

GEOHERITAGE ON BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS

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Regional Paleontologist

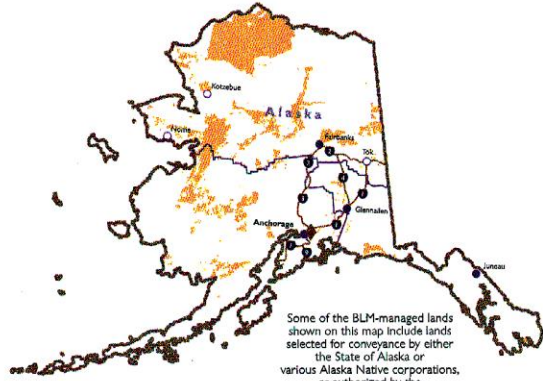
Bureau of Land Management

Colorado State Office

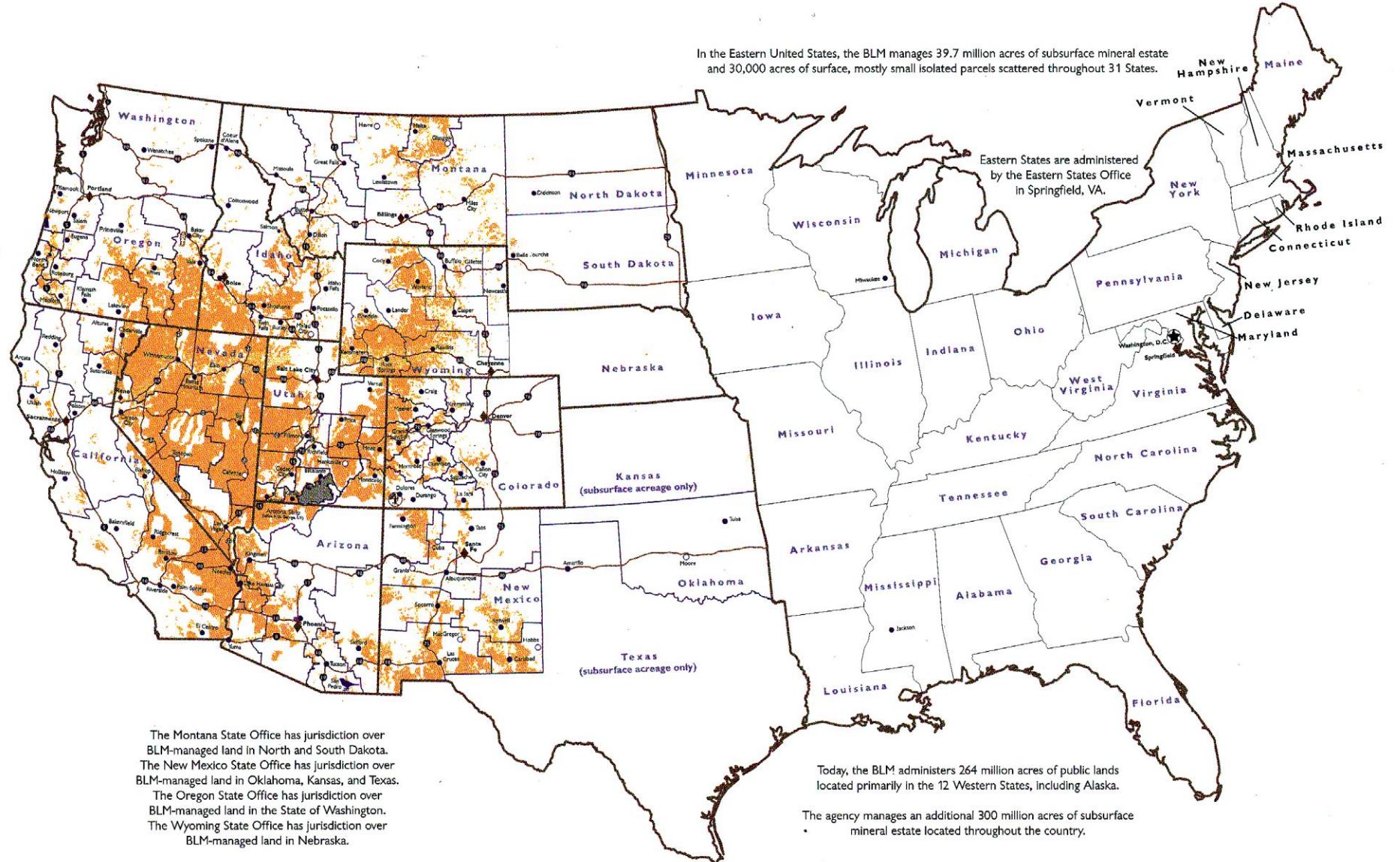
The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 247.3 million acres (1,001,000 km²), one eighth of the country's landmass in 12 western states and 31 eastern states (ca 10,000 acres)



Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)



- BLM-Managed Lands
- BLM Headquarters
- BLM State Office Locations
- BLM Field Office Locations
- BLM Field Station Locations
- BLM National Training Center
- BLM National Centers
- Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center
- National Interagency Fire Center
- National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center
- Anasazi Heritage Center
- San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Project Office
- BLM State Office Jurisdictions
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Highways
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument



While the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1701-1784) recognizes significant paleontological resources as scientific resources and requires federal agencies to manage public lands in a manner that protects the quality of scientific resources and, where appropriate, preserves and protects certain public in their natural conditions

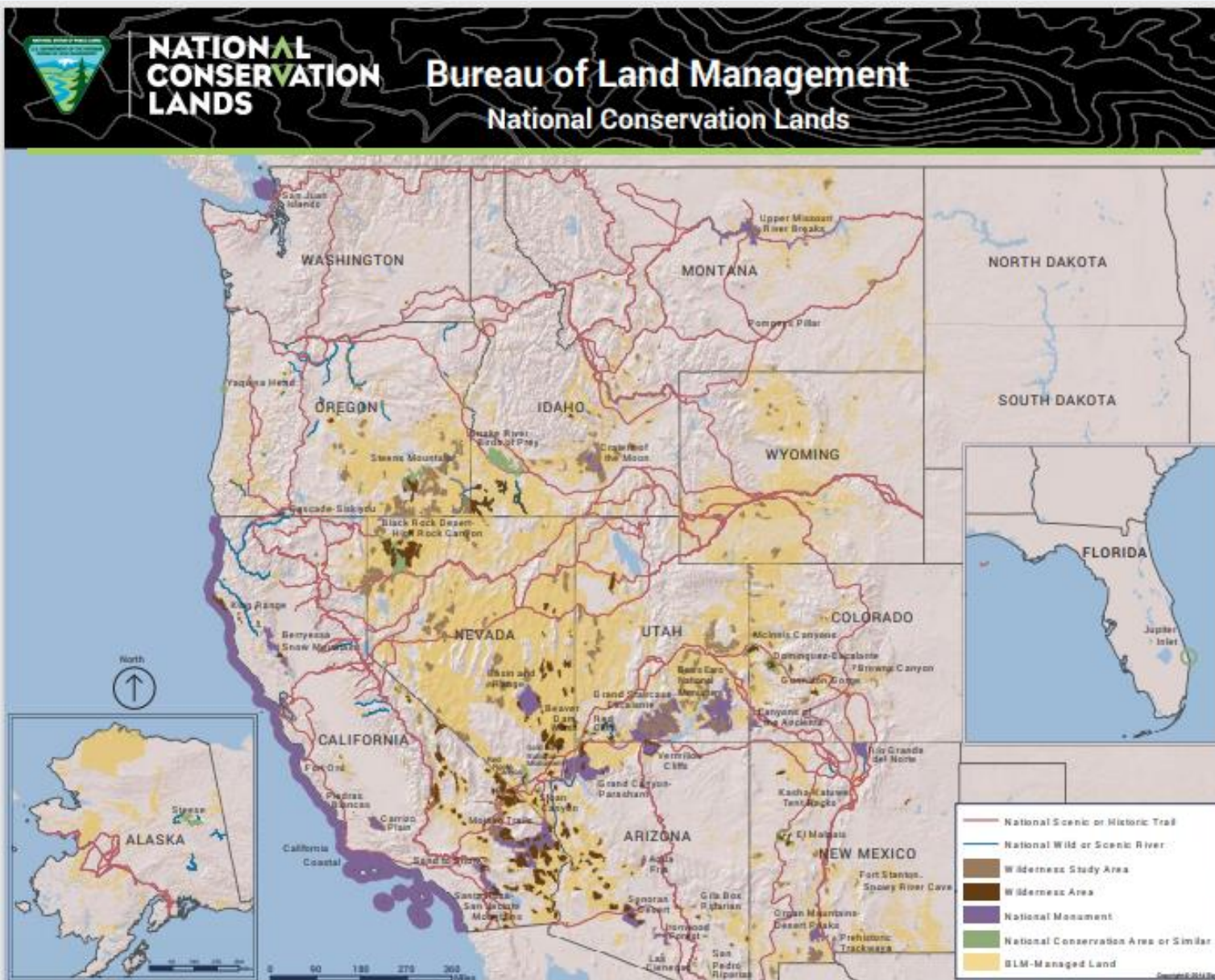
and

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4321) directs federal agencies to use all practicable means to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our natural heritage....”

