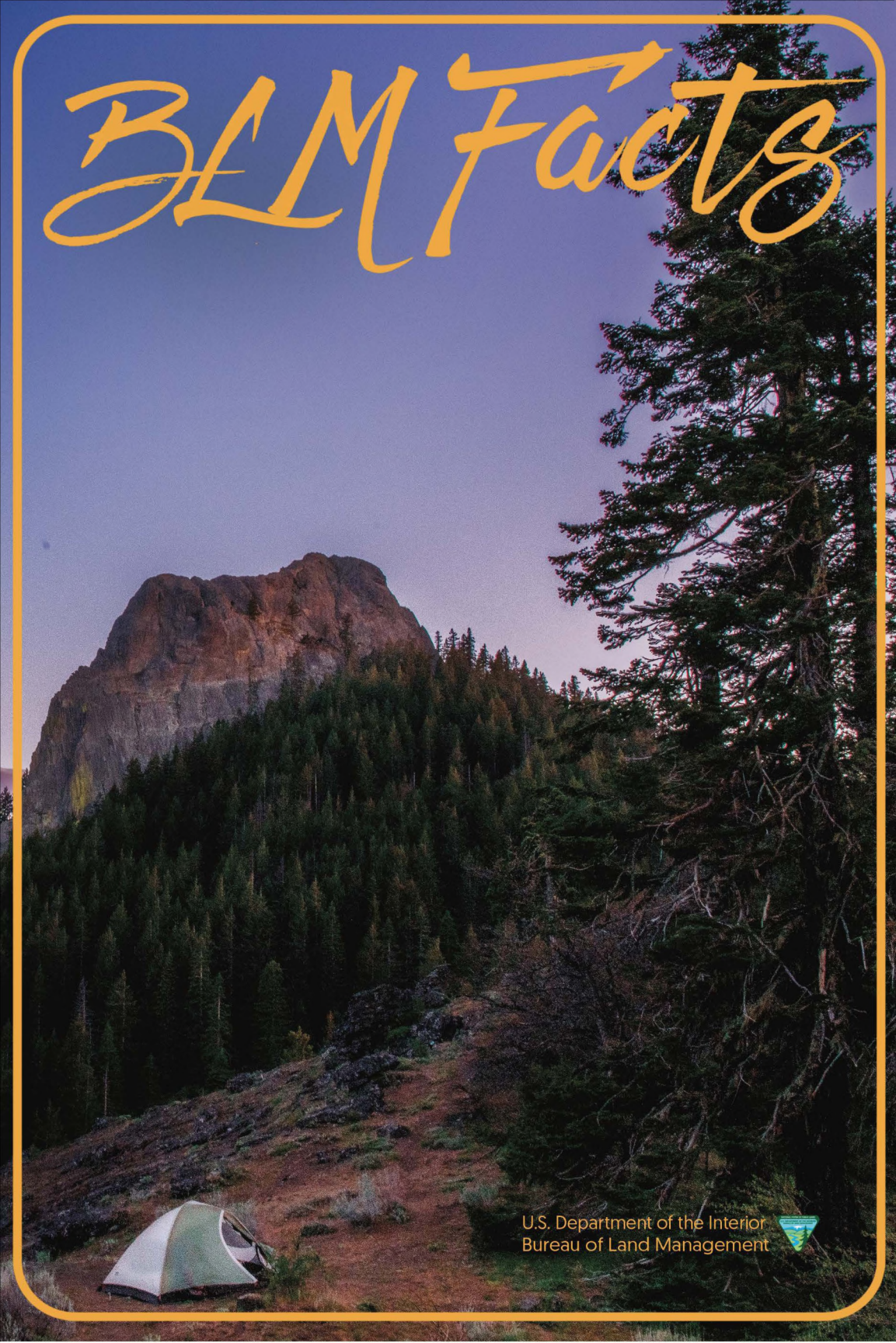


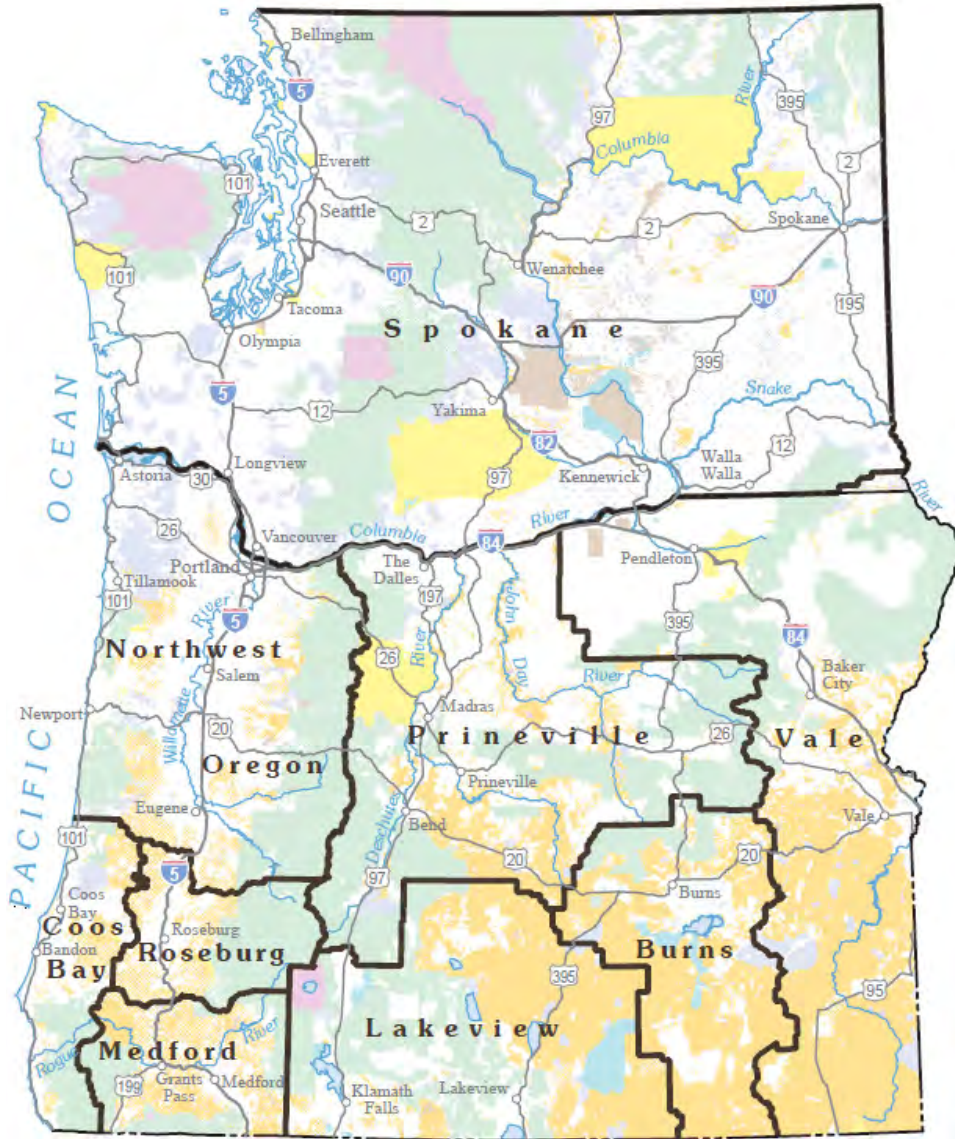
# BLM Facts



U.S. Department of the Interior  
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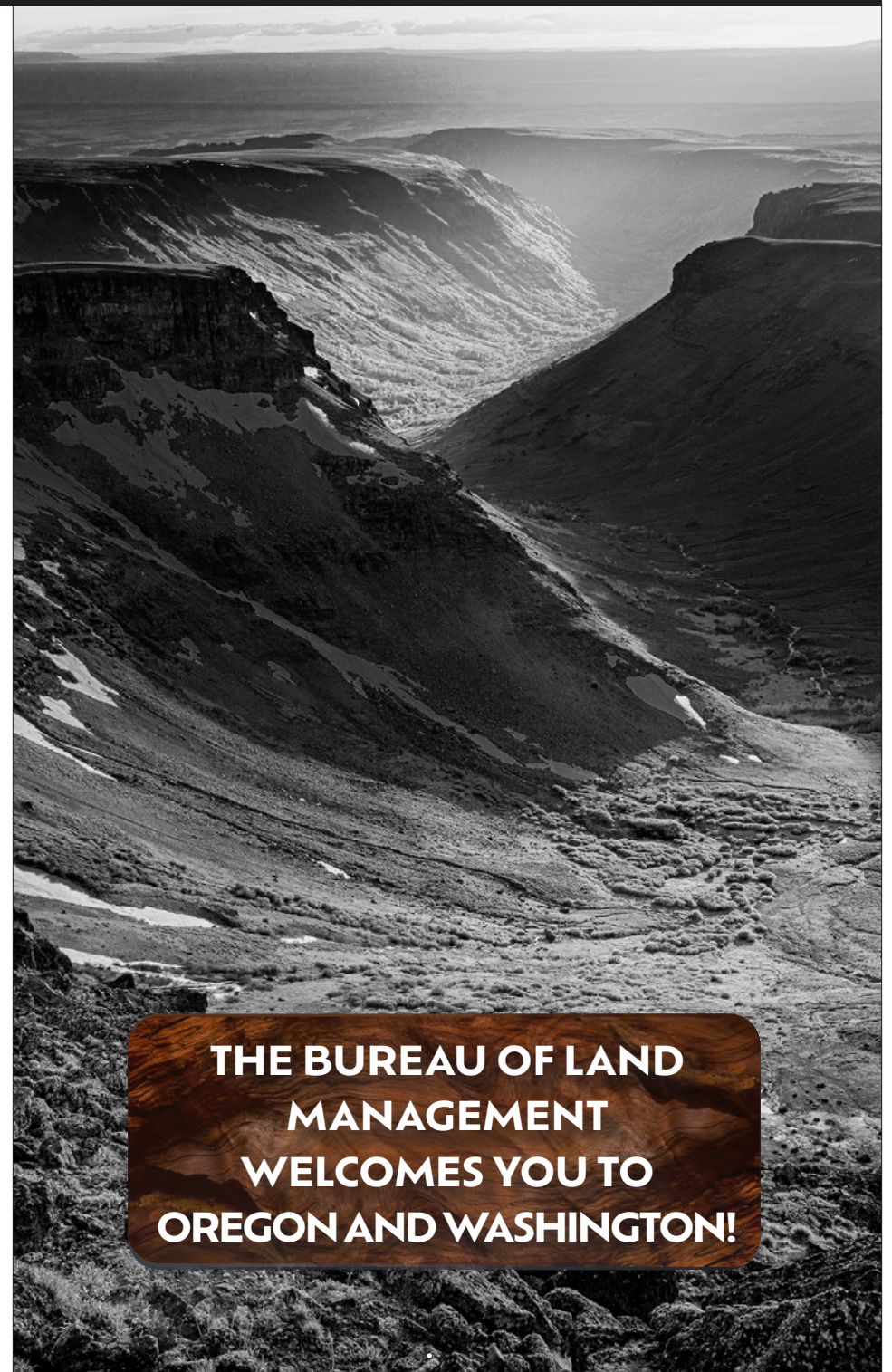


**LEGEND**

M20-07-01

- |                            |                           |                      |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| District Boundary          | Bureau of Land Management | Other Federal Agency |
| US Forest Service          | Tribal Lands              |                      |
| National Park Service      | State                     |                      |
| US Fish & Wildlife Service | Private or Other          |                      |

Oregon and Washington  
Bureau of Land Management



**THE BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT  
WELCOMES YOU TO  
