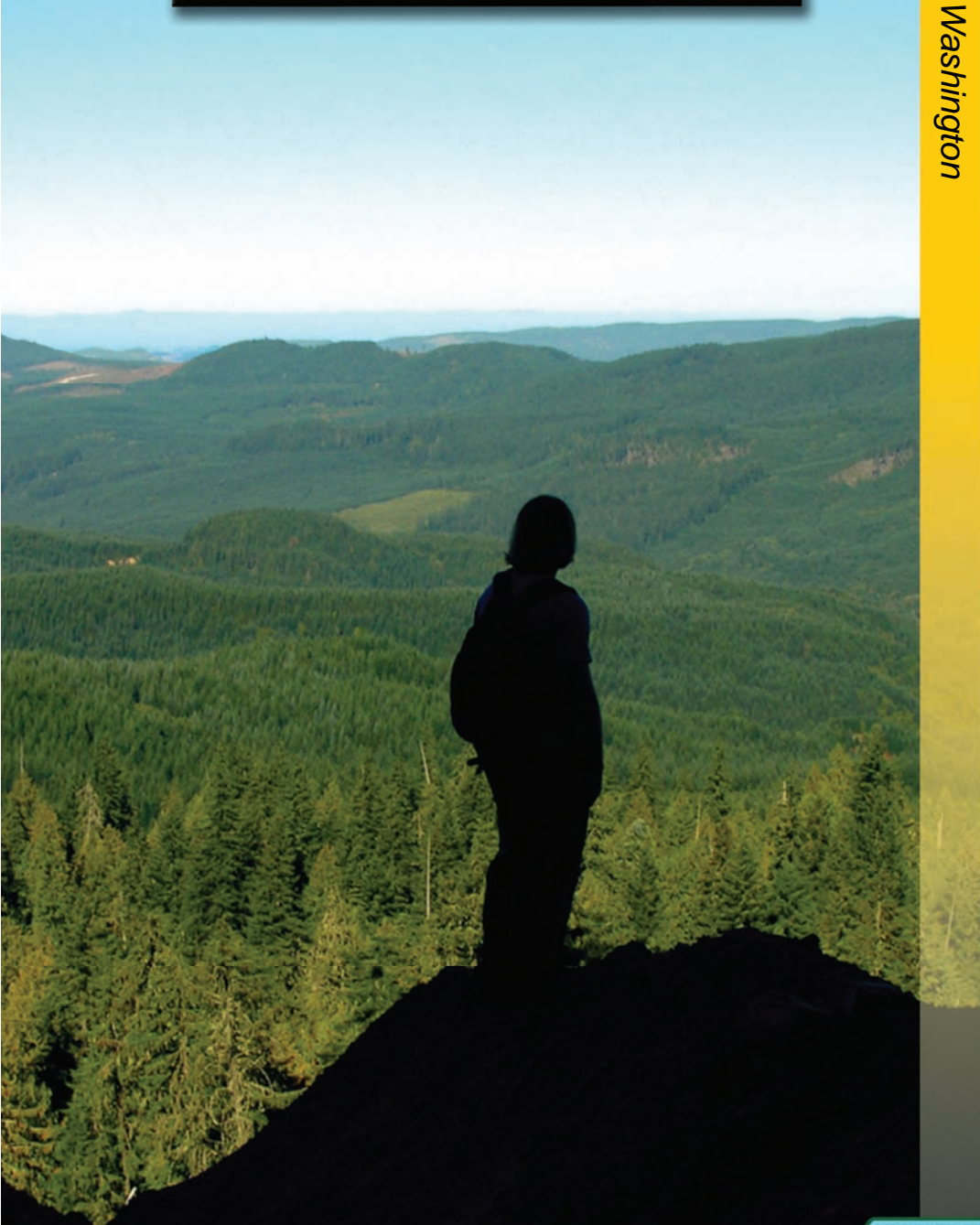


BLM facts

Oregon & Washington 2009

Oregon & Washington

BLM



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



Oregon & Washington Bureau of Land Management



M10-03-09

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



Welcome



In early 2010, President Obama announced America's Great Outdoors initiative to conserve our cherished lands and encourage Americans to enjoy the outdoors. And in this I'm reminded of William Shakespeare's quote, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Throughout my years of experience, this great notion still rings true.

I can attest that Americans have grown closer by the simple virtue of spending time together in nature. And it is on this note that I am thrilled to present our 2009 edition of BLM Facts.

Between 96 pages of photos, maps, and detailed facts, I'm very pleased to highlight the diversity of the BLM's multiple use mission. We serve the public lands by accomplishing what is perhaps the most extensive range of duties by any one agency.

BLM foresters use scientific methods to plan for a sustainable growth of trees which also provide a healthy environment while still affording Americans homes, offices, and jobs. Our recreation planners and interpretive specialists present inspirational educational events and breathtaking locations for Americans to visit and create long-lasting memories. Resource specialists care for our special areas protected under the National Landscape Conservation System.

Scientists at the BLM complete crucial research using the most current data to ensure we maintain these lands for future generations. And BLM firefighters and law enforcement officers ensure the safety of each visitor.

And, well...I'll run out of space if I try to cover everything we do. But the good news is it's already been captured for you – within these pages of our 2009 BLM Facts.

I hope you'll enjoy our story and images and maps – and that you'll embrace them as your own. We'd be pleased if *BLM Facts* inspires you to join us on the public lands.

Because the closer we get to our great land, the closer we become as a nation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edward W. Shepard". The signature is stylized with a large, looping "E" and "S".

Edward W. Shepard
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And please visit us online
at www.blm.gov/or

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BLM Facts Glossary



Introduction



WELCOME TO THE OREGON & WASHINGTON BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT!

The Bureau of Land Management – commonly known as the BLM – manages public lands in the Pacific Northwest that begin where the mighty Columbia River crosses from Canada into northeastern Washington and end at the lush headwaters of the Chetco River near California. Between these breathtaking natural guideposts unfolds a rich tapestry of diverse public lands revealing boundless enjoyment and escape as well as employment and enterprise.

Visitors to the 16.1 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 sustainable resources such as timber, grazing lands, and, more increasingly, renewable energy.

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

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

Introduction

Employees of the BLM

Outstanding landscapes and diverse resources across public lands in the Pacific Northwest demand a professional and diverse workforce prepared for the challenges and opportunities in managing these lands. BLM employees in Oregon and Washington bring an array of skills and a variety of perspectives to their work in managing these publicly-owned treasures. Every BLM office gains from the background and experience of their staff. When new employees join the workforce, they contribute the latest occupational advances, technical expertise, and cultural awareness to the BLM’s planning and decision-making.

As the public mission continues to adapt to the latest science and most effective business practices, the BLM expects shifts in staffing needs and placement. In 2009, the BLM in Oregon and Washington continued to implement its strategic plan to align workforce with program priorities. Changes in total employee counts reflect this effort.

To provide the American public the best value in meeting the BLM’s multiple-use mission, staff in Oregon and Washington continue to be leaders of innovation and productivity within the BLM as well as other land management agencies.

.....

Oregon & Washington BLM Employees

District	FY 2008*	FY 2009**
Burns	126	162
Coos Bay	132	148
Eugene	159	164
Lakeview	149	173
Medford	299	254
Prineville	137	161
Roseburg	155	146
Salem	185	196
Spokane	68	62
Vale	231	238
State Office	380	418
Total	2,021	2,122

* Permanent and non-permanent employment as of September 1, 2008

** Permanent and non-permanent employment as of September 1, 2009

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 2009 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)

District	FY 2009
Burns	3,265,192
Coos Bay	325,997
Eugene	315,308
Lakeview	3,422,026
Medford	863,765
Prineville	1,647,240
Roseburg	425,923
Salem	403,524
Vale	5,038,072
Oregon Total	15,707,047
Spokane	424,641
Vale	12,207
Washington Total	436,848
Total	16,143,895

Introduction

Lands Managed by the BLM Per County

Oregon		Washington	
County	Acres	County	Acres
Baker	361,073	Adams	9,959
Benton	58,064	Asotin	13,153
Clackamas	76,013	Benton	11,012
Clatsop	39	Chelan	21,626
Columbia	10,842	Clallam	189
Coos	162,995	Clark	73
Crook	508,677	Columbia	441
Curry	67,394	Cowlitz	127
Deschutes	485,048	Douglas	54,544
Douglas	654,560	Ferry	9,058
Gilliam	56,762	Franklin	23,804
Grant	173,926	Garfield	165
Harney	3,973,235	Grant	53,918
Hood River	367	Grays Harbor	30
Jackson	451,468	Island	33
Jefferson	43,040	Jefferson	80
Josephine	299,742	King	298
Klamath	241,963	Kittitas	16,222
Lake	2,600,988	Klickitat	18,286
Lane	288,220	Lewis	332
Lincoln	20,175	Lincoln	76,576
Linn	87,084	Mason	2
Malheur	4,599,249	Okanogan	58,877
Marion	21,015	Pacific	11
Morrow	4,026	Pend Oreille	1,732
Multnomah	4,130	Pierce	8
Polk	40,191	San Juan	903
Sherman	55,299	Skagit	197
Tillamook	48,468	Skamania	352
Umatilla	23,172	Snohomish	317
Union	6,404	Spokane	1,839
Wallowa	17,037	Stevens	24,647
Wasco	82,055	Thurston	22
Washington	11,527	Wahkiakum	1
Wheeler	140,209	Walla Walla	390
Yamhill	32,590	Whatcom	178
		Whitman	8,935
		Yakima	28,510
Total	15,707,047	Total	436,848

This information was generated from geographic information system (GIS) data sources with units calculated in the USFS Region 6 Albers, North American Datum 1983 spatial coordinate system. These GIS themes are considered the best available information at the time of use for the purpose of general planning and management. These GIS themes or information derived from them are not to be treated as legal records of land status.



The BLM in Oregon and Washington has been working diligently to implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The \$32.4 million from this act will generate economic activity through 60 BLM projects in the Northwest. These investments will restore landscapes and habitat while spurring renewable energy development on public lands and creating jobs.

In the charts on the following two pages, the BLM presents the last four years of financial and budget activity. The first group of metrics highlights BLM-administered revenue-sharing programs with states and counties to offset tax revenues for Federal lands within their boundaries. These programs include Payments in Lieu of Taxes in addition to payments to counties for the Oregon & California Land Grant as well as the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund under Secure Rural Schools legislation.

Further financial accounting includes income generated by activities on public lands along with the BLM's investments in diverse programs throughout the Northwest.

Finance

BLM Revenue-Sharing Programs FY 2006 – FY 2009

	Oregon		Washington
Payment Type	PILT*	SRS**	PILT*
Fiscal Year 2006	\$6,595,478	\$117,105,152	\$6,592,856
Fiscal Year 2007	\$6,575,856	\$116,864,821	\$6,699,447
Fiscal Year 2008	\$10,079,500***	\$105,394,637	\$10,728,803***
Fiscal Year 2009	\$14,963,789***	\$94,855,173	\$10,771,272***

* *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

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

*** *The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343) was enacted on October 3, 2008 authorizing full funding for the PILT program from 2008 through 2012 and reauthorizing the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act from 2008 through 2011.*

.....

