

BLM facts

Oregon & Washington 2012

BLM
Oregon & Washington



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



I am very pleased to present the newest edition of *BLM Facts*, our annual almanac of Oregon and Washington's public lands. From the mountains to the valleys, from the rivers to the deserts, the Pacific Northwest is among the most exceptional and popular destinations in the United States.

Our green forests support both local wildlife and local communities. Our golden deserts feature some of the most unique landscapes this side of the moon. Our white snow-capped mountains sing a siren's call to adventurers who travel here from all over the world. And our clear blue rivers and streams provide us with a healthy source of water and riparian life.

When I think of all these vibrant colors, I can't help but see the Northwest as a beautiful work of art. And this sentiment reminds me of a quote by the great artist Pablo Picasso who once said, "Painting is just another way of keeping a diary."

He's right. For us, the facts, graphs, stats, and photos that you'll find inside these pages are akin to the brushes and oils of an artist. They capture the beauty and wonder of the Pacific Northwest. We use them to paint a picture of your public lands in Oregon and Washington. And like a diary, we continually update our work.

In particular this year, I'd like to point out a few highlights on our canvas. We were excited to see President Obama sign his proclamation designating the San Juan Islands National Monument. This awe-inspiring archipelago features secluded islands of peace, beauty, and adventure. A photo of the San Juans graces the cover of this edition.

And on the topic of protecting our natural wilderness, we've added two maps to *BLM Facts*. Starting this year, we're mapping our Wilderness Areas and our Wild & Scenic Rivers. So we've got even more colorful visuals to help paint the picture of your public lands.

America's great outdoors in Oregon and Washington are truly an artistic achievement. Let's head out and enjoy them.

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

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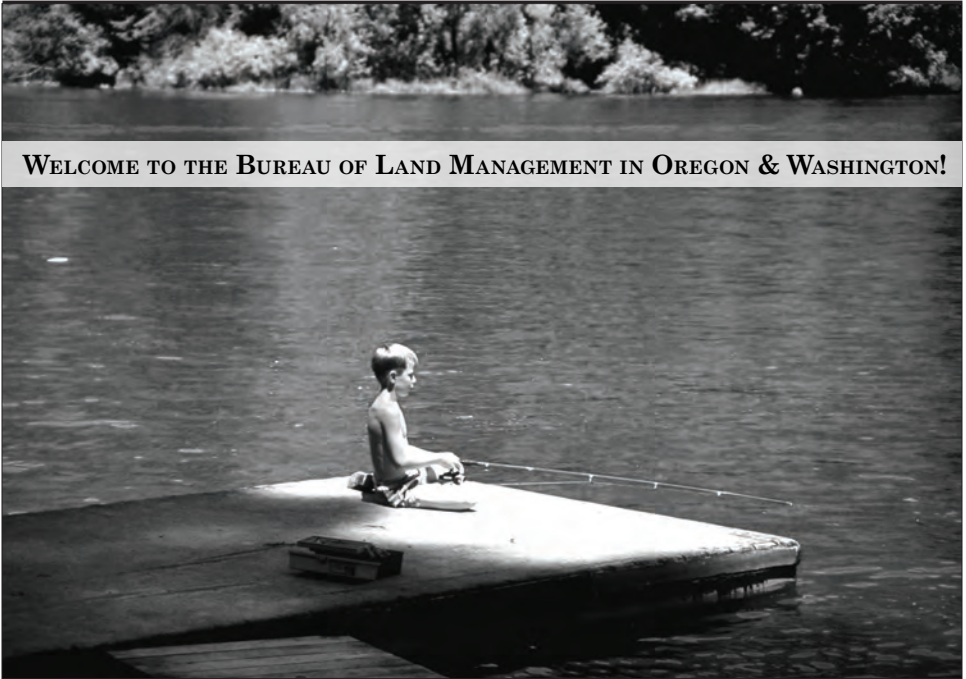
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Introduction



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

Visitors to the 16.1 million acres of public land in Oregon and Washington are welcomed by a wide variety of climates, exceptional natural landscapes, vital wildlife habitats, and countless recreational opportunities. These public lands are also a primary source of the building blocks of homes, cities, and commerce. In fact, the entire nation benefits from the Pacific Northwest’s sustainable resources such as timber, grazing lands, and, 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

Outstanding landscapes and diverse resources across public lands in the Pacific Northwest demand a professional and diverse workforce prepared for the challenges and opportunities in managing these lands. BLM employees in Oregon and Washington bring an array of skills and perspectives to their work 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 2012, 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.

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Oregon & Washington BLM Employees – Permanent & Non-Permanent

District	FY 2011*		FY 2012**	
	Permanent	Non-Permanent	Permanent	Non-Permanent
Burns	99	45	99	42
Coos Bay	111	13	108	11
Eugene	126	30	115	28
Lakeview	104	70	99	74
Medford	168	95	178	95
Prineville	90	52	87	49
Roseburg	102	19	99	25
Salem	141	32	135	31
Spokane	46	21	48	25
Vale	150	74	147	70
State Office	343	63	349	49
Total	1,480	514	1,464	499

* Permanent and non-permanent employees as of September 1, 2011

** Permanent and non-permanent employees as of September 30, 2012

Introduction



Public Lands Managed by the BLM

Lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of each district of the BLM in Oregon and Washington include public domain, revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Land Utilization Project Lands, and certain other categories. Acreages are listed as of September 2012 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)

District	FY 2012
Burns	3,265,184
Coos Bay	325,997
Eugene	315,323
Lakeview	3,421,743
Medford	868,528
Prineville	1,647,066
Roseburg	425,840
Salem	403,817
Vale*	5,038,072
Oregon Total	15,711,570
Spokane	423,489
Vale*	12,207
Washington Total	435,696
Total	16,147,266

* 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	76,306	Benton	10,512
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	54,043
Douglas	654,477	Ferry	9,058
Gilliam	56,762	Franklin	23,804
Grant	173,926	Garfield	165
Harney	3,973,227	Grant	53,918
Hood River	367	Grays Harbor	30
Jackson	456,231	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	288,235	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
Total	15,711,570	Total	435,696

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.



Forests, 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 (PILT) in addition to payments to western Oregon timber-dependent counties under Secure Rural Schools law, aka County Payments.

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 2012****

	Oregon		Washington
Payment Type	PILT*	SRS**	PILT*
Fiscal Year 2012	\$6,761,597	\$36,046,446	\$555,308*

* Payment in Lieu of Taxes

** Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act

*** The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343) authorized full funding for the PILT program from 2008 through 2012 and reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act from 2008 through 2011. In July 2012, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act was reauthorized for 2012 as part of Public Law 112-141. Please Note that, beginning with the 2012 edition of BLM Facts, this chart only reflects BLM contributions.

BLM Collections by Land Status FY 2009 – FY 2012

Source of Receipts	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Fees and Commissions	\$1,935	\$899	\$820	\$811
Grazing Program, Other	\$10,851	\$8,872	\$9,063	\$8,187
Grazing Program, Section 15	\$82,005	\$102,834	\$88,152	\$83,059
Grazing Program, Section 3	\$991,712	\$1,014,784	\$1,055,315	\$1,090,293
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$47,890	\$51,732	\$53,499	\$107,069
Other Sources	\$262,445	\$281,336	\$284,921	\$279,923
Recreation**	\$2,282,369	\$2,249,497	\$2,318,769	\$2,108,786
Rent of Land	\$67,025	\$50,743	\$47,495	\$120,542
Rights-of-Way Rent*	\$1,129,054	\$1,648,821	\$1,351,251	\$1,169,426
Sales of Land & Materials	\$646,602	\$353,953	\$380,036	\$1,938,861
Sales of Timber	\$24,823,171	\$17,179,200	\$17,566,510	\$20,623,910
Total	\$30,345,059	\$22,942,671	\$23,155,831	\$27,530,867

* In FY 2009, the BLM 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.

** Recreation Collections include Recreation Use Fees and Special Recreation Permits.

BLM Expenditures For Resource Management FY 2009 – FY 2012

Area of Expenditure	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
American Recovery & Reinvestment Act	—*	\$31,947,185	—*	—*
Energy & Minerals	\$3,247,884	\$3,460,916	\$3,268,882	\$4,017,248
Fishery & Wildlife Habitat Management	\$25,914,967	\$31,352,858	\$30,383,952	\$31,203,900
Forest Development	\$22,747,869	\$24,208,826	\$23,137,222	\$23,176,878
Forest Health, Recovery & Restoration	\$3,970,573	\$3,441,874	\$3,408,492	\$3,198,272
Forest Management	\$44,209,122	\$38,780,221	\$33,381,742	\$38,462,229
Land Access, Acquisition & Management	\$5,248,170	\$7,835,756	\$4,297,620	\$13,993,813
Law Enforcement	***	***	***	\$133,314
Leased Facilities	**	\$6,759,136	\$7,357,676	\$7,957,057
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$21,357,241	\$23,245,942	\$28,075,349	\$34,227,917
National Monuments and Conservation Areas	**	\$2,167,895	\$2,180,913	\$2,118,509
Planning & Data Management	\$8,197,160	\$9,826,671	\$8,884,891	\$9,810,543
Prescribed Fire & Rural Fire Assistance	\$23,391,883	\$23,448,999	\$19,429,670	\$19,031,371
Program Support Services	\$7,801,078	\$2,183,584	\$2,083,093	\$2,005,285
Range Improvement & Management	\$11,565,069	\$13,097,922	\$13,663,791	\$13,726,870
Recreation Management	\$15,436,968	\$16,113,905	\$15,107,056	\$15,368,969
Soil & Watershed Conservation	\$15,838,234	\$15,497,045	\$17,267,003	\$14,620,991
Wildfire Preparedness	\$12,436,776	\$12,634,338	\$13,062,425	\$12,381,510
Wildfire Suppression & Fire Rehabilitation	\$13,586,222	\$17,741,758	\$20,747,771	\$41,382,200
Total	\$234,949,216	\$283,744,831	\$245,737,548	\$286,816,876

* American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

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

*** Data not incorporated in BLM Facts until 2012 edition.

Forestry

BLM 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.

In addition to the aforementioned programs, BLM forest lands are also managed to comply with a variety of other laws such as the Clean Water Act of 1972 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973.



