

BLM facts

Oregon & Washington 2007

Oregon & Washington

BLM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



Oregon & Washington Bureau of Land Management



- LEGEND**
- State Office
 - District Office
 - Field Office
 - District Boundary
 - Resource Area Boundary

*The Bureau of Land Management
Welcomes You to Oregon & Washington!*



Welcome



In our everyday routine, it may not occur to us that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) touches all of our lives in one way or another. I'm proud to invite you to our latest issue of the "State of the States" for Oregon and Washington.

The BLM Facts is mostly filled with numbers, but those figures tell a story. In most cases, your public lands are located within an hour's drive from where you live or work. You can find an amazing array of resources and opportunities at almost any site you visit.

Take the time to explore the breadth of programs that fall under the banner of the BLM. Imagine the many ways you and your neighbors are affected by the funds the BLM invests in Oregon and Washington and how they multiply throughout the economy of each community. Consider the interplay of wildlife, fish, vegetation, and people across this landscape and you can understand how important BLM's multiple-use mission is.

It has been awhile since we issued a summary of what and how we're doing, so if you're accustomed to using the BLM Facts, you will notice some changes. Many of the familiar program reviews are still here and you can see trends from past years. But we're reporting on new initiatives as well. I hope this will inspire you to find some time to explore your public lands in person. I encourage you to "Get Outdoors. It's Yours!"

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And please visit us
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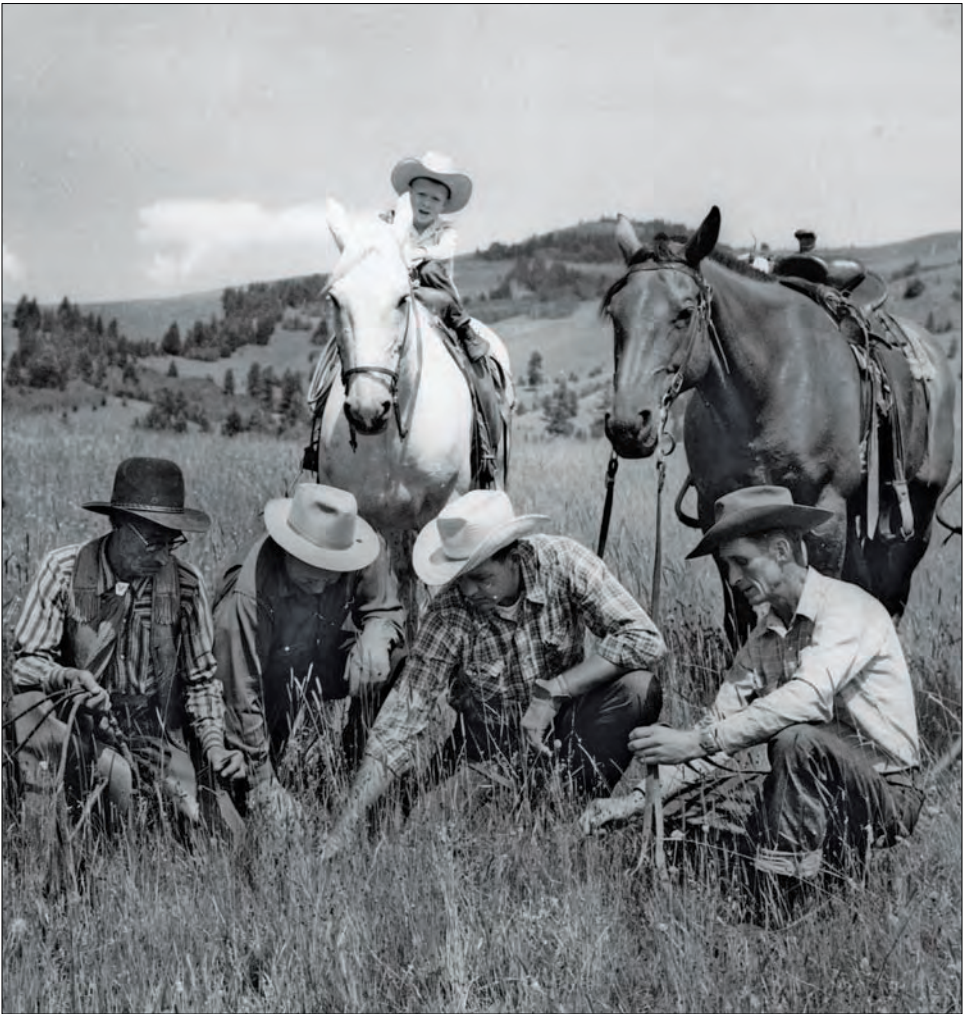
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Introduction



WELCOME TO THE OREGON & WASHINGTON BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT!

The Bureau of Land Management – aka, the BLM – manages public lands beginning where the mighty Columbia River crosses from Canada into north-eastern Washington and ending at the lush headwaters of the Chetco River near California. Between these natural guideposts unfolds a rich tapestry of diverse public lands revealing boundless enjoyment and escape as well as employment and enterprise.

Visitors to the 16.5 million acres of public land in Oregon and Washington are welcomed by a wide variety of climates, exceptional natural landscapes, vital wildlife habitats, and countless recreational opportunities. These public lands are also a primary source of the building blocks of homes, cities, and commerce. In fact, the entire nation benefits from the Pacific Northwest’s renewable resources such as timber, grazing lands, and energy.

The Oregon and Washington BLM also boasts a wide range of programs and initiatives that put keen focus on good stewardship of the public lands entrusted to its care. Alongside local partners, cooperating agencies, and active volunteers, the BLM is committed to ensuring the spectacular views, abundant fish and wildlife habitats, productive timberlands, exciting recreational opportunities, functional range lands, and healthy watersheds will be nourished to thrive for generations to come.

Turn the page to learn more about our public lands in Oregon and Washington!

Introduction

Employees of the BLM (authorized permanent positions)

The BLM workforce reflects our country's diversity. Our stewardship of the nation's resources is enhanced by employees who share the experiences and insights that they bring from different regional, cultural, social, generational, and occupational backgrounds.

Workforce planning has been a key component of our management perspective in recent years. We face a large exodus of employees as they become eligible for retirement and are looking to recruit or retrain people in new positions and functions. In shaping the organization for future challenges and opportunities, we have outsourced some jobs, and look to in-source other roles that have been done by contract workers in the past.

The BLM district offices have taken advantage of shared or zoned specialties, so that employment totals are up in some areas and have declined in others. Since the last BLM Facts was published, many facilities and equipment operation positions were consolidated into a statewide Maintenance Organization, and those employees, while spread throughout the state, are now assigned to the State Office. The primary goal of these changes is to restructure the professions and support functions in Oregon and Washington in the best combination to meet our mission of multiple-use resource management.

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Oregon & Washington BLM Employees

Districts	2007
Burns	104
Coos Bay	116
Eugene	140
Lakeview	134
Medford	287
Prineville	139
Roseburg	141
Salem	168
Spokane	65
Vale	182
State Office	439
Total	1,915

Introduction



Lands Managed by the BLM

Lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of each district of the BLM in Oregon and Washington include public domain, revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Land Utilization Project Lands, and certain other categories. Acreages are as of September 2007 and are approximate. Lands managed by the BLM are 25 percent of the total acreage of Oregon and less than one percent of Washington.

Oregon & Washington BLM Land (Acreage by District)

Districts	FY 2001	FY 2007
Burns	3,435,017	4,008,053
Coos Bay	333,307	236,407
Eugene	318,769	292,242
Lakeview	3,382,087	2,873,715
Medford	861,779	743,166
Prineville	1,582,891	1,464,756
Roseburg	430,863	661,683
Salem	403,381	413,161
Vale	4,960,191	4,948,477
Oregon Total	15,708,285	15,641,660
Spokane	399,914	419,729
Washington Total	399,914	419,729
Total	16,108,199	16,061,389

Introduction

Lands Managed by the BLM Per County in Oregon & Washington (As of July 22, 2008)

Oregon		Washington	
County	Acres	County	Acres
Baker	369,245	Adams	10,171
Benton	57,644	Asotin	12,950
Clackamas	76,438	Benton	13,245
Clatsop	42	Chelan	20,891
Columbia	10,961	Clallam	83
Coos	168,419	Clark	5
Crook	512,633	Columbia	519
Curry	67,988	Cowlitz	52
Deschutes	504,407	Douglas	49,082
Douglas	661,683	Ferry	8,741
Gilliam	23,713	Franklin	20,858
Grant	172,592	Garfield	363
Harney	4,008,053	Grant	48,596
Hood River	180	Grays Harbor	13
Jackson	431,350	Island	2
Jefferson	27,348	Jefferson	59
Josephine	311,816	King	219
Klamath	289,925	Kittitas	20,254
Lake	2,583,790	Klickitat	17,824
Lane	292,242	Lewis	279
Lincoln	19,997	Lincoln	71,774
Linn	87,866	Mason	3
Malheur	4,544,086	Okanogan	57,168
Marion	20,944	Pacific	374
Morrow	1,609	Pend Oreille	1,515
Multnomah	4,289	Pierce	12
Polk	40,609	San Juan	734
Sherman	45,954	Skagit	227
Tillamook	49,542	Skamania	63
Umatilla	8,878	Snohomish	130
Union	6,452	Spokane	1,528
Wallowa	18,207	Stevens	26,758
Wasco	46,231	Thurston	1
Washington	11,697	Wahkiakum	1
Wheeler	131,698	Walla Walla	630
Yamhill	33,132	Whatcom	145
		Whitman	8,764
		Yakima	25,696
Total	15,641,660	Total	419,729



In 2008, the BLM implemented a new financial management framework that will be used by the entire Department of the Interior. Once all agencies and programs are updated, the BLM will operate a single, manageable corporate system that offers greater security and budget controls. This financial update will also provide the BLM with the enhanced capability to create and produce more efficient financial reporting with the enhanced flexibility to deliver a wider scope of information.

Because of this conversion process, some of the financial data reported by the BLM in previous years is currently unavailable. So for 2008, the BLM is reporting the past four years of collections based on various activities on public lands as well as the BLM's expenditures to invest in diverse program areas.

It is important to note that the BLM administers many revenue-sharing programs with states and counties to offset the tax-exempt status of Federal lands within their boundaries. These payments are included in Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and payments to counties for the Oregon & California Land Grant and the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund under the Secure Rural Schools legislation.

Finance

BLM Revenue-Sharing Programs FY 2004 – FY 2007

	Oregon		Washington
Payment Type	PILT*	SRS**	PILT*
Fiscal Year 2004	\$6,245,153	\$113,338,900	\$5,879,878
Fiscal Year 2005	\$6,428,257	\$115,945,695	\$6,322,087
Fiscal Year 2006	\$6,595,478	\$117,105,152	\$6,592,856
Fiscal Year 2007	\$6,575,856	\$116,864,821	\$6,699,447

* *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

** *Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act*

BLM Collections by Land Status FY 2004 – FY 2007

Source of Receipts	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Sales of Timber	22,446,270	23,517,969	29,615,604	32,054,006
Sales of Land & Materials	512,023	299,987	561,731	1,016,988
Grazing Program, Section 3	1,053,037	1,199,225	1,270,359	1,026,558
Grazing Program, Section 15	91,545	108,148	96,853	86,704
Grazing Program, Other	15,260	23,160	14,816	13,748
Fees and Commissions	13,981	3,464	3,815	12,720
Rights-of-Way Rent	552,837	564,606	588,418	808,145
Rent of Land	59,610	57,265	64,815	74,974
Recreation Fees	2,089,131	1,980,602	2,137,684	2,346,284
Other Sources	789,681	715,182	718,088	372,670
Oil & Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rent	9,420	14,945	10,350	12,210
Total	27,632,795	28,484,553	35,082,533	37,825,007

BLM Expenditures For Resource Management FY 2004 – FY 2007

Area of Expenditure	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Energy & Minerals	\$3,287,520	\$3,314,607	\$3,281,081	\$3,318,716
Fishery & Wildlife Habitat Management	\$22,403,948	\$23,727,318	\$25,471,865	\$26,061,411
Forest Development	\$25,195,252	\$24,056,095	\$23,910,850	\$24,128,839
Forest Health, Recovery & Restoration	\$8,213,952	\$7,949,803	\$4,050,177	\$3,765,443
Forest Management	\$26,590,728	\$25,559,275	\$30,008,385	\$34,032,099
Land Access, Acquisition & Management	\$4,690,796	\$5,005,270	\$7,248,874	\$4,257,926
Law Enforcement	\$190,549	\$118,914	\$220,735	\$124,849
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$26,157,389	\$24,729,223	\$22,735,963	\$22,864,416
Planning & Data Management	\$6,278,483	\$10,543,685	\$10,201,779	\$10,473,560
Prescribed Fire & Rural Fire Assistance	\$26,654,469	\$27,406,953	\$26,430,731	\$24,307,241
Program Support Services	\$7,843,100	\$8,262,695	\$8,738,581	\$9,022,812
Range Improvement & Management	\$10,564,199	\$10,665,720	\$10,515,546	\$10,244,052
Recreation Management	\$14,008,036	\$13,978,959	\$14,727,865	\$15,234,336
Soil & Watershed Conservation	\$18,121,862	\$17,992,389	\$17,147,164	\$15,859,403
Wildfire Preparedness	\$11,943,133	\$11,913,377	\$12,205,939	\$12,434,694
Wildfire Suppression & Fire Rehabilitation	\$15,416,383	\$17,992,429	\$29,736,049	\$42,533,901
Total	\$227,559,799	\$233,216,712	\$246,631,584	\$258,663,698

Forestry

BLM forest lands in Oregon and Washington are administered under two management programs. One is for O&C lands in western Oregon managed under the O&C Lands Act of 1937, and the other is for public domain lands, also known as PD lands, generally found in eastern Oregon and Washington.

The objectives of the O&C program are to manage for a sustained yield of forest products and qualities needed to contribute to the economic stability of local communities and to the continuing health and values of forests.

On public lands, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires public lands and resources be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield without impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment, and with recognition of the Nation's need for timber from the public lands.



Forestry

BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon & Washington

Districts	Total Forest Acres
Burns	13,000
Coos Bay	311,000
Eugene	300,000
Lakeview	69,000
Medford	779,000
Prineville	114,000
Roseburg	392,000
Salem	375,000
Vale	35,000
Oregon Total	2,388,000
Spokane	51,000
Washington Total	51,000
Total	2,439,000



Forestry

Timber Sales

Volumes and sale prices of timber offered at auction by BLM including negotiated sales and modifications to existing contracts.

