

Cultural Resources Report

2015 Southwestern Oregon Mineral Withdrawal

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest,
Bureau of Land Management Medford and Coos Bay Districts

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Cultural Resources

Introduction

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are proposing to recommend a 5-year withdrawal from all forms of settlement, sale, location, and entry under the public land laws, location and entry under the United States mining laws, and operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights, on 106,021 acres of federal land. These actions are proposed to be implemented on the Gold Beach and Wild Rivers Ranger Districts of the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest and the Medford and Coos Bay Districts of the Bureau of Land Management.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 require that Federal agencies consider the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties”. The term “historic properties” refers to cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Cultural resources represent the tangible and intangible evidence of human behavior and past human occupation. Cultural resources may consist of archaeological sites, historic-age buildings and structures, and traditional use areas and cultural places that are important to a group’s traditional beliefs, religion or cultural practices. These types of resources are finite and non-renewable.

This report evaluates and documents the potential effects to cultural resources from the proposed mineral withdrawal in support of legislation introduced in Congress on February 3, 2015 (S.346 and H.R. 682) in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act under 36 CFR 800. The report also documents the agencies consideration in managing federal land that has the potential to effect the use and physical integrity of Sacred Sites under Executive Order 13007.

Summary of the Alternatives

The Southwestern Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Act of 2015 (S. 346 and H.R. 682) was introduced to Congress on February 3, 2015, proposing to withdraw certain lands in Curry County and Josephine County, Oregon from all forms of mineral entry, appropriation, or disposal under public land laws, subject to valid existing rights. This proposed legislation includes federally owned land within the area depicted on two maps submitted with the draft legislation. The areas include approximately 5,216 acres of BLM-managed public domain and revested Oregon California Railroad lands (O&C), and 95,806 acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands.

As a result of the legislative proposal, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management published a Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Notification of Public Meetings in the Federal Register on June 29, 2015. The notice segregates for two years the described lands from settlement, sale, location, and entry under the public land laws, location and entry under the United States mining laws, and operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws. The purpose and need of the proposed 5-year temporary withdrawal is to maintain the current environmental baseline, relative to mining, mineral exploration and development, and geothermal energy development, while Congress considers legislation enacting a permanent withdrawal from mineral entry for the federal lands depicted on the official maps.

Proposed Action: 5-year Mineral Withdrawal

The Forest Service and BLM propose a 5-year withdrawal from location and entry under the United States mining laws, and operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws for approximately 5,216 acres of BLM-managed public domain and revested Oregon California Railroad Grant lands and 95,806 acres of National Forest System lands in Josephine and Curry Counties. An additional 1,680 acres of non-federal lands included in the external boundaries of the maps would not be affected.

Under withdrawal, no new mining claims may be located, mineral entry would be prohibited, and no mineral leasing is allowed. Withdrawal from operation under the mining and mineral leasing laws is subject to valid existing rights (VER). Existing mining claims may be developed after a minerals validity examination determines that a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit existed at the time of the segregation. No other land management activities are affected by withdrawal from mineral entry and geothermal leasing.

The duration of the proposed action is for five years. At the end of this period, the BLM will reevaluate the withdrawal concerning the desirability and justification for extending the withdrawal for an additional period.

Alternative Action: 20-year Withdrawal

In response to public input received during the 90-day comment period, an alternative action is proposed. This alternative is the same in detail as the proposed action, except for extending the requested withdrawal time period to 20 years.

No Action: No Mineral Withdrawal

Withdrawal from location and entry under the mining laws and operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws would not occur, and the current segregation would end with the Secretary's decision. New mining claims could be established, and proposed plans of operation and notices of intent could be submitted. The agencies would proceed with evaluating and authorizing previously submitted PoOs, subject to site-specific NEPA and Section 106 analysis including specified mitigations and project design criteria for mining and mineral development.

Suction-dredge operations could occur outside of the streams currently covered by the State of Oregon's moratorium on motorized placer mining (Oregon Senate Bill 838, July 2013) and on all streams within the project area after the moratorium expires in January 2021.