Forestry

BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon & Washington

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

BLM Tree Planting - FY 2012

District	Acres Planted	Seedlings Planted
Coos Bay	424	143,952
Eugene	299	60,120
Lakeview (O&C)	186	68,220
Medford	385	41,905
Roseburg	0	0
Salem	292	86,944
Oregon Total	1,569	398,773

Forestry

Timber Sales

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

▶ *Western Oregon*

Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Offered 2007 - 2012						
District	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coos Bay	53.8	47.2	50.8	37.0	41.2	41.7
Eugene	41.8	49.4	50.9	50.9	51.6	51.0
Lakeview (O&C)	5.0	5.0	3.2	5.4	3.1	5.3
Medford	15.8	27.8	16.2	34.4	21.6	22.3
Roseburg	30.2	44.0	26.3	40.9	28.2	28.0
Salem	49.0	56.8	56.4	65.3	51.2	57.2
Total	195.6	230.2	203.8	233.9	196.9	205.4

▶ *Eastern Oregon & Washington*

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Offered 2007 - 2012						
District	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burns	0.1	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
Lakeview (PD ⁺)	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	<0.1	0.0
Prineville	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vale	0.7	1.1	<0.1	1.3	1.3	<0.1
Oregon Total	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.3	<0.1
Spokane	<0.1	<0.1	5.6	0.0	3.4	1.0
Washington Total	<0.1	<0.1	5.6	0.0	3.4	1.0
Total	1.0	3.3	6.8	3.0	4.7	1.0

* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

+ Public Domain (PD)



Annual Harvested Volume

► Western Oregon

Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Harvest 2007 - 2012 [#]						
District	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coos Bay	33.8	41.9	22.9	47.9	49.7	54.3
Eugene	40.0	38.9	36.1	34.6	52.9	30.5
Lakeview	8.4	4.9	1.3	5.5	3.2	3.4
Medford	18.8	5.7	33.3	9.9	8.2	11.0
Roseburg	2.9	23.0	32.0	31.0	26.8	20.3
Salem	56.8	29.2	45.8	30.6	54.5	48.0
Total	154.3	160.8	143.5	171.4	195.3	167.5

► Eastern Oregon & Washington

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Harvest 2007 - 2012 [#]						
District	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burns	-	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.0
Lakeview (PD)	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Prineville	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Vale	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Oregon Total	1.1	4.1	0.7	1.7	0.5	2.0
Spokane	-	-	0.1	2.7	3.2	3.0
Washington Total	-	-	0.1	2.7	3.2	3.0
Total	1.1	4.1	0.8	4.4	3.7	5.0

* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

Includes Volume from All Existing Contracts



Forestry

Annual Harvested Volume

Western Oregon Acres					
	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Coos Bay	541	2,106	111	2,182	63
Eugene	105	2,176	54	1,827	154
Lakeview (O&C)	104	1,088	152	1,565	0
Medford	171	215	781	238	5,039**
Roseburg	56	1,197	84	1,468	37
Salem	41	1,472	209	1,275	282
Total	1,018	8,254	1,391	8,555	5,575

Eastern Oregon & Washington Acres					
	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Burns	0	0	0	177	0
Lakeview (PD)	104	1,375	0	1,024	0
Prineville	0	1	0	36	0
Vale	38	0	0	122	8
Oregon Total	142	1,376	0	1,359	8
Spokane	0	19	0	0	0
Washington Total	0	19	0	0	0
Total	142	1,395	0	1,359	8

* *Regen: Regeneration Harvest, a timber harvest designed to promote natural establishment of trees*
Regen acres also include road and landing construction.



Treated by Harvest Type 2007 - 2012

2009	2010	2010	2011 [#]	2011 [#]	2012 [#]	2012 [#]
<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>
1,270	23	2,738	123	2,986	120	2,774
1,532	84	1,905	85	2,657	56	1,703
186	34	797	46	805	0	591
130	251	386	85	620	133	1,477
2,223	44	2,290	29	1,795	50	1,262
1,827	135	1,707	65	2,275	42	2,372
7,168	571	9,823	431	11,138	401	10,179

Treated by Harvest Type 2007 - 2012

2009	2010	2010	2011 [#]	2011 [#]	2012 [#]	2012 [#]
<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>
97	15	732	0	0	0	678
0	0	0	31	460	31	0
0	4	58	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	139
113	19	790	31	460	31	817
20	5	349	0	509	0	310
20	5	349	0	509	0	310
133	24	1,139	31	969	31	1,127

Includes Volume from All Existing Contracts

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



Forestry

Special Forest Product Sales

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

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



Forestry

Special Forest Product Sales

Item & Unit	FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	555,211	\$16,300	770,860	\$26,391	707,349	\$25,794
Burls, lbs	6,840	\$559	1,967	\$139	2,000	\$175
Christmas Trees, number	544	\$2,662	623	\$2,889	757	\$3,785
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	5,745	\$273	2,710	\$240	11,890	\$531
Feed & Forage, tons	–	–	–	–	4,320	\$10,204
Floral & Greenery, lbs	1,103,733	\$76,330	1,473,438	\$100,442	820,092	\$53,779
Fuelwood, cords	5,715	\$34,299	5,594	\$36,241	5,521	\$40,897
Mosses, lbs	508	\$510	3,600	\$342	35	\$35
Mushrooms, lbs	228,737	\$32,638	423,954	\$61,751	378,245	\$56,547
Ornamentals, number	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roundwood, board feet	9,453,953	\$14,440	5,142,854	\$6,487	2,238,700	\$6,653
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	1,930	\$235	60	\$13	2,065	\$259
Transplants, number	10,694	\$3,638	4,381	\$2,237	3,799	\$668
Total		\$181,884		\$237,172		\$199,327
Item & Unit	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	1,049,213	\$42,532	440,149	\$18,160	440,149	\$24,659
Burls, lbs	5,900	\$270	500	\$50	500	\$230
Christmas Trees, number	598	\$2,901	558	\$2,790	558	\$2,850
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	4,650	\$145	13,510	\$495	13,510	\$825
Feed & Forage, tons	–	–	–	–	–	–
Floral & Greenery, lbs	867,390	\$60,450	1,012,380	\$69,677	1,012,380	\$78,546
Fuelwood, cords	5,013	\$39,320	12,844	\$39,731	12,844	\$46,583
Mosses, lbs	1,400	\$400	–	–	–	\$10
Mushrooms, lbs	385,367	\$58,162	276,296	\$44,515	276,296	\$60,216
Ornamentals, number	1,300	\$164	–	–	–	\$21
Roundwood, board feet	1,150,139	\$13,144	641,565	\$12,433	641,565	\$9,725
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	100	\$10	672	\$215	672	\$60
Transplants, number	2,499	\$288	4,656	\$245	4,656	\$272
Total		\$217,622		\$188,311		\$223,997

Forestry

Stewardship Contracts & Agreements

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

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

► Stewardship Contracts & Agreements			Volume Offered (MMBF)	
Fiscal Year	Awards	Area Covered (Acres)	PD	O&C
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
2011	16	1,752	817	1,094
2012	9	3,923	6,171	2,324
Total	162	51,018	37,157	13,066

Biomass Offered

Woody biomass is defined as the trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and similar parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment that are the by-product of forest management. Woody biomass utilization is the harvest, sale, offer, trade, or other use 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 provide not only 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.

In 2012, the BLM entered into a partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, the Oregon Departments of Energy and Forestry and Sustainable Northwest to develop Wood Energy Cluster Pilot projects. The projects aim to cluster biomass utilization facilities near areas where forest restoration is creates large amounts of biomass byproducts. Locating biomass facilities near the source helps rural communities by reducing transportation costs of biomass and creating local jobs.

► *Biomass Offered*

Fiscal Year	Volume (Green Tons)
2008	30,412
2009	45,802
2010	111,320
2011	74,138
2012	77,395
Total	339,067

Forestry

Orchard Improved Seed Production

Beginning in the 1960s, the BLM began establishing seed orchards to produce improved conifer seed. These seeds are used for breeding and growing seedlings to plant in western Oregon. The seed orchards collect, cultivate, and distribute seed for reforestation and restoration treatments at both BLM and privately managed forests.

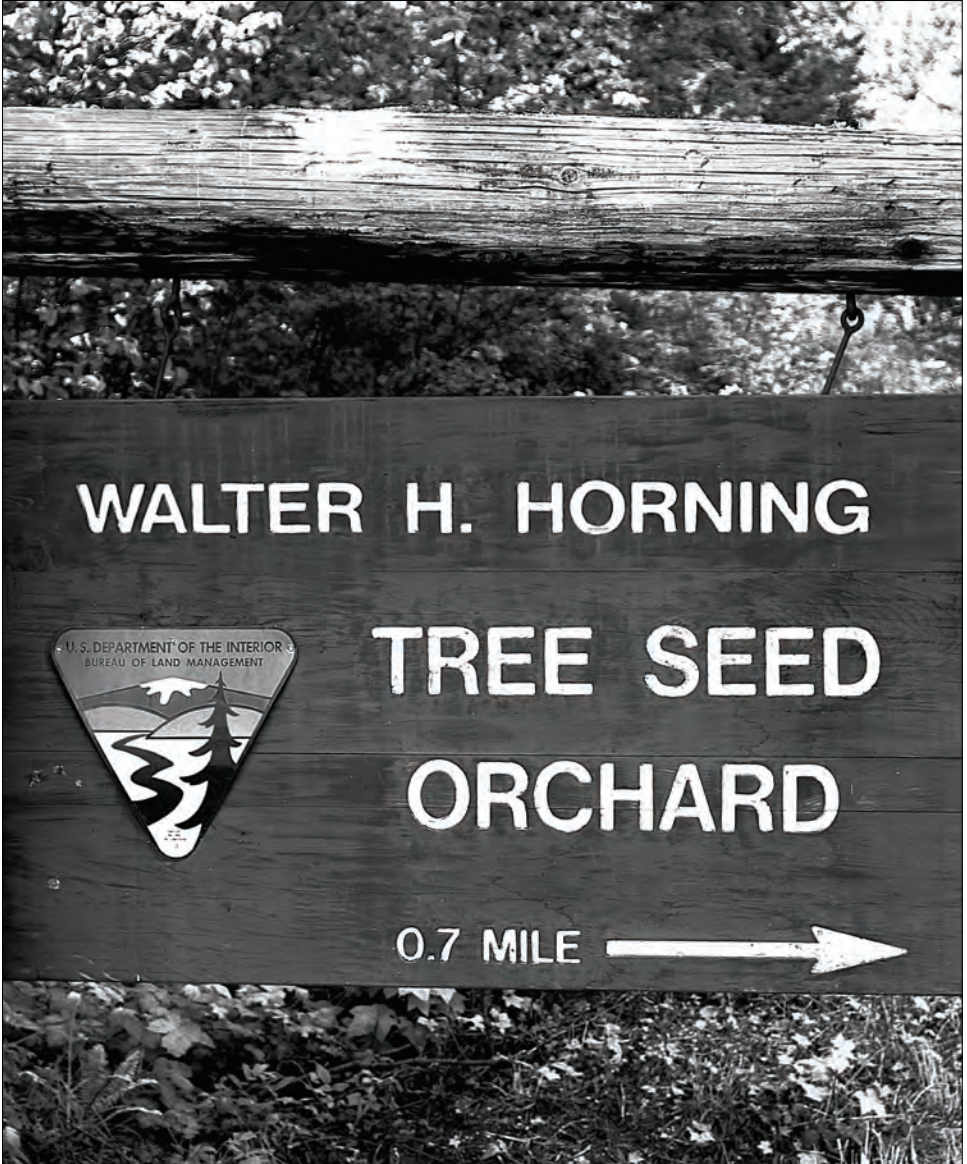
The BLM currently manages seed orchards in its Salem, Eugene, and Medford Districts. The orchards are also laboratories for researching impacts on seed quality and quantity by external stimuli such as insects, disease, weeds, and more.

Similar to a “co-op,” the BLM has what is referred to as “contributing cooperators.” These cooperators contribute to the costs of the daily orchard management as well the collection of the seed crop. Cooperators also work in tandem with BLM personnel on the management and maintenance of the orchards.

Seed crop is distributed and sold by the pound.

