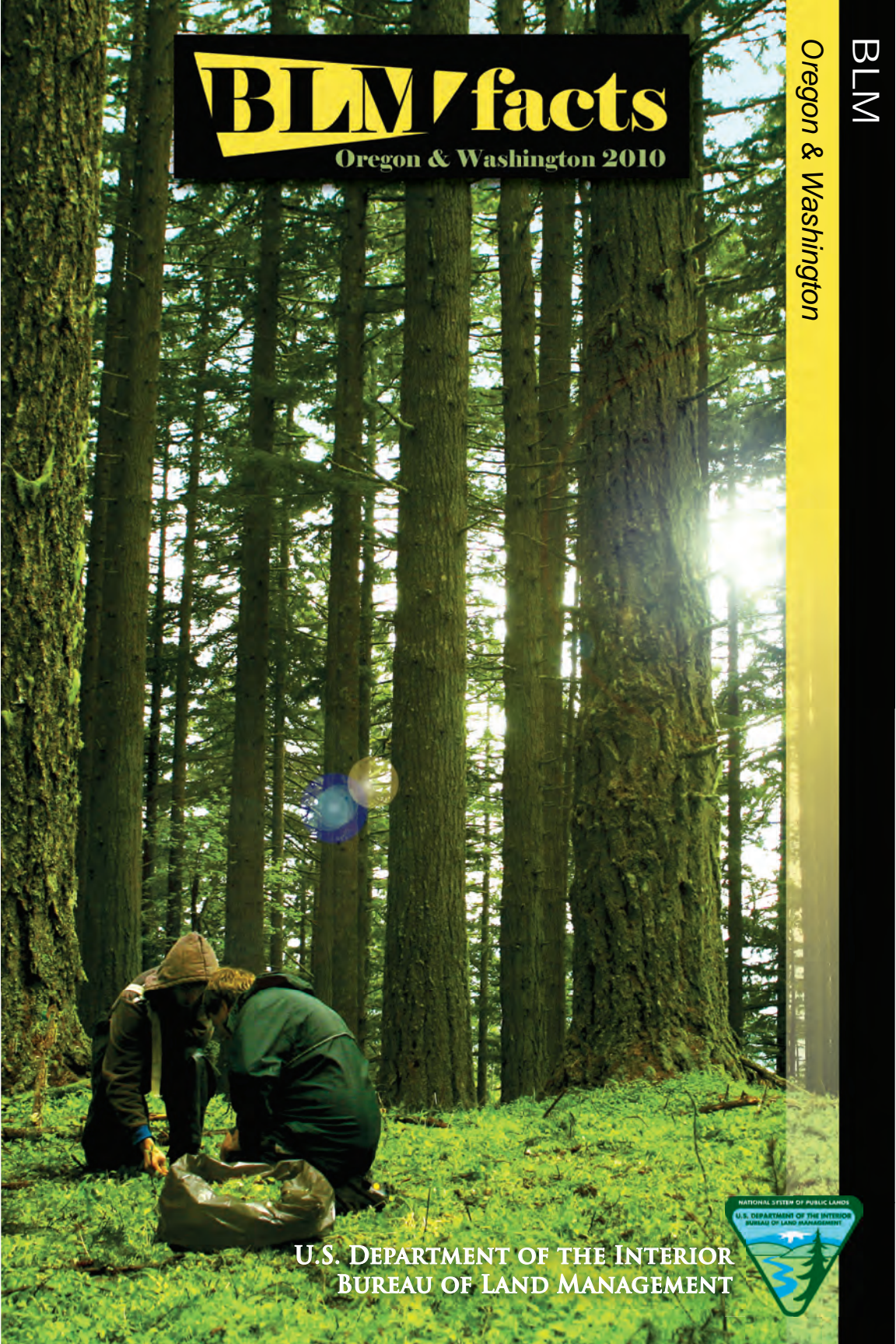


BLM

Oregon & Washington

# BLM facts

Oregon & Washington 2010



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



# Oregon & Washington Bureau of Land Management



M10-03-09

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

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



---

---

# Welcome



**W**hat can the BLM do for you? In these challenging economic times, many Americans are asking how our tax dollars are being spent. Each of us is taking a closer look at what we're getting for our investment. As a taxpayer, I'm right there with you.

Did you know the BLM actually provides a positive return? And I don't just mean a positive return in terms of our breathtaking recreation sites which see almost 8 million<sup>1</sup> visitors annually. I'm also not referring to our protection and preservation of America's Great Outdoors. Or even our law enforcement officers and firefighters who may face danger to keep you and your family safe on public lands.

I'm talking about actual dollars. The BLM stimulates more than \$100 billion<sup>2</sup> in the national economy each year while operating on a budget of \$1.1 billion.<sup>3</sup> Here in Oregon and Washington, our economic impact in local economies is over \$1.3 billion<sup>4</sup> from an annual budget of \$280 million.

That's a nice return on investment.

Specifically in Oregon and Washington, the BLM generates revenue for the states and counties through grazing and mineral fees, recreation, payments in lieu of taxes, timber sales, and a number of other Federal fund sources. In 2010, the BLM put approximately \$100<sup>5</sup> million into rural Oregon communities hit hardest by the economy. Another \$12<sup>5</sup> million went to Washington state. And these figures don't count the 2,000<sup>6</sup> employees who live and work locally adding to the multiplier effect on our economy.

News, updates, stats, and more are all here in this year's edition of *BLM Facts*. As each of us takes a closer look at how our money is spent, we hope you'll consider this publication to be your annual shareholder report.

Inside *BLM Facts* you'll read how we protect and preserve the public lands, engage and educate youths, and provide employment and recreation opportunities – and you'll also see how our public service provides a positive economic return on your diverse portfolio of public lands.

Thank you for placing your trust in us.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edward W. Shepard". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Edward W. Shepard  
State Director  
Oregon/Washington  
Bureau of Land Management

#### Footnotes

1. *BLM Facts*, p. 47
2. <http://on.doi.gov/plvwDM>  
<http://on.doi.gov/h1Tuq1>
3. <http://on.doi.gov/m3jw4F>
4. <http://on.doi.gov/gtdQV>  
<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/socioeconomic.html>
5. *BLM Facts*, p. 6
6. *BLM Facts*, p. 2

---

---

# BLM Offices in Oregon & Washington

## **State Office**

333 S.W. 1st Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204  
Edward W. Shepard, State Director  
(503) 808-6001  
BLM\_OR\_SO\_Land\_Office\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Burns District Office**

28910 Hwy 20 West  
Hines, OR 97738  
Kenny McDaniel, District Manager  
(541)573-4400  
BLM\_OR\_BU\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Coos Bay District Office**

1300 Airport Lane  
North Bend, OR 97459  
Mark Johnson, District Manager  
(541) 756-0100  
BLM\_OR\_CB\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Eugene District Office**

3106 Pierce Parkway, Suite E  
Springfield, OR 97477  
Ginnie Grilley, District Manager  
(541) 683-6600  
BLM\_OR\_EU\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Lakeview District Office**

1301 S. "G" Street  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
Carol Benkosky, District Manager  
(541) 947-2177  
BLM\_OR\_LV\_Mailbox@blm.gov

## **Medford District Office**

3040 Biddle Road  
Medford, OR 97504  
Dayne Barron, District Manager  
(541) 618-2200  
BLM\_OR\_MD\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Prineville District Office**

3050 N.E. 3rd Street  
Prineville, OR 97754  
Deborah Henderson-Norton, District Manager  
(541) 416-6700  
BLM\_OR\_PR\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Roseburg District Office**

777 N.W. Garden Valley Boulevard  
Roseburg, OR 97471  
Jay Carlson, District Manager  
(541) 440-4930  
BLM\_OR\_RB\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Salem District Office**

1717 Fabry Road, S.E.  
Salem, OR 97306  
Miles Brown, District Manager  
(503) 375-5646  
BLM\_OR\_SA\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Spokane District Office**

1103 N. Fancher Road  
Spokane, WA 99212  
Daniel Picard, District Manager  
(509) 536-1200  
BLM\_OR\_SP\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Vale District Office**

100 Oregon Street  
Vale, OR 97918  
Don Gonzalez, District Manager  
(541) 473-3144  
BLM\_OR\_VL\_Mail@blm.gov

## **Please visit us online @**

*www.blm.gov/or*  
*facebook.com/blmoregon*  
*flickr.com/photos/blmoregon*  
*twitter.com/blmoregon*  
*youtube.com/blmoregon*

---

---

# Contents

---

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
Employees of the BLM	2
Public Lands Managed by the BLM	3
Public Lands Managed by the BLM per County	4
<b>Finance</b>	<b>5</b>
BLM Revenue Sharing Programs (FY 2007 - 2010)	6
BLM Collections by Land Status (FY 2007 - 2010)	6
BLM Expenditures for Resource Management (FY 2007 - 2010)	7
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>8</b>
BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon & Washington	9
Timber Sales	10
Annual Harvested Volume	11
Special Forest Product Sales	14
Stewardship Contracts & Agreements	16
Biomass Offered	17
Forest Development - Reforestation	18
Forest Development - Plantation Maintenance	20
Forest Development - Fertilization & Thinning	22



---

---

# Contents

---

<b>24</b>	<b>Fire Resources Management</b>
25	Fire Statistical Summary
25	Average Number of Fires Annually
26	Number of Fires by Class Size
27	Hazardous Fuels Reduction
<b>28</b>	<b>Wild Horse and Burro Program</b>
29	Adoption & Compliance (FY 2010)
30	Herd Management Area Map
31	Wild Horse & Burro Population Data
<b>32</b>	<b>Rangelands</b>
33	Livestock Grazing Authorized Use (FY 2010)
34	Rangelands Improvement Program
35	Weed Management Program
<b>36</b>	<b>Wildlife Habitat</b>
36	Species Known to Occur in Oregon & Washington
37	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
38	Watchable Wildlife
39	Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites Map
<b>40</b>	<b>Watershed Restoration</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>Recreation</b>
43	Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits & Fees
44	Recreation Sites Map – Oregon & Washington
46	Recreation Visits Map – Resource Area & District
47	Total Recreation Visits (FY 2010)
48	Back Country Byways
49	Back Country Byways Map

*Note: The Federal Fiscal Year (FY) begins October 1 and concludes on September 30 each year.*

---

---

# Contents

---

<b>Youth Initiatives</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	<b>52</b>
Adventures in the Past	54
<b>National Landscape Conservation System</b>	<b>56</b>
Distribution of Wilderness & Wilderness Study Areas	58
Wilderness Study Areas	59
Wilderness Study Areas Chart	60
Wilderness Study Areas Map	62
Wild & Scenic River System	63
<b>Minerals &amp; Energy</b>	<b>64</b>
Solid Minerals & Coal	65
Fluid Minerals	65
Geothermal Leases in Effect (FY 2010)	65
Federal Lands Available for Mining & Mineral Leasing	66
Hazardous Materials	66
Abandoned Mine Lands	67
<b>Support</b>	<b>68</b>
Transportation System – Roads, Bridges & Culverts	69
Rights-of-Way	70
Lands – Easements Acquired	70
Other Lands Acquired	71
Lands Received by the BLM	71
Withdrawal Processing & Review	72
Actions Accomplished (FY 2010)	72
Land Leases (FY 2009 - 2010)	73
Surveys	74
Land Patents Issued	75
Mapping Products	76



