

BLM Facts

Oregon and Washington 2014



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management





BLM/OR/WA/PL-15/052+1792

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



Welcome



People love stats—those easy-to-understand pieces of data that can tell a whole story or simply lend insight to a trend.

Well, at BLM Oregon-Washington, we have a lot of stats. First of all, let's try about 16 million acres of public land managed by the BLM in both Pacific Northwest states.

Among other land types, included in that figure is about 2.5 million acres of forest land up and down the western valley of Oregon.

Or how about these stats: 413 picnic tables and 960 camping sites; 800 youth hires and 2,300 volunteers; 25 wild and scenic rivers; two national monuments; nine geothermal energy leases; and over 4,000 wild horses.

This is just a random sampling of the stats that you will find inside this 2014 edition of BLM Facts.

All of the information, though, is tied to the land – from the high, arid deserts in the east to the dense old growth forests in the west.

And last but not least, this important data would not be available without the public servants, volunteers and partner agencies who work full-time to manage the land.

I am very proud to present their accomplishments in this book. Please enjoy this resource, and if interested, visit BLM Oregon-Washington online for even more specific information.

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Photo by Leslie Kehmeier, IMBA

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.

Unless otherwise noted, the information that follows is for fiscal year 2014, which runs Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Introduction

Employees of the BLM

Understanding landscapes and diverse resources in the Pacific Northwest requires a professional workforce prepared for the challenges in managing public 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 2014, 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 Americans 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 and Washington BLM Employees

District	2014*	
	Permanent	Non-Permanent
Burns	97	21
Coos Bay	106	4
Eugene	110	19
Lakeview	94	46
Medford	169	88
Prineville	77	38
Roseburg	99	21
Salem	124	28
Spokane	50	14
Vale	145	62
State Office	254	28
Total	1,325	369

* As of Sept. 30, 2014.

Introduction



Public Lands Managed by the BLM

Lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of BLM districts in Oregon and Washington include public domain, grant lands from the Oregon & California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road, and other categories. Acreages are listed as of March 2015 and are approximate. Lands managed by the BLM make up 25 percent of the total acreage of Oregon and less than 1 percent of Washington.

Oregon and Washington BLM Land (Acreage)

District	2014
Burns	3,264,223
Coos Bay	326,113
Eugene	315,286
Lakeview	3,419,710
Medford	872,572
Prineville	1,646,072
Roseburg	426,106
Salem	403,783
Vale*	5,036,663
Oregon Total	15,710,528
Spokane	422,197
Vale*	12,159
Washington Total	434,357
Total	16,144,885

* 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	361,342	Adams	9,970
Benton	58,006	Asotin	13,152
Clackamas	76,353	Benton	10,559
Clatsop	43	Chelan	21,436
Columbia	10,843	Clallam	155
Coos	162,885	Clark	83
Crook	508,777	Columbia	428
Curry	67,505	Cowlitz	111
Deschutes	484,512	Douglas	53,672
Douglas	654,882	Ferry	8,337
Gilliam	56,770	Franklin	23,828
Grant	173,842	Garfield	124
Harney	3,969,145	Grant	53,092
Hood River	367	Grays Harbor	30
Jackson	460,298	Island	33
Jefferson	42,351	Jefferson	80
Josephine	299,733	King	306
Klamath	239,782	Kittitas	15,976
Lake	2,600,859	Klickitat	18,261
Lane	288,172	Lewis	330
Lincoln	20,202	Lincoln	78,522
Linn	87,079	Mason	2
Malheur	4,601,251	Okanogan	58,739
Marion	21,028	Pacific	11
Morrow	3,564	Pend Oreille	1,694
Multnomah	4,123	Pierce	9
Polk	40,081	San Juan	913
Sherman	55,308	Skagit	196
Tillamook	48,432	Skamania	351
Umatilla	23,174	Snohomish	314
Union	6,363	Spokane	2,077
Wallowa	17,038	Stevens	23,328
Wasco	82,041	Thurston	1
Washington	11,549	Wahkiakum	1
Wheeler	140,182	Walla Walla	359
Yamhill	32,647	Whatcom	170
		Whitman	9,190
		Yakima	28,515
Total	15,710,529	Total	434,355

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.

Thousands of positions are supported every year by BLM’s management of public lands. Those positions, often in the recreation, timber and grazing industries, have a staggering socioeconomic impact for the state and region.

The following pages have revenue, collections and expenditures totals for fiscal year 2014. For more information on the BLM socioeconomic impact, visit www.blm.gov/or/socioeconomic/economic.php

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Revenue Sharing Programs

	Oregon		Washington
Payment Type	PILT*	SRS**	PILT*
2014	\$17,680,594	\$38,291,303	\$19,272,636

** Payment in Lieu of Taxes*
*** Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act*

Finance

Procurement – 2014

The procurement program acquires goods and services through contracts with private firms, federal interagency agreements, and assistance agreements with a wide variety of recipients. The BLM Oregon-Washington state office executes the largest number of actions in the bureau and is responsible for all national stewardship contracts over \$100,000.

Contract Actions

District	Number of Actions	Total Dollar Amount
Burns	14	\$9,354
Coos Bay	123	\$1,419,480
Eugene	144	\$1,159,265
Lakeview	54	\$286,290
Medford	249	\$3,366,779
Prineville	142	\$2,976,069
Roseburg	156	\$3,404,474
Salem	165	\$1,034,159
Spokane	96	\$344,192
Vale	166	\$4,325,922
State Office	1,246	\$40,123,347
Total	2,556	\$58,437,983

Small Business Actions

Small Business Type	Number of Actions	Total Dollar Amount
HUBZone	377	\$13,414,340
Service Disabled, Veteran-Owned	66	\$1,374,257
Small Business	2,075	\$42,148,034
Small Disadvantaged Business	414	\$11,930,588
Woman-Owned	306	\$8,034,202
Total	3,238	\$76,901,421

Assistance Agreements

Assistance Agreement Type	Number of Actions	Total Dollar Amount
Interagency	219	\$9,097,926
Grants and Cooperative	348	\$13,666,979
Total	567	\$22,764,905

Expenditures For Resource Management

Area of Expenditure	FY 2014
Energy and Minerals	\$4,657,916
Fishery and Wildlife Habitat Management	\$32,523,030
Forest Development	\$22,965,548
Forest Health, Recovery and Restoration	\$3,158,935
Forest Management	\$35,070,784
Land Access, Acquisition and Management	\$5,189,853
Leased Facilities	\$6,247,259
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$25,144,531
National Monuments and Conservation Areas	\$2,215,091
Planning and Data Management	\$10,813,580
Prescribed Fire and Rural Fire Assistance	\$13,271,865
Program Support Services	\$1,733,499
Range Improvement and Management	\$12,459,735
Recreation Management	\$14,434,710
Soil and Watershed Conservation	\$13,139,278
Wildfire Preparedness	\$14,060,490
Wildfire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation	\$38,931,876
Total	\$256,017,980

Collections by Land Status

Source of Receipts	2014
Fees and Commissions	\$980
Grazing Program	\$1,110,681
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$116,048
Other Sources	\$329,226
Recreation Fees*	\$2,493,867
Rent of Land	\$81,693
Rights-of-Way Rent*	\$898,349
Sales of Land and Materials	\$336,654
Sales of Timber	\$39,964,015
Total	\$45,331,513

* Recreation collections include use fees and special recreation permits.

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 generally found in eastern Oregon and Washington.

Management objectives for the O&C program: sustained yield of forest products; economic stability of local communities; and the continuing health of forests.

For public domain lands, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires management under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield without impairment of land productivity or environmental equality.

For more information, visit www.blm.gov/or/resources/forests

BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington

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

Forestry

Forest Development – 2014

District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres	Plantation Maintenance Acres*	Pruning**	Improvement Acres	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning***
Burns	—	—	—	—	—	353	391
Coos Bay	8	133	588	—	133	666	2011
Eugene	—	43	—	303	43	238	3,143
Lakeview	—	125	150	—	—	586	692
Medford	385	1,388	3,372	4	971	791	2,272
Prineville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roseburg	15	495	376	—	209	2,095	1,460
Salem	173	417	588	208	130	1,119	2,477
Vale	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
OR Total	581	2,601	5,074	515	1,486	5,848	12,555
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
WA Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Total	581	2,601	5,074	515	1,486	5,848	12,581

* 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. The improvement column reports acres planted with genetically improved seedlings and these acres are included in the planting acres.

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

*** Commercial Thinning acres are for FY2014 and include density management and restoration thinning acres.

Tree Planting - 2014

District	Acres Planted	Seedlings Planted
Coos Bay	133	28,310
Eugene	43	13,300
Lakeview (O&C)	125	72,000
Medford	1,388	285,250
Salem	417	117,000
Oregon Total	2,601	592,240

Forestry

Timber Sales – 2014

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

► *Annual Volume Offered*

District	Million Board Feet
Burns	—
Coos Bay	44.0
Eugene	52.6
Lakeview (O&C)	1.6
Medford	47.1
Prineville	—
Roseburg	41.5
Salem	52.5
Vale	1.5
Oregon Total	240.8
Spokane	—
Washington Total	—
Total	240.8

► *Annual Volume Harvested*

District	Million Board Feet**
Burns	0.2
Coos Bay	46.7
Eugene	51.7
Lakeview (O&C)	2.5
Medford	34.3
Prineville	—
Roseburg	28.6
Salem	71.9
Vale	0.3
Oregon Total	236.2
Spokane	0.2
Washington Total	0.2
Total	236.4

* Public domain (PD)

** Includes volume from all existing contracts

► *Acres Treated by Harvest Type**

District	Acres	
	Partial Cut	Regeneration Harvest**
Burns	66	—
Coos Bay	1,816	95
Eugene	2,940	82
Lakeview	574	—
Medford	2,463	502
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	1,460	96
Salem	2,636	48
Vale	109	—
Oregon Total	12,064	823
Spokane	26	—
Washington Total	26	—
Total	12,090	823

* Includes acres from all existing contracts

** A regeneration harvest is designed to promote the natural establishment of trees. These acres also include road and landing construction.

