

BLM Facts





M19-03-02

**Oregon and Washington
Bureau of Land Management**

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



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Introduction

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



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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 landscapes 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 for the building blocks of homes, cities and commerce. The BLM is committed to being a valued and relevant partner with communities in creating a sustainable future for public lands in Oregon and Washington.

The BLM, through its multiple-use mission, is well positioned to play a key role in the Department of the Interior's six mission areas:

- Conserving Our Land and Water;
- Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources;
- Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access;
- Fulfilling Our Trust and Insular Responsibilities;
- Protecting Our People and the Border;
- Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure for the Next 100 Years.

Unless otherwise noted, the information that follows in this book is for fiscal year 2018, 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 2018, 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	2018*	
	Permanent	Temporary
Burns	95	11
Coos Bay	95	8
Lakeview	105	21
Medford	189	30
Northwest Oregon	231	31
Prineville	86	27
Roseburg	99	8
Spokane	58	13
Vale	146	37
State Office	254	18
Total	1,358	204

* As of Oct. 1, 2018

Introduction



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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 2018 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	2018
Burns	3,265,377
Coos Bay	321,308
Lakeview	3,421,743
Medford	876,009
Northwest Oregon	714,663
Prineville	1,645,766
Roseburg	403,044
Vale*	5,038,066
Oregon Total	15,685,976
Spokane	423,483
Vale*	12,207
Washington Total	435,690
Total	16,121,666

* 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	76,831	Benton	10,507
Clatsop	39	Chelan	21,577
Columbia	10,842	Clallam	189
Coos	158,306	Clark	73
Crook	508,677	Columbia	441
Curry	67,394	Cowlitz	127
Deschutes	483,892	Douglas	54,043
Douglas	631,681	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	283,427	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	7
Polk	40,114	San Juan	903
Sherman	55,299	Skagit	197
Tillamook	48,468	Skamania	352
Umatilla	23,166	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	15,685,976	Total	435,690

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 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 jobs are supported every year by BLM management of public lands. Those jobs, often in the recreation, timber and grazing industries, have a staggering socio-economic impact for the state and region.

The following pages have revenue, collection and expenditure totals for fiscal year 2018.

Finance

Procurement

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 Oregon/Washington State Office manages the largest volume in the Bureau in terms of quantity and dollars. This office is also responsible for all national stewardship contracts over \$100,000.

Contract Actions

District	Total
Burns	\$316,509
Coos Bay	\$297,502
Lakeview	\$25,219
Medford	\$45,069
Northwest Oregon	\$1,760,144
Prineville	-\$80,708*
Roseburg	\$1,818,075
Spokane	\$290,863
Vale	\$331,583
State Office	\$24,422,284

* Negative value reflects incomplete or terminated contracts.

Small Business Actions

Small Business Type	Total
HUBZone	\$5,275,832
Service Disabled, Veteran Owned	\$1,234,275
Small Business	\$25,526,924
Small Disadvantaged Business	\$11,623,922
Woman Owned	\$5,846,228

Agreements

Agreement Type	Total
Interagency	\$7,088,107
Grants and Cooperative	\$5,937,414

Expenditures For Resource Management

Area of Expenditure	2018
Energy and Minerals	3,760,349
Fishery and Wildlife Habitat Management	\$34,471,603
Forest Development	\$22,661,307
Forest Health, Recovery and Restoration	\$5,103,668
Forest Management	\$36,003,581
Land Access, Acquisition and Management	\$3,203,573
Leased Facilities	\$7,420,430
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$21,141,821
National Monuments and Conservation Areas	\$2,513,603
Planning and Data Management	\$9,158,157
Prescribed Fire and Rural Fire Assistance	\$13,799,269
Program Support Services	\$1,848,591
Range Improvement and Management	\$11,998,475
Recreation Management	\$16,341,060
Soil and Watershed Conservation	\$13,999,296
Wildfire Preparedness	\$15,276,352
Wildfire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation	\$36,712,128
Total	\$255,413,262

Collections by Land Status

Source of Receipts	2018
Fees and Commissions	\$3,040
Grazing Program	1,305,626
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$42,598
Other Sources	385,929
Recreation Fees*	\$2,639,268
Rent of Land	57,416
Rights-of-Way Rent*	\$1,346,369
Sales of Land and Materials	\$311,037
Sales of Timber	\$41,668,205
Total	\$47,759,488

* 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 of 1937 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The O&C lands are in western Oregon and are managed with several mandates: sustained yield of timber; economic stability of local communities and industries; 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://on.doi.gov/2DST82l>

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BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington

District	Total Forest Acres
Burns	13,000
Coos Bay	295,000
Lakeview	69,000
Medford	779,000
Northwest Oregon	670,000
Prineville	114,000
Roseburg	382,000
Vale	35,000
Oregon Total	2,357,000
Spokane	51,000
Washington Total	51,000
Total	2,408,000

Forestry

Forest Development

District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres	Plantation Maintenance Acres*	Improvement Acres	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning**
Burns	—	—	—	—	200	200
Coos Bay	135	376	579	170	109	857
Lakeview	—	2,197	1,588	—	249	828
Medford	64	1,260	2,981	1,260	28	1,698
NW Ore.	—	522	660	240	1,400	3,380
Prineville	—	50	—	—	790	1,370
Roseburg	—	3,171	2,543	1,338	—	1,031
OR Total	199	7,576	8,351	3,008	2,776	9,364
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	60
WA Total	—	—	—	—	—	60
Total	199	7,576	8,351	3,008	2,776	9,424

* 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.

** Commercial Thinning acres are for FY2018 and include density management and restoration thinning acres.

Tree Planting

District	Acres Planted	Seedlings Planted
Coos Bay	376	78,990
Lakeview	2,197	341,860
Medford	1,260	377,779
Northwest Oregon	522	67,200
Roseburg	3,171	572,000
Total	7,526	1,437,829

Forestry

Timber Sales

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
Coos Bay	42.4
Lakeview	4.4
Medford	23.4
Northwest Oregon*	106.6
Roseburg	40.7
Spokane	0.4
Total	217.9

** Sustained Yield Units were established in accordance with the O&C Act of 1937 in order to support the local industries of each geographic area. Eugene SYU 54.4, Salem SYU 52.2.*

▶ *Annual Volume Harvested*

District	Million Board Feet
Coos Bay	23.8
Lakeview	3.3
Medford	13.8
Northwest Oregon*	90.8
Roseburg	29.3
Spokane	0.4
Total	161.4

** Sustained Yield Units were established in accordance with the O&C Act of 1937 in order to support the local industries of each geographic area. Eugene SYU 46.5, Salem SYU 44.3.*

► *Acres Treated by Harvest Type*

District	Acres	
	Partial Cut	Regeneration Harvest [*]
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	857	296
Lakeview	828	—
Medford	1,698	224
Northwest Oregon**	3,380	504
Roseburg	1,031	323
Spokane	90	—
Total	7,884	1,347

** A regeneration harvest is designed to promote the natural establishment of trees. Reported acres also include salvage logging, and 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 1,777, Regeneration Harvest 296, Salem SYU Partial Cut 1,603, Regeneration Harvest 208.*

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*

Volume Offered, Million Board Feet	
Awards	Million Board Feet
0	0.252

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	2018	
	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs.	163,651	\$6,653
Burls, lbs.	1,280	\$112
Christmas Trees, number	568	\$2,763
Edibles and Medicinals, lbs.	14,900	\$768
Floral and Greenery, lbs.	818,956	\$56,683
Mushrooms, lbs.	338,150	\$55,690
Ornamentals, number	40	\$10
Seeds and Cones, bushels	1,442	\$670
Native Seed, lbs.	100	\$10
Transplants, number	642	\$141
Wood Products, cubic feet	7,553	\$34,805
	Total Value	\$158,305



Photo by BLM flickr.com/blmoregon

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, producing seed for 29 cooperators in western Oregon, northern California and Washington. Improved Douglas fir seed is conservatively valued at \$1,000 a pound. The orchards are also operational laboratories for researching impacts on seed quality by insects, disease and weeds.