---

---

# Contents

---

**78**

78

79

**80**

82

**84**

## **Social Media**

Embracing the New

Internet Homepages

## **Law Enforcement**

Incidents & Actions

## **BLM Facts Glossary**

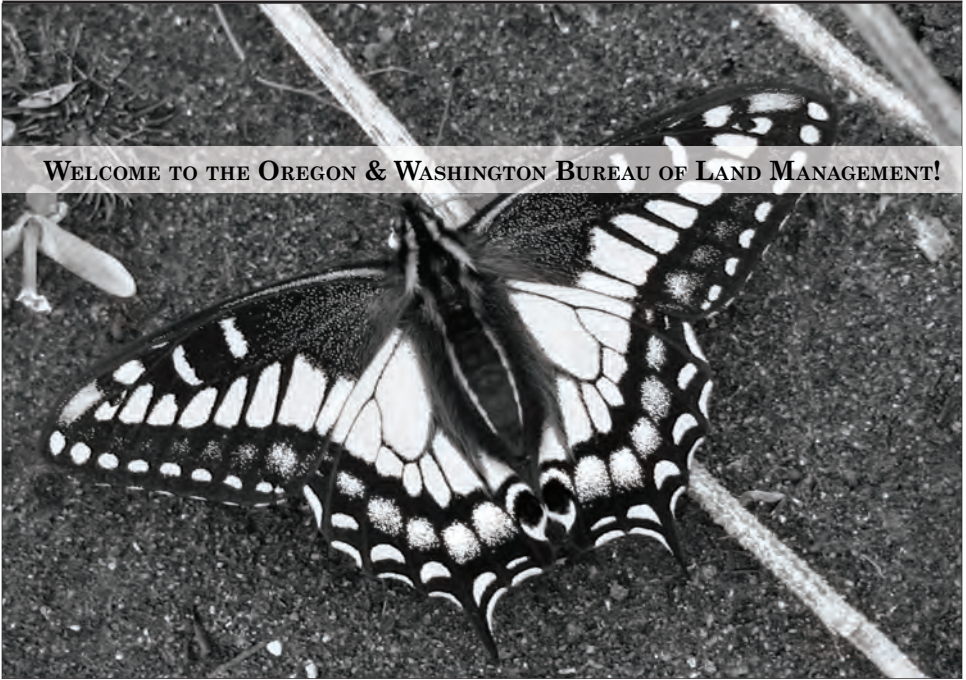




---

---

# Introduction



**T**he 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, increasingly, renewable energy.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington 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 your public lands!

---



---

# Introduction

---

## *Employees of the BLM*

**O**utstanding 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 2010, 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 – Permanent & Non-Permanent*

District	FY 2009*		FY 2010**	
	Permanent	Non-Permanent	Permanent	Non-Permanent
Burns	96	42	95	33
Coos Bay	126	12	119	8
Eugene	134	25	127	26
Lakeview	103	54	109	51
Medford	210	86	186	107
Prineville	101	37	102	38
Roseburg	120	22	113	23
Salem	157	25	156	29
Spokane	41	19	46	26
Vale	149	78	146	69
State Office	358	45	358	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>466</b>

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

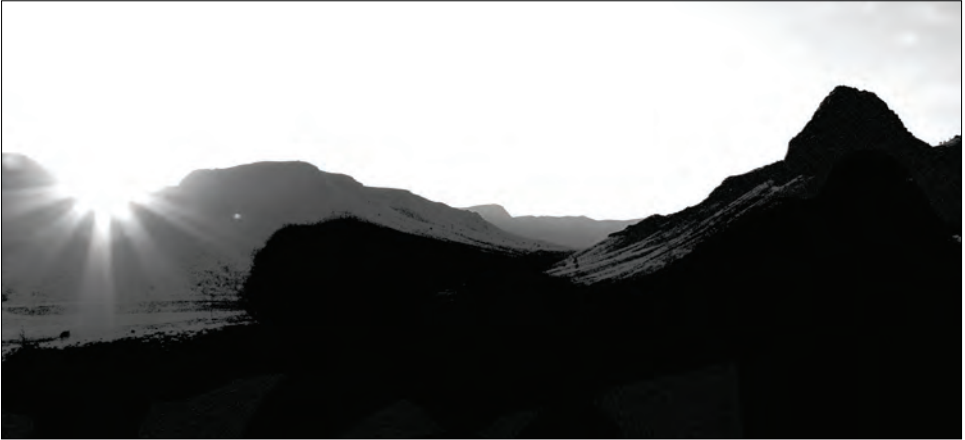
\*\* Permanent and non-permanent employees as of September 1, 2010

---

---

# Introduction

---



## *Public Lands Managed by the BLM*

**L**ands 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 2010 and are approximate. Lands managed by the BLM make up 25 percent of the total acreage of Oregon and less than one percent of Washington.

### *Oregon & Washington BLM Land (Acreage by District)*

<b>District</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>
Burns	3,265,189
Coos Bay	325,997
Eugene	315,325
Lakeview	3,421,743
Medford	864,541
Prineville	1,647,066
Roseburg	425,923
Salem	403,572
Vale*	5,038,072
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>15,707,428</b>
Spokane	423,557
Vale*	12,207
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>435,764</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,143,192</b>

\* The Vale District includes acreage in both Oregon and Washington

# Introduction

## Public 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	76,061	Benton	10,591
Clatsop	39	Chelan	21,577
Columbia	10,842	Clallam	189
Coos	162,995	Clark	73
Crook	508,677	Columbia	441
Curry	67,394	Cowlitz	127
Deschutes	484,874	Douglas	54,032
Douglas	654,560	Ferry	9,058
Gilliam	56,762	Franklin	23,804
Grant	173,926	Garfield	165
Harney	3,973,232	Grant	53,918
Hood River	367	Grays Harbor	30
Jackson	452,244	Island	33
Jefferson	43,040	Jefferson	80
Josephine	299,742	King	298
Klamath	241,720	Kittitas	16,222
Lake	2,600,948	Klickitat	18,286
Lane	288,237	Lewis	332
Lincoln	20,175	Lincoln	76,576
Linn	87,084	Mason	2
Malheur	4,599,249	Okanogan	58,776
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,707,428</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>435,764</b>

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.



**F**orests, rangelands, and waterways are essential to the livelihood of residents and visitors in Oregon and Washington. The BLM collects fees and income from its multiple-use mission and invests monies back into these lands in order to protect the value of our publicly-held assets for future generations. The BLM’s continual management and investments are poised to restore landscapes and habitat while spurring renewable energy development 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 2007 – FY 2010*

Payment Type	Oregon		Washington
	PILT*	SRS**	PILT*
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***
Fiscal Year 2010	\$12,651,351***	\$85,486,761	\$12,821,358***

\* *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 2007 – FY 2010*

Source of Receipts	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Sales of Timber	\$32,054,006	\$26,967,003	\$24,823,171	\$17,179,200
Sales of Land & Materials	\$1,016,988	\$450,230	\$646,602	\$353,953
Grazing Program, Section 3	\$1,026,558	\$1,016,694	\$991,712	\$1,014,784
Grazing Program, Section 15	\$86,704	\$95,758	\$82,005	\$102,834
Grazing Program, Other	\$13,748	\$12,557	\$10,851	\$8,872
Fees and Commissions	\$12,720	\$1,070	\$1,935	\$899
Rights-of-Way Rent*	\$808,145	\$785,706	\$1,129,054	\$1,648,821
Rent of Land	\$74,974	\$59,889	\$67,025	\$50,743
Recreation Fees	\$2,346,284	\$2,362,949	\$2,568,135	\$2,475,611
Other Sources	\$372,670	\$406,501	\$262,445	\$281,336
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$12,210	\$11,163	\$47,890	\$51,732
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,825,007</b>	<b>\$32,169,520</b>	<b>\$30,630,825</b>	<b>\$23,168,785</b>

\* *In FY 2009, the Bureau of Land Management revised the rental fees it charges companies or individuals for rights-of-way so that these fees more adequately reflect changes in land values over the past two decades.*



## *BLM Expenditures For Resource Management FY 2007 – FY 2010*

Area of Expenditure	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
American Recovery & Reinvestment Act	_*	_*	_*	\$31,947,185
Energy & Minerals	\$3,318,716	\$3,286,315	\$3,247,884	\$3,460,916
Fishery & Wildlife Habitat Management	\$26,061,411	\$27,461,684	\$25,914,967	\$31,352,858
Forest Development	\$24,128,839	\$22,977,636	\$22,747,869	\$24,208,826
Forest Health, Recovery & Restoration	\$3,765,443	\$4,083,666	\$3,970,573	\$3,441,874
Forest Management	\$34,032,099	\$37,679,371	\$44,209,122	\$38,780,221
Land Access, Acquisition & Management	\$4,257,926	\$6,227,775	\$5,248,170	\$7,835,756
Leased Facilities	**	**	**	\$6,759,136
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$22,864,416	\$21,829,187	\$21,357,241	\$23,245,942
National Monuments and Conservation Areas	**	**	**	\$2,167,895
Planning & Data Management	\$10,473,560	\$8,989,714	\$8,197,160	\$9,826,671
Prescribed Fire & Rural Fire Assistance	\$24,307,241	\$26,573,360	\$23,391,883	\$23,448,999
Program Support Services	\$9,022,812	\$9,122,766	\$7,801,078	\$2,183,584
Range Improvement & Management	\$10,244,052	\$10,671,569	\$11,565,069	\$13,097,922
Recreation Management	\$15,234,336	\$14,927,565	\$15,436,968	\$16,113,905
Soil & Watershed Conservation	\$15,859,403	\$15,911,538	\$15,838,234	\$15,497,045
Wildfire Preparedness	\$12,434,694	\$12,953,615	\$12,436,776	\$12,634,338
Wildfire Suppression & Fire Rehabilitation	\$42,533,901	\$25,811,504	\$13,586,222	\$17,741,758
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$258,538,849</b>	<b>\$248,507,265</b>	<b>\$234,949,216</b>	<b>\$283,744,831</b>

\* American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

\*\* Data not incorporated in BLM Facts until 2010 edition.

---

---

# Forestry

---

**B**LM forest lands in Oregon and Washington are administered under two management programs. One program 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.



