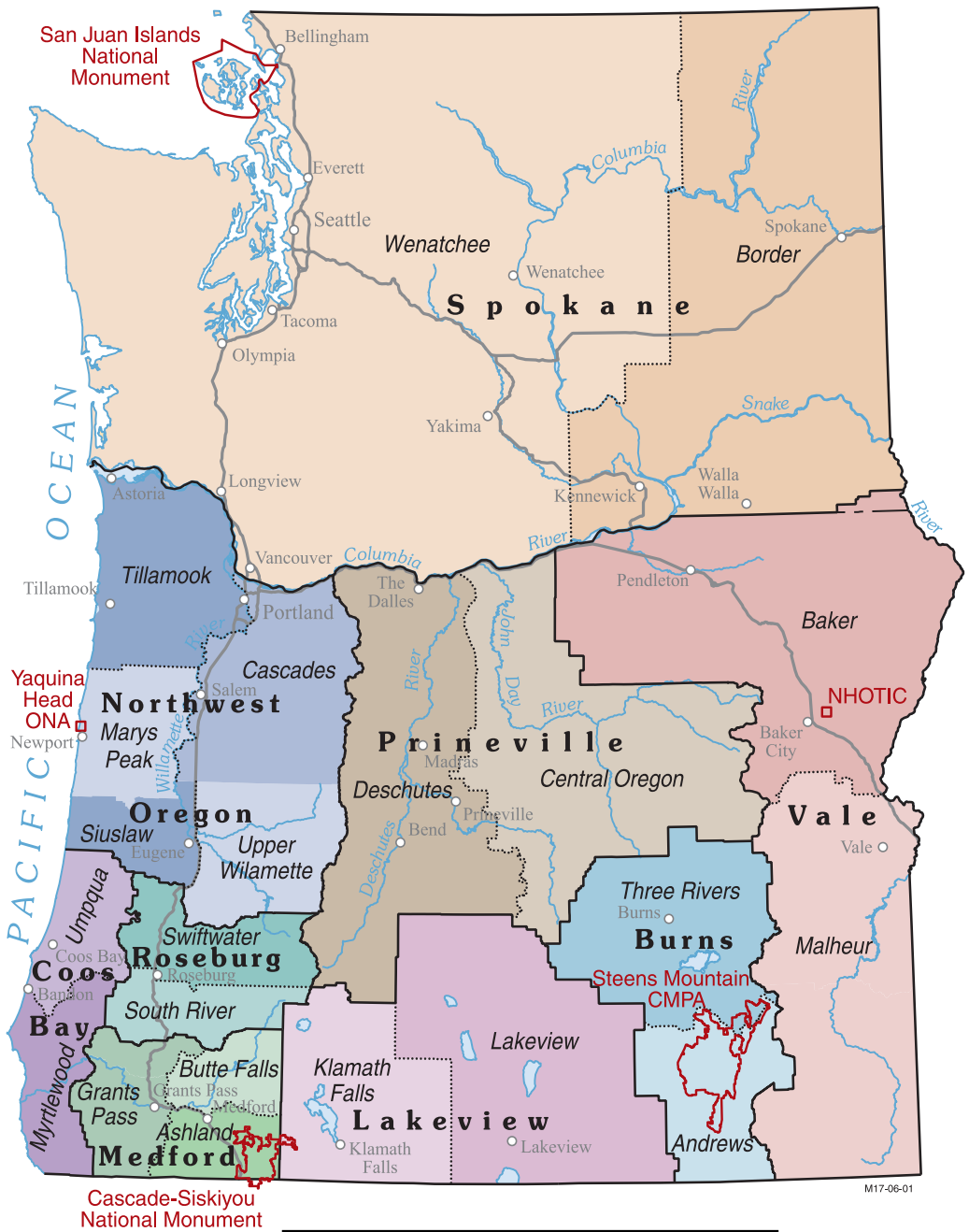




BLM Facts

Oregon and Washington 2016

U.S. Department of the Interior 
Bureau of Land Management U.S. Department of the Interior
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M17-06-01

**Oregon and Washington
Bureau of Land Management**

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



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gon and Washington

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Introduction

WELCOME TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON!



Photo by Gabriel Amadeus [flickr.com/gabrielamadeus](https://www.flickr.com/photos/gabrielamadeus/)

The Bureau of Land Management in the Pacific Northwest manages public lands 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 BLM 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 2016, 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 2016, 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	2016*	
	Permanent	Temporary
Burns	103	8
Coos Bay	98	5
Lakeview	108	18
Medford	193	27
Northwest Oregon	230	27
Prineville	88	24
Roseburg	118	5
Spokane	59	15
Vale	151	35
State Office	267	14
Total	1,415	178

* As of Oct. 2, 2016

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 September 2016 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 and Washington BLM Land (Acreage)

District	2016
Burns	3,265,377
Coos Bay	325,997
Lakeview	3,421,743
Medford	876,009
Northwest Oregon	719,351
Prineville	1,645,766
Roseburg	425,840
Vale*	5,038,072
Oregon Total	15,718,155
Spokane	423,484
Vale*	12,207
Washington Total	435,691
Total	16,153,846

* 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	76,711	Benton	10,507
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	483,892	Douglas	54,043
Douglas	654,477	Ferry	9,058
Gilliam	56,762	Franklin	23,804
Grant	173,926	Garfield	165
Harney	3,973,420	Grant	53,918
Hood River	367	Grays Harbor	30
Jackson	463,773	Island	33
Jefferson	43,040	Jefferson	80
Josephine	299,681	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	86,967	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	40,114	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	81,711	Thurston	22
Washington	11,527	Wahkiakum	1
Wheeler	140,235	Walla Walla	390
Yamhill	32,590	Whatcom	178
		Whitman	8,935
		Yakima	28,510
Total	15,718,155	Total	435,691

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 2016.

Finance

Procurement – 2016

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

Contract Actions

District	Total
Burns	\$760,430
Coos Bay	\$424,748
Lakeview	\$149,611
Medford	\$2,782,150
Northwest Oregon	\$1,862,451
Prineville	\$1,768,321
Roseburg	\$1,573,044
Spokane	\$1,021,209
Vale	\$69,579
State Office	\$53,727,765

Small Business Actions

Small Business Type	Total
HUBZone	\$10,259,060
Service Disabled, Veteran-Owned	\$3,030,278
Small Business	\$44,082,094
Small Disadvantaged Business	\$12,962,686
Woman-Owned	\$5,743,168

Agreements

Agreement Type	Total
Interagency	\$12,214,333
Grants and Cooperative	\$13,631,554

Expenditures For Resource Management

Area of Expenditure	2016
Energy and Minerals	\$3,966,371
Fishery and Wildlife Habitat Management	\$28,838,283
Forest Development	\$22,542,175
Forest Health, Recovery and Restoration	\$3,900,706
Forest Management	\$33,860,954
Land Access, Acquisition and Management	\$1,149,832
Leased Facilities	\$7,982,698
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$25,657,400
National Monuments and Conservation Areas	\$2,837,693
Planning and Data Management	\$10,033,076
Prescribed Fire and Rural Fire Assistance	\$14,483,384
Program Support Services	\$1,727,090
Range Improvement and Management	\$11,366,685
Recreation Management	\$14,792,863
Soil and Watershed Conservation	\$14,635,581
Wildfire Preparedness	\$16,099,772
Wildfire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation	\$35,120,044
Total	\$248,994,607

Collections by Land Status

Source of Receipts	2016
Fees and Commissions	\$3,141
Grazing Program	\$1,558,705
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$909,619
Other Sources	\$301,273
Recreation Fees*	\$2,485,598
Rent of Land	\$59,019
Rights-of-Way Rent*	\$831,822
Sales of Land and Materials	\$83,521
Sales of Timber	\$42,090,631
Total	\$48,323,328

* Recreation collections include use fees and special recreation permits.

Forestry



BLM forest lands in Oregon and Washington are administered under the Oregon and California Railroad Lands Act (O&C) of 1937 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976.

The O&C lands are in western Oregon and are managed for sustained yield of timber; economic stability of local communities; conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species; restoration of forest health, resilience and diversity; and providing clean water in watersheds.

The FLPMA identifies land to be held in what is known as public domain. These lands are generally found in eastern Oregon and Washington. Public domain lands are managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield without impairment of land productivity or environmental equality.

For more information, visit <https://goo.gl/vJA7hQ>

BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington

District	Total Forest Acres
Burns	13,000
Coos Bay	304,000
Lakeview	69,000
Medford	779,000
Northwest Oregon	675,000
Prineville	114,000
Roseburg	399,000
Vale	35,000
Oregon Total	2,388,000
Spokane	51,000
Washington Total	51,000
Total	2,439,000

Forestry

Forest Development – 2016

District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres	Plantation Maintenance Acres*	Pruning**	Improvement Acres	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning***
Burns	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Coos Bay	313	219	874	—	219	100	1,611
Lakeview	—	861	1,586	—	—	—	1,925
Medford	523	3,859	2,383	—	2,393	856	1,800
NW Ore.	153	734	1,372	394	119	1,276	4,815
Prineville	—	—	—	—	—	790	1,370
Roseburg	—	1,242	958	—	—	1,156	1,695
OR Total	989	6,915	8,759	394	2,731	4,178	13,416
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
WA Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Total	989	6,915	8,759	394	2,731	4,178	13,476

* 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 FY2016 and include density management and restoration thinning acres.

Tree Planting - 2016

District	Acres Planted	Seedlings Planted
Coos Bay	219	36,740
Lakeview	861	727,000
Medford	523	1,016,204
Northwest Oregon	734	71,765
Roseburg	1,242	317,000
Oregon Total	3,592	2,170,109

Forestry

Timber Sales – 2016

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	36.2
Lakeview (O&C)	3.1
Medford	28.9
Northwest Oregon*	86.2
Prineville	—
Roseburg	48.8
Vale	—
Oregon Total	203.2
Spokane	—
Washington Total	—
Total	203.2

* Sustained Yield Units (SYU) were established in accordance with the O&C Act of 1937 in order to support the local industries of each geographic area. Eugene SYU 39.6, Salem SYU 46.6.