▶ *Western Oregon*

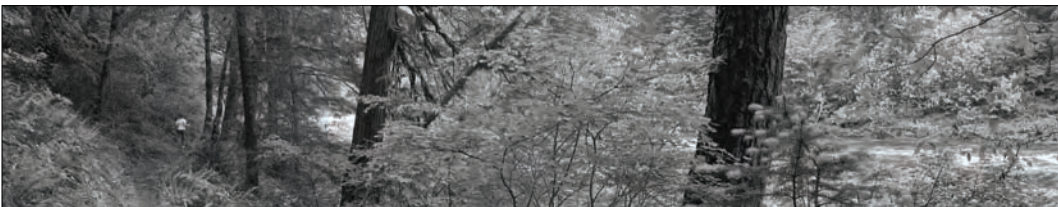
Western Oregon Annual Volume* Offered 2002 - 2007						
District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Coos Bay	16.2	22.5	22.6	40.9	41.7	53.8
Eugene	14.5	29.3	29.7	33.3	40.3	41.8
Lakeview (O&C)	8.2	10.7	3.0	4.9	4.5	5.0
Medford	83.1	51.4	27.4	53.0	28.4	15.8
Roseburg	12.5	23.2	24.4	22.6	49.2	30.2
Salem	28.1	25.7	31.9	43.5	36.5	49.0
Total	162.6	162.7	139.0	198.2	200.6	195.6

▶ *Eastern Oregon & Washington*

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* Offered 2002 - 2007						
District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Burns	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1
Lakeview (PD ⁺)	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.6	0.1
Prineville	5.8	<0.1	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
Vale	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	0.7
Oregon Total	6.8	1.3	4.4	1.9	3.6	1.0
Spokane	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Washington Total	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Total	6.9	3.8	6.2	2.4	3.6	1.0

* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

+ Public Domain (PD)



Annual Harvested Volume

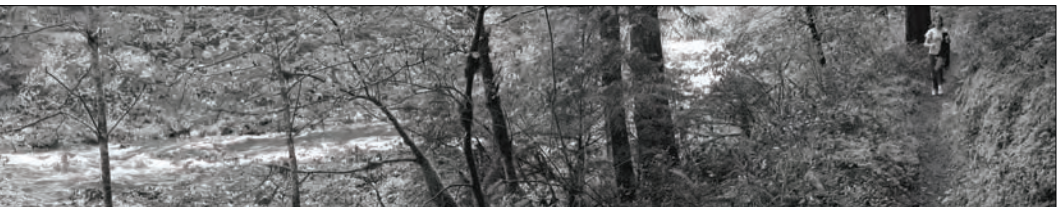
► Western Oregon

Western Oregon Annual Harvest Volume**						
District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Coos Bay	12,099	18,549	24,298	30,477	32,216	33,776
Eugene	9,512	16,566	30,085	29,739	32,158	40,062
Lakeview	3,532	4,971	4,672	10,049	9,102	8,445
Medford	1,357	8,053	12,972	26,211	24,302	18,771
Roseburg	23,898	25,695	22,813	24,750	10,997	2,921
Salem	10,589	10,394	15,331	22,916	45,517	56,780
Total (MBF)**	60,987	84,228	110,171	144,142	154,292	160,755
Total (MMBF)*	61.0	84.2	110.2	144.1	154.3	160.8

► Eastern Oregon & Washington

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Harvest Volume**						
District	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Burns	66	-	-	-	679	-
Lakeview (PD)	863	896	599	161	861	584
Prineville	6,092	-	-	2,529	-	3
Vale	240	41	308	197	411	505
Oregon Total	7,261	937	907	2,887	1,951	1,092
Spokane	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Washington Total	0.1	2.5	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1
Total (MBF)**	7,261	940	909	2,888	1,951	1,092
Total (MMBF)*	7.3	0.9	0.9	2.9	2.0	1.1

** In Thousand Board Feet (MBF)



Forestry

Annual Harvested Volume

Western Oregon Acres					
	2002	2002	2003	2003	2004
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Coos Bay	145	511	17	822	67
Eugene	28	580	126	805	82
Lakeview (O&C)	57	1,186	295	1,616	312
Medford	219	2,656	482	1,912	571
Roseburg	41	74	67	381	95
Salem	123	473	126	705	162
Total	613	5,480	1,113	6,241	1,289

Eastern Oregon & Washington Acres					
	2002	2002	2003	2003	2004
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Burns	0	36	0	0	0
Lakeview (PD)	141	1,508	770	1,921	862
Prineville	1,152	98	0	0	0
Vale	0	96	8	0	0
Oregon Total	1,293	1,738	778	1,921	862
Spokane	2	4	0	288	0
Washington Total	2	4	0	288	0
Total	1,295	1,742	778	2,209	862



Treated by Harvest Type 2002 - 2007

2004	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007
<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>
1,091	189	1,394	401	2,497	541	2,106
1,588	239	1,203	67	1,780	105	2,176
1,086	558	1,476	159	1,198	104	1,088
1,354	443	1,934	413	1,300	171	215
713	202	1,592	44	1,657	56	1,197
1,125	180	1,398	60	1,558	41	1,472
6,957	1,811	8,997	1,144	9,990	1,018	8,254

Treated by Harvest Type 2002 - 2007

2004	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007
<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>
0	0	0	0	843	0	0
1,146	558	1,782	375	1,480	104	1,375
0	0	586	0	0	0	1
111	1	59	0	147	38	0
1,257	559	2,427	375	2,470	142	1,376
194	112	74	0.0	12	0	19
194	112	74	0.0	12	0	19
1,451	671	2,501	375	2,482	142	1,395



Forestry

Special Forest Product Sales

Item & Unit	FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	1,373,254	\$51,983	1,064,436	\$40,285	697,661	\$28,722
Burls, lbs	98,420	\$6,516	32,607	\$698	74,870	\$5,067
Christmas Trees, number	914	\$2,664	1,018	\$3,454	307	\$1,535
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	19,832	\$878	55,095	\$1,678	4,086	\$183
Floral & Greenery, lbs	622,809	\$34,665	646,223	\$40,031	771,907	\$43,057
Fuelwood, cords	4,321	\$29,358	4,881	\$32,728	4,843	\$29,982
Mosses, lbs	105,685	\$3,882	84,690	\$3,478	8,665	\$406
Mushrooms, lbs	132,675	\$22,143	114,308	\$21,810	242,945	\$37,754
Roundwood, board feet	3,620,519	\$3,984	6,188,635	\$7,726	13,641,212	\$4,722
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	—	—	935	\$1,109	536	\$361
Transplants, number	6,613	\$366	8,860	\$1,441	5,930	\$1,107
Total		\$156,439		\$154,438		\$152,896

Item & Unit	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	612,550	\$20,959	1,137,572	\$37,072	555,211	\$16,300
Burls, lbs	20,810	\$1,909	60,050	\$5,838	6,840	\$559
Christmas Trees, number	256	\$1,362	334	\$1,680	544	\$2,662
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	7,440	\$275	12,501	\$615	5,745	\$273
Floral & Greenery, lbs	433,748	\$27,158	641,475	\$43,395	1,103,733	\$76,330
Fuelwood, cords	3,641	\$26,680	3,872	\$28,868	5,715	\$34,299
Mosses, lbs	600	\$1,856	1,400	\$98	508	\$510
Mushrooms, lbs	288,289	\$38,573	347,969	\$48,093	228,737	\$32,638
Roundwood, board feet	1,151,688	\$5,514	7,495,225	\$10,942	9,453,953	\$14,440
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	24	\$19	212	\$105	1,930	\$235
Transplants, number	8,983	\$2,315	1,404	\$534	10,694	\$3,638
Total		\$126,620		\$177,240		\$181,884

Stewardship Contracts & Agreements

Fiscal Year	Awards	Area Covered (Acres)	Volume Offered (MMBF)	
			PD	O&C
2002	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
2003	2	300	159	25
2004	4	2,774	1,020	126
2005	12	5,032	6,665	21
2006	28	11,320	2,778	2,123
2007	16	2,542	3,905	1,120
Total	62	21,968	14,527	3,415

* Stewardship authority granted in 2003

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Biomass Offered

Fiscal Year	Volume (Green Tons)
2002	N/A*
2003	N/A*
2004	6,660
2005	12,060
2006	42,250
2007	34,279
Total	95,249

* Biomass reporting began in 2004.

Forestry

Forest Development - I

Reforestation work in site preparation, planting, and seeding on commercial forest land is tabulated here. Natural seeding is not included.

FY 2004		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	15	101
Eugene	20	127
Lakeview	12	88
Medford	—	14,096
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	159
Salem	307	395
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	354	14,966
Spokane	—	—
Total	354	14,966

FY 2005		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	180	137
Eugene	—	243
Lakeview	—	26
Medford	48	2,594
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	331
Salem	63	344
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	291	3,675
Spokane	205	—
Total	496	3,675

Forest Development - I

(Continued)

FY 2006		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	12	327
Eugene	29	209
Lakeview	28	5
Medford	210	1,409
Prineville	—	83
Roseburg	—	986
Salem	65	212
Vale	195	49
Oregon Total	539	3,280
Spokane	—	—
Total	539	3,280

FY 2007		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	380	365
Eugene	60	137
Lakeview	—	11
Medford	—	1,214
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	280
Salem	—	272
Vale	—	28
Oregon Total	440	2,307
Spokane	—	—
Total	440	2,307

Forestry

Forest Development - II

Plantation maintenance acres include both reforestation treatments made to protect unestablished stands from animals, insects, and disease and to release unestablished stands from competing vegetation.

FY 2004	
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Burns	—
Coos Bay	1,485
Eugene	927
Lakeview	274
Medford	10,685
Prineville	—
Roseburg	134
Salem	2,821
Vale	—
Oregon Total	16,326
Spokane	—
Total	16,326

FY 2005	
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Burns	—
Coos Bay	748
Eugene	331
Lakeview	200
Medford	7,678
Prineville	—
Roseburg	553
Salem	1,816
Vale	—
Oregon Total	11,326
Spokane	752
Total	12,078

Forest Development - II

(Continued)

FY 2006	
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Burns	43
Coos Bay	1,277
Eugene	461
Lakeview	—
Medford	10,145
Prineville	—
Roseburg	2,075
Salem	1,765
Vale	—
Oregon Total	15,766
Spokane	—
Total	15,766

FY 2007	
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Burns	—
Coos Bay	1,236
Eugene	502
Lakeview	—
Medford	8,850
Prineville	—
Roseburg	1,897
Salem	1,351
Vale	—
Oregon Total	13,836
Spokane	—
Total	13,836

Forestry

Forest Development - III

Fertilization and thinning accomplishments on commercial forest land are tabulated below. The "Improvement Acres" column reports acres planted with genetically improved seedlings. Tree improvement acres are in the Forest Development I Table.

FY 2004			
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	100
Coos Bay	—	—	1,515
Eugene	—	117	1,385
Lakeview	—	—	150
Medford	—	1,325	1,492
Prineville	—	—	357
Roseburg	—	—	4,030
Salem	—	—	2,425
Vale	—	—	42
Oregon Total	—	1,442	11,496
Spokane	—	—	364
Total	—	1,442	11,860
FY 2005			
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	125
Coos Bay	—	137	1,878
Eugene	—	146	1,560
Lakeview	—	—	257
Medford	—	1,046	1,902
Prineville	—	—	1,673
Roseburg	—	—	3,593
Salem	—	104	2,799
Vale	—	—	68
Oregon Total	—	1,433	13,855
Spokane	—	—	115
Total	—	1,433	13,970

Forest Development - III

(Continued)

FY 2006			
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	100
Coos Bay	—	202	2,418
Eugene	—	198	1,753
Lakeview	—	—	492
Medford	—	936	592
Prineville	—	—	1,153
Roseburg	—	18	4,194
Salem	—	17	2,506
Vale	—	—	—
Oregon Total	—	1,371	13,208
Spokane	—	—	60
Total	—	1,371	13,268
FY 2007			
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	200
Coos Bay	—	245	1,487
Eugene	—	40	1,506
Lakeview	—	—	393
Medford	—	419	3,029
Prineville	—	—	1,346
Roseburg	—	—	3,740
Salem	—	45	3,124
Vale	—	—	73
Oregon Total	126	749	14,898
Spokane	—	—	180
Total	126	749	15,078

Fire Resources Management



The Oregon and Washington BLM's statewide fire program is integrated with the U.S. Forest Service's Region 6 Fire and Aviation Management. This partnership allows fire managers to strategically leverage agency resources to prevent duplication and provide more fluid services to public land users. In 2007, the BLM fire management program emphasized firefighter and public safety, cost-effective suppression, and other program management to include workforce planning and diversity, integration with non-fire programs, and partnerships.

Specifically, program managers worked in 2007 to refine safety plans in Oregon and Washington fire management for ground and aviation resources. These program managers worked closely with incident management teams to clearly document the strategic decisions that drive fire suppression costs and to develop critical position-needs analysis to include strategies that reduce position shortages.

Other important projects during 2007 included improving data for the national LandFire database to give fire managers a more accurate picture of hazardous fuels conditions across the nation and working closely with state partners to track Community Wildfire Protection Planning in Oregon and Washington.

Fire Resources Management

Fire Statistical Summary

Number of fires and acres burned on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon and Washington during 2007.

District	Human Caused		Lightning Caused		Total	
	No. of Fires	BLM Acres Burned	No. of Fires	BLM Acres Burned	No. of Fires	BLM Acres Burned
Burns	8	8,862	29	34,302	37	43,164
Coos Bay	5	6	0	0	5	6
Eugene	14	31	3	1	17	32
Lakeview	3	3	15	68	18	71
Medford	15	411	37	11	52	422
Prineville	24	16,177	48	7,641	72	23,818
Roseburg	1	1	13	2	14	3
Salem	13	2	0	0	13	2
Vale	6	198	25	73,486	31	73,684
OR Total	89	25,691	170	115,511	259	141,202
Spokane	10	5,381	8	5,943	18	11,324
WA Total	10	5,381	8	5,943	18	11,324
Total	99	31,072	178	121,454	277	152,526

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Five Years (2003 - 2007)

Human Caused - Number	91
Human Caused - Acres Burned	15,263
Lightning Caused - Number	200
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	88,384
Total Fires for 5 Years	1,453
Total Acres Burned for 5 Years	518,234

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Ten Years (1998 - 2007)

Human Caused - Number	91
Human Caused - Acres Burned	12,299
Lightning Caused - Number	212
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	101,958
Total Fires for 10 Years	3,035
Total Acres Burned for 10 Years	1,142,503

Fire Resources Management

Number of Fires Listed by Size Class

Fire Size Class	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Class A	171	238	125	188	138
Class B	69	43	48	120	71
Class C	19	15	12	31	31
Class D	8	2	6	18	11
Class E (and larger)	11	4	19	43	33

Class A Fire: 0 - .25 Acres

Class B Fire: .26 - 9 Acres

Class C Fire: 10 - 99 Acres

Class D Fire: 100 - 299 Acres

Class E (and larger) Fire: 300+ Acres



Fire Resources Management



Prescribed Fires: FY 1998 - 2002 and Five Year Average

Year	Forestry	Wildlife	Hazard Reduction	Range	Watershed	Other	Total Acres
FY 1998	2,139	12,126	9,234	363	—	3,054	26,916
FY 1999	1,575	4,215	21,042	975	210	19,051	47,068
FY 2000	1,408	3,637	8,950	1,738	50	91	15,874
FY 2001	4,653	5,233	15,422	29,312	112	7,034	61,766
FY 2002	844	1,123	39,944	—	62	8,896	50,869
Total	10,619	26,334	94,592	32,388	434	38,126	202,493
5 Year Avg	2,124	5,267	18,918	6,478	87	7,625	40,499

Wild Horse and Burro Program

The BLM manages 17 Herd Management Areas (HMA) that are primarily located in southeast Oregon. In addition, the BLM co-manages one wild horse territory at Murderer's Creek at the Malheur National Forest with 75 percent of oversight provided by the U.S. Forest Service and 25 percent provided by the BLM.