---

---

# Forestry

---

## *BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon & Washington*

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Forest Acres</b>
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
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>2,388,000</b>
Spokane	51,000
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>51,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,439,000</b>

## *BLM Tree Planting - FY 2010*

<b>District</b>	<b>Acres Planted</b>	<b>Seedlings Planted</b>
Coos Bay	419	123,856
Eugene	212	70,785
Lakeview (O&C)	35	15,000
Medford	1,286	551,100
Roseburg	4	1,500
Salem	355	108,769
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>871,010</b>

---

---

# Forestry

---

## Timber Sales

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

### ▶ *Western Oregon*

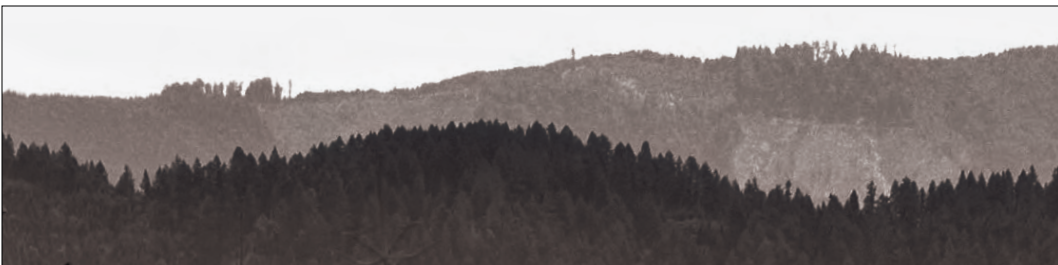
<b>Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Offered 2005 - 2010</b>						
<b>District</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Coos Bay	40.9	41.7	53.8	47.2	50.8	37.0
Eugene	33.3	40.3	41.8	49.4	50.9	50.9
Lakeview (O&C)	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.0	3.2	5.4
Medford	53.0	28.4	15.8	27.8	16.2	34.4
Roseburg	22.6	49.2	30.2	44.0	26.3	40.9
Salem	43.5	36.5	49.0	56.8	56.4	65.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>198.2</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>233.9</b>

### ▶ *Eastern Oregon & Washington*

<b>Eastern Oregon &amp; Washington Annual Volume* – Offered 2005 - 2010</b>						
<b>District</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Burns	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.3	1.7
Lakeview (PD <sup>+</sup> )	0.4	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0
Prineville	0.1	0.3	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0
Vale	0.6	<0.1	0.7	1.1	<0.1	1.3
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Spokane	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5.6	0.0
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>

\* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

+ Public Domain (PD)



## Annual Harvested Volume

### ► Western Oregon

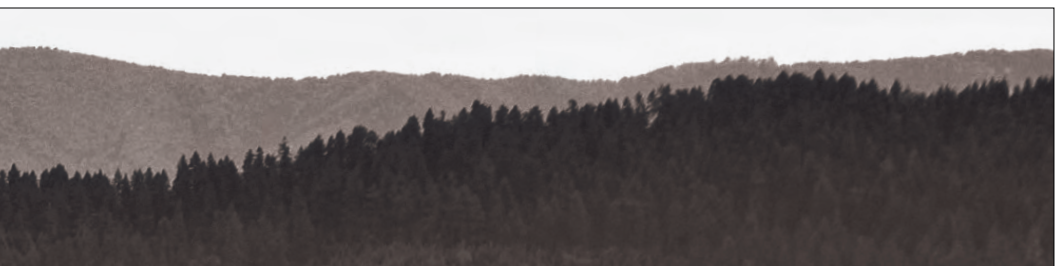
Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Harvest 2005 - 2010 <sup>#</sup>						
District	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coos Bay	30.5	32.2	33.8	41.9	22.9	47.9
Eugene	29.7	32.2	40.0	38.9	36.1	34.6
Lakeview	10.0	9.1	8.4	4.9	1.3	5.5
Medford	26.2	24.3	18.8	5.7	33.3	9.9
Roseburg	24.8	11.0	2.9	23.0	32.0	31.0
Salem	22.9	45.5	56.8	29.2	45.8	30.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>159.5</b>

### ► Eastern Oregon & Washington

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Harvest 2005 - 2010						
District	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Burns	-	0.7	-	0.6	0.3	1.4
Lakeview (PD)	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.0
Prineville	2.5	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.3
Vale	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Spokane	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.7
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>

\* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

<sup>#</sup> Includes Volume from All Existing Contracts



# Forestry

## Annual Harvested Volume

Western Oregon Acres					
	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Coos Bay	189	1,394	401	2,497	541
Eugene	239	1,203	67	1,780	105
Lakeview (O&C)	558	1,476	159	1,198	104
Medford	443	1,934	413	1,300	171
Roseburg	202	1,592	44	1,657	56
Salem	180	1,398	60	1,558	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>8,997</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>1,018</b>

Eastern Oregon & Washington Acres					
	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Burns	0	0	0	843	0
Lakeview (PD)	558	1,782	375	1,480	104
Prineville	0	586	0	0	0
Vale	1	59	0	147	38
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>142</b>
Spokane	112	74	0.0	12	0
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>142</b>

\* *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 2005 - 2010

2007	2008	2008	2009	2009	2010	2010
<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>
2,106	111	2,182	63	1,270	23	2,738
2,176	54	1,827	154	1,532	84	1,905
1,088	152	1,565	0	186	34	797
215	781	238	5,039**	130	251	386
1,197	84	1,468	37	2,223	44	2,290
1,472	209	1,275	282	1,827	135	1,707
<b>8,254</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>8,555</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>7,168</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>9,823</b>

## Treated by Harvest Type 2005 - 2010

2007	2008	2008	2009	2009	2010	2010
<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>
0	0	177	0	97	15	732
1,375	0	1,024	0	0	0	0
1	0	36	0	0	4	58
0	0	122	8	16	0	0
<b>1,376</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>790</b>
19	0	0	0	20	5	349
<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>1,395</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,139</b>



---

---

# Forestry

---

## *Special Forest Product Sales*

**M**anagement 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.





# Forestry

## Special Forest Product Sales

Item & Unit	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2007	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	612,550	\$20,959	1,137,572	\$37,072	555,211	\$16,300
Burls, lbs	20,810	\$1,909	60,050	\$5,838	6,840	\$559
Christmas Trees, number	256	\$1,362	334	\$1,680	544	\$2,662
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	7,440	\$275	12,501	\$615	5,745	\$273
Feed & Forage, tons	–	–	–	–	–	–
Floral & Greenery, lbs	433,748	\$27,158	641,475	\$43,395	1,103,733	\$76,330
Fuelwood, cords	3,641	\$26,680	3,872	\$28,868	5,715	\$34,299
Mosses, lbs	600	\$1,856	1,400	\$98	508	\$510
Mushrooms, lbs	288,289	\$38,573	347,969	\$48,093	228,737	\$32,638
Ornamentals, number	–	–	–	–		
Roundwood, board feet	1,151,688	\$5,514	7,495,225	\$10,942	9,453,953	\$14,440
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	24	\$19	212	\$105	1,930	\$235
Transplants, number	8,983	\$2,315	1,404	\$534	10,694	\$3,638
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$126,620</b>		<b>\$177,240</b>		<b>\$181,884</b>
Item & Unit	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	770,860	\$26,391	707,349	\$25,794	1,049,213	\$42,532
Burls, lbs	1,967	\$139	2,000	\$175	5,900	\$270
Christmas Trees, number	623	\$2,889	757	\$3,785	598	\$2,901
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	2,710	\$240	11,890	\$531	4,650	\$145
Feed & Forage, tons	–	–	4,320	\$10,204	–	–
Floral & Greenery, lbs	1,473,438	\$100,442	820,092	\$53,779	867,390	\$60,450
Fuelwood, cords	5,594	\$36,241	5,521	\$40,897	5,013	\$39,320
Mosses, lbs	3,600	\$342	35	\$35	1,400	\$400
Mushrooms, lbs	423,954	\$61,751	378,245	\$56,547	385,367	\$58,162
Ornamentals, number	–	–	1,300	\$164	400	\$32
Roundwood, board feet	5,142,854	\$6,487	2,238,700	\$6,653	1,150,139	\$13,144
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	60	\$13	2,065	\$259	100	\$10
Transplants, number	4,381	\$2,237	3,799	\$668	2,499	\$288
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$181,884</b>		<b>\$199,353</b>		<b>\$217,654</b>

---

---

# Forestry

---

## *Stewardship Contracts & Agreements*

**I**n 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.

<b>► Stewardship Contracts &amp; Agreements</b>			<b>Volume Offered (MMBF)</b>	
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Awards</b>	<b>Area Covered (Acres)</b>	<b>PD</b>	<b>O&amp;C</b>
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
2010	39	17,214	4,921	5,911
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>45,643</b>	<b>30,328</b>	<b>9,673</b>

*Note: Stewardship authority was granted in 2003.*

## *Biomass Offered*

**W**oody 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
2010	111,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,783</b>

\* Biomass reporting began in 2004.

---

---

# Forestry

---

## *Forest Development – Reforestation*

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

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
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>2,307</b>
Spokane	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>2,307</b>

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
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>2,248</b>
Spokane	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>2,248</b>

## *Forest Development – Reforestation*

(Continued)

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

<b>FY 2010</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Site Preparation Acres</b>	<b>Planting Acres</b>
Burns	500	350
Coos Bay	—	419
Eugene	67	212
Lakeview	—	89
Medford	21	1,286
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	4
Salem	12	354
Vale	—	205
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2,919</b>
Spokane	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2,919</b>

# 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	—	
Coos Bay	1,236	
Eugene	502	
Lakeview	—	
Medford	8,850	
Prineville	—	
Roseburg	1,897	
Salem	1,351	
Vale	—	
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>13,836</b>	
Spokane	—	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,836</b>	
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	—	—
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>3,401</b>
Spokane	—	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>3,434</b>

## *Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance*

(Continued)

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	—	—
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>10,863</b>	<b>2,480</b>
Spokane	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,863</b>	<b>2,480</b>
FY 2010		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning* Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	911	2,025
Eugene	398	423
Lakeview	242	—
Medford	3,531	—
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	1,194	—
Salem	513	221
Vale	—	—
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>6,789</b>	<b>2,669</b>
Spokane	46	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,835</b>	<b>2,669</b>

\* 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, and these acres are included in the “Planting Acres” in the Reforestation Table.

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	
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>14,898</b>	
Spokane	—	—	180	
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>15,078</b>	
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
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>11,275</b>	<b>8,921</b>
Spokane	—	—	77	744
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>9,665</b>



## *Forest Development – Fertilization & Thinning*

(Continued)

<b>FY 2009</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Fertilization Acres</b>	<b>Improvement Acres</b>	<b>Precommercial Thinning Acres</b>	<b>Commercial* Thinning Acres</b>
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
<b>Oregon Total</b>	—	<b>931</b>	<b>10,008</b>	<b>9,691</b>
Spokane	—	—	—	355
<b>Total</b>	—	<b>931</b>	<b>10,008</b>	<b>10,046</b>
<b>FY 2010</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Fertilization Acres</b>	<b>Improvement Acres</b>	<b>Precommercial Thinning Acres</b>	<b>Commercial* Thinning Acres</b>
Burns	—	—	100	466
Coos Bay	—	399	1,471	2,738
Eugene	—	134	1,023	1,981
Lakeview	—	—	91	797
Medford	—	597	807	386
Prineville	—	—	1,001	3,380
Roseburg	—	—	2,575	2,290
Salem	—	71	1,534	1,707
Vale	—	—	337	54
<b>Oregon Total</b>	—	<b>1,201</b>	<b>8,939</b>	<b>13,799</b>
Spokane	—	—	372	1,119
<b>Total</b>	—	<b>1,201</b>	<b>9,311</b>	<b>14,918</b>

\* Commercial Thinning acres are for FY 2009 and include density management and restoration thinning areas.