..... *Stewardship Contracts and Agreements*

With the adoption of stewardship contracting authority (public law 108-7) in 2003, BLM has been able to offset forest product values against service costs, select valued contracts and award 10-year agreements with communities. Stewardship contracts may be used to improve, maintain or restore forests, rangelands, water quality and habitat. They can also be used to reduce hazardous fuels that pose risks. Since its inception, BLM has issued over 170 awards, covering over 51,000 acres.

► *Stewardship Contracts and Agreements – 2014*

Volume Offered, Million Board Feet		
Awards	Area Covered (Acres)	O&C Counties
9	1,515	808

Forestry

Special Forest Products

Management of special forest products is an important component of ecosystem-based resource management at the BLM in Oregon and Washington. Although they are commonly referred to as “minor forest products” restricted to vegetative material, the products impact local economies, cultural heritage and natural resource education.

Item and Unit	2014	
	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs.	590,950	\$17,252
Burls, lbs.	6,200	\$378
Christmas Trees, number	626	\$3,068
Edibles and Medicinals, lbs.	16,000	\$748
Floral and Greenery, lbs.	791,140	\$59,362
Fuelwood, cords	6,969	\$42,238
Mushrooms, lbs.	303,003	\$51,079
Ornamentals, number	1	\$10
Roundwood, board feet	163,500	\$5,965
Seed and Seed Cones, bushels	1,052	\$162
Transplants, number	2,066	\$110
Total Value		\$180,371



Orchard 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 orchards are also laboratories for researching impacts on seed quality by external stimuli, such as insects, disease and weeds.

Orchard Seed Production (lbs.) – 2014

BLM Orchard	Douglas Fir	Sugar Pine	Western White Pine	Western Hemlock	Noble Fir	Grand Fir	Western Red Cedar
Horning	173	5	32	9	529	—	1
Provolt	1,360	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprague	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrrell	1,700	—	—	—	—	25	6
Total	3,233	45	32	9	529	25	7

Biomass Offered

Woody biomass includes branches, tree tops and other slash left over from logging and active forest management. It also includes small trees removed from overcrowded forests to make those forests healthier and more resistant to unusually severe wildfire. Slash and small trees cut during thinning are often piled and burned in the woods. Whenever possible, it is offered for sale as firewood, fencing material, or for new markets like compressed biomass bricks.

► Biomass Offered

Year	Volume (Green Tons)
2014	17,492

Fire Resources Management



The BLM in Oregon and Washington works with multiple agencies to assess risks and deploy firefighting resources in the safest manner possible. The BLM fire program is integrated with the U.S. Forest Service's Region 6 Fire and Aviation Management, allowing leaders to strategically leverage resources and prevent duplication efforts.

In recent years, BLM fire program managers applied high-reliability organization into fire suppression efforts. These risk-informed and cost-effective concepts were then shared with other agencies, not to mention among program and unit level fire managers. One additional accomplishment is the work on fuels and vegetation management strategies in eastern Oregon. This constant effort enabled BLM to leverage budget dollars across the landscape while simultaneously implementing projects that improve wildlife habitat, restore ecosystems and reduce hazardous fuels.

For more information, visit www.blm.gov/or/resources/fire

Fire Resources Management

Fire Statistical Summary

The number of fires, cause and total acres burned on BLM-protected lands in Oregon and Washington for the 2014 calendar year:

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	9	40	47	147,055	56	147,095
Coos Bay	2	122	0	0	2	122
Eugene	19	792	10	20	29	812
Lakeview	2	225	66	1,190	68	1,415
Medford	164	290	91	35,814	255	36,104
Prineville	26	3,371	70	76,093	96	79,464
Roseburg	1	2	13	3	14	5
Salem	11	5,522	0	0	11	5,522
Vale	8	10	24	295,725	32	295,735
OR Total	242	10,374	321	555,901	563	566,274
Spokane	0	0	4	2	4	2
WA Total	0	0	4	2	4	2
Total	242	10,374	325	555,903	567	566,276

Number of Fires Listed by Class Size

Fire Size Class	2014
Class A	386
Class B	125
Class C	24
Class D	9
Class E	3
Class F	10
Class G	10
No Control Acres Reported	0
Total	567

Class A Fire: 0.1 - .2 Acres
 Class B Fire: .3 - 9.9 Acres
 Class C Fire: 10 - 99.9 Acres
 Class D Fire: 100 - 299.9 Acres
 Class E Fire: 300 - 999.9 Acres
 Class F Fire: 1,000 - 4,999.9 Acres
 Class G Fire: 5,000+ Acres

Fire Resources Management

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – 2014

The scope of the hazardous fuels reduction program is broad-ranging and complex – from the BLM’s commitment to reducing wildfire risk for local communities to maintaining and restoring valued landscapes across Oregon and Washington. Using management tools like prescribed fires and mechanical thinning, the BLM reduces the risk of fire to Wildland-Urban Interface communities. Fuels reduction efforts also improve and restore wildlife habitat, and promote biomass utilization.

Western Oregon					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Coos Bay	190	—	109	—	299
Eugene	1,548	—	—	—	1,548
Medford	4,434	—	1,297	—	5,731
Roseburg	240	—	110	—	350
Salem	474	330	—	—	804
Western Total	6,886	330	1,516	—	8,732
Eastern Oregon and Washington					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	7,384	—	13,520	—	20,904
Lakeview	3,265	2,393	4,021	4,242	13,921
Prineville	6,153	2,000	2,461	2,200	12,814
Spokane	—	—	1,554	—	1,554
Vale	6,381	9,751	73	307	16,512
Eastern Total	23,183	14,144	21,629	6,749	65,705
2014 Total	30,069	14,474	23,145	6,749	74,437
% of Total	40%	19%	31%	9%	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 (HMA) 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 HMA. Normally, three to five of Oregon's herds are gathered annually to balance population numbers per the range's sustainable capabilities. After capture, horses are prepared for adoption at Oregon's Wild Horse Corral Facility where they are offered via the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro program.

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

For more information, visit www.blm.gov/or/resources/whb

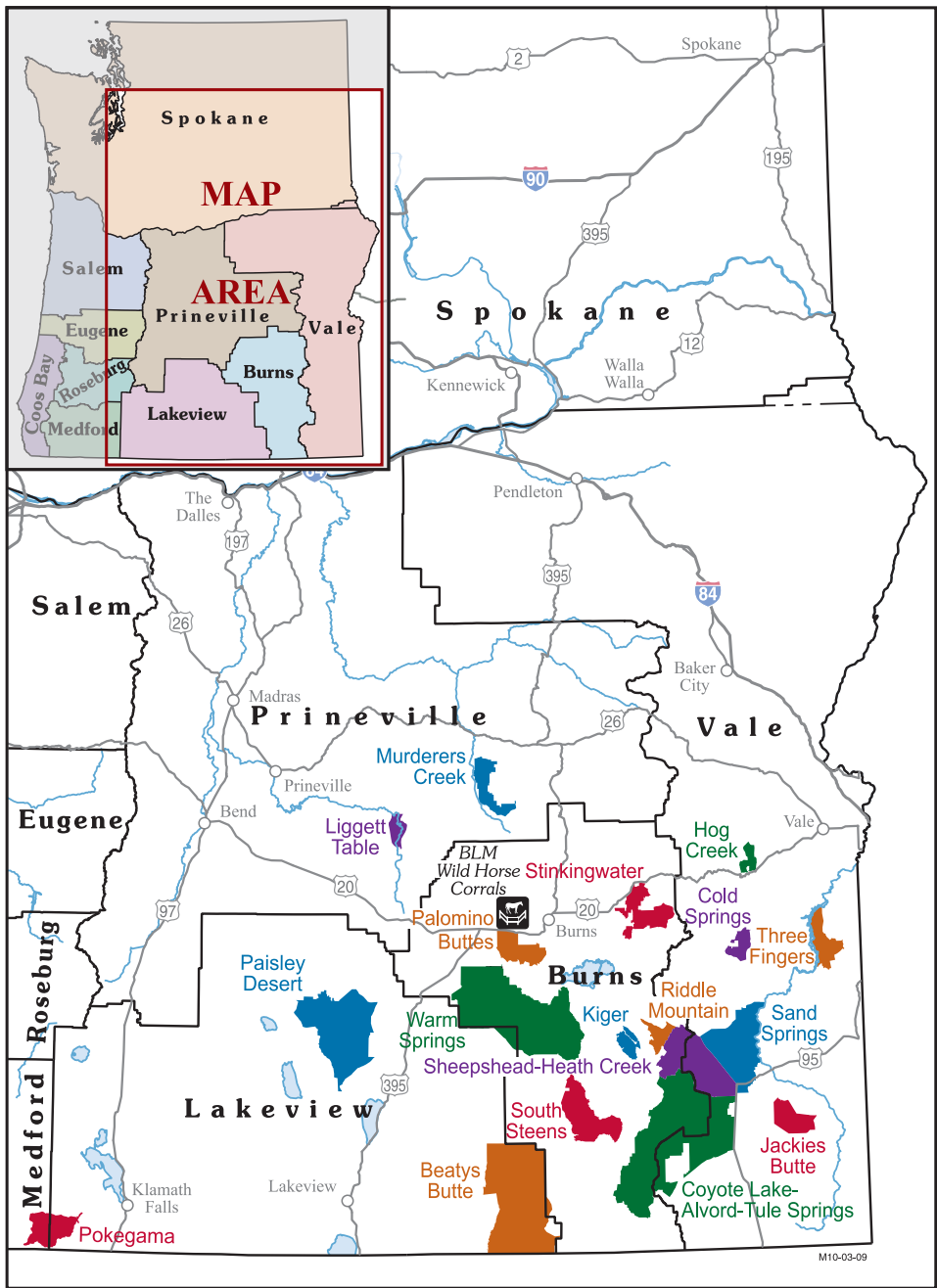
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Adoption and Compliance – 2014

Number of Horses Adopted in Oregon and Washington	164
Compliance Inspections and Horses Checked	149

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Herd Management Area



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse and Burro Population Data

Report Date: March 1, 2015

Herd Management Area (HMA)	BLM Acres in HMA	Last Census Date	Count on Census Date	Estimated Population of Horses*	Appropriate Management Level** Range (Low - High)	
Burns District						
Warm Springs	474,501	9/8/2014	253	253	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	6/21/2012	96	78	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	9/9/2014	124	144	40	80
South Steens	126,720	6/21/2012	383	662	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	5/6/2014	56	68	33	56
Kiger	26,874	5/6/2014	108	130	51	82
Subtotal	806,414		1,020	1,335	426	788
Prineville District						
Liggett Table	28,101	4/14/2010	17	35	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		17	35	10	25
Vale District						
Hog Creek	21,814	7/2/2014	57	62	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	7/2/2014	197	213	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	7/22/2011	235	130	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	8/6/2012	225	75	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	9/15/2011	99	128	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	9/23/2011	250	346	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	9/26/2011	350	286	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,413	1,240	714	1,392
Lakeview District						
Paisley	297,802	8/24/2012	300	154	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	6/4/2014	1,287	1,255	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	10/15/2004	30	42	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		1,617	1,451	190	450
BLM Totals**						
BLM Totals	2,673,314		4,067	4,061	1,340	2,655
Murderer's Creek	107,859	3/18/2014	167	230	50	140
Big Summit - USFS	26,096	8/15/2009	60	114	50	60
USFS Total	133,955		227	344	100	200

* Simultaneous Double-Count Survey Method Used for some counts, and some statistically corrected estimates have not yet been calculated and are not shown in this data.