BLM Collections by Land Status FY 2006 – FY 2009

Source of Receipts	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Sales of Timber	\$29,615,604	\$32,054,006	\$26,967,003	\$24,823,171
Sales of Land & Materials	\$561,731	\$1,016,988	\$450,230	\$646,602
Grazing Program, Section 3	\$1,270,359	\$1,026,558	\$1,016,694	\$991,713
Grazing Program, Section 15	\$96,853	\$86,704	\$95,758	\$82,005
Grazing Program, Other	\$14,816	\$13,748	\$12,557	\$10,851
Fees and Commissions	\$3,815	\$12,720	\$1,070	\$133,133
Rights-of-Way Rent	\$588,418	\$808,145	\$767,676	\$659,925
Rent of Land	\$64,815	\$74,974	\$59,889	\$67,025
Recreation Fees	\$2,137,684	\$2,346,284	\$2,362,949	\$2,282,369
Other Sources	\$718,088	\$372,670	\$406,488	\$264,111
Oil & Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rent	\$10,350	\$12,210	\$11,163	\$47,890
Total	\$35,082,533	\$37,825,007	\$32,151,477	\$30,008,795

BLM Expenditures For Resource Management FY 2006 – FY 2009

Area of Expenditure	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Energy & Minerals	\$3,281,081	\$3,318,716	\$3,286,315	\$3,247,884
Fishery & Wildlife Habitat Management	\$25,471,865	\$26,061,411	\$27,461,684	\$25,914,967
Forest Development	\$23,910,850	\$24,128,839	\$22,977,636	\$22,747,869
Forest Health, Recovery & Restoration	\$4,050,177	\$3,765,443	\$4,083,666	\$3,970,573
Forest Management	\$30,008,385	\$34,032,099	\$37,679,371	\$44,209,122
Land Access, Acquisition & Management	\$7,248,874	\$4,257,926	\$6,227,775	\$5,248,170
Law Enforcement	\$220,735	\$124,849	\$101,104	\$134,068
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$22,735,963	\$22,864,416	\$21,829,187	\$21,357,241
Planning & Data Management	\$10,201,779	\$10,473,560	\$8,989,714	\$8,197,160
Prescribed Fire & Rural Fire Assistance	\$26,430,731	\$24,307,241	\$26,573,360	\$23,391,883
Program Support Services	\$8,738,581	\$9,022,812	\$9,122,766	\$7,801,078
Range Improvement & Management	\$10,515,546	\$10,244,052	\$10,671,569	\$11,565,069
Recreation Management	\$14,727,865	\$15,234,336	\$14,927,565	\$15,436,968
Soil & Watershed Conservation	\$17,147,164	\$15,859,403	\$15,911,538	\$15,838,234
Wildfire Preparedness	\$12,205,939	\$12,434,694	\$12,953,615	\$12,436,776
Wildfire Suppression & Fire Rehabilitation	\$29,736,049	\$42,533,901	\$25,811,504	\$13,586,222
Total	\$246,631,584	\$258,663,698	\$248,608,369	\$235,083,284

Forestry

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

The objective of the O&C program is 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.

For public domain 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.

In addition to the aforementioned programs, BLM forest lands are also managed to comply with a variety of other laws such as the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Clean Water Act.





BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon & Washington

District	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 2004 - 2009						
District	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coos Bay	22.6	40.9	41.7	53.8	47.2	50.8
Eugene	29.7	33.3	40.3	41.8	49.4	50.9
Lakeview (O&C)	3.0	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.0	3.2
Medford	27.4	53.0	28.4	15.8	27.8	16.2
Roseburg	24.4	22.6	49.2	30.2	44.0	26.3
Salem	31.9	43.5	36.5	49.0	56.8	56.4
Total	139.0	198.2	200.6	195.6	230.2	203.8

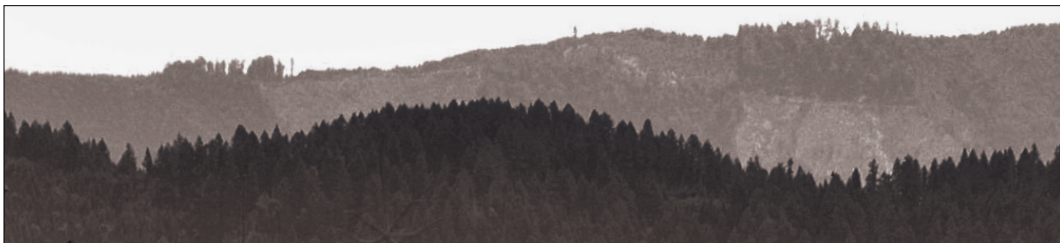
► *Eastern Oregon & Washington*

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Offered 2004 - 2009^						
District	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Burns	<0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.3
Lakeview (PD ⁺)	1.6	0.4	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.9
Prineville	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Vale	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	0.7	1.1	<0.1
Oregon Total	4.4	1.9	3.6	1.0	3.3	1.2
Spokane	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5.6
Washington Total	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5.6
Total	6.2	2.4	3.6	1.0	3.3	6.8

* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

^ Does Not Include Stewardship Contract Acres

+ Public Domain (PD)



Annual Harvested Volume

► Western Oregon

Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Harvest 2004 - 2009 [#]						
District	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coos Bay	24.3	30.5	32.2	33.8	41.9	22.9
Eugene	30.1	29.7	32.2	40.0	38.9	36.1
Lakeview	4.7	10.0	9.1	8.4	4.9	1.3
Medford	13.0	26.2	24.3	18.8	5.7	33.3
Roseburg	22.8	24.8	11.0	2.9	23.0	32.0
Salem	15.3	22.9	45.5	56.8	29.2	45.8
Total	110.2	144.1	154.3	160.8	143.5	171.4

► Eastern Oregon & Washington

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Harvest 2004 - 2009 [^]						
District	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Burns	-	-	0.7	-	0.6	0.3
Lakeview (PD)	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.3
Prineville	-	2.5	-	-	0.1	0.0
Vale	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1
Oregon Total	0.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	4.1	0.7
Spokane	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Washington Total	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Total	1.0	2.9	2.0	1.1	4.1	0.8

* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

[#] Includes Volume from All Existing Contracts

[^] Does Not Include Stewardship Contract Acres



Forestry

Annual Harvested Volume

Western Oregon Acres					
	2004	2004	2005	2005	2006
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Coos Bay	67	1,091	189	1,394	401
Eugene	82	1,588	239	1,203	67
Lakeview (O&C)	312	1,086	558	1,476	159
Medford	571	1,354	443	1,934	413
Roseburg	95	713	202	1,592	44
Salem	162	1,125	180	1,398	60
Total	1,289	6,957	1,811	8,997	1,144

Eastern Oregon & Washington Acres					
	2004	2004	2005	2005	2006
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Burns	0	0	0	0	0
Lakeview (PD)	862	1,146	558	1,782	375
Prineville	0	0	0	586	0
Vale	0	111	1	59	0
Oregon Total	862	1,257	559	2,427	375
Spokane	0	194	112	74	0.0
Washington Total	0	194	112	74	0.0
Total	862	1,451	671	2,501	375

**Regen:* Regeneration Harvest, a timber harvest designed to promote natural establishment of trees.

**In 2009, 5,035 of the Regen acres in Medford were from a mortality salvage.



Treated by Harvest Type 2004 - 2009						
2006	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009
<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>
2,497	541	2,106	111	2,182	63	1,270
1,780	105	2,176	54	1,827	154	1,532
1,198	104	1,088	152	1,565	0	186
1,300	171	215	781	238	5,039**	130
1,657	56	1,197	84	1,468	37	2,223
1,558	41	1,472	209	1,275	282	1,827
9,990	1,018	8,254	1,391	8,555	5,575	7,168

Treated by Harvest Type 2004 - 2009						
2006	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009
<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>
843	0	0	0	177	0	97
1,480	104	1,375	0	1,024	0	0
0	0	1	0	36	0	0
147	38	0	0	122	8	16
2,470	142	1,376	0	1,359	8	113
12	0	19	0	0	0	20
12	0	19	0	0	0	20
2,482	142	1,395	0	1,359	8	133



Forestry

Special Forest Product Sales

Management of special forest products (SFP) is an important component of ecosystem-based resource management at the BLM in Oregon and Washington. These SFPs are commonly referred to as “minor forest products” and are restricted to vegetative material. They include, but are not limited to, items such as grasses, seeds, roots, bark, berries, mosses, ferns, edible mushrooms, boughs, tree seedlings, transplants, poles, and firewood.

The SFP program benefits the public of Oregon and Washington in many ways. Some of these benefits include: contributing to the economic stability of local communities; providing critical cultural and subsistence benefits; supporting a variety of cottage industries; forming partnerships with groups interested in the harvest of these products; and providing educational opportunities regarding the value of the natural, renewable resources managed by the BLM.



Special Forest Product Sales

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006	
Item & Unit	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	697,661	\$28,722	612,550	\$20,959	1,137,572	\$37,072
Burls, lbs	74,870	\$5,067	20,810	\$1,909	60,050	\$5,838
Christmas Trees, number	307	\$1,535	256	\$1,362	334	\$1,680
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	4,086	\$183	7,440	\$275	12,501	\$615
Floral & Greenery, lbs	771,907	\$43,057	433,748	\$27,158	641,475	\$43,395
Fuelwood, cords	4,843	\$29,982	3,641	\$26,680	3,872	\$28,868
Mosses, lbs	8,665	\$406	600	\$1,856	1,400	\$98
Mushrooms, lbs	242,945	\$37,754	288,289	\$38,573	347,969	\$48,093
Ornamentals, number	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roundwood, board feet	13,641,212	\$4,722	1,151,688	\$5,514	7,495,225	\$10,942
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	536	\$361	24	\$19	212	\$105
Transplants, number	5,930	\$1,107	8,983	\$2,315	1,404	\$534
Total		\$152,896		\$126,620		\$177,240

	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	
Item & Unit	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	555,211	\$16,300	770,860	\$26,391	707,349	\$25,794
Burls, lbs	6,840	\$559	1,967	\$139	2,000	\$175
Christmas Trees, number	544	\$2,662	623	\$2,889	757	\$3,785
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	5,745	\$273	2,710	\$240	11,890	\$531
Feed & Forage, tons	—	—	—	—	4,320	\$10,204
Floral & Greenery, lbs	1,103,733	\$76,330	1,473,438	\$100,442	820,092	\$53,779
Fuelwood, cords	5,715	\$34,299	5,594	\$36,241	5,521	\$40,897
Mosses, lbs	508	\$510	3,600	\$342	35	\$35
Mushrooms, lbs	228,737	\$32,638	423,954	\$61,751	378,245	\$56,547
Ornamentals, number	—	—	1,300	\$164	200	\$26
Roundwood, board feet	9,453,953	\$14,440	5,142,854	\$6,487	2,238,700	\$6,653
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	1,930	\$235	60	\$13	2,065	\$259
Transplants, number	10,694	\$3,638	4,381	\$2,237	3,799	\$668
Total		\$181,884		\$181,884		\$199,353

Stewardship Contracts & Agreements

In 2003, the BLM was granted stewardship contracting authority (Public Law 108-7). The BLM in Oregon and Washington then issued the BLM’s first stewardship contract in 2004. Some features of this authorizing legislation include: the BLM’s ability to apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received; the ability to apply excess receipts from a project to other authorized stewardship projects; the selection of contracts and agreements on a “best value” basis; and the authority to award a contract or agreement for up to ten years to help stimulate long-term investment in the local community.

Stewardship contracts may be used for treatments to improve, maintain, or restore forest or rangeland health. In addition, they may also be used to restore or maintain water quality, to improve fish and wildlife habitat, and to reduce hazardous fuels that pose risks to communities and ecosystem values.

► Stewardship Contracts & Agreements			Volume Offered (MMBF)	
Fiscal Year	Awards	Area Covered (Acres)	PD	O&C
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
2008	19	3,285	6,692	148
2009	19	3,176	4,188	199
Total	100	28,429	25,407	3,762

Note: Stewardship authority was granted in 2003.