Orchard Seed Production (lbs.)						
BLM Orchard	Douglas Fir	Sugar Pine	W. White Pine	Western Hemlock	Noble Fir	Western Red Cedar
Horning*	377	1	173	123	744*	5*
Tyrrell	1,276*	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,653	1	173	123	744	5

* 2018 seed production estimates based on seed extraction results received at 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)
2018	53,308

Fire Resources Management



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In Oregon and across the Pacific Northwest, the BLM and U.S. Forest Service operate under a teamwork program called **Service First** for fighting wildfires.

In western Oregon, the BLM has a fire suppression agreement with the Oregon Department of Forestry.

In central and eastern Oregon, the BLM coordinates with local Rangeland Fire Protection Associations for firefighting.

These partnerships allow executives to strategically leverage resources and prevent duplication efforts.

The 2018 Pacific Northwest fire season was characterized by extreme fire behavior on multiple large, long-duration fires primarily in southwestern Oregon. These long-duration fires threatened numerous communities and caused severe air quality issues that in turn affected many local, tourist-based summer economies.

Throughout the Pacific Northwest, there were 3,686 fires reported, burning about 900,000 acres in Oregon and 440,000 acres in Washington. The total estimated cost of fighting those wildfires exceeded \$706,000,000.

Despite the challenging season and ensuing fatigue, the region maintained a solid safety record. Notable fires of 2018 include the Boxcar, Jack Knife, Klamathon, Klondike, South Umpqua and Taylor fires.

Finally, 2018 was a key year in the development of unmanned aircraft systems, or drones, on wildfires. Innovations allowed for over 300 UAS flights on wildfires in Oregon and Washington in 2018.

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 2018 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	1,311	6	175	15	1,486
Coos Bay	9	1	—	—	9	1
Lakeview	20	1,173	34	157	54	1,330
Medford	36	3,160	67	17,350	103	20,510
NW Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prineville	48	37,592	43	123,709	91	161,301
Roseburg	1	1	—	—	1	1
Vale	10	3,712	15	9,941	25	13,653
OR Total	133	46,950	165	151,332	298	198,282
Spokane	56	87,272	7	1,723	63	88,995
WA Total	56	87,272	7	1,723	63	88,995
Total	189	134,222	172	153,055	361	287,277



Photo by Lisa McNeer flickr.com/blmoregon

Fire Resources Management

Fuels Management – 2017

The scope of the fuels management program is broad-ranging and complex – from mitigating the wildfire risk to communities and infrastructure, to maintaining and restoring valued landscapes across Oregon and Washington. Management activities like prescribed fire and mechanical thinning are implemented to address the buildup of potential wildfire fuels, minimize the risk to firefighters and communities, and provide economic opportunities to communities through the use of local contractors.

Western Oregon					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Coos Bay	168	—	102	—	270
NW Oregon	870	106	270	—	1,246
Medford	6,490	—	1,240	—	7,730
Roseburg	25	—	—	—	25
Western Total	7,553	106	1,612	—	9,271

Eastern Oregon and Washington					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	7,403	—	3,235	—	10,638
Lakeview	—	3,000	269	3,924	7,193
Prineville	5,207	26,126	766	100	32,199
Spokane	150	—	490	—	640
Vale	1,788	25,835	820	1,478	29,921
Eastern Total	14,548	54,961	5,580	5,502	80,591
2017 Total	22,101	55,067	7,192	5,502	89,863
% of Total	25%	61%	8%	6%	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 manages 17 Herd Management Areas 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 population targets for each HMA. Gathers 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 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://on.doi.gov/2Hj3RFs>

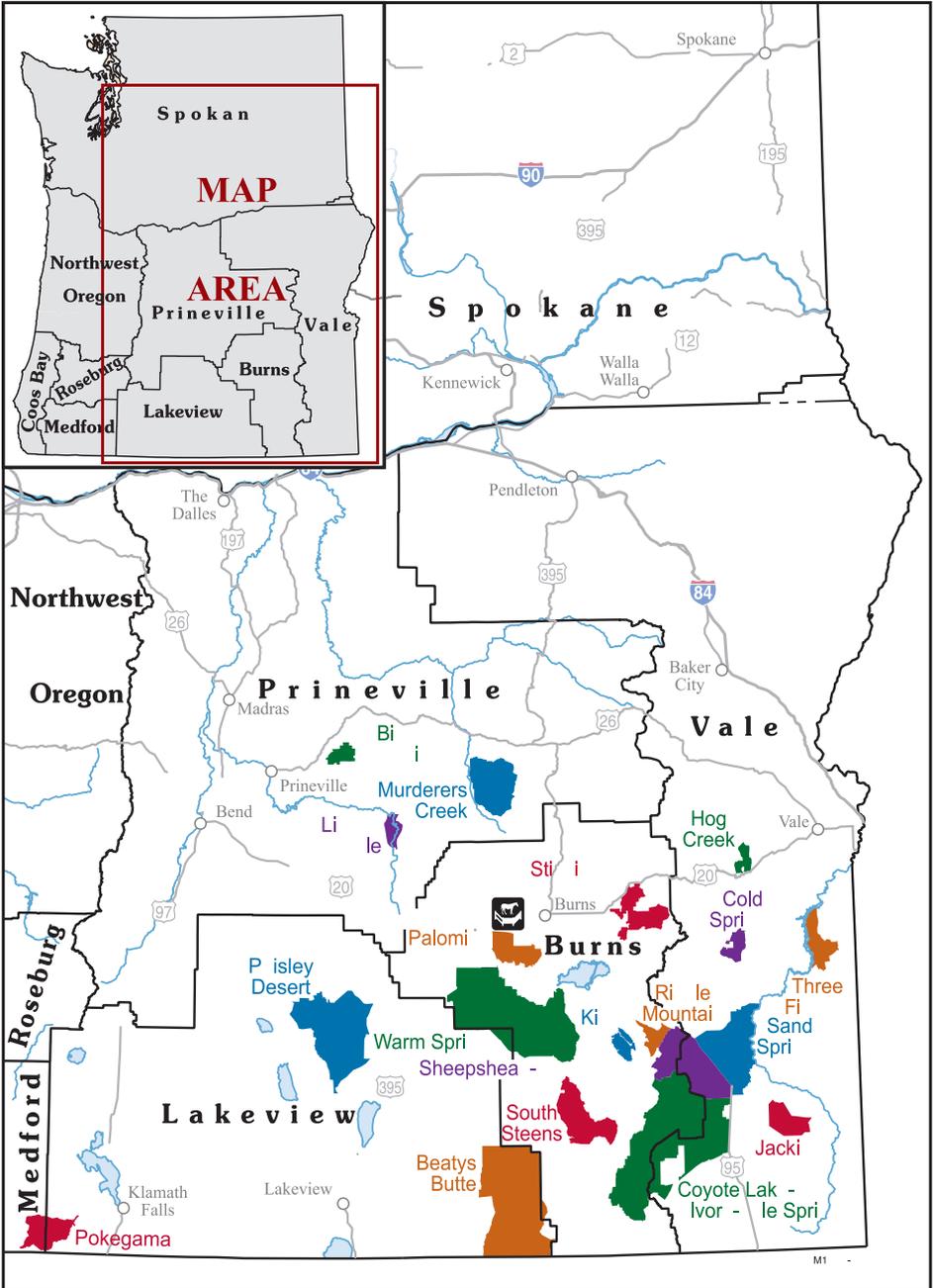
Adoption and Compliance

Number of Horses Adopted in Oregon and Washington	270
Compliance Inspections and Horses Checked	281



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Herd Management Area



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse and Burro Population Data

Report Date: March 1, 2019

Herd Management Area (HMA)	BLM Acres in HMA	Last Census Date	Estimated Population of Horses *	Appropriate Management Level** Range (Low - High)	
Burns District					
Warm Springs	474,501	6/18	30	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	6/18	237	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	9/16	330	40	80
South Steens	126,720	8/16	682	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	6/17	79	33	56
Kiger	26,874	6/17	91	51	82
Subtotal	806,414		1,449	426	788
Prineville District					
Liggett Table	28,101	6/18	91	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		91	10	25
Vale District					
Hog Creek	21,814	1/18	50	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	1/18	80	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	7/16	124	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	6/15	156	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	6/15	294	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	6/15	570	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	6/15	692	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,996	714	1,392
Lakeview District					
Paisley	297,802	8/15	792	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	6/16	290	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	8/15	146	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		1,228	190	450
BLM Totals**					
BLM Totals	2,673,314		4,764	1,340	2,655
Murderers Creek***	107,859	6/18	339	50	140
USFS Total	107,859		339	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.