► *Annual Volume Harvested*

District	Million Board Feet
Burns*	—
Coos Bay	35.2
Lakeview	8.1
Medford	21.5
Northwest Oregon**	113.2
Prineville*	—
Roseburg	33.4
Vale*	—
Oregon Total	211.4
Spokane*	—
Washington Total	—
Total	211.4

* Public domain (PD); these districts do not contain O&C lands.

** Sustained Yield Units (SYU) were established in accordance with the O&C Act of 1937 in order to support the local industries of each geographic area. Eugene SYU 48.5, Salem SYU 64.7.

► *Acres Treated by Harvest Type*

District	Acres	
	Partial Cut	Regeneration Harvest*
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	1,611	75
Lakeview	1,925	738
Medford	1,800	137
Northwest Oregon**	4,815	471
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	1,695	190
Vale	—	398
Oregon Total	11,846	1,821
Spokane	—	—
Washington Total	—	—
Total	11,846	1,821

* A regeneration harvest is designed to promote the natural establishment of trees.

Reported acres also include salvage logging as well as road and landing construction.

** Sustained Yield Units (SYU) were established in accordance with the O&C Act of 1937 in order to support the local industries of each geographic area. Eugene SYU Partial Cut 2,458, Regeneration Harvest 73, Salem SYU Partial Cut 2,357, Regeneration Harvest 210.

Stewardship Contracts and Agreements

With the adoption of stewardship contracting authority (public law 108-7) in 2003, the 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, the BLM has issued over 170 awards covering over 51,000 acres.

► *Stewardship Contracts and Agreements – 2016*

Volume Offered, Million Board Feet	
Awards	Million Board Feet
3	3.44

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.

► *Special Forest Product Sales*

Item and Unit	2016	
	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs.	114,750	\$3,721
Burls, lbs.	2,100	\$115
Christmas Trees, number	380	\$1,287
Edibles and Medicinals, lbs.	13,550	\$141
Floral and Greenery, lbs.	761,996	\$4,773
Mushrooms, lbs.	259,671	\$43,341
Ornamentals, number	20	—
Seeds and Cones, bushels	6,275	\$175
Transplants, number	3,940	\$236
Wood Products, cubic feet	117,726	\$91,078
	Total Value	\$103,879



Photo by Courtney Colley USFS

Orchard Seed Production

The BLM began establishing seed orchards in the 1960s to produce improved conifer seed for use in reforestation on federal lands. Since 1997, the orchards have operated as cooperative programs through memorandum of understandings, producing seed for 25 cooperators in western Oregon, northern California and Washington. Improved Douglas fir seed is conservatively valued at \$1,000/lb. The orchards are also operational laboratories for researching impacts on seed quality by insects, disease and weeds.

Orchard Seed Production (lbs.) – 2016

BLM Orchard	Douglas Fir	Sugar Pine	Western White Pine	Western Hemlock	Noble Fir	Western Red Cedar
Horning*	227	7	24	83	374	16
Tyrrell	1,229	—	—	—	—	—
Provolt*	1,256	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,712	7	24	83	374	16

* 2016 seed production for Horning and Provolt are estimates based on seed extraction results received by time of printing.

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)
2016	13,481

Fire Resources Management



The BLM in Oregon and Washington collaborates with numerous federal, state, and local agencies to assess wildfire risks and then appropriately position firefighting resources in the most effective locations possible. The BLM and U.S. Forest Service operate under an integrated fire management system. Additionally, the BLM coordinates with local Rangeland Fire Protection Associations for fire suppression in southeast Oregon. These partnerships allow executives to strategically leverage resources and prevent duplication efforts. For more information, visit <https://goo.gl/m2s78U>

Fire Resources Management

Fire Statistical Summary

The number of fires, cause, and total acres burned on BLM managed lands in Oregon and Washington for the 2016 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	8	28	13	1,380	21	1,408
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakeview	8	3,034	12	1	20	3,035
Medford	28	364	5	2	33	366
NW Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prineville	58	67,314	27	6,307	85	73,621
Roseburg	31	7	2	1	33	8
Vale	36	35,743	27	48,556	63	84,299
OR Total	169	106,490	86	56,247	255	162,737
Spokane	27	190,277	51	408	32	190,685
WA Total	27	190,277	5	408	32	190,685
Total	196	296,767	91	56,655	287	353,422



Photo by BLM flickr.com/blmoregon

Fire Resources Management

Hazardous Fuels Reduction – 2016

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	55	—	65	—	120
NW Oregon	248	—	585	—	833
Medford	4,515	—	2,038	—	6,553
Roseburg	45	—	50	—	95
Western Total	4,863	—	2,738	—	7,601

Eastern Oregon and Washington					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	6,640	—	3,106	—	9,746
Lakeview	51	6,100	389	7,361	14,901
Prineville	624	16,053	2,119	2,449	21,245
Spokane	210	60	—	—	270
Vale	9,216	12,182	687	—	22,397
Eastern Total	16,741	34,395	6,301	9,810	68,559
2016 Total	21,604	34,395	9,039	9,810	76,160
% of Total	28%	45%	12%	13%	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 goal of the BLM Wild Horse and Burro program is to maintain a thriving ecological balance that supports healthy horses on healthy rangelands.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 17 Herd Management Areas (HMA) that are primarily located in southeast Oregon. In addition, the BLM co-manages a wild horse territory at Murderers Creek in cooperation with the Malheur National Forest.

Decisions to gather excess animals are based on rangeland monitoring studies, availability of forage and water, and wild horse numbers compared to established appropriate management levels for each HMA. Gathers balance the population per the range's sustainable capabilities. After capture, horses are prepared for adoption at Oregon's Wild Horse Corral Facility where they are offered for adoption through 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 and abroad.

For more information, visit <https://goo.gl/AVuCi7>

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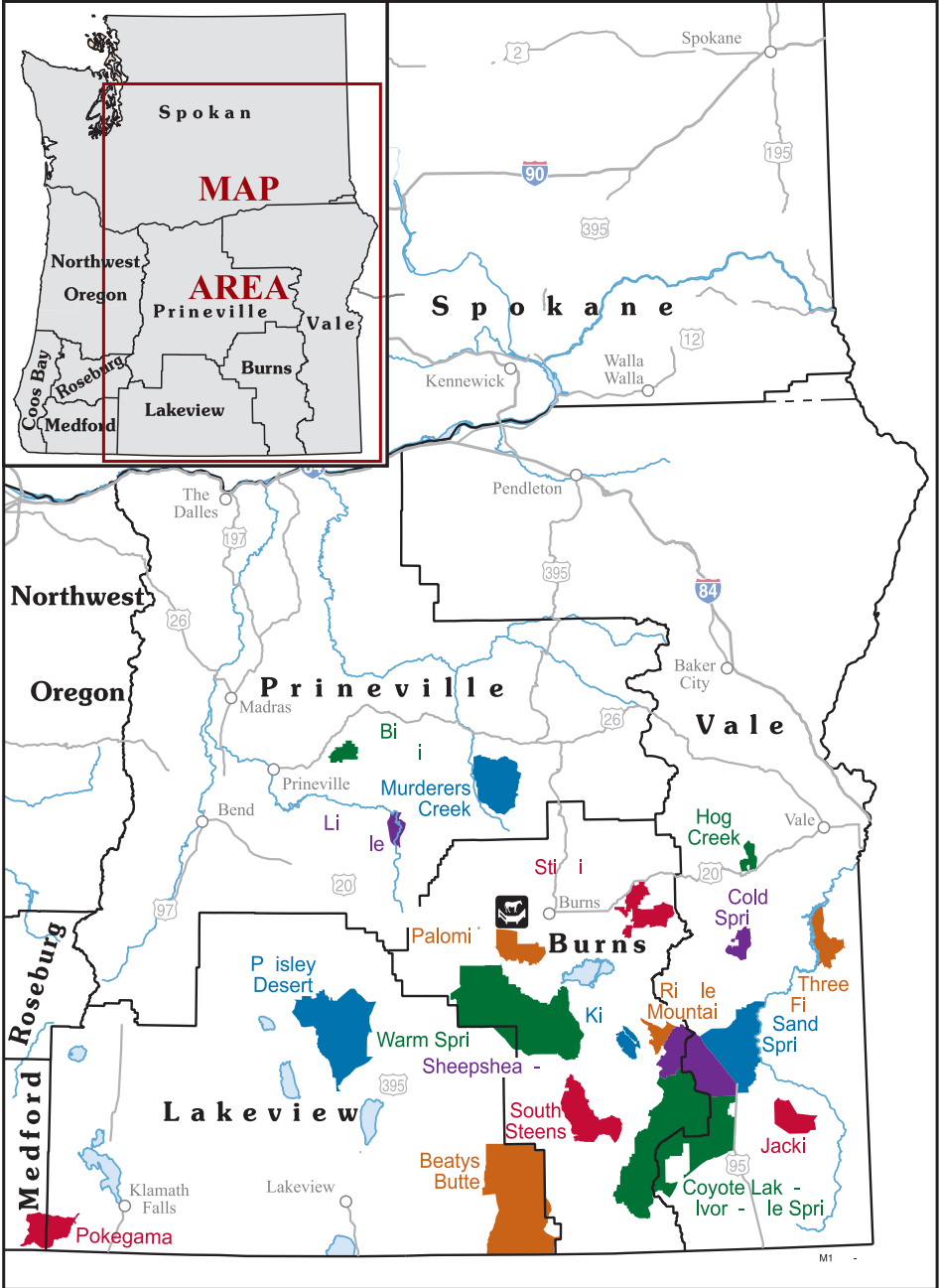
Adoption and Compliance – 2016

Number of Horses Adopted in Oregon and Washington	254
Compliance Inspections and Horses Checked	182



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Herd Management Area



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse and Burro Population Data

Report Date: March 1, 2016

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	453	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	6/1/2015	109	131	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	9/9/2014	124	237	40	80
South Steens	126,720	6/1/2015	527	632	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	5/6/2014	56	33	33	56
Kiger	26,874	5/6/2014	108	51	51	82
Subtotal	806,414		1,177	1,537	426	788
Prineville District						
Liggett Table	28,101	4/14/2010	17	42	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		17	42	10	25
Vale District						
Hog Creek	21,814	7/2/2014	57	74	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	7/2/2014	197	236	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	7/22/2011	235	156	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	6/25/2015	75	90	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	6/24/2015	153	170	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	6/23/2015	296	330	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	6/24/2015	372	402	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,385	1,458	714	1,392
Lakeview District						
Paisley Desert	297,802	8/1/2015	358	430	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	11/1/2015	100	100	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	8/1/2015	71	85	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		529	615	190	450
BLM Totals**						
BLM Totals	2,673,314		3,108	3,652	1,340	2,655
Murderers Creek***	107,859	2/1/2016	194	264	50	140
USFS Total	107,859		194	264	50	140

* 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.