Biomass Offered

Woody biomass is defined as the trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and similar parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment that are the by-product of forest management. Woody biomass utilization is the harvest, sale, offer, trade, or utilization of this material to produce bioenergy and the full range of biobased products to include lumber, composites, paper and pulp, furniture, housing components, round wood, ethanol and other liquids, chemicals, and energy feedstocks.

These biomass-producing projects not only provide ample opportunity to produce renewable energy, but they also benefit the local ecology by positively impacting the state of hazardous fuels as well as improving forest and rangeland health and wildlife habitat.

Local contractors continue to increase their interest in this area as a result of the BLM's success in offering stewardship contracts that provide woody biomass as a treatment by-product. Additionally, the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service have jointly funded several biomass studies. Providing a long-term, levelized supply could encourage renewable energy investment and production.

Biomass Offered ◀

Fiscal Year	Volume (Green Tons)
2003	N/A*
2004	6,660
2005	12,060
2006	42,250
2007	34,279
2008	30,412
2009	45,802
Total	171,463

* Biomass reporting began in 2004.

Forestry

Forestry Development – Reforestation

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

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 Development – Reforestation

(Continued)

FY 2008		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	86
Coos Bay	546	416
Eugene	—	120
Lakeview	—	170
Medford	—	1044
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	38	47
Salem	4	290
Vale	184	75
Oregon Total	772	2,248
Spokane	—	—
Total	772	2,248

FY 2009		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	94	581
Eugene	38	190
Lakeview	—	331
Medford	114	651
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	4
Salem	14	210
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	772	2,248
Spokane	—	—
Total	260	1,967

Forestry

Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance

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

FY 2007	
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 2008	
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

Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance

(Continued)

FY 2008		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning* Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	726	1054
Eugene	102	560
Lakeview	170	—
Medford	5,463	809
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	2,439	914
Salem	657	64
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	9,557	3,401
Spokane	—	33
Total	9,557	3,434
FY 2009		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning* Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	1,077	1,194
Eugene	194	398
Lakeview	—	—
Medford	6,435	251
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	2,057	600
Salem	1,100	37
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	10,863	2,480
Spokane	—	—
Total	10,863	2,480

* Pruning acres include stands pruned for wood quality or to reduce fire hazard.

Forestry

Forest Development – Fertilization & Thinning

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 Plantation Maintenance Table.

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

Forest Development – Fertilization & Thinning

(Continued)

FY 2008				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial* Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	575	400
Coos Bay	—	371	1,409	2,142
Eugene	—	57	998	1,607
Lakeview	—	—	418	1,024
Medford	—	658	925	238
Prineville	—	—	942	768
Roseburg	—	—	2,218	1,493
Salem	—	14	3,652	1,227
Vale	—	—	138	22
Oregon Total	—	1,100	11,275	8,921
Spokane	—	—	77	744
Total	—	1,100	11,352	9,665
FY 2009				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial* Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	200	308
Coos Bay	—	488	1,561	1,270
Eugene	—	—	880	1,532
Lakeview	—	—	88	186
Medford	—	435	514	130
Prineville	—	—	1,252	2,050
Roseburg	—	—	1,985	2,223
Salem	—	8	3,408	1,827
Vale	—	—	120	165
Oregon Total	—	931	10,008	9,691
Spokane	—	—	—	355
Total	—	931	10,008	10,046

* Commercial Thinning acres are for FY2009 and include density management and restoration thinning areas.

Fire Resources Management



The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages a statewide fire program that is integrated with the U.S. Forest Service's Region 6 Fire and Aviation Management. This partnership allows fire managers to more strategically leverage agency resources and prevent duplication of effort while providing more fluid services to public land users. The BLM continues to emphasize firefighter and public safety, cost-effective suppression, and other program management that includes workforce planning and diversity, integration with non-fire programs, and partnerships.

In 2009, fire program managers at the BLM introduced the concepts of a high reliability organization to successfully accomplish fire suppression in the safest manner possible. These concepts were shared between BLM and U.S. Forest Service fire and aviation staff. Program managers also worked closely with unit level fire managers on the newly developed Wildland Fire Decision Support System.

Another important accomplishment by fire staff was their successful coordination of fuels and vegetation management strategies, as related to fire management, across eastern Oregon. These efforts enabled the BLM to leverage budget dollars across the landscape while simultaneously implementing projects which improved wildlife habitat, restored ecosystems, and reduced hazardous fuels.

Fire Resources Management

Fire Statistical Summary

Number of fires and acres burned on lands managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington during 2009.

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	10	1,089	14	481	24	1,570
Coos Bay	4	4	1	2	5	6
Eugene	5	1	4	0	9	1
Lakeview	14	18	53	424	67	442
Medford	10	4	64	220	74	224
Prineville	31	2,758	96	18,781	127	21,539
Roseburg	4	7,956	4	1	8	7,957
Salem	25	5	2	0	27	5
Vale	2	57	26	1,922	28	1,979
OR Total	105	11,892	264	21,831	369	33,723
Spokane	7	751	20	58,584	27	59,335
WA Total	7	751	20	58,584	27	59,335
Total	112	12,643	284	80,415	396	96,058

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Five Years (2005 - 2009)

Human Caused - Number	88
Human Caused - Acres Burned	14,256
Lightning Caused - Number	190
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	96,156
Total Fires for 5 Years	1,390
Total Acres Burned for 5 Years	816,240

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Ten Years (2000 - 2009)

Human Caused - Number	58
Human Caused - Acres Burned	23,762
Lightning Caused - Number	226
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	130,510
Total Fires for 10 Years	2,884
Total Acres Burned for 10 Years	1,542,720

Fire Resources Management

Number of Fires Listed by Size Class

Fire Size Class	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Class A	125	188	138	156	246
Class B	48	120	71	78	107
Class C	12	31	31	14	23
Class D	6	18	11	3	6
Class E (and larger)	19	43	33	19	14

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

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

The BLM takes its stewardship responsibility very seriously for the landscape and the resources that it manages in Oregon and Washington. Forests and rangelands near public lands have seen intense development in recent years. This area, known as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), requires special attention to limit hazards from wildfire spreading to or from public lands. The BLM uses several methods to reduce the risk of wildfire and protect the habitat and ecosystem functions. Mechanical treatments consist of physically removing ladder fuels and overgrown vegetation that can pose a hazard. Prescribed fire is a controlled method of burning surface debris or other vegetation to restore a healthy balance to forest and rangelands. Customizing the treatment options to the location and fuel types will help the BLM lessen the likelihood of catastrophic fires across the West.

Western Oregon					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Coos Bay	49	46	121	21	237
Eugene	1,152	42	20	16	1,230
Medford	9,188	1,646	6,805	963	18,602
Salem	658	139	0	0	797
Roseburg	515	0	103	0	618
OSO	1,618	0	0	0	1,618
Total	13,180	1,873	7,049	1,000	23,102
Eastern Oregon & Washington					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	0	7,566	174	23,500	31,240
Lakeview	1,481	3,435	2,641	5,454	13,011
Prineville	2,853	3,380	6,771	3,450	16,454
Spokane	1,946	850	34	25	2,855
Vale	3,329	3,551	1,043	150	8,073
Total	9,609	18,782	10,663	32,579	71,633
FY09 Total	22,789	20,655	17,712	33,579	94,735
Percent of Total	24%	22%	19%	35%	100%

Wild Horse and Burro Program

The BLM manages 17 Herd Management Areas that are primarily located in southeast Oregon. In addition, the BLM co-manages a wild horse area at Murderer's Creek at the Malheur National Forest and another at Big Summit near Prineville, Oregon; at these two locations, 75 percent of oversight is provided by the U.S. Forest Service with 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 20 percent. Decisions to gather excess animals are based on rangeland monitoring studies, availability of forage and water, and census of wild horse numbers compared to established population targets for each Herd Management Area. 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

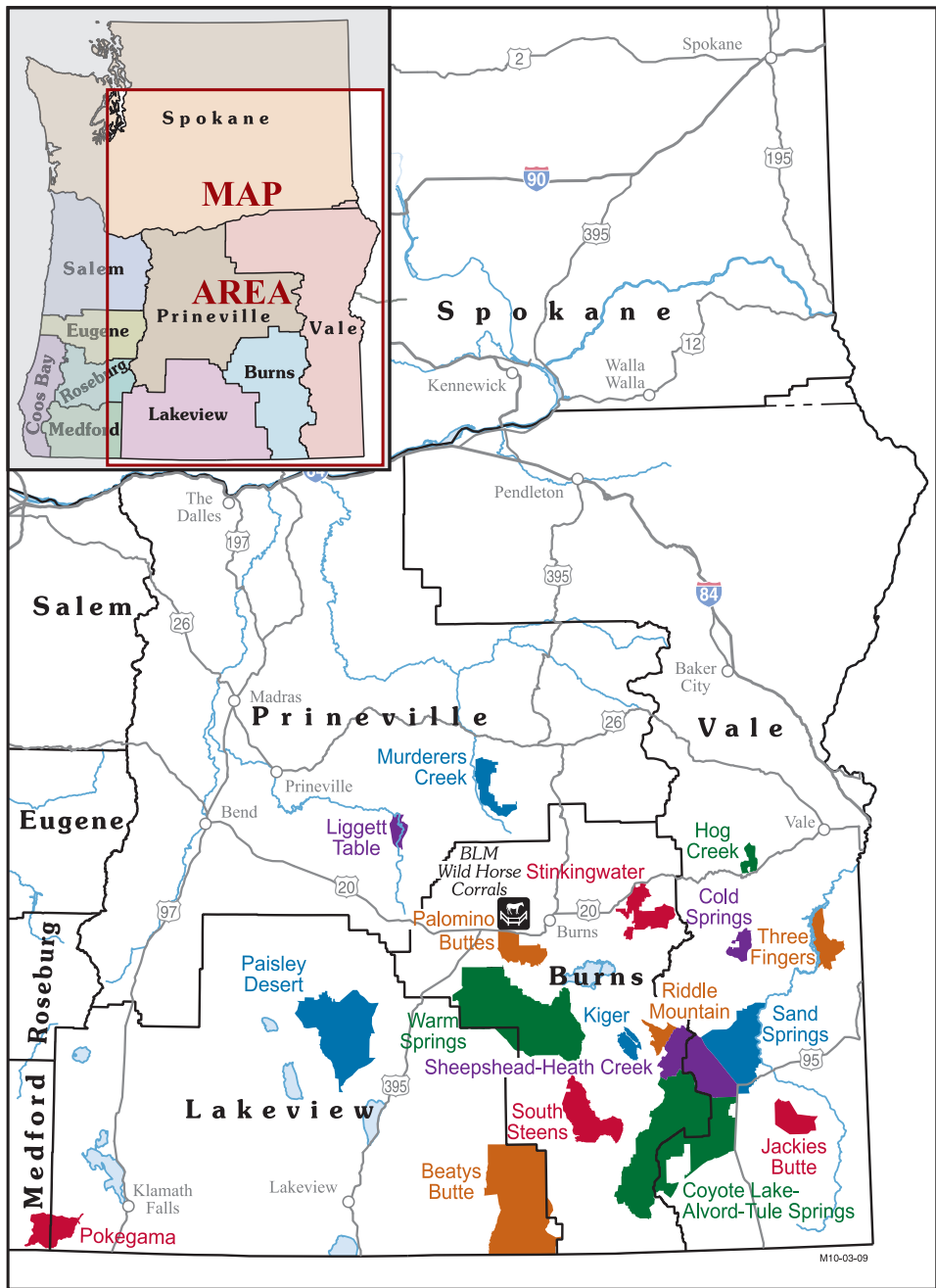
Adoption & Compliance for FY 2009

Number of Animals Adopted in OR & WA	168
Compliance Inspections & Animals Checked	204



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Herd Management Area Map



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse & Burro Population Data

Report Date: July 29, 2009 (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	474,501	9/14/2006	123	228	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	9/17/2005	36	38	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	7/29/2009	40	138	40	80
South Steens	126,720	7/30/2009	159	191	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	10/15/2007	38	57	33	56
Kiger	26,874	10/7/2007	74	86	51	82
Subtotal	806,414		470	738	426	788
Prineville District						
Ligget Table	28,101	8/1/2009	32	24	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		32	24	10	25
Vale District						
Hog Creek	21,814	9/21/2003	49	36	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	7/6/2005	75	187	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	8/26/2006	75	156	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	9/30/2007	101	130	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	9/7/2006	35	72	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	6/17/2008	436	235	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	6/17/2008	490	233	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,261	1,049	714	1,392
Lakeview District						
Paisley	297,802	5/21/2008	118	72	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	7/29/2009	534	120	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	10/15/2004	30	86	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		682	278	190	450
BLM Totals**						
BLM Totals	2,673,314		2,445	2,089	1,340	2,655
Murderer's Creek***	107,859	8/25/2009	115	170	50	140
Big Summit - USFS***	26,096	8/15/2009	60	72	50	60
USFS Total	133,955		175	242	100	200

* Appropriate Management Level (AML) and Acres listed are for both BLM and USFS 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 & Big Summit co-managed by USFS (75%) and BLM (25%).