The BLM's goal is to maintain healthy free-roaming herds at a level that balances a thriving natural ecological existence with local habitat and other multiple uses in each area. On average, Oregon herd numbers increase annually by twenty percent. Decisions to gather excess animals are based on rangeland monitoring studies, availability of forage and water, and census of wild horse numbers. Normally, three to five of Oregon's herds are gathered annually to remove excess animals and balance population numbers per the range's sustainable capabilities. After capture, horses are prepared for adoption at the BLM Burns District Wild Horse Corral where they are offered to eligible adopters who participate in the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program.

Oregon has some of the most prized wild horses available on public lands such as the famous Kiger mustangs. Wild horses found on public lands are known for their quality and color and are popular with adopters throughout the United States.



Wild Horse and Burro Program

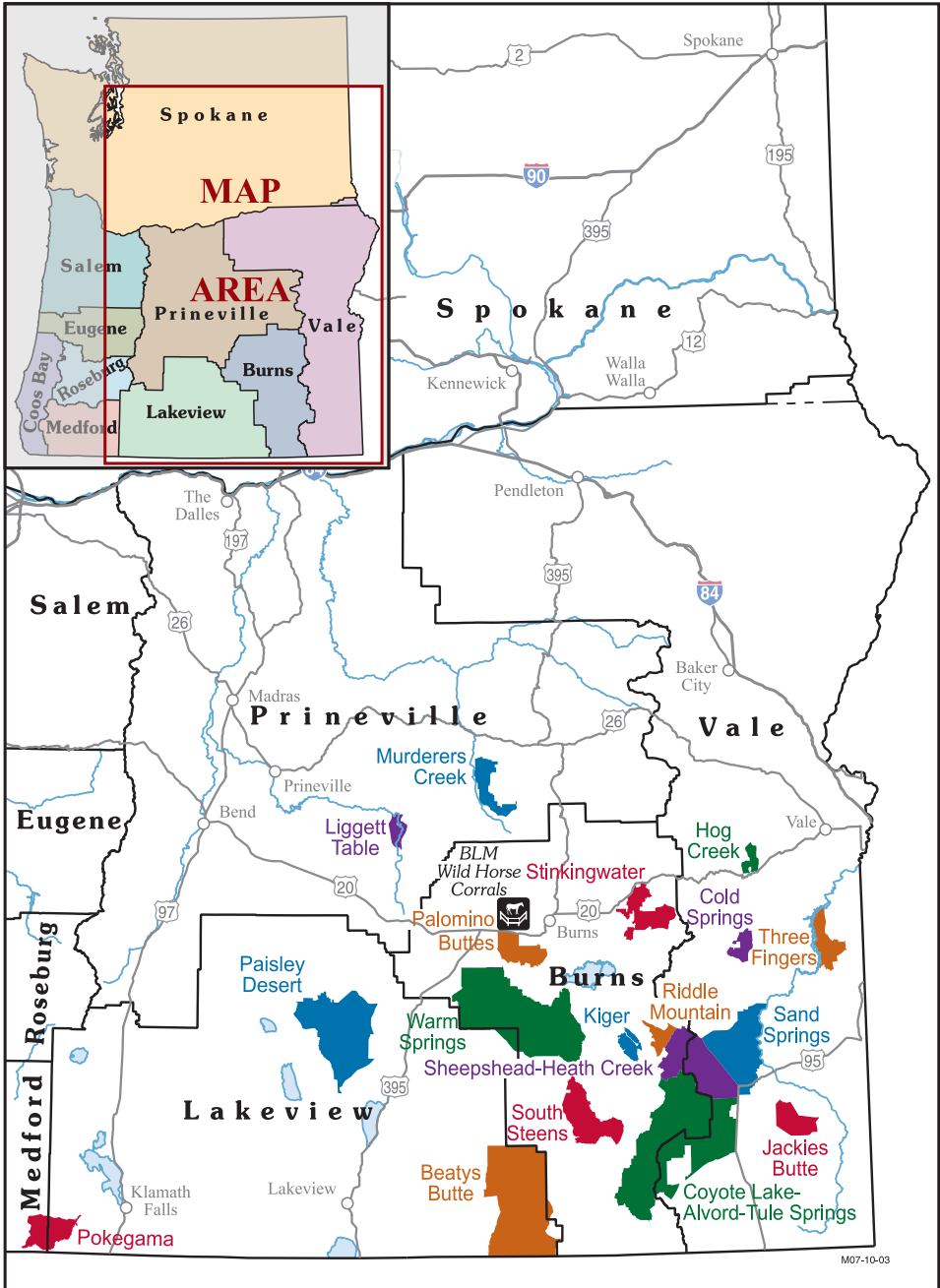
Adoption & Compliance for FY 2007

Number of Animals Adopted in OR & WA	148
Compliance Inspections & Animals Checked	330



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Herd Management Area Map



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Oregon Wild Horse & Burro Population Data

Report Date: June 17, 2008 (includes 20% foal)

Herd Management Area (HMA)	BLM Acres in HMA	Last Census Date	Count on Census Date	Estimated Population of Horses	Appropriate Management Level* Range (Low - High)	
Burns District						
Warm Springs	475,468	9/14/2006	123	158	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	9/17/2005	36	61	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	9/13/2005	40	70	40	80
South Steens	126,720	11/15/2004	159	329	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	10/15/2007	38	40	33	56
Kiger	26,874	10/7/2007	74	61	51	82
Subtotal	807,381		470	719	426	788
Prineville District						
Ligget Table	28,101	7/13/2006	32	46	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		32	46	10	25
Vale District						
Hog Creek	21,814	9/21/2003	49	122	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	7/6/2005	75	130	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	8/26/2006	75	108	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	9/30/2007	101	90	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	9/7/2006	35	50	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	6/17/2008	436	436	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	6/17/2008	490	490	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,261	1,426	714	1,392
Lakeview District						
Paisley	297,802	5/21/2008	118	186	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	5/25/2007	534	569	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	10/15/2004	30	60	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		682	815	190	450
BLM Totals**						
BLM Totals	2,674,281		2,445	3,006	1,340	2,655
Murderer's Creek***	107,859	6/28/2007	150	628	50	140
Big Summit - USFS	26,096	6/9/2006	60	96	50	60
USFS Total	133,955		210	724	100	200

* Appropriate Management Level (AML) and Acres listed are for both agencies' lands.

** When a census for an HMA was not conducted in FY06, an increase of 20% was added to the previous inventory number to allow for the 2006 foal crop.

*** Murderer's Creek HMA - Bear Valley Ranger District, USFS (75%), Prineville District BLM (25%). BLM estimate of total population @ 150.

Rangelands



The BLM is responsible for administering nearly 14 million acres of rangeland in Oregon and Washington. Rangeland Health Assessments on these lands are used to determine their conditions relative to watershed function, ecological processes, water quality and habitats for native and Threatened and Endangered species (the Standards for Land Health).

Management of these lands is focused on restoring rangeland health where necessary and maintaining healthy landscapes where they currently exist. Treatments such as prescribed burning, rehabilitation of burned lands due to wildfire, fencing, water developments, juniper management, weed control and implementing planned grazing systems are aimed at land health restoration and maintenance.

Much of BLM-administered rangeland is grazed by livestock under a system of permits and leases in which ranchers pay grazing fees for the use of public land. Statistics about these permits and leases are shown on the following page.

Rangelands

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use

Grazing use is tabulated for FY 2007. Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007.

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use for FY 2007				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Lakeview	90	168,785	76	6,343
Burns	159	243,559	9	3,946
Vale	383	462,514	75	2,977
Prineville	122	85,430	284	32,397
Eugene	-	-	-	-
Roseburg	-	-	19	743
Medford	-	-	60	14,064
Coos Bay	-	-	4	49
Salem	-	-	-	-
Oregon Total	754	960,288	527	60,519
Spokane	-	-	267	32,991
Washington Total	-	-	267	32,991
Total	754	960,288	794	93,510

* An AUM (Animal Unit Month) is the forage required to sustain one cow (or its equivalent) for one month.



Rangelands

Resource Development & Conservation

Oregon Resource Conservation & Improvement							
Resource Area / District Office	Soil Stabilization and Improvement				Detention Diversion Number	Pipelines Water	Pipelines Miles
	Brush Control Acres	Seeding Planting Acres	Soil Stabil- ization Acres	Weed Control Acres			
Klamath Falls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Lakeview	1,081.5	223.0	0.0	1,744.6	0	3	0.5
Three Rivers	0.0	0.0	3,800.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Andrews	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	2.6
Malheur	0.0	0.0	2,600.0	250.0	0	0	0.0
Baker	0.0	0.0	0.0	600.0	0	0	0.0
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0	0	0.0
Central Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Deschutes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Butte Falls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Ashland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Coos Bay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Wenatchee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Border	273.3	0.0	0.0	273.3	0	0	0.0
Total	1,354.8	223.0	6,400.0	3,067.9	0	5	3.1

Rangelands

Major watershed conservation and range improvement projects are tabulated here. Other accomplishments include preparation of watershed management plans, soil stabilization, and weed treatments.

Accomplishments: FY 2007

Water Management							Program Facilities	
Reser- voirs	Springs	Catch- ments	Catch- ments	Wells	Supple- mental Troughs	Supple- mental Troughs	Cattle- guards	Fences
Number	Number	Number	Gallons	Number	Number	Gallons	Number	Miles
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	2.1
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	5.5
1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	7.2
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	2.5
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	26.5
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	1.3
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.8
0	2	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	6.4
0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	4.9
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	2.3
0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	1.6
1	4	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	4	61.1

Wildlife Habitat



Most BLM-managed lands provide habitat for a diversity of fish and wildlife species. Resource Management Plans (RMP) incorporate fish and wildlife needs in order to achieve a balance among various land uses. Special attention is given to the habitats of threatened or endangered and migratory species.

The BLM cooperates closely with state wildlife management agencies to improve fish and wildlife habitat conditions, restore animal populations, provide forage and water, and manage various other habitats to attain appropriate wildlife population levels. In addition, the BLM also welcomes and encourages the cooperation of wildlife groups, sports clubs, and others interested in wildlife management.

Wildlife Habitat

Big Game Population Estimates

Big game animals on lands managed by the BLM during FY 2007

District	Pronghorn Antelope	Deer	Elk	Bighorn Sheep	Mountain Goats	Black Bear	Cougar
Burns	5,600	15,000	1,400	785	—	15	50
Coos Bay	—	15,000	3,000	—	—	500	50
Eugene	—	30,000	1,970	—	—	400	25
Lakeview	3,300	23,000	800	400	—	60	50
Medford	—	30,000	2,500	—	—	900	150
Prineville	3,700	25,000	2,000	250	—	15	25
Roseburg	—	16,600	1,000	—	—	70	50
Salem	—	19,000	2,400	—	—	230	20
Vale	5,100	39,600	6,145	625	10	80	40
OR Total	17,700	213,200	21,215	2,060	10	2,270	460
Spokane	—	3,500	150	174	53	200	26
WA Total	—	3,500	150	174	53	200	26
Total	17,700	216,700	21,365	2,234	63	2,470	486

Wildlife Habitat on BLM Lands

(As of September 30, 2008)

District	Big Game Acres	Small Game Acres	Waterfowl Acres	Fishable Streams Miles
Burns	3,195,000	2,497,000	17,635	—
Coos Bay	280,000	333,000	2,000	356
Eugene	300,000	303,000	2,210	715
Lakeview	2,556,000	2,051,000	31,000	99
Medford	850,000	894,000	6,900	535
Prineville	1,296,000	1,482,000	13,600	438
Roseburg	424,000	424,000	—	282
Salem	388,000	388,000	10,400	376
Vale	2,883,000	4,260,000	11,000	600
OR Total	12,172,000	12,632,000	94,745	3,401
Spokane	355,000	355,000	12,500	140
WA Total	355,000	355,000	12,500	140
Total	12,527,000	12,987,000	107,245	3,778

Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife

As the manager of nearly 16 million acres of wildlife habitat in the Pacific Northwest, the BLM provides wildlife viewing opportunities through the Watchable Wildlife Program. The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, and wildlife guides and brochures to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of natural wildlife in their habitat.