*** Murderers Creek HMA is jointly managed by the BLM and USFS.

Rangelands

The goal of the BLM’s rangeland management program is to ensure the health and productivity of public rangelands for the use and enjoyment of current and future generations. In Oregon and Washington, the BLM is responsible for administering nearly 14 million acres of rangelands. There are many different treatments used in maintaining rangeland health: prescribed burns; rehabilitation of burned lands; fencing; water developments; and juniper management.

To achieve desired conditions on the public lands, the BLM uses rangeland health standards and guidelines. There are many different treatments used in maintaining rangeland health, including prescribed burns, rehabilitation of burned lands, fencing, water developments, weed control, and juniper management.

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 species.

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 \$1.87 per Animal Unit Month (AUM).

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use – 2016				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Burns	172	250,480	9	3,946
Coos Bay	—	—	4	49
Lakeview	89	171,079	64	5,994
Medford	—	—	51	10,143
Prineville	113	79,818	280	32,747
Vale	379	464,814	72	2,900
Oregon Total	753	966,191	480	55,779
Spokane	—	—	256	33,196
Washington Total	—	—	256	33,196
Total	753	966,191	736	88,975

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

Invasive Plant Management Program

The BLM in Oregon and Washington is active in non-native invasive plant management with support coming from multiple programs and partnerships. Non-native invasive plants degrade native plant communities that are necessary for supporting clean water, wildlife, recreation, grazing and timber production.

Invasive Plant Program Activities - 2016	
Weed Control Method	Total Acres
Biological*	62
Chemical	141,389
Manual	1,805
Mechanical	2,297
Prescribed Burning	305
Inventory	673,034

* Includes use of insects only. Number of new acres on which insects were introduced. In addition, classical biological control agents (insects) expanded over 279 acres and are established on 722,600 acres.

Rangelands Improvement Program

Resource Conservation and Improvement - 2016	
Water Management (Quantity)	
Reservoirs	1
Water Catchments	1
Water Pipelines	0
Wells	1
Program Facilities	
Cattleguards (count)	3
Fences (miles)	28

Plant and Wildlife Habitat

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

An Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is a place within public lands where special management attention is required for protection of resources. These important places can have historic, cultural or scenic value, can contain unique plant communities, or may have sensitive, threatened or endangered species living there. An ACEC can also be established to protect the public from natural hazards like landslides or other dangerous areas on public lands.

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 plant communities, and aquatic ecosystems. There are 86 established RNAs in Oregon and Washington on 208,900 acres. 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 the natural resource values. There are eight ONAs on 33,178 acres in Oregon and Washington.

A total of 245 ACEC areas covering 901,496 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.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in Oregon and Washington

District	Number of ACECs	Acres of ACECs
Burns	23	121,160
Coos Bay	15	10,860
Lakeview	26	321,525
Medford	35	29,189
Northwest Oregon	62	47,344
Prineville	18	81,715
Roseburg	11	10,150
Spokane	16	24,485
Vale	39	255,068
Total	245	901,496

Wildlife Habitat



Photo by Baker County Tourism flickr.com/basecampbaker

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 and federal wildlife management agencies to improve fish and wildlife and habitat and restore animal populations.

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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

Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife

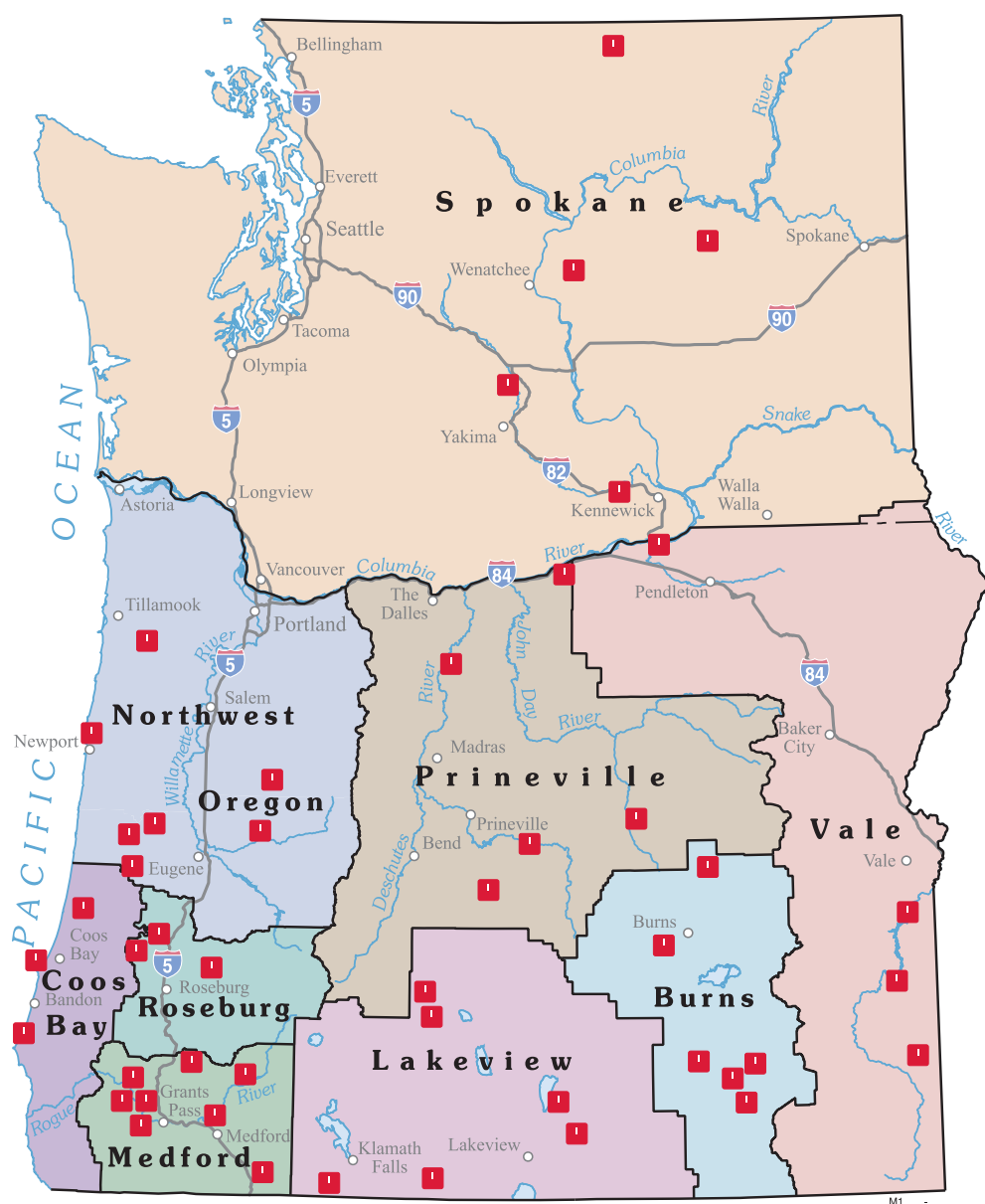
The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, guides, and brochures to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of wildlife in their habitat.

District	Total Viewing Sites	Sites with Interpretation
Burns	6	1
Coos Bay	3	2
Lakeview	6	6
Medford	8	3
Northwest Oregon	7	3
Prineville	5	1
Roseburg	3	3
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 H. Taggi Tagmann flickr.com/taggi

Public lands in Oregon and Washington offer a wide variety of recreational activities. 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 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. 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: <https://goo.gl/mTmtp3>