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.

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use

Grazing use is tabulated for FY 2009. Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month from March 1, 2008 through February 28, 2009.

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use for FY 2009				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Burns	161	145,616	9	3,946
Coos Bay	—	—	4	49
Eugene	—	—	—	—
Lakeview	90	106,393	76	6,326
Medford	—	—	60	12,553
Prineville	123	30,870	283	32,500
Roseburg	—	—	—	—
Salem	—	—	—	—
Vale	384	466,312	74	2,313
Oregon Total	758	749,191	506	57,687
Spokane	—	—	266	28,902
Washington Total	—	—	266	28,902
Total	758	749,191	772	86,589

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



Rangelands

Resource Development & Conservation

FY 2009 Oregon Resource Conservation & Improvement		
Improvement Type	Addition	Maintenance
Cattleguard for Vehicle Use	—	3.0 miles
Exclosures and Enclosures	—	5.3 miles / 8 closures
Fence	0.3 miles	8.1 miles
Land Treatment (ESR)**	—	—
Pipeline	—	8 water points
Reservoirs	—	8 reservoirs
Seeding	—	3,404.0 acres
Springs	—	56 springs / 19.1 GFM*
Stream Improvement	—	1 stream / 0.7 miles
Vegetation Manipulation	—	101.3 acres / 12 lbs/acre
Vegetation Manipulation (ESR)**	—	1,484.0 acres
Weed Control	—	—
Weed Control (Manual)	—	—
Total	0.3	5,077.8 / 39.8

* GFM = Gallons of Flow Per Minute

** ESR = Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation



Major rangelands improvement projects achieve multiple resource benefits such as watershed and wildlife conservation as well as improvements to rangeland health. Other accomplishments include preparation of watershed management plans, soil stabilization, and weed treatments.

Accomplishments: <i>Primary/Secondary Units of Measurement</i>		
	New	Total
	6.0 miles	9.0 miles
	0.8 miles / 2 closures	6.1 miles / 10 closures
	9.7 miles	18.1 miles
	25,350.0 acres	25,350.0 acres
	—	8 water points
	—	8 reservoirs
	—	3,404.0 acres
	2 springs / 5.0 GFM*	58 springs / 24.1 GFM*
	—	1 stream / 0.7 miles
	2,961.2 acres	3,062.5 acres / 12 lbs/acre
	—	1,484.0 acres
	1,342.0 acres / 47.5 lbs/acre	1,342.0 acres / 47.5 lbs/acre
	6.5 acres	6.5 acres
	29,678.2 / 54.5	34,756.3 / 94.3



Wildlife Habitat



Most BLM-managed lands provide habitat for a diversity of fish and wildlife species. Resource Management Plans 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.

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

An Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect it from natural hazards and to prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; to fish and wildlife resources; or to other natural systems. Natural systems include, but are not limited to, habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity.

The ACEC designation is an administrative one unique to the BLM. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) states that the BLM will give priority to the designation and protection of ACECs in the development and revision of their land use plans.

The ACEC designation serves as an umbrella for two other types of special areas found on public lands: Research Natural Areas (RNA) and Outstanding Natural Areas (ONA). An RNA is a location that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education. These areas protect both typical and unique land and water ecosystems. The ONAs are similar to RNAs but also have an established recreational use such as hiking. These areas may be designated as ONAs so long as the recreational use does not adversely impact their value as a natural resource.

A total of 195 ACECs covering over 800,000 acres are found across Oregon and Washington – from Lopez Island at sea level in the San Juans of western Washington state to the Little Wildhorse RNA up 9,000 feet on Steens Mountain in southeastern Oregon.

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

Wildlife Habitat

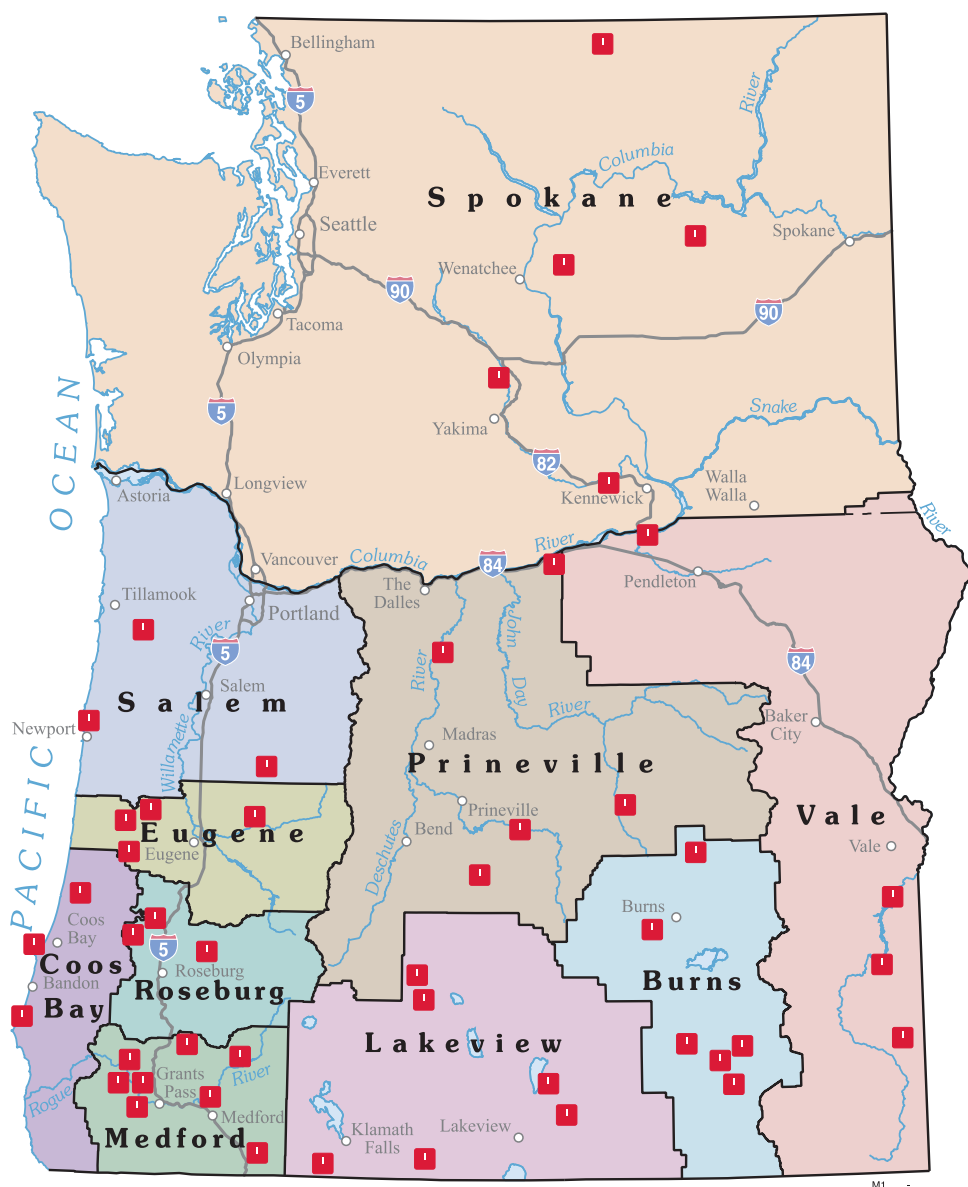
Watchable Wildlife

As the manager of over 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.

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



Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites Map



LEGEND



Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration improves the ecological condition of land areas around streams and rivers by restoring the natural ecosystems and providing long-term protection for aquatic and riparian resources. Restoration may seek to improve water quality, repopulate local plant and animal life, and reverse the environmental impact of a specific incident or period of degradation.

The BLM's restoration activities take many forms and accomplish multiple goals. Specific types of BLM restoration in 2009 included riparian vegetation planting, reseeding of specific areas, and a stabilization of the unauthorized impact of off-highway vehicles. In addition, the BLM placed stream logs in waterways to improve fish habitat, stabilize landslide activity, and provide for juniper and weed control.

Over the last decade the BLM has completed 62 water quality restoration plans across the state as part of meeting requirements under the Clean Water Act. These projects have provided direct funding and the necessary workforce to enhance water quality conditions through projects including riparian zone planting and culvert replacement. In addition, the BLM has endeavored to increase the necessary shade to watersheds and prevent stream bank erosion in order to raise the quality of the water and protect the fish species that live and spawn there.

Regular monitoring of watershed conditions by the BLM plays an important role in determining the necessity and success rate of watershed restoration. Annual monitoring in western Oregon has indicated that watersheds improved in condition due to the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. As part of the BLM's continual efforts, relatively few watersheds have seen degradation. More than 70 percent of key watersheds identified as first priority for restoration have benefitted from quantifiable improvements to their conditions. On the east side of Oregon, the results are the same. Aquatic restoration strategies that called for watershed and land health assessments showed equally favorable trends where BLM restoration occurred.

Active and Passive Restoration

The BLM's efforts in watershed restoration can be broken into two different components: passive and active restoration. Active restoration requires external efforts be implemented by the BLM while passive restoration allows for natural ecosystems to innately improve and safeguard watershed conditions over time. For example, in western Oregon passive restoration includes leaving existing conifer forests along streams undisturbed whenever possible, so that growing trees may become mature and provide increasing shade, nutrients, bank stability and long term

Watershed Restoration

wood for fish habitat. Conversely, the BLM can undertake a more active restoration by reintroducing conifer trees to stream banks after a flood or landslide has depleted these resources. As of 2009, the majority of BLM aquatic and riparian area restoration continues to be accomplished via passive watershed restoration.

Active watershed restoration occurs on a smaller but equally important section of BLM lands. The active restoration impact is significant. In a recent BLM and U.S. Forest Service report from 2003 to 2009, over \$80.3 million dollars was spent on active restoration throughout the state of Oregon. These efforts saw over 1,600 miles of road re-established with 484 miles removed to reduce erosion to areas around streams and rivers.

Additional active restoration included riparian vegetation treatments applied to 452 miles of waterways. In-stream restoration structures improved over 750 miles of water while fish passage projects provided greater access to 478 miles of habitat. Further, upland areas of approximately 32,000 acres received treatment through various methods that included slope stabilization, revegetation, silvicultural treatments for forests, and the introduction of fencing to better manage livestock access to natural resources. Riparian areas received similar treatments on approximately 25,000 acres. And both freshwater and coastal wetland restoration occurred on 4,807 and 1,500 acres, respectively.