FY 2012					
BLM District	Orchard Improved Seed Production (lbs)				
	Douglas-fir	Sugar Pine	Western White Pine	Western Hemlock	Noble Fir
Salem	42	7	35	10	523
Eugene	45	—	—	—	—
Medford	1,270	1,724	—	—	—
Total	1,357	1,731	35	10	523

Orchard Improved Seed Production



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

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

Forest Development – Reforestation

(Continued)

FY 2011		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	399
Coos Bay	—	157
Eugene	—	207
Lakeview	246	355
Medford	86	534
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	—
Salem	225	156
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	557	1,808
Spokane	—	—
Total	557	1,808

FY 2012		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	318	424
Eugene	—	290
Lakeview	281	186
Medford	208	385
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	—
Salem	444	284
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	1,251	1,569
Spokane	—	—
Total	1,251	1,569

Forestry

Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance

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

FY 2009		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning* Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	1,077	1,194
Eugene	194	398
Lakeview	—	—
Medford	6,435	251
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	2,057	600
Salem	1,100	37
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	10,863	2,480
Spokane	—	—
Total	10,863	2,480
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	—	—
Oregon Total	6,789	2,669
Spokane	46	—
Total	6,835	2,669

Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance

(Continued)

FY 2011		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning* Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	304	—
Eugene	—	845
Lakeview	120	—
Medford	3,513	—
Prineville	—	350
Roseburg	580	—
Salem	1,121	311
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	5,638	1,506
Spokane	—	—
Total	5,638	1,506
FY 2012		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning* Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	1,068	—
Eugene	278	547
Lakeview	138	—
Medford	4,311	25
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	234	—
Salem	732	104
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	6,761	676
Spokane	—	25
Total	6,761	701

* 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 2009				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial* Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	200	308
Coos Bay	—	488	1,561	1,270
Eugene	—	—	880	1,532
Lakeview	—	—	88	186
Medford	—	435	514	130
Prineville	—	—	1,252	2,050
Roseburg	—	—	1,985	2,223
Salem	—	8	3,408	1,827
Vale	—	—	120	165
Oregon Total	—	931	10,008	9,691
Spokane	—	—	—	355
Total	—	931	10,008	10,046
FY 2010				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial* Thinning Acres
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
Oregon Total	—	1,201	8,939	13,799
Spokane	—	—	372	1,119
Total	—	1,201	9,311	14,918

Forest Development – Fertilization & Thinning

(Continued)

FY 2011				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial* Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	200	216
Coos Bay	—	157	1,317	3,340
Eugene	—	50	574	3,482
Lakeview	—	—	—	845
Medford	—	54	836	1,133
Prineville	—	—	642	1,010
Roseburg	—	—	2,820	3,269
Salem	—	—	1,401	2,526
Vale	—	—	215	60
Oregon Total	—	261	8,005	15,881
Spokane	—	—	150	855
Total	—	261	8,155	16,736
FY 2012				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial* Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	100	250
Coos Bay	—	424	339	2,696
Eugene	—	30	772	1,703
Lakeview	—	—	—	591
Medford	—	287	278	1,477
Prineville	—	—	3,483	66
Roseburg	—	—	1,234	1,339
Salem	—	—	1,231	2,513
Vale	—	—	559	125
Oregon Total	—	741	7,996	10,760
Spokane	—	—	25	1,026
Total	—	741	8,021	11,786

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

Fire Resources Management



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

In 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.

While wildfires are a natural part of the ecosystem, the scale and intensity of the summer 2012 wildfires were unprecedented in Oregon. Fires consumed more than 1.2 million acres impacting ranching operations, wildlife habitat, and local communities. Also, about 920,000 acres of important sage-grouse habitat was consumed by the fires. This area represents about 6.6 percent of all available habitat for the sage-grouse in Oregon.

In an effort to conserve ecosystem health and restore the landscape after the fires, the BLM launched an emergency plan to stabilize and rehabilitate rangelands and restore sage-grouse habitat. Thousands of acres have been seeded, over 100 miles of fence has been built, and nearly 200 different facilities have been repaired or replaced.

Fire Resources Management

Fire Statistical Summary

Number of fires and acres burned on lands managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington during 2012.

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	4	330	14	223,261	18	223,591
Coos Bay	8	1	2	–	10	1
Eugene	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lakeview	13	4,156	14	22,406	27	26,562
Medford	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prineville	23	1,985	41	15,739	64	17,724
Roseburg	9	1	1	–	10	1
Salem	15	2	–	–	15	2
Vale	11	22,850	30	784,006	41	806,856
OR Total	83	29,325	102	1,045,412	185	1,074,737
Spokane	25	23,453	22	26,136	47	49,589
WA Total	25	23,453	22	26,136	47	49,589
Total	108	52,778	124	1,071,548	232	1,124,326

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Five Years (2008 - 2012)

Human Caused - Number	79
Human Caused - Acres Burned	18,089
Lightning Caused - Number	148
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	201,816
Total Fires for 5 Years	1,133
Total Acres Burned for 5 Years	1,099,528

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Ten Years (2003 - 2012)

Human Caused - Number	66
Human Caused - Acres Burned	25,103
Lightning Caused - Number	182
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	158,851
Total Fires for 10 Years	2,474
Total Acres Burned for 10 Years	1,839,534

Fire Resources Management

Number of Fires Listed by Size Class

Fire Size Class	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Class A	156	246	119	126	142
Class B	78	107	47	49	42
Class C	14	23	10	9	9
Class D	3	6	5	7	5
Class E (and larger)	19	14	10	23	8

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 (WUI) communities, and promote biomass utilization. These efforts are accomplished by using various fuels management tools such as prescribed fire and mechanical thinning.

Western Oregon							
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Other		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Coos Bay	120	-	-	-	-	-	120
Eugene	1,922	-	322	-	-	-	2,244
Medford	5,856	907	4,675	554	-	-	11,992
Salem	307	-	99	-	-	-	406
Roseburg	325	-	74	-	-	-	399
Western Total	8,530	907	5,170	554	-	-	15,161
Eastern Oregon & Washington							
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Other		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	4,070	-	12,511	-	-	-	16,581
Lakeview	2,330	3,545	1,392	530	-	-	7,797
Prineville	4,834	1,300	571	100	-	-	6,805
Spokane	733	-	258	-	-	-	991
Vale	1,200	2,009	553	100	-	1,200	5,062
Eastern Total	13,167	6,854	15,285	730	-	1,200	37,236
FY2012 Total	21,697	7,761	20,455	1,284	-	1,200	52,397
% of Total	41%	15%	39%	3%	-	2%	100%

* Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) refers to a geographical area where two diverse systems meet and impact each other.

Wild Horse and Burro Program

The BLM manages 17 Herd Management Areas that are primarily located in southeast Oregon. In addition, the BLM co-manages a wild horse area at Murderer's Creek at the Malheur National Forest and another at Big Summit near Prineville, Oregon; at these two locations, 75 percent of oversight is provided by the U.S. Forest Service with 25 percent provided by the BLM.

The BLM's goal is to maintain healthy free-roaming herds at 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 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 Oregon's Wild Horse Corral Facility in the BLM's Burns District 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

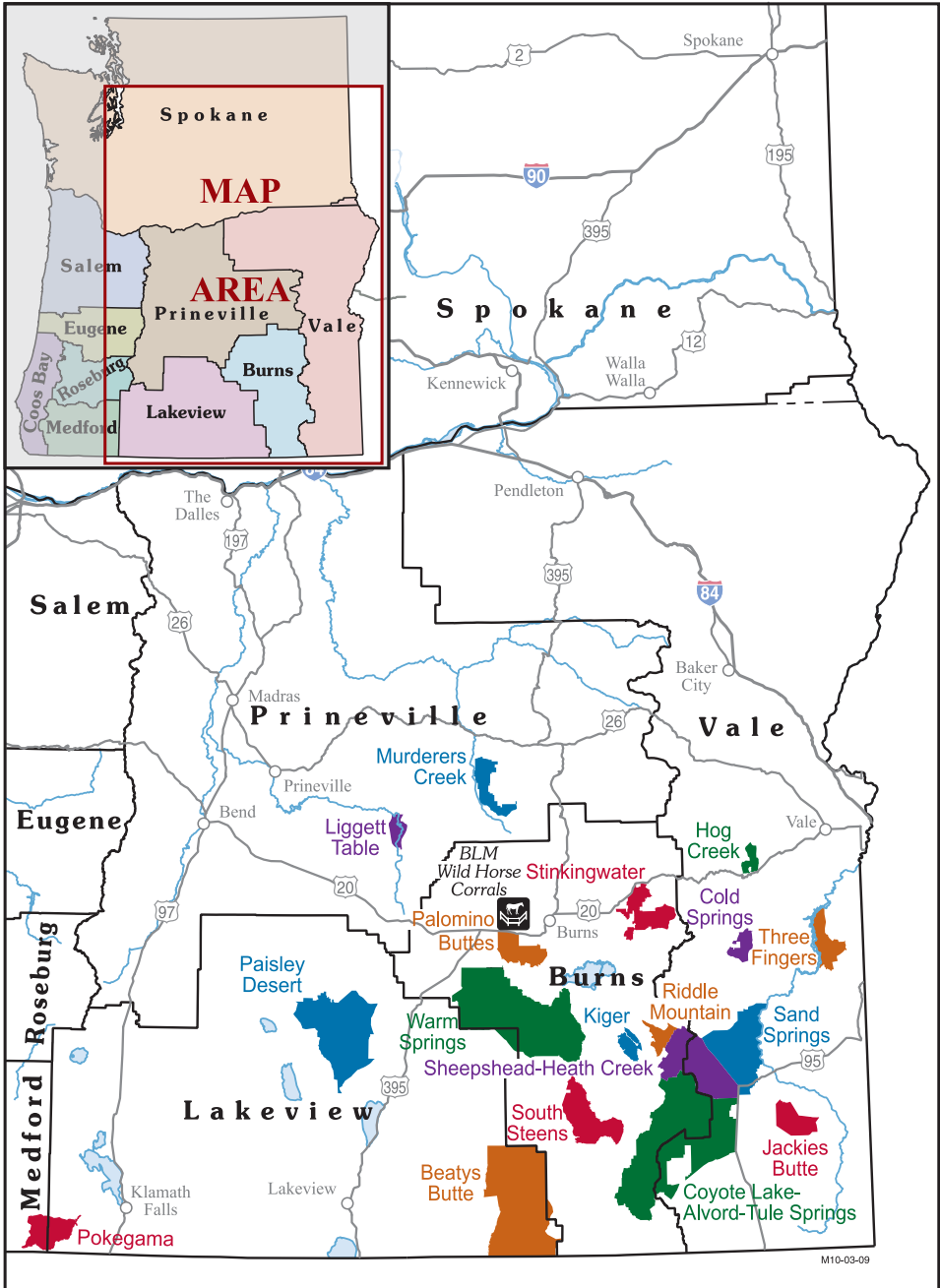
Adoption & Compliance for FY 2012

Number of Animals Adopted in OR & WA	314
Compliance Inspections & Animals Checked	252



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Herd Management Area Map



M10-03-09

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse & Burro Population Data

Report Date: February 27, 2013

Herd Management Area (HMA)	BLM Acres in HMA	Last Census Date	Count on Census Date	Estimated Population of Horses	Appropriate Management Level* Range (Low - High)	
Burns District						
Warm Springs	474,501	4/13/2010	355	160	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	6/21/2012	96	96	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	7/31/2009	179	58	40	80
South Steens	126,720	6/21/2012	383	383	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	4/12/2010	60	40	33	56
Kiger	26,874	4/12/2010	81	61	51	82
Subtotal	806,414		1,154	798	426	788
Prineville District						
Liggett Table	28,101	8/1/2009	32	24	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		32	24	10	25
Vale District						
Hog Creek	21,814	6/20/2012	47	40	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	6/20/2012	122	129	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	7/22/2011	235	90	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	7/22/2011	225	15	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	7/23/2011	99	89	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	7/24/2011	250	240	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	7/23/2011	350	198	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,328	801	714	1,392
Lakeview District						
Paisley	297,802	8/24/2012	300	107	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	7/20/2011	800	800	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	10/15/2004	30	54	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		1,130	961	190	450
BLM Totals**						
BLM Totals	2,673,314		3,644	2,584	1,340	2,655
Murderer's Creek**	107,859	3/6/2012	161	254	50	140
Big Summit - USFS**	26,096	8/15/2009	60	79	50	60
USFS Total	133,955		221	333	100	200

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

** Murderer's Creek & Big Summit co-managed by USFS (75%) and BLM (25%).

Rangelands



The BLM is responsible for administering nearly 14 million acres of rangelands 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 per 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 2012. Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month.

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use for FY 2012				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Burns	155	192,433	8	2,745
Coos Bay	–	–	–	49
Eugene	–	–	–	–
Lakeview	84	111,243	47	3,936
Medford	–	–	32	6,623
Prineville	73	68,566	182	16,543
Roseburg	–	–	–	–
Salem	–	–	–	–
Vale	358	368,755	55	2,085
Oregon Total	670	740,997	324	31,932
Spokane	–	–	234	32,055
Washington Total	–	–	234	32,055
Total	670	740,997	558	63,987

* An AUM (Animal Unit Month) is the forage required to sustain one cow/calf pair (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 noxious weed control.

Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments for FY 2012	
Soil Stabilization & Improvement (Acres)	
Brush Control	4,448
Seeding/Planting	6,449
Soil Stabilization	5,436
Weed Control	42,929
Water Management	
Detention & Diversion	6
Pipelines - Miles	0
Pipelines - Quantity	1
Reservoirs	3
Springs	1
Water Catchments - Gallons	0
Water Catchments - Quantity	0
Wells	3
Storage/Drinking - Gallons	0
Storage/Drinking - Quantity	1
Program Facilities	
Cattleguards - Quantity	8
Fences - Miles	14

The sources for this data are the Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) and Pesticide Use Reports for FY 2012. Data is for the fiscal year previous to the Public Lands Statistics report fiscal year because projects/treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next year.

Weed Management Program

The BLM in Oregon and Washington has an active weed management program. Invasive non-native weeds degrade native plant communities which are essential for healthy landscapes that support wildlife, clean water, recreation, grazing and timber production. Weed management is supported by multiple BLM programs to include range, silviculture, wildlife, recreation, and rehabilitation following wildfire. In 2012, over one and a half million acres were inventoried for invasive weeds on BLM-administered lands with active weed control treatments conducted on nearly 50,000 acres.

Weed Management Treatments			
Weed Control Method	Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon	Total Acres
Biological*	797	137	934
Chemical	39,074	4,130	43,204
Fire	–	1	1
Manual	39	1,187	1,226
Mechanical	3,019	1,303	4,322

** Additionally, classical biological control agents expanded over 5,550 acres and are established on more than 425,000 acres of noxious weeds.*



Wildlife Habitat



Most 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 to the Little Wildhorse RNA rising 9,000 feet at Steens Mountain in southeastern Oregon.

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

Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife

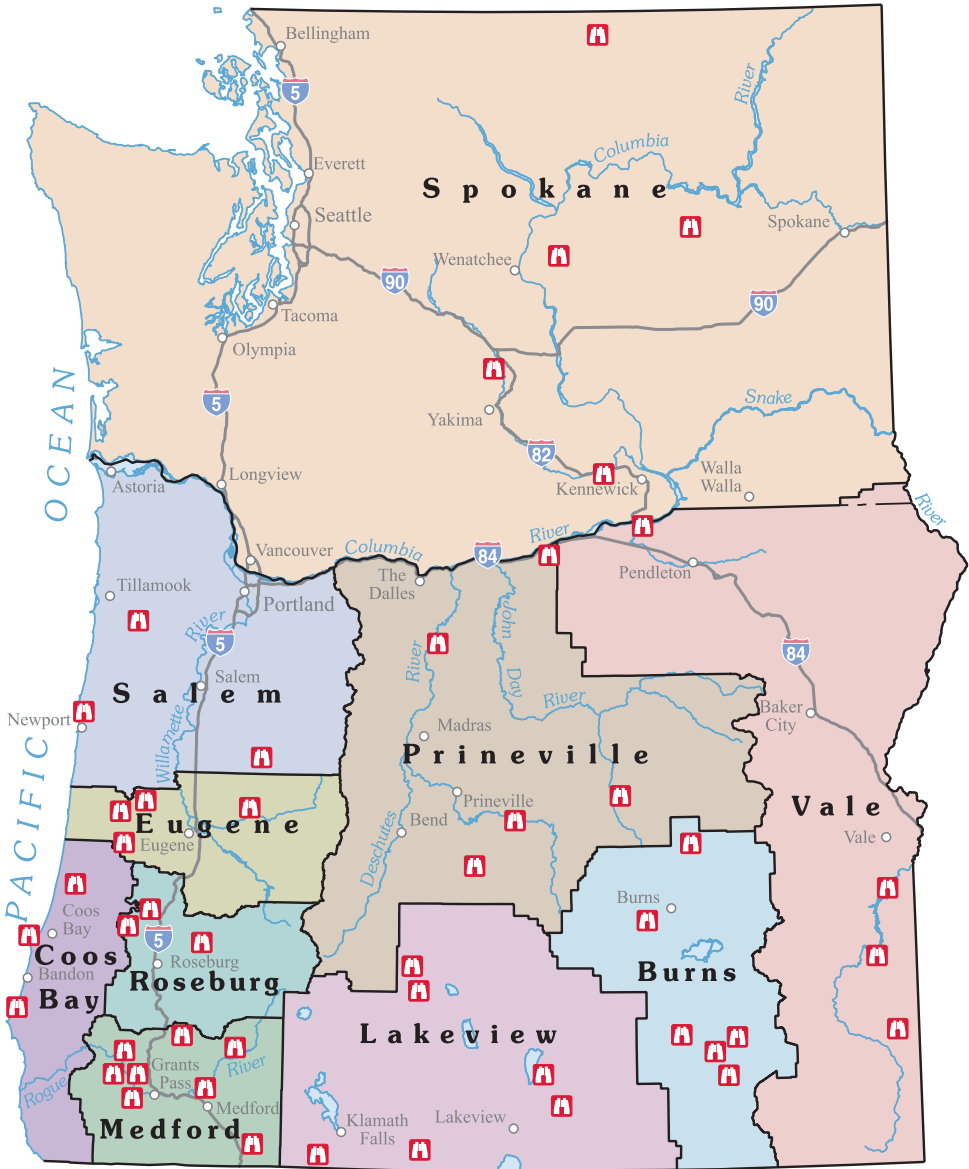
As the manager of more than 16 million acres of wildlife habitat in the Pacific Northwest, the BLM provides wildlife viewing opportunities through the **Watchable Wildlife Program**. The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, and wildlife guides and brochures to encourage public 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	6
Medford	8	3
Prineville	5	1
Roseburg	3	3
Salem	3	1
Vale	4	2
Oregon Total	42	21
Spokane	5	2
Washington Total	5	2
Total	47	23




Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites Map



M10-03-09

LEGEND  Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration improves the ecological condition of land areas throughout the basin to restore the natural ecosystems and provide long-term protection for aquatic, riparian, and upland resources.

Restoration generally seeks to improve water quality, repopulate native plant species and animal life, and reverse any 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, removal of noxious weeds, and addressing the impact of unauthorized off-highway vehicles. In addition, the BLM places boulders, gravel, and logs in waterways to improve fish habitat, capture excessive sediment, and provide for proper in-stream ecosystems. In upland areas, treatments to remove juniper, decrease forest stands, and manage livestock are conducted to provide the proper balance of water use and erosion control. The BLM's 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 to 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. Eastern Oregon has seen similar results. Aquatic restoration strategies that called for watershed and land health assessments demonstrated equally favorable trends where BLM restoration occurred. Over the last decade, the BLM has completed over 70 water quality restoration plans across the state as part of meeting requirements under the Clean Water Act.

Active and Passive Restoration

The BLM's efforts in watershed restoration can be divided 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, western Oregon passive restoration includes leaving undisturbed existing conifer

Watershed Restoration

forests along streams whenever possible so that maturing trees may provide necessary shade, nutrients, bank stability, and long term wood for fish habitat. Conversely, the BLM can undertake a more active restoration by reintroducing conifer trees to stream banks where open areas or stands of hardwoods or a 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 more important subset of BLM lands. The active restoration impact is significant in that it is usually tied to a known deficiency or problem area in the watershed. A summary of the Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA) for the last two years provides information as to the level of active restoration within the BLM. Other works associated with timber sales, grazing allotments, and oil and gas activities are not recorded in the IRDA. Recent active restoration has included riparian vegetation treatments applied to 38 miles and 761 acres adjacent to waterways. In-stream restoration improved 149 miles by placing structures in the channel or providing increased fish passage at most water flows. Further, upland areas of approximately 8,269 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. Road and trail decommissioning closed or obliterated 12 miles of road and managed water erosion from those surfaces. Road improvements for drainage and culverts were conducted on 51 miles of roads to reduce sediment inputs to the water system.

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



Recreation



Public lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. Visitors inspired by President Obama’s America’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

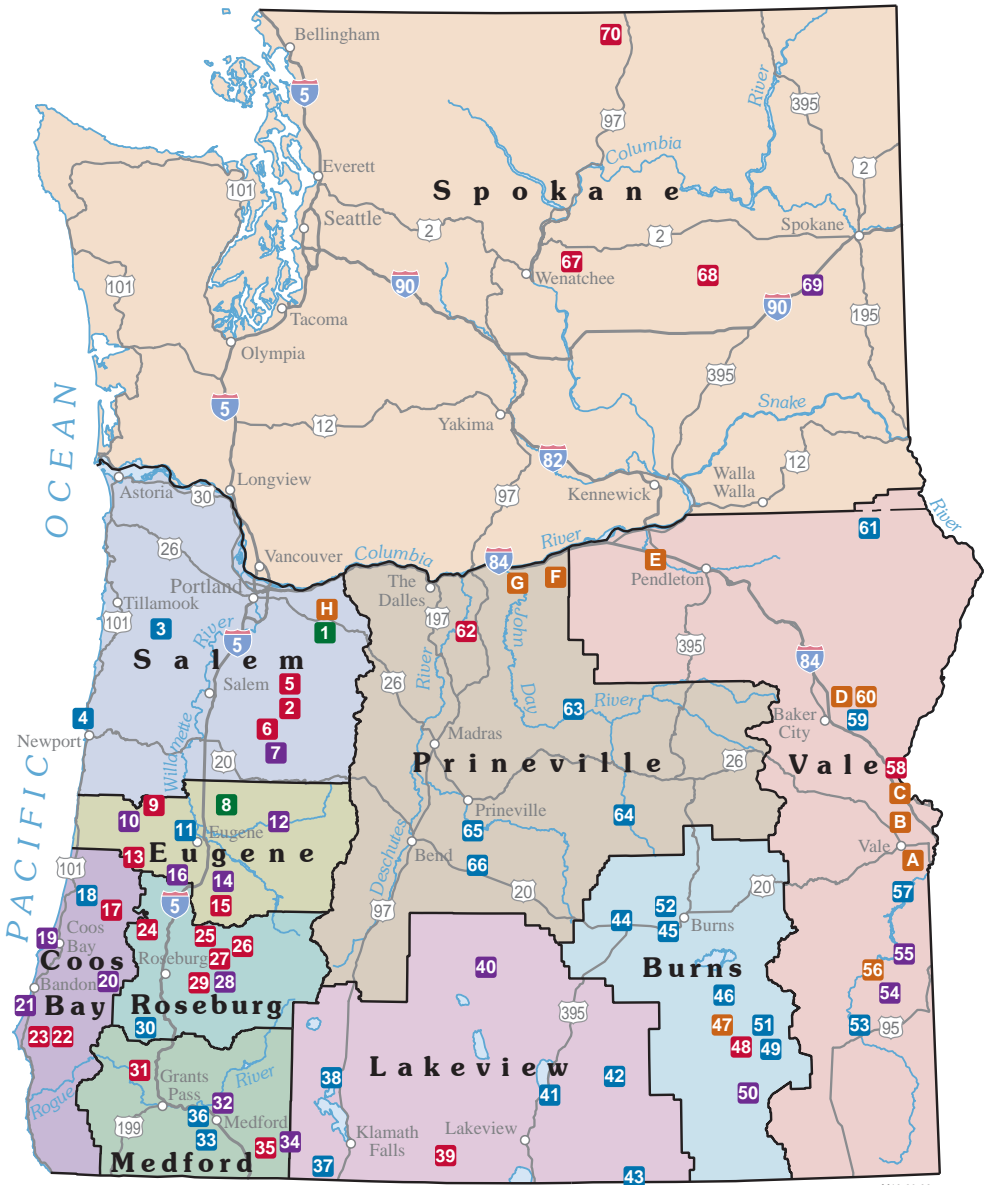
Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits & Fees