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

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 watershed functions, ecological processes, water quality and habitat for all species, including native, threatened and endangered.

There are many different treatments used in maintaining rangeland health: prescribed burns; rehabilitation of burned lands; fencing; water developments; and juniper management.

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.



Livestock Grazing Authorized Use

Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month (AUM).

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use – 2014				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Burns	164	243,804	9	3,946
Lakeview	89	170,810	64	5,994
Medford	—	—	50	10,255
Prineville	115	82,860	282	32,875
Vale	378	464,462	72	2,922
Oregon State Office	—	—	4	49
Oregon Total	746	961,936	481	56,041
Spokane	—	—	257	32,802
Washington Total	—	—	257	32,802
Total	746	961,936	738	88, 843

* An AUM is the forage required to sustain one cow/calf pair (or its equivalent) for one month.

Weed Management Program

The BLM in Oregon and Washington is active in weed management with support coming from multiple programs. Invasive weeds degrade native plant communities that are needed for supporting wildlife, clean water, recreation, grazing and timber production.

Weed Management Treatments - 2014	
Weed Control Method	Total Acres
Biological*	11,374
Chemical	27,613
Fire	250
Manual	2,113
Mechanical	1,578

** Additionally, classical biological control agents expanded over 5,724 acres and are established on more than 431,000 acres of noxious weeds.*

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Rangelands Improvement Program

Resource Conservation and Improvement - 2014	
Soil Stabilization and Improvement (Acres)	
Brush Control	<1
Weed Control	42,928
Water Management (Quantity)	
Springs	1
Water Catchments	1
Wells	3
Program Facilities	
Cattleguards	10
Fences	63

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, endangered and migratory species.

The BLM cooperates closely with state wildlife management agencies to improve fish and wildlife habitat, restore animal populations, and provide forage and water.

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Species Known to Occur in Oregon and Washington

Species	Oregon and 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 is a place within public lands where special management attention is required for protection. These important places can have historic, cultural or scenic value; or there may be sensitive, threatened or endangered species living there. An ACEC also requires protection from natural hazards.

The ACEC designation is unique to the BLM. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 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. An ONA is similar to an RNA but also has an established recreational use, such as hiking. These areas may be designated ONA so long as the recreational use does not adversely impact their value as a natural resource.

A total of 195 ACEC parcels, 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.

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Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in Oregon and Washington

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

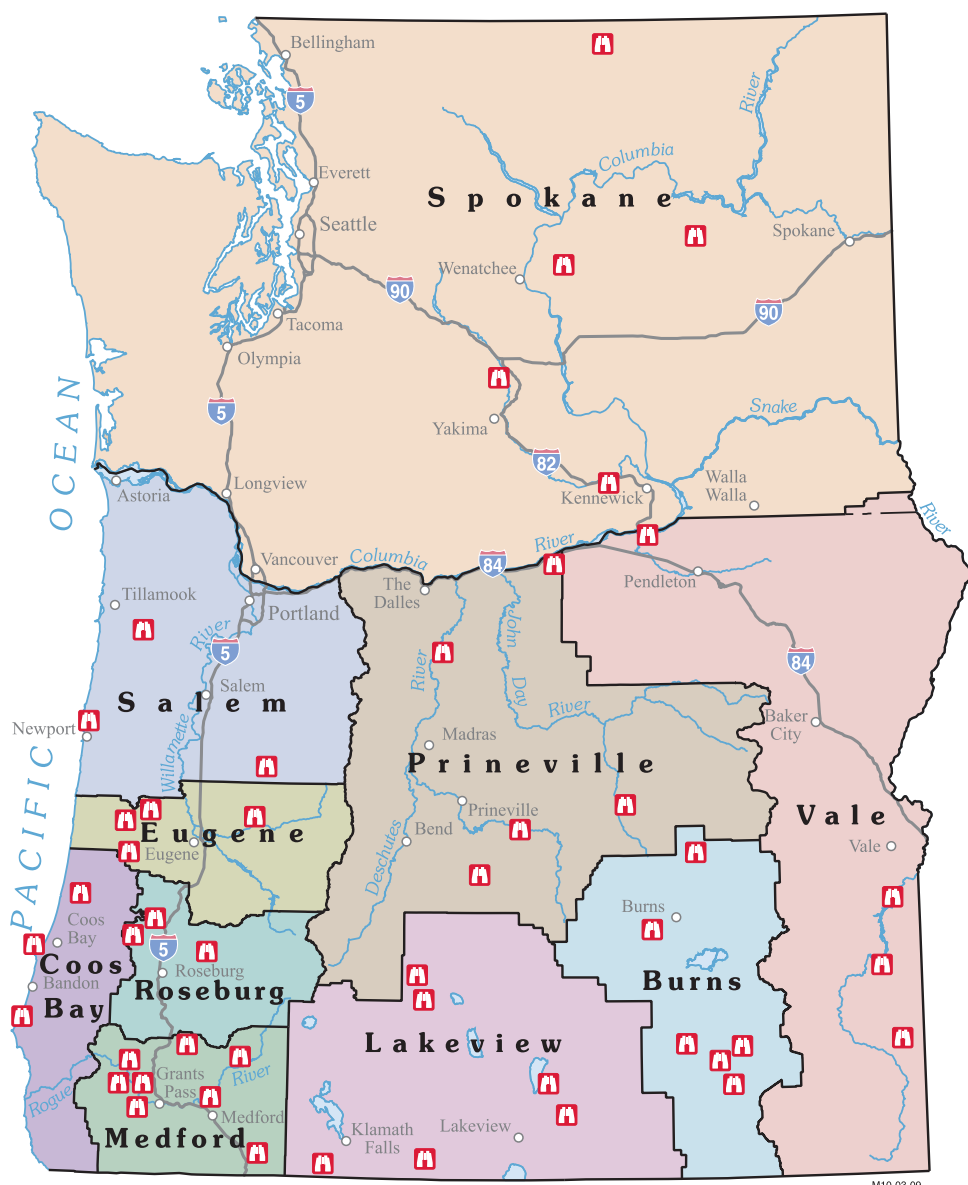
The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, guides and brochures to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of wildlife in their habitat.


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



LEGEND  Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

Recreation



Photo by Leslie Kehmeier, IMBA

Public lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. Visitors can picnic in lush forests in western Oregon one weekend and then explore the most remote wildlands east of the Cascades the next. Recreation settings include evergreen forests, high desert vistas, exotic lava flows, rugged river canyons, coastal headlands and rushing whitewater rapids. Combining these natural wonders with the multitude of cultural destinations—such as historic trails, ranches and archaeological sites—makes Oregon and Washington public lands some of the most diverse and exciting in the U.S. 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. For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/programs/recreation

Recreation

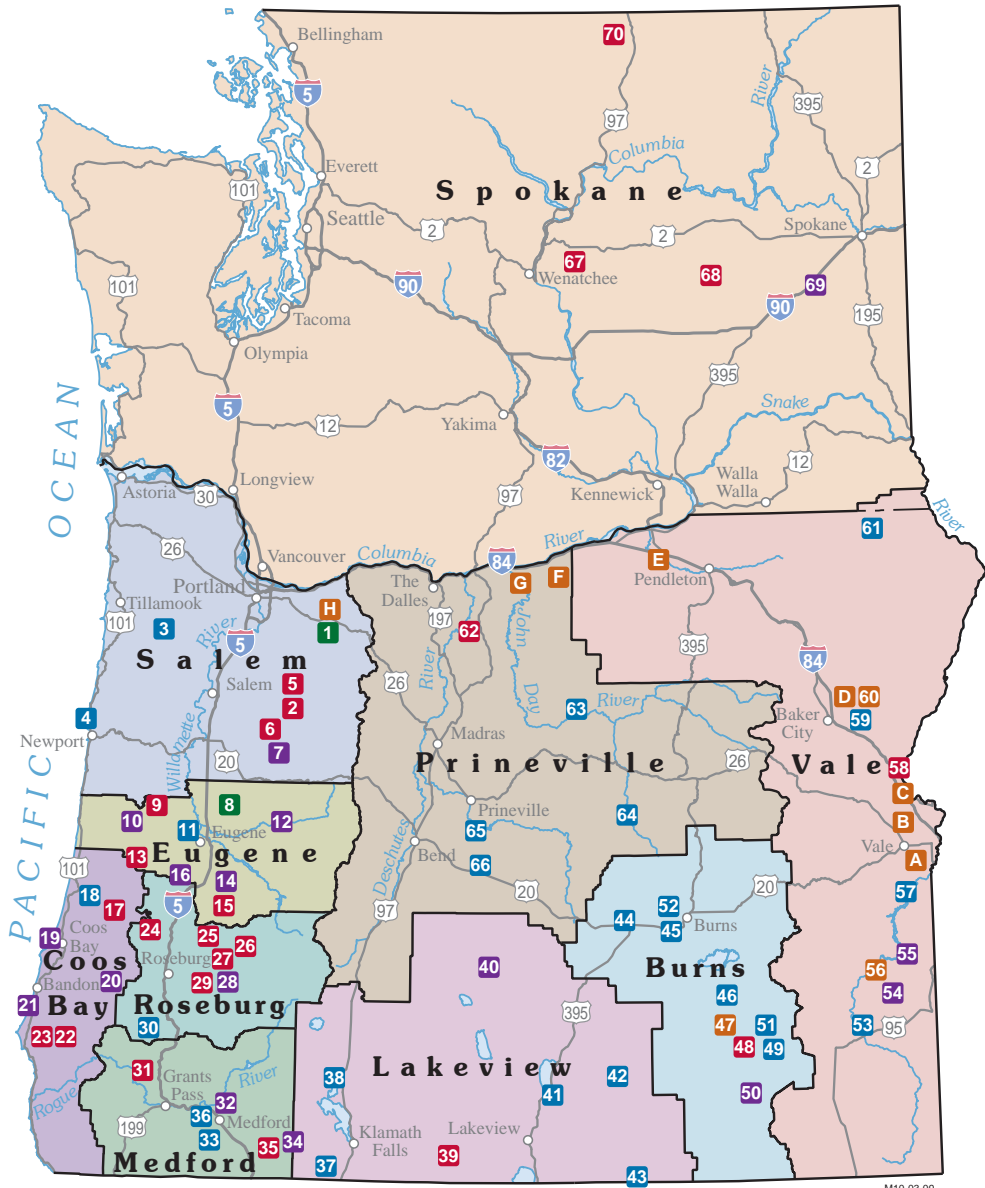
Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits and Fees