To achieve desired conditions on the public lands, the BLM uses monitoring data to evaluate the rangeland health standards and guidelines. There are many different treatments used to assist 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 in 2018 were \$1.41 per Animal Unit Month (AUM).

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Burns	166	175,227	7	3,653
Lakeview	89	108,797	45	3,882
Medford	—	—	41	7,594
Prineville	91	53,679	194	17,485
Vale	372	383,595	67	2,412
Oregon Total	718	721,298	354	35,036
Spokane	—	—	233	28,310
Washington Total	—	—	233	28,310
Total	718	721,298	587	63,336

* 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, livestock 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.

Grazing Fees and Rangelands Improvement

The federal grazing fee for the 2018 grazing year (March 1, 2018 through Feb. 28, 2019) was \$1.41 per AUM for public lands administered by the BLM.

In 2018, the BLM allocated \$627,000 from grazing fees to fund range improvements, such as seeding and reseeding, weed control, prescribed burns, fence construction, reservoirs, wells, water catchments and pipelines, cattle guards, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.



Photo by Greg Shupe, CC BY-SA 4.0 International

Fisheries, Plants and Wildlife



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 needs in order to promote multiple-use on public lands, including environmentally responsible development of energy and minerals. 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, plant and wildlife habitat, and to restore 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

Fisheries, Plants and Wildlife

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 of resources. These important places can have historic, cultural or scenic value, can contain unique plant communities, or there may be 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 Area and Outstanding Natural Area. 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, as well as aquatic ecosystems. There are 86 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	130,178
Coos Bay	15	10,814
Lakeview	24	306,542
Medford	30	29,190
Northwest Oregon	50	47,260
Prineville	18	98,126
Roseburg	9	10,198
Spokane	16	19,766
Vale	38	255,748
Total	223	907,822

Fisheries, Plants and Wildlife

Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

In Oregon and Washington, the BLM manages a diverse array of aquatic habitats that support a wide variety of fish and wildlife species. Species range from the iconic salmon and steelhead, to prized rainbow and cutthroat trout, to native non-game fish found nowhere else in the world, like the Foskett speckled dace or the Alvord chub. In early 2018, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommended that the Foskett speckled dace be removed from the federal endangered species list. It was only the 37th species to be recovered under the Endangered Species Act.

In addition to fish, there are a number of lesser-known species that are an important part of the aquatic system and depend upon healthy habitat for their survival. The American beaver, several freshwater mussels, frogs, salamanders, and even some reptiles, play a vital role in forming and maintaining healthy streams, ponds, and lakes.

Watershed Restoration

Fisheries biologists and hydrologists routinely work on restoration projects that address legacy watershed impacts, which resulted from past land management practices that are no longer utilized. These include removal of large wood and boulders from streams, installation of culverts that were barriers to fish migration, and timber harvest that removed all trees down to the water's edge. Decades ago, these practices were extensive throughout the state, and resulted in unintended negative consequences to fish populations and their habitat. Today, streams and riparian areas are well protected, and these impacts no longer occur on federally managed lands.

Additional types of BLM aquatic restoration include: planting and thinning riparian vegetation; removal of invasive plant species and noxious weeds; installation and maintenance of riparian fences to better manage livestock grazing; and reducing sediment impacts from forest roads.

Watershed restoration in 2018, by the numbers:

- 6 fish passage culvert replacements, opening up access to 8.4 miles of historic habitat upstream
- 20.4 miles of stream where large wood and boulders were added to increase habitat quality
- 162 acres of invasive vegetation removal treatments in riparian areas
- 3,050 acres of lake and wetland restoration work
- 1,211 acres of juniper removal completed

Fisheries, Plants and Wildlife

Special Status Species

BLM-managed lands provide habitat for a diverse population of vascular plants, fungi, lichens, bryophytes, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish and mammals. In Oregon and Washington, special status species are either federally listed under the Endangered Species Act, or listed as sensitive, and are rare or uncommon species potentially in need of conservation on BLM lands to help prevent federal listing.

The BLM cooperates closely with state and other federal agencies, and many conservation partners to implement actions to document, conserve and manage special status species.

Threatened and Endangered Species in Oregon and Washington

Species Group	Number of Species
Amphibians	1
Birds	5
Fish	24
Invertebrates	4
Mammals	7
Vascular Plants	23
Total	64

Sensitive Species in Oregon and Washington

Species Group	Number of Species
Amphibians and Reptiles	14
Birds	50
Fish	27
Fungi	30
Invertebrates	74
Lichens and Bryophytes	71
Mammals	21
Vascular Plants	485
Total	772

Fisheries, Plants and Wildlife

Watchable Wildlife

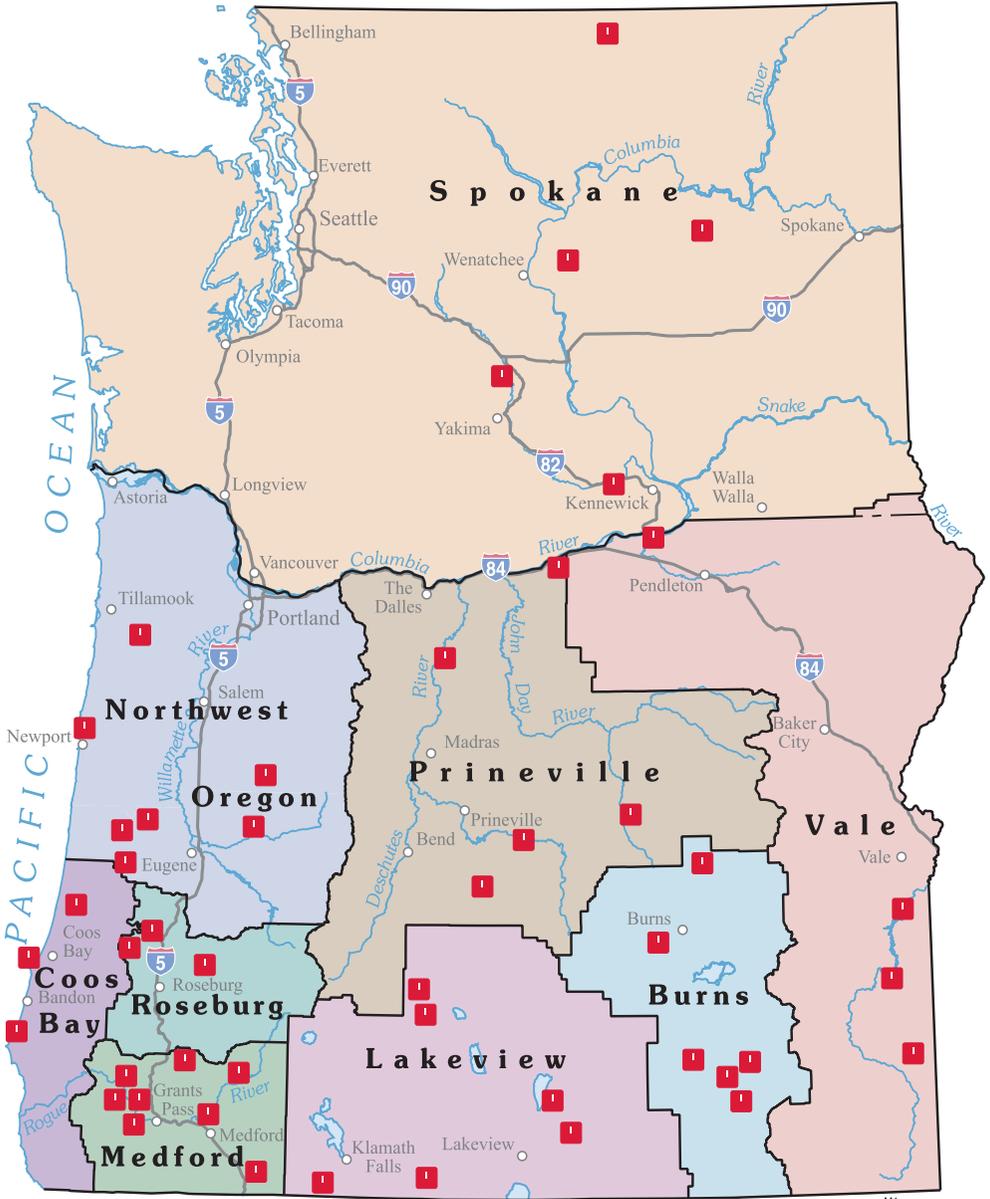
The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, guides and brochures to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of wildlife in their habitat.