Area of Potential Effect

The withdrawal encompasses two areas, as identified in the official maps included with the draft legislation, near or bordering the Kalmiopsis Wilderness: 1) the Hunter Creek and North Fork Pistol River headwaters (figure 1), and 2) the Rough and Ready Creek and Baldface Creek watersheds (figure 2). Lands within the withdrawal areas are administered by the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest (95,806 acres) and the Coos Bay and Medford BLM Districts (5,215 acres). Included within the bounds of the withdrawal areas is 1,680 acres of non-federal land, which is not affected by segregation or withdrawal. Legal descriptions of included areas are provided in appendix B.

Methodology Used for Identification and Analysis

A Class I literature search and site records review was conducted to identify all known cultural resources within the proposed withdrawal area boundaries. The site and survey GIS layers and the associated existing records at the Agency and/or Oregon State Preservation Office were consulted to provide an initial inventory of cultural resources. The most recent listings of the National Register of Historic Places were consulted for nominated and listed properties. Tribes associated with the lands included in the withdrawal area were consulted to assist in identifying Traditional Cultural Properties as defined in National Register Bulletin 38. The criteria used for establishing the area of potential effect (APE) for cultural resources was based on the boundary of the proposed withdrawal. Applicable draft working maps generated through geographic information system (GIS) analysis were consulted to determine which cultural resources were within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Affected Environment

The cultural history and ethnographic overviews of the area may be found in Beckham 1978, Deur 2008, Gray 1987, La Lande 1980, Kramer 1999, Pullen 1996, USFS 1998.

The federal lands within the withdrawal area contain a long and diverse cultural record that may begin as early as 8000 years ago. Remnants of past and current human activities and events can be found throughout the area that reflect continuous use by native peoples and the exploration, settlement, mining and management by Euro-American cultures.

The first historic exploration of the proposal area was in the Hunter Creek watershed by Spanish explorers in the 1500s. Exploration by English, Russian, and French explorers came later. The earliest recorded contact between the coastal natives and Europeans is noted in the log of Captain George Vancouver in 1792. Interest in fur resources led to a period of maritime fur trade, particularly strong between 1785 and 1820. (USFS 1998)

The discovery of gold in the early 1850s brought an influx of people and mining into the region that impacted the native peoples and landscape. During the 1850's and as a result of the Rogue River Indian Wars, tribal lands were ceded to the United States Government by ratified and unratified treaties (Zucker, Hummel, and Hogfoss 1983). As the United States secured tribal territories, lands were set aside for conservation, protection, and settlement. These lands are included in the withdrawal area that originally came under federal title and management of the General Land Office (the precursor of the Bureau of Land Management) between the years 1850-1856 and under the Forest Service in 1906, with the establishment of the Siskiyou National Forest.

Since that time, the area has seen mineral exploration and development at varying levels of intensity since the 1850s gold rush. Gold was mined in the 1850s mostly as placer deposits along river terraces and beaches near the mouths of the creeks. During the 1930s there was exploration for nickel, as well as gold; and during the 1950s for nickel and chromite. Most of the physical evidence found today from nickel and chromite exploration is mainly trenches and test pits (USFS 1998).

The literature and records review identified 71 previously recorded prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites, two historic transportation routes (Mc Grew Trail ca 1858, Wimer Road ca 1888) and 20 isolated finds within the boundary of the withdrawal areas. The precontact and contact period sites include permanent and semi-permanent habitations, limited activity areas such as lithic scatters, artifact scatters, or areas used for gathering and processing specific resources (such as animals, plants, and material for stone tools). One vision quest

site was identified within the Hunter Pistol area that may be considered a traditional cultural property. Historic period sites include cabins, mines, mining features, irrigation and mining ditches, roads and trails, a stage coach station stop, refuse dumps, trash scatters, and fire lookout towers.

Of these sites, one site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), three sites were previously determined not eligible for the NRHP, including all of the isolated finds. The remaining 69 sites remain unevaluated for the NRHP.