District	Developed Campgrounds/ Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits		Recreation Use Fees	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Burns	4	79	20	13	\$5,103	4,262	\$37,808
Coos Bay	9	154	40	0	\$0	12,275	\$55,778
Eugene	4	63	31	6	\$2,218	1,900	\$24,877
Lakeview	4	70	10	17	\$82,813	974	\$6,471
Medford	6	95	33	145	\$128,791	4,625	\$104,548
Prineville	10	99	17	129	\$180,956	7,600	\$340,187
Roseburg	8	114	35	27	\$2,118	3,687	\$99,161
Salem	9	120	136	33	\$3,206	61,750	\$619,446
Spokane	11	104	69	18	\$5,431	12,100	\$101,858
Vale	10	62	22	46	\$4,414	14,211	\$74,334
Total	75	960	413	434	\$415,050	123,384	\$1,464,468



Recreation

Recreation Sites



M10-03-09

LEGEND

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

Recreation

Recreation Sites

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 and District



Cascade-Siskiyou
National Monument

LEGEND

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| — District Boundary | <i>Italic Text</i> | Resource Area Name |
| Resource Area Boundary | NHOTIC | Special Recreation Area |

Recreation

Total Recreation Visits - 2014

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	173,793
Burns - Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	248,146
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	246,895
Burns District Total	668,834
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	118,806
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	603,195
Coos Bay District Total	722,001
Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area	457,998
Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area	565,139
Eugene District Total	1,023,137
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	122,064
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	199,008
Lakeview District Total	321,072
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	346,430
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	117,623
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	121,058
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	462,750
Medford District Total	1,047,861
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	103,090
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	600,748
Prineville District Total	703,838
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	249,128
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	734,415
Roseburg District Total	983,543
Salem - Cascades Resource Area	469,427
Salem - Marys Peak Resource Area	209,541
Salem - Tillamook Resource Area	572,892
Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	81,406
Salem District Total	1,333,266
Spokane - Border Field Office	85,120
Spokane - San Juan Island National Monument	100,970
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	377,592
Spokane District Total	563,682
Vale - Baker Resource Area	285,838
Vale - Jordan Resource Area	258,019
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	157,034
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC)	33,436
Vale District Total	734,327
Total	8,101,561

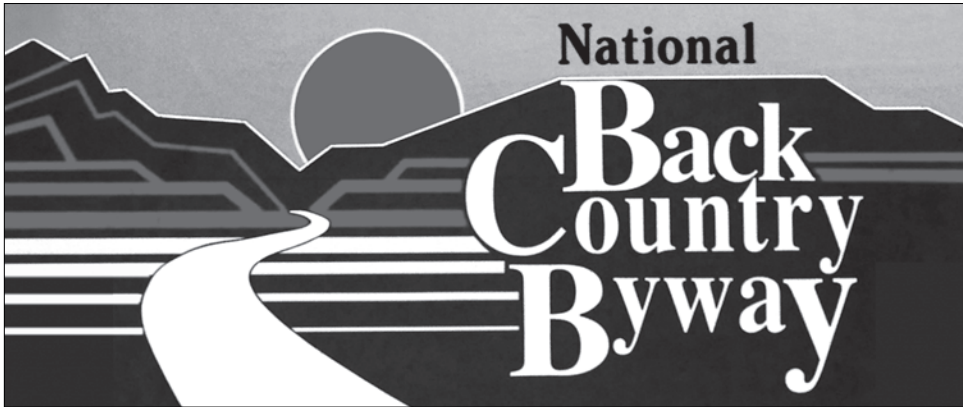
Recreation

Back Country Byways

From scenic river bridges to little-known basaltic craters, **BLM Back Country Byways offer something for everyone.** Public land byways in Oregon, ranging from 11 to 130 miles in distance, are available via national and state partnerships. Most of the byways are paved, graded gravel or dirt roads, passable in an ordinary passenger car. Others are for high-clearance trucks or four-wheel drive vehicles.

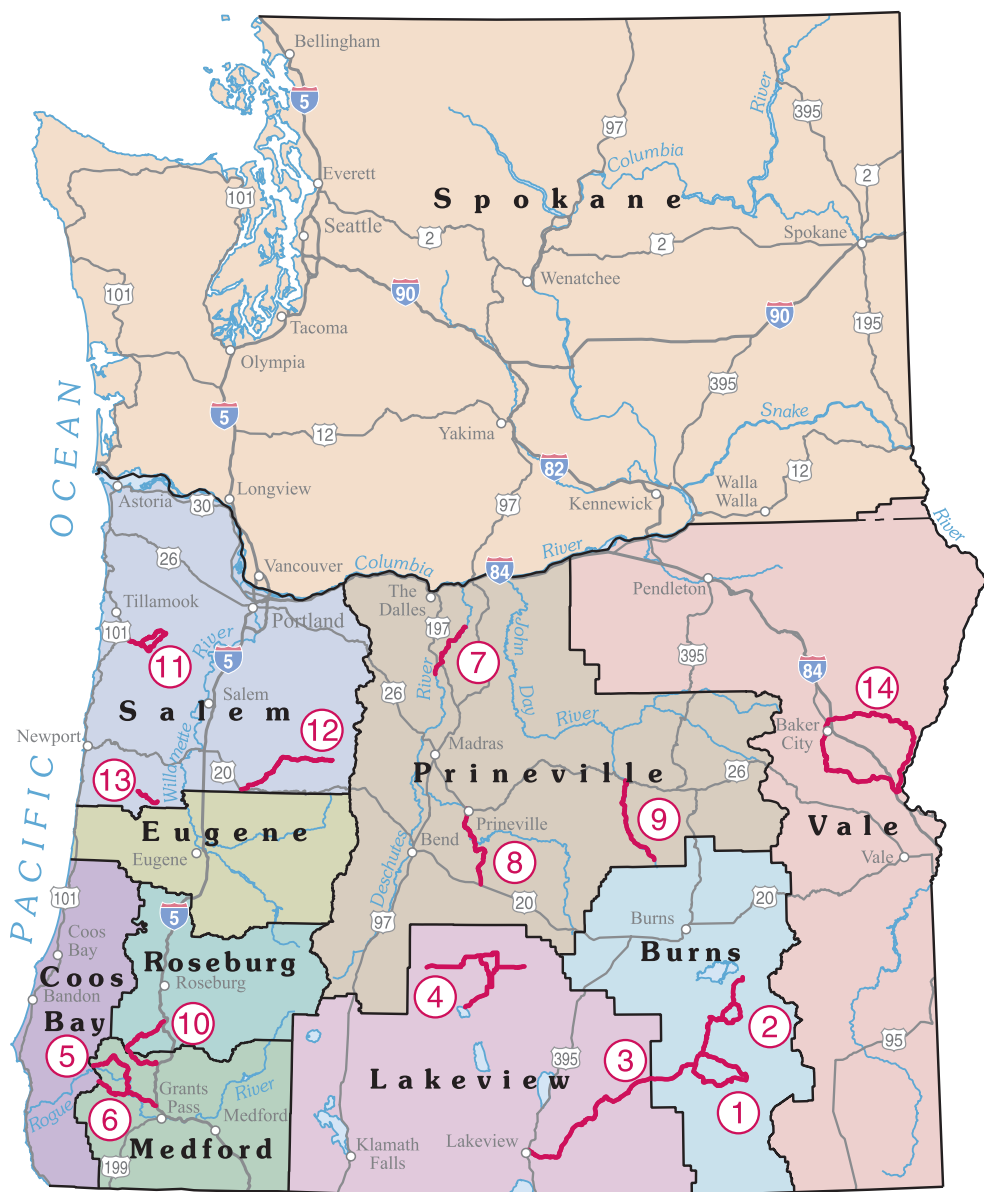
For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/byways.php