---

---

# Fire Resources Management

---



**T**he 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 recent years, fire program managers at the BLM have introduced the concepts of a high reliability organization to successfully accomplish fire suppression in the safest manner possible. These concepts have been shared between BLM and U.S. Forest Service fire and aviation staff. Program managers have also worked closely with unit level fire managers on the Wildland Fire Decision Support System.

Another important accomplishment by fire staff is their successful coordination of fuels and vegetation management strategies, as related to fire management, across eastern Oregon. These efforts have enabled the BLM to leverage budget dollars across the landscape while simultaneously implementing projects which improve wildlife habitat, restore ecosystems, and reduce 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 2010.

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	6	45	11	326	17	371
Coos Bay	–	–	–	–	0	0
Eugene	–	–	1	1	1	1
Lakeview	6	252	37	230	43	482
Medford	4	–	3	–	7	0
Prineville	17	5	69	16,200	86	16,205
Roseburg	4	1	1	–	5	1
Salem	23	2	–	–	23	2
Vale	11	71	22	532	33	603
<b>OR Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>17,289</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>17,665</b>
Spokane	8	1,945	7	109	15	2,054
<b>WA Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,054</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>17,398</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>19,719</b>

### *Average Number of Fires Annually Over Five Years (2006 - 2010)*

Human Caused - Number	95
Human Caused - Acres Burned	39,166
Lightning Caused - Number	231
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	130,444
<b>Total Fires for 5 Years</b>	<b>1,630</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned for 5 Years</b>	<b>848,049</b>

### *Average Number of Fires Annually Over Ten Years (2001 - 2010)*

Human Caused - Number	92
Human Caused - Acres Burned	27,890
Lightning Caused - Number	241
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	119,893
<b>Total Fires for 10 Years</b>	<b>3,330</b>
<b>Total Acres Burned for 10 Years</b>	<b>1,477,832</b>

---

---

# Fire Resources Management

---

## *Number of Fires Listed by Size Class*

Fire Size Class	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Class A	188	138	156	246	119
Class B	120	71	78	107	47
Class C	31	31	14	23	10
Class D	18	11	3	6	5
Class E (and larger)	43	33	19	14	10

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*

A key element of the BLM’s fire resources management effort is its hazardous fuels reduction (HFR) program. The scope of the HFR program is broad-ranging and complex – from the BLM’s commitment to reducing local communities’ wildfire risk to maintaining and restoring valued landscapes across Oregon and Washington. Fuels management specialists continue to successfully implement collaborative and integrated projects which improve and restore wildlife habitat and ecosystems, reduce the risk of fire to Wildland Urban Interface communities, and promote biomass utilization. These efforts are accomplished by using various fuels management tools such as prescribed fire and mechanical thinning.

<b>Western Oregon</b>					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Coos Bay	100	20	135	40	295
Eugene	1,259	0	55	0	1,314
Medford	10,146	1,719	6,707	869	19,441
Salem	691	136	459	15	1,301
Roseburg	547	0	459	0	1,006
OSO	500	0	0	0	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,243</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>23,857</b>
<b>Eastern Oregon &amp; Washington</b>					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	0	4,622	112	17,663	22,397
Lakeview	2,148	1,768	1,279	5,471	10,666
Prineville	5,299	2,047	3,654	3,375	14,375
Spokane	2,388	1,324	153	0	3,865
Vale	2,037	6,305	678	1,139	10,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,872</b>	<b>16,066</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>27,648</b>	<b>61,462</b>
<b>FY 10 Total</b>	<b>25,115</b>	<b>17,941</b>	<b>13,691</b>	<b>28,572</b>	<b>85,319</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>100%</b>

---

---

## Wild Horse and Burro Program

---

**T**he 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 levels that balance 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

---

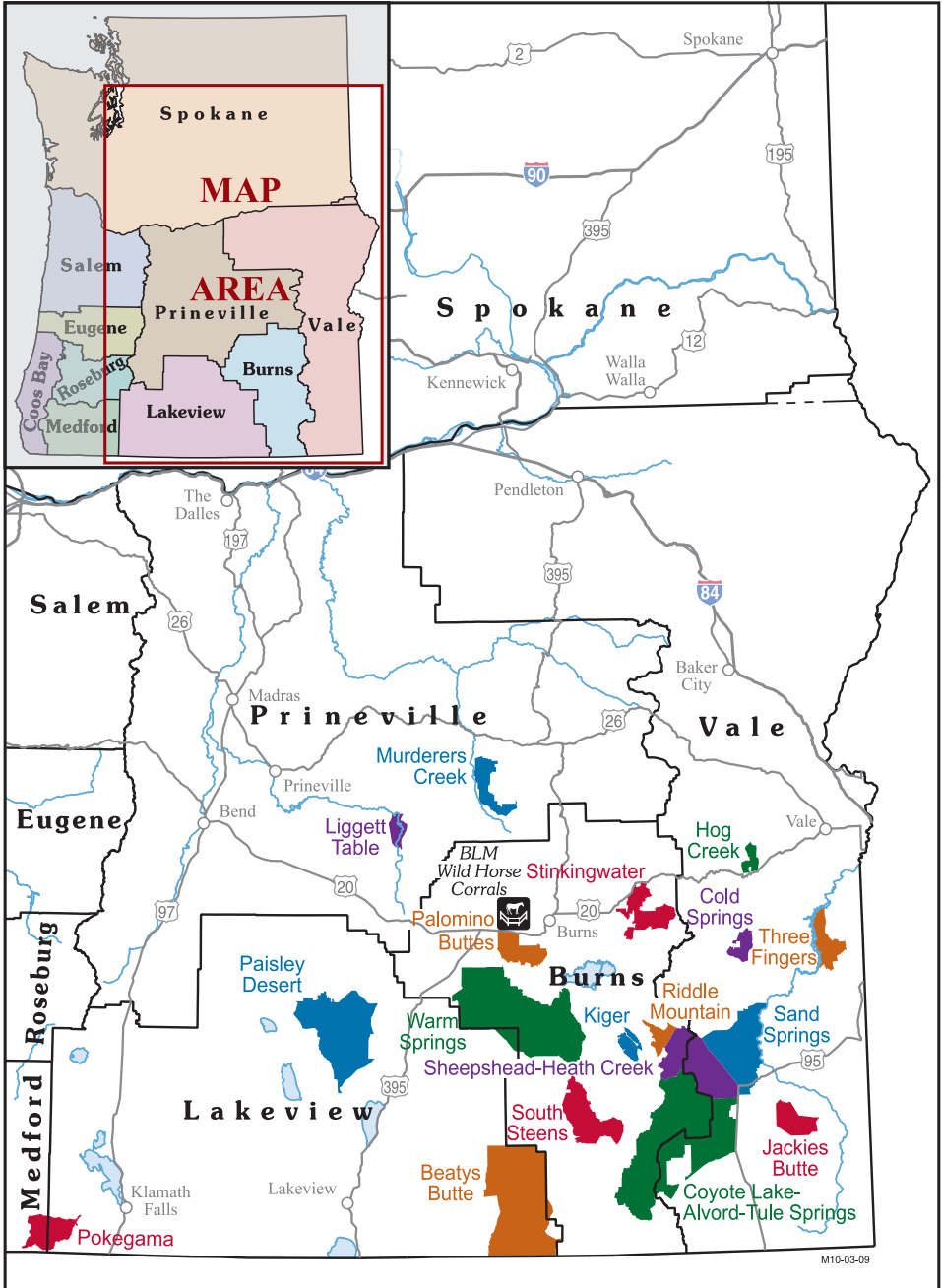
## *Adoption & Compliance for FY 2010*

Number of Animals Adopted in OR & WA	252
Compliance Inspections & Animals Checked	251



# Wild Horse and Burro Program

## Herd Management Area Map





# Wild Horse and Burro Program

## Wild Horse & Burro Population Data

Report Date: March 21, 2011 (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)	
<b>Burns District</b>						
Warm Springs	474,501	4/13/2010	355	133	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	9/17/2005	39	47	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	7/31/2009	179	48	40	80
South Steens	126,720	7/30/2009	191	229	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	4/12/2010	60	72	33	56
Kiger	26,874	4/12/2010	81	127	51	82
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>806,414</b>		<b>905</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>788</b>
<b>Prineville District</b>						
Liggett Table	28,101	8/1/2009	32	29	10	25
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,101</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Vale District</b>						
Hog Creek	21,814	9/21/2009	49	43	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	7/6/2005	75	90	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	5/15/2010	218	326	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	9/30/2007	101	210	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	9/7/2006	50	86	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	6/17/2008	236	340	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	6/17/2008	175	252	161	302
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,124,389</b>		<b>904</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1,392</b>
<b>Lakeview District</b>						
Paisley	297,802	11/23/2009	354	129	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	7/29/2009	485	415	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	10/15/2004	30	54	30	50
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>714,410</b>		<b>869</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>BLM Totals**</b>						
<b>BLM Totals</b>	<b>2,673,314</b>		<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>2,655</b>
Murderer's Creek***	107,859	1/26/2011	198	238	50	140
Big Summit - USFS***	26,096	8/15/2009	60	66	50	60
<b>USFS Total</b>	<b>133,955</b>		<b>258</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>

\* Appropriate Management Level (AML) and Acres listed are for both BLM and USFS lands.

\*\* When a census for an HMA was not conducted in FY 06, 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

---



**T**he 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 implementation of 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 2010. Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month.

<b>Livestock Grazing Authorized Use for FY 2010</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>AUMs*</b>	<b>Leases</b>	<b>AUMs*</b>
Burns	160	243,713	9	3,946
Coos Bay	–	–	4	49
Eugene	–	–	–	–
Lakeview	90	170,889	74	6,278
Medford	–	–	50	10,241
Prineville	122	85,106	282	33,157
Roseburg	–	–	–	–
Salem	–	–	–	–
Vale	387	467,803	72	2,922
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>967,511</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>56,593</b>
Spokane	–	–	262	32,952
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>32,952</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>967,511</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>89,545</b>

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



---

---

# Rangelands

---

## *Rangelands Improvement Program*

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.

