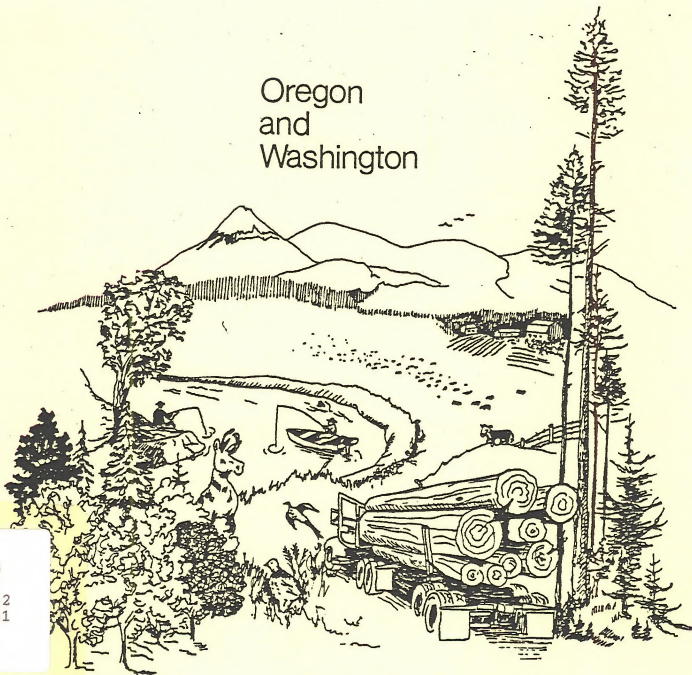




BLM Resource Management

Oregon
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March 2, 1981

BLM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

The Bureau of Land Management, within the Department of the Interior, manages the resources on 16 million acres of Federal lands in Oregon and Washington. The primary uses of the lands are for timber production, watershed, livestock forage, wildlife habitat, energy production, mineral development, recreation, and cultural resource preservation.

BLM follows three themes in resource management: a POSITIVE APPROACH toward solving problems; INFORMATION SHARING with the public so that a feeling of trust and confidence is encouraged; and FULLY INVOLVING THE PUBLIC in planning and decision making.

More than two-thirds of the BLM lands within the two states are located in southeastern Oregon. In western Oregon, BLM lands form a 60-mile-wide checkerboard. These lands were returned to Federal ownership after the Oregon and California Railroad Company, to which they were granted, failed to comply with terms of the grant. They are called "O&C lands." Public land managed by BLM covers more than one-fourth of the State of Oregon, 15.7 million acres. Approximately 300,000 acres are located in Washington.

The primary commodity produced from eastern Oregon and Washington lands is livestock forage, while the primary product of the western Oregon lands is timber. BLM lands generate income for individuals, local communities, and the Federal Government. For example, more than 2,000 livestock operators in the two states have permits to graze more than 300,000 animals. In 1980, those permits brought in more than \$2.3 million to the Federal Government. In that same year, BLM sold more than a billion board feet of timber from the western Oregon lands. Timber sale receipts during 1980 were more than \$200 million. This income is important to western Oregon counties and to BLM because the counties get one-half of the receipts from O&C lands, BLM and the Forest Service get one-fourth and the final one-fourth goes to the United States Treasury.

The State Director and his staff in the Oregon State Office in Portland direct the operations of 11 district offices in Oregon and Washington. The district offices are located in Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, Medford, Prineville, Baker, Lakeview, Burns, and Vale, Oregon and Spokane, Washington. A District Manager coordinates the work of Area Managers, aided by land use planners, realty specialists, range conservationists, geologists, foresters, fish and wildlife biologists, cartographers and the others who make up contemporary land management teams. There are 1,665 permanent and temporary employees in the 11 district offices and the Oregon State Office.

Growth in BLM resource management responsibilities caused BLM to outgrow several of its offices. New office buildings have been built in Roseburg, Medford, Lakeview, and Salem. The Oregon State Office is scheduled to move into the Lloyd Tower in Portland sometime after the middle of the year. Property has been acquired for a future new Eugene office. New facilities are being considered for the Burns and Vale Districts.

THE RESOURCES

TIMBER

The 2.2 million acres of BLM forest lands in the two states provide an annual harvestable growth of more than one billion board feet of timber.