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



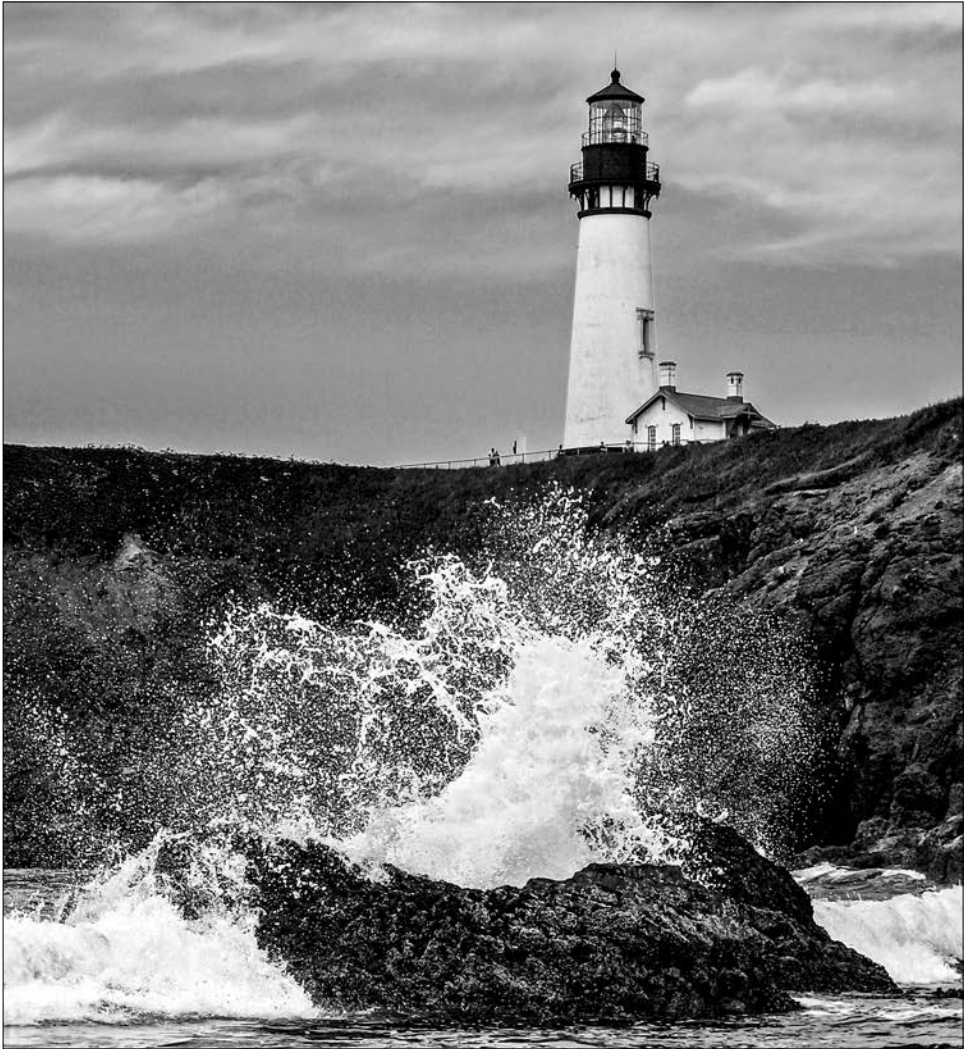
Recreation

Back Country Byways



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National Conservation Lands



The BLM's National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System, contain 30 million acres of America's most spectacular natural places.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 130 different National Conservation Lands: two national monuments; one cooperative management and protection area; one outstanding natural area; nine wilderness areas; 88 wilderness study areas; 25 wild & scenic rivers; and four national and historic scenic trails.

For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/nlcs

National Conservation Lands

Monuments and Congressionally Designated Special Areas

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument:

- established in 2000 by presidential proclamation
- 63,000 acres in southwestern Oregon
- for more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/csnm

San Juan Islands National Monument:

- established 2013 by presidential proclamation
- 1,000 acres of land on 450 islands in Washington State Puget Sound
- for more information, visit: <http://www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/sanjuans>

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area:

- established in 2000 by Congress
- 428,000 acres in southeastern Oregon
- for more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/districts/burns/recreation/steens-mtn.php

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area:

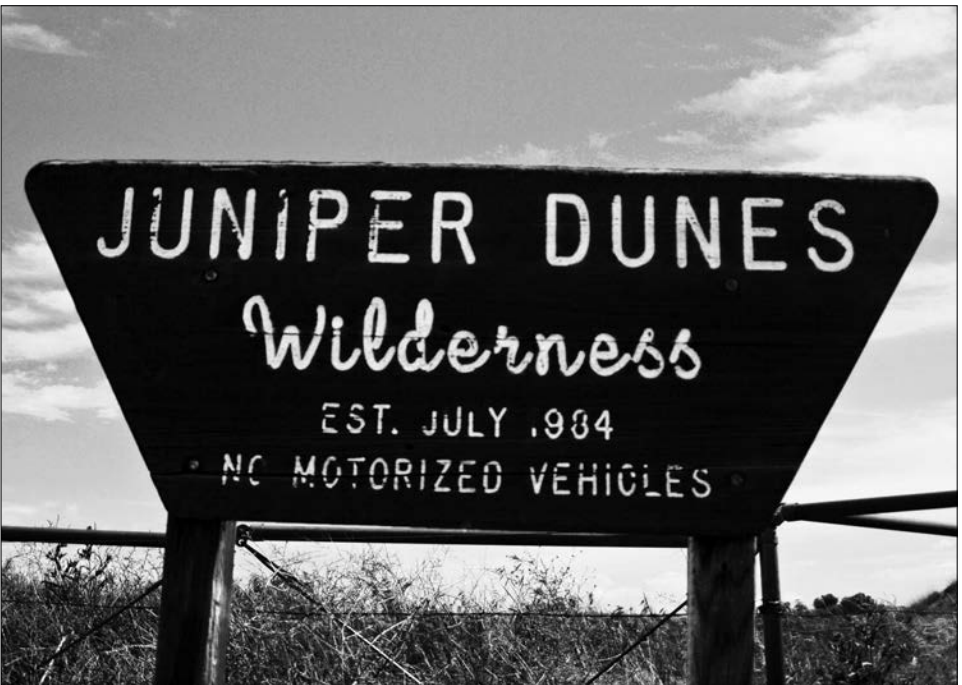
- established in 1980 by Congress
- 100 acres on Oregon Coast
- for more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/yaquina



National Conservation Lands

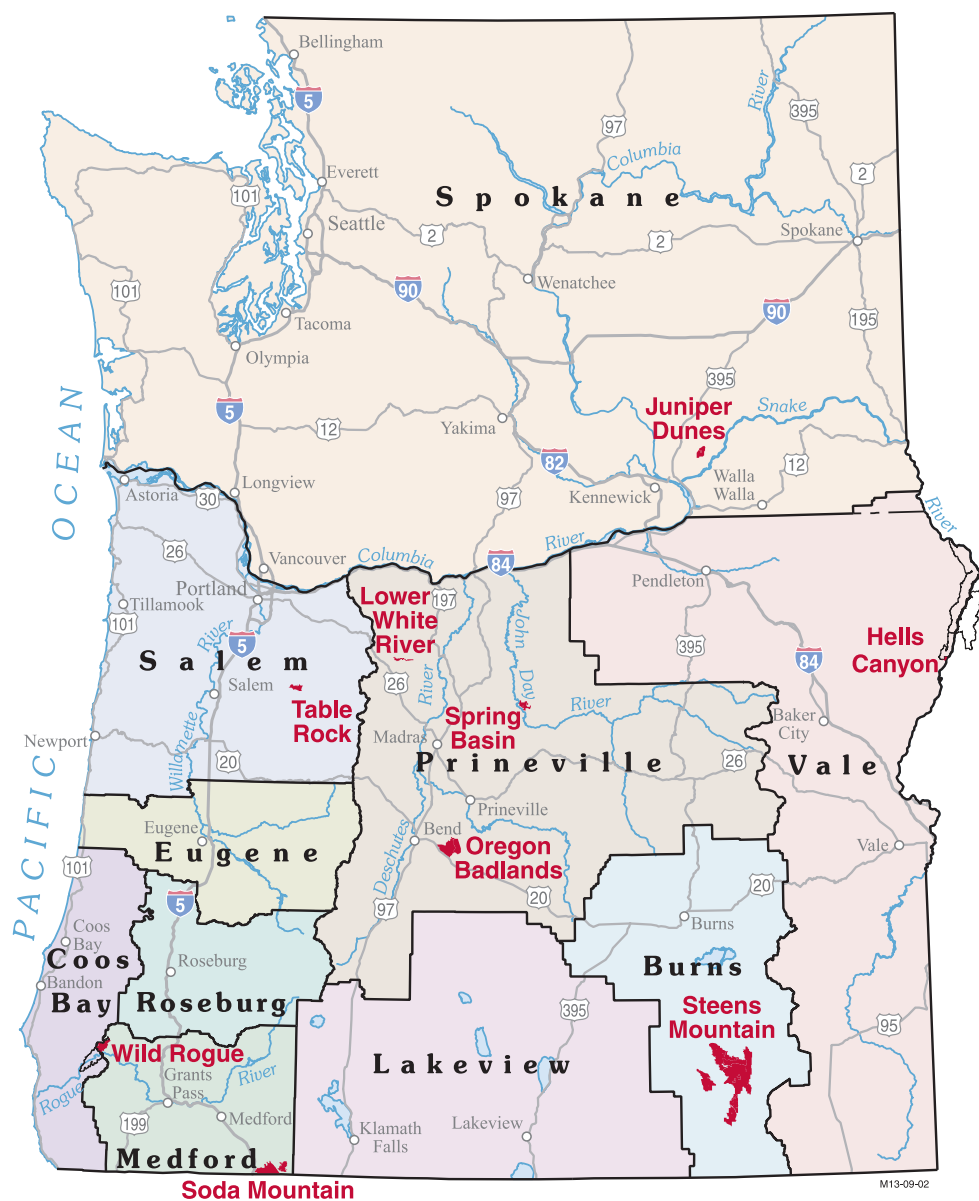
Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
District	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Burns	1	170,150	21	921,904	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	1	579
Lakeview	—	—	13	429,892	1	8,084
Medford	2	33,311	—	—	1	208
Prineville	3	36,710	16	185,500	1	609
Salem	1	5,784	—	—	1	80
Vale	1	946	32	1,099,439	—	—
Oregon Total	8	246,901	82	2,636,735	5	9,560
Spokane	1	7,142	1	5,554	—	—
Total	9	254,043	83	2,642,289	5	9,560