The BLM continues to monitor and improve lands around streams and rivers to ensure a healthy ecosystem will be enjoyed by plant, animal, and human populations for generations to come.



Recreation



Public lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. And so Americans inspired by President Obama's Great Outdoors Initiative will be thrilled to find a myriad of affordable options. 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

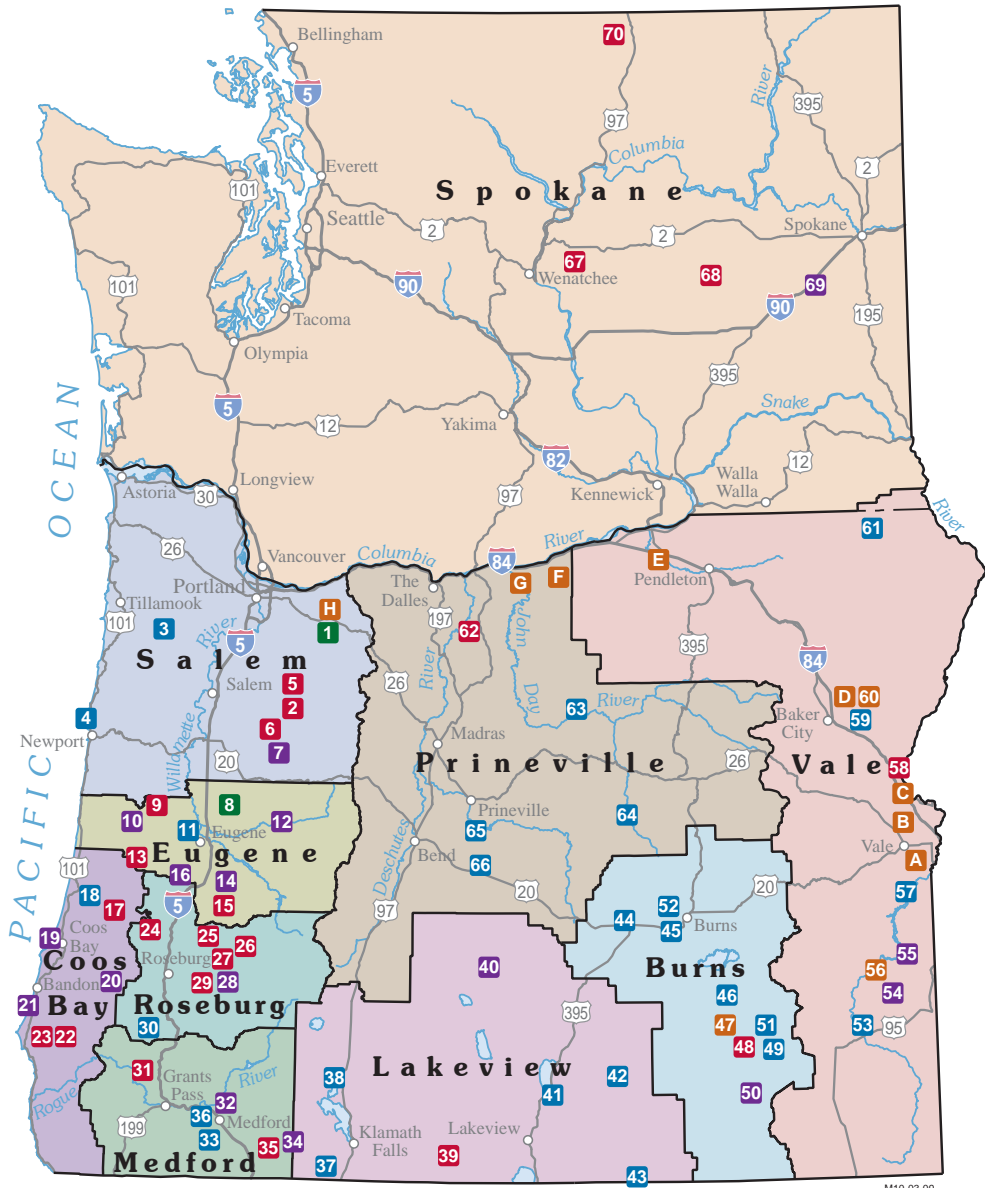
Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits & Fees

District	Developed Campgrounds/ Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits		Recreation Use Fees	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Burns	4	79	20	12	\$3,627	1,207	\$46,114
Coos Bay	9	5154	40	0		789	\$67,633
Eugene	4	63	31	35	\$803	826	\$47,547
Lakeview	4	70	10	48	\$148,771	325	\$14,407
Medford	1	72	45	415	\$163,234	4,810	\$80,040
Prineville	10	99	17	172	\$189,664	2,781	\$637,147
Roseburg	7	84	35	2	\$95	1,929	\$90,655
Salem	9	120	136	2	\$300	34	\$2,353
Vale	10	62	22	63	\$11,779	211	\$13,562
Oregon Total	50	702	348	749	\$518,273	12,912	\$999,458
Spokane	8	7	12	37	\$11,705	538	\$40,119
Total	58	709	360	340	\$529,978	13,450	\$1,039,577



Recreation

Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington



LEGEND

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

Recreation

Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington

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

Recreation

Recreation Visits – Resource Area & District



M10-03-09

LEGEND

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| — District Boundary | Baker | Resource Area Name |
| - - - Resource Area Boundary | NHOTIC | Special Recreation Area |

Recreation

Total Recreation Visits - FY 2009

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	66,912
Burns - Steens Mountain CMPA	353,622
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	179,842
Burns District Total	600,376
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	260,557
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	558,583
Coos Bay District Total	819,140
Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area	431,973
Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area	571,560
Eugene District Total	1,003,533
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	125,700
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	235,355
Lakeview District Total	362,733
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	737,884
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	90,427
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	389,166
Medford - Glendale Resource Area	21,898
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	441,301
Medford District Total	1,680,676
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	116,295
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	773,974
Prineville District Total	890,269
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	227,504
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	783,249
Roseburg District Total	1,011,753
Salem - Cascades Resource Area	387,477
Salem - Marys Peak Resource Area	440,934
Salem - Tillamook Resource Area	338,617
Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	306,265
Salem District Total	1,473,293
Spokane - Border Field Office	92,905
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	254,895
Spokane District Total	347,800
Vale - Baker Resource Area	254,966
Vale - Jordan Resource Area	59,589
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	123,819
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	66,098
Vale District Total	504,472
Total	8,691,367

Recreation

Back Country Byways

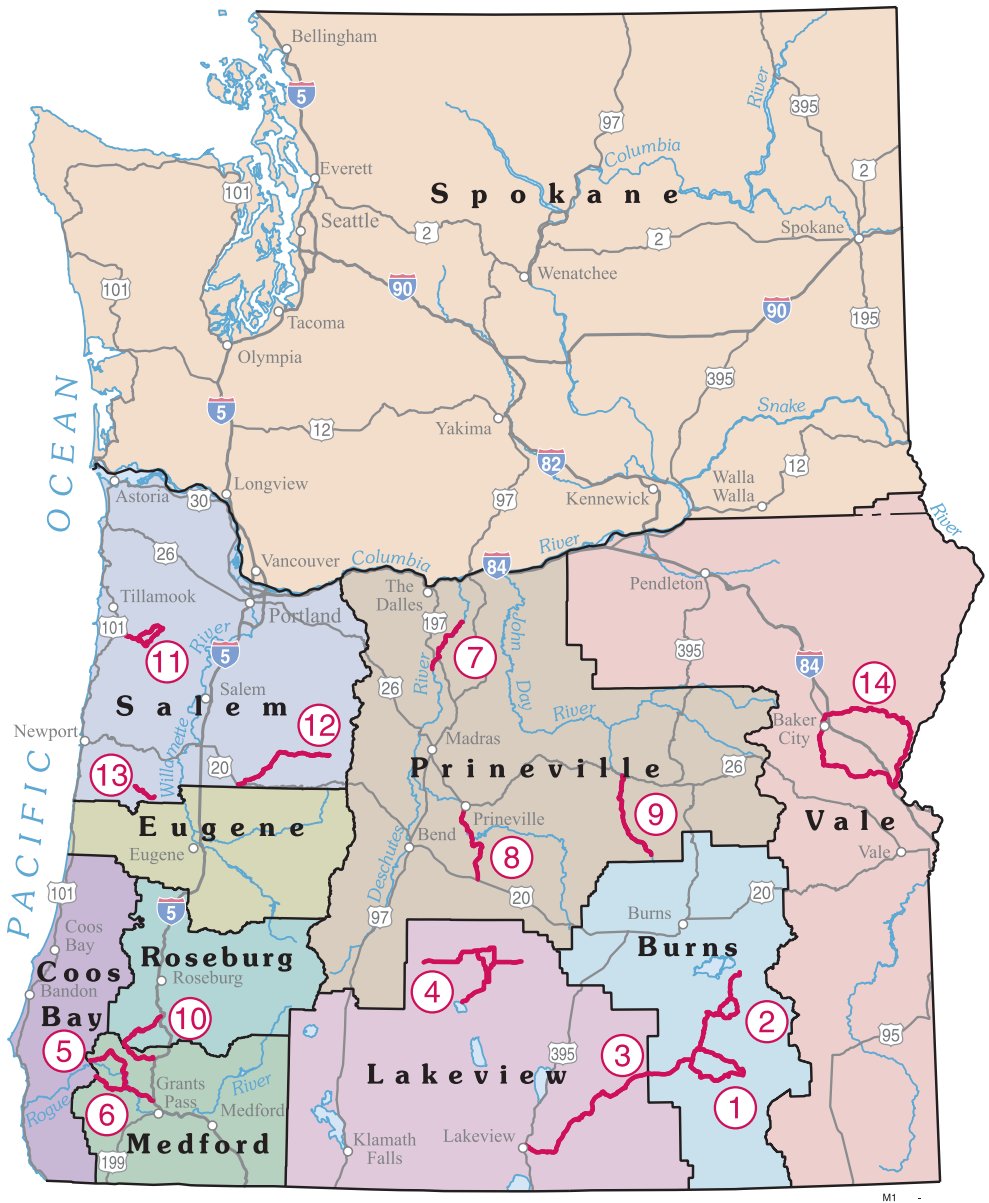
Whether you are an outdoor enthusiast, a history buff, or merely want to enjoy a relaxing drive in the country, the Pacific Northwest's collection of All-American Roads, National and State Scenic Byways, and Back Country Byways offered by the BLM and its partners will take you there. Back Country Byways 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 trucks or 4-wheel drive vehicles. Please visit the Oregon and Washington BLM's recreation website to learn more about Back Country Byways before you visit one of these areas: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/byways.php

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



Cultural Resources

Cultural and Paleontology

Public lands managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington contain a diverse array of archaeological, historical, and paleontological properties. These locations include the fossilized remains of ancient and extinct animals and plants, archaeological sites containing evidence of the nation's first peoples and traditions, historic homesteads, trails of the western migration, early mines, lighthouses, and much more.

Program Work

A significant portion of the BLM's work with our nation's cultural resources takes place during environmental reviews related to various proposed uses of public lands. During 2009, 418 proposed actions for uses of public lands were reviewed for compliance with the National Historic Preservation and National Environmental Policy Acts by BLM staff to assess any potential effects to cultural resources.

Based on the reviews of these 418 proposed actions, field surveys of 324 projects were undertaken resulting in the examination of over 51,000 acres by archaeologists. These surveys facilitated the identification of nearly 450 cultural properties. Thirty-five permits for cultural resources work were in effect during 2009.

Of these sites located and recorded during 2009, 17 were formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Through the review process, over 500 sites – to include some previously recorded areas – were safeguarded by the BLM from potential effect.