OREGON AND WASHINGTON!**



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# BLM OFFICES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

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## State Office

1220 S.W. 3rd Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204  
Barry Bushue, State Director  
(503) 808-6001  
blm\_or\_so\_land\_office\_mail@blm.gov

## Burns District Office

28910 Hwy 20 West  
Hines, OR 97738  
(541) 573-4400  
blm\_or\_bu\_mail@blm.gov

## Coos Bay District Office

1300 Airport Lane  
North Bend, OR 97459  
(541) 756-0100  
blm\_or\_cb\_mail@blm.gov

## Lakeview District Office

1301 South G Street  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
(541) 947-2177  
blm\_or\_lv\_mailbox@blm.gov

## Medford District Office

3040 Biddle Road  
Medford, OR 97504  
(541) 618-2200  
blm\_or\_md\_mail@blm.gov

## Northwest Oregon District Office

1717 Fabry Rd. SE  
Salem, OR 97306  
(541) 375-5646  
blm\_or\_no\_mail@blm.gov

## Prineville District Office

3050 N.E. 3rd Street  
Prineville, OR 97754  
(541) 416-6700  
blm\_or\_pr\_mail@blm.gov

## Roseburg District Office

777 N.W. Garden Valley Boulevard  
Roseburg, OR 97471  
(541) 440-4930  
blm\_or\_rb\_mail@blm.gov







## Spokane District Office

1103 N. Fancher Road  
Spokane, WA 99212  
(509) 536-1200  
blm\_or\_sp\_mail@blm.gov

## Vale District Office

100 Oregon Street  
Vale, OR 97918  
(541) 473-3144  
blm\_or\_vl\_mail@blm.gov

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# INTRODUCTION

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**T**he 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 mission.