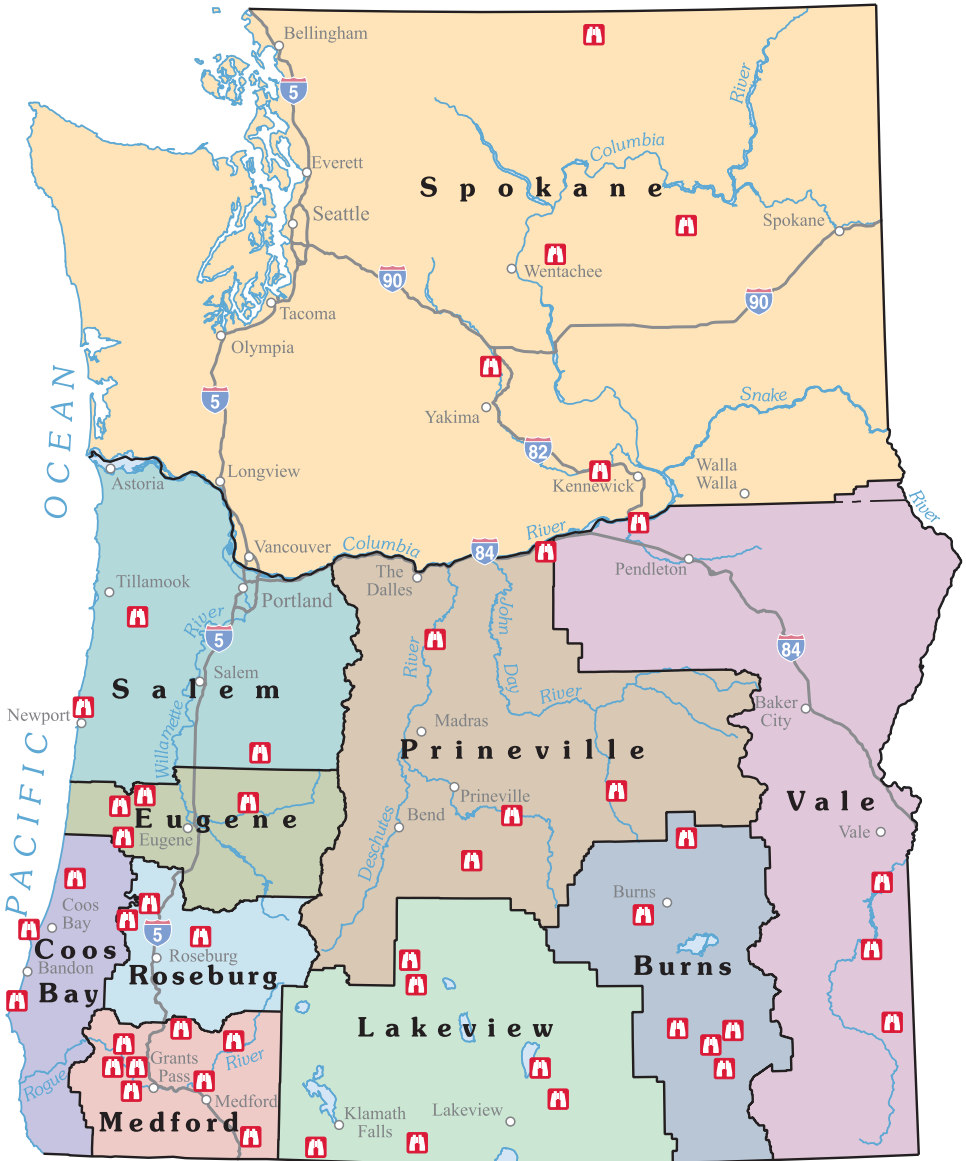


Wildlife Viewing Sites

District	Total Viewing Sites	Sites with Interpretation
Burns	6	1
Coos Bay	3	2
Eugene	4	2
Lakeview	6	9
Medford	8	3
Prineville	5	1
Roseburg	3	3
Salem	3	1
Vale	4	2
Oregon Total	42	24
Spokane	5	2
Washington Total	5	2
Total	47	26

Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites Map



LEGEND  Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

Wildlife Habitat

Species Known to Occur in Oregon & Washington

Species	Oregon
Freshwater Fish	115
Reptiles/Amphibians	60
Birds	353
Mammals	135
Plants	4,516

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

ACECs are areas of land where the BLM has determined through land use planning that special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to an identified value. The BLM manages 168 ACECs in Oregon and Washington totaling 602,670 acres.

District	Total
Burns	21
Coos Bay	11
Eugene	14
Lakeview	22
Medford	28
Prineville	15
Roseburg	10
Salem	26
Spokane	15
Vale	36

Watershed Analysis

Watershed analysis examines the impact of external influences on public resources in a watershed. This process relies on incremental analysis, iteration, and adaptive management in order to develop plans for regulation and restoration of watersheds in the Pacific Northwest.

The analytical components of watershed analysis look specifically to the physical, biological, and human influences on the ecosystem in order to relate these external impacts to key elements affecting watershed functions. Detailed information regarding ecosystem function is used to develop a statement of “condition” that becomes the basis for developing management and monitoring objectives for the system. Attributes linked to erosion, hydrology, vegetation condition, stream channel integrity, water quality, habitat, and human uses are the main influences on the dominant processes in each system. The watershed analysis process is intended to describe, identify, map, and define both planning and resources for healthy management of the ecosystem.

The BLM has completed watershed analysis for nearly 93 percent of the 24 million acres of BLM-administered lands in western Oregon. In addition, since watershed analysis is an iterative process, some areas that were analyzed in the past have been revisited.

Watershed Analysis by District		
District	BLM Acres	Percent in FY 2007
Roseburg	430,863	98
Coos Bay	333,307	93
Medford	861,779	94
Salem	403,381	98
Eugene	316,000	94
Lakeview	224,900	75
Total	2,570,230	
Average Percent Completed		93



Recreation



Public lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. Visitors can picnic in lush forests in Western Oregon one weekend and then explore the most remote wildlands east of the Cascades the next. Recreation settings include evergreen forests, high desert vistas, exotic lava flows, rugged river canyons, coastal headlands, and rushing whitewater rapids. Combining these natural wonders with the multitude of cultural destinations such as historic trails, ranches, and archaeological sites makes Oregon and Washington public lands some of the most diverse and exciting in the United States. And outdoor activities such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and boating draw visitors from around the world. Fees may be required at certain recreation sites and competitive events as well as for commercial activities.

Recreation

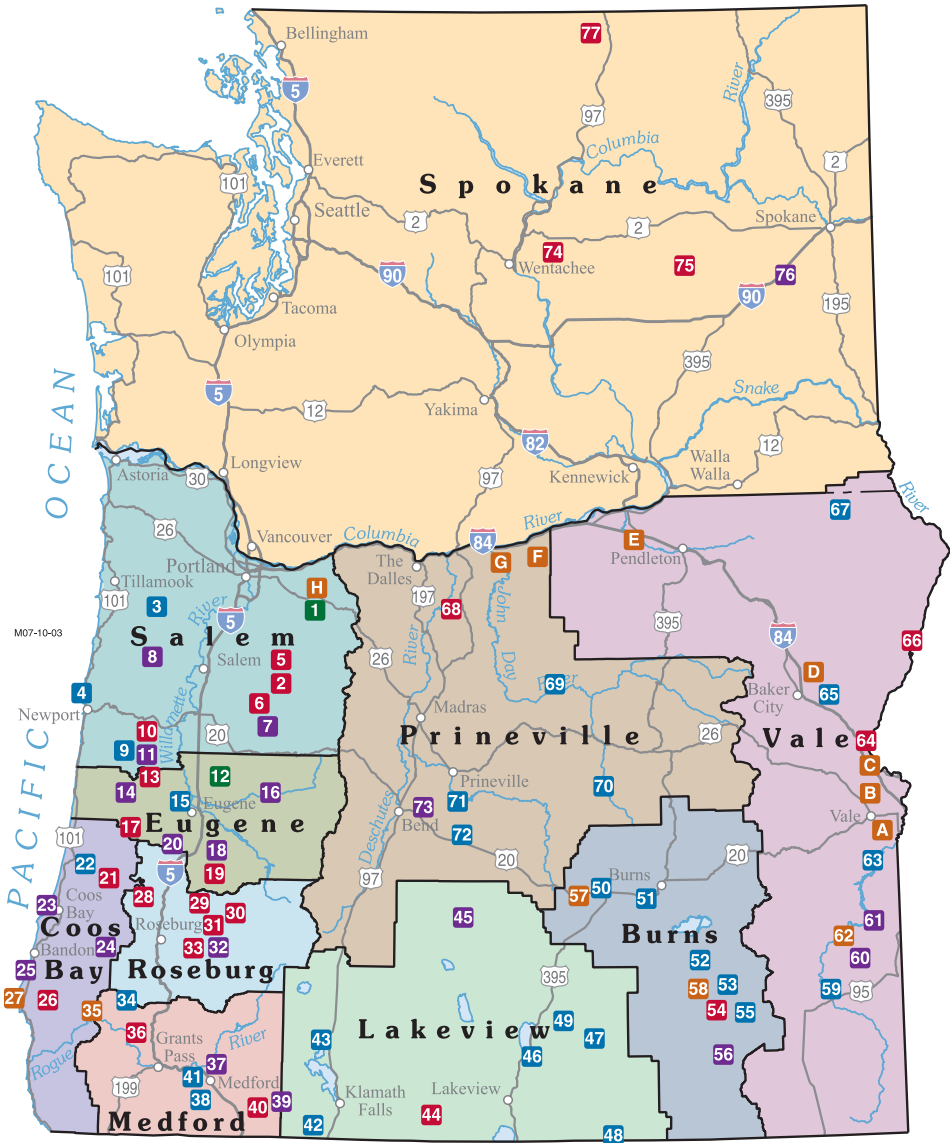
Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas & Permits

District	Developed Campgrounds/Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees
Burns	4	79	20	24	\$3,266
Coos Bay	1	53	32	2	\$180
Eugene	4	63	31	2	\$3,239
Lakeview	4	70	10	25	\$156,818
Medford	1	72	45	128	\$323,678
Prineville	10	99	17	148	\$143,788
Roseburg	7	84	35	2	\$5,883
Salem	9	120	136	3	\$270
Vale	10	62	22	38	\$10,988
Oregon Total	50	702	348	372	\$648,110
Spokane	8	7	12	6	\$540
Total	58	709	360	378	\$648,650



Recreation

Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington



LEGEND

- Camping
- Day Use
- Other
- Historic Site
- Hiking

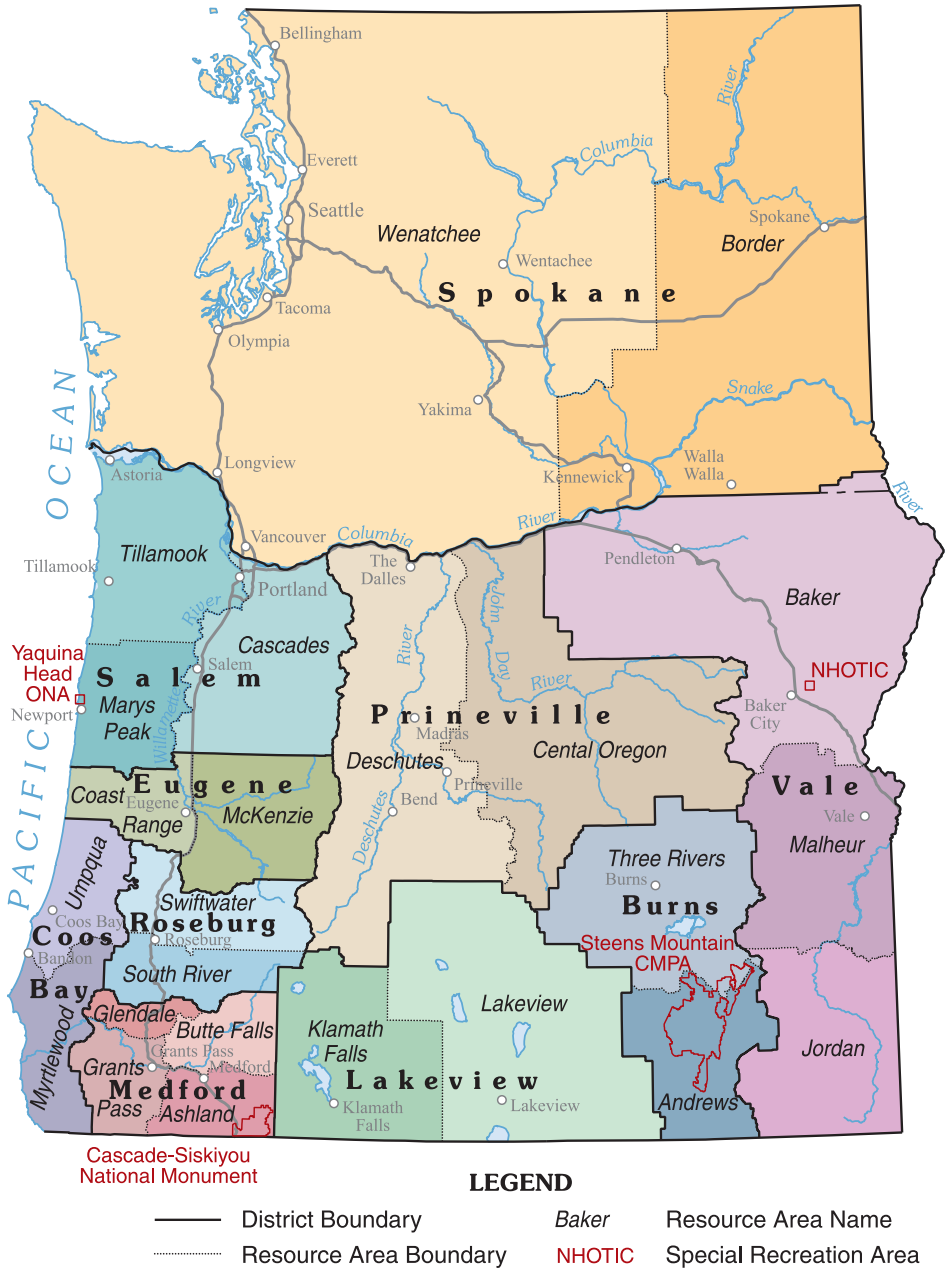
Recreation

Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington

Recreation Sites by District			
Salem District		Burns District	
1	Wildwood	Chickahominy	50
2	Elkhorn Valley / Canyon Creek	Wild Horse Corrals	51
3	Nestucca River	Diamond Craters ONA	52
4	Yaquina Head ONA	Kiger Wild Horse Viewing Area	53
5	Molalla River Corridor	Steens Mountain CMPA	54
6	Fishermen's Bend	Alvord Desert and Mann Lake	55
7	Quartzville Corridor	Oregon High Desert NRT	56
8	Valley of the Giants	Camp Gap Ranch	57
9	South Fork Alsea River BCB	Riddle Brothers Ranch	58
10	Alsea Falls	Vale District	
11	Alsea Falls Trail System	Owyhee WSR	59
Eugene District		Jordan Craters Geologic Area	60
12	Shotgun Creek	Leslie Gulch	61
13	Upper Lake Creek	Birch Creek Historic Ranch	62
14	Lake Creek Falls	Lower Owyhee Canyon Wildlife Area	63
15	West Eugene Wetlands	Spring	64
16	McKenzie River	Virtue Flats OHV Area	65
17	Siuslaw River	Hells Canyon Reservoir	66
18	Row River Trail	Wallowa-Grande Ronde WSR	67
19	Sharps Creek	Prineville District	
20	Tyrell Forest Succession Trail	Lower Deschutes WSR	68
Coos Bay District		John Day River Area	69
21	Loon Lake	South Fork John Day WSR	70
22	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	Lower Crooked WSR	71
23	Coos Bay Shorelands	Millican Valley OHV Area	72
24	Doerner Fir Trail	Badlands Wilderness Study Area	73
25	New River ACEC	Spokane District	
26	Edison Creek / Sixes River	Douglas Creek - Duffy Creek	74
27	Cape Blanco Lighthouse	Lakeview	75
Roseburg District		Fishtrap	76
28	Tyee	Palmer Mountain	77
29	Millpond / Rock Creek	Oregon Trail	
30	Scaredman	Keeny Pass	A
31	Susan Creek / No. Umpqua WSR	Alkali Flat / Tub Mountain	B
32	Wolf Creek Falls Trail	Birch Creek	C
33	Cavitt Creek Falls	NHOTIC	D
Medford District		Echo Meadows	E
34	Cow Creek Gold Panning	Fourmile Canyon	F
35	Rogue River Ranch National Historic Site	John Day Crossing	G
36	Rogue WSR	Barlow Road (at Wildwood)	H
37	Table Rocks ACEC	Abbreviations	
38	Wood Rat Mountain Hang Gliding Area	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	ACEC
39	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Back Country Byway	BCB
40	Hyatt Lake	Cooperative Management and Protection Area	CMPA
41	Johns Peak OHV Area	National Recreation Trail	NRT
Lakeview District		Off-Highway Vehicle	OHV
42	Klamath WSR	Outstanding Natural Area	ONA
43	Wood River Wetland	Wild and Scenic River	WSR
44	Gerber		
45	Christmas Valley / Fort Rock Basin		
46	Abert Rim Scenic Corridor		
47	Warner Wetlands		
48	Doherty Hang Gliding		
49	Oregon Sunstone Public Collection Area		

