scenic River in the White Mountains National Recreation Area, the Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River, and the Delta Wild and Scenic River. Staff use AQUARIUS Time-Series software to manage water data from 46 streamgages and water quality monitoring sites and are working with information technology specialists at the NOC to make this tool available for users agency wide.

BLM OFFICES IN COLORADO AND NEVADA
Securing water for aquatic habitat in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The BLM is working with state water management agencies in Colorado and Nevada to secure water for aquatic habitat in areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs). The San Luis Valley Field Office, CO initiated negotiations with Colorado Parks and Wildlife to secure a long-term water storage agreement in Beaver Park Reservoir and prepared an application for the State of Colorado Water Court to permanently change the BLM-administered Treasure Pass Diversion Ditch water right to wildlife uses. The ditch was acquired by the BLM in 2019 to provide additional water supplies for the Blanca Wetlands ACEC, which is a critical stopover for migratory birds on the Central Flyway. The BLM in NV applied for state appropriated water rights for wildlife uses to protect groundwater discharge and riparian vegetation at Hiko Spring and Stump Spring in Southern Nevada. Stump Spring is an ACEC and was the main watering stop along the Old Spanish Trail. Accurate estimates of groundwater use by phreatophytes in the riparian areas are needed to quantify and perfect the water right claims for each spring. The Southern Nevada District Office collaborated with the USGS to estimate rates of precipitation, spring discharge, and evapotranspiration at these locations.
BLM FIELD OFFICES IN NEW MEXICO AND OREGON
Protecting the BLM’s water rights

The BLM in New Mexico cooperated with the Upper Hondo Soil Water and Conservation District to maintain the Government Spring Irrigation Diversion Dam and acequia on the Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area to protect BLM-administered water rights and water-dependent resources. Water use on the National Conservation Area is managed to irrigate orchard trees and grasses, reduce flooding, decrease erosion, increase herbaceous ground cover, and improve aquatic and fisheries habitat. The Burns District Office, OR filed annual water use reports, conducted 20 reservoir inspections, maintained 18 reservoirs, and completed the final 13 Claims of Beneficial Use to end the backlog of 88 units requiring Certified Water Rights Examinations in the District.

BLM FIELD OFFICES THROUGHOUT ARIZONA
Participating in general stream adjudications

The BLM is required by law to participate in state judicial and administrative proceedings to adjudicate state and federal water rights. The BLM in Arizona worked with the Office of the Solicitor to file statements of claimants for springs, streams, stock ponds, and wells in the Lower Little Colorado River and San Pedro River adjudications. The Safford Field Office continued to work with the Arizona Department of Water Resources to amend quantifications in support of federal reserved instream flow water right claims for Redfield Canyon and Ara-vaipa Canyon Wilderness Areas. The Tucson Field Office continued to work with the Department of Justice to support federal reserved water rights claims for the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

CASPER FIELD OFFICE, WYOMING
Increasing water availability for livestock and wildlife

The Casper Field Office removed encroaching junipers from Old Juniper Seep and Sand Draw Spring to increase water availability for livestock and wildlife. Old Juniper Seep is located near the top of a small draw with a spring box and pipeline that conveys water to a 10,000-gallon steel tank and troughs to water the stock driveway for livestock trailing. Flowing water and wildlife such as owls, partridge and deer returned to Old Juniper Seep almost immediately following juniper removal in and around the riparian exclosures. Sand Draw Spring is also used by livestock and wildlife and a fire/fuels crew thinned juniper at this location to increase water availability and improve the riparian habitat.
BLM COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROGRAM
Implementing the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act

The BLM allocated approximately $2 million in Congressionally directed funds to 22 projects in 4 western states and the NOC to reduce the annual salt load and improve the water quality of the Colorado River. Check out the [2020 Federal Accomplishments Report](#) to learn more about the program’s accomplishments.