Unless otherwise noted, the information that follows in this book is for fiscal year 2021, which runs Oct. 1, 2020 to Sept. 30, 2021.



# INTRODUCTION

## Employees of the BLM

**U**nderstanding 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.

.....

### Oregon and Washington BLM Employees

| District         | Fiscal Year 2021* |            |
|------------------|-------------------|------------|
|                  | Permanent         | Temporary  |
| Burns            | 86                | 25         |
| Coos Bay         | 100               | 4          |
| Lakeview         | 100               | 37         |
| Medford          | 180               | 42         |
| Northwest Oregon | 247               | 35         |
| Prineville       | 87                | 33         |
| Roseburg         | 97                | 6          |
| Spokane          | 48                | 11         |
| Vale             | 125               | 42         |
| State Office     | 250               | 15         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1320</b>       | <b>250</b> |

\* As of Oct. 1, 2021

# INTRODUCTION



## Public Lands Managed by the BLM

Lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of each district of the BLM in Oregon and Washington include public domain, revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Land Utilization Project lands, and certain other categories. Acreages are listed as of September 2021 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                | 2021                 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Burns                   | 3,264,173.07         |
| Coos Bay                | 315,768.02           |
| Lakeview                | 3,421,407.40         |
| Medford                 | 877,561.40           |
| Northwest Oregon        | 715,732.68           |
| Prineville              | 1,650,733.79         |
| Roseburg                | 408,736.92           |
| Vale**                  | 5,068,345.11         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>     | <b>15,722,458.40</b> |
| Spokane                 | 425,481.85           |
| Vale**                  | 14,201.22            |
| <b>Washington Total</b> | <b>439,683.07</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>16,162,141.47</b> |

\* OR/WA BLM derives the acreage totals from GIS Data. This data may change slightly each year as new survey information is added, historic title records are entered, and other ownership changes are made within the system.

\*\*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        | 362,646           | Adams        | 9,877          |
| Benton       | 58,009            | Asotin       | 15,193         |
| Clackamas    | 76,730            | Benton       | 11,269         |
| Clatsop      | 42                | Chelan       | 21,295         |
| Columbia     | 10,840            | Clallam      | 178            |
| Coos         | 157,794           | Clark        | 86             |
| Crook        | 509,073           | Columbia     | 427            |
| Curry        | 67,664            | Cowlitz      | 111            |
| Deschutes    | 482,208           | Douglas      | 53,553         |
| Douglas      | 632,891           | Ferry        | 9,064          |
| Gilliam      | 68,356            | Franklin     | 23,379         |
| Grant        | 173,741           | Garfield     | 124            |
| Harney       | 3,969,252         | Grant        | 53,214         |
| Hood River   | 367               | Grays Harbor | 227            |
| Jackson      | 463,751           | Island       | 32             |
| Jefferson    | 39,093            | Jefferson    | 80             |
| Josephine    | 300,485           | King         | 305            |
| Klamath      | 241,523           | Kittitas     | 16,015         |
| Lake         | 2,600,830         | Klickitat    | 17,749         |
| Lane         | 283,241           | Lewis        | 334            |
| Lincoln      | 20,238            | Lincoln      | 78,456         |
| Linn         | 87,980            | Mason        | 3              |
| Malheur      | 4,628,256         | Okanogan     | 61,682         |
| Marion       | 21,026            | Pacific      | 74             |
| Morrow       | 3,551             | Pend Oreille | 1,709          |
| Multnomah    | 4,123             | Pierce       | 8              |
| Polk         | 40,319            | San Juan     | 680            |
| Sherman      | 55,358            | Skagit       | 195            |
| Tillamook    | 48,421            | Skamania     | 337            |
| Umatilla     | 23,134            | Snohomish    | 316            |
| Union        | 6,484             | Spokane      | 2077           |
| Wallowa      | 20,229            | Stevens      | 23,410         |
| Wasco        | 81,198            | Thurston     | 1              |
| Washington   | 11,549            | Wahkiakum    | 1              |
| Wheeler      | 1,139,375         | Walla Walla  | 358            |
| Yamhill      | 32,684            | Whatcom      | 173            |
|              |                   | Whitman      | 9,189          |
|              |                   | Yakima       | 28,482         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>15,722,461</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>439,663</b> |