Recreation

Recreation Visits – Resource Area & District



Recreation

Total Recreation Visits - FY 2007

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	24,712
Burns - Steens Mountain CMPA	237,084
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	192,001
Burns District Total	453,797
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	229,212
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	585,039
Coos Bay District Total	814,251
Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area	470,293
Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area	527,493
Eugene District Total	997,786
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	130,649
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	190,498
Lakeview District Total	321,147
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	708,481
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	65,560
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	321,348
Medford - Glendale Resource Area	51,423
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	421,024
Medford District Total	1,567,836
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	210,569
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	790,075
Prineville District Total	1,000,644
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	221,313
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	776,927
Roseburg District Total	998,240
Salem - Cascades Resource Area	378,684
Salem - Mary's Peak Resource Area	456,220
Salem - Tillamook Resource Area	265,381
Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	330,971
Salem District Total	1,431,256
Spokane - Border Field Office	73,947
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	222,971
Spokane District Total	296,918
Vale - Baker Resource Area	189,163
Vale - Jordan Resource Area	43,618
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	142,202
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	80,769
Vale District Total	455,752
Total	8,337,627

Recreation

Back Country Byways

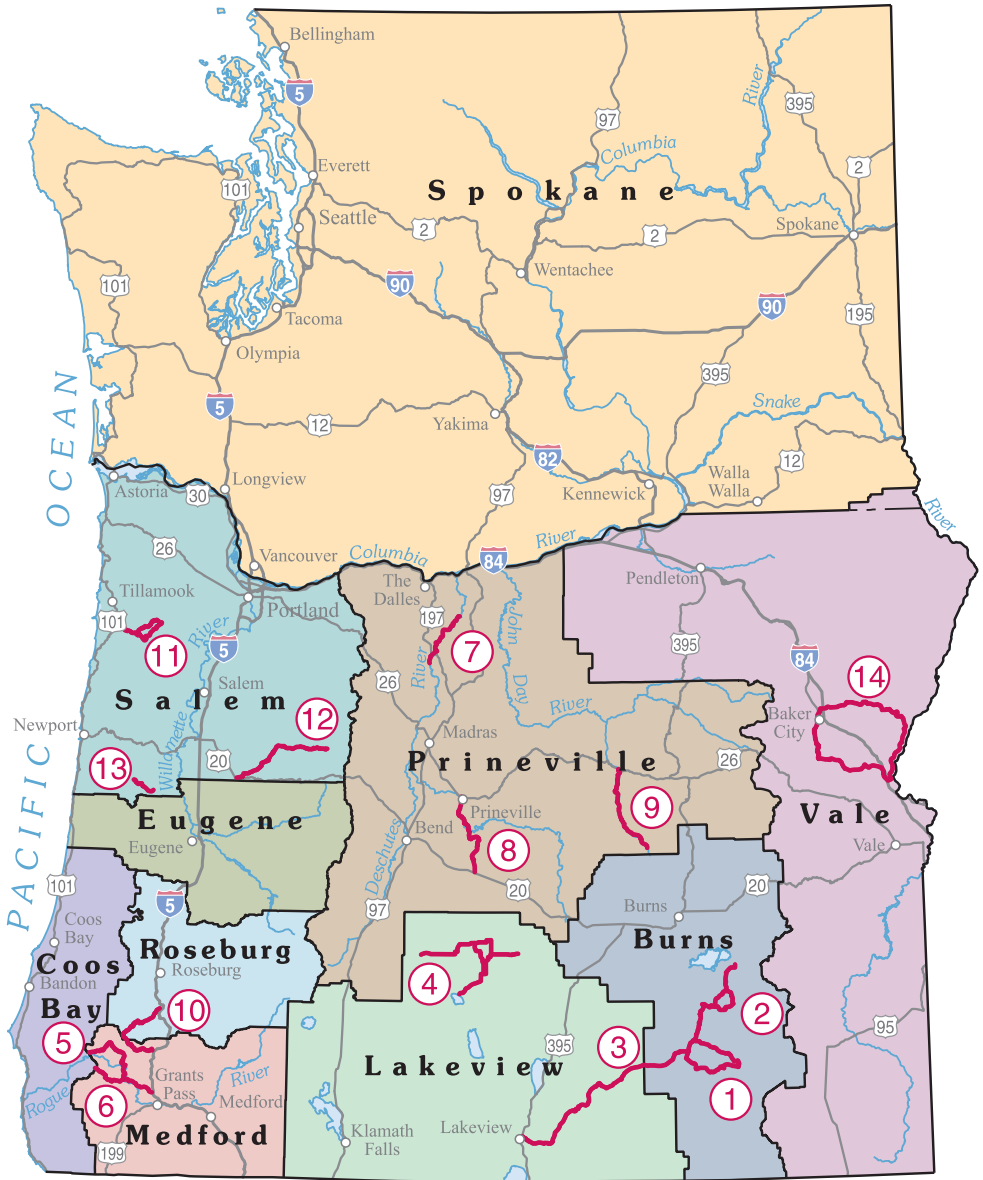
Whether you are an outdoor enthusiast, a history buff, or merely want to enjoy a relaxing drive in the country, the Pacific Northwest's collection of All-American Roads, National and State Scenic Byways, and Back Country Byways offered by the BLM and its partners will take you there. Back Country Byways showcase the variety and richness of the BLM's public lands off-the-beaten track. Most of the Byways are either paved or graded gravel and dirt roads, passable in ordinary passenger cars. Others are safely driven only in a high-clearance truck or 4-wheel drive vehicle.

District	Byway	Miles	Road Types
Burns	Steens Mountain ①	66	Gravel
Burns	Diamond Loop ②	75	Paved
Burns/Lakeview	Lakeview to Steens ③	91	Paved/Gravel
Lakeview	Christmas Valley ④	102	Paved/Gravel
Medford	Grave Creek to Marial ⑤	33	Paved/Gravel/Dirt
Medford	Galice-Hellgate ⑥	39	Paved
Prineville	Lower Deschutes River ⑦	36	Paved/Gravel
Prineville	Lower Crooked River ⑧	43	Paved/Gravel
Prineville	South Fork John Day River ⑨	50	Paved/Gravel
Roseburg	Cow Creek Road ⑩	45	Paved
Salem	Nestucca River ⑪	55	Paved/Gravel
Salem	Quartzville Road ⑫	50	Paved/Gravel
Salem	South Fork Alsea River ⑬	11	Paved/Gravel
Vale	Snake River/Mormon Basin ⑭	130	Paved/Gravel/Dirt



Recreation

Back Country Byways



LEGEND ○ Back Country Byway

Cultural Resources

The BLM's Cultural Resources Management program goals include identifying and protecting important historic properties through inventory, recordation, assessment, and protective actions and providing interpretive, educational and other experiential programs to schools, the public, tribes and future generations so they can be informed participants and public advocates for America's heritage and ultimately preserve a treasured and irreplaceable resource. Properties of exceptional value are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The BLM issues Cultural Resource Use Permits to heritage user groups such as universities; provides public outreach activities including classroom and public presentations, exhibits, interpreted heritage sites, and field tours; and protects sites through stabilization, including physical protection measures such as shoreline reinforcement where archaeological sites are eroding and restoration of historic structures weathered by time. The types of cultural resources managed on public lands include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, cabins, historic trails and roads, fire lookouts, historic ranch complexes and mining districts, and lighthouses. A few highlights of activities performed by the Oregon and Washington BLM in 2007 are described below.

The BLM Lakeview District in partnership with the University of Oregon conducted research at the Paisley Caves between 2002 and 2007. Archaeologists discovered ancient culture-bearing deposits which are approximately 14,000 years old. These historic findings have helped the world unravel the history of humans in the New World. Genetic analyses have been conducted from early human wastes, and the results from this study were reported throughout the international media.

In addition, the Lakeview District's Klamath Falls Resource Area continued to host the biannual "Pedaling Through The Past" event in October 2008 as part of Oregon's Archaeology Month. This event is a historic tour on mountain bikes which first takes participants along the historic Topsy Road built in the 1870s before heading into the Klamath Canyon to learn about the history of that area.

(Continued on next page)



Cultural Resources

(Continued from previous page)

At the Sage Hen Gap Clovis Site, the BLM Burns District studied a site occupied approximately 12,000 years ago. In partnership with the University of Oregon Archaeological Field School under the direction of Dr. Patrick O’Grady, archaeological field teams completed analysis of this site and found five early signature Clovis specimens along with a number of associated artifacts from that era. This is now the second site found in Oregon to contain remnants of an ancient Clovis campsite.

Next, the Dry River Archaeological Project led by the BLM Prineville District and the Archaeological Society of Central Oregon (ASCO) came together to record rock art at the Bombing Range site in the Badlands Wilderness Study Area. This site was vandalized several years ago and during rehabilitation efforts researchers discovered new rock art elements not previously recorded. Together over the last several years, the BLM and ASCO completed a scaled map with exact locations of panels, panel photographs, and panel drawings. This newly completed recording will help preserve the site from the impact of greater numbers of visitors traveling to this site from nearby urban areas.

(Continued on next page)



Cultural Resources

(Continued from previous page)

Another recent development is the \$1 million facelift which restored the Yaquina Head Lighthouse to its original colors and functionality. In April 2008, the BLM Salem District hosted a ribbon-cutting ceremony in Newport, Oregon alongside the BLM's partners from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, and Friends of Yaquina Lighthouses.

In Southern Oregon, the BLM Medford District undertook an educational and recreational project to honor J. T. Layton, one of the most successful hydraulic miners of the Applegate Valley. Layton is well-known for his investments in hydraulic mining technology. He also built what is now known as the Layton Mining ditch. Constructed in the 1870s, this ditch is over 30 miles long. And though it is no longer used in mining operations, this ditch is still used by the local community as a hiking trail. So in 2007, the BLM Medford District cleared the trail of vegetation and installed an interpretive sign which shares the history of Layton's technology and mining operations. This ditch was dedicated to J.T. Layton in October 2007 with a guided tour of its history offered by BLM staff members.



Cultural Resources



Adventures in the Past

Adventures in the Past is a bureau-wide program created to enhance public enjoyment of cultural resources on public lands in Oregon and Washington. A list of the on-site interpretive accommodations is provided below. Included are lighthouses, historic ranches, remnants of the Oregon Trail, a major interpretive center, and prehistoric sites.

District	Site	Features
Burns	Andrews Townsite	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Gap Ranch CCC Site*	Interpretive Displays
Burns	The Narrows	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Poison Creek Reservoir	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Riddle Brothers Ranch National Historical District	Interpretive Displays
Coos Bay	Cape Blanco Lighthouse	Lighthouse Tours and Greeting Center
Lakeview	Greaser Petroglyph	Interpretive Plaque

*CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps

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Cultural Resources

More Great Adventures in the Past!

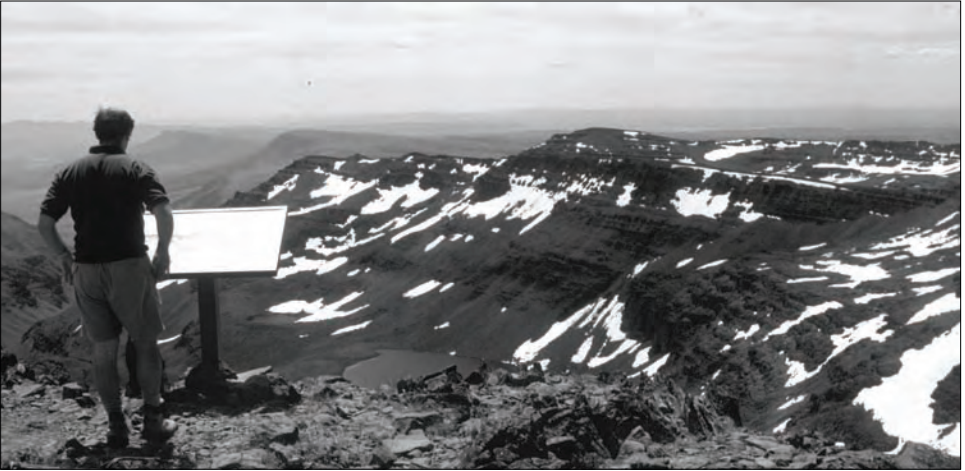
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District	Site	Features
Medford	Layton Mining Ditch	Interpretive Panels and Brochure
Medford	Rand CCC [*] Building	Interpretive Panels and Visitor Center
Medford	Rogue River Ranch National Register Site	Interpretive Displays
Medford	Rogue River Trail	Trail Guide
Medford	Whisky Creek Cabin National Register Site	Public Viewing
Prineville	Four Mile Canyon Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Signs
Prineville	John Day River Crossing Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Kiosk
Prineville	Macks Canyon National Register & Archeological Site	Interpretive Panels
Prineville	Maupin Foreman's House	Interpretive Displays
Prineville	Wagon Road ACEC ^{**}	Interpretive Trail
Roseburg	China Mining Ditch	Interpretive Panels
Salem	Barlow Road at Wildwood	Interpretive Sign
Salem	Yaquina Head Lighthouse	Visitor Center, Living History Exhibits and Programs, Tours
Vale	Alkali Springs Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Sign
Vale	Birch Creek Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Sign
Vale	Echo Meadows Oregon Trail ACEC ^{**}	Interpretive Kiosk
Vale	Keeney Pass Oregon Trail National Register	Interpretive Kiosk
Vale	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	Visitor Center, Interpretive Hiking, Living History Exhibits and Programs

*CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps / **ACEC: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness, Special Areas & Monuments



The BLM's National Landscape Conservation System contains some of America's most spectacular landscapes. Consisting of about 27 million acres of public lands set aside for their recreational, cultural, scientific, and other values, the National Landscape Conservation System has over 850 National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Historic and Scenic Trails.