The BLM also took on a variety of projects during 2009 to provide enhanced protection for cultural properties. Many of these actions were unrelated to proposed land use authorizations. In particular, the BLM commenced stabilization and restoration actions at seven sites, implemented protective fencing and gating at four sites, and provided other administrative actions to protect important cultural resources across 51 sites. During 2009, on-site field monitoring of 421 sites determined that the vast majority of these properties – a total of 405 – were in stable condition.



Cultural Resources

Cultural Partnerships

The BLM shares with its partners the results of important cultural and paleontological research conducted on public lands. One highly visible example is the internationally significant Paisley Caves site in Oregon where new evidence challenged long-held conclusions about the peopling of the Americas. And in 2009, the BLM's staff of professional archaeologists worked with partner scientists at a number of universities to prepare nine presentations and professional publications for the scientific community.

The BLM also promotes the cultural importance of historic sites and findings with the American public. Over the last year, the BLM delivered twelve public media presentations about scientific archaeological work on public lands in Oregon and Washington.

In conjunction with the many cultural projects and programs, the BLM consulted with Native American tribes as well. On at least 60 occasions, the BLM obtained their input and comment on places of historic and traditional importance to tribes.

Paleontology and Protection

The BLM manages a number of important and unique paleontological resources. In 2009, the U.S. Congress passed the Paleontological Resources Protection Act. Passage of this act has afforded expanded protection for fossil localities on public lands. Within Oregon and Washington, the BLM manages 311 documented paleontological properties.

In some instances, archaeological resources have been at-risk for looting and theft. Such actions constitute violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and the BLM takes these incidents very seriously. During 2009, BLM law enforcement and cultural resource personnel continued on-going investigations into known and suspected violations and also provided support to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecutions. In the last year one individual was convicted of a felony level violation of ARPA on public lands which resulted in financial restitution to the United States for damages of public lands and resources. Please see page 76 for more details about BLM Law Enforcement.

Our Past is Our Future

Public awareness of our nation's heritage is critical to the long-term preservation of cultural and paleontological resources. Through the BLM's commitment to preserving and promoting historical sites on public lands, these national touchstones will be safeguarded for future generations to come.

(Continued on next page)

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
Lakeview	Fossil Lake ACEC**	Interpretive Sign
Medford	Layton Mining Ditch	Interpretive Panels and Brochure

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

Cultural Resources

And More Great Adventures in the Past!

District	Site	Features
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	Logan Butte ACEC**	Paleontology Site
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: Area of Critical Environmental Concern

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) contains some of America's most spectacular landscapes. Consisting of about 27 million acres of public lands set aside for their special recreational, cultural, scientific, and other values, the NLCS has over 880 National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Historic and Scenic Trails. And with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Act of 2009 (PL 111-11), the NLCS – which was administratively established in 2000 – is now recognized as law.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 129 NLCS units, including one National Monument, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one legislated Outstanding Natural Area, nine wilderness areas, 88 Wilderness Study Areas, 25 Wild & Scenic Rivers (which is the most of any BLM state), two National Scenic Trails, and two National Historic Trails.



10th Anniversary of the NLCS!

In 2010, the Oregon and Washington BLM is poised to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the National Landscape Conservation System! Throughout the entire year, the BLM has scheduled numerous events around the nation to honor a decade of accomplishments and discoveries while setting goals for preserving this system of special areas and sites long into the future.

At the Oregon and Washington BLM homepage, there's a wealth of information, from publications and maps to highlighted locations and recommendations for recreation and family visits. Drop by our page at blm.gov/or/resources/nlcs/index.php to see the breathtaking photos and learn more.

National Landscape Conservation System

Monuments and Congressionally Designated Special Areas

In Oregon, Congress designated the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in 2000. This 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.

Also in 2000, the nearly 54,000-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in southwestern Oregon in recognition of its remarkable ecology and to protect a diverse range of biological, geological, aquatic, archaeological, and historic objects. The richness of the plant community is due to the monument's geographical location at the meeting of the Cascade, Klamath and Eastern Cascade Slopes ecoregions.

The 100-acre Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area designated by Congress in 1980 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 the structure and offers outstanding opportunities to experience natural features nearby. Tidepooling, large populations of nesting seabirds, harbor seals, and whale watching all draw visitors from around the world to explore and discover life at this coastal headland.

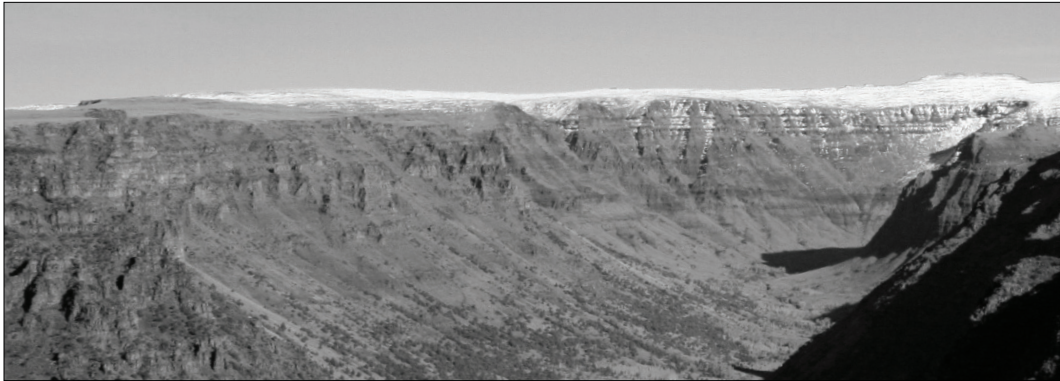


National Landscape Conservation System

Distribution of Wilderness & Wilderness Study Areas

With the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Act in March 2009, Congress designated four additional wilderness areas in Oregon to bring the total to eight areas across over 246,000 acres. Three wilderness study areas (WSA) were completely replaced by three of the new wilderness areas. The BLM also includes one wilderness area in Washington covering 7,110 acres. In addition, the BLM currently manages 85 WSAs (to include five instant study areas) in Oregon totaling more than 2.6 million acres and one WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres.

	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
District	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Burns	1	170,166	21	922,406	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	1	590
Lakeview	—	—	13	430,197	1	8,000
Medford	2	32,718	—	—	1	210
Prineville	3	36,702	14	185,498	1	600
Salem	1	5,706	—	—	1	80
Vale	1	946	32	1,105,474	—	—
Oregon Total	8	246,238	80	2,643,575	5	9,480
Spokane	1	7,110	1	5,699	—	—
Total	9	253,348	81	2,649,274	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. These WSAs were studied through a land use planning process that resulted in final recommendations regarding their suitability for designation as wilderness.

Final recommendations on most WSAs, as well as the 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 were recommended as suitable for the final wilderness designation. Conversely, 1.5 million acres were recommended as not suitable for this designation. And the single WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres was recommended as not suitable for wilderness designation.

Two additional WSAs in the BLM's Prineville District were recognized in the interim since the original wilderness inventory : 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. Two former WSAs in the Steens Mountain area were designated as wilderness in 2000. And, most recently, two former WSAs – the Oregon Badlands and Spring Basin in the Prineville District and Soda Mountain in the Medford District – were designated as wilderness in 2009.

Regardless of suitability recommendations, 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	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
21	Sheepshead Mountain	52,787
Lakeview District		
22	Devil Garden Lava Bed	28,235
23	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,684
24	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,471
25	Sand Dunes	16,500
26	Diablo Mountain	118,799
27	Orejana Canyon	24,183
28	Abert Rim	25,088
29	Fish Creek Rim	19,121
30	Guano Creek	10,581
31	Spaulding	68,492
32	Hawk Mountain	69,735
33	Sage Hen Hills	7,967
34	Mountain Lakes	340
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

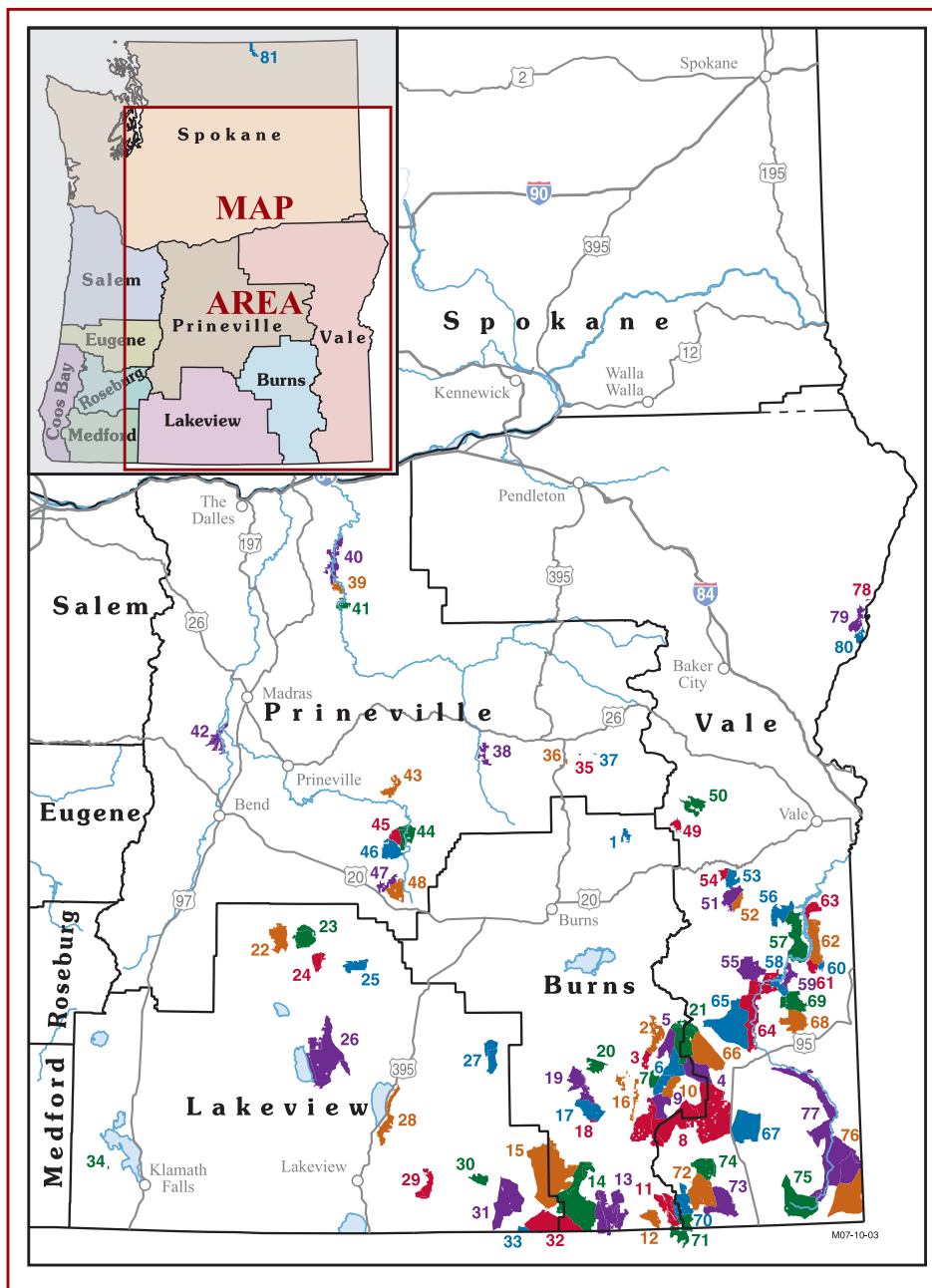
National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area	Total Acres
Prineville District (cont.)		
42	Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls	3,192
43	North Fork	11,397
44	South Fork	20,332
45	Sand Hollow	9,383
46	Gerry Mountain	22,350
47	Hampton Butte	10,249
48	Cougar Well	19,302
Vale District		
49	Castle Rock	6,152
50	Beaver Dam Creek	19,138
51	Camp Creek	19,869
52	Cottonwood Creek	8,111
53	Gold Creek	13,598
54	Sperry Creek	5,295
55	Cedar Mountain	33,469
56	Dry Creek	23,350
57	Dry Creek Buttes	51,382
58	Owyhee Breaks	13,118
59	Blue Canyon	12,575
60	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,905
61	Slocum Creek	7,553
62	Honeycombs	38,691
63	Wild Horse Basin	12,007
64	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,742
65	Saddle Butte	85,764
66	Palomino Hills	54,242
67	Bowden Hills	59,061
68	Clarks Butte	31,284
69	Jordan Craters	27,780
70	Willow Creek	29,852
71	Disaster Peak	17,443
72	Fifteenmile Creek	50,332
73	Oregon Canyon	42,121
74	Twelvemile Creek	28,042
75	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,458
76	Lookout Butte	66,206
77	Owyhee River Canyon	187,590
78	McGraw Creek	520
79	Homestead	14,581
80	Sheep Mountain	7,247
Spokane District		
81	Chopaka Mountain	5,699