<b>Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments for FY 2010</b>	
<b>Soil Stabilization &amp; Improvement</b>	
Brush Control (Acres)	10,933
Seeding/Planting	39,245
Soil Stabilization	26,195
Weed Control	9,926
<b>Water Management</b>	
Detention & Diversion	1
Reservoirs	0
Springs	2
Water Catchments	0
Wells	2
Storage/Drinking	0
<b>Program Facilities</b>	
Cattleguards (Quantity)	6
Fences (Miles)	20

*The sources for these data are the Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) as of 11/19/2010 and Pesticide Use Reports submitted for FY 2008. All other data are for the fiscal year previous to the PLS report. This is done because projects/treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next.*

## *Weed Management Program*

The BLM in Oregon and Washington has an active weed management program. Because weeds degrade natural resources, activities to manage their growth are supported by multiple BLM programs to include range, silviculture, wildlife, and recreation. The most recent weed inventory was conducted on over one million acres of BLM-administered lands with weed control treatments conducted across almost 23,000 acres. Additionally, the BLM has completed a plan to improve the efficacy of its weed control treatments.

<b>Weed Management</b>	
<b>Weed Control Type</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Biological	15,398
Chemical	2,615
Fire	2,138
Manual	2,491*
Mechanical	50

*\* New releases of biological control agents. Additionally, biological control agents are established on more than 417,000 acres.*



---

---

# Wildlife Habitat

---



**M**ost BLM-managed lands provide habitat for a diverse population of fish and wildlife species. In Oregon and Washington, the BLM's resource management plans incorporate these 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 & Washington
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 unique to the BLM. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (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 almost 860,000 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*

**A**s 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.

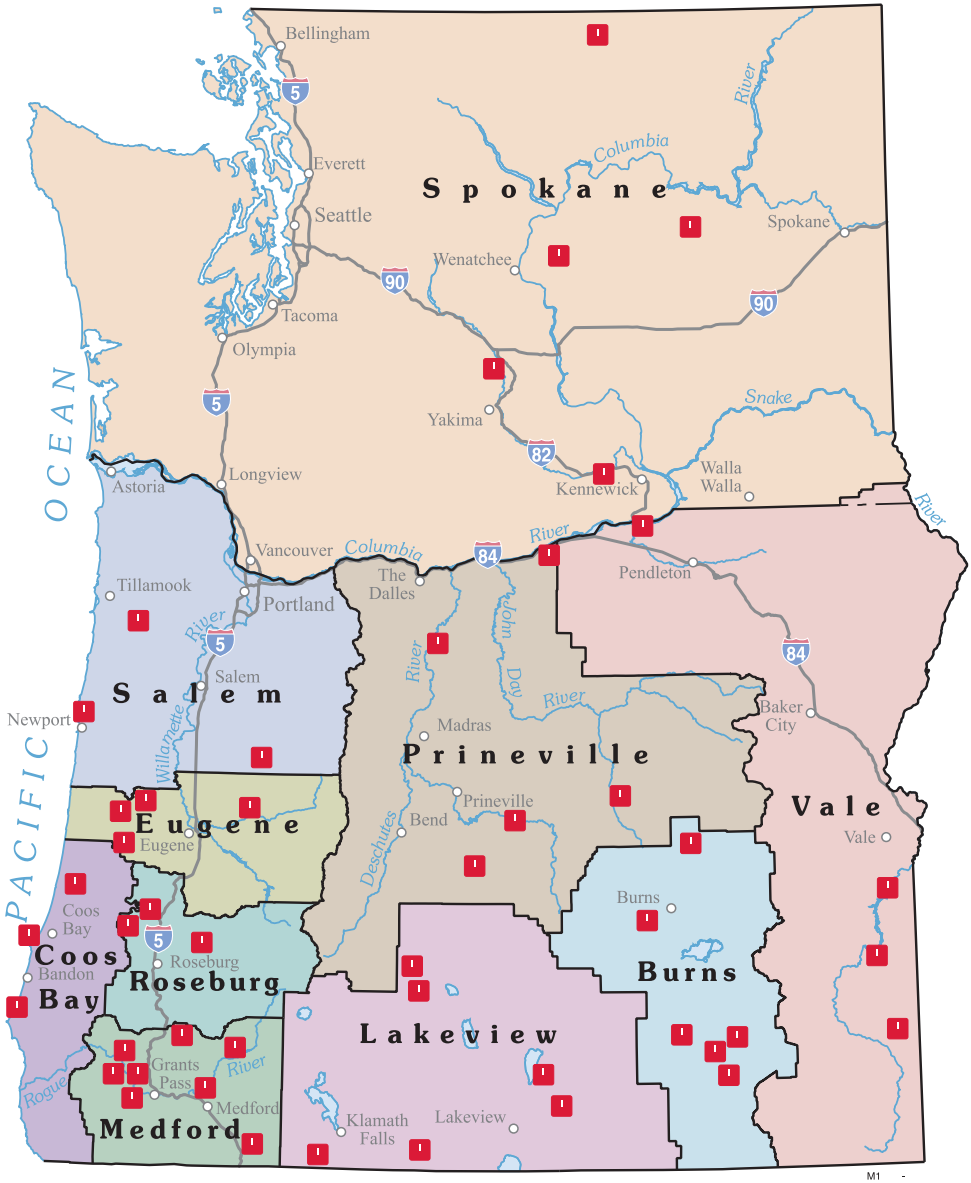
District	Total Viewing Sites	Sites with Interpretation
Burns	6	1
Coos Bay	3	2
Eugene	4	2
Lakeview	6	9
Medford	8	3
Prineville	5	1
Roseburg	3	3
Salem	3	1
Vale	4	2
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>
Spokane	5	2
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>





# Wildlife Habitat

## Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites Map



---

---

# Watershed Restoration

---

**W**atershed 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 have included riparian vegetation planting, reseeding of burn areas, and 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 66 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 stream channels 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. The east side of Oregon has seen similar results. Aquatic restoration strategies that called for watershed and land health assessments showed equally favorable trends in eastern Oregon 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. 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 was spent on active restoration throughout 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

---



**P**ublic lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. Thus, 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 local communities as well as from around the world. Fees may be required at certain recreation sites and competitive events as well as for commercial activities.

# Recreation

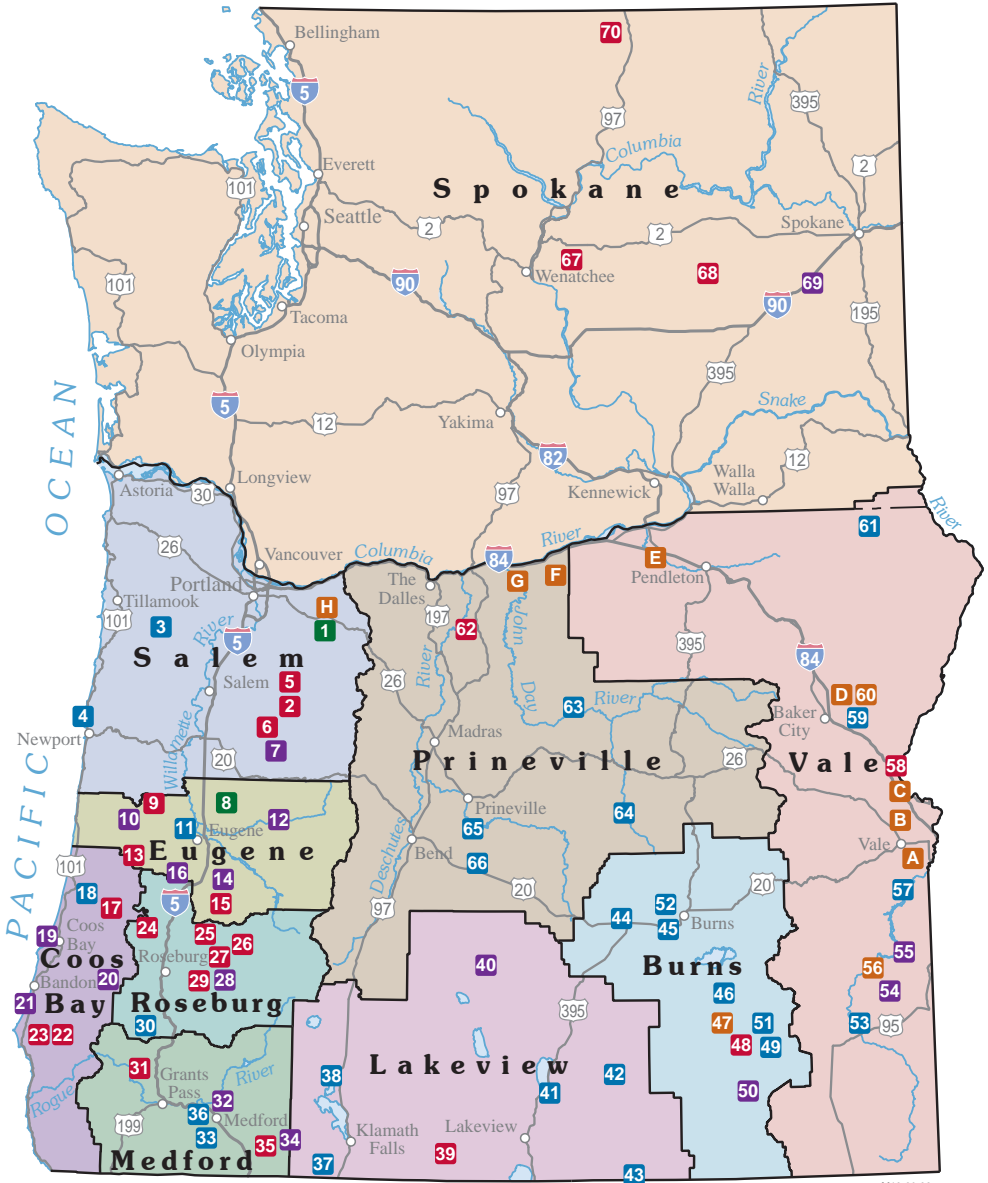
## *Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits & Fees*

District	Developed Campgrounds/ Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits		Recreation Use Fees	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Burns	4	79	20	24	\$5,982	8,597	\$46,166
Coos Bay	9	154	40	0	\$0	13,397	\$150,190
Eugene	4	63	31	4	\$685	4,454	\$44,901
Lakeview	4	70	10	23	\$42,197	1,807	\$9,468
Medford	6	95	33	131	\$213,733	3,845	\$153,928
Prineville	10	99	17	98	\$152,376	7,447	\$250,498
Roseburg	8	114	35	21	\$245	3,657	\$96,778
Salem	9	120	136	7	\$1,680	78,275	\$598,815
Vale	10	62	22	34	\$11,590	33,138	\$96,929
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>\$428,488</b>	<b>154,617</b>	<b>\$1,447,673</b>
Spokane	11	104	69	20	\$19,933	8,000	\$93,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>\$448,421</b>	<b>162,617</b>	<b>\$1,540,729</b>



# Recreation

## Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington



M10-03-09

### LEGEND

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

# Recreation

## Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington

Recreation Sites by District			
<b>Salem District</b>		<b>Burns District</b>	
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
<b>Eugene District</b>		Mickey Hot Springs	51
8	Shotgun Creek OHV Trail System	Radar Hill OHV Area	52
9	Upper Lake Creek	<b>Vale District</b>	
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
<b>Coos Bay District</b>		National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	60
17	Loon Lake	Wallowa-Grande Ronde WSR	61
18	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	<b>Prineville District</b>	
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
<b>Roseburg District</b>		<b>Spokane District</b>	
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	<b>Oregon Trail</b>	
29	Cavitt Creek Falls	Keeney Pass	A
30	Cow Creek Back Country Byway	Alkali Flat / Tub Mountain	B
<b>Medford District</b>		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	<b>Abbreviations</b>	
<b>Lakeview District</b>		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