In fiscal year 1980, BLM sold 1.138 billion board feet of timber from western Oregon lands. This is approximately 2 percent of the total national production or 20 percent of the production from western Oregon and is enough timber to build 86,000 three-bedroom houses. The planned fiscal year 1981 sale volume is 1.096 billion board feet in western Oregon and 17.9 million board feet in eastern Oregon and Washington. A total of 33,259 acres of trees will be planted and 15,811 acres will be prepared for planting or maintained; 12,315 acres of timber stands will be improved, 9,493 acres of plantations will receive special protection and 8,648 acres of plantations will be released from grass or brush competition during 1981.

BLM policy calls for recomputing the allowable timber harvest level every 10 years. A 10-year timber management plan developed by each BLM district, in conjunction with the environmental impact statement (EIS) process, readjusts and establishes the allowable timber harvest level periodically. BLM is presently moving from one set of decadal plans to the next. The eastern Oregon and Spokane districts developed plans and re-calculated their harvest levels in 1977. In 1980 the Medford District completed its plans for the period through 1990. The Coos Bay District is expected to have a new plan by this fall, and the remaining western districts are scheduled to complete their timber management plans by 1983.

All forest management plans strive to achieve appropriate balances between timber production, maintenance of diverse wildlife habitat--including some old-growth timber--and other uses.

The new generation of timber management plans will include increased levels of intensive silvicultural treatments. Each new timber management plan identifies the additional workmonths and funding needed to implement the plan.

The budget for managing the O&C lands is set by Congressional authorization, and is \$58.2 million for this fiscal year. Financing is limited to one-fourth of the expected gross receipts from the sale of resources, mainly timber, from the O&C lands during a given fiscal year.

TIMBER TRESPASS

The unauthorized removal of wood from public and private land--timber trespass--is increasing in Oregon and Washington. BLM is working on 200 to 300 cases in Oregon this year, a dramatic increase from previous years. Two factors have contributed to an increasing incidence of timber trespass cases: the increased value of timber in general, especially certain western redcedar shake bolts and firewood, and the tremendous increase in public activity in the woods.

If unchecked, trespass activities could seriously deplete the area's timber resources and result in millions of dollars of lost revenue.

In the past few years, there has been a noticeable increase in fuelwood cutting authorized on the public lands. Commercial timber harvesting creates considerable residues with significant energy potential. Increased sales of salvable timber and residues from standard timber sales will increase the utilization of timber residues, thereby providing additional income from the resource while ensuring protection of soil, water quality, and wildlife.

FORAGE

The rangeland management program authorizes and supervises grazing use, manages the rangeland plant and animal environment to provide for sustained use, and provides water, fences, roads, and other improvements.

In the two states, 2,000 livestock operators have permits for 290,000 cattle and 25,000 sheep to use 1,000,000 animal-unit-months of forage worth more than \$2.3 million annually.

As a result of the Natural Resources Defense Council v. Morton decision in 1974, as amended in 1978, BLM initiated an agency-wide program of regional grazing EISs. A large part of the grazing management programs is directed toward meeting the grazing EIS schedule for fiscal years 1980-83. The first grazing EIS completed in Oregon was for the Drewsey area in the Burns District. It was followed by the Ironside EIS in the Baker and Vale Districts. The decision on the Drewsey area was announced in April, 1980.

As the range EIS's are completed, certain range improvements needed to implement grazing system management will be identified, but these depend upon funding.

A part of BLM's rangeland management program is wild horse and burro management, mandated in the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971. The program seeks to balance herd size, rangeland vegetation condition, and the other uses of the range. In 1971, when the Wild Horse & Burro Act was passed, there were an estimated 2,800 to 3,500 wild horses and less than two dozen wild burros in Oregon and Washington. The horse population grew until it peaked at approximately 7,500 to 8,000 in early 1977. BLM's objective is to maintain a statewide population of 2,800 wild horses and 20 burros. To achieve a stable level, excess animals are regularly rounded up and adopted by individuals across the nation through the BLM's Adopt-A-Horse program. More than 6,000 horses from Oregon have been "adopted" since the Adopt-A-Horse program has been in effect.

About 4,000 wild horses live in the area, 1,200 above the planned management level.