Please see corresponding map on next page 

Wilderness Study Areas



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

National Landscape Conservation System

Wild & Scenic River System

The Oregon and Washington BLM is responsible for managing 25 of the BLM's 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers for a total of over 800 of the BLM's roughly 2,400 miles of rivers. Wild and Scenic Rivers are designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to protect outstandingly remarkable 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 Blitzen	Burns	87.5	87.5	—	—
Elkhorn Creek	Vale	3.0	2.4	0.6	—
Fish Creek	Salem	0.1	—	—	0.1
Grand Ronde	Vale	24.9	9.0	—	15.9
John Day (Main Stem)	Prineville	147.5	—	—	147.5
Kiger Creek	Burns	4.3	4.3	—	—
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 Clackamas	Salem	0.6	0.6	—	—
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 Creek	Burns	9.6	9.6	—	—
Total		811.8	333.1	71.9	406.8

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 its sister agency, 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. The BLM also issues rights-of-way for wind energy projects and transmission lines crossing Federal lands in Oregon and Washington. No applications for rights-of-way for solar energy have been received in Oregon and Washington to date. 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 minerals and energy resource management programs are responsible for approximately 56 million acres of Federal minerals in Oregon and Washington. Currently, there are nearly 600 Federal oil and gas leases encompassing nearly 800,000 acres both states. From 2006 through 2009, oil and gas lease sales generated over \$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 2008
Claims Recorded	9,543	1,006

Annual Assessments or Rental Fees Processed in 2009	
Annual Assessments	2,626
Maintenance Fees	5,886
Total	8,512

Mineral Leases	
Coal	0
Other Solid Minerals	0

	Oregon		Washington	
Item	FY2008	FY2009	FY2008	FY2009
Mineral Patents Issued	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases Issued, Acres	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases in Force, Acres	0	0	0	2 – 521

Fluid Minerals

	Oregon		Washington	
Item	FY2008	FY2009	FY2008	FY2009
Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres	5–1 4,357	6–7 773	2 – 3,804	0
Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres	191–2 89,091	188–2 78,801	416 – 579,156	363 – 505,119

Geothermal Leases in Effect – FY 2009

Item	Number	Acres
U.S. Forest Service	60	52,982
BLM	15	43,902
Total	75	96,884

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining & Mineral Leasing

(As of September 30, 2009)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
<i>Mining</i> Aggregate Change FY 2009	– 229,200	+ 229,200	No Change	No Change
Location and Entry Under The Mining Laws*	28,575,408	5,029,592	6,324,084	5,305,916
<i>Leasing</i> Aggregate Change FY 2009	– 229,200	+ 229,200	No Change	No Change
Application and Other Under The Mineral Leasing Laws*^	29,385,800	6,459,200	5,319,964	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

The Hazardous Materials Management (HAZMAT) program supports the Department's goals of **Serving Communities and Resource Protection** by protecting lives, resources and property, and improving the health of landscapes and watersheds. Releases of hazardous substances can have a significant impact on the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands as well as on the health and safety of the individuals who utilize and work on these lands. The public lands are authorized for a number of commercial uses, some of which have resulted in the past in the creation of hazardous waste sites. In addition, illegal activities on public lands such as the dumping of hazardous waste have resulted in releases of hazardous substances. Illegal activity (i.e. trespass dumping) is responsible for a majority of the hazardous waste sites discovered every year on BLM lands in Oregon and Washington.

The BLM is conducting assessments and evaluations at identified hazardous material sites which require long-term studies and cleanups under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. This effort includes management of environmental issues at Abandoned Mine Land (AML) sites. In addition to investigation of contaminated sites and compliance with hazardous materials laws and regulations, the BLM's HAZMAT program is involved in waste reduction efforts and proper management of all wastes generated at BLM facilities.

Minerals and Energy

Abandoned Mine Lands (AML)



The Abandoned Mine Lands program supports the Department of the Interior's Healthy Landscapes and Community Growth initiatives by remediating health, safety, and environmental hazards at abandoned mine sites on BLM lands. The AML program contributes to this effort to enhance water quality, visitor safety, recreation, and wildlife habitat by conducting studies and implementing remedial actions where necessary. Sites that have been remediated are monitored and maintained to ensure BLM actions were effective in protecting humans, wildlife, and the environment.

Item	Oregon	Washington
Number of Identified AML Sites	300*	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 in 1812 to handle the increasing land business from the rapid westward expansion. The General Land Office 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 BLM Lands and Minerals Records-LR2000 database.

Roads and Bridges

The BLM road transportation system in Oregon totals 23,872 miles – with 14,445 miles in western Oregon and 8,663 miles in eastern Oregon. Washington has an additional 764 miles. In western Oregon, a total of 696 miles is currently in a long-term closure status. In FY 2009, 4,083 miles of the entire BLM transportation system were maintained. This figure included 3,363 miles in western Oregon with 720 miles in eastern Oregon and Washington. This maintenance is a two percent decrease from FY 2008.

Transportation System – Roads, Bridges & Culverts

District	Roads (Miles)	Primitive Roads (Miles)	Bridges	Major Culverts	Mainten- ance by BLM	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,018	1,094	4	8	144	0	0
Lakeview	1,163	1,258	0	2	211	0	0
Prineville	202	683	9	8	34	0	0
Vale	2,231	14	3	6	331	0	0
Eastern Oregon	5,614	3,049	16	24	720	0	0
Coos Bay	1,668	258	81	77	650	18	98
Eugene	1,826	212	43	117	645	8	21
Lakeview	512	30	7	2	17	87	6
Medford	4,380	188	91	123	1,040	19	104
Roseburg	2,645	243	70	186	670	31	69
Salem	1,992	491	71	89	341	6	229
Western Oregon	13,023	1,422	363	594	3,363	169	527
Oregon Total	18,637	4,481	379	618	4,083	169	527
Washington	64	700	6	2	0	0	0
Total	18,701	5,171	385	620	4,083	169	527

♦ The data source for Roads, Primitive Roads, Bridges, Major Culverts, Closed Roads, and Closed Primitive Roads is the Facility Asset Management System, the BLM's official inventory of record, as of May 10, 2010.

♦ The data source for Maintenance is the FY 2009 FBMS Completed Workload Measure Report.

♦ The definition of "Road" is a linear route, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels and maintained for regular and continuous use.

♦ The definition of a "Primitive Road" is a linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. Primitive roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

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.

.....

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 2008 Direct Purchase	FY 2009 Direct Purchase
Burns	0	0
Coos Bay	0	0
Eugene	2	0
Lakeview	0	0
Medford	1	2
Prineville	0	0
Roseburg	0	1
Salem	0	0
Spokane	0	0
Vale	0	0
Total	3	3

Other Lands Acquired (Acres)

District	Project	FY 2008 Direct Purchase	FY 2009 Direct Purchase
Burns	Steens Wilderness	20	0
Medford	Rogue River (Winkle Bar)*	32	0
Medford	Cascade Siskiyou	0	891
Salem	Sandy River	30	29
Spokane	Moses Coulee	2,628	0
Vale	Grande Ronde	986	0
Total		3,696	920

* The "Winkle Bar" property contains the historically significant Zane Grey cabin. This cabin was once owned by renowned author Zane Grey, best known for his western novels such as Riders of the Purple Sage.

Lands Received by the BLM (Acres)

	FY 2008	FY 2009
Oregon		
Exchanges	0	233
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	82	920
Donation	0	17
Oregon Total	82	1,170
Washington		
Exchanges	3,614	1,564
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	7,107	0
Donation	0	0
Washington Total	10,721	1,564
Grand Total	10,803	2,734

Support

Withdrawal Processing & Review

Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) 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 2008**

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	1	501.8	1	1,246.0	2	1,747.8
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Reviewed	1	9,001.8	—	—	1	9,001.8
Total	2	9,503.6	1	1,246.0	3	10,749.6

** Note: No administrative withdrawals were processed in 2009*



Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2009)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	32	7,120	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	336	979	22	17
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements	128	45,243	6	17
Total	500	53,525	45	2,019

Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2008)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	33	7,200	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	250	441	8	3
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements	122	45,044	6	17
Total	409	52,859	31	2,005

* Section 302 of FLPMA 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 Federal lands.

Cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Traditionally, this work entails legal boundary surveys, establishing, or re-establishing, land marking, and maintaining federal boundaries. In this role, work is performed for not only the BLM but for any Federal Agency requiring a boundary be determined. The BLM’s cadastral surveyors also 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 traditional work, cadastral surveyors also compile the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), a survey 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 along with other related services enhance the management of the natural and cultural resources.

Activity	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	354	47
Corners Monumented	506	95
Plats Accepted	58	15
GCDB Townships Collected	9	7
GCDB Townships Updated	78	15



Land Patents Issued

	FY 2008		FY 2009	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM				
Public Sale	—	—	1	240
Exchange	—	—	2	1,124
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals	—	—	1	40
Corrective Patent	—	—	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes Act	—	—	—	—
Special Legislation	—	—	—	—
Color-of-Title	—	—	—	—
State Selection Clear List	2	439	1	640
Supplemental R&PP* Patent	—	—	—	—
Oregon BLM Total	2	439	5	2,044
Oregon - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	2	6	2	79
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
Oregon - Other Agency Total	2	6	2	79
Washington BLM				
Public Sale	—	—	—	—
Exchange	11	1,774	—	—
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Washington BLM Total	11	1,774	—	—
Washington - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	14	1,008	22	1,398
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
Washington - Other Agency Total	14	1,008	22	1,398
Grand Total - BLM	13	2,213	5	2,044
Grand Total - Other Agency	16	1,104	24	1,477

*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.