Both provide for the protection of fossils on public lands, but there is no specific laws that address the protection of Geoh heritage Sites on BLM lands

However ...





BLM's National Conservation Lands (established 2000), which represent some of the West's most spectacular landscapes of about 35 million acres

- **National Monuments (27)**
- **National Conservation Areas (636)**
- **Wilderness Areas (221)**
- **Wilderness Study Areas**
- **Wild and Scenic Rivers (2,400 miles)**
- **Conservation Lands of the California Desert**

21 National Monuments on BLM Land can be considered Geoheritage

Prehistoric Trackways National Monument New Mexico



Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument Utah



Bears Ears National Monument Utah

Craters of the Moon - NPS Preserve and BLM Monument Idaho



Carrizo Plain National Monument California

Pompeys Pillar National Monument Montana



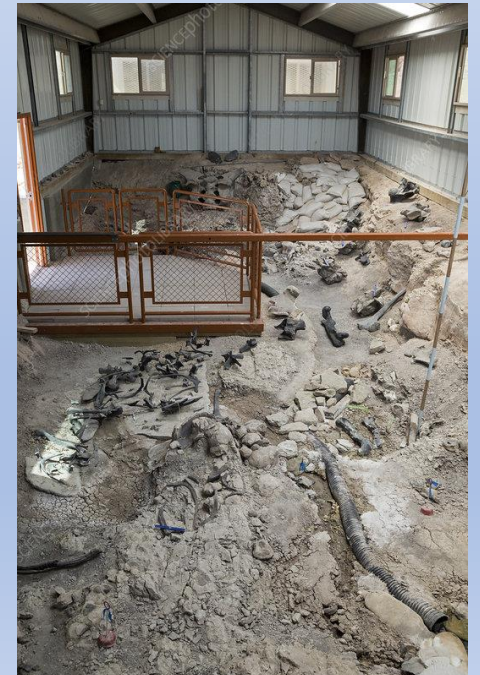
Basin and Range National Monument Nevada

Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument New Mexico



Vermillion Cliffs National Monument Arizona

Jurassic National Monument Utah (Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry)



Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness New Mexico



Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness Idaho



Individual Interpreted Sites

Red Gulch Dinosaur Track Site Wyoming



Mill Canyon Dinosaur Track Site Utah



Wolverine Petrified Forest Grand Staircase Escalante N.M. Utah



O.C Marsh Allosaurus Site Utah



NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS

The National Natural Landmarks Program is overseen by the National Park Service to recognize and encourage the conservation of sites that contain outstanding biological and geological resources regardless of land ownership.

599 designated National Natural Landmark sites in 48 states

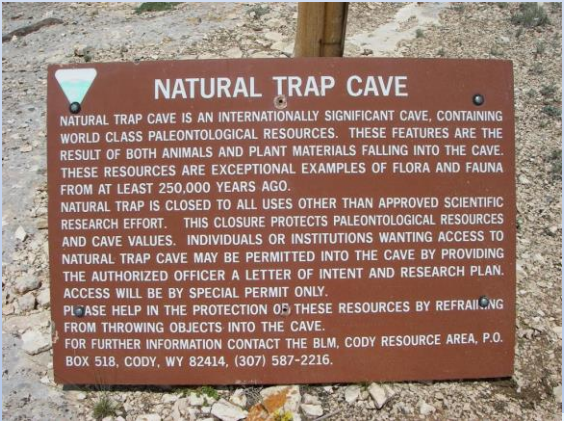
Rainbow Basin California



Trona Pinnacles (Searles Dry Lake) California



Lunar Crater Nevada



Natural Trap Cave Wyoming

Mickey Hot Springs Oregon





The BLM promotes multiple-use on public lands, consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

To manage public lands, the BLM prepares land-use plans, also known as Resource Management Plans (RMPs). RMPs serve as blueprints for keeping public landscapes healthy and productive for multiple-use.

The BLM has a strong tradition of integrating science into decision-making. We respond to changing ecological and sociological conditions by applying science and science-based tools to sustaining the health, diversity and productivity of America's public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.





While BLM lands may not have been specifically set aside for Geoheritage sites, such sites are commonly present simply because of the large areas of public land managed by the BLM.

As part of the overall resource management of these lands, unique Geoheritage areas may be identified and set aside to be protected.

Visitors to the public lands enjoy countless types of outdoor adventure including visiting natural and cultural heritage sites.