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

M10-03-09

### LEGEND

- District Boundary
- - - Resource Area Boundary
- Baker* Resource Area Name
- NHOTIC Special Recreation Area



# Recreation

## Total Recreation Visits - FY 2010

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	81,522
Burns - Steens Mountain CMPA	204,829
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	162,301
<b>Burns District Total</b>	<b>448,652</b>
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	230,045
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	549,036
<b>Coos Bay District Total</b>	<b>779,081</b>
Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area	485,661
Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area	589,944
<b>Eugene District Total</b>	<b>1,075,605</b>
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	117,115
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	249,411
<b>Lakeview District Total</b>	<b>366,526</b>
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	339,297
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	108,348
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	241,815
Medford - Glendale Resource Area	25,202
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	443,128
<b>Medford District Total</b>	<b>1,157,790</b>
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	123,911
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	623,985
<b>Prineville District Total</b>	<b>747,896</b>
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	237,939
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	747,188
<b>Roseburg District Total</b>	<b>985,127</b>
Salem - Cascades Resource Area	426,794
Salem - Marys Peak Resource Area	396,113
Salem - Tillamook Resource Area	316,223
Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	326,031
<b>Salem District Total</b>	<b>1,465,161</b>
Spokane - Border Field Office	96,108
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	302,200
<b>Spokane District Total</b>	<b>398,308</b>
Vale - Baker Resource Area	275,077
Vale - Jordan Resource Area	60,340
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	138,519
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	63,935
<b>Vale District Total</b>	<b>537,871</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,962,017</b>

---

---

# Recreation

---

## *Back Country Byways*

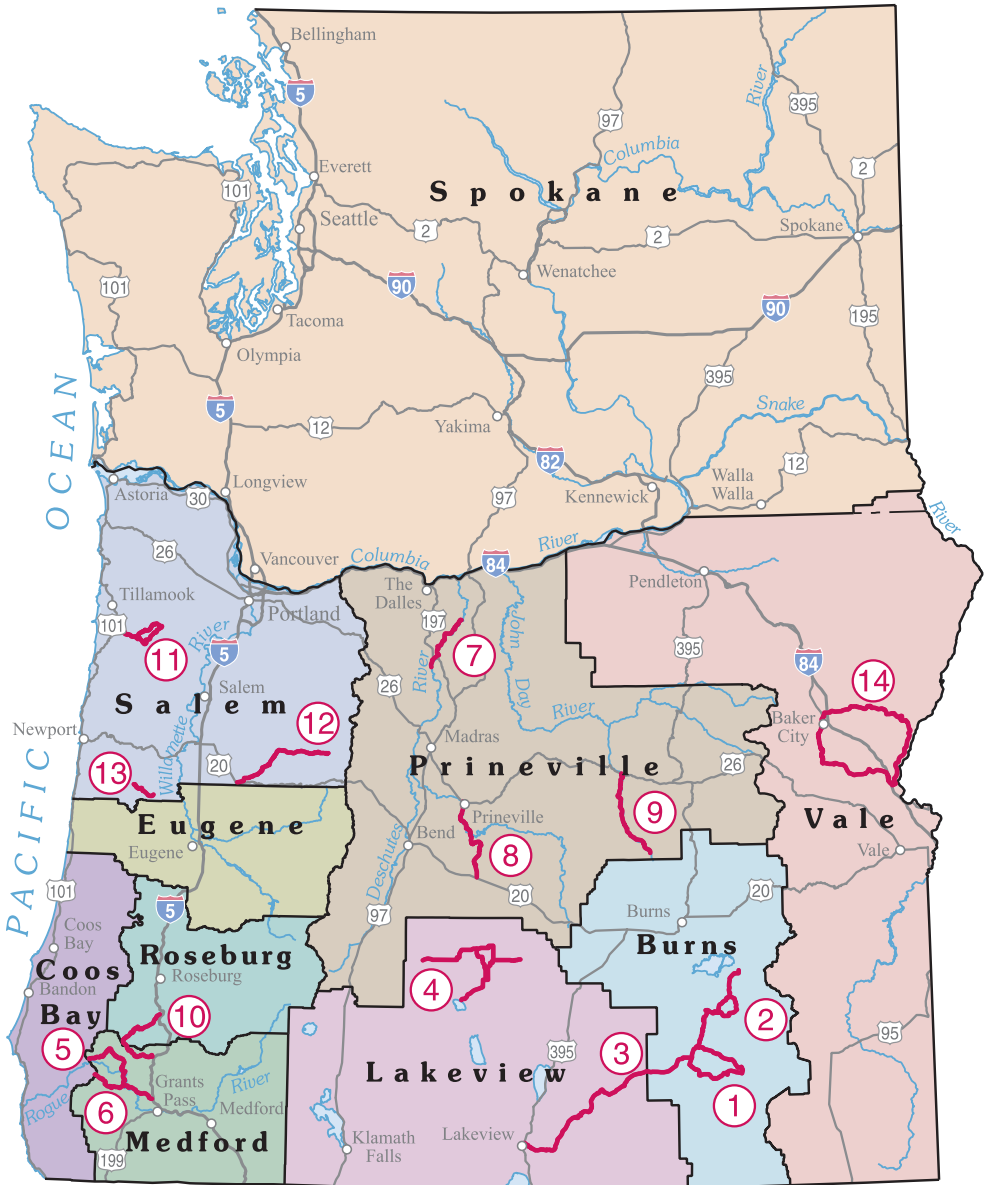
**W**hether you are an outdoor enthusiast, a history buff, or merely want to enjoy a relaxing drive in the country, the Pacific Northwest's collection of All-American Roads, National and State Scenic Byways, and Back Country Byways offered by the BLM and its partners will take you there. Back Country 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 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](http://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



**LEGEND** ○ Back Country Byway

---

---

# Youth Initiatives

---

## *Education, Employment, and Engagement*

**E**arly in 2010, the Department of the Interior and the BLM launched the National Youth Initiative. The Oregon and Washington BLM made significant contributions to meeting the agency's goals while continuing to develop and deliver a unique portfolio of diverse activities and programs focused on engaging, educating, and employing our nation's youths.

The Oregon and Washington BLM has a long history of working in partnership to offer meaningful opportunities to youths and their families, teachers, and community leaders. Just as the manner in which the BLM's management of public lands has evolved, so too has the scope, complexity, and benefits of delivering these youth-based initiatives. Youth activities and programs are integral to the successful implementation of many of our project-based work now and in the future.

During 2010, over 700 youths were employed directly by the BLM in Oregon and Washington and indirectly through the use of cooperative agreements with partner organizations. Additionally, a five-year Assistance Agreement was developed with the Oregon Youth Conservation Corp, the state agency responsible for serving as a clearinghouse for all youth corps operating in Oregon. Over the past year, the BLM has also successfully provided an almost weekly variety of family-friendly interpretive programs across the state, reaching out to both urban and rural youths.

Looking to the future, the BLM has prioritized youth initiatives as a key element of its 2015 Strategic Plan. To successfully outreach to America's youths in the next decade, a framework has been established to support a balanced number of youth programs statewide. This strategy is based on six crucial components: Environmental Education, Outdoor Recreation Skill Development, Stewardship Activities, Recruitment and Mentoring, Employment, and Settings and Facilities.

The Oregon and Washington BLM is poised to continue teaching the outdoor skills necessary for youths to develop and maintain healthy lifestyles and enjoy public land resources in an environmentally responsible manner. The BLM will provide formal and informal education opportunities that enhance understanding and appreciation of public land resources. In support of ongoing agency efforts, programs will continue to connect with youths from ethnic and racial minorities as well as with disabled youths. The BLM is keenly focused on accomplishing mission-related work while providing employment opportunities and engaging youths in important stewardship projects.

---

---

## Youth Initiatives

---



---

---

# Cultural Resources

---

## *Cultural and Paleontology*

**P**ublic 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 2010, 334 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 impacts to cultural resources.

Based on the reviews of these 334 proposed actions, field surveys of 195 projects were undertaken resulting in the examination of over 50,000 acres by archaeologists. These surveys facilitated the identification of nearly 704 cultural properties. Forty permits for cultural resources work were in effect during 2010, primarily to conduct cultural resource inventory activities but also archaeological limited test excavations and excavation/removal.

Of these sites located and recorded during 2010, 22 were formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Through the review process, 384 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 2010 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 and implemented protective fencing and gating at three sites.

During 2010, 379 archaeological and historical properties were monitored to assess current conditions. Monitoring revealed that 365 of the monitored sites were in stable condition.

### *Cultural Partnerships*

In Oregon and Washington, the BLM's cultural and paleontological resources management program greatly benefits from the efforts of many partners who undertake important work on public lands. For example, the University of Oregon, under the

---

---

# Cultural Resources

---

direction of Dr. Dennis Jenkins, continued work in 2010 at the internationally significant Paisley Caves site that many researchers now conclude is one of only a few locations to verify human occupation prior to 12,000 years ago. Other important work has been undertaken in southeast Oregon by the University of Oregon's Dr. Patrick O'Grady in the Burns District's "Clovis Quest" project that is investigating archaeological evidence from the Clovis era from around 11,500 years ago. And in fulfillment of the BLM's responsibilities to consult with Native Americans regarding proposed actions and programs, the Oregon BLM consulted with tribes on 87 occasions.

In 2010, the BLM's staff of professional archaeologists presented a number of scholarly findings to the general public. The BLM worked with partner scientists at a number of universities to prepare 36 presentations. In addition, 11 professional publication presentations were completed to share information with the scientific community. And another fifteen presentations were made to K-12 school groups.

## *Paleontology*

The BLM manages a number of important and unique paleontological resources. In 2009, Congress passed the Paleontological Resources Protection Act. Passage of this act has afforded expanded protection for fossils on public lands. Within Oregon and Washington, the BLM manages 311 documented paleontological properties and fossil collections at museums that include the University of Oregon's Condon Fossil Collection housing these historic remnants from the John Day region.

## *Protection*

In some instances, archaeological resources have been at-risk for looting and theft. Such actions constitute violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the BLM takes these incidents very seriously. During 2010, BLM law enforcement and cultural resource personnel continued an on-going multi-year investigation into known and suspected violations in central Oregon. BLM special agents and archaeologists regularly work with the U.S. Forest Service to provide support to the prosecution of individuals charged with violations of Federal law.