Horses gathered in Oregon are trucked to the central holding corral operated by the Burns District. Animals are sorted, freeze-marked, and held at the corral prior to public adoption or shipment to a contract distribution

center. Excess wild horses and burros from other western states (primarily Nevada) will continue to be adopted through contract centers located in Spanaway, Washington, and in Eugene, Oregon.

Currently, BLM in Oregon and Washington has after-adoption responsibility for more animals than any other state. After-adoption work, such as investigating complaints and reassignments, is handled by the BLM district closest to where the animal is located.

ENERGY & MINERALS

BLM administers mining and mineral leasing laws on all Federal lands. Oil and gas interest in Oregon received a major boost in May 1979 with the discovery of Oregon's first commercial gas field. Located at Mist, 45 miles northwest of Portland, the field is now in production. The discovery triggered an avalanche of oil and gas applications. More than 2,700 lease applications for over 5 million acres of public land are pending in Oregon. In comparison, in 1978 there were only 334 pending lease offers, covering approximately 475,000 acres. In the two-year period from 1978 to 1980 there was a tenfold increase in the number of leases and the land area involved. In Washington, the western Columbia River basin and the Chehalis area are the main areas of oil and gas interest.

Mining claim administration is changing rapidly. A recent uranium discovery in the McDermitt area (Vale district, southeastern corner of Oregon) has generated over 10,000 mining claims and associated peripheral activity in an area that previously had few claims. Interest in industrial minerals and picture rock in eastern Oregon continues to be strong. Additional claim activity in southwestern Oregon and in the Baker and Spokane Districts has been stimulated by increased gold prices. New regulations governing the surface management of mining claims will significantly increase BLM's mining claim workload but will achieve reclamation of mined areas.

Surface management regulation of mining claims effective on January 1, 1981, incorporated three levels of mining activity and government regulation. Prospectors or part-time miners who cause negligible surface disturbance need not report their mining activity. Miners who exceed the negligible surface disturbance level but work on a site smaller than five acres must file an annual notice with BLM. At the third level, operations larger than five acres per year, a plan of operation must be filed. Reasonable reclamation is required for all surface disturbing activities. The regulations affect claims for minerals, such as gold, silver, lead, zinc and uranium, defined as "locatable" under the mining laws.

Of geothermal applications outstanding, 551 of the 633 (87%) directly involve the Forest Service. Very few leasing recommendations have been received from the Forest Service on either the noncompetitive applications or the known geothermal resource areas (KGRA's). Major areas of interest are Mt. Hood, the Alvord Desert, Breitenbush Hot Springs and Bully Creek. The State of Oregon is keenly interested in developing geothermal resources.

The occupancy and use of mining claims for purposes unrelated to bona fide and diligent mineral development is a major public land management problem.

Approximately 175 unauthorized occupancies have been identified on mining claims in Oregon and Washington. The greatest number (approximately 100, or 60% of the known total) is concentrated in four resource areas of the Medford District. Lesser numbers are in northeastern Oregon (Baker District) and northeastern Washington (Spokane District) with scattered instances in other districts. A recent inventory in one Oregon district revealed a 40 percent increase in mining claims occupancies from 1973 to 1977. Late in that period, it was estimated that these occupancies were increasing at an alarming rate of 10 to 15 percent per year.

Several factors are common to most of these situations: (1) probable invalid mining claim due to the absence of any mineral discovery, (2) the disruption of resource management efforts on public lands in that area, and (3) a substantial adverse environmental impact due to the activities within a relatively concentrated area.

A major portion of Oregon's minerals program is aggregate rock production through free use and government use permits and sales to the general public. In 1977, BLM sold more than 1.5 million cubic yards and used more than 1.0 million cubic yards of aggregate minerals. Locating good quality rock sources in western Districts, especially in the Coos Bay District, is a matter of concern. Efforts to locate new or to expand existing rock sources have been made and are continuing. Another area of concern is the prevention of theft of minerals and decorative rocks, primarily slab lavas, from BLM lands.

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Aquatic habitats on public lands in Oregon and Washington produced an estimated \$6.5 million in personal income in 1976, of which over \$4.7 million came from anadromous fish. Of the salmon produced on public lands, commercial fishermen caught an estimated total of 1,454,900 pounds (216,000 fish) valued at \$1,091,000.