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



Fisheries, Plants and Wildlife

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites



LEGEND  Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

Recreation



Photo by Gabriel Amadeus flickr.com/gabrielamadeus

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 land some of the most diverse and exciting in the U.S. 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/programs/recreation

Recreation

Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits and Fees

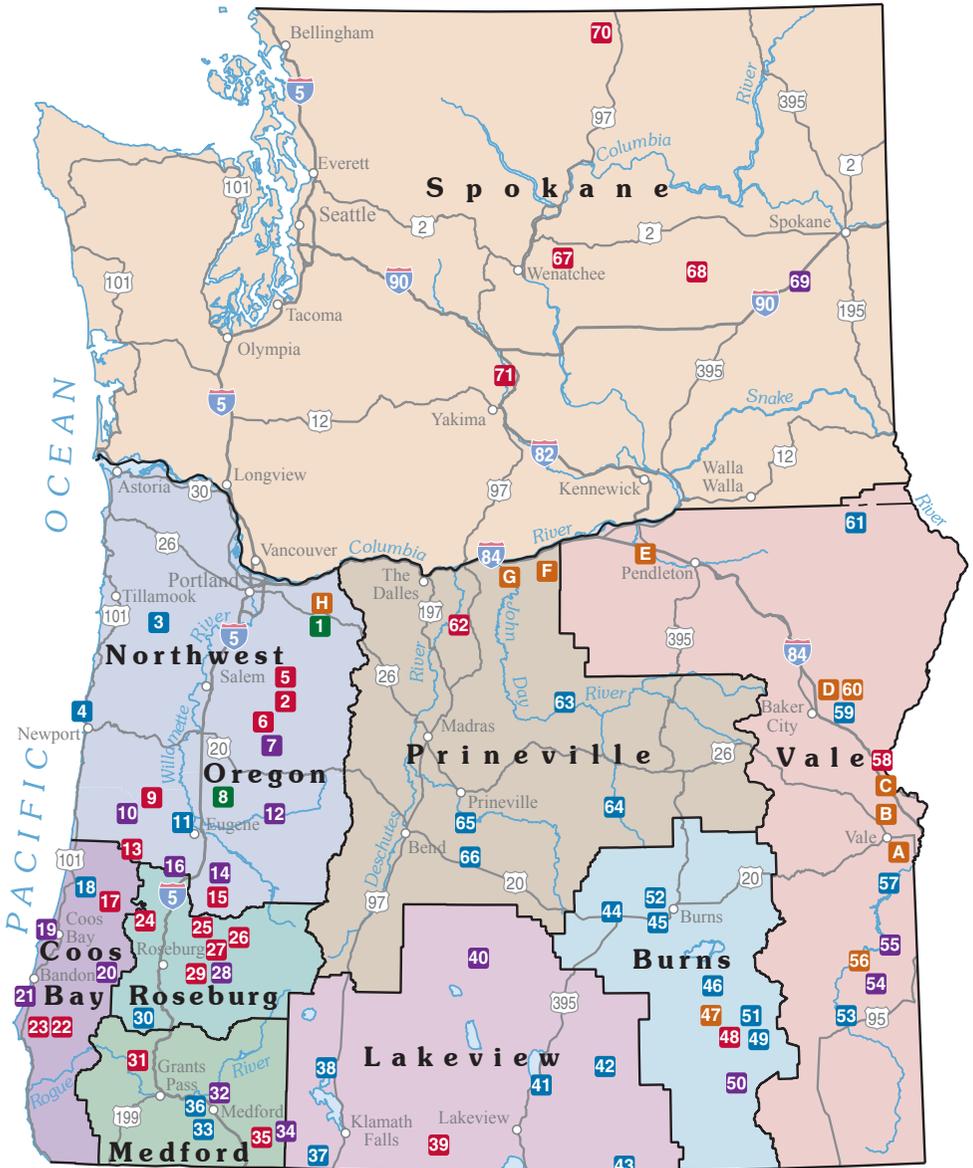
District	Developed Campgrounds/ Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits	Recreation Use Fees	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Number	Fees
Burns	5	124	1	12	10,531	\$61,259
Coos Bay	9	154	40	1	15,901	\$146,132
Lakeview	8	89	15	25	1,605	\$68,237
Medford	6	95	33	144	1,969	\$349,785
NW Oregon	9	120	136	44	111,989	\$162,874
Prineville	29	236	12	151	7,708	\$666,551
Roseburg	8	113	36	28	3,076	\$866,391
Spokane	12	91	140	19	14,394	\$177,743
State Office	—	—	—	—	—	\$26,100
Vale	10	62	22	38	10,431	\$114,196
Total	96	1,084	435	462	177,604	\$2,639,268



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

Recreation

Recreation Areas



M10-03-09

LEGEND

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

Recreation

Recreation Areas

Recreation Areas 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	Tyce	Spokane District	
25	Millpond / Rock Creek	Douglas Creek - Duffy Creek	67
26	Scaredman	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	Woodrat 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 – Field Office and District



M19-03-02

Cascade-Siskiyou
National Monument

LEGEND

- District Boundary
- Field Office Boundary
- Italic Text* Field Office Name
- Special Recreation Area

Recreation

Total Recreation Visits

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Field Office	258,784
Burns - Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	273,521
Burns - Three Rivers Field Office	271,957
Burns District Total	804,262
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Field Office	50,189
Coos Bay - Umpqua Field Office	633,420
Coos Bay District Total	683,609
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Field Office	129,885
Lakeview - Lakeview Field Office	223,690
Lakeview District Total	353,575
Medford - Ashland Field Office	350,005
Medford - Butte Falls Field Office	140,960
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	170,293
Medford - Grants Pass Field Office	477,023
Medford District Total	1,138,281
Northwest Oregon - Cascades Field Office	563,781
Northwest Oregon - Marys Peak Field Office	112,254
Northwest Oregon - Suislaw Field Office	627,402
Northwest Oregon - Tillamook Field Office	305,418
Northwest Oregon - Upper Willamette Field Office	658,561
Northwest Oregon - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	466,070
Northwest Oregon District Total	2,733,486
Prineville - Central Oregon Field Office	81,683
Prineville - Deschutes Field Office	675,075
Prineville District Total	756,758
Roseburg - South River Field Office	230,201
Roseburg - Swiftwater Field Office	762,105
Roseburg District Total	992,306
Spokane - Border Field Office	105,734
Spokane - San Juan Island National Monument	111,171
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	524,878
Spokane District Total	741,783
Vale - Baker Field Office	253,853
Vale - Malheur Field Office	406,215
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC)	50,955
Vale District Total	711,023
Total	8,915,083

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: <https://on.doi.gov/2JzImS2>

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



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 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; two outstanding natural areas; nine wilderness areas; 88 wilderness study areas; 25 wild & scenic rivers; and four national scenic and historic trails.

The BLM celebrated the 50th anniversary of the National Trails System and the Wild Rivers acts in 2018.