## *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 generations to come.

---

---

# Cultural Resources

---



## *Adventures in the Past*

**A**dventures in the Past is a BLM program created to enhance public enjoyment of cultural resources on the public lands in Oregon and Washington. A list of 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

---

---

**T**he 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 (Public Law 111-11), the NLCS – which was administratively established in 2000 – is now formally recognized.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 127 NLCS units which includes one National Monument, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one legislated Outstanding Natural Area, nine Wilderness Areas, 86 Wilderness Study Areas, 25 Wild & Scenic Rivers (the most of any BLM state), two National Scenic Trails, and two National Historic Trails.



## *10th Anniversary of the NLCS!*

In 2010, the BLM celebrated the 10th anniversary of the National Landscape Conservation System! Throughout the entire year, the BLM hosted 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, a number of local 10th Anniversary events were highlighted. There's also a wealth of online information from publications and maps – such as a system-wide informational map prepared by the National Geographic Society – that highlight locations and recommendations for recreation and family visits. To see the breathtaking photos and learn more, drop by our page at [blm.gov/or/resources/nlcs/index.php](http://blm.gov/or/resources/nlcs/index.php).

---

---

# 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 expansive region consists of over 496,000 acres of landscape in southeastern Oregon and boasts volcanic uplifts, deep glacier-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 in southwestern Oregon was established by Presidential Proclamation – the first set aside primarily for the preservation of biodiversity. The richness of the plant community that supports, among other diverse wildlife, 111 identified butterfly species is due to the monument’s unique geographical location at the convergence of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou mountain ranges.

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 features 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. Tide pools, large populations of nesting seabirds, harbor seals, and whales 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*

**W**ith the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Act in March 2009, the BLM now manages eight Wilderness Areas across over 246,000 acres in Oregon. The BLM also manages one Wilderness Area in Washington covering 7,110 acres. In addition, the BLM currently protects wilderness values on 80 Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and five Instant Study Areas in Oregon totaling more than 2.6 million acres and one WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres.

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	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	—	—
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>246,238</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2,643,575</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,480</b>
Spokane	1	7,110	1	5,699	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>253,348</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2,649,274</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,480</b>



---

---

# National Landscape Conservation System

---

---

## *Wilderness Study Areas*

**I**n 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act extended wilderness study and management authority to the BLM. This act established a number of Instant Study Areas and, for the remaining public lands, 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. The single WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres was also 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, three 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
<b>Burns District</b>		
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
<b>Lakeview District</b>		
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
<b>Prineville District</b>		
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

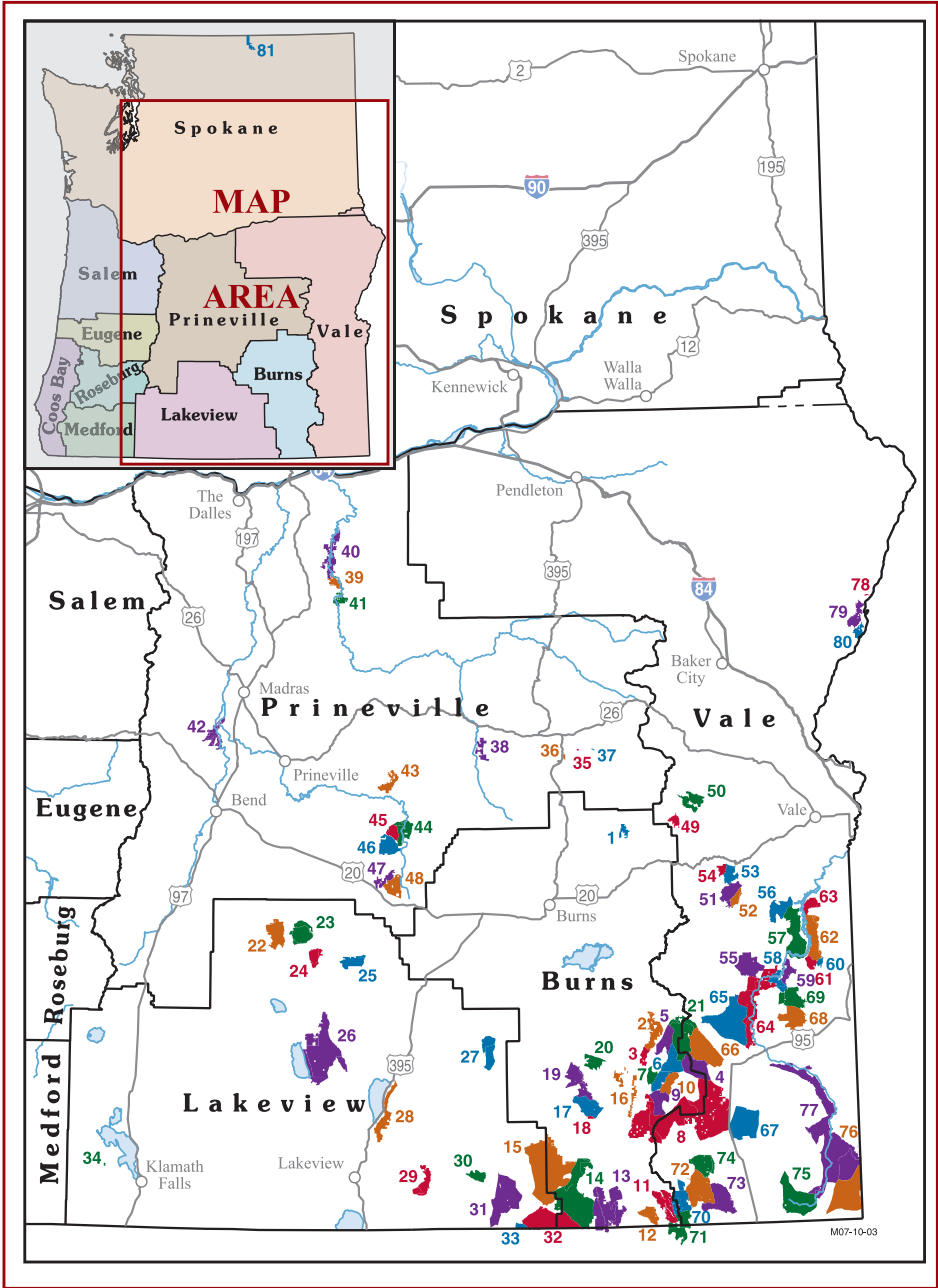
## Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area	Total Acres
<b>Prineville District (cont.)</b>		
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
<b>Vale District</b>		
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
<b>Spokane District</b>		
81	Chopaka Mountain	5,699

*Please see corresponding map on next page* 

# National Landscape Conservation System

## Wilderness Study Areas



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



# National Landscape Conservation System

## *Wild & Scenic River System*

**T**he 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	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>811.8</b>	<b>333.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>406.8</b>

---

---

# Minerals and Energy

---



**T**he 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, permits, and licenses. 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 variety minerals. Operators' mining notices and plans are reviewed to ensure conservation of mineral resources, to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation, and to protect other resource values. A reclamation bond is determined by the BLM and furnished by the operator for the stabilization and reclamation of all disturbed areas. 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 488 Federal oil and gas leases encompassing nearly 715,000 acres for both states.

# Minerals and Energy

## *Solid Minerals & Coal*

Number of Mining Claim Recordations (all Public Lands)		
	Total	New for FY 2010
Claims Recorded	8,561	1,287

Annual Assessments or Maintenance Fees Processed in FY 2010	
Annual Assessments / Fees	2,686 / \$26,860
Maintenance Claims / Fees	6,148 / \$860,720
Total	8,834 / \$887,580

Mineral Leases	
Coal	0
Other Solid Minerals	0

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2009	FY 2010
Mineral Patents Issued	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases Issued, Acres	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases in Force, Acres	0	0	2 – 521	2 – 521

.....

## *Fluid Minerals*

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2009	FY 2010
Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres	6 – 7,773	0	0	2 – 3,044
Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres	188 – 278,801	172 – 269,643	363 – 505,119	316 – 445,784

.....

## *Geothermal Leases in Effect – FY 2010*

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

---

---

# Minerals and Energy

---

## *Federal Lands Available for Mining & Mineral Leasing*

(As of September 30, 2010)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
<i>Mining</i> Aggregate Change FY 2010	No Change	No Change	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 2010	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change
Application and Other Actions 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*

**T**he 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 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 that 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)*



**T**he 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	500*	69*
Sites with Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	10**	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

---



**T**he 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: <http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/>.

## Roads and Bridges

**T**he BLM road and primitive road transportation system in Oregon totals 23,127 miles – with 14,458 miles in western Oregon and 8,669 miles in eastern Oregon. Washington has an additional 764 miles. In western Oregon, a total of 2,366 miles is currently in a long-term closure status. In FY 2010, 3,924 miles of the entire BLM transportation system were maintained. This figure included 3,050 miles in western Oregon with 874 miles in eastern Oregon and Washington. Compared to the previous year, FY 2010 maintenance reflects a 9 percent decrease for western Oregon and a 21 percent increase for eastern Oregon and Washington. All roads are not maintained annually, but rather at varying intervals based on need.

### Transportation System – Roads, Bridges & Culverts

District	Roads (Miles)	Primitive Roads (Miles)	Bridges	Major Culverts	Maintenance by BLM	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,511	758	4	8	155	0	0
Lakeview	1,126	1,231	0	2	196	0	0
Prineville	631	234	9	0	144	0	0
Vale	2,058	120	1	6	367	0	0
<b>Eastern Oregon</b>	<b>6,326</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Coos Bay	1,927	0	80	100	585	324	0
Eugene	2,044	0	45	93	448	40	0
Lakeview	535	9	7	2	20	96	0
Medford	4,580	0	88	120	886	1,203	0
Roseburg	2,889	0	68	134	605	291	0
Salem	2,474	0	68	80	506	412	0
<b>Western Oregon</b>	<b>14,449</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>20,775</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>0</b>
Washington	64	700	3	2	12	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,839</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>0</b>

♦ 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 April 1, 2011.

♦ 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*

**A**ccess 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. In 2010, \$1,648,821 in fees were collected to share in the cost of road construction and maintenance.

.....

## *Lands*

**T**he 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 2009 Direct Purchase	FY 2010 Direct Purchase
Burns	0	1
Coos Bay	0	0
Eugene	0	0
Lakeview	0	0
Medford	2	5
Prineville	0	0
Roseburg	1	1
Salem	0	0
Spokane	0	0
Vale	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>



***Other Lands Acquired (Acres)***

<b>District</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>FY 2009 Direct Purchase</b>	<b>FY 2010 Direct Purchase</b>
Burns	Steens Wilderness	0	0
Medford	Rogue River (Winkle Bar)*	0	0
Medford	Cascade Siskiyou	891	776
Salem	Sandy River	29	48
Spokane	Moses Coulee	0	0
Vale	Grande Ronde	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>920</b>	<b>824</b>

\* 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)***

	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>
<b>Oregon</b>		
Exchanges	233	0
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	920	824
Donation	17	0
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>824</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Exchanges	1,564	0
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	0	0
Donation	0	0
<b>Washington Total</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>824</b>

---

---

# Support

---

## *Withdrawal Processing & Review*

**S**ection 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 2010*

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	1	8,950	1	8,950
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	2	9,002	1	37	3	9,039
Withdrawals Reviewed	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9,002</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,987</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17,989</b>



## *Land Leases* (in effect as of September 30, 2010)

	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	335	809	21	17
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements	125	48,431	7	303
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>56,534</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,305</b>

## *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
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>53,516</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,019</b>

\* Section 302 of FLPMA relates to the management, use, occupancy, and development of public lands.