Recreation

Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits and Fees

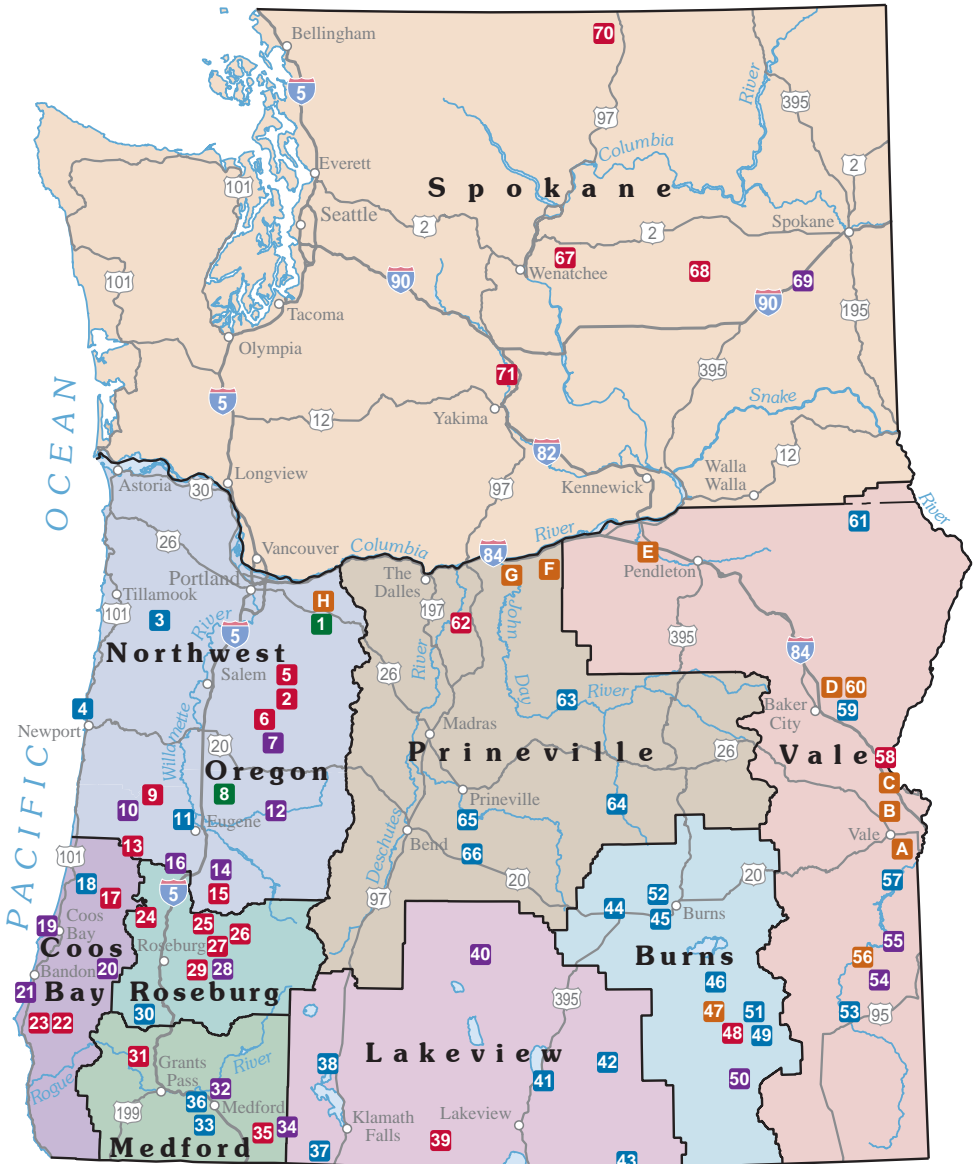
District	Developed Campgrounds/ Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits		Recreation Use Fees	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Burns	5	124	1	9	\$7,075	8,276	\$52,854
Coos Bay	9	154	40	1	\$105	15,346	\$60,190
Lakeview	8	89	15	18	\$71,871	900	\$6,299
Medford	6	95	33	148	\$330,971	4,519	\$56,869
NW Oregon	9	120	136	44	\$16,141	73,768	\$616,242
Prineville	29	236	12	110	\$191,661	6,284	\$705,311
Roseburg	8	113	36	29	\$9,563	4,323	\$101,553
Spokane	12	91	140	18	\$9,362	13,000	\$82,332
Vale	10	62	22	73	\$10,720	14,187	\$89,322
Total	100	1,147	466	416	\$640,394	129,804	\$1,442,858



Photo by BLM [flickr.com/blmoregon](https://www.flickr.com/photos/blmoregon/)

Recreation

Recreation Sites



M10-03-09

LEGEND

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

Recreation

Recreation Sites

Recreation Sites by District			
Northwest Oregon 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
8	Shotgun Creek OHV Trail System	Mickey Hot Springs	51
9	Upper Lake Creek	Radar Hill OHV Area	52
10	Lake Creek Falls	Vale District	
11	West Eugene Wetlands	Owyhee WSR	53
12	McKenzie River	Jordan Craters Geologic Area	54
13	Siuslaw River	Leslie Gulch	55
14	Row River Trail	Birch Creek Historic Ranch	56
15	Sharps Creek	Lower Owyhee Canyon Wildlife Area	57
16	Tyrell Forest Succession Trail	Spring Recreation Site	58
Coos Bay District		Virtue Flats OHV Area	59
17	Loon Lake	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	60
18	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	Wallowa-Grande Ronde WSR	61
19	Coos Bay North Spit	Prineville District	
20	Doerner Fir Trail	Lower Deschutes WSR	62
21	New River ACEC	John Day River Area	63
22	Sixes River Recreation Area	South Fork John Day WSR	64
23	Edson Creek Recreation Site	Lower Crooked WSR	65
Roseburg District		Millican Valley OHV Area	66
24	Tyee	Spokane District	
25	Millpond / Rock Creek	Douglas Creek - Duffy Creek	67
26	Scaredman (<i>Currently Closed</i>)	Lakeview	68
27	Susan Creek / No. Umpqua WSR	Fishtrap	69
28	Wolf Creek Falls Trail	Palmer Mountain	70
29	Cavitt Creek Falls	Yakima River Canyon	71
30	Cow Creek Back Country Byway	Oregon Trail	
Medford District		Keeney Pass	A
31	Rogue WSR	Alkali Flat / Tub Mountain	B
32	Table Rocks ACEC	Birch Creek	C
33	Wood Rat Mountain Hang Gliding Area	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	D
34	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Echo Meadows	E
35	Hyatt Lake	Fourmile Canyon	F
36	Johns Peak OHV Area	John Day Crossing	G
Lakeview District		Barlow Road (at Wildwood)	H
37	Klamath WSR	Abbreviations	
38	Wood River Wetland	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	ACEC
39	Gerber	Back Country Byway	BCB
40	Christmas Valley / Fort Rock Basin	Cooperative Management and Protection Area	CMPA
41	Abert Rim Scenic Corridor	National Recreation Trail	NRT
42	Warner Wetlands	Off-Highway Vehicle	OHV
43	Doherty Hang Gliding	Outstanding Natural Area	ONA
		Wild and Scenic River	WSR

Recreation

Recreation Visits – Resource Area and District



M17-06-01

Recreation

Total Recreation Visits - 2016

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	155,321
Burns - Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	238,717
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	222,934
Burns District Total	616,972
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	113,930
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	661,474
Coos Bay District Total	775,404
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	123,257
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	201,640
Lakeview District Total	324,897
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	351,853
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	129,560
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	198,213
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	592,630
Medford District Total	1,272,256
Northwest Oregon - Cascades Resource Area	504,313
Northwest Oregon - Marys Peak Resource Area	95,875
Northwest Oregon - Suislaw Resource Area	672,956
Northwest Oregon - Tillamook Resource Area	333,586
Northwest Oregon - Upper Willamette Resource Area	616,529
Northwest Oregon - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	423,643
Northwest Oregon District Total	2,646,902
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	100,118
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	616,513
Prineville District Total	716,631
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	231,534
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	706,705
Roseburg District Total	938,239
Spokane - Border Field Office	103,197
Spokane - San Juan Island National Monument	105,372
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	445,110
Spokane District Total	653,679
Vale - Baker Resource Area	273,085
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	593,328
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC)	37,777
Vale District Total	904,190
Total	8,849,170

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/visit

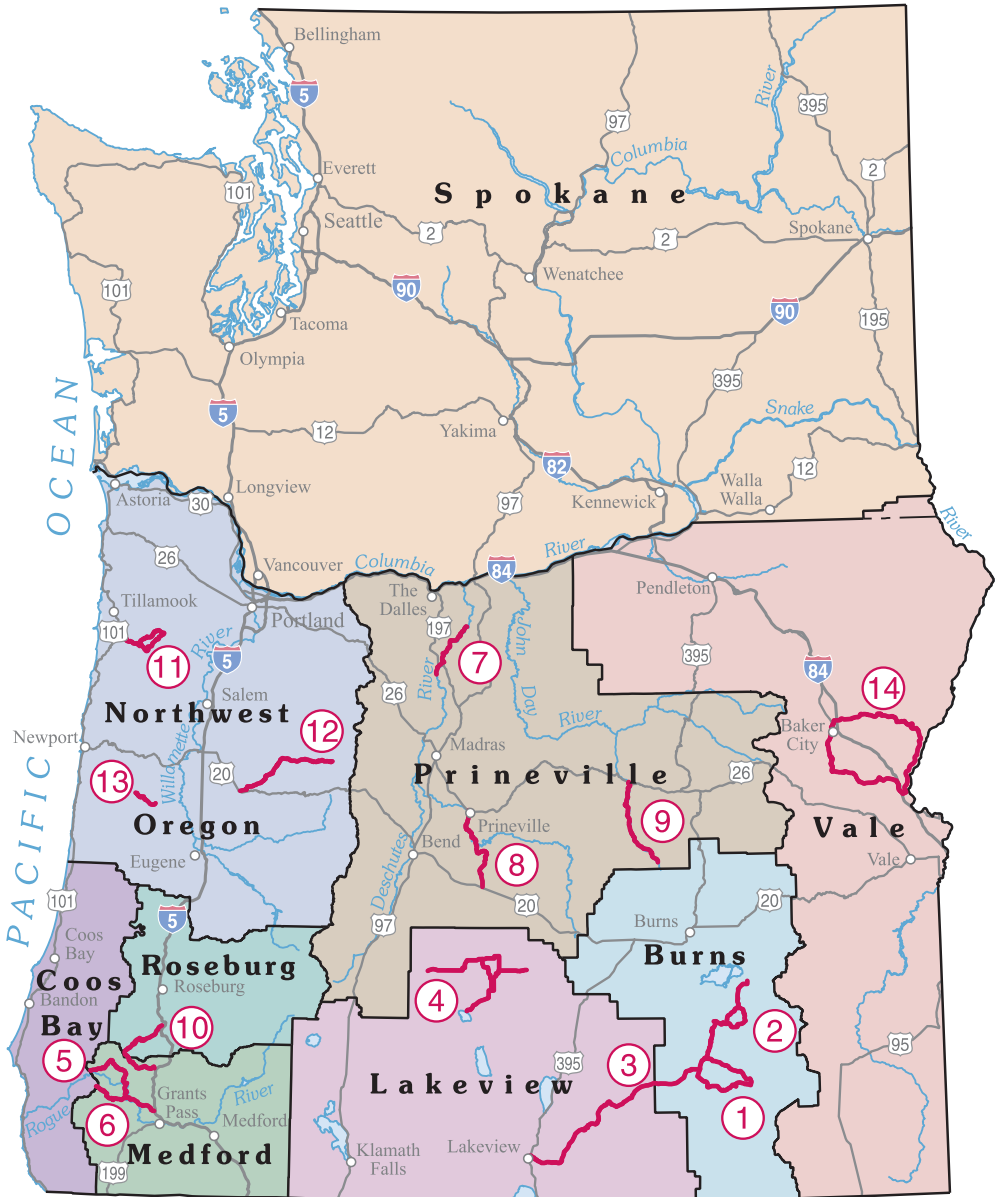
District	Byway	Miles	Road Types
Burns	Steens Mountain ①	66	Gravel
Burns	Diamond Loop ②	75	Paved
Burns/Lakeview	Lakeview to Steens ③	91	Paved/Gravel
Lakeview	Christmas Valley ④	102	Paved/Gravel
Medford	Grave Creek to Marial ⑤	33	Paved/Gravel/Dirt
Medford	Galice-Hellgate ⑥	39	Paved
Prineville	Lower Deschutes 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
Northwest Oregon	Nestucca River ⑪	55	Paved/Gravel
Northwest Oregon	Quartzville Road ⑫	50	Paved/Gravel
Northwest Oregon	South Fork Alsea River ⑬	11	Paved/Gravel
Vale	Snake River/Mormon Basin ⑭	130	Paved/Gravel/Dirt