For more information, visit: <https://on.doi.gov/2JDj95h>

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://on.doi.gov/2E7cv7X>

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://on.doi.gov/2UjFn7R>

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area:

- established in 2000 by Congress
- 428,000 acres in southeastern Oregon
- for more information, visit: <https://on.doi.gov/2Q1O7cs>

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area:

- established in 1980 by Congress
- 100 acres on Oregon Coast
- for more information, visit: <https://on.doi.gov/2G2Jmfo>



National Conservation Lands

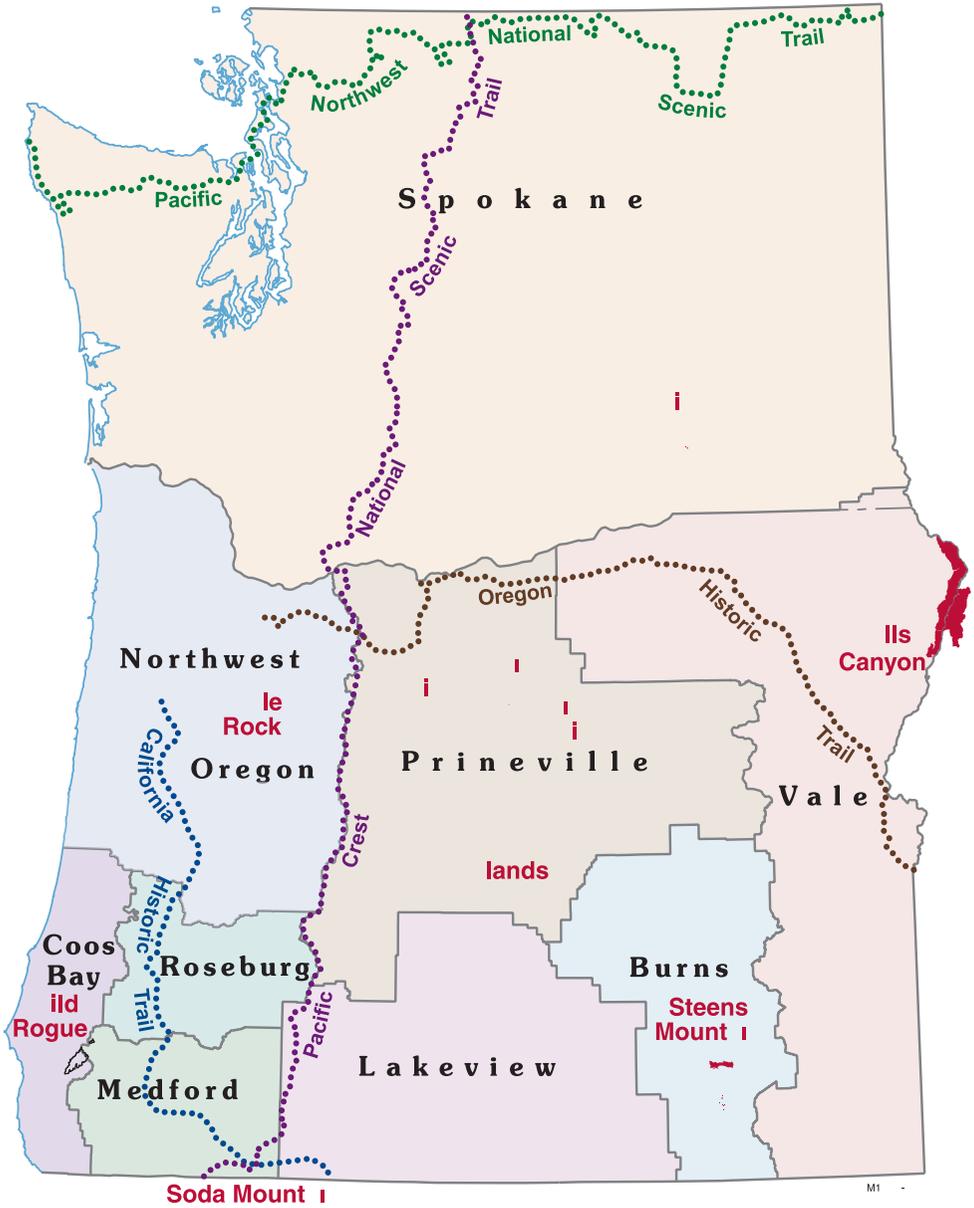
Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