RAWLINS FIELD OFFICE, WYOMING
Tracking fine sediment sources to inform upland and stream management

The Rawlins Field Office continued collaboration to reduce sediment and salinity loading within the Muddy Creek Drainage. Muddy Creek was listed on the 303(d) list for habitat degradation related to excessive fine sediment loading in the 1990. However, after years of successful implementation of best-management practices and grazing management, water quality, streambank erosion, and riparian vegetation cover have improved significantly throughout the Muddy Creek Drainage, and it was removed from the 303(d) list. Efforts are now focusing on Littlefield Creek where large accumulations of fine sediment occur. The is BLM is collaborating with the USGS to identify and quantify the sediment sources through multiple techniques such as gage installation, discharge and sediment transport measurements, and sediment fingerprinting. This information will help distinguish natural from anthropogenic sediment sources and inform management and restoration actions in problem areas to reduce sediment loading.

RICHFIELD FIELD OFFICE, UTAH
Otter Creek riparian and water quality restoration project

The goal of the Otter Creek Project is to improve water and riparian conditions in Otter Creek and help meet the Otter Creek total maximum daily load for phosphorous. Much of the riparian area of Otter Creek is currently in poor condition from decades of heavy cattle grazing pressure. Stream incision has lowered the water table and has further adversely affected riparian condition. Consequently, most of the willow and other woody riparian species have been greatly reduced in size and extent. The BLM is collaborating with federal, state, and local partners including U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Utah State University, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and Piute County Conservation District to develop a restoration and grazing management plan for four miles of Otter Creek. New grazing management and in-stream restoration structures will improve riparian condition and water quality by changing the timing of water delivery, reducing the amount of sediment moving directly through the current narrow channel, and increasing the amount of water and sediment retained in ponds, off-channel wetlands, and floodplains.
The BLM and the American Fisheries Society continued their partnership to train the next generation of resource managers and provide opportunities for underserved communities through the Hutton Interns Program. This was the Coos Bay District’s 7th year hosting Hutton Interns! Two high school students gained experience snorkeling, electroshocking, surveying streams, salvaging fish at restoration sites, assisting at fish hatcheries, removing invasive species, and constructing riparian fences, to name just a few activities. In the Miles City Field Office, MT a high school student worked with the local BLM Fisheries Biologist to learn what the BLM does to conserve and restore aquatic resources.

Despite the many challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the BLM in AK persisted in providing safe outdoor education experiences for Alaska youth and other outreach activities. This included the Copper River Stewardship Program that adapted curricula to provide both virtual lesson plans and small group, outdoor exercises such as fish sampling on Moose Creek. To keep kids safe around the many aquatic environments that characterize Alaska, the BLM participated in the Kids Don’t Float Program which constructs and maintains lifejacket loaner stations. Staff also participated in the Copper River clean-up and co-sponsored the Copper River Salmon Symposium.
Thanks for your support

Headquarters
Scott Miller, swmiller@blm.gov, Aquatic Habitat Management Program Lead
Paula Cutillo, pcutillo@blm.gov

Alaska
Alan Peck, kpeck@blm.gov
Matt Varner, mvarner@blm.gov

Arizona
Aaron Wilkerson, awilkers@blm.gov
Elroy Masters, emasters@blm.gov

California
Nina Hemphill, nhemphill@blm.gov

Colorado
Ed Rumbold, erumbold@blm.gov
Jay Thompson, jmthomps@blm.gov

Idaho
Ethan Ellsworth (Acting), eellsworth@blm.gov

Montana/Dakotas
Alden Shallcross, ashallcross@blm.gov

Nevada
Sarah Peterson, sarahpeterson@blm.gov

New Mexico
John Sherman, jssherma@blm.gov

Oregon/Washington
Mike Brown, mebrown@blm.gov
Scott Lightcap, slightca@blm.gov
Emily Johnson, ekjohnson@blm.gov

Utah
Jared Dalebout, jdalebou@blm.gov
Justin Jimenez, jjimenez@blm.gov

Wyoming
Jennifer Fleuret (Acting), jfleuret@blm.gov

National Operations Center
Bob Boyd, rboyd@blm.gov
Melissa Dickard, mdickard@blm.gov