District	Developed Campgrounds/ Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits		Recreation Use Fees	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Burns	4	79	20	15	\$4,411	1,271	\$46,239
Coos Bay	9	154	40	1	\$100	13,929	\$146,749
Eugene	4	63	31	4	\$1,530	3,301	\$43,855
Lakeview	4	70	10	18	\$94,768	1,600	\$9,004
Medford	6	95	33	163	\$240,543	4,497	\$141,208
Prineville	10	99	17	132	\$165,047	7,636	\$241,826
Roseburg	8	114	35	24	\$2,679	3,450	\$96,808
Salem	9	120	136	21	\$2,065	66,353	\$645,702
Vale	10	62	22	52	\$15,374	13,712	\$101,058
Oregon Total	64	856	344	430	\$526,517	115,749	\$1,472,449
Spokane	11	104	69	18	\$15,215	10,500	\$94,605
Total	75	960	413	448	\$541,732	126,249	\$1,567,054



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

Recreation

Recreation Visits – Resource Area & District



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

LEGEND

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

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Recreation

Total Recreation Visits - FY 2012

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	78,759
Burns - Steens Mountain CMPA	190,784
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	166,537
Burns District Total	436,080
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	121,744
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	523,704
Coos Bay District Total	645,448
Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area	389,517
Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area	548,122
Eugene District Total	937,639
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	125,261
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	197,660
Lakeview District Total	322,921
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	379,356
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	115,687
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	162,354
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	487,300
Medford District Total	1,144,697
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	153,464
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	679,238
Prineville District Total	832,702
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	247,859
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	721,645
Roseburg District Total	969,504
Salem - Cascades Resource Area	421,459
Salem - Marys Peak Resource Area	442,198
Salem - Tillamook Resource Area	325,696
Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	327,901
Salem District Total	1,517,254
Spokane - Border Field Office	86,630
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	378,441
Spokane District Total	465,071
Vale - Baker Resource Area	246,196
Vale - Jordan Resource Area	268,089
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	158,888
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	64,893
Vale District Total	738,066
Total	8,009,382

Recreation

Back Country Byways

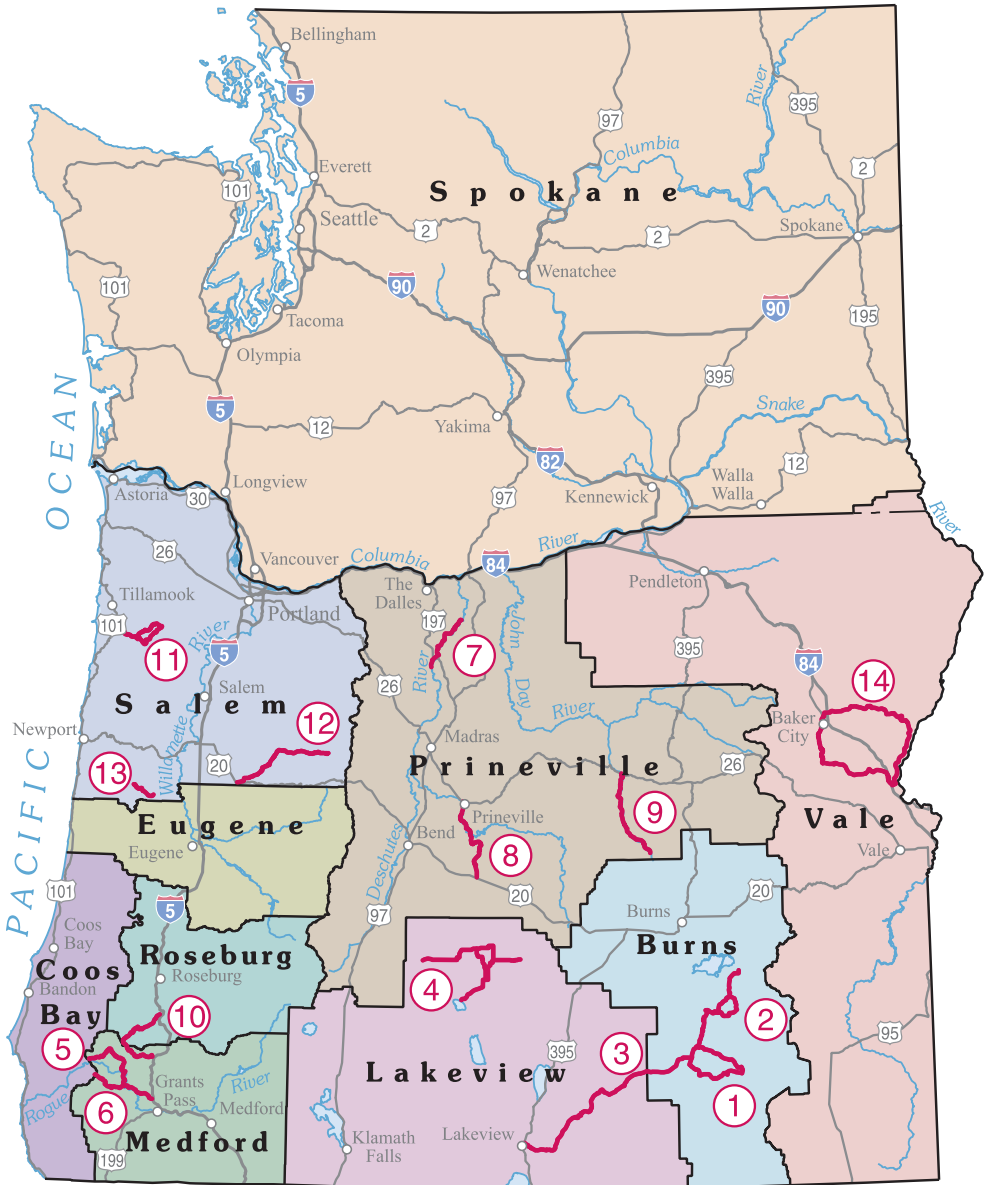
Whether you are an outdoor enthusiast, a history buff, or merely want to enjoy a relaxing drive in the country, the Pacific Northwest's collection of All-American Roads, National and State Scenic Byways, and Back Country Byways offered by the BLM and its partners will take you there. Back Country Byways showcase the variety and richness of the BLM's public lands off the beaten track. Most of the Byways are either paved or graded gravel and dirt roads, passable in ordinary passenger cars. Others are safely driven only in high-clearance trucks or 4-wheel drive vehicles. Please visit the BLM's recreation website for Oregon and Washington to learn more about Back Country Byways before you visit one of these areas: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/byways.php

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



Recreation

Back Country Byways



M10-03-09

LEGEND  Back Country Byway

Youth Initiatives

Education, Employment, and Engagement

Throughout 2012, the BLM in Oregon and Washington made significant contributions to meet the Department of the Interior’s National Youth Initiative goals while at the same time continuing to offer meaningful opportunities to youths and their families, teachers, and community leaders.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington is focused on employing, educating, and engaging young Americans. The BLM has continued to develop and maintain a comprehensive portfolio of youth-related programs and activities statewide centered on six key components: Environmental Education, Outdoor Recreation Skill Development, Stewardship Activities, Recruitment and Mentoring, Employment, and Settings and Facilities.

During 2012, over 950 youths were employed both directly by the BLM and indirectly through a variety of partners. Over 225 programs engaged and educated over 47,000 youths as well as another 16,000 adults who accompanied them. In addition, youths in Oregon and Washington participated in 56 Take It Outside programs, 39 Lets Move Outside programs, 13 National Public Lands Day events, and 2 Free Fishing Day events, as well as many other local and regional initiatives conducted with community partners.

Youth Program Hiring			
Year	Direct Hires	Partner-Supported Hires	Total
2010	311	418	729
2011	421	378	799
2012	410	541	951
Total	1,142	1,337	2,479



Volunteer Program

BLM Volunteers in Oregon & Washington

The BLM greatly appreciates the energy and enthusiasm of the thousands of volunteers who give their time and expertise to the public lands in Oregon and Washington. Volunteers blanket our public lands with important accomplishments and valuable achievements. They range from Girl Scouts and senior citizens to business owners and elected officials. And all have one thing in common: enjoyment of and appreciation for our nation’s public lands.

These special people are a key component of the BLM’s “extended” outreach by providing essential assistance and services across nearly every program the BLM supports to include fish and wildlife, recreation, forests, energy, archaeology, history, administrative support, wild horses, and much more.

BLM volunteers contribute significantly to our mission by helping restore, beautify, and improve the habitats and recreation areas from which we all benefit and enjoy. The BLM is committed to continuing to promote awareness about citizen stewardship and increasing volunteer opportunities for the public now and into the future.

BLM Volunteers in Oregon & Washington				
Year	Hours	Est. Value*	Work Years⁺	Number of Individuals[#]
2008	181,335	\$3,672,034	101	3,780
2009	214,850	\$4,479,623	119	5,166
2010	170,767	\$3,647,583	95	2,532
2011	192,704	\$4,116,146	107	3,075
2012	172,146	\$3,811,312	96	3,507
Total	931,802	\$19,726,698	518	18,060

* The value of volunteer contributions is calculated annually by Independent Sector (www.independentsector.org), a national leadership forum committed to volunteerism and citizen action. The amount is based on the latest data available on the average hourly wage for nonagricultural workers as published in the yearly Economic Report of the President.

+ Work Year is equivalent to 1,800 hours.

Totals may differ slightly as a result of rounding.

Cultural Resources

Cultural and Paleontology

Public lands managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington contain a diverse array of archaeological, historical, and paleontological properties. These locations include the fossilized remains of ancient and extinct animals and plants, archaeological sites containing evidence of the nation's first peoples and traditions, places of cultural and religious importance to Native Americans, 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 diverse proposed uses of public lands. During 2012, 396 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 on cultural resources. Based on reviews of these proposed actions, intensive field surveys of 173 projects were undertaken by archaeologists resulting in systematic examinations of over 38,000 acres of BLM-administered lands and nearly 2,500 acres of other lands. These surveys resulted in the location and documentation of 643 cultural properties on BLM-administered lands and 27 cultural properties on other lands.

A total of 53 permits for work related to cultural resources was in effect during 2012. Permitted work consisted primarily of survey and recordation; however, some permits covered archaeological test excavations to assess the importance of cultural sites and excavation/removal to mitigate anticipated adverse effects of proposed project activities.

Of these sites located and recorded during 2012, two were formally determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The BLM also took on a variety of projects during 2012 to provide enhanced protection for cultural properties. Many of these actions were unrelated to proposed land use authorizations. In particular, the BLM commenced or continued stabilization, restoration, and protection actions at approximately 43 sites.

During 2012, 289 archaeological and historical properties were monitored to assess current conditions. Monitoring revealed that 271 of the monitored sites were in stable condition while 18 other sites showed signs of noticeable deterioration.

The Medford District continued work to document historic mining sites in an effort to assess the importance of these sites for abandoned mine lands restoration activities designed to reduce safety hazards to the public. To date, over 400 historic mining properties have been documented.

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 direction of Dr. Dennis Jenkins, has conducted archaeological site evaluation and research at the internationally significant Paisley Caves site that many researchers now conclude to be one of only a few locations to verify human occupation prior to 12,000 years ago. Other important work includes research by the Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit at the University of Nevada, Reno, to study the Paleoindian occupation of the Warner Valley in southern Oregon. And in fulfillment of the BLM's responsibilities to consult with Native Americans regarding proposed actions and programs, Northwest tribes were consulted on 74 occasions during the year.

In 2012, the BLM's staff of professional archaeologists presented a number of scholarly findings to the general public. The BLM worked with partner scientists at universities to prepare 46 presentations. In addition, 22 professional publication presentations shared information with the scientific community. Yet another 66 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 expanded protection for fossils on public lands. Within Oregon and Washington, the BLM manages 315 documented paleontological properties and fossil collections at museums that include the University of Oregon's Condon Fossil Collection housing 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 2012, ten such incidents were detected.