National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Areas



For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/wilderness

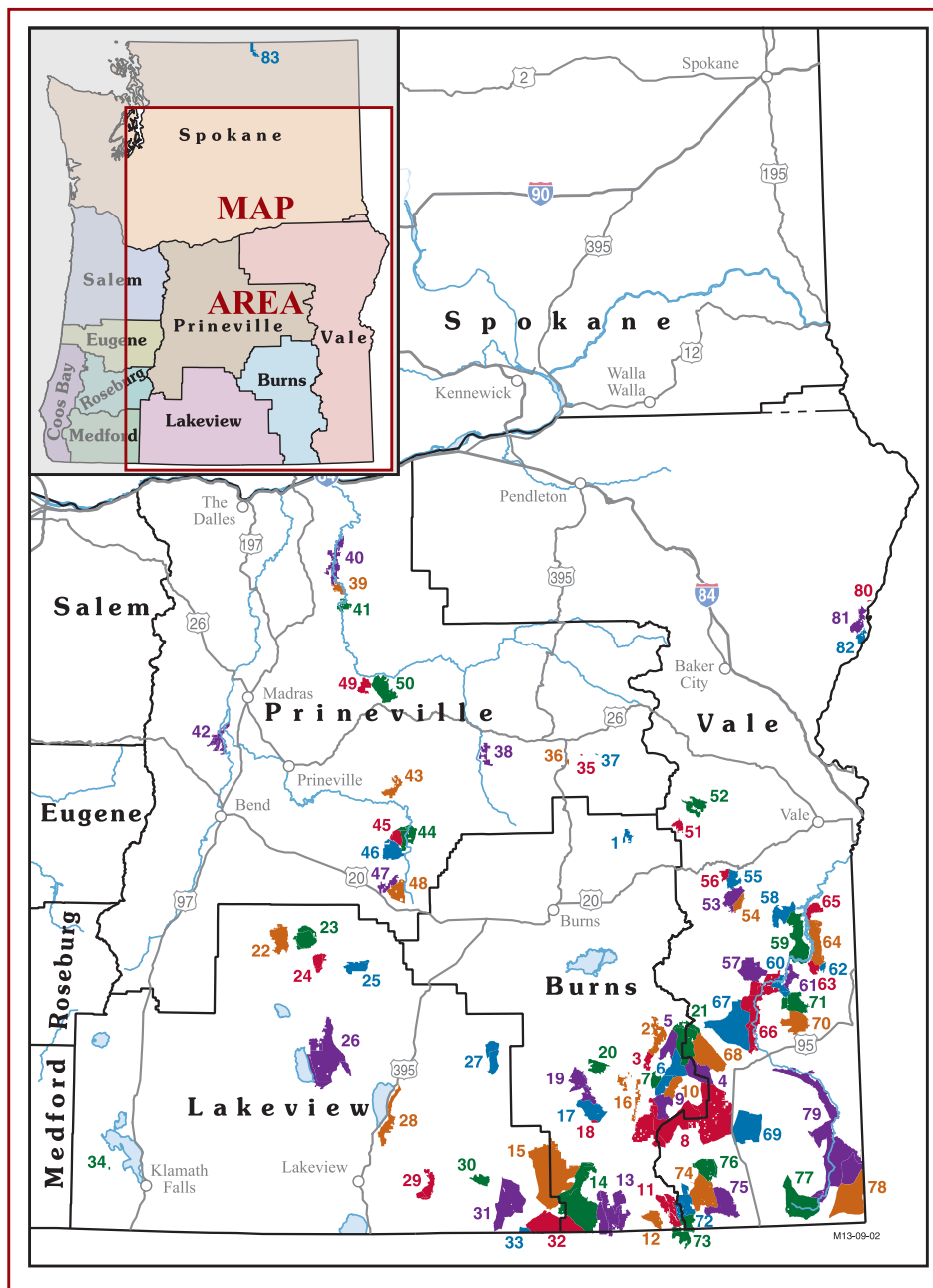
National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area	Acres		Wilderness Study Area	Acres
Burns District			Prineville District (cont.)		
1	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,534	42	Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls	3,192
2	Stonehouse	22,763	43	North Fork	11,398
3	Lower Stonehouse	7,460	44	South Fork	20,341
4	Wildcat Canyon	34,746	45	Sand Hollow	9,368
5	Heath Lake	21,219	46	Gerry Mountain	22,289
6	Table Mountain	40,023	47	Hampton Butte	10,246
7	West Peak	8,593	48	Cougar Well	19,345
8	Alvord Desert	236,478	49	Pat's Cabin	9,817
9	East Alvord	22,128	50	Sutton Mountain	28,878
10	Winter Range	15,485	Vale District		
11	Mahogany Ridge	27,358	51	Castle Rock	6,151
12	Red Mountain	15,644	52	Beaver Dam Creek	19,080
13	Pueblo Mountains	73,447	53	Camp Creek	19,880
14	Rincon	108,471	54	Cottonwood Creek	8,110
15	Basque Hills	140,254	55	Gold Creek	13,591
16	High Steens	14,093	56	Sperry Creek	5,296
17	South Fork Donner und Blitzen	27,987	57	Cedar Mountain	33,433
18	Home Creek	1,179	58	Dry Creek	23,353
19	Blitzen River	31,922	59	Dry Creek Buttes	51,285
20	Bridge Creek	14,321	60	Owyhee Breaks	13,108
21	Sheephead Mountain	52,800	61	Blue Canyon	12,620
Lakeview District			62	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,911
22	Devil Garden Lava Bed	28,163	63	Slocum Creek	7,528
23	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,673	64	Honeycombs	38,771
24	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,474	65	Wild Horse Basin	12,967
25	Sand Dunes	16,478	66	Lower Owyhee Canyon	75,089
26	Diablo Mountain	118,693	67	Saddle Butte	85,766
27	Orejana Canyon	24,147	68	Palomino Hills	54,256
28	Abert Rim	25,105	69	Bowden Hills	59,031
29	Fish Creek Rim	19,141	70	Clarks Butte	31,291
30	Guano Creek	10,557	71	Jordan Craters	27,761
31	Spaulding	68,411	72	Willow Creek	29,857
32	Hawk Mountain	69,736	73	Disaster Peak	17,376
33	Sage Hen Hills	7,974	74	Fifteenmile Creek	50,352
34	Mountain Lakes	340	75	Oregon Canyon	42,071
Prineville District			76	Twelvemile Creek	28,111
35	Strawberry Mountain - Pine Creek	211	77	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,489
36	Strawberry Mountain - Sheep Gulch	728	78	Lookout Butte	66,194
37	Strawberry Mountain - Indian Creek	211	79	Owyhee River Canyon	187,344
38	Aldrich Mountain	9,127	80	McGraw Creek	505
39	Thirtymile	7,624	81	Homestead	7,615
40	Lower John Day	25,406	82	Sheep Mountain	7,247
41	North Pole Ridge	7,317	Spokane District		
			83	Chopaka Mountain	5,554

National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Study Areas



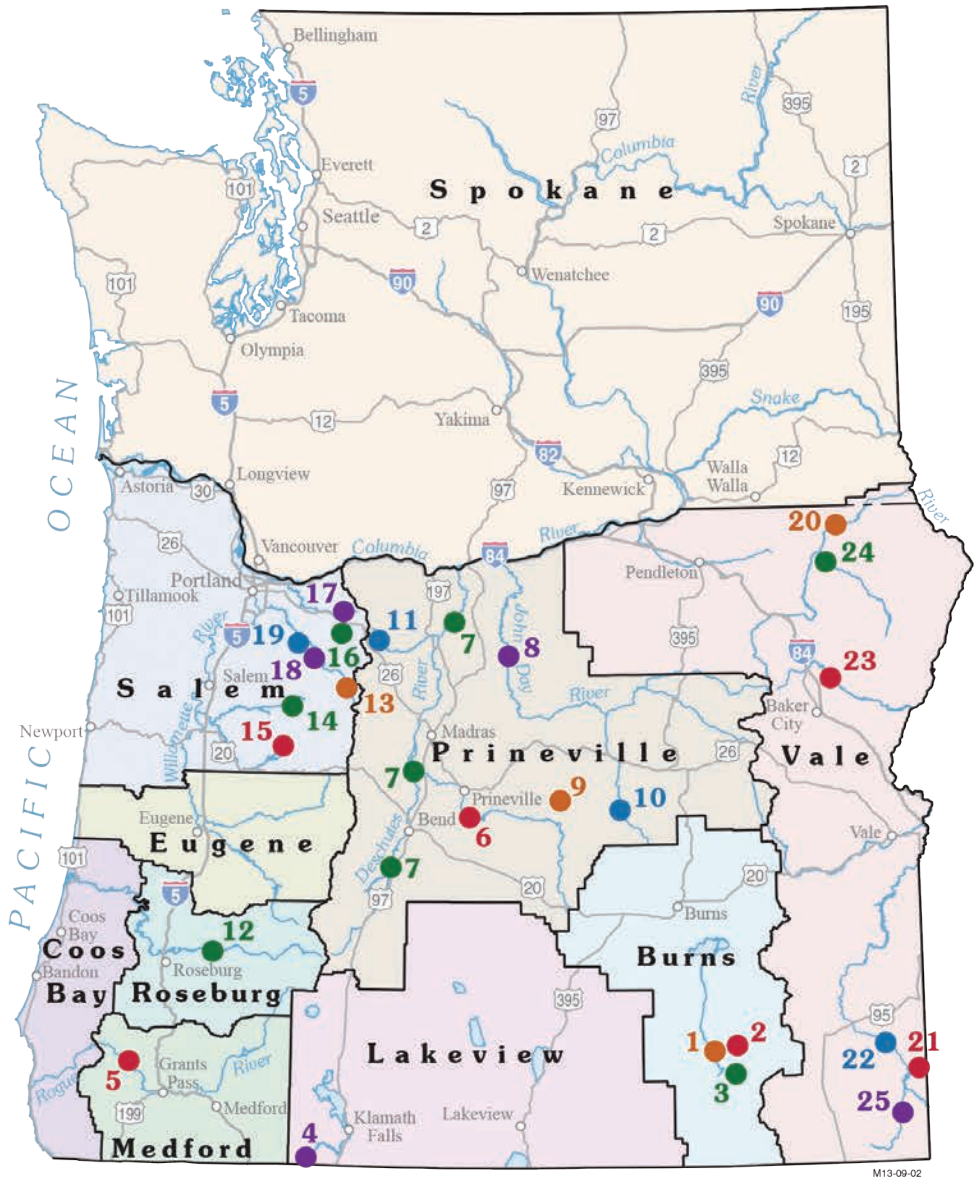
National Conservation Lands

Wild and Scenic River System

Oregon has 25 of the 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers managed nationally by the BLM – over 800 miles of roughly 2,400 total miles. These rivers are designated by Congress or the secretary of the interior for preservation of their free-flowing condition, and protection of remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural, or other values, according to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. For more information, visit: www.rivers.gov

	River	District	Total Miles	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
1	Clackamas	Salem	0.5	—	—	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

Wild and Scenic River System



For more information, visit: www.rivers.gov

Cultural Resources

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, early mines, lighthouses, and much more.