Photo by Baker County Tourism flickr.com/basecampbaker

Recreation

Back Country Byways



LEGEND  Back Country Byway

National Conservation Lands



The BLM’s National Conservation Lands (also known as the National Landscape Conservation System) encompass about 36 million acres of America’s most spectacular natural places. These treasured landscapes have been nationally recognized, through congressional designation or presidential proclamation, for their outstanding cultural, ecological, scenic and scientific values. In the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Congress formally adopted the system as a whole “to conserve, protect and restore [these] nationally significant landscapes.”

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages over 3.4 million acres in 130 different National Conservation Land units: 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 scenic and historic trails.

For more information, visit: <https://goo.gl/ixabk4>

National Conservation Lands

Monuments and Congressionally Designated Special Areas

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument:

- established in 2000 and expanded in 2017 by presidential proclamation
- 112,928 acres in southwestern Oregon
- for more information, visit: <https://goo.gl/UHytIE>

San Juan Islands National Monument:

- established in 2013 by presidential proclamation
- 1,020 acres of rocks, islands, and headlands in the heart of the Salish Sea
- for more information, visit: <https://goo.gl/JzRfDw>

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area:

- established in 2000 by Congress
- 428,000 acres in southeastern Oregon
- for more information, visit: <https://goo.gl/QPynmv>

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area:

- established in 1980 by Congress
- 100 acres on Oregon Coast
- for more information, visit: <https://goo.gl/bqcYMW>



Photo by Larry Moore [flickr.com/blmoregon](https://www.flickr.com/photos/blmoregon/)

National Conservation Lands

Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	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	36,737	16	185,500	1	609
NW Oregon	1	5,784	—	—	1	80
Vale	1	946	32	1,099,439	—	—
Oregon Total	8	246,928	82	2,636,735	5	9,560
Spokane	1	7,142	1	5,554	—	—
Total	9	254,070	83	2,642,289	5	9,560

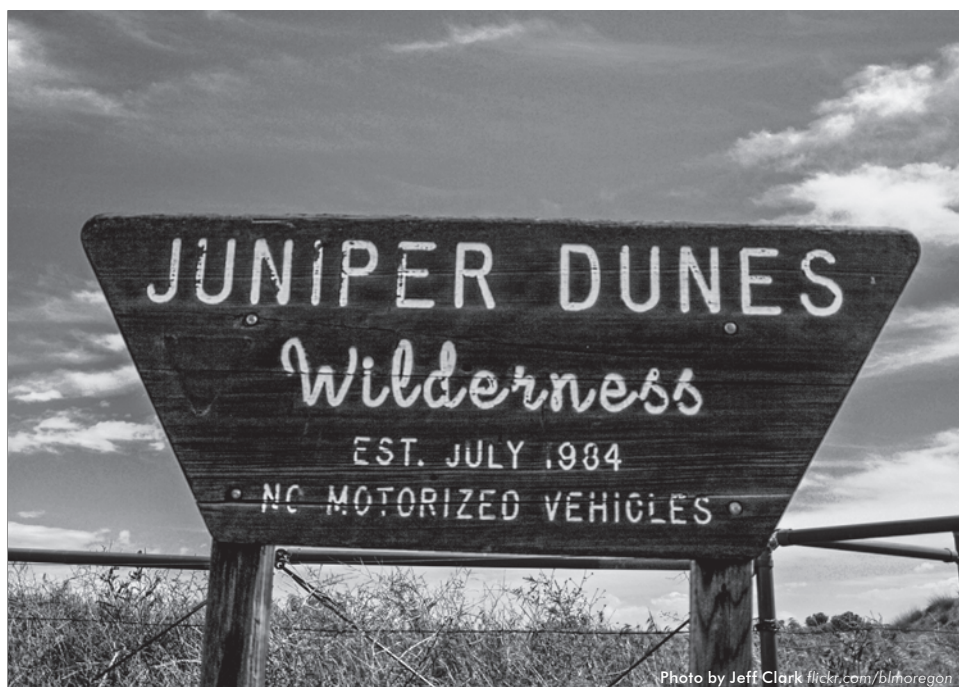
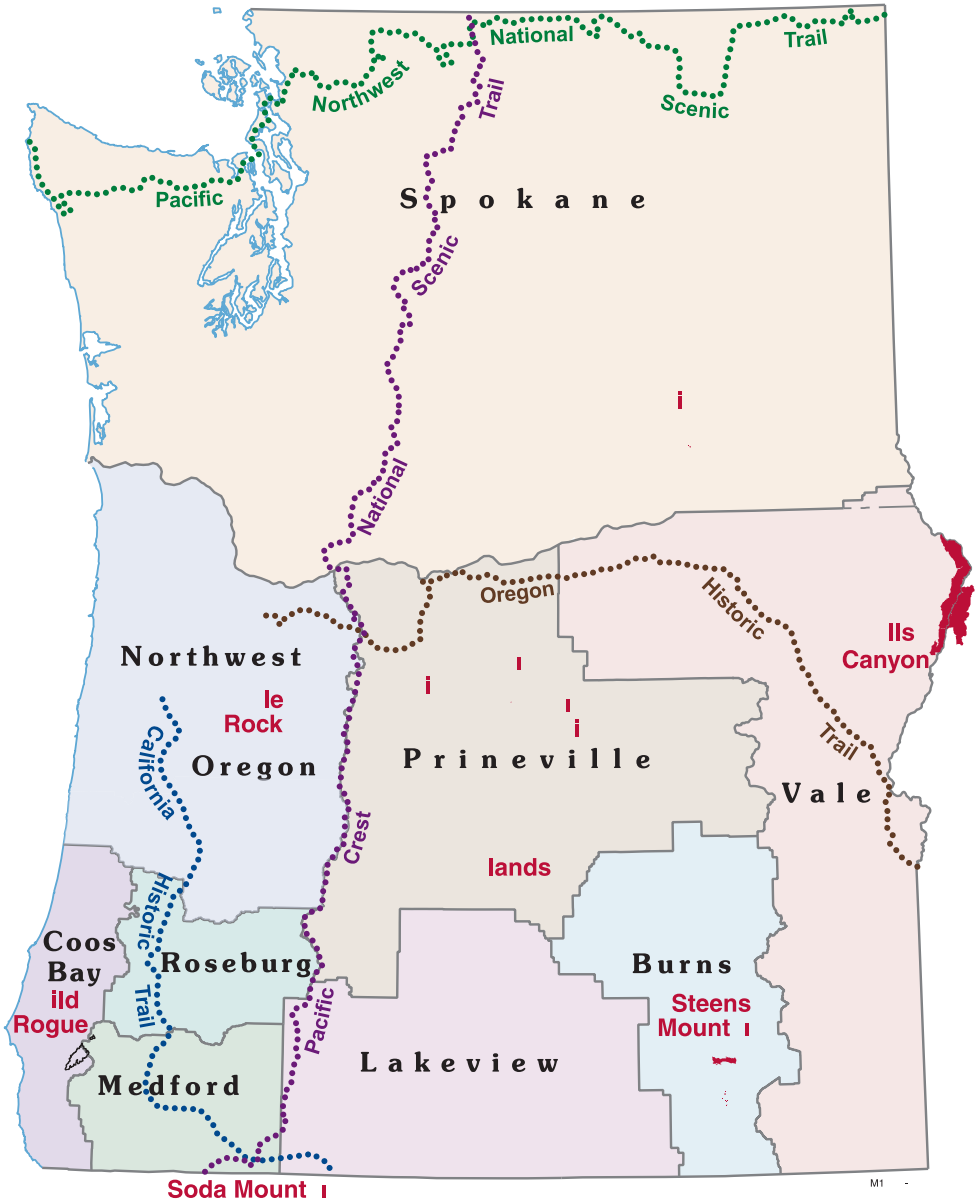