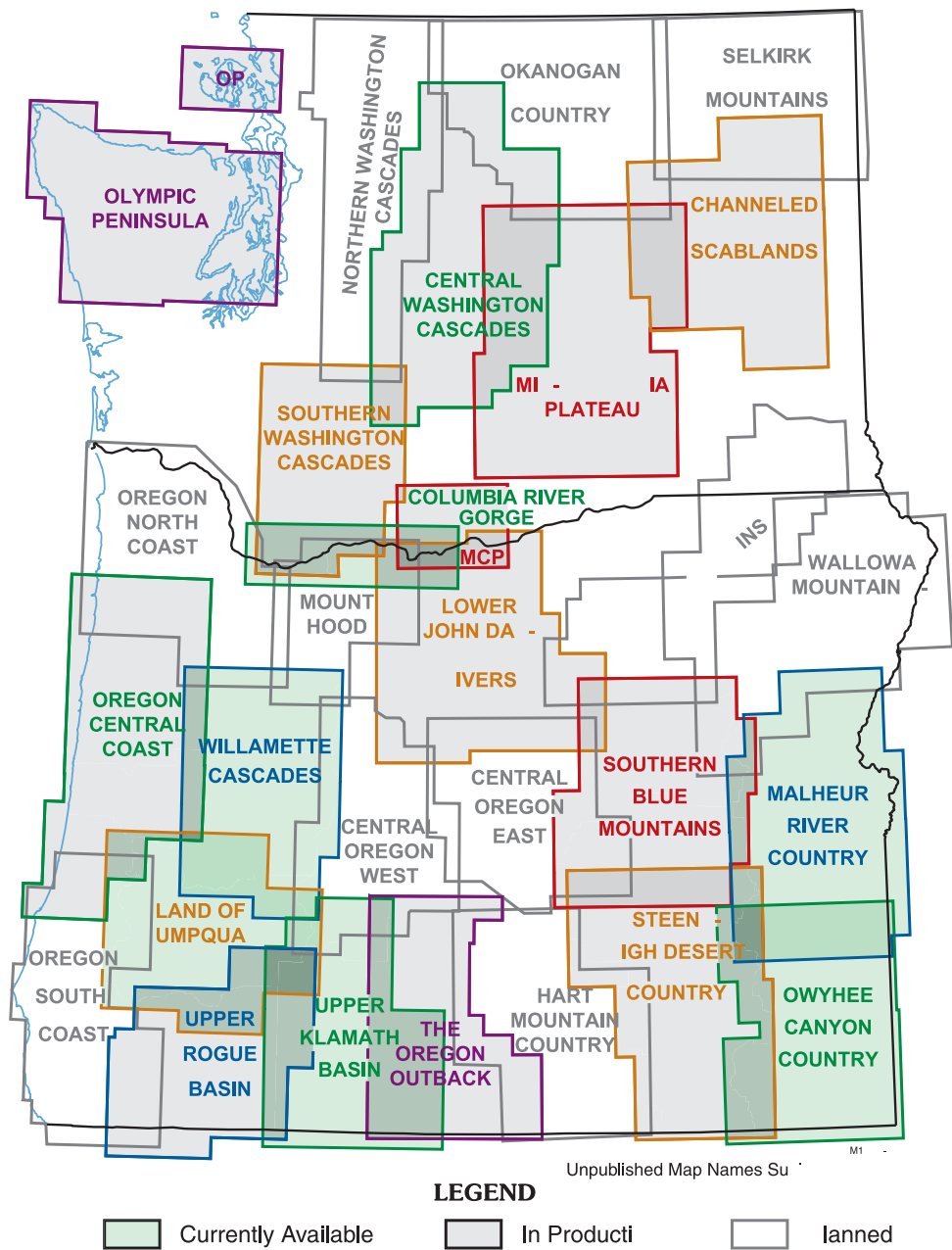
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM Oregon State Office has partnered with the U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and National Park Service Pacific West Region to create a single recreation map series for Oregon and Washington. These agencies share data, resources, and reviews to create a comprehensive recreation map series that includes all Federal recreation sites in the area. Many state recreation locations as well as certain local government sites are also included.

The latest product in the Pacific Northwest Recreation Series is the Willamette Cascades map covering the west-central part of Oregon. And coming soon will be the Steens-High Desert Country map for southeast Oregon which will cover both the Steens Mountain area and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.

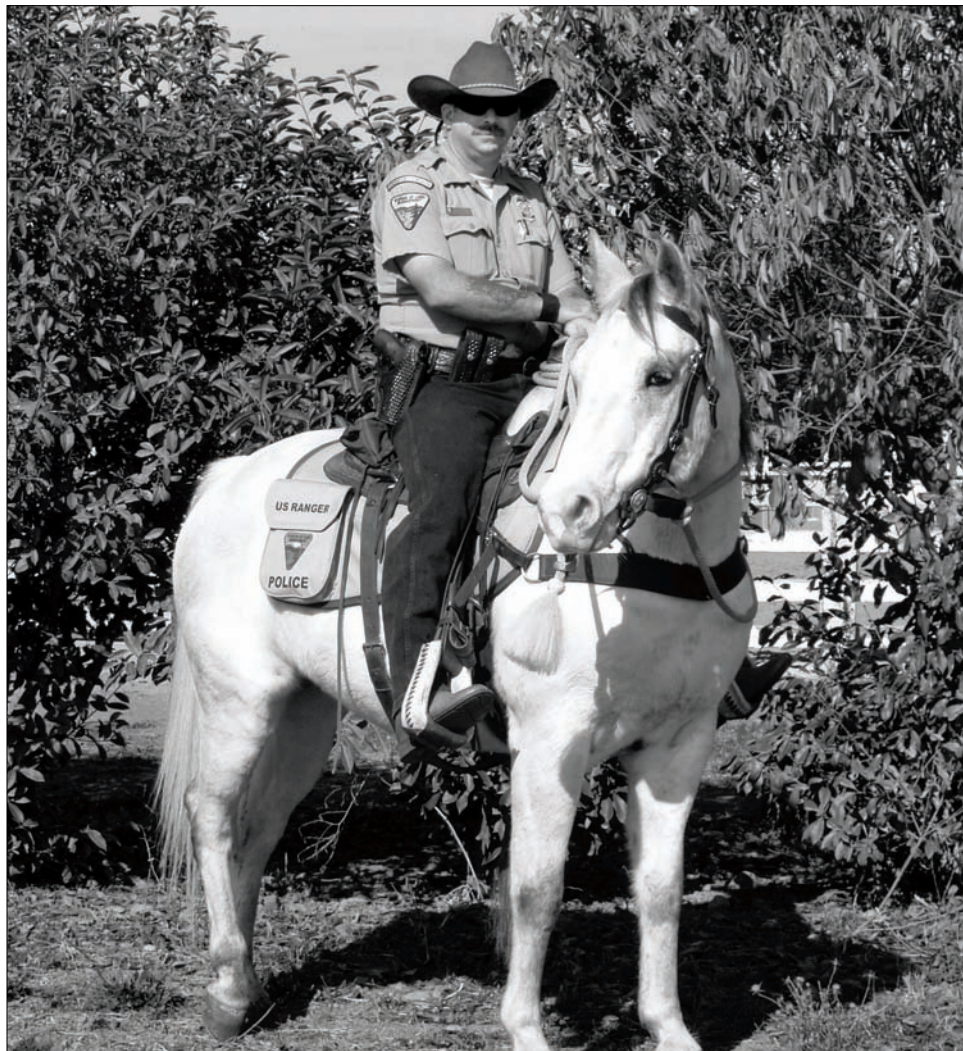
The map on the opposing page illustrates which releases in this series have been already produced through 2009 and which maps are currently in production for future printings.



Mapping Products



Law Enforcement



Law enforcement officers at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Oregon and Washington encounter virtually every conceivable category of criminal activity across 16.1 million acres of public land. Frequently concentrating on resource-related crimes and duties, the BLM's rangers and agents work in close cooperation with Federal, state, and local agencies as well as with most programs within the BLM. During 2009, Oregon and Washington documented over 2,206 incidents, issued 919 citations, and effected 58 felony arrests.

Law Enforcement

The 2009 law enforcement statistics are a testament to Oregon and Washington officers' dedicated efforts as well as to their regular coordination with Federal, state, and local partners. Last year, rangers and agents teamed up with a host of interagency enforcement groups, joint patrols, investigations, and training opportunities. And Oregon and Washington law enforcement connected with task forces and work groups on a weekly basis to share valuable information that not only contributed to solving crimes but also to helping all parties become more proactive and resourceful partners within their communities.

Enhanced funding has afforded the BLM in Oregon and Washington the ability to support law enforcement agreements with seven county partners and to assist the effort to investigate and dismantle drug trafficking operations (DTO) operating on public lands. The number of marijuana growing operations and the size of marijuana gardens in these areas had increased to historical proportions. A single seizure in Malheur County, Oregon, yielded over 30,000 plants and eight arrests. Addressing this issue in 2009, over 100,000 plants were eradicated from public lands resulting in 27 arrests. BLM law enforcement and its Federal and local partners provided follow-up investigation that led to the identification and Federal prosecution of DTO leaders.

Another outcome of the eradication of DTO operations is halting the use of illegal herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers that can cause significant pollution and health risk to those who work and travel on public lands. In one relatively small growing operation of 5,000 plants, the expense of eliminating chemicals and remediating the site exceeded \$7,000 to remove garbage and evaluate hazardous substances.

In addition to DTO operations, Oregon and Washington BLM rangers and agents responded to a variety of resource issues ranging from public visitors who required immediate medical assistance to individuals wanted for crimes committed on and off BLM Lands. Officers took action against theft of natural resources such as timber and special forest products. And they were involved in recreation-related issues such as off-highway vehicle areas, campgrounds, and other high use visitor locations. The BLM provided crucial assistance to local sheriffs' departments with reoccurring search and rescue missions. Officers also countered the illegal use of alcohol and drugs on public lands.

Officers at the Oregon and Washington BLM look forward to the coming year which will bring new opportunities for service to the public and partnership with colleagues from the BLM and law enforcement.

(Continued on next page)

Law Enforcement

Incidents

Type of Incident	2006	2007	2008	2009
Abandoned Vehicles	181	113	59	38
ARPA*, NAGPRA**, Historical	14	12	9	8
Arson	11	23	3	4
Assist to Public/Law Enforcement	64	50	152	128
Camping	148	97	53	83
Drug Violations	89	92	89	162
Dumping	254	160	88	85
Fire Violations	94	188	87	105
Hazardous Materials	27	4	5	2
Liquor Law Violations	88	90	64	77
Littering	55	67	78	112
Motor Vehicle Violations	456	343	195	259
Off Highway Vehicle Violations	229	287	303	593
Recreation Permit Violation	43	23	59	72
Theft of Firewood	39	48	44	39
Theft of Forest Products	31	28	23	17
Vandalism	165	115	61	93
Wild Horse & Burro Violations	3	3	4	0
Other	1,042	882	830	798
Total Incidents	3,033	2,625	2,248	2,675
Resource Value Loss	\$754,427	\$275,356	\$242,479	\$319,305

*ARPA: Archaeological Resource Protection Act

**NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Actions

Type of Action	2006	2007	2008	2009
Field Interrogations/Written Warnings	616	544	287	303
Federal Citations	520	576	435	578
Federal Criminal Complaints	2	1	2	5
State Citations	255	274	484	453
State/Local Criminal Complaints	18	10	25	45
Felonies Charged	***	***	57	99
Misdemeanors Charged	***	***	429	869

*** Metrics not tracked until the 2008 Edition of BLM Facts



BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): A conservation ecology program part of the 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 archaeological resources, and scenic landscapes identified by the BLM as requiring special management and attention.

Acquired Lands: Lands or interests in lands that the United States has obtained through purchase, gift, or condemnation; lands that 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 archaeological, 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.

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.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

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

Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB): A collection of geographic information from official surveys identifying land parcels – particularly for titles and deeds of rural, wild, or undeveloped land. The GCDB is computed from official BLM survey records, local survey records, and geodetic control information. Data from the GCDB is used by many Federal agencies, local governments, and private companies as the framework for their in-house geographic information systems.

Geographic Information System (GIS): The BLM's own system providing the means to store, query, analyze, correlate, model, and display digital cartographic data, remotely sensed imagery, and geographically referenced field survey and sampling data.

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.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Multiple Use: Use of land for more than one purpose as defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 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.

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.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

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.

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.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

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

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.

*The Bureau of Land Management
Thanks You for Visiting Oregon & Washington!*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON STATE OFFICE

P.O. BOX 2965

PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

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