In Oregon, Congress designated the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in 2000. The area consists of over 428,000 acres of landscape in southeastern Oregon including volcanic uplifts, deep glacial carved gorges, stunning scenery, wilderness, wild rivers, and a rich diversity of plant and animal species.

The 52,947-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was established in June 2000. Geological and climatic influences from the north, south, east, and west converge in southwestern Oregon's Cascade, Siskiyou, and Klamath mountain ranges. Plants and animals typically found in ecologically distinct regions come together in a spectacular array of species richness and diversity.

The 100-acre Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area was designated by Congress in 1980. Yaquina Head is a narrow, coastal headland extending one mile into the Pacific Ocean. This area includes the historic and still-functional Yaquina Head lighthouse as well as a large interpretive center which highlights both the structure as well as outstanding opportunities to experience the area's natural features. Tidepooling, large populations of nesting seabirds, harbor seals, and whale watching all draw visitors from around the world to explore and discover life at a coastal headland.

National Landscape Conservation System

Distribution of Wilderness & Study Areas

Congress has designated four wilderness areas on BLM-administered lands in Oregon (totaling 185,553 acres), and one wilderness area on BLM-administered lands in Washington (7,110 acres).

In addition, Oregon has 90 wilderness study areas (including five instant study areas) totaling 2.7 million acres and Washington has one wilderness study area totaling 5,699 acres.

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Burns	1	170,157	21	922,406	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	1	590
Lakeview	—	—	13	430,197	1	8,000
Medford	1	8,629	1	6,096	1	210
Prineville	—	—	18	221,526	1	600
Salem	1	5,702	—	—	1	80
Vale	1	1,065	32	1,105,474	—	—
Oregon Total	4	185,553	85	2,685,699	5	9,480
Spokane	1	7,110	1	5,699	—	—
Total	5	192,663	86	2,691,398	5	9,480



National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas

In 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act extended wilderness study and management authority to the BLM. This act set in motion a 15-year inventory and study of lands found to possess specific wilderness characteristics as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Such areas have been designated as wilderness study areas (WSA). These WSAs are studied through a land use planning process that results in final recommendations regarding their suitability for the wilderness area designation.

Final recommendations on most WSAs as well as five instant study areas in Oregon were transmitted by the President to Congress in July 1992. In Oregon, a total of 1.2 million acres currently fall within areas recommended as suitable for receiving the wilderness designation. An additional 1.5 million acres have been recommended as not suitable for this designation. A single WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres has been recommended as not suitable for wilderness designation.

Two additional WSAs in the BLM Prineville District have been recognized in the interim since the previous wilderness inventory, but these areas have not yet received wilderness recommendations; they are Sutton Mountain (OR-5-84, 28,906 acres) and Pat's Cabin (OR-5-85, 9,782 acres). Also, an offshore wilderness area and several small islands managed as BLM WSAs were legislatively transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1996. And two entire WSAs in the Steens Mountain area were designated as wilderness in 2000.

Final decision on each WSA is made by Congress as part of their legislative processes. There is no time limit for Congressional action. And wilderness values in all WSAs are protected by the BLM until final decisions are rendered by Congress.



National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Total Acres
Burns District		
1	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,529
2	Stonehouse	22,767
3	Lower Stonehouse	7,449
4	Wildcat Canyon	34,724
5	Heath Lake	21,197
6	Table Mountain	40,042
7	West Peak	8,598
8	Alvord Desert	236,261
9	East Alvord	22,161
10	Winter Range	15,517
11	Mahogany Ridge	27,085
12	Red Mountain	15,659
13	Pueblo Mountains	74,112
14	Rincon	108,482
15	Basque Hills	140,308
16	High Steens	14,089
17	South Fork Donner und Blitzen	27,969
18	Home Creek	1,165
19	Blitzen River	31,901
20	Bridge Creek	14,284
Lakeview District		
21	Devil Garden Lava Bed	28,235
22	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,684
23	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,471
24	Sand Dunes	16,500
25	Diablo Mountain	118,799
26	Orejana Canyon	24,183
27	Abert Rim	25,088
28	Fish Creek Rim	19,121
29	Guano Creek	10,581
30	Spaulding	68,492
31	Hawk Mountain	69,735
32	Sage Hen Hills	7,967
33	Mountain Lakes	340
Medford District		
34	Soda Mountain	6,097
Prineville District		
35	Strawberry Mountain - Pine Creek	211
36	Strawberry Mountain - Sheep Gulch	728
37	Strawberry Mountain - Indian Creek	211
38	Aldrich Mountain	9,132
39	Thirtymile	7,626
40	Lower John Day	25,397
41	North Pole Ridge	7,301

National Landscape Conservation System

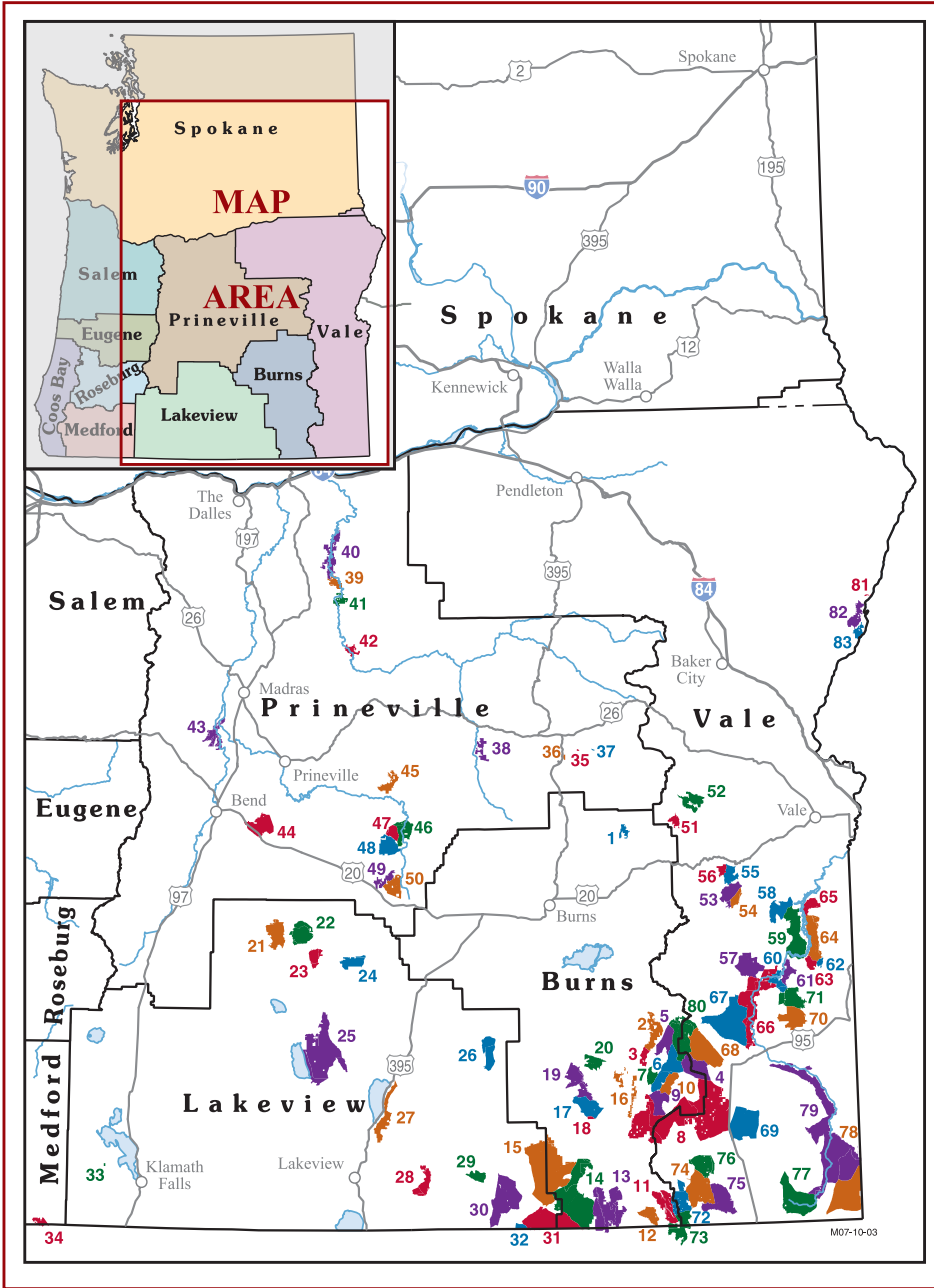
Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Total Acres
Prineville District (cont.)		
42	Spring Basin	6,483
43	Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls	3,192
44	Badlands	29,545
45	North Fork	11,397
46	South Fork	20,332
47	Sand Hollow	9,383
48	Gerry Mountain	22,350
49	Hampton Butte	10,249
50	Cougar Well	19,302
Vale District		
51	Castle Rock	6,152
52	Beaver Dam Creek	19,138
53	Camp Creek	19,869
54	Cottonwood Creek	8,111
55	Gold Creek	13,598
56	Sperry Creek	5,295
57	Cedar Mountain	33,469
58	Dry Creek	23,350
59	Dry Creek Buttes	51,382
60	Owyhee Breaks	13,118
61	Blue Canyon	12,575
62	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,905
63	Slocum Creek	7,553
64	Honeycombs	38,691
65	Wild Horse Basin	12,007
66	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,742
67	Saddle Butte	85,764
68	Palomino Hills	54,242
69	Bowden Hills	59,061
70	Clarks Butte	31,284
71	Jordan Craters	27,780
72	Willow Creek	29,852
73	Disaster Peak	17,443
74	Fifteenmile Creek	50,332
75	Oregon Canyon	42,121
76	Twelvemile Creek	28,042
77	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,458
78	Lookout Butte	66,206
79	Owyhee River Canyon	187,590
80	Sheepshead Mountain	52,787
81	McGraw Creek	520
82	Homestead	14,581
83	Sheep Mountain	7,247

Please see corresponding map on next page 

National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas



← *Note: The numbered Wilderness Study Areas identified on this map correspond directly to the numbered WSAs listed in the chart on the previous two pages.*

National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas



National Landscape Conservation System

Wild & Scenic River System

The Oregon and Washington BLM is responsible for managing portions of 38 wild and scenic rivers for a combined total of over 2,000 miles. Wild and scenic rivers are designated under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to protect outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other values and to preserve the river in its free-flowing condition.

River	District	Total Miles	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Clackamas	Salem	.5	—	—	0.5
Crooked/Chimney Rock	Prineville	17.8	—	—	17.8
Deschutes	Prineville	120.0	—	20.0	100.0
Donner und Blizten	Burns	87.5	87.5	—	—
Elkhorn Creek	Vale	3.0	2.4	0.6	—
Grand Ronde	Vale	24.9	9.0	—	15.9
John Day (Main Stem)	Prineville	147.5	—	—	147.5
North Fork Crooked	Prineville	18.8	11.9	2.2	4.7
North Fork Owyhee	Vale	9.6	9.6	—	—
North Umpqua	Roseburg	8.4	—	—	8.4
Owyhee	Vale	120.0	120.0	—	—
Powder	Vale	11.7	—	11.7	—
Quartzville Creek	Salem	9.7	—	—	9.7
Rogue	Medford	47.0	20.6	—	26.4
Salmon	Salem	8.0	—	4.8	3.2
Sandy	Salem	12.5	—	3.8	8.7
South Fork John Day	Prineville	47.0	—	—	47.0
Upper Klamath	Lakeview	11.0	11.0	—	—
Wallowa	Vale	10.0	—	—	10.0
West Little Owyhee	Vale	57.6	57.6	—	—
White	Prineville	24.7	—	17.8	6.9
Wildhorse & Kiger	Burns	13.9	13.9	—	—
Total		811.1	343.5	60.9	406.7

National Landscape Conservation System



Minerals and Energy



The BLM is responsible for administering minerals management laws on all Federal lands as well as on other lands where mineral rights have been retained by the United States Government. The BLM also assists the Bureau of Indian Affairs in oversight of mineral activities on Indian lands. The BLM conducts oil and gas and geothermal lease sales in addition to issuing fluid, coal, and solid minerals leases and permits to drill. Further, the BLM regulates exploration and production, maintains records of mining claims, and administers sales of common minerals. Operators' plans are reviewed to ensure conservation of mineral resources and protection of other resource values. Operations and rehabilitation of mined and drilled areas are monitored.

The BLM also issues rights-of-way to wind and solar energy projects and transmission lines crossing Federal lands in Oregon and Washington. The BLM minerals and energy resource management programs are responsible for approximately 56 million acres of Federal minerals in both states. Currently, there are more than 650 Federal oil and gas leases encompassing nearly one million acres in Washington and Oregon. In FY 2007, oil and gas lease sales generated nearly \$6 million in bonus bids and first year rentals.

Minerals and Energy

Solid Minerals & Coal

Number of Mining Claim Recordations (all Public Lands)		
	Total	New for 2007
Claims Recorded	9,061	1,134

Annual Assessments or Rental Fees Processed in 2007	
Annual Assessments	2,221
Maintenance Fees	4,768
Total	6,989

Mineral Leases	
Coal	2
Other Solid Minerals	11*

* Includes tribal mineral leases for which the BLM has trust management responsibility.

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2006	FY2007
Mineral Patents Issued	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases Issued, Acres	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases in Force, Acres	0	0	2 – 520	2 – 520

Fluid Minerals

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2006	FY2007
Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres	158 – 256,825	29-24,943	80 – 106,484	21 – 23,511
Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres	171 – 276,911	200 – 303,020	434 – 633,548	451- 654, 977

Geothermal Leases in Effect – FY 2007

Item	Number	Acres
U.S. Forest Service	57	53,591
BLM	4	2,510
Total	61	56,101

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining & Mineral Leasing

(As of September 30, 2007)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
Location and Entry Under The Mining Laws*	28,805,110	4,799,890	6,324,084	5,305,916
Application and Other Under The Mineral Leasing Laws*^	29,615,000	6,230,000	6,310,000	5,320,000

* Acreage also includes Federal subsurface ownership where surface is not owned by the United States.

^ Acreage also includes acquired lands.



Hazardous Materials

In addition to investigation of contaminated sites and enforcement of compliance with hazardous materials laws and regulations, the BLM's Hazardous Materials Management program is involved in waste reduction efforts and effective and efficient management of all wastes generated on public lands. The BLM is conducting assessments and evaluations at identified hazardous material sites which require long-term evaluations and cleanups under the Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act. This includes management of the Abandoned Mine Lands program.



Abandoned Mine Lands (AML)

Item	Oregon	Washington
Number of Identified AML Sites	92*	69*
Sites with Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	7**	4**
Investigated Sites With Interim Remediation in Place	3	1
Sites on National Priorities List (Superfund)	1	2

* Includes known sites that have been inventoried, investigated, and/or remediated; and those completed and/or being monitored.