Photo by Jeff Clark flickr.com/blmoregon

National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Areas and Trails



For more information, visit: <https://goo.gl/7mYcUq>

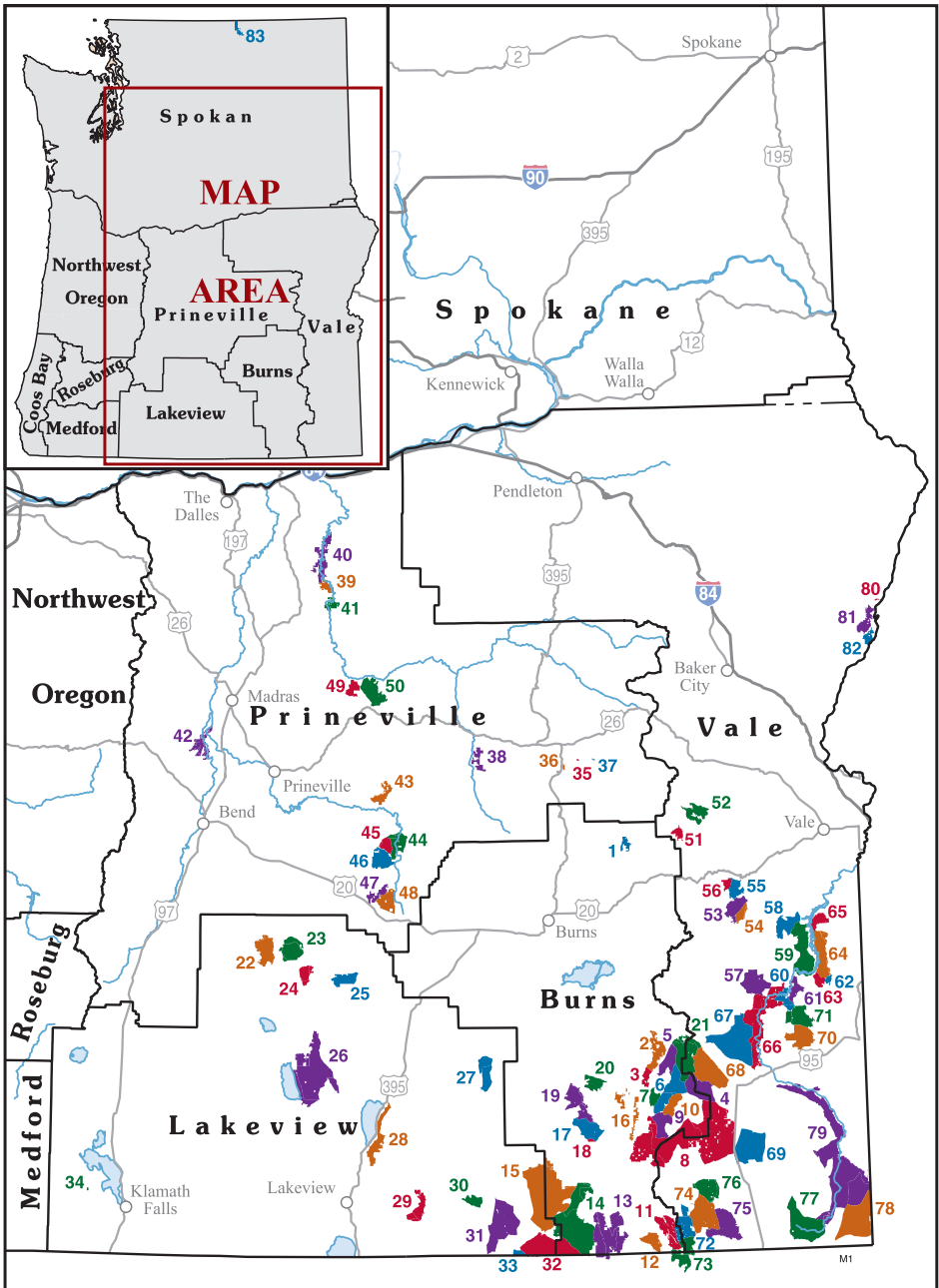
National Conservation Lands

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	Sheepshead 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

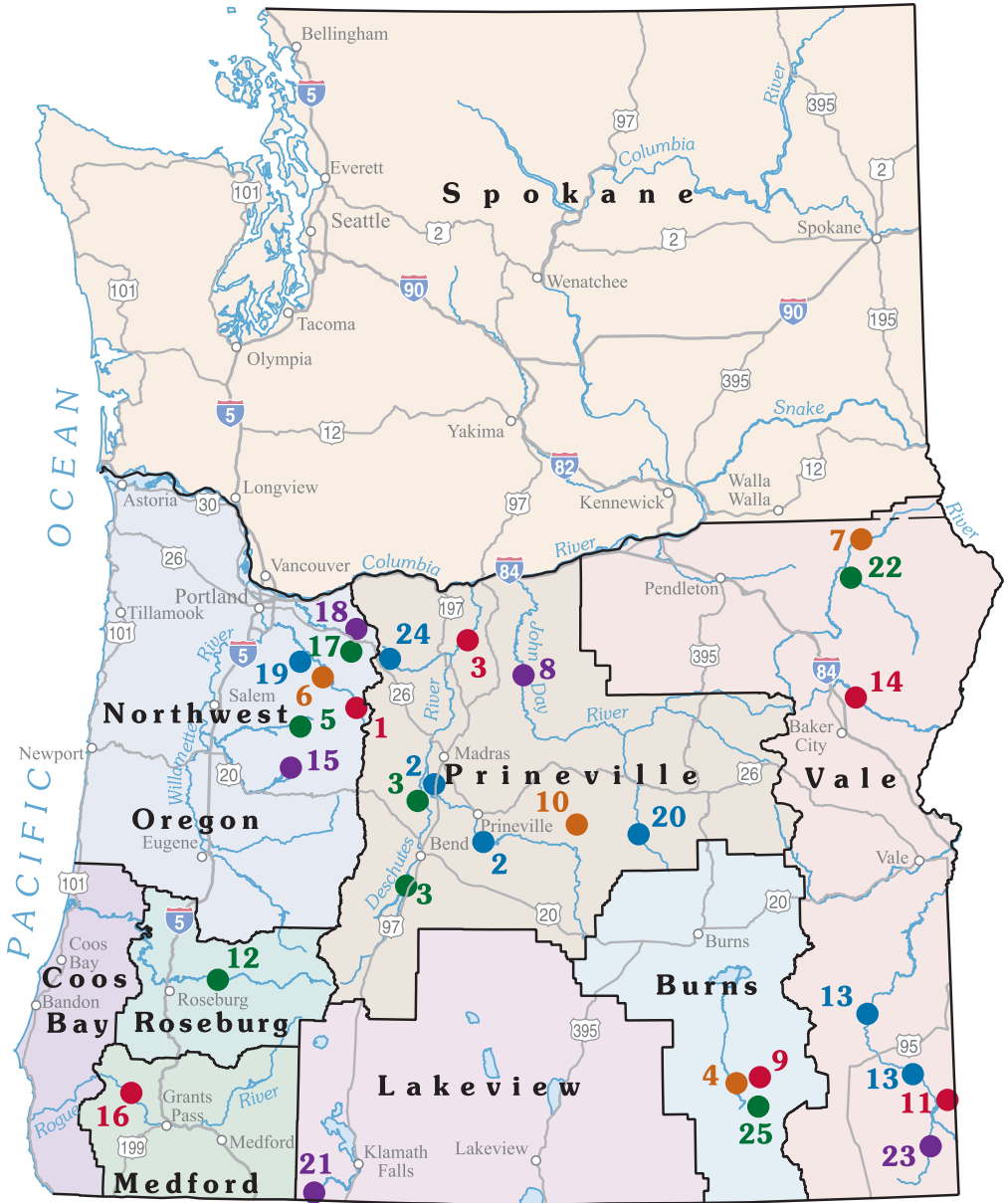
Wild and Scenic River System

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	NW Oregon	0.5	—	—	0.5
2	Crooked	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	NW Oregon	3.0	2.4	0.6	—
6	Fish Creek	NW Oregon	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	NW Oregon	9.7	—	—	9.7
16	Rogue	Medford	47.0	20.6	—	26.4
17	Salmon	NW Oregon	8.0	—	4.8	3.2
18	Sandy	NW Oregon	12.5	—	3.8	8.7
19	South Fork Clackamas	NW Oregon	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 and Scenic River System



For more information, visit: www.rivers.gov

Cultural Heritage/Paleontological Resources

The BLM manages several cultural sites and numerous paleontological resources in Oregon and Washington.

The diverse array of archaeological and historical sites embody some of the earliest known Native American cultural traditions in North America as well as historic homesteads, the early mining and logging industries, and lighthouses that served as coastal navigation aids. Use of places with traditional cultural and religious importance to Native American tribes continues today.

Paleontological resources include fossilized remains of ancient and extinct animals and plants, and draw the attention of scientific researchers from across the nation.



Cultural Heritage Program and Paleontological Resources

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
Medford	Rand CCC Building*	Interpretive Panels and Visitor Center

Cultural Heritage/Paleontological Resources

District	Site	Features
Medford	Rogue River Ranch National Register Site	Interpretive Displays
Medford	Rogue River Trail	Trail Guide
Medford	Sterling Mine Ditch Trail	Interpretive Panels and Brochure
Medford	Whisky Creek Cabin National Register Site	Public Viewing
Medford	Zane Grey Cabin	Interpretive Panels
Northwest Oregon	Barlow Road at Wildwood	Interpretive Sign
Northwest Oregon	Yaquina Head Lighthouse	Visitor Center, Living History Exhibits and Programs, Tours
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
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

Advisory councils or committees, composed of citizens chosen for their expertise in natural and cultural resource issues, help the BLM carry out its multiple-use mission and stewardship of 245 million acres of public lands. These groups are sounding boards for BLM initiatives, regulatory proposals and policy changes.

In Oregon and Washington, these include six regional Resource Advisory Councils (RACs) and two advisory groups (one council and one committee) affiliated with specific sites designated as National Conservation Lands. Each group has a charter that outlines membership and how the panel operates.