In 1976, more than 512,000 hunter-days were recorded on BLM lands, with estimated expenditure of \$10.8 million, of which \$5.1 million was spent in local communities.

BLM's most pressing wildlife need--in both eastern and western Oregon--is preserving riparian habitat, areas bordering water. Wildlife uses riparian zones disproportionately more than any other type of habitat. Approximately 80 percent of the terrestrial wildlife found in Oregon either directly depends on riparian zones or uses them more than other habitat. In western Oregon, BLM biologists are recommending extensions of streamside buffers to provide riparian habitat for terrestrial wildlife species.

The Bureau is cooperating with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in developing a plan for managing anadromous fish and habitat restoration projects, particularly in western Oregon. The largest single habitat improvement project undertaken is the cooperative stream improvement effort on the South Fork of the John Day River.

The Borax Lake Chub, an endangered species, is a small fish found only in Borax Lake, 140 miles southeast of Burns. BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have developed a plan which will permit geothermal exploration and preserve the chub's habitat, which is private land. The plan contains strong protective and monitoring provisions.

Other officially designated threatened and endangered plants and animals inhabit the public lands of Oregon and Washington, including the bald eagle, the western snowy plover, peregrine falcon, California pelican, the Aleutian Canada goose, the Columbian white-tailed deer, the grey wolf and MacFarlane's four o'clock.

RECREATION

Oregon and Washington BLM districts have 133 recreation sites, varying from typical small forest and range campsites and picnic areas to sophisticated picnic areas with accommodations suitable for more than 200 people. They include the Rogue River facilities, 25 miles of snowmobile trails, 100 miles of hiking trails, 6 miles of cross-country ski trails, and a snow sliding area.

Last year there were more than 19 million recreation visits to BLM lands in the two states for fishing, hunting, hiking, sightseeing, motorcycling, driving, swimming, boating and related water activities, rockhounding and other diversions. Two of the most popular recreational activities are boating the Rogue Wild and Scenic River and driving recreational vehicles (ORVs), such as dirt bikes and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

General rules for National Wild and Scenic River management became effective last September 3. They give BLM authority to establish and enforce specific rules for use of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River area administered by BLM.

Four other rivers flowing through BLM lands have been proposed for Wild and Scenic River designation: the North Umpqua River, with 4.6 miles through BLM-administered public land; the Owyhee River, with 178 miles recommended for BLM administration; the John Day River, with a 147-mile segment; and the Deschutes River, with 100 miles nominated for designation.

About 2.5 million acres of public land administered by BLM in Oregon and 6,510 acres in Washington will be studied for possible wilderness designation during the next several years. The 2.5 million acres that were designated Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) on November 14, 1980, include 87 tracts in Oregon and two in Washington.

The results of the wilderness inventory in the two states as of November 14, 1980, are summarized:

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>(Percent)</u>
1. Area not included in WSA:			
- O&C lands exempted from wilderness review	1,759,200		
- Areas determined to lack wilderness characteristics	<u>11,497,475</u>		
TOTAL	13,256,675	13,256,675	(82.7%)
2. Area included in WSA: TOTAL	2,497,849	2,497,849	(15.6%)
3. Total area for which wilderness inventory decisions have been deferred:		<u>280,170</u>	<u>(1.7%)</u>
4. Total land managed by BLM in Oregon and Washington:		16,034,694	

The lands identified as wilderness study areas will be considered for wilderness recommendation during wilderness studies, the next step of the wilderness review process. BLM will consider all the uses and values of existing resources, identify conflicts between wilderness and other resource uses, and consider the variety of potential uses in recommending the most appropriate and suitable use. The suitability and nonsuitability wilderness recommendations will be sent first through BLM's Director, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the President, and then to Congress.

The widespread and growing use of recreational vehicles on public lands demonstrated the need for a unified policy toward their use. Regulations protect the resources, promote the safety of all users, and minimize conflicts among the various uses.

BLM is inventorying all its lands to determine their suitability for use by recreational vehicles. A total of 3,920,987 acres, approximately 25 percent of the public land in the two states, had received recreational vehicle use designations as of December 1, 1980. These were:

- 2,727,574 acres open for use
- 906,456 acres available for limited use
- 286,948 closed to use by recreational vehicles.