The BLM's cultural mission includes the following projects:

- Monitor cultural properties in the field
- Review lands for compliance with preservation, EPA laws
- Conduct archaeological field surveys
- Complete archaeological examinations
- Document cultural properties on BLM-managed lands

Below is a list of some of the cultural resources on public lands in Oregon and Washington. For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/heritage

Cultural Resources, Oregon and Washington

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

Cultural Resources, Oregon and Washington

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 and 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

Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups

The BLM in Oregon and Washington has eight advisory groups, which provide advice and recommendations on the management of public lands and resources. These citizen-based groups consist of 12 to 15 members from diverse interests in local communities, including ranchers, environmental groups, tribes, state and local government officials, academics, and other public land users.

Advisory groups have been successful in bringing together diverse interests to collaboratively address issues of mutual concern and provide informed, objective advice. Although these groups are solely advisory in nature, their contributions are of great value to the BLM and have aided in the development of balanced decisions that serve the interests of all public land users.

For more information, visit *www.blm.gov/or/rac*

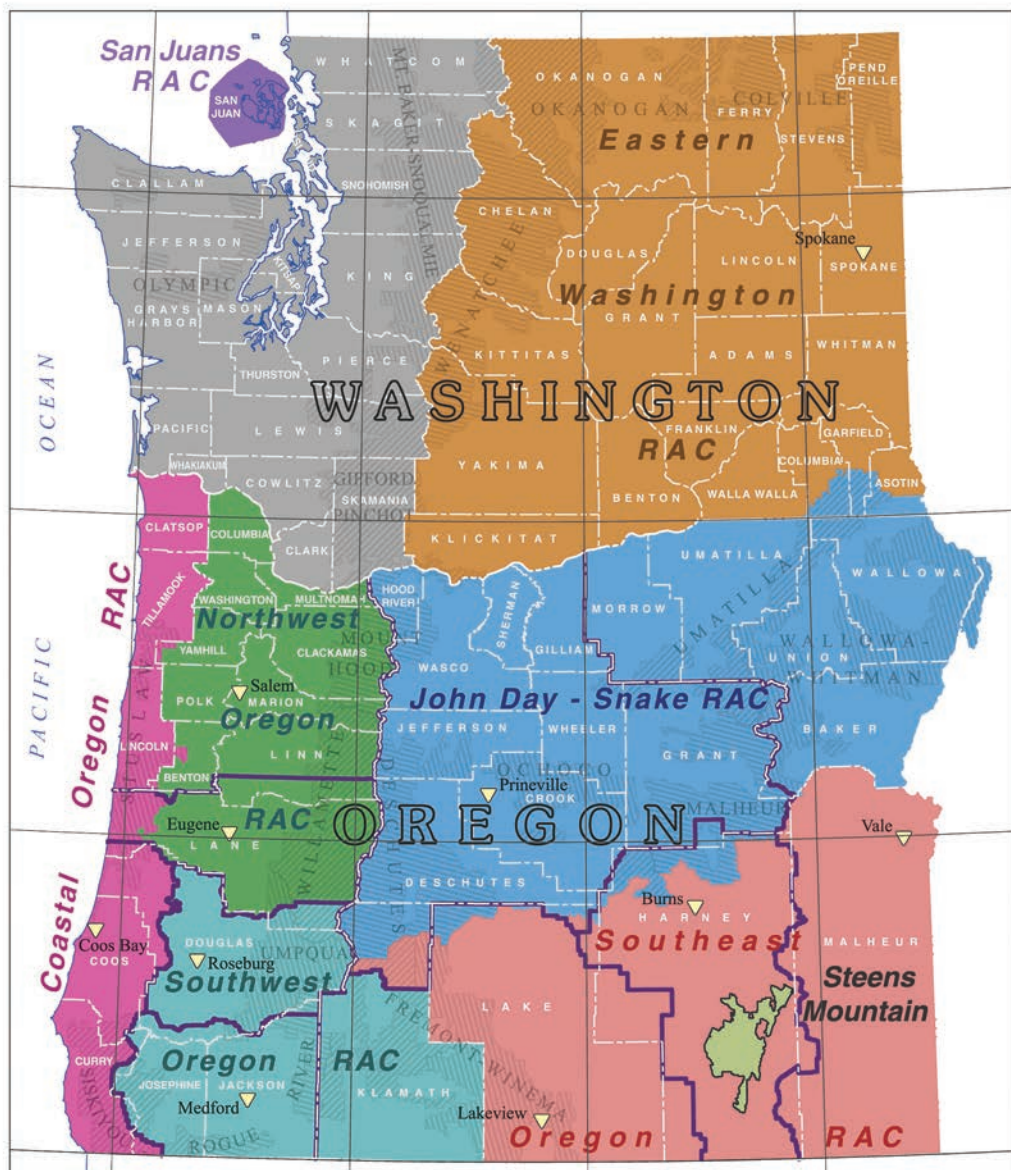
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Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups

- Coastal Oregon Resource Advisory Committee
- Eastern Washington Resource Advisory Council
- John Day - Snake Resource Advisory Committee
- Northwest Oregon Resource Advisory Council
- San Juan Islands National Monument Advisory Committee
- Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Council
- Southwest Oregon Resource Advisory Council
- Steens Mountain Advisory Council



Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups



Minerals and Energy

The BLM minerals and energy programs are responsible for approximately **56 million acres in Oregon and Washington**. This gargantuan list of tasks spans public lands from multiple federal agencies:

- administer minerals management laws for all mining claims
- issue leases, permits and licenses for renewable and nonrenewable energy
- provide rights-of-way issues for wind energy, transmission lines
- evaluate and clean hazardous material sites
- remediate and monitor abandoned mines

For more information on energy programs, visit: www.blm.gov/or/energy

For more information on minerals programs, visit: www.blm.gov/or/programs/minerals

Solid Minerals, Fluid Minerals and Coal – 2014

Mining Claims Recorded	537
Annual Assessments / Fees	3,092 / \$30,920
Maintenance Claims / Fees	6,159 / \$1,075,775
Coal Minerals Leases	2
Coal Leases in Force, Acres (Washington)	2 – 521
Oil and Gas Leases in Force, Acres (Oregon)	111 – 187,196

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Geothermal Leases – 2014

Item	Number	Acres
BLM	9	29,125
U.S. Forest Service	68	61,418
Total	77	90,543

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining and Mineral Leasing

(As of Sept. 30, 2014)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
Via Mining Laws*	28,575,408	5,029,592	6,324,084	5,305,916
Via Mineral Leasing Laws**	29,385,800	6,459,200	5,319,964	5,320,000

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

** Acreage also includes acquired lands.

Abandoned Mine Lands

Item	Oregon	Washington
Abandoned Mine Lands	694*	97*
Sites With Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	5**	1**
Investigated Sites With Interim Remediation in Place	1	1
Sites on National Priorities List (Superfund)	1	2

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

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



Youth Initiatives

Education, Employment and Engagement

With a commitment to the Department of Interior’s “play, learn, serve and work” youth initiative, the BLM in Oregon and Washington has made thousands of relationships with area schools and youth organizations.

Youth programs and partnerships for 2014:

- **Hands on the Land** is a national interagency network of outdoor classrooms on public lands, including the San Juan Islands National Monument. In 2014, seven different BLM sites hosted 10,632 students, teachers and parents in outdoor education as a part of the Hands on the Land program.
- The BLM **Interpretation** program allows visitors to connect in a personal way to the public lands via lectures, walking tours and exhibits, to name a few. More than 400,000 people visited BLM interpretive sites in Oregon and Washington during 2014.
- The **‘Take It Outside!’** program ensures that young people and families have access to outdoor experiences on public lands. Nearly 20,000 participants at 87 different events got outdoors in Oregon and Washington during 2014 through this effort.
- In connection with nonprofits, youth groups and universities, the BLM in Oregon and Washington hired 826 young people with its **Pathways** program in 2014. In addition, about 800 youths contributed 19,800 hours of volunteer service.

Youth Program Hiring – 2014		
Direct Hires	Partner-Supported Hires	Total
250	576	826



Volunteer Program

BLM Volunteers in Oregon and Washington

First of all, thank you to the thousands of energetic volunteers who give their time and expertise for the benefit of public lands in Oregon and Washington. This big group includes Girl Scouts, executives, elected officials and many others.

Volunteerism is a key component to the BLM extended workforce, contributing to multiple missions in the field. It is estimated that BLM volunteers in the Pacific Northwest have given over \$17 million worth of valued work in the past five years.

Volunteers in Oregon and Washington – 2014			
Volunteers	Hours	Work Years*	Value**
2,330	111,539	62	\$2,515,205

* Work year is equivalent to 1,800 hours.

** The value of volunteer contributions is calculated annually by Independent Sector (www.independentsector.org), a national leadership forum committed to volunteerism and citizen action.



More Programs



One of the most important services the BLM provides is caretaker of the nation’s land survey and mineral information records.

These records originate with the founding of the nation. In 1812, Congress created the General Land Office to handle the increasing land business from the rapid westward expansion. The General Land Office—or “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 with online multimedia, timelines and records. For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/landsrealty/glo200

With a land office comes additional management programs. Road access, easements, acquisitions, leases, cadastral surveys, watershed restoration, patents and mapping products are all the types of support services detailed in the following More Programs pages.