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: <https://goo.gl/a5LQaK>

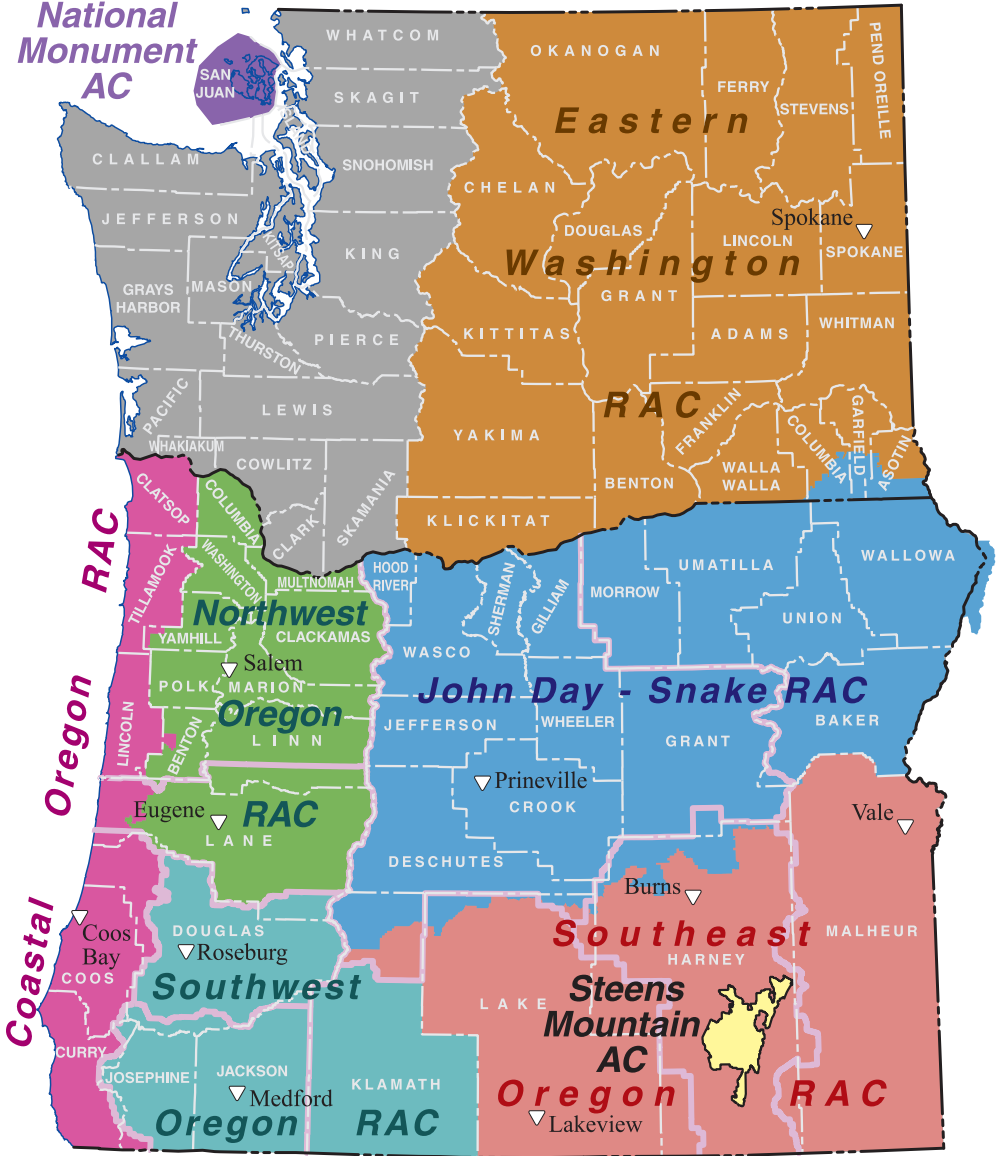
Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups

- Coastal Oregon Resource Advisory Council
- Eastern Washington Resource Advisory Council
- John Day—Snake Resource Advisory Council
- 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

*San Juans Islands
National
Monument
AC*



M17-06-01

LEGEND

- ▽ BLM DISTRICT OFFICE
- BLM DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STEENS MOUNTAIN ADVISORY COUNCIL (P.L.106-399)

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; and
- remediate and monitor abandoned mines.

For more information on energy programs, visit: <https://goo.gl/afhK2R>

For more information on minerals programs, visit: <https://goo.gl/r9d62T>

Solid Minerals, Fluid Minerals and Coal – 2016

Mining Claims Recorded	610
Annual Assessments / Fees	2,777 / \$27,770
Maintenance Claims	4,956
Coal Minerals Leases	2
Coal Leases in Force, Acres (Washington)	2 – 521
Oil and Gas Leases in Force, Acres (Oregon)	110 – 187,116

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Geothermal Leases – 2016

Item	Number	Acres
Oregon	45	63,248
Washington	4	8,437
Total	50	71,685

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining and Mineral Leasing

(As of Sept. 30, 2016)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
Via Mining Laws*	26,657,524	6,951,590	5,984,005	5,645,995
Via Mineral Leasing Laws**	27,467,916	8,381,158	4,979,885	5,660,079

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

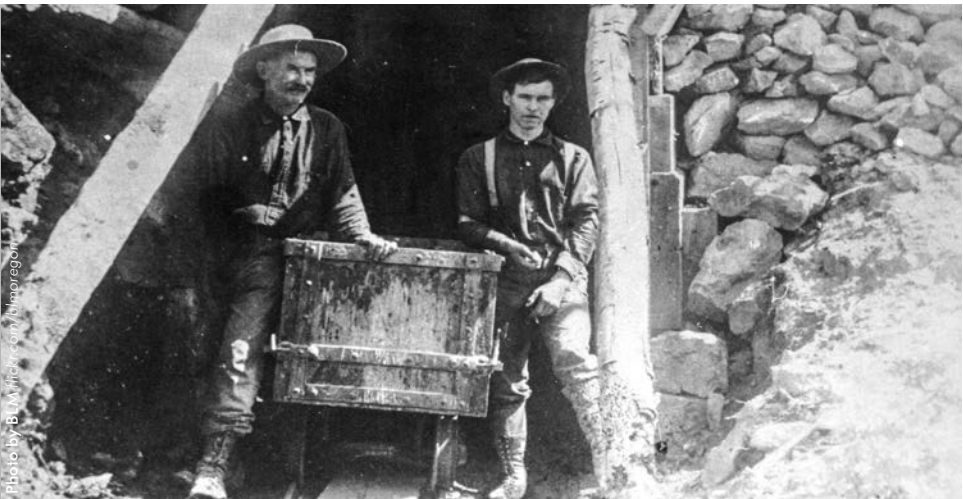
** Acreage also includes acquired lands.

Abandoned Mine Lands

Item	Oregon	Washington
Abandoned Mine Lands	730*	123*
Sites With Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	3**	1**
Investigated Sites With Interim Remediation in Place	2	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

The BLM in Oregon and Washington partners with nonprofits, schools, and community groups to connect people of all ages with public lands.

Throughout 2016, the Oregon and Washington BLM offered numerous youth programs and activities to meet the Department of the Interior’s “Play, Learn, Serve and Work” goals:

- Via the **Every Kid in a Park** program, fourth-graders and their family get free access to hundreds of parks, public lands, and waters for an entire year. The program encourages young people to discover the wildlife, resources, and history found on public lands. The program also provides educators with step-by-step tools to plan successful field trips to nearby recreation areas. Visit <https://goo.gl/1AJP2j> for more information.
- **Hands on the Land** is a national network of outdoor classrooms on public lands. In 2016, nine BLM sites engaged 24,547 students, teachers, and parents in outdoor education activities. Also, in formal educational partnerships with local schools, every BLM district office in Oregon and Washington provided outdoor learning in 2016 reaching an additional 7,068 students. More online at <https://goo.gl/BpfqBd>.
- The BLM **Interpretation** program allows visitors to connect in a personal way with public lands via lectures, walking tours, historic exhibits and re-enactments. In 2016, about 195,000 people visited BLM interpretive sites in Oregon and Washington.
- The **“Take It Outside!”** program helps ensure that youth and families have access to outdoor experiences on public lands. In 2016, the BLM in Oregon and Washington reached 3,000 participants through camps, events, and special activities in the outdoors.
- The BLM in Oregon and Washington significantly contributed to the secretary of the interior’s youth employment goal for 2016 by hiring 943 youths through partnership employment programs. A total of 1,295 youth were directly hired or worked 80 hours or more. In addition, 765 youth contributed 23,672 hours of volunteer service in 2016.



Volunteer Program

BLM Volunteers in Oregon and Washington

The BLM appreciates the thousands of energetic volunteers who give their time and expertise for the benefit of public lands in Oregon and Washington. Volunteerism is a key component to the BLM extended workforce contributing to multiple missions across all programs including recreation, wildlife, botany, cultural heritage and more. It is estimated that BLM volunteers in the Pacific Northwest have given over \$16 million worth of valued work in the past five years. Learn more at <https://goo.gl/4bBDgU>.



Photo by BLM flickr.com/blmoregon

Volunteers in Oregon and Washington – 2016

Volunteers	Hours	Work Years*	Value**
3,316	117,667	65	\$2,714,578

* 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.

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.

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 trust lands in support of the secretary of the interior’s trust responsibilities

Lands Data – 2016

Easements Acquired

District	Direct Purchase
Burns	1
Medford	2

Other Lands Acquired

District	Project	Acres
Medford	Land Acquired by Exchange	46
Prineville	Land Acquired by Exchange	15

Withdrawals Processing and Review

		Oregon (acres)	Washington (acres)
Rogue River	Withdrawal Extension	2,090	—
Elk River	Withdrawal Extension	4,921	—
Cape Johnson	Withdrawal Extensions	—	3
Southwestern Oregon	New Withdrawal	101,022	—
PSR No. 24	Revocation	7,943	—
PSR-145	Revocation	2,238	—
PSR-566	Revocation	12,851	—

More Programs

Surveys

Activity	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	100	32
Monuments Set	300	108
Plats Accepted	32	7
GCDB* Townships Collected	134	43
GCDB* Townships Updated	—	—

**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 and Rights-of-Ways

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation and Public Purposes Act Leases	30	7,071	13	1,450
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	328	824	23	18
Federal Land Policy and Management Act*	104	48,555	5	19
Federal Land Policy and Management Act - Rights-of-Ways [Granted, Renewed, Amended in 2016]	3,455 [55]	26,188 [248]	292 [18]	1,877 [76]
Total	3,921	82,812	333	3,364

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

More Programs

Lands Data – 2016

<i>Land Patents Issued</i>	2016	
	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM		
Legislated Disposal - Reversionary Interest	1	280
State of Oregon - Indemnity	1	117
Land Disposed by Exchanges	2	390
Mineral Patent - R.S. 2329 and 2331	1	40
Oregon BLM Total	5	827
Oregon - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	4	320
Oregon - Other Agency Total	4	320
Washington - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	11	811
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Land Exchange	1	20
Washington - Other Agency Total	12	831
Grand Total - BLM	5	827
Grand Total - Other Agency	16	1,151

Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration is a large component of this program, and it 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, and removes artificial barriers to fish passage - replacing them with more fish-friendly structures.