*\*OR/WA BLM began using GIS totals for acreages based on counties this fiscal year. These totals may differ slightly from historic totals that are reported to DOI for PILT payments. Calculations of GIS acreage can vary year to year due to spatial adjustments for new survey information or for corrections made to the spatial data to accurately reflect title. The totals reported to PILT are based on historic records and changes in ownership that are recorded in each county.*

# FINANCE



**F**orests, rangelands, and waterways are essential to the livelihood of residents and visitors in Oregon and Washington. The BLM collects fees and income from its multiple-use mission and invests monies back into these lands in order to protect the value of 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 2021.



# FINANCE

## PROCUREMENT

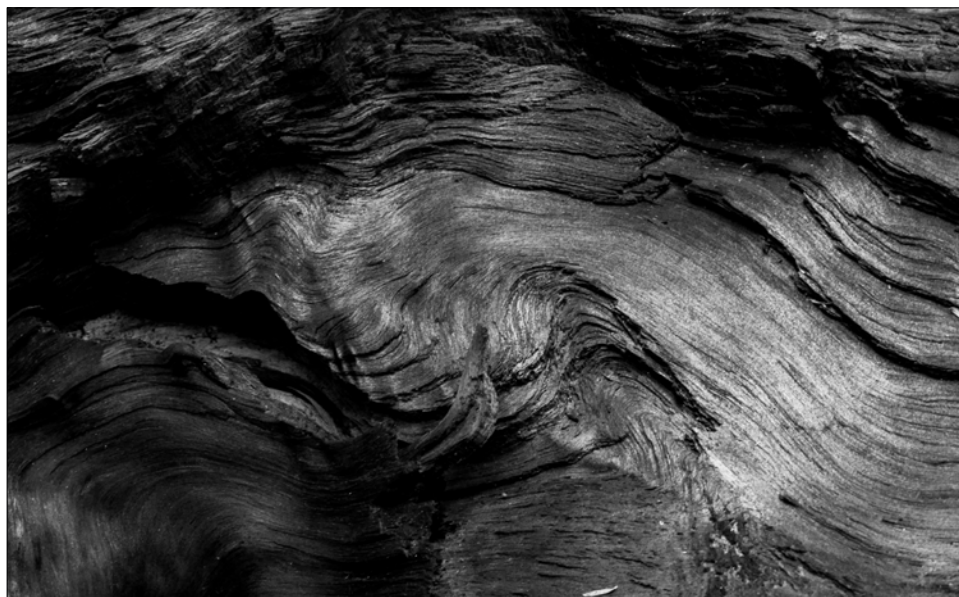
The procurement program acquires goods and services through contracts with private firms, federal interagency agreements, and agreements with a wide variety of recipients. The BLM Oregon/Washington State Office manages the largest volume in the Bureau in terms of quantity and dollars. This office is also responsible for all national stewardship contracts over \$100,000.

### Small Business Actions

| Small Business Type             | Total            |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| HUBZone                         | \$ 5,811,914.47  |
| Service Disabled, Veteran Owned | \$ 4,227,573.27  |
| Small Business                  | \$ 46,895,202.15 |
| Small Disadvantaged Business    | \$ 16,999,862.54 |
| Woman Owned                     | \$ 1,755,878.37  |

### Agreements

| Agreement Type         | Total            |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Interagency            | \$ 2,415,851.53  |
| Grants and Cooperative | \$ 14,975,140.13 |