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

The BLM's Adventures in the Past program was created to foster public enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of cultural resources on the public lands in Oregon and Washington. These important sites feature on-site interpretive accommodations and include 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 Conservation Lands



The BLM's National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System, contain 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 National Conservation Lands feature 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), oversight of these very special lands – which were administratively established in 2000 – is now established in law.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 127 different National Conservation Lands which include two National Monuments, 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.

At the Oregon and Washington BLM homepage, there is a wealth of online information to include 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 <http://on.doi.gov/eqsPAJ>.

National Conservation Lands

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.

The nearly 54,000-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in southwestern Oregon was established by Presidential Proclamation in 2000. And then thirteen years later, President Obama signed a proclamation designating the San Juan Islands National Monument in the Puget Sound of Washington state. Both destinations are protected to maintain their historical and cultural significance as well as their unique and varied natural and scientific resources.

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 that highlights the structure and offers outstanding opportunities to experience nearby natural features. 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 Conservation Lands

Distribution of Wilderness & Wilderness Study Areas

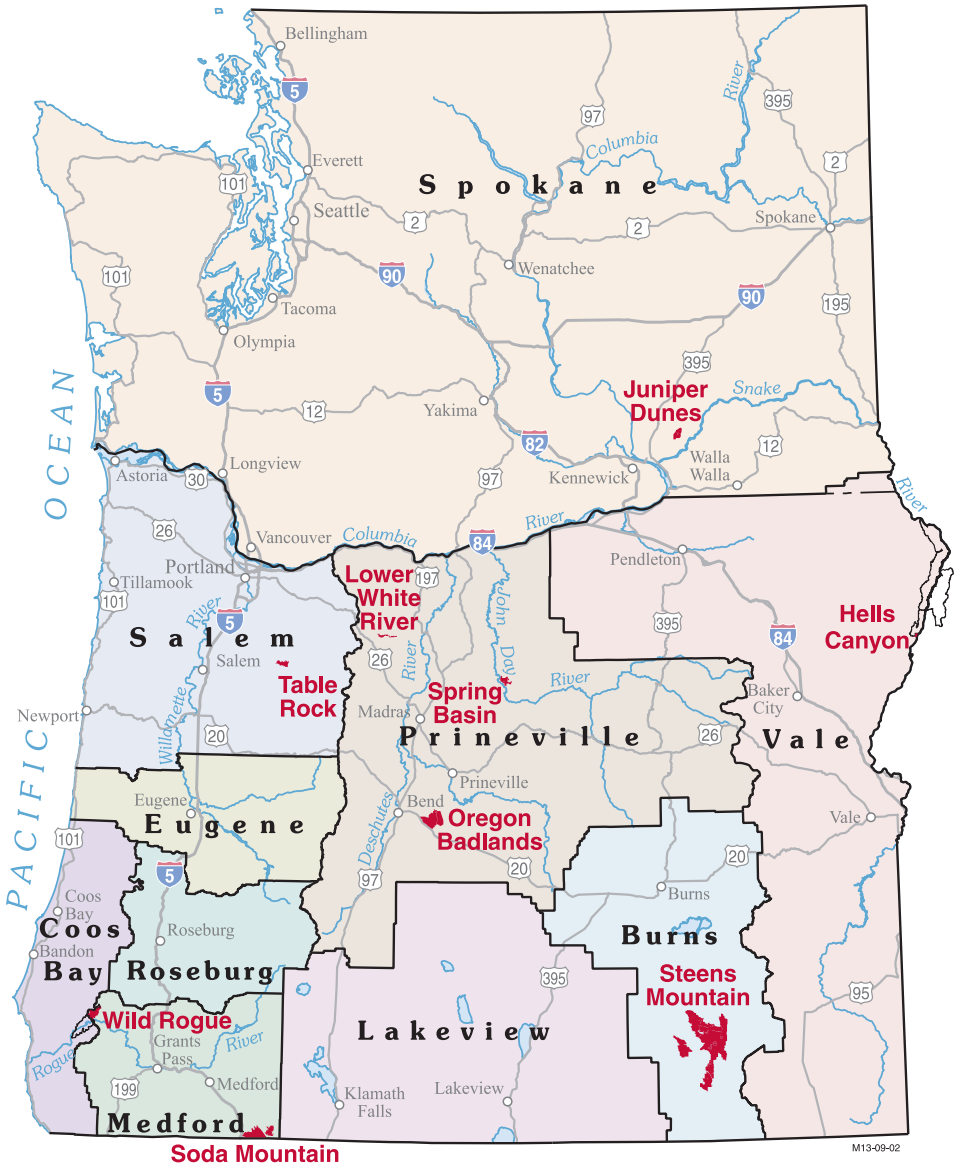
With the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Act in March 2009, the BLM now manages eight Wilderness Areas across nearly 247,000 acres in Oregon. The BLM also manages one Wilderness Area in Washington covering 7,142 acres. In addition, the BLM currently protects wilderness values on 82 Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and five Instant Study Areas in Oregon totaling more than 2.6 million acres and one WSA in Washington totaling 5,557 acres.

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Burns	1	170,202	21	922,312	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	1	579
Lakeview	—	—	13	429,884	1	8,084
Medford	2	33,311	—	—	1	208
Prineville	3	36,710	16	185,499	1	609
Salem	1	5,784	—	—	1	80
Vale	1	946	32	1,098,093	—	—
Oregon Total	8	246,953	82	2,635,788	5	9,560
Spokane	1	7,142	1	5,557	—	—
Total	9	254,095	83	2,641,345	5	9,560



National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Areas



LEGEND

Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area

National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Study Areas

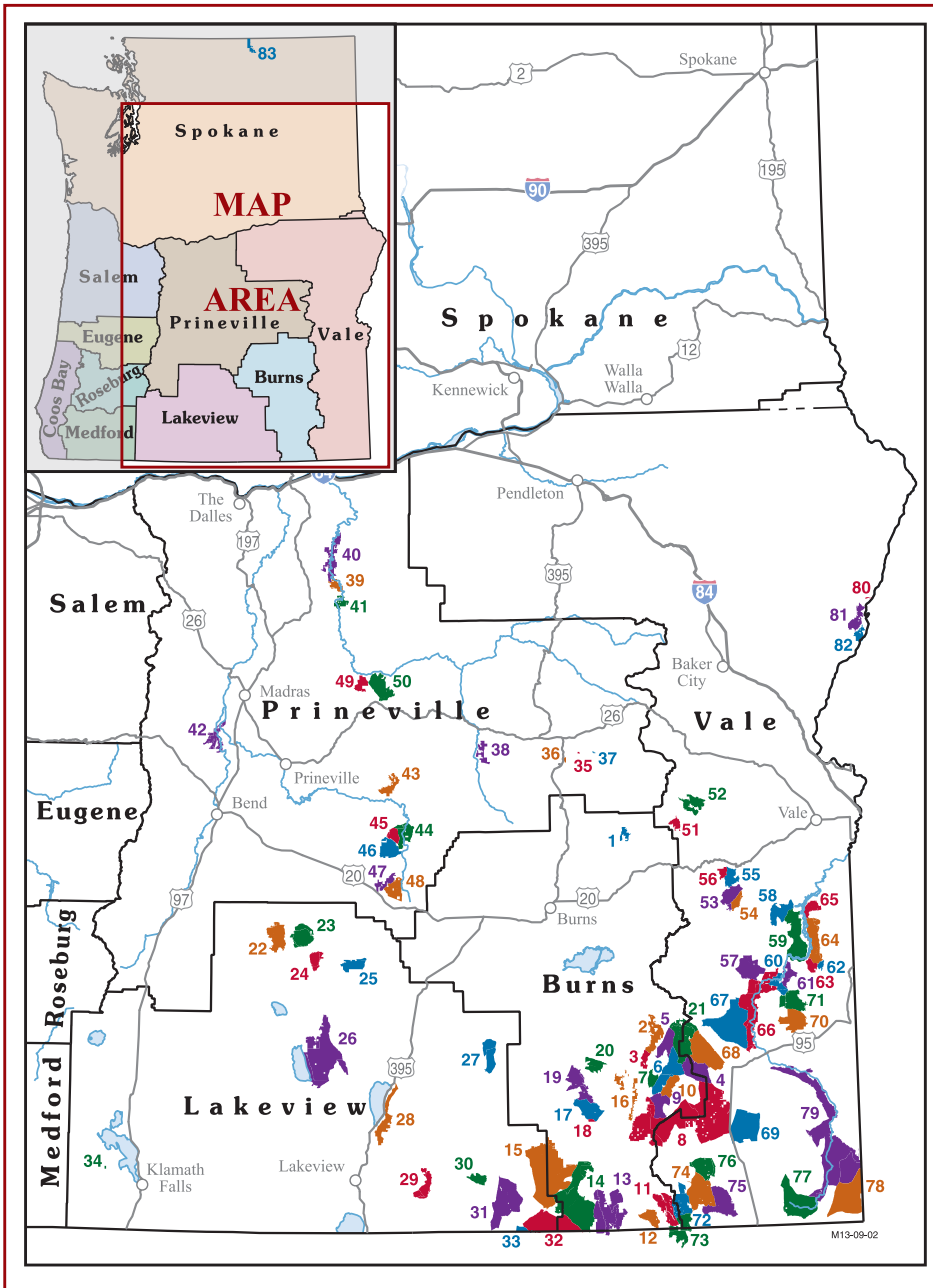
In 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act extended wilderness study and management authority to the BLM. This act established a number of Instant Study Areas and, for the remaining public lands, set in motion a 15-year inventory and study of lands found to possess wilderness characteristics as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Such areas have been designated as Wilderness Study Areas. These WSAs, as well as the five Instant Study Areas in Oregon, were studied through a land use planning process and reported through the President to Congress in 1992.

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. Wilderness values in all WSAs are protected by the BLM until final decisions are rendered by Congress.



National Conservation Lands

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 following two pages. →

National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area	Total Acres
Burns District		
1	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,548
2	Stonehouse	22,763
3	Lower Stonehouse	7,460
4	Wildcat Canyon	34,746
5	Heath Lake	21,199
6	Table Mountain	40,051
7	West Peak	8,593
8	Alvord Desert	236,276
9	East Alvord	22,142
10	Winter Range	15,501
11	Mahogany Ridge	27,365
12	Red Mountain	15,649
13	Pueblo Mountains	73,980
14	Rincon	108,485
15	Basque Hills	140,271
16	High Steens	14,093
17	South Fork Donner und Blitzen	27,980
18	Home Creek	1,178
19	Blitzen River	31,916
20	Bridge Creek	14,322
21	Sheepshead Mountain	52,793
Lakeview District		
22	Devil Garden Lava Bed	28,163
23	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,673
24	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,479
25	Sand Dunes	16,465
26	Diablo Mountain	118,693
27	Orejana Canyon	24,147
28	Abert Rim	25,105
29	Fish Creek Rim	19,141
30	Guano Creek	10,557
31	Spaulding	68,411
32	Hawk Mountain	69,741
33	Sage Hen Hills	7,974
34	Mountain Lakes	340
Prineville District		
35	Strawberry Mountain - Pine Creek	211
36	Strawberry Mountain - Sheep Gulch	728
37	Strawberry Mountain - Indian Creek	211
38	Aldrich Mountain	9,127
39	Thirtymile	7,624
40	Lower John Day	25,406
41	North Pole Ridge	7,318