The land proposed for withdrawal includes the homelands and/or traditional use areas of the tribes represented by the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Coquille Indian Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Indians, the Tolowa Dee-Ni Nation, Elk Valley Rancheria, and the Quartz Valley Rancheria. Terrestrial wildlife, fish, aquatics, vegetation and rivers traditionally used by the tribes have been identified within the withdrawal areas.

Limited cultural resource inventory surveys have been conducted for past management actions within the Rough and Ready area. Records indicate a greater number of inventory surveys have been conducted in the Hunter-Pistol Area. Records and past survey results indicate there is a high potential to identify additional significant cultural resources within the proposed withdrawal areas.

Analysis Framework

Under 36 CFR 800 an adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative. Specific examples of adverse effects cited in statute include (36 CFR 800.5):

- ◆ Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- ◆ Removal of the property from its historic location.
- ◆ Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- ◆ Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.

Impacts to cultural resources, especially archeological sites, can be generally defined as anything that results in the removal of, displacement of, or damage to artifacts, features, and/or stratigraphic deposits of cultural material. In the case of traditional cultural properties and sacred places, additional considerations may include alterations that would affect the character and use of the location, and/or presence and availability of a specific traditionally used natural resource.

The criteria used for comparing the action and no action alternatives is based on the following:

- ◆ How will the alternatives affect cultural resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places?
- ◆ How will the alternatives affect tribal traditional use and religious areas (Traditional Cultural Properties)?

- ◆ How will the alternatives affect access to, ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of sacred sites?

Environmental Consequences

Proposed Action – 5-year Withdrawal

Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Effects

The proposed action will result in a beneficial indirect effect to cultural resources by reducing the potential of adverse effects caused from the physical and auditory impacts associated with new mineral entry and geothermal energy development. The withdrawal would prohibit authorizations of new ground disturbance and other activities associated with mineral and geothermal exploration, extraction and access that could adversely affect the physical integrity and/or the significant characteristics of cultural resources listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed action will have no effect to cultural resources as defined under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The withdrawal will have no effect to the physical integrity or use of Sacred Sites under Executive Order 13007.

Since the proposed action will have no effect to cultural resources there are no cumulative effects.

Alternative Action – 20-year Withdrawal

Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Effects

The alternative action would also result in no effect to cultural resources, the same effect as the proposed action but for an extended duration of 20 years. Since there will be no effects, there are no cumulative effects.

No Action – No Withdrawal

Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Effects

Under the No-Action alternative, the federal lands would not be withdrawn and the lands would continue to be managed pursuant to the Siskiyou National Forest, Forest Resource Management Plan and the Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plans, as applicable. The proposed withdrawal areas include the traditional homelands and use areas of several Tribes represented by six tribal governments. All of the tribes continue to use all or portions of the withdrawal area for traditional tribal purposes. The Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, the Elk Valley Rancheria, and the Tolowa Dee-ni Nation have stated they believe that nickel mining would result in the loss of and impact to traditional use of the area's natural resources and water quality. Results from past inventory surveys conducted within the proposed withdrawal areas demonstrate that cultural resources may be present.

Prior to authorizing any action that is subject to NHPA for geothermal leasing and development, mineral plans of operation, suction dredging and/ or associated activities used to work and access existing claims, the Forest Service and BLM would conduct cultural resource inventories to identify and evaluate all cultural resources located within the area of potential effect (APE) from the proposed action. Tribal consultation would be conducted to identify specific traditional cultural properties and sacred sites within the APE.

If cultural resources and sacred sites were located within the APE, the potential effects would be analyzed and taken into consideration in compliance with 36 CFR 800 and Executive Order 13007. If the proposed action was determined to have an adverse effect to cultural resources listed on or eligible for nomination to the NRHP as defined in 36 CFR 800 and avoidance could not be accomplished, the adverse effects would be minimized, mitigated, or resolved following the procedures in 36 CFR 800.6

The expected cumulative effects on cultural resources in the proposed withdrawal area will be that cultural resources will continue to exist in their current condition.

Conclusion

Protection of cultural resources on the federal lands is best served under action alternatives.