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



National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Areas and Trails



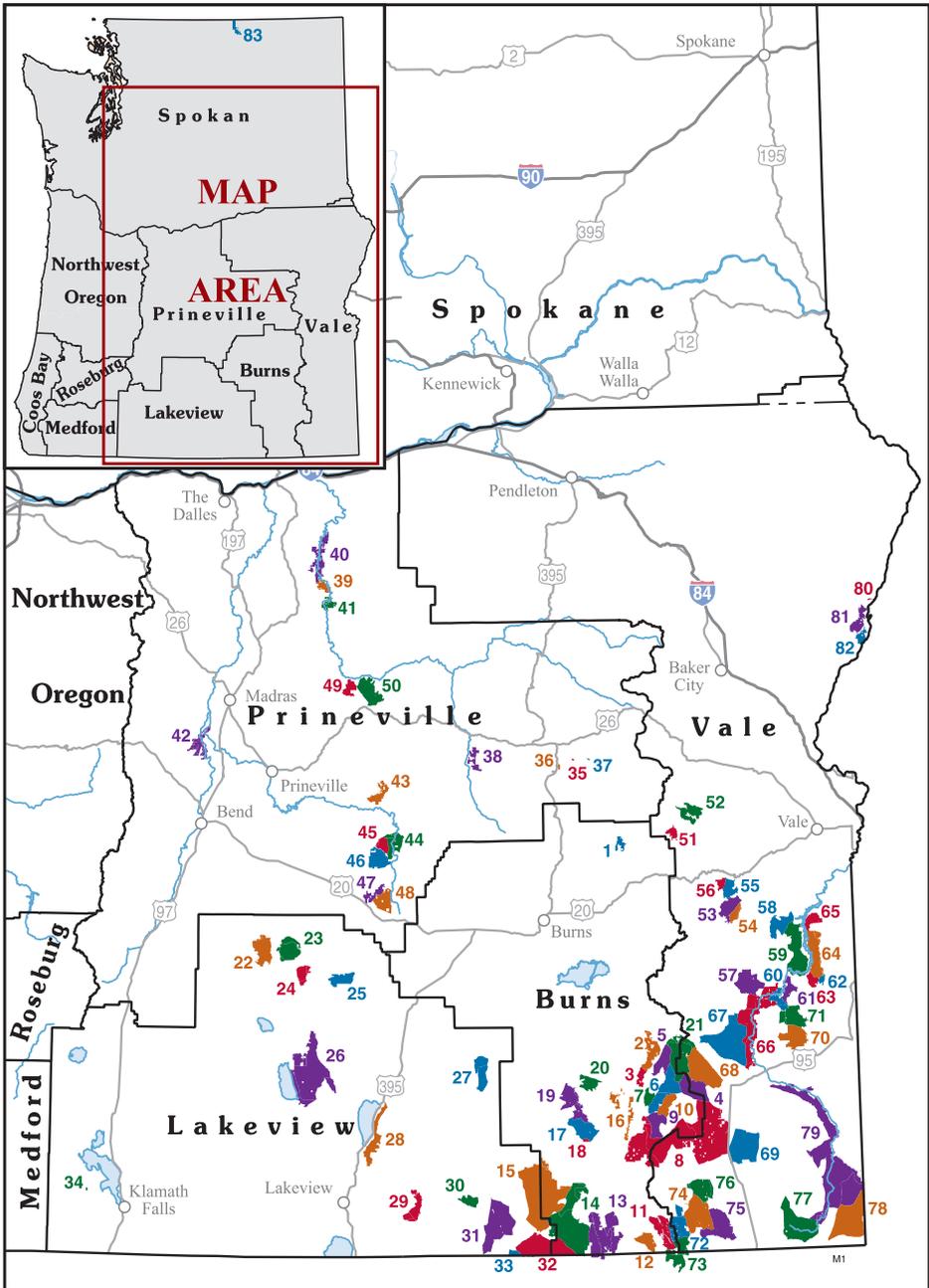
National Conservation Lands

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

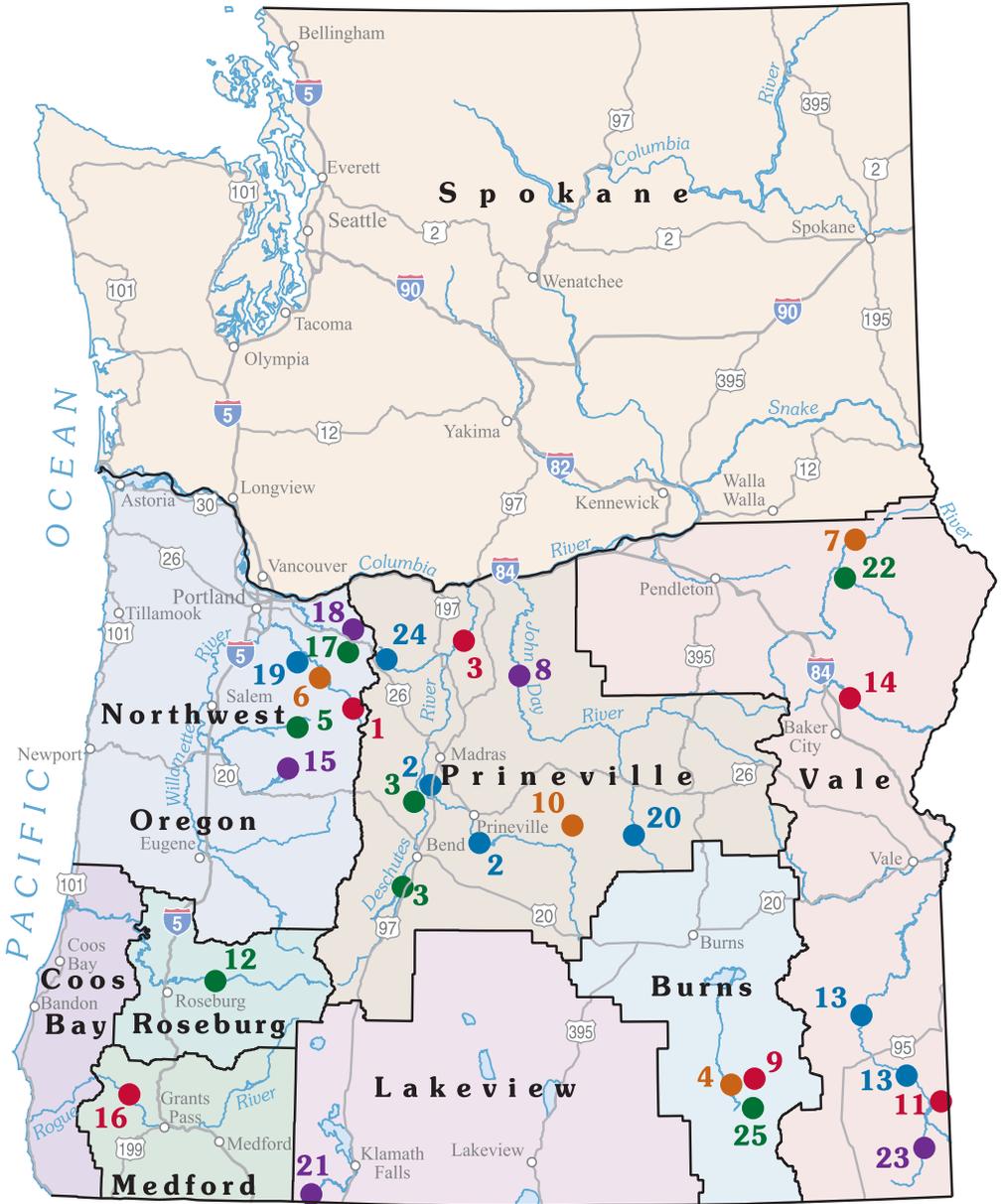
Wild and Scenic River System

As of 2018, Oregon has 25 of the 69 wild and scenic rivers managed nationally by the BLM, or 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: <https://on.doi.gov/2E6JFVi>

	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



M17-06-01

Cultural Heritage/Paleontological Resources

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages archaeological and historic sites spanning 15,000 years of history. Sites include villages, caves, rock art, trails, and stone quarries used by Native American communities before and after Europeans arrived in the region. Historic sites such as homesteads, logging mills, mines, lighthouses and railroads tell the story of our more recent history.

Paleontological resources include fossilized remains of ancient and extinct animals and plants, and draw the attention of scientific researchers from across the nation. As one example, a team from the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History and the BLM worked in partnership to excavate and study a fossilized Columbian mammoth trackway site at Fossil Lake in the summer of 2017.

The BLM locates, studies, and protects cultural and paleontological sites in partnership with Native American tribes with ancestral ties to the area, universities and researchers, and avocational societies. Each year, cutting edge scientific research conducted in partnership on BLM-administered lands in Oregon and Washington expands international knowledge of human history and our planet’s past. Artifacts and paleontological specimens collected from BLM lands are curated at repositories to ensure they are available to future generations for education and research.

Cultural and Paleontological Statistics

Category	2018
Number of acres surveyed for cultural resources	88,006
Number of cultural resources documented	542
Number of documented resources determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places	65
Number of cultural resources where on-the-ground protection measures were completed	218
Number of face-to-face, government-to-government consultation meetings with tribal governments	30
Number of locations of paleontological and fossil resources	278
Number of permits in effect authorizing surveys, research, and excavations of cultural and paleontological resources	64
Number of people attending public education events	4,262
Number of repositories housing cultural and paleontological resource collections	12
Number of cultural and paleontological resource specimens in repositories	62,886

Cultural Heritage/Paleontological Resources

Partnerships

Partnerships with universities, researchers, avocational societies, other federal agencies, and Native American tribes to promote educational opportunities, protect cultural and paleontological resources, and identify new resources on BLM lands:

- Nez Perce Tribe, Coquille Indian Tribe, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, Lummi Nation, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, Samish Indian Nation, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- University of Oregon, Oregon State University, Southern Oregon University, University of Nevada - Reno, Texas A&M University, University of Louisiana, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences
- Oregon Archaeology Society, Archaeological Society of Central Oregon, Friends of Cape Blanco Lighthouse, Deschutes Historical Museum

Partnerships to curate artifacts in perpetuity for future generations:

- Wanapum Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Burke Museum, University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Idaho Museum of Natural History, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Museum of Anthropology – Washington State University, Museum of Geology – South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, University of Nevada – Reno, University of Louisiana Geology Museum, the Nevada State Museum



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

Cultural Heritage/Paleontological Resources

Cultural and Paleontological Interpretive Sites

District	Site	Features
Burns	Andrews Townsite	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Camp Gap Ranch Civilian Conservation Corps Site	Interpretive Displays
Burns	The Narrows	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Poison Creek Reservoir	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Riddle Brothers Ranch National Historic 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	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Plant Fossil Sites	Interpretive Information Available
Medford	Kenny Meadows Recreation Area	Hall Family Homestead, Reconstructed Cabin; Future Plans for Interpretive Panels
Medford	Layton Mining Ditch	Interpretive Panels and Brochure
Medford	Rand Civilian Conservation Corps Building	Interpretive Panel; New Visitor Center with Displays
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	Upper and Lower Table Rock Trails	Interpretive Trails with Panels that Highlight the History of the Area and Tribal Significance
Medford	Whisky Creek Cabin	Interpretive Panel
Medford	Zane Grey Cabin (listed on the National Register)	Interpretive Panels

Cultural Heritage/Paleontological Resources

Cultural and Paleontological Interpretive Sites

District	Site	Features
NW Oregon	Barlow Road at Wildwood	Interpretive Sign
NW 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	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
Roseburg	Cow Creek Back Country Byway	Interpretive Panels, Auto Tour, Brochure, Recreation sites
Roseburg	Tioga Bridge and Susan Creek Day Recreation Area	interpretive panels, brochure, recreation sites, trails
Spokane	Escure Ranch	Interpretive Sign
Spokane	Folsom Farm	Interpretive Signs and Kiosk
Spokane	McLoughlin Canyon	Interpretive Sign
Spokane	Patos Island Lighthouse	Visitor Center, Exhibits, Programs, Tours
Spokane	Turn Point Light Station	Visitor Center, Exhibits, Programs, Tours
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

* 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 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://on.doi.gov/2vUusSG>