 Please see corresponding map on previous page

National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area	Total Acres
Prineville District (cont.)		
42	Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls	3,192
43	North Fork	11,398
44	South Fork	20,341
45	Sand Hollow	9,368
46	Gerry Mountain	22,289
47	Hampton Butte	10,246
48	Cougar Well	19,345
49	Pat's Cabin	9,817
50	Sutton Mountain	28,818
Vale District		
51	Castle Rock	6,151
52	Beaver Dam Creek	19,080
53	Camp Creek	19,880
54	Cottonwood Creek	8,110
55	Gold Creek	13,601
56	Sperry Creek	5,296
57	Cedar Mountain	33,433
58	Dry Creek	23,353
59	Dry Creek Buttes	51,285
60	Owyhee Breaks	13,108
61	Blue Canyon	12,583
62	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,911
63	Slocum Creek	7,530
64	Honeycombs	38,771
65	Wild Horse Basin	11,974
66	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,750
67	Saddle Butte	85,766
68	Palomino Hills	54,256
69	Bowden Hills	59,031
70	Clarks Butte	31,291
71	Jordan Craters	27,761
72	Willow Creek	29,853
73	Disaster Peak	17,376
74	Fifteenmile Creek	50,352
75	Oregon Canyon	42,071
76	Twelvemile Creek	28,125
77	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,489
78	Lookout Butte	66,194
79	Owyhee River Canyon	187,345
80	McGraw Creek	505
81	Homestead	7,615
82	Sheep Mountain	7,247
Spokane District		
83	Chopaka Mountain	5,557

National Conservation Lands

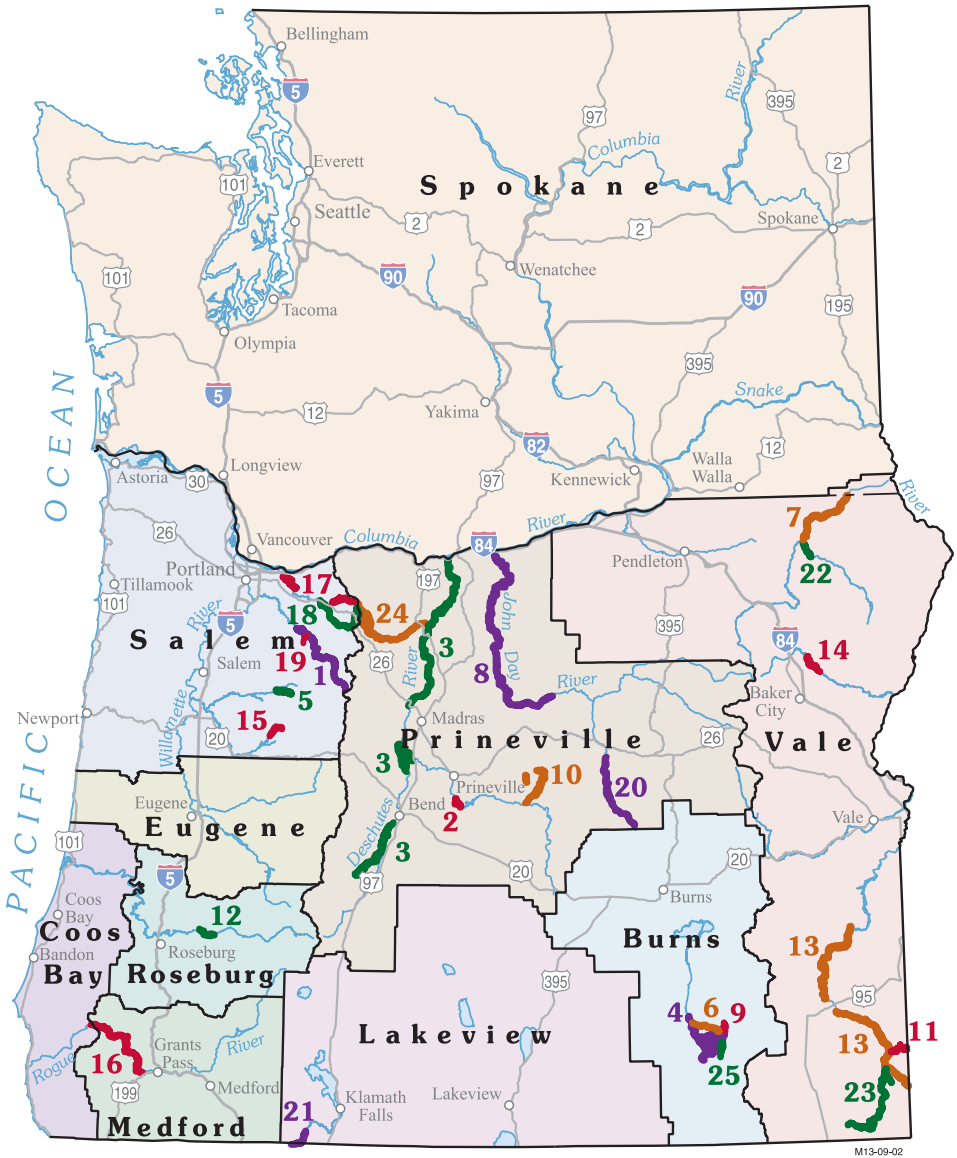
Wild & Scenic River System

The BLM in Oregon and Washington 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 remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other values and to preserve these rivers in their free-flowing condition.

	River	District	Total Miles	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
1	Clackamas	Salem	.5	—	—	0.5
2	Crooked/Chimney Rock	Prineville	17.8	—	—	17.8
3	Deschutes	Prineville	120.0	—	20.0	100.0
4	Donner und Blitzen	Burns	87.5	87.5	—	—
5	Elkhorn Creek	Salem	3.0	2.4	0.6	—
6	Fish Creek	Burns	0.1	—	—	0.1
7	Grand Ronde	Vale	24.9	9.0	—	15.9
8	John Day (Main Stem)	Prineville	147.5	—	—	147.5
9	Kiger Creek	Burns	4.3	4.3	—	—
10	North Fork Crooked	Prineville	18.8	11.9	2.2	4.7
11	North Fork Owyhee	Vale	9.6	9.6	—	—
12	North Umpqua	Roseburg	8.4	—	—	8.4
13	Owyhee	Vale	120.0	120.0	—	—
14	Powder	Vale	11.7	—	11.7	—
15	Quartzville Creek	Salem	9.7	—	—	9.7
16	Rogue	Medford	47.0	20.6	—	26.4
17	Salmon	Salem	8.0	—	4.8	3.2
18	Sandy	Salem	12.5	—	3.8	8.7
19	South Fork Clackamas	Salem	0.6	0.6	—	—
20	South Fork John Day	Prineville	47.0	—	—	47.0
21	Upper Klamath	Lakeview	11.0	—	11.0	—
22	Wallowa	Vale	10.0	—	—	10.0
23	West Little Owyhee	Vale	57.6	57.6	—	—
24	White	Prineville	24.7	—	17.8	6.9
25	Wildhorse Creek	Burns	9.6	9.6	—	—
Total			811.8	333.1	71.9	406.8

National Conservation Lands

Wild & Scenic Rivers



LEGEND

Wild & Scenic River **24**

← *Note: The numbered Wild & Scenic Rivers identified on this map correspond directly to the list on the previous page.*

Minerals and Energy



The BLM is responsible for administering minerals management laws on all Federal lands as well as on other lands where mineral rights have been retained by the United States Government. The BLM also assists its sister agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in oversight of mineral activities on Indian lands.

The BLM conducts oil and gas and geothermal lease sales in addition to issuing fluid, coal, and solid minerals leases, 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 138 Federal oil and gas leases encompassing over 225,000 acres for both states.

Minerals and Energy

Solid Minerals & Coal

Number of Mining Claim Recordations (all Public Lands)		
	Total	New for FY 2012
Claims Recorded	9,507	1,362

Annual Assessments or Maintenance Fees Processed in FY 2012	
Annual Assessments / Fees	2,682 / \$26,820
Maintenance Claims / Fees	5,584 / \$963,200
Total	8,266 / \$990,020

Mineral Leases	
Coal	2
Other Solid Minerals	0

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012
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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2012
Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres	0	0	0	0
Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres	96 – 166,241	135 – 220,048	164 – 260,004	10 – 17,408

Geothermal Leases in Effect – FY 2012*

Item	Number	Acres
Bureau of Land Management	13	41,392
U.S. Forest Service	69	69,528
Total	82	110,920

* The BLM is currently working with its partners on geothermal exploration operations at the Newberry Volcano, Mount Hood, Glass Buttes, and Neal Hot Springs. In addition, a U.S. Department of Energy grant-funded Enhanced Geothermal Systems demonstration project has been approved for the Newberry Volcano.

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining & Mineral Leasing

(As of September 30, 2012)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
<i>Mining</i> Aggregate Change FY 2012	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 2012	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

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

^ *Acreege also includes acquired lands.*

Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Materials Management (HAZMAT) program supports the Department's goals of serving communities and resource protection by protecting lives, resources and property, and improving the health of landscapes and watersheds. Releases of hazardous substances can have a significant impact on the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands as well as on the health and safety of the individuals who utilize and work on these lands. The public lands are authorized for a number of commercial uses, some of which have resulted in the 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 (CERCLA). This effort includes management of environmental issues at Abandoned Mine Land 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



The Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) 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	678*	83*
Sites with Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	5**	3**
Investigated Sites With Interim Remediation in Place	2	0
Sites on National Priorities List (Superfund)	1	2

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

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

Support



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

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

The General Land Office – the “Gateway to Land Ownership” as it was colloquially dubbed – helped millions of Americans in the 19th and 20th centuries acquire public lands for private and agricultural usage. In 2012, the BLM celebrated the 200th anniversary of this unique program. Videos, timelines, photos, and records are all available online at www.blm.gov/or/landsrealty/glo200/.

Additionally, these and other Federal land and mineral records have been maintained by the BLM since 1946 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

The BLM road and primitive road transportation system in Oregon totals 23,539 miles – with 14,337 miles in western Oregon and 8,439 miles in eastern Oregon. Washington has an additional 763 miles. In western Oregon, a total of 2,564 miles is currently in a long-term closure status. In FY 2012, 3,237 lane miles of the entire BLM transportation system were maintained. This figure included 2,297 miles in western Oregon with 940 miles in eastern Oregon and Washington. Compared to the previous year, FY 2012 maintenance reflects a two percent increase for western Oregon and a 13 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 (Miles)	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,605	412	5	0	279	0	0
Lakeview	1,157	1,195	0	2	186	0	2
Prineville	623	239	9	0	142	0	0
Vale	2,090	118	1	6	333	0	0
Eastern Oregon	6,475	1,964	15	8	940	0	2
Coos Bay	1,890	0	82	89	455	365	0
Eugene	2,017	0	45	98	489	227	0
Lakeview	524	9	7	2	38	97	0
Medford	4,591	0	85	109	414	1,198	0
Roseburg	2,869	0	73	151	542	263	0
Salem	2,437	0	67	95	359	412	0
Western Oregon	14,328	9	359	544	2,297	2,562	0
Oregon Total	20,803	1,973	374	552	3,237	2,562	2
Washington	63	700	3	2	0	0	0
Total	20,866	2,673	377	554	3,237	2,562	2

♦ 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 March 25, 2013.

♦ The data source for Maintenance is the FY12 PMDS Completed Workload Measure report.