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Appendix A

Figures

Table of Cultural Resources

And

Maps of Site Locations
(Removed)

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Not for Public Distribution

Disclosure of Site locations is Prohibited per 36 CFR 296.18,
and under Section 9 of ARPA, 43 CFR 7

Appendix B

**Legal Description
of
Area of Potential Effect**

Federal Register excerpt from the "Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Notification of Public Meetings; Oregon" Published June 29, 2015 (Vol. 80, No. 124), pages 37015-37016

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The applicant is the Bureau of Land Management and its petition/application requests the Secretary to withdraw, subject to valid existing rights, the following described public domain, revested Oregon California Railroad Grant (O&C), and National Forest System lands from settlement, sale, location, and entry under the public land laws, location and entry under the United States mining laws, and operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws for 5 years to preserve the status quo while Congress considers legislation to permanently withdraw those areas:

Public Domain Lands

Willamette Meridian

T. 36 S., R. 14 W., sec. 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 25, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 37 S., R. 14 W., sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 2, lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 11, E $\frac{1}{2}$; sec. 12, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 13, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 39 S., R. 8 W., sec. 31, un-numbered lots in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 40 S., R. 8 W., sec. 18, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 19, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 41 S., R. 9 W., sec. 3, lots 2, 3, and 4, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 9.

Revested Oregon California Railroad Grant Lands (O&C)

Willamette Meridian

T. 39 S., R. 8 W., sec. 31, un-numbered lots in the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 40 S., R. 8 W., sec. 7, lots 1 and 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

The areas described aggregate approximately 5,216.18 acres, more or less, in Curry and Josephine Counties.

**Siskiyou National Forest
Willamette Meridian**

T. 36 S., R. 13 W., sec. 19, lots 2 to 6, 12, 13, 15, and 16, inclusive; sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 29, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 30 and 31; Protraction Blocks 43 to 46, inclusive.

T. 37 S., R. 13 W., secs. 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, and 29; Protraction Blocks 39 thru 51, inclusive.

T. 38 S., R. 13 W., sec. 5, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 7, lots 1, 2, 3, and 5, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$;

T. 39 S., R. 9 W., sec 19;sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 29 to 32, inclusive; sec. 35, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 39 S., R. 10 W., Protraction Block 46.

T. 40 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1, unnumbered lots in the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, andW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 2, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 3, lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;sec. 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;sec. 5, lots 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;secs. 6 to 11, inclusive; sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;sec. 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$,SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; secs. 15 to 22, inclusive; sec. 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; secs. 27 to 33, inclusive; sec. 34, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 40 S., R. 10 W., sec. 2, lot 1, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 9, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;sec. 10;sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;secs. 14, 15, and 16; sec. 17, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; secs. 20 to 23, inclusive; secs. 26 to 30, inclusive. Protraction Blocks 37 to 47, inclusive.

T. 40 S., R. 11 W., secs. 5 and 8;sec. 9, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 16;sec. 17, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 20, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;sec. 21;sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$;sec. 28;sec. 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;Protraction Blocks 39, 40, 41, and 43.

T. 41 S., R. 9 W., secs. 4 to 8, inclusive; secs. 17 and 18.

T. 41 S, R. 10 W., secs. 1 to 18, inclusive.

T. 41 S., R. 11 W., sec. 1; sec. 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; secs 3 and 4;sec. 5, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 8, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,

E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; secs. 9 to 15, inclusive; sec. 17, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$; sec. 18, lots 9, 10, 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 95,805.53 acres of National Forest System lands in Josephine and Curry Counties.

The following described non-Federal lands are within the exterior boundaries of the Southwestern Oregon Watershed and Salmon Protection Areas. If title to these non-Federal lands is subsequently acquired by the United States, the lands will become subject to the terms and conditions of the withdrawal.

T. 37 S., R. 14 W. sec. 1, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; sec. 13, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$; sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 39 S., R. 9 W., sec. 36.

T. 41 S., R. 11 W., sec. 16.

The areas described aggregate 1,680.00 acres in Josephine and Curry Counties.