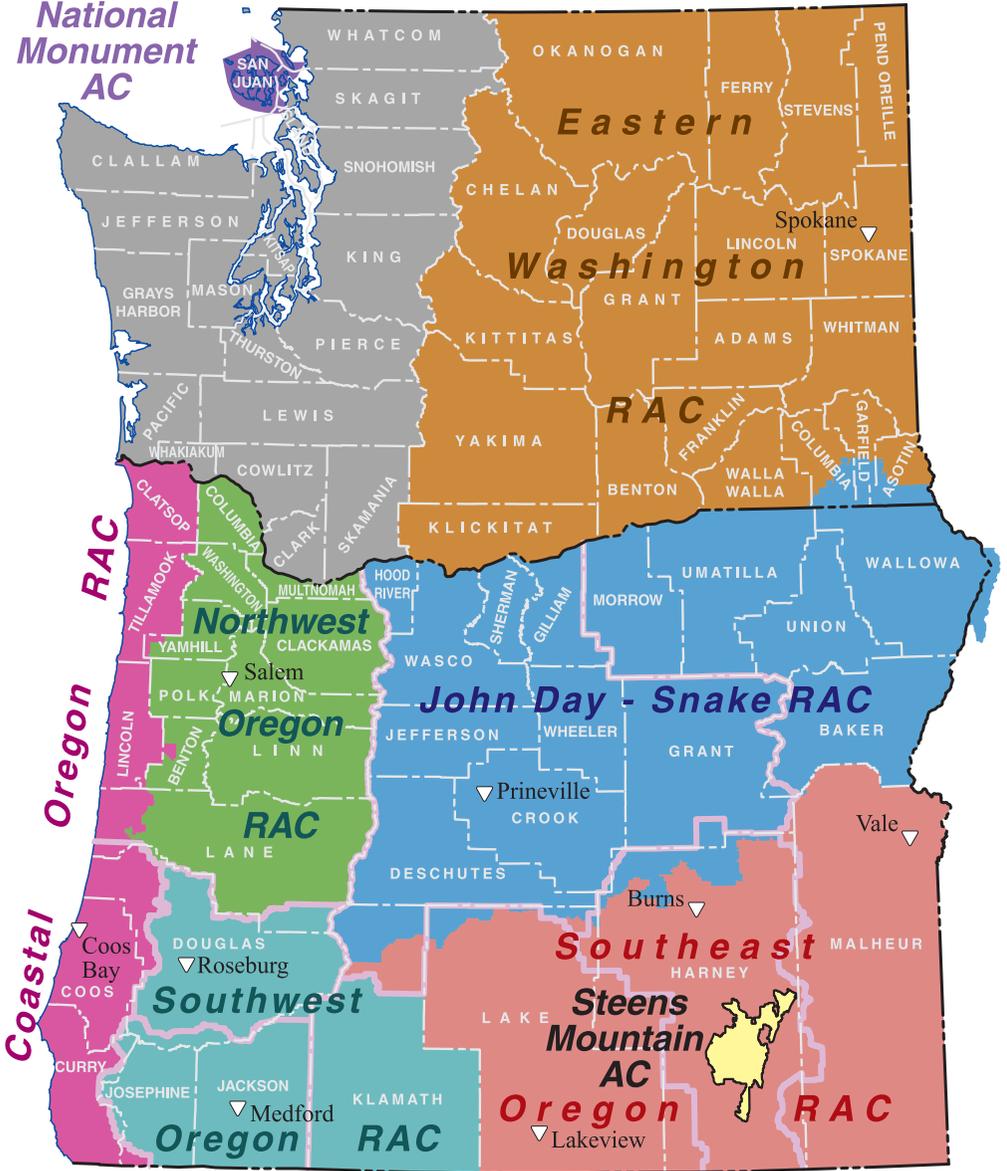
Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups

- 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 Juan Islands
National
Monument
AC*



M1

LEGEND

- ▽ BLM DISTRICT OFFICE
- BLM DISTRICT BOUNDARY

- STEENS MOUNTAIN ADVISORY COUNCIL

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 the BLM minerals and energy program: <https://on.doi.gov/2Yth5VI>

Solid Minerals, Fluid Minerals and Coal

Mining Claims Recorded	1,837
Annual Assessments / Fees	2,612 / \$26,120
Maintenance Claims	6,429
Coal Minerals Leases	2
Coal Leases in Force, Acres (Washington)	2 – 521
Oil and Gas Leases in Force, Acres (Oregon)	105 – 172,759

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Geothermal Leases

Item	Number	Acres
Oregon	12	14,035
Washington	4	8,437
Total	16	22,472

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining and Mineral Leasing

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
Via Mining Laws*	26,642,782	6,966,332	6,324,084	5,305,916
Via Mineral Leasing Laws**	27,467,916	8,395,900	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	799*	296*
Sites With Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	5**	2**
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.

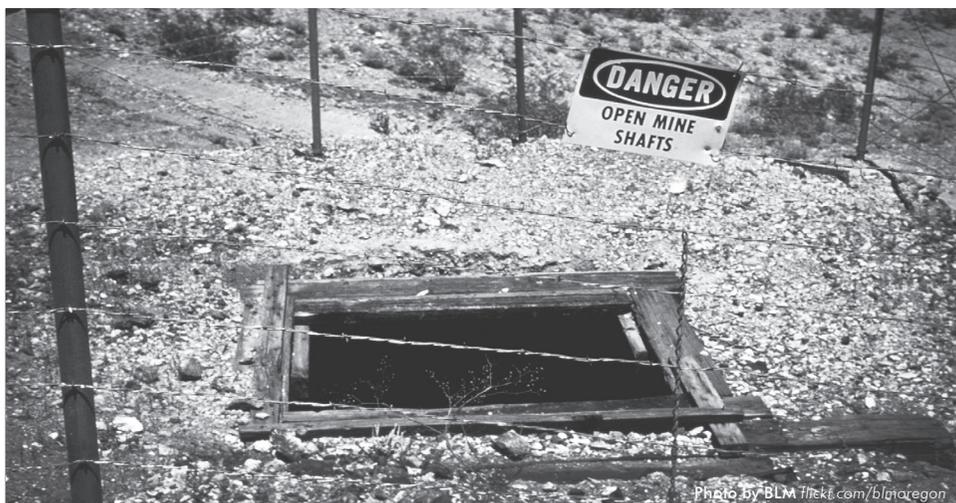


Photo by BLM flickr.com/blm/oregon

Youth Initiatives

Education, Engagement and Employment

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

Throughout 2018, the Oregon and Washington BLM offered numerous youth education and engagement programs and activities to meet BLM’s commitment to shared conservation stewardship:

- 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. In 2018, 55 classroom presentations were given to nearly 2,500 fourth-grade students. More online: <https://on.doi.gov/2V138Hz>
- Over 2,800 education and youth engagement programs and activities occurred across the states, reaching 189,869 participants. Programs included the 11 **Hands on the Land** outdoor classrooms, **Junior Ranger** activities that connect youth and families to outdoor experiences, and other camps and special events on public lands. More online at <https://on.doi.gov/2JkJfyQ>
- The BLM in Oregon and Washington contributed to the youth employment goal for 2018 by hiring 704 young people through both agency and partner employment programs. A total of 214 youth were directly hired by the BLM and another 490 were hired through a partner organization (266 worked 80 hours or more). In addition, 800 youth contributed 17,659 hours of volunteer service in 2018.



Photo by Matt Christenson flickr.com/blmoregon

Volunteer Program

BLM Volunteers in Oregon and Washington

The BLM appreciates the thousands of 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://on.doi.gov/2Hpi02u>



Photo by Larry Moore flickr.com/blmoregon

Volunteers in Oregon and Washington

Volunteers	Hours	Work Years*	Value**
3,081	115,055	64	\$2,839,557

* 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, law enforcement, new technology, cadastral surveys, 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, define and sometimes 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 agency requiring a boundary determination. The BLM’s cadastral surveyors also perform numerous projects to define the boundaries of Native American trust lands in support of the secretary of the interior’s trust responsibilities.

Lands Data

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)
Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act - Title 1	New Withdrawal	17,519	—
Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act - Title 2	New Withdrawal	14,742	—

More Programs

Surveys

Activity	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	192	33
Monuments Set	267	97
Plats Accepted	48	0
GCDB* Townships Collected	52	23

*Geographic Coordinate Database 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	32	7,312	14	1,467
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	—	—	—	—
Communication Site	328	862	24	20
Federal Land Policy and Management Act* — Leases, Permits and Easements	101	45,063	5	20
Rights-of-Ways [Granted, Renewed, Amended in 2018]	2,894 [59]	67,837 [3,803]	329 [13]	2,099 [160]
Total	3,358	121,247	372	3,606

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

More Programs

Lands Data

<i>Land Patents Issued</i>	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM		
State of Oregon - Indemnity	—	—
Land Disposed by Exchanges	—	—
Oregon BLM Total	—	—
Oregon - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	—	—
Oregon - Other Agency Total	—	—
Washington BLM		
Legislated Disposal	1	1
State of Washington - Indemnity	—	—
Washington BLM Total	1	1
Washington - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	21	1,948
Washington - Other Agency Total	21	1,948
Grand Total - BLM	1	1
Grand Total - Other Agency	21	1,948



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 region’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 (Lane Miles)	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,562	191	4	1	200	—	—
Lakeview	1,183	1,157	—	2	246	—	3
Prineville	612	239	10	4	151	—	—
Vale	2,098	93	1	6	225	—	—
Eastern Oregon	6,455	1,680	15	13	822	—	3
Coos Bay	1,896	—	82	90	385	332	—
Lakeview	507	9	11	3	68	85	—
Medford	4,483	—	90	101	383	82	—
Northwest Oregon	4,390	—	128	192	437	208	—
Roseburg	2,859	—	72	152	396	354	—
Western Oregon	14,135	9	383	538	1,669	1,061	—
Oregon Total	20,590	1,689	398	551	2,491	1,061	3
Washington	62	700	4	2	164	—	—
Total	20,652	2,389	402	553	2,655	1,061	3

♦ 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.