♦ The definition of "Road" is a linear route declared a road by the owner and 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

Lands

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

Easements Acquired

District	FY 2011 Direct Purchase	FY 2012 Direct Purchase
Burns	2	1
Coos Bay	0	0
Eugene	0	0
Lakeview	0	0
Medford	1	1
Prineville	0	0
Roseburg	1	0
Salem	3	1
Spokane	0	0
Vale	0	0
Total	7	3



Other Lands Acquired (Acres)

District	Project	FY 2011 Direct Purchase	FY 2012 Direct Purchase
Burns	Steens Wilderness	0	0
Medford	Rogue River (Winkle Bar)*	0	0
Medford	Cascade Siskiyou	1,274	2,562
Salem	Sandy River	0	245
Spokane	Moses Coulee	11	0
Vale	Grande Ronde	0	0
Total		1,285	2,807

Lands Received by the BLM (Acres)

	FY 2011	FY 2012
Oregon		
Exchanges	0	0
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	1,274	2,807
Donation	151	0
Oregon Total	1,425	2,807
Washington		
Exchanges	0	0
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	11	0
Donation	0	0
Washington Total	11	0
Grand Total	1,436	2,807

Support

Withdrawal Processing & Review

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

Withdrawal Processing & Review – Actions Accomplished, FY 2012

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	—	—	1	34	1	34
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	1	22	1	22
Withdrawals Extended	1	150	—	—	1	150
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	—	—	1	34	1	34
Withdrawals Reviewed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	150	3	90	4	240



Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2012)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	32	7,121	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	349	850	20	15
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements*	119	45,134	5	15
Total	504	53,279	42	2,015

Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2011)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	31	6,877	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	346	854	21	17
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements*	118	45,156	5	15
Total	499	53,061	43	2,017

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



Support

Surveys

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

Cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Traditionally, this work entails legal boundary surveys, establishing or re-establishing, land marking, and maintaining Federal boundaries. In this role, work is performed for not only the BLM but for any Federal agency requiring a boundary 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 - 2012	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	264	48
Corners Monumented	220	152
Plats Accepted	79	13
GCDB Townships Collected	2,740	906
GCDB Townships Updated	2,740	906



Land Patents Issued

	FY 2011		FY 2012	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM				
Public Sale	1	2	1	5
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Mineral Patent	1	83	—	—
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals	—	—	—	—
Corrective Patent	—	—	1	319
Special Legislation	—	—	—	—
Color-of-Title	—	—	—	—
State Selection Clear List	—	—	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP)*	—	—	—	—
Supplemental R&PP*Patent	—	—	—	—
Oregon BLM Total	2	85	2	324
Oregon - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	15	897	4	330
National Forest Exchange	—	—	1	1
Oregon - Other Agency Total	15	897	5	331
Washington BLM				
Public Sale	—	—	1	39
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes Act	—	—	1	40
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Washington BLM Total	0	0	2	79
Washington - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	7	305	14	904
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
Washington - Other Agency Total	7	305	14	904
Grand Total - BLM	2	85	4	403
Grand Total - Other Agency	22	1,202	19	1,235

* The Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) authorizes the sale or lease of public lands for recreational or public purposes to state or local governments and to qualified non-profit organizations. Examples of typical uses under the act are historic monument sites, campgrounds, schools, firehouses, law enforcement facilities, parks, hospitals, and fairgrounds.

Support

Mapping Products

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

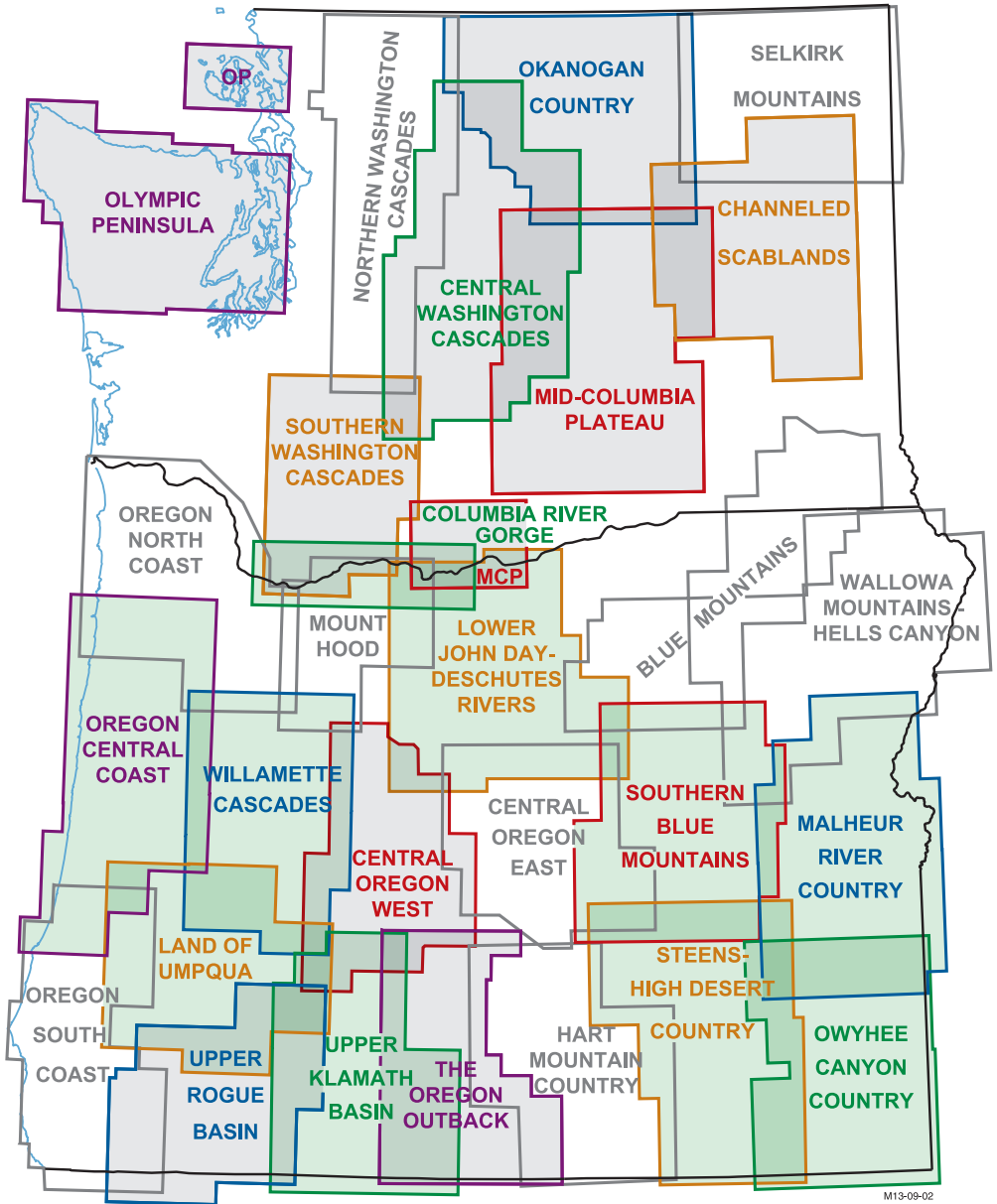
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM in Oregon has partnered with U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and the National Park Service Pacific West Region to create award-winning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

The newest map in the series, *Oregon Central Coast*, was published in early 2012 and went on to win the Excellence in Cartography Award from the Cartographic Special Interest Group at the 2012 ESRI International Users Conference. In addition, the *Owyhee Canyon Country* map was also updated in 2012.

The map on the following page illustrates the releases in this series that have already been produced as well as the maps currently in production for future printings.



Mapping Products



LEGEND

- Currently Available
- In Production
- Planned

Law Enforcement



Law enforcement officers at the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon and Washington encounter virtually every conceivable category of criminal activity on 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 all BLM programs.

In 2012, BLM law enforcement officers documented nearly 2,200 incidents, issued over 450 citations, wrote 168 warnings, filed five criminal complaints with state and local district attorney offices, and conducted 41 administrative or civil remedies.

Law Enforcement

BLM 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. Each year rangers and agents team up with a host of interagency enforcement groups, joint patrols, investigations, and training opportunities. Oregon and Washington law enforcement connects with task forces and work groups on a weekly basis to share valuable information that not only contributes to solving crimes but also helps all parties become more proactive and resourceful partners within their communities.

In 2012, BLM law enforcement officers in Oregon and Washington continued their multiyear effort against illegal marijuana operations carried out by drug trafficking organizations operating on the public lands. The result of this successful effort led to a significant reduction in the amount of plants found on BLM lands in 2012. Many grow sites have been eradicated, and key individuals have been arrested.

Officers have worked closely with county sheriffs to assist efforts to investigate and dismantle large operations that have caused natural resource degradation and pollution from the use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers – many of which are illegal in the United States. BLM officers in Oregon and Washington launched an aggressive program to remove all dangerous chemicals and rehabilitate former marijuana sites.

Law enforcement officers also protected the public lands and visitors with long-term investigations into methamphetamine operations, hazardous materials dumps, wild horse and burro program violations, archaeological resource theft, land fraud, mail fraud, arson, and theft of government property. In addition, BLM officers regularly assist with short-term to medium-term investigations into such offenses as thefts of special forest products, mining issues, and depredation of government property.

During 2012, officers made great strides in building and strengthening relationships with county, state, and Federal law enforcement partners. New collaborative efforts were created. And carefully coordinated taskforces integrated mutual law enforcement initiatives. At a time of budget and resource challenges, these relationships are already providing greater efficiencies. BLM officers routinely assisted in investigating diverse crimes that occurred on or affected public lands to include homicides, assaults, kidnappings, scrap metal theft, motor vehicle thefts, and illegal hunting.

Officers at the BLM in Oregon and Washington 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	2009	2010	2011	2012
Abandoned Vehicles	38	38	26	31
ARPA*, NAGPRA**, Historical	8	8	14	3
Arson	4	2	4	6
Assist to Public/Law Enforcement	128	220	234	132
Camping	83	107	140	85
Drug Violations	162	106	104	93
Dumping	85	141	81	168
Fire Violations	105	95	87	69
Hazardous Materials	2	2	4	7
Liquor Law Violations	77	72	26	12
Littering	112	329	142	61
Motor Vehicle Violations	259	262	264	315
Off Highway Vehicle Violations	593	436	221	308
Recreation Permit Violation	72	132	48	78
Theft of Firewood	39	37	52	26
Theft of Forest Products	17	95	71	38
Vandalism	93	106	77	95
Wild Horse & Burro Violations	0	3	4	1
Other	798	688	748	642
Total Incidents	2,675	2,879	2,347	2,170

* ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act

** NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Actions

Type of Action	2009	2010	2011	2012
Field Interrogations/Written Warnings	303	499	354	168
Federal Citations	578	526	455	239
Federal Criminal Complaints	5	0	2	0
State Citations	453	363	397	212
State/Local Criminal Complaints	45	22	17	5
Case File/Log Entry Established	***	***	776	160
Administrative or Civil Remedy	***	***	293	41



Social Media

Embracing the New

In 2012, the BLM continued the conversation about America’s public lands on a number of popular social media sites. 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. Additionally, each week generally features a theme 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

The BLM’s Facebook page for Oregon and Washington welcomes thousands of users each month with daily posts. Another 1,800 followers receive their daily BLM news from Oregon and Washington’s Twitter feed. This outreach allows more people per capita to get their BLM updates from Oregon and Washington than from any other BLM state.


At YouTube, nearly 150 videos have been uploaded to the BLM’s Oregon and Washington page. These videos have been watched over 100,000 times. And some 2,300 photos (and a few videos) at Flickr have received nearly 300,000 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 continues to expand its role as an effective communication tool to broadcast news and events in real-time with the public who live, work, and recreate on public lands.

Social Media Site	Content	Views
Facebook™	fresh posts daily	530,000 views
Flickr™	2,300 photos	300,000 views
Twitter™	1,150 tweets	1,800 subscribers
YouTube™	150 videos	100,000 views

Social Media

Your Public Lands on the Internet

Social Media	Web Address
facebook [®]	<i>facebook.com/blmoregon</i>
flickr [®]	<i>flickr.com/photos/blmoregon</i>
twitter [™]	<i>twitter.com/BLMOregon</i>
You Tube [™]	<i>youtube.com/BLMOregon</i>
Homepage	Web Address
	<i>blm.gov/or</i>



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.

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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.

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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.

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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 natural seeding, artificial sowing, or 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.

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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.

A scenic view of a rocky coastline. In the foreground, there are large, dark rocks and patches of green moss or algae. The water is a deep blue, reflecting the sky. In the middle ground, a rocky peninsula is covered with dense evergreen trees, including tall pines and firs. The sky is a clear, pale blue. In the distance, more land is visible across the water.

*The Bureau of Land Management
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