The remaining 12 million acres of ELM land in the two states is to be inventoried and designated for open, closed, or limited use by 1987.

SUPPORTING THE PROGRAMS

PLANNING

Nine grazing environmental impact statements (EIS) are scheduled for completion by 1985. Major planning requirements include collecting inventory data and monitoring implemented plans. Two grazing management EISs have been completed in Oregon--the Drewsey area in the Burns District and the Ironside area in the Baker and Vale Districts. The decision on the Drewsey area was announced last April. A draft rangeland management decision for each district's portion of the Ironside area, will be released for public comment this spring. A public meeting to discuss this draft and the proposed decisions will be held in each district and comments will be considered before final decisions are made.

The Lakeview District EIS is scheduled for 1981.

Another Draft EIS, the South Coast-Curry, which covered the entire Coos Bay District, was released for public comment in mid-August. Over 150 comments were received. After the final EIS is published, BLM will prepare a draft decision for public comment and hold a public meeting to discuss it before a final decision is made.

The EIS schedule for the next 4 years is:

<u>Year</u>	<u>EIS</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>District</u>
1981	South Coast/Curry	Timber	Coos Bay
	Lakeview	Grazing	Lakeview
1982	Eastside	Timber	Salem
	Westside	Timber	Salem
	Brothers	Grazing	Prineville
	Harney	Grazing	Burns
1983	Southern		
	Malheur	Grazing	Vale
	Medford	Grazing	Medford
	Eugene	Timber	Eugene
	Roseburg	Timber	Roseburg
	Medford	Timber	Medford
1984	John Day	Grazing	Burns

In 1973, the State of Oregon established a land-use program to promote and coordinate comprehensive plans. Through a broad-based citizen involvement effort, the Land Conservation and Development Commission established statewide planning goals to be implemented through plans developed by cities and counties.

BLM regulations require that plans developed for its lands be coordinated with local land-use plans. Oregon is the only state with legislation requiring locally developed land-use plans. This provides an opportunity for Oregon communities and counties, through their land-use plans, to cooperate with BLM in developing mutually beneficial and consistent land-use plans.

Nominations of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) may be made by anyone at any time. If a District Manager finds that a resource meets the criteria of relevance and importance, he will take all feasible action to assure that qualities making the resource important are not damaged or otherwise changed adversely.

The water resource management program in Oregon and Washington is responsible for the management, protection, and enhancement of the water resource on approximately 6,000 miles of perennial streams, 9,500 miles of intermittent streams, 5,900 acres in lakes and ponds, and nearly 21,000 acres devoted to reservoirs.

Appropriation of water rights is a major issue in the West. In Oregon, BLM has been filing applications to appropriate water for use on public lands since 1960. BLM will continue to cooperate with the State and maintain an open working relationship. In conjunction with that program and the report on Non-Indian Federal Water Rights, the Bureau in Oregon and Washington is implementing inventory of water uses, rights and requirements to support all its programs.

LANDS

BLM land programs include rights-of-way applications, exchanges, desert land entries, in-lieu selections, acquisitions, easements and appraisals.

Interest in desert land entries has grown recently, especially for land in the Lakeview District. Most land is classified for multiple use and is not eligible for desert land entry applications. However, several thousand acres in the Fort Rock - Christmas Valley area have never been classified and are available for desert land entry applications by the public, but the suitability of the land for that use is questionable.

Approximately 50 desert land entry applications covering over 20,000 acres in that area are pending. Some lands may be found to be suitable for agricultural use and approved for desert land entry. However, BLM may determine that it would be more efficient to dispose of the land by auction. The State Department of Water Resources is concerned about the possible effect on the aquifer if many entries are allowed and new irrigation wells are drilled.

Public Law 96-199, signed March 5, 1980, requires the Secretary of the Interior to acquire approximately 57 of the 92 acres in the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area. The land is currently both privately and publicly owned; approximately 54 acres owned by Yaquina Head Quarries, Inc.; 2.8 acres owned by Stella Wade; 2.9 acres owned by the State of Oregon; and 31.7 acres in Federal ownership (BLM and U.S. Coast Guard Administration).

The property owned by Yaquina Head Quarries, Inc., is an operating rock quarry. A determination of the remaining quantity and quality of rock remaining in the quarry is being made. Core drilling is an essential step and requirement in determining value of this property. Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Projects Office will do the core drilling and rock analysis to determine value. BLM does not have adequate funding this year to buy the private property.