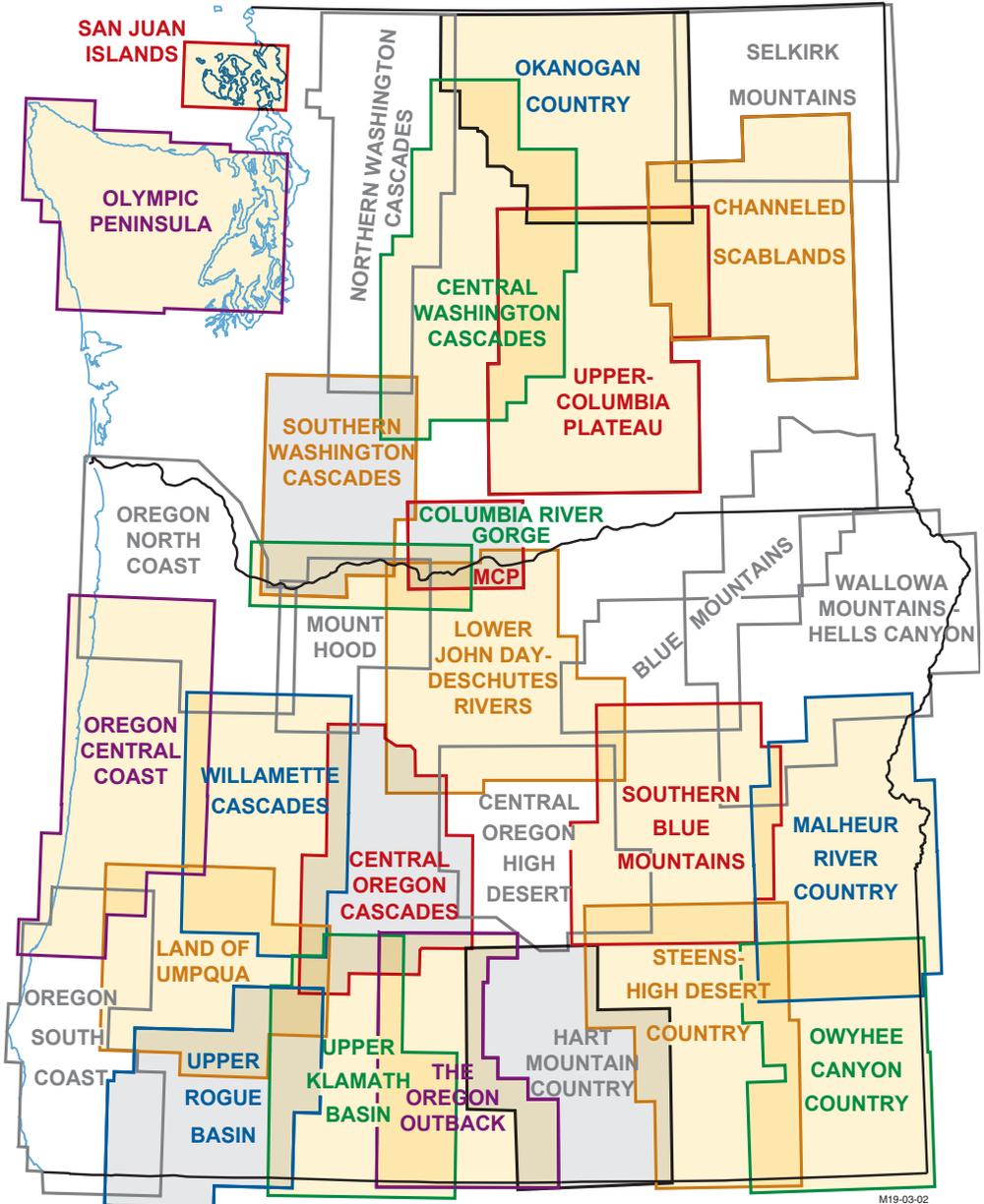
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM in Oregon has partnered with U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and the National Park Service Pacific West Region to create award-winning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

For more BLM Oregon-Washington maps: <http://bit.ly/2VMwGmt>



More Programs

Mapping Products



M19-03-02

Unpublished Map Names Subject to change

LEGEND



Available in 2018



In Production



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 2018.

Data collection is done via fixed-wing aircraft or unmanned aircraft systems, aka 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 OLC contracted to finish coverage of the majority of western Oregon BLM lands in 2018.

The BLM also uses 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, even 3-D modeling. BLM drone pilots in Oregon and Washington fly extensively during fire season to assist in finding hot spots and during times when manned aircraft are unable to fly. Drones also fly for prescribed burns, to map mining operations for determination of volumes, and to assist with wetland management.

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, and the 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)



More Programs

Law Enforcement

The dedicated men and women who make up BLM's law enforcement program play an integral role in ensuring public safety and fulfilling the BLM's multiple-use mission. Every day, BLM law enforcement professionals put themselves in harm's way to investigate vandalism and looting, support emergency response, and provide a safe environment for employees and visitors to public lands.

Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior is authorized to stand up a law enforcement body to enforce federal laws and regulations with respect to public lands and their resources. As a result, the BLM has been given specific resource protection and law enforcement responsibilities that further its multiple-use mission.

Oregon-Washington BLM law enforcement responds to a variety of issues and situations. Rangers encounter virtually every conceivable type of crime, including arson, vandalism and theft.

With 16.1 million acres to patrol, BLM 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.

For immediate assistance or to report natural resource crimes on BLM-managed public lands, please call BLM law enforcement dispatch at 800-637-9152. This number is answered 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In the event of an emergency, always call 911.



Photo by BLM flickr.com/blm_wagon

More Programs

Law Enforcement

Incidents

Types of Incidents	
Abandoned Vehicles on Public Lands	5
Archaeological Protection	22
Arson	1
Assist to Public	1,000
Camping	260
Drug	329
Dumping	195
Fire	138
Hazmat	36
Liquor Law	68
Littering	224
Motor Vehicle	436
Off Highway Vehicle Incidents	291
Recreation Permit	15
Firewood Theft	47
Special Forest Product Theft	1
Vandalism	42
Wild Horse	4
Other Law Enforcement	2,330
Total Incidents	5,444

Actions

Types of Actions	
Admin/Civil	25
Arrest/Physical	129
Federal Criminal Complaint	2
State Criminal Complaint	41
Tribal	—
Federal Violation Notice	181
Grand Jury Indictment	1
Report Filed	428
State Citation	296
Written Report	2,174
Warnings	746
Total Actions	4,023

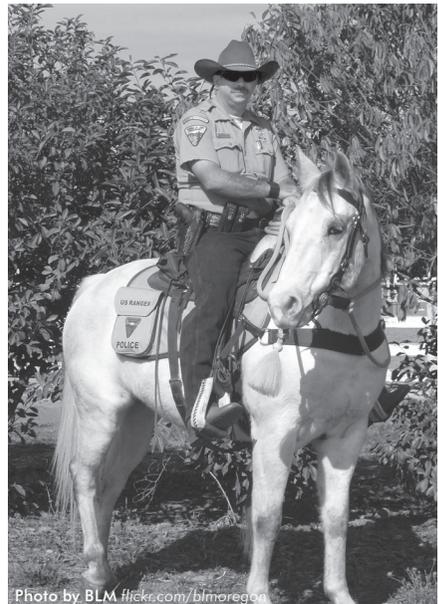


Photo by BLM. flickr.com/blmoregon

Visitor Notes

*Thanks for Visiting
Oregon and Washington!*



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON STATE OFFICE

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