Watershed restoration in 2016, by the numbers:

- 3,833 acres of riparian vegetation treatments;
- 21,496 acres of upland revegetation, silviculture, fencing and slope stabilization;
- 10 miles of road decommissioned;
- 284 shrub, grass, juniper and forest projects completed;
- 102 miles of stream and riparian treatments;
- 36 lake, wetland, stream and riparian projects completed; and
- 15 fish passage culvert replacements, opening up access to 12 miles of historic habitat upstream.

More Programs

Transportation and public access have always played a critical role in the BLM's ability to provide effective stewardship to the state's public lands. Consequently, by policy and practice, the BLM in Oregon and Washington has developed and maintained a robust engineering and asset management program for the state's transportation system. The BLM maintains a 23,000-mile-long transportation system that serves as a primary means of connectivity to approximately 15 percent of Oregon and Washington. This system links millions of acres of BLM-administered lands to local communities, high use recreational sites, national monuments, timber sales and conservation areas. An efficient and reliable system is critical to the state's ability to meet performance objectives and continue to provide the millions of dollars in economic benefit as well as recreation access for nearly nine million visitors annually.

Transportation System – Roads, Bridges and Culverts

District	Roads (Miles)	Primitive Roads (Miles)	Bridges	Major Culverts	Maintenance by BLM (Miles)	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,593	194	4	1	293	—	—
Lakeview	1,157	1,195	—	2	157	—	3
Prineville	623	239	10	—	123	—	—
Vale	2,082	93	1	6	246	—	—
Eastern Oregon	6,455	1,721	15	9	819	—	3
Coos Bay	1,891	—	83	89	450	329	—
Lakeview	512	9	7	2	53	85	—
Medford	4,537	—	89	92	375	81	—
Northwest Oregon	4,388	—	114	192	571	206	—
Roseburg	2,914	—	73	151	472	252	—
Western Oregon	14,242	9	366	526	1,921	953	—
Oregon Total	20,697	1,730	381	535	2,740	953	3
Washington	63	700	3	2	164	—	—
Total	20,760	2,430	384	537	2,904	953	3

- ♦ The data source is the Facility Asset Management System, the BLM's official inventory of record, as of June 7, 2017.
- ♦ 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.
- ♦ Lane Miles are double the length of the road segment if the average width of the road segment is greater than 15 feet.

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.

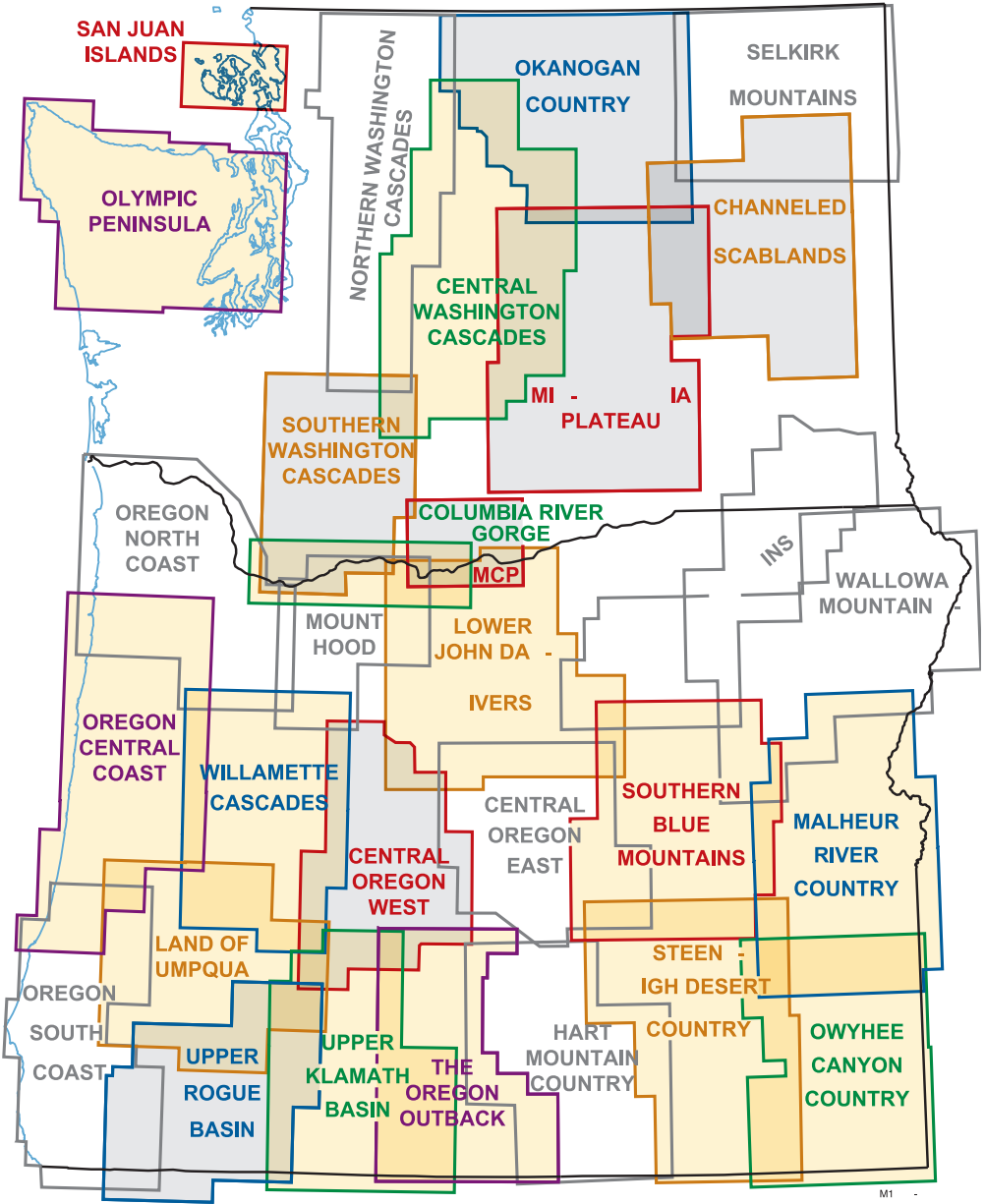
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM in Oregon has partnered with U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and the National Park Service Pacific West Region to create award-winning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

For more BLM Oregon maps, visit blm.gov/maps and select Oregon-Washington in the REGION field and click on APPLY.



More Programs

Mapping Products



LEGEND

Available in

In Product

Planned

More Programs

Aerial Remote Sensing

Measuring forest density, finding undiscovered landslides, and creating 3-D models of habitat—these are examples of how the BLM used aerial remote sensing in 2016.

Data collection is done via fixed-wing aircraft or unmanned aircraft systems, or drones.



BLM participates in the Oregon LIDAR Consortium to partner with others in the acquisition of Light Detection and Ranging data. LIDAR is an active sensor system measuring light reflections to determine distance. The measurements can be used to determine the height of a tree canopy, derive streamflows or find a seismic fault line.

The BLM also uses aerial drones for mapping small areas that would be inefficient to capture with traditional aerial photography. The equipment produces extremely high resolution imagery; and the associated software can produce detailed mapping mosaics and even 3-D modeling. In 2016, the BLM captured aerial photography covering 5,836 square miles for the Coos Bay and Medford districts. The BLM acquired satellite imagery to assist with fire rehabilitation after four fires in the Vale District.

More Programs

Communications

The BLM in Oregon and Washington reaches thousands of people every single day of the year via social media outlets.

There are timely safety messages via Twitter, new 360-degree videos published to Facebook, the Wildland Fire Minute series, and classic, beautiful photos of the Pacific Northwest on Instagram, to name a few examples.

The communications team also prints maps, magazines and reports like this one as a public resource.

All of these messages have a purpose: To educate people about their public lands, and specifically the complex multiple-use and sustained yield mission of the BLM.

Follow the BLM today!

 [Facebook.com/BLMOregon](https://www.facebook.com/BLMOregon)

 [Flickr.com/BLMOregon](https://www.flickr.com/photos/blmoregon/)

 [Instagram.com/MyPublicLands](https://www.instagram.com/MyPublicLands)

 [Twitter.com/BLMOregon](https://twitter.com/BLMOregon)

 [YouTube.com/BLMOregon](https://www.youtube.com/BLMOregon)



Photo by Matt Christenson [flickr.com/blmoregon](https://www.flickr.com/photos/blmoregon/)

More Programs

Law Enforcement

BLM Law Enforcement responded to a variety of issues and situations ranging from assaults against federal employees to archaeological theft and vandalism of public lands.

Rangers encounter virtually every conceivable type of crime including arson, vandalism, theft, and fire.

With 16.1 million acres to patrol, all law enforcement relies on inter-agency cooperation and support. BLM law enforcement partners with local, state and other federal agencies for training, patrols and investigations.

Due to the range and diversity of BLM public lands in Oregon and Washington, rangers patrol via ATV, horseback, four-wheel drive and even boat.

BLM law enforcement rangers are often the first Oregon/Washington employees dispatched for disaster relief, too.



More Programs

Law Enforcement

Incidents

Types of Incidents - 2016	
Abandoned Vehicles on Public Lands	1
Archaeological Protection	3
Arson	1
Assist to Public	70
Camping	199
Drug	143
Dumping	136
Fire	74
Hazmat	5
Liquor Law	122
Littering	351
Motor Vehicle	358
Off Highway Vehicle Incidents	241
Recreation Permit	18
Firewood Theft	36
Special Forest Product Theft	21
Vandalism	150
Wild Horse	30
Other Law Enforcement	635
Total Incidents	2,567

Actions

Types of Actions - 2016	
Activity Log	0
Admin/Civil	36
Arrest/Physical	136
Federal Criminal Complaint	12
State Criminal Complaint	64
Tribal	0
Federal Violation Notice	235
Grand Jury Indictment	7
State Citation	309
Written Report	2,929
Warnings	912
Total Actions	4,640



Visitor Notes

*Thanks for Visiting
Oregon and Washington!*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON STATE OFFICE

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