Lands Data – 2014

Easements Acquired

District	Direct Purchase
Burns	2
Medford	1

Other Lands Acquired

District	Project	Acres
Medford	Cascade Siskiyou National Monument	970

More Programs

Withdrawal Processing and Review, Oregon

Withdrawals Revoked	1 Case	40 Acres
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Surveys

Activity	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	308	5
Corners Monumented	395	8
Plats Accepted	58	11
GCDB* Townships Collected	2,859	906
GCDB* Townships Updated	2,859	906

**Geographic Coordinate Data Base is a survey measurement-based digital representation of the survey and ownership lines utilized as the base for the BLM's Geographic Information System.*

Land Leases

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	32	7,161	14	1,873
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	343	833	22	15
Federal Land Policy and Management Act*	109	45,201	5	15
Total	488	53,369	41	1,903

** The Federal Land Policy and Management Act relates to the management, use, occupancy and development of public lands.*

More Programs

Lands Data – 2014

<i>Land Patents Issued</i>	2014	
	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM		
Mineral Patent	1	20
Public Sale	1	9
Special Legislation	3	982
Oregon BLM Total	5	1,011
Oregon - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	2	180
Oregon - Other Agency Total	2	180
Washington - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	23	2,053
Washington - Other Agency Total	23	2,053
<i>Grand Total - BLM</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1,011</i>
<i>Grand Total - Other Agency</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>2,233</i>

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Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration improves the ecological condition of land areas throughout the basin, providing long-term protection for aquatic, riparian and upland resources.

Specific types of BLM restoration include 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.

Watershed restoration in 2014, by the numbers:

- 8,720 acres of riparian vegetation treatments
- 42 miles of improved fish passage
- 10,768 acres of upland revegetation, silviculture, fencing and slope stabilization
- 36 miles of road decommissioned
- 27 miles of road improvements for drainage and culverts

More Programs

Transportation System – Roads, Bridges and Culverts

District	Roads (Miles)	Primitive Roads (Miles)	Bridges	Major Culverts	Mainten- ance by BLM (Miles)	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,578	194	4	1	153	—	—
Lakeview	1,157	1,191	—	2	145	—	3
Prineville	623	239	10	—	123	—	—
Vale	2,082	93	1	6	400	—	—
Eastern Oregon	6,440	1,717	15	9	821	—	3
Coos Bay	1,892	—	83	89	459	331	—
Eugene	2,020	—	47	98	275	39	—
Lakeview	512	9	7	2	—	85	—
Medford	4,535	—	89	93	300	80	—
Roseburg	2,910	—	73	151	479	246	—
Salem	2,366	—	67	94	350	167	—
Western Oregon	14,235	9	366	527	1,863	948	—
Oregon Total	20,675	1,726	381	536	2,684	948	3
Washington	63	700	3	2	92	—	—
Total	20,738	2,426	384	538	2,776	948	3

♦ The data source is the Facility Asset Management System, the BLM's official inventory of record, as of March 4, 2015.

♦ 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.



More Programs

Mapping Products

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

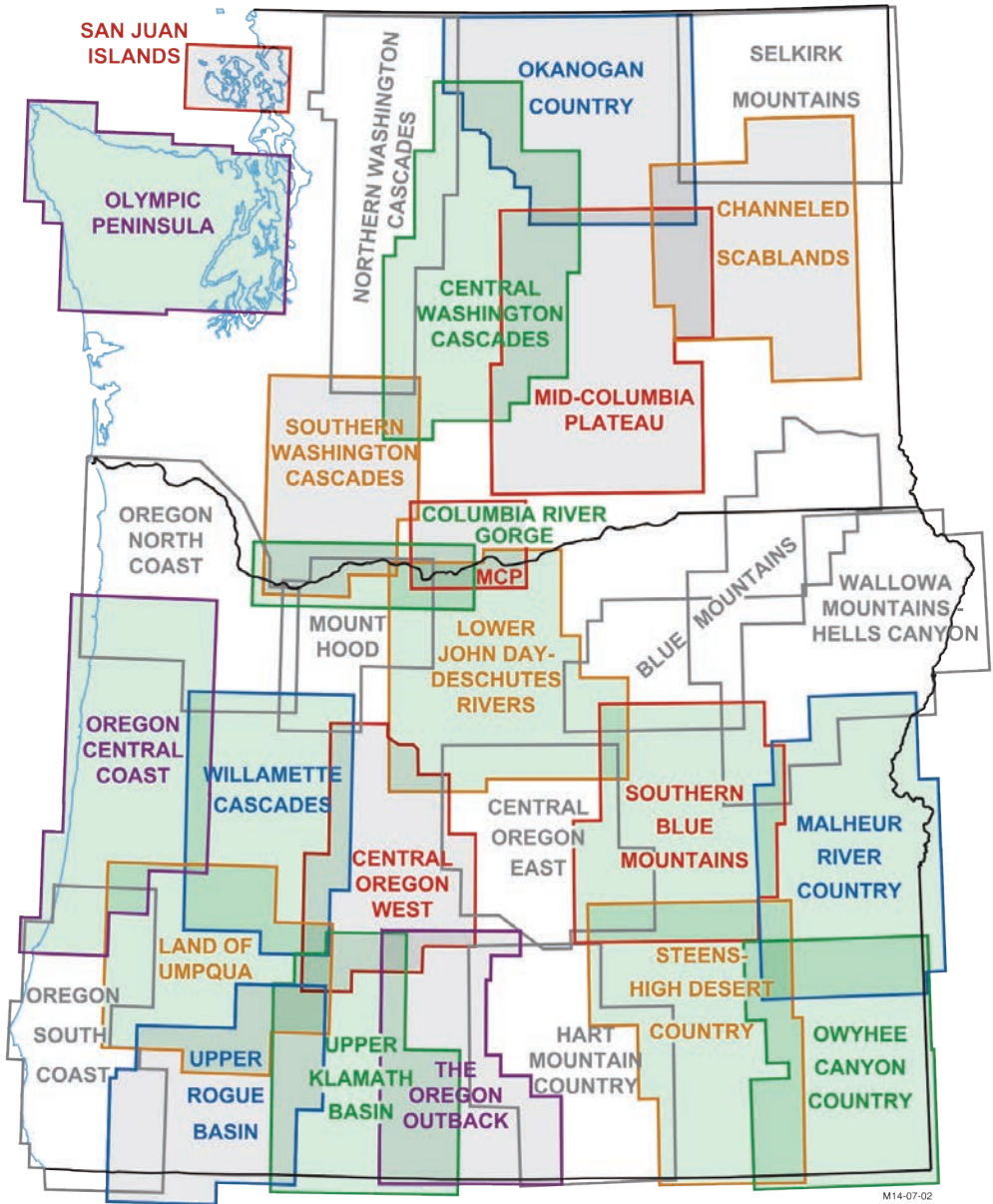
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM in Oregon has partnered with U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and the National Park Service Pacific West Region to create award-winning map products for Oregon and Washington.

For more BLM Oregon maps, visit www.blm.gov/or/onlineservices/maps





More Programs

Mapping Products



LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Available in 2014 |  In Production |  Planned |
|---|---|---|

More Programs

Law Enforcement



BLM law enforcement in Oregon and Washington responded to a variety of issues in fiscal year 2014, ranging from assaults against federal employees, to investigating stolen timber, to helping in search and rescue efforts.

Warnings and citations alike are issued by federal officers who patrol via ATV, horseback, four-wheel drive and even boat.

Citations, reports and issued warnings all went up significantly in 2014 compared to 2013. The most common incidents involved vehicles and littering.

As usual, all investigations and convictions are thanks to BLM officers working in close cooperation with other federal agency colleagues, in addition to important partnerships with local, state and county law enforcement.

More Programs

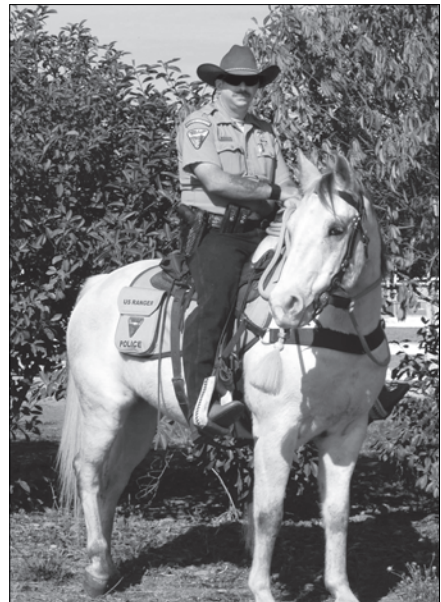
Law Enforcement

Incidents

Types of Incidents - 2014	
Abandoned Vehicles on Public Lands	7
Archaeological Protection	13
Arson	3
Assist to Public	269
Camping	148
Drug	118
Dumping	95
Fire	194
Hazmat	1
Liquor Law	156
Littering	290
Motor Vehicle	370
Off Highway Vehicle Incidents	337
Recreation Permit	64
Firewood Theft	28
Special Forest Product Theft	66
Vandalism	87
Wild Horse	3
Other Law Enforcement	2,010
Total Incidents	4,259

Actions

Types of Actions - 2104	
Activity Log	133
Admin/Civil	56
Arrest/Physical	126
Federal Criminal Complaint	—
State Criminal Complaint	30
Tribal	—
Federal Violation Notice	232
Grand Jury Indictment	—
State Citation	557
Written Report	660
Warnings	791
Total Actions	2,585



More Programs

Communications







Wildfire maps, embedded videos and beautiful nature photos are a few examples of content the BLM Oregon-Washington communications team shares on a daily basis.

The team, situated in offices across the two states, also handles media queries, plans public meetings and designs interactive graphics for the web, to name a few tasks.

Increasingly, social media is becoming the first place to share and interact with the public about land issues. Whether via Facebook message, YouTube comment or Twitter direct message, BLM staff will continue to stay abreast of the latest communication tools.

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Media Stats as of September 2015

-  BLM.gov/or: 3,500,000+ page views
-  Facebook.com/BLMOregon: 8,000+ likes
-  Flickr.com/BLMOregon: 6,700+ photos / 5,700,000+ views
-  Twitter.com/BLMOregon: 5,000+ follows
-  Vine.co/BLM.Oregon: 50+ posts / 1,100,000+ loops
-  YouTube.com/BLMOregon: 300+ videos / 260,000+ views



More Programs



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.

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

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.

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 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.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Visitor Notes

Visitor Notes

Visitor Notes

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON STATE OFFICE

P.O. BOX 2965

PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

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