** Includes sites currently being funded for investigation and/or are undergoing remediation planning or project implementation.

Support



The BLM in Oregon and Washington is responsible for managing the lands and mineral estate for about 16 million acres of public lands as well as another 24.7 million acres of mineral estate where the surface is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

One of the most important services the BLM provides is as caretaker of the nation's land survey and mineral information records. These records originate with the founding of the nation. Congress created the General Land Office (GLO) in 1812 to handle the increasing land business from the rapid westward expansion. The GLO was given the responsibility for maintaining the land and mineral records.

Since 1946 these and other federal land and mineral records have been maintained by the BLM in a growing serialized case-file system which today contains more than two billion documents nationwide. Many of these serialized cases have been abstracted and made available online through the Bureau of Land Management Lands and Minerals Records-LR2000 database.

Roads and Bridges

The BLM road transportation system in Oregon totaled 23,089 miles – with 14,393 miles in western Oregon and 8,696 miles in eastern Oregon, as of July 2008. Washington has 764 miles. In western Oregon, a total of 1,392 miles is currently closed to vehicular traffic while 39 miles in eastern Oregon is closed. In FY 2007, 4,631 miles of the entire BLM transportation system were maintained. This figure included 4,571 miles in western Oregon with the rest in eastern Oregon. All roads are not maintained annually but at varying intervals based on need.

Transportation System – Roads, Bridges & Culverts

District	Roads (Miles)	Bridges	Major Culverts	Maintenance by BLM	Closed Roads (Miles)
Burns	3,163	5	8	144	22
Lakeview	2,438	0	2	194	15
Prineville	888	11	8	93	0
Vale	2,207	3	6	214	2
Eastern Oregon Total	8,696	19	24	645	39
Coos Bay	1,914	82	76	1,000	259
Eugene	2,035	50	116	731	212
Lakeview	547	7	2	38	9
Medford	4,565	104	122	800	183
Roseburg	2,851	84	188	635	238
Salem	2,482	74	90	722	491
Western Oregon Total	14,394	401	594	3,926	1,392
Oregon Total	23,090	420	618	4,571	1,431
Washington	764	6	2	60	2
Total	23,854	426	620	4,631	1,433

Data Source for Roads, Bridges, and Major Culverts is the Facility Asset Management System (FAMS), the BLM's official inventory of record as of July 2008.

Data Source for Maintenance is the 2007 Management Information System End of Year Target Report

Support

Rights-of-Way

Access to the forestlands of Oregon and Washington requires cooperation between private and Federal landowners. The BLM issues right-of-way permits to the public for the transportation of their forest products over government roads. Reciprocal right-of-way agreements are executed when the United States needs access across lands owned or controlled by an applicant for a right-of-way. Fees are collected to share in the cost of road construction and maintenance.

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Lands

The Lands program includes the processing of lands and minerals applications (casework) from other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private individuals. This includes field examination, classification and issuance of land use decisions, title conveyances, leases, permits, rights-of-way, withdrawals and withdrawal review. It also provides for maintenance of public records in Oregon and Washington, issuance of public land status, and information about the public land and mineral laws.

Easements Acquired

District	FY 2006 Direct Purchase	FY 2007 Direct Purchase
Burns	4	2
Coos Bay	0	0
Eugene	0	2
Lakeview	0	3
Medford	4	4
Prineville	0	0
Roseburg	1	0
Salem	0	2
Spokane	0	0
Vale	0	0
Total	9	13

Other Lands Acquired (Acres)

District	Project	FY 2006 Direct Purchase	FY 2007 Direct Purchase
Burns	Steens Wilderness	5	—
Prineville	Little Deschutes River	261	—
Salem	Sandy River	47	—
Salem	Sandy River	78	—
Salem	Sandy River	—	157
Spokane	Moses Coulee	953	—
Spokane	Moses Coulee	1,004	—
Spokane	Moses Coulee	117	—
Vale	Swedes Landing	225	—
Vale	Owyhee River	—	641
Total		2,690	798

Lands Received by the BLM (Acres)

	FY 2006	FY 2007
Oregon		
Exchanges	173	0
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	617	798
Donation	0	360
Oregon Total	790	1,158
Washington		
Exchanges	11,071	1,391
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	2,074	0
Washington Total	13,145	1,391
Grand Total	13,935	2,549

Support

Withdrawal Processing & Review

Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides the Secretary of the Interior with the authority to make, modify, extend, and revoke administrative withdrawals. This Act also mandates the review of certain existing administrative withdrawals to determine whether their continuation is justified. The BLM is responsible for processing all administrative withdrawal actions for all Federal agencies – to include withdrawal review – and for submitting appropriate findings and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior and Congress.

Actions Accomplished in FY 2006

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	—	—	2	357	2	357
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	1	25	1	25
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Reviewed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	3	382	3	382

Actions Accomplished in FY 2007

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Reviewed	1	12,271	3	6,913	4	19,184
Total	1	12,271	3	6,913	4	19,184

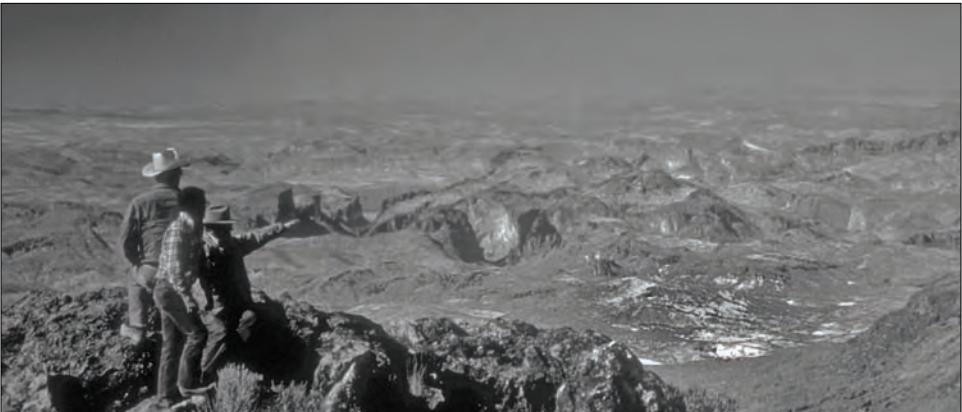
Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2006)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	35	6,961	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	246	430	8	3
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements	119	35,002	7	22
Total	404	42,567	32	2,010

Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2007)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	33	6,921	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	253	435	8	3
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements*	124	76,281	7	22
Total	414	83,811	32	2,010

* Section 302 of FLPMA (Federal Land Policy and Management Act) relates to the management, use, occupancy, and development of public lands.



Support

Surveys

Cadastral surveys are performed to create, mark and define, or to retrace the boundaries between adjoining lands and, more particularly, between land of the Federal government and private owners or local governments. The BLM is the only Federal agency authorized to determine the boundaries of the public lands.

Cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. The traditional work has been performing legal boundary surveys: establishing, or re-establishing, marking and maintaining Federal boundaries. In this role, work is performed for not only the BLM, but for any Federal agency needing a boundary to be determined. The BLM's cadastral surveyors perform numerous projects to define the boundaries of Indian trust lands in support of the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibilities.

In addition to the traditional work, Cadastral surveyors are also compiling the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), a measurement-based digital representation of the survey and ownership lines utilized as the base for the BLM's Geographic Information System (GIS). This spatial land information product and other related services enhance the management of the natural and cultural resources.

Activity	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	209	73
Corners Monumented	265	359
Plats Accepted	29	50
GCDB Townships Collected	11	2
GCDB Townships Updated	47	4



Land Patents Issued

	FY 2006		FY 2007	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM				
Public Sale	8	751	26	2,905
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals	—	—	—	—
Corrective Patent	—	—	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes Act	—	—	1	9
Special Legislation	—	—	—	—
Color-of-Title	—	—	—	—
State Selection Clear List	—	—	1	945
Supplemental R&PP* Patent	—	—	—	—
Oregon BLM Total	8	751	28	3,859
Oregon - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	—	—	—	—
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
Oregon - Other Agency Total	0	0	0	0
Washington BLM				
Public Sale	—	—	—	—
Exchange	10	2,470	4	917
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Washington BLM Total	10	2,470	4	917
Washington - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	27	2,075	12	1,104
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
Washington - Other Agency Total	27	2,075	12	1,104
Grand Total - BLM	18	3,221	32	4,776
Grand Total - Other Agency	27	2,075	12	1,104

*R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes

Support

Mapping Products

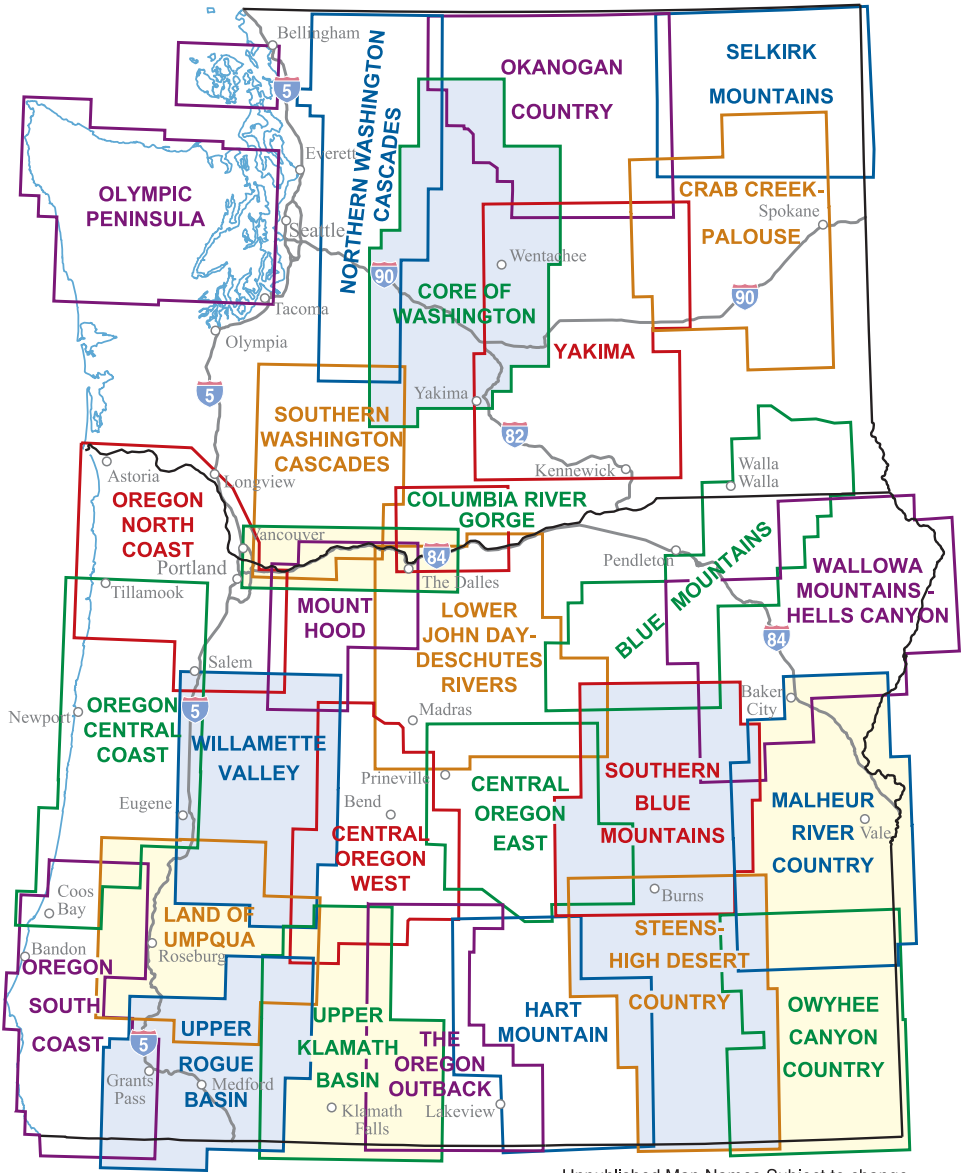
The BLM's mapping unit publishes maps, brochures, and graphic support for management plans, congressionally-designated wilderness proposals, public recreation sites, and other public land-related activities.

In an effort to increase efficiency, the BLM coordinates with the U.S. Forest Service Region 6 to create all recreation maps as joint products for both agencies. Previously, each agency produced their own separate recreation documents which totaled 27 maps across Oregon. By increasing organizational effectiveness through the sharing of resources, the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service now require only 19 jointly-produced maps which represent both agencies' recreational opportunities in Oregon. Additional developmental mapping work began in Washington in 2007. However, due to the limited scope of public lands managed by the BLM in Washington, the number of maps in this area did not significantly change.

As part of the joint service effort between the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service, five Oregon and Washington maps were recently published while ongoing work continues for the remaining lands. In 2007, the BLM published joint recreation maps for Malheur River, Upper Klamath Basin, and the Land of Umpqua.



Mapping Products



Unpublished Map Names Subject to change

LEGEND

- Currently Available
- Scheduled for 2009

Law Enforcement



The BLM's Rangers and Agents in Oregon and Washington encounter every conceivable type of crime on the 16.5 million acres of public lands. BLM law enforcement officers concentrate on resource-related crimes working in close cooperation with State and Federal agencies and with almost every program in the BLM. Officers participate in the Pacific Northwest Interagency Wildland Task Force, the Central Oregon Arson Task Force, the Northern Border Initiative, and other task forces.

In 2005, the BLM began to see instances of metal theft which included bridge railings, signs, and heavy chain. Also in 2005, BLM officers initiated a large-scale operation focusing on the illegal removal and trafficking of archaeological artifacts and prehistoric human remains. A total of 26 search warrants and six arrests were made in this area. In addition, a large marijuana cultivation operation resulted in seven arrests and the seizure of over 18,000 plants.

Heading into 2006, the BLM seized an additional 79,000 marijuana plants in an operation that connected the cultivation to foreign drug cartels. During a multiple agency effort in 2007, the BLM arrested several suspects related to the arson of Federal structures to include the BLM Burns District's horse corral buildings.

One of the most prevalent crimes on public lands continues to be illegal dumping. Due to the nature of hazardous materials often found in dump sites, this crime poses a major threat to visitors and resources alike. Each instance is thoroughly investigated to find the violator.