---

---

# Support

---

## Surveys

**C**adastral 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 determination. 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	323	63
Corners Monumented	257	150
Plats Accepted	91	16
GCDB Townships Collected	7	5
GCDB Townships Updated	13	10



## Land Patents Issued

	FY 2009		FY 2010	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
<b>Oregon BLM</b>				
Public Sale	1	240	4	283
Exchange	2	1,124	—	—
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals	1	40	—	—
Corrective Patent	—	—	—	—
Special Legislation	—	—	—	—
Color-of-Title	—	—	—	—
State Selection Clear List	1	640	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes Act	—	—	2	177
Supplemental R&PP* Patent	—	—	—	—
<b>Oregon BLM Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Oregon - Other Agency</b>				
Indian Fee Patent	2	79	1	80
National Forest Exchange	—	—	2	491
<b>Oregon - Other Agency Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>571</b>
<b>Washington BLM</b>				
Public Sale	—	—	3	622
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
<b>Washington BLM Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>622</b>
<b>Washington - Other Agency</b>				
Indian Fee Patent	22	1,398	25	2,042
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
<b>Washington - Other Agency Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,042</b>
<b>Grand Total - BLM</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,082</b>
<b>Grand Total - Other Agency</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,613</b>

\* R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes Act

---

---

# Support

---

## *Mapping Products*

**T**he 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.

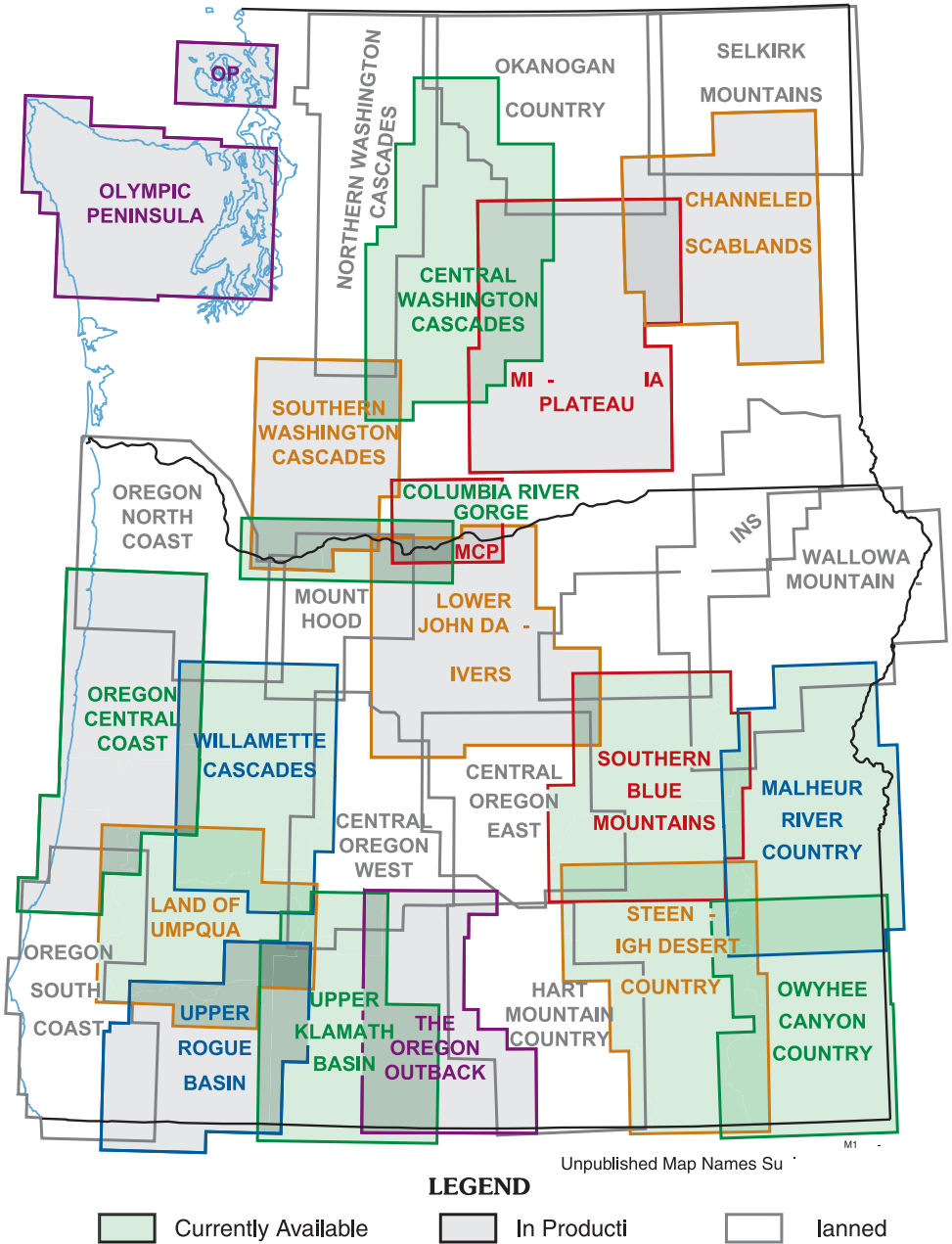
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM Oregon State Office has partnered with the U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and National Park Service Pacific West Region to 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.

Recent products in the Pacific Northwest Recreation Series include the Willamette Cascades map covering the west-central part of Oregon and the Steens-High Desert Country map for southeast Oregon which covers 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 and which maps are currently in production for future printings.



## Mapping Products



---

---

# Social Media

---

## *Embracing the New*

**I**n 2010, the BLM launched a national campaign to embrace social media as another avenue to engage Americans about their public lands. With more people than ever using the Internet to access and share information, social media allows for instantaneous dissemination of not just news, but images, audio, video, and other multimedia content as well. These forums also provide more widespread coverage, enabling breaking news to reach a much larger and broader reader base than standard media outlets alone.

Official Oregon and Washington BLM pages on Facebook™ and Twitter™ are updated with fresh content daily. And at the YouTube™ and Flickr™ pages, new videos and photo albums are posted weekly. Each week is generally themed with topics covering everything from recreation and energy to forestry, wild horses, and more. Every one of the diverse facets from the BLM's multiple-use mission has been presented – and will continue to be covered regularly.

### *Online Visitors*

In its first year, the BLM's Facebook™ page for Oregon and Washington has received close to 1,000 users per month with a total of almost 67,000 views of daily posts. These figures continue to grow. Another 375 followers receive their daily BLM news from Oregon and Washington's Twitter™ feed. This outreach allows more people to get their BLM updates from Oregon and Washington than from any other BLM state.

At YouTube™, almost 70 videos have been uploaded to the BLM's Oregon and Washington page. These videos have received almost 19,000 views. And some 600 photos (and a few videos) at Flickr™ have received over 28,000 views since the site was launched. And because all these videos and photos are in the public domain, they are available to the public to download in high-resolution and share at their own social media pages and internet sites.

Social media will continue to be an effective communication tool to broadcast news and events in real-time with the public who live, work, and recreate on public lands.



## *Internet Homepages*

Social Media	Web Address
Facebook™	<a href="http://www.facebook.com/blmoregon">www.facebook.com/blmoregon</a>
Flickr™	<a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/blmoregon">http://www.flickr.com/photos/blmoregon</a>
Twitter™	<a href="http://twitter.com/BLMOregon">http://twitter.com/BLMOregon</a>
YouTube™	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/BLMOregon">http://www.youtube.com/BLMOregon</a>



---

---

# Law Enforcement

---



**L**aw 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.

In 2010, BLM law enforcement officers documented over 2,879 incidents, issued 889 citations, wrote 499 warnings, filed 22 criminal complaints with state and local district attorney offices, conducted 501 administrative or civil remedies, and effected 85 arrests. Another 595 misdemeanors and 38 felonies were charged. The total value of loss to include damage and theft was \$518,004.

---

---

# Law Enforcement

---

These 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. 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.

In 2010, law enforcement eradicated over 39,000 marijuana plants from the public lands in Oregon. Eight persons have been arrested and charged with offenses. More indictments and arrests are expected in the future as investigations continue. Of note, the number of arrests are significantly down from 2009. Based on these lower numbers and intelligence gathered through ongoing investigations, law enforcement believes that the BLM's eradication efforts in 2009 and continuing investigations in 2010 have made it more difficult for Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) to operate and have caused them to decrease local operations.

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. BLM law enforcement in Oregon and Washington launched an aggressive program to remove these chemicals and rehabilitate public sites.

In addition to DTO operations, BLM rangers and agents in Oregon and Washington responded to a variety of resource issues ranging from public visitors who required immediate medical assistance to apprehending 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.

This past year, BLM law enforcement reorganized operations to bring together Alaska, Idaho, and Oregon/Washington under a single region. Thirty-eight rangers, 13 Special Agents, and three support staff from the newly-created Region 2 protect public lands spanning 100 million acres in 19 BLM districts.

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

*(Continued on next page)*

# Law Enforcement

## Incidents

Type of Incident	2007	2008	2009	2010
Abandoned Vehicles	113	59	38	38
ARPA*, NAGPRA**, Historical	12	9	8	8
Arson	23	3	4	2
Assist to Public/Law Enforcement	50	152	128	220
Camping	97	53	83	107
Drug Violations	92	89	162	106
Dumping	160	88	85	141
Fire Violations	188	87	105	95
Hazardous Materials	4	5	2	2
Liquor Law Violations	90	64	77	72
Littering	67	78	112	329
Motor Vehicle Violations	343	195	259	262
Off Highway Vehicle Violations	287	303	593	436
Recreation Permit Violation	23	59	72	132
Theft of Firewood	48	44	39	37
Theft of Forest Products	28	23	17	95
Vandalism	115	61	93	106
Wild Horse & Burro Violations	3	4	0	3
Other	882	830	798	688
<b>Total Incidents</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>2,879</b>
<b>Resource Value Loss</b>	<b>\$275,356</b>	<b>\$242,479</b>	<b>\$319,305</b>	<b>\$518,004</b>

\* ARPA: Archaeological Resource Protection Act

\*\* NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

## Actions

Type of Action	2007	2008	2009	2010
Field Interrogations/Written Warnings	544	287	303	499
Federal Citations	576	435	578	526
Federal Criminal Complaints	1	2	5	0
State Citations	274	484	453	363
State/Local Criminal Complaints	10	25	45	22
Felonies Charged	***	57	99	38
Misdemeanors Charged	***	429	869	595

\*\*\* 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) that 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 after 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 features of a place or the spirit and heritage of the people who once lived at the 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

---

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

PRIORITY MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
Bureau of Land Management  
Permit No. G-76