Of the 16 million acres managed by BLM in Oregon and Washington, BLM has legal access to about 12 million acres. Access to the remaining 4 million acres of public land is blocked, usually by surrounding private lands. In order to gain access to the remaining 4 million acres, approximately 500 land purchases, title or easement, must be made.

BLM has acquired 260 scenic, fee title, or trail easements for \$5,900,000 as a part of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River designation by Congress. Twenty-two easements remain to be made final. Thirteen acquisitions for the Pacific Crest Scenic Trail have been completed and the trail built.

Approximately 350 right-of-way cases are pending in the two states. They include easements for roads, electric power lines, phone lines, water pipelines, radio and television communication sites, and oil and gas pipelines, including the Northern Tier Pipeline, and a segment of the Arctic Gas Pipeline.

ROADS

The Oregon-Washington BLM road system totals 17,350 miles. Maintenance is accomplished by BLM crews, by others under agreements, by timber purchasers, or by other contract means. The major area of road construction in BLM is in western Oregon. Survey, design, and construction of certain mainline roads are the responsibility of the Federal Highway Administration, while BLM does the planning, programming, funding, monitoring, and overall liaison.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

Youth programs, such as the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) have been operated by BLM since 1972. They help district offices meet annual work plan commitments and assist local communities in work projects. The programs employ and train young adults, substantially contribute to resource management needs, reduce other BLM manpower requirements, and help develop positive relationships with local communities.

The work completed by YACC and YCC enrollees exceeds the cost of the programs. They provided more than \$2 million worth of conservation work during the past fiscal year in more than 250,000 hours of work.

The YCC camps are Bureau-operated with 30 enrollees in each camp for an 8-week period during the summer. The majority of the projects they complete each summer are oriented toward forest, wildlife, and recreation management

and maintenance. Typical projects vary from trail construction and campground maintenance to pre-commercial thinning and spring development. In addition to work projects, YCC benefits BLM through improved relations with the public. The participants benefit from both the work experience and the educational activities provided through the program.

YACC camps in Oregon are located in the Medford and Salem Districts. The Medford unit has an approved enrollee level of 100 with enrollees housed in Southern Oregon State College dormitories at Ashland. Salem District enrollees live at home. The approved enrollee level is 80 in the Salem unit.

In addition to the \$5.5 million worth of work projects already completed by YACC groups for the BLM in Oregon, YACC assists local communities by undertaking various projects for them. The largest share of work performed in YACC camps is forest management related, including pre-commercial thinning, slash disposal, tree planting, and seedling production work in tree seed orchards.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

BLM contracts with the Oregon Department of Forestry to control wildfires on BLM lands in western Oregon. Eastern Oregon districts handle most of their own firefighting, augmented by 178 temporary summer employees, trucks, pumps, and other equipment. Three helicopters are contracted for use during fire season.

Several hundred farm workers are organized as the Snake River Valley firefighters and are dispatched by the Vale District Office to fires throughout the country.

Additional firefighters and equipment are available through the Boise Interagency Fire Center which is jointly operated by the federal agencies which have land management responsibilities.

DATA PROCESSING

The Oregon State Office is expanding its computer services to handle more of the time-consuming data processing work. More equipment is being added to an Oregon State Office Honeywell Level 6 computer so it can be used directly. It now works through the Denver Service Center computer.

The Oregon State Office and District Offices are equipped with word processing equipment which also serves as a means of moving written messages among Districts and the Oregon State Office.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for defining the boundaries of federally owned land. This year, BLM cadastral surveyors will locate 715 miles of survey lines in Oregon and Washington.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

State and District EEO staffs assure that federal personnel standards are maintained in BLM's Oregon and Washington operations and that discrimination complaints are promptly handled.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Oregon State Office public affairs staff and district public affairs specialists share responsibility for keeping the general public and BLM employees familiar with BLM programs. They also help keep BLM's management knowledgeable about public opinions and attitudes on important issues.

Activities to be accomplished this year include publication of BLM News Clips, which is distributed to employees and the public, preparing brochures on specific subjects, slide-tape presentations about various programs, and printed media and television news releases on a wide variety of subjects.

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