Law Enforcement

Incidents

Incidents	2004	2005	2006	2007
Abandoned Vehicles	163	178	181	113
ARPA, NAGPRA, Historical*	21	10	14	12
Arson	2	5	11	23
Assist to Public	70	125	64	50
Camping	97	108	148	97
Drug Violations	131	110	89	92
Dumping	519	335	254	160
Fire Violations	131	122	94	188
Hazardous Materials	31	20	27	4
Liquor Law Violations	61	50	88	90
Littering	69	47	55	67
Motor Vehicle Violations	325	397	456	343
Off Highway Vehicle Violations	189	167	229	287
Recreation Permit Violation	57	43	43	23
Theft of Firewood	45	48	39	48
Theft of Forest Products	64	34	31	28
Vandalism	178	136	165	115
Wild Horse & Burro Violations	7	6	3	3
Other	1,261	1,121	1,042	882
Total Incidents	3,421	3,062	3,033	2,625
Resource Value Loss	\$533,119	\$449,104	\$754,427	\$275,356

*ARPA: *Archaeological Resource Protection Act*

NAGPRA: *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*

Actions

Actions	2004	2005	2006	2007
Field Interrogations/Written Warnings	766	578	616	544
Federal Citations	402	405	520	576
Federal Criminal Complaints	1	1	2	1
State Citations	195	262	255	274
State/Local Criminal Complaints	22	28	18	10

BLM Mission & Philosophy

Mission of the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon & Washington

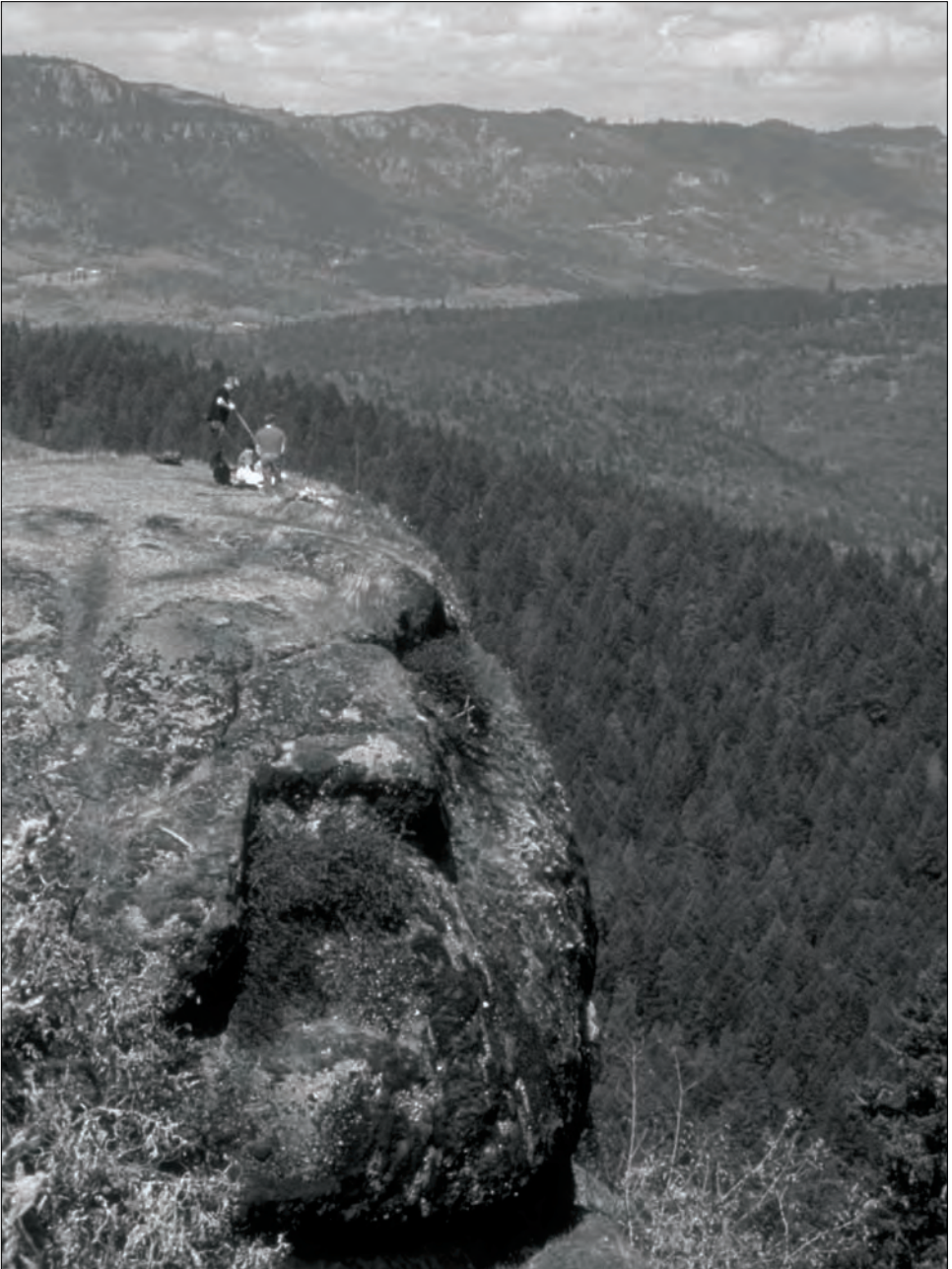
The BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. In Oregon and Washington, the BLM provides innovative leadership in managing natural resources of the Pacific Northwest.

We are committed to functioning with technical excellence, fiscal responsibility, and human sensitivity in fulfilling the following objectives:

- *Instilling a stewardship ethic for conservation and prudent use of the land and its resources*
- *Promoting public partnerships and global policies which sustain health and diversity of the ecosystems*
- *Fostering social and economic responsibility in the use and management of lands and resources*
- *Making a positive difference with our natural and human resources*
- *Creating a diverse workforce which contributes to individual growth while serving our mission*

2007 BLM Facts

Plan for your next vacation at www.blm.gov/or



BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): A conservation ecology program part of the 1976 Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) which established the first conservation ecology mandate for the BLM; ACEC protects important riparian corridors, endangered species habitats, cultural and archeological resources, and scenic landscapes identified by the BLM as requiring special management and attention.

Acquired Lands: Lands or interests in lands which the United States has obtained through purchase, gift, or condemnation; lands are administered by the BLM to include hardrock mineral leasing other than public domain.

Back Country Byway: A road segment designated as part of the National Scenic Byway System to be recognized for its archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and/or scenic qualities.

Cadastral Survey: A scientific examination of the land to create, mark and define, or retrace the boundaries between adjoining lands and, more particularly, between lands of the Federal government and private owners or local governments.

Canopy: The uppermost layer in a forest, formed by the crowns of the trees.

Commercial Forest Land: Forest areas producing or capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial tree species.

Consumer Price Index: A measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Cumulative Watershed Assessment: A process for evaluating how well a watershed is working. The process includes steps for identifying issues, examining the history of the watershed, describing its features, and evaluating various resources within the watershed.

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Fire-Adapted Ecosystems: A system of living and non-living organisms existing together in an environment that is dependent upon natural fire activity for long-term health and maintenance.

Fuel Breaks: An area cleared of vegetation to remove the fuel sources from a fire.

Hand Piling: A pile of unmerchantable material left on site subsequent to harvesting a timber stand. Hand piles are typically less than 10 feet high and less than 12 feet in diameter.

Hazardous Fuels: Forest vegetation or debris, activity fuels, debris left over from woodcutters or forest thinning projects, ladder fuels, small trees, or brush – all of which can carry a ground fire up into the canopy.

Instant Study Area (ISA): A natural area formally identified by the BLM for accelerated wilderness review by notice published before October 21, 1975.

Interpretive Center: A public location to preserve culture and educate the public about the spirit and heritage of the people who once lived at said historical site.

Ladder Fuels: Live or dead vegetation that allows a fire to climb up from the forest floor into the tree canopy. Common fuel ladders include tall grasses, shrubs, and tree branches.

Multiple Use: Use of land for more than one purpose as defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, e.g., grazing of livestock, watershed and wildlife protection, recreation, and timber production.

National Conservation Area: A designation for certain protected areas managed by the BLM under the National Landscape Conservation System. Restrictions vary between conservation areas, but generally the areas are not leased or sold under mining laws, and motorized vehicle use is restricted.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

O & C Lands: Congressional lands granted to promote the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad between Portland, Oregon and San Francisco, California. Oregon's O&C Lands, codified in the O&C Lands Act of 1937, are often called the "Checkerboard" due to their odd/even sectional land divisions.

Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT): A payment made to compensate a local government for some or all of the tax revenue that it loses due to the nature of the ownership or use of a particular piece of real estate generally related to foregone property tax revenue.

Prescribed Fire: A vegetative management tool in which a low intensity fire is applied by trained experts to clear the ground of dangerous fuels such as dead wood and brush to restore ecosystems to their natural balance.

Public Domain Lands: Original holdings of the United States never granted or conveyed to other jurisdictions, or reacquired by exchange for other public domain lands.

Rangeland: Expansive, mostly unimproved lands on which a significant proportion of the natural vegetation can be expected to include native grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, and shrubs.

Rangeland Health Assessment: A study of the functional health of ecological processes at a natural site.

Reconveyed: Generally referring to land that has been returned to a previous position or owner.

Reforestation: The re-establishment of forest on an existing forest site following tree removal. Reforestation can be achieved by the natural seeding, artificial sowing, or by planting of native or introduced species.

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Research Natural Area (RNA): An area that contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A document prepared by field office staff with public participation and then approved by field office managers, providing direction for land management activities at a field office. The RMP identifies the needs of a particular area and for a specific benefit.

Revested: To reinstate or invest again in ownership of lands.

Right-Of-Way: Legal permission by permit or rent to pass over land owned by another person or entity. Or the path used under said permission.

Riparian: An aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem that is associated with bodies of water, such as streams, lakes, or wetlands, or is dependent upon the existence of perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral surface or subsurface water drainage. Riparian areas are usually characterized by dense vegetation and an abundance and diversity of wildlife.

Soil Stabilization: Techniques used to protect soil areas at risk from erosion, flooding or wind. May include planting grass or other vegetation treatments.

Sustained Yield: A yield of natural products that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations as well.

T & E Species: Threatened and Endangered Species.

Timber Production Capability Classification (TPCC): A system of evaluating which forest lands are suitable to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Vascular Plant: A plant having a conducting system of vascular bundles for transporting nutrients and water. Club mosses, ferns, horsetails, gymnosperms, and flowering plants are examples of vascular plants.

Wagon Road: Historical roads known for two-tracks and wagon ruts cut into the soil by wagons carrying people and freight during the United States' western expansion.

Watershed: The land area from which surface water and runoff drains into a stream, channel, lake, reservoir, or other body of water; also called a drainage basin.

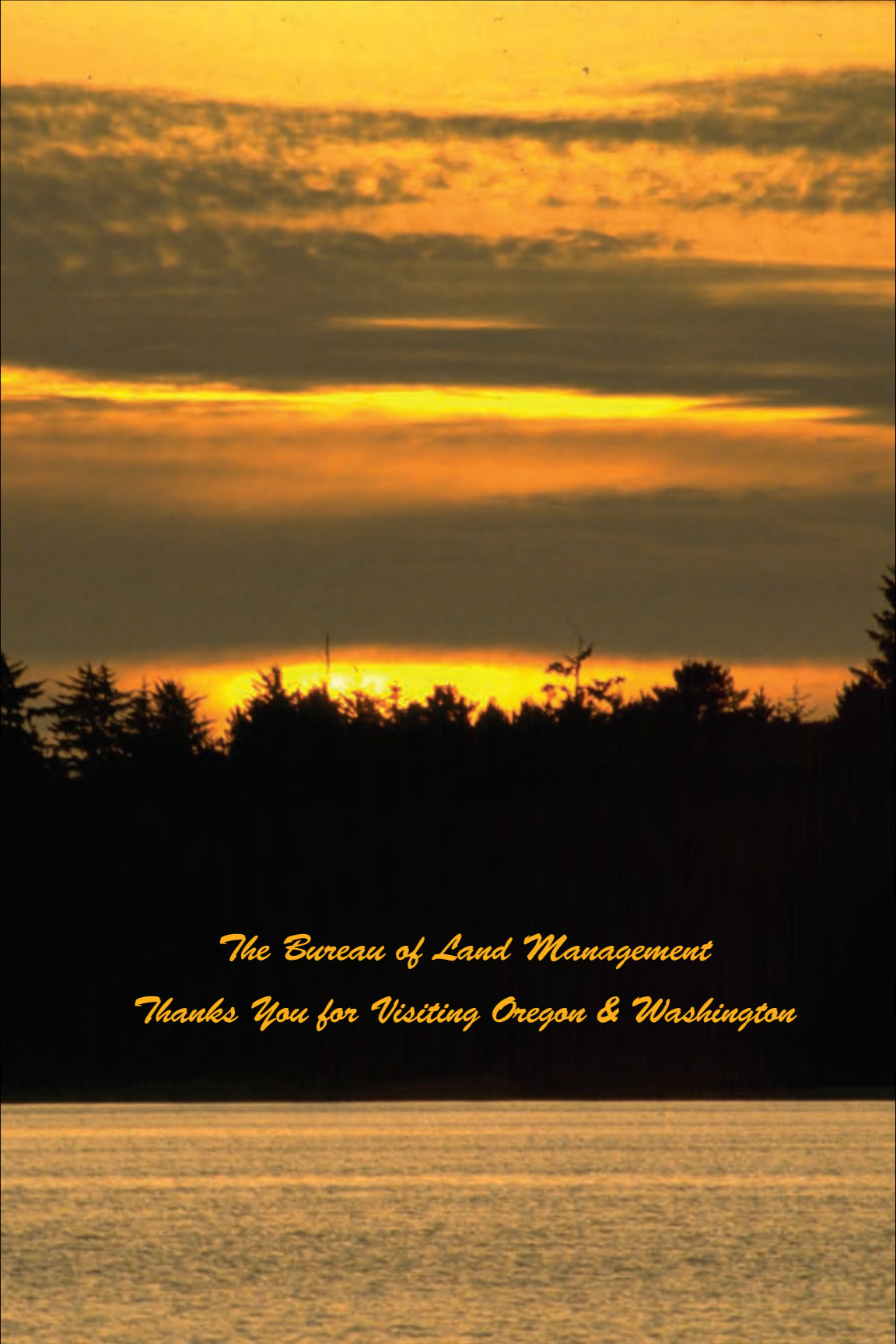
Watershed Analysis: To determine the cumulative effects of forest practices on public resources in a watershed - primarily water quality, fish habitat, and capital improvements - and establish guidelines for future management and regulation.

Watershed Management Plan: A plan that works toward an environmentally and economically healthy watershed that benefits all who have a stake in it.

Wild and Scenic River: A river and the adjacent area within the boundaries of a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Wilderness Area: A wild area that Congress has preserved by including it in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): Undeveloped roadless Federal lands of at least 5,000 acres which generally preserve natural conditions while providing outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Wilderness Study Areas are not included in the National Wilderness Preservation System until the United States Congress passes wilderness legislation.



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