U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Pacific Region (1) Overview

The Region encompasses the States of Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Pacific Island Territories. Headquartered in Portland, Oregon, it is dominated by public lands and contains many communities tied to natural resource economies, tribes with treaty rights and other vocal environmental interests. Large-scale natural resource issues such as the management of old growth forests and fisheries restoration in the Columbia River continue to define the political landscape of the Region.

Resource Facts and Figures

- 64 National Wildlife Refuges, totalling over 1.3 million acres
- Co-management of the 139,793 square mile Papahanaumokuakea National Marine Monument
- 17 National Fish Hatcheries.
- 5 Fish and Wildlife Field Offices.
- Over 1.35 million people visited National Wildlife Refuges in the Pacific Region in 2008
- 371 species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act
- 134 species candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act
- The Region has 1,112 FTEs

Regional Demographics

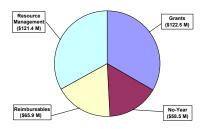
- The Region includes 18 Federal congressional districts, as well as 2 congressional delegates (Guam and American Samoa).
- The Region has a population of over 13.4 million people, with over 2.5 million (19%) living in a rural setting.
- Like most of the western

U.S., the Pacific Region has a high percentage of Federal land ownership: 61.4% in Idaho; 12.8% in Hawaii; 26.7% in Oregon; and 27.3% in Washington

- Combined, the four States of the Pacific Region have 1.4 million anglers, 0.5 million hunters and 4.8 million wildlife-watchers
- There are 44 Federally recognized Native American tribes in the Pacific Region, many with treaty rights to fish and wildlife resources. In addition, the Region coordinates closely with Native Hawaiian and other Native Pacific Islander groups, including, but not limited to, American Samoa, Saipan, Palau, and Guam

Regional Budget

Region 1 Funding - FY2008 Total = \$368.3 M



Key Habitats and Ecosystems

The Pacific Region encompasses extraordinary ecological diversity with habitats ranging from tropical forests and coral reefs to old-growth rainforests, to remote coastal and Pacific islands, to glacial lakes and streams, to arid shrub-steppe habitat.

Conservation Successes and Challenges

Building on Recovery Successes in the Willamette Valley – Since 2002, the Willamette Valley Focal Area has carried out a multi-partner, landscape-focused approach to protecting and restoring species. Improving the Efficiency of Listing Actions – The Service recently used an ecosystem approach in a proposal to list 48 species found only on the island of Kauai.



USFWS

Managing Mega-Monuments

– Management of the
Papahanaumokuakea Marine
National Monument (the world's
largest fully protected marine
conservation area) and additional
large and remote monuments.

Negotiating Peace in the Western Water Wars – Conflicts over water supplies, long an issue in the arid west, have intensified and spread to non-arid regions. The Service must work to retain water rights essential to our mission and contribute to the resolution of conflicts

Turning the Tide on the Hawaiian Extinction Crisis – With 344 listed species in Hawaii, the Service continues to work for more efficient and effective ways to administer the Endangered Species Act in the islands.

Standing Guard Against Disease – The Region is a sentinel for detecting U.S. outbreaks of avain influenza

Robyn Thorsen Regional Director www.fws.gov/pacific

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Region 1

Hawai'i and the Pacific Islands, Idaho, Nevada (Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge only), Oregon (excluding the Klamath River watershec Washington