# FINANCE

## Expenditures For Resource Management

| Area of Expenditure                          | 2021                  |
|--|-----------------------|
| Energy and Minerals                          | \$ 3,496,212          |
| Fishery and Wildlife Habitat Management      | \$ 24,538,132         |
| Forest Development                           | \$ 6,399,749          |
| Forest Health, Recovery, and Restoration     | \$ 4,796,116          |
| Forest Management                            | \$ 74,919,133         |
| Land Access, Acquisition, and Management     | \$ 3,551,472          |
| Leased Facilities                            | \$ 10,367,237         |
| Maintenance of Capital Investments           | \$ 29,277,557         |
| National Monuments and Conservation Areas    | \$ 2,919,438          |
| Planning and Data Management                 | \$ 5,794,798          |
| Prescribed Fire and Rural Fire Assistance    | \$ 13,554,141         |
| Program Support Services                     | \$ 1,594,828          |
| Range Improvement and Management             | \$ 13,575,262         |
| Recreation Management                        | \$ 10,692,842         |
| Soil and Watershed Conservation              | \$ 1,479,263          |
| Wildfire Preparedness                        | \$ 15,942,911         |
| Wildfire Preparedness (ODF Agreement)        | \$ 10,299,065         |
| Wildfire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation | \$ 39,571,057         |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>\$ 272,769,213</b> |

### Collections by Land Status

| Source of Receipts          | 2021                |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Fees and Commissions        | -                   |
| Grazing Program             | \$ 1,077,825        |
| Mineral Leases and Permits  | \$ 2,312,372        |
| Other Sources               | \$ 1,654,325        |
| Recreation Fees             | \$ 1,754,288        |
| Rent of Land                | \$ 68,071           |
| Rights-of-Way Rent          | \$ 1,103,426        |
| Sales of Land and Materials | \$ 6,358,886        |
| Sales of Timber             | \$ 61,768,108       |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>\$76,097,301</b> |

# FORESTRY



**B**LM 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 objectives: 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/2DST821>

## BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington

| District                | Total Forest Acres |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Burns                   | 13,000             |
| Coos Bay                | 316,000            |
| Lakeview                | 106,000            |
| Medford                 | 797,000            |
| Northwest Oregon        | 699,000            |
| Prineville              | 114,000            |
| Roseburg                | 396,000            |
| Vale                    | 35,000             |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>     | <b>2,476,000</b>   |
| Spokane                 | 51,000             |
| <b>Washington Total</b> | <b>51,000</b>      |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>2,527,000</b>   |

\* Total may not match sum of district acres due to rounding.

# FORESTRY

## Forest Development

| District     | Site Preparation Acres | Planting Acres | Plantation Maintenance Acres* | Improvement Acres | Pre-Commercial Thinning | Commercial Thinning** |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Burns        | —                      | —              | 1,192                         | —                 | —                       | —                     |
| Coos Bay     | 52                     | 332            | 256                           | 198               | 17                      | 1,151                 |
| Lakeview     | 865                    | 170            | —                             | —                 | —                       | —                     |
| Medford      | 2,827                  | 2,126          | 3,480                         | 874               | —                       | 70                    |
| NW Ore.      | 1,671                  | 1,614          | 631                           | 928               | 26                      | 2,945                 |
| Prineville   | —                      | —              | 532                           | —                 | —                       | 50                    |
| Roseburg     | 1,780                  | 2,354          | 1,828                         | —                 | —                       | 453                   |
| Vale         | —                      | 563            | —                             | —                 | —                       | —                     |
| OR Total     | 7,195                  | 7,159          | 7,919                         | 2,000             | 43                      | 4,669                 |
| Spokane      | —                      | —              | —                             | —                 | 133                     | —                     |
| WA Total     | —                      | —              | —                             | —                 | 133                     | —                     |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>7,195</b>           | <b>7,159</b>   | <b>7,919</b>                  | <b>2,000</b>      | <b>176</b>              | <b>4,669</b>          |

\* 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 FY2019 and include density management and restoration thinning acres.

## Tree Planting

| District         | Acres Planted | Seedlings Planted |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Coos Bay         | 332           | 178,616           |
| Lakeview         | 170           | 73,950            |
| Medford          | 2,126         | 924,810           |
| Northwest Oregon | 1,614         | 487,428           |
| Roseburg         | 2,354         | 1,023,990         |
| BURNS            | —             | —                 |
| VALE             | 563           | 170,026           |
| PRINEVILLE       | —             | —                 |
| SPOKANE          | —             | —                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     | <b>7,159</b>  | <b>2,858,820</b>  |



# FORESTRY

## TIMBER SALES

### Annual Timber Volume Offered

| District          | Million Board Feet |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Burns             | 0.6                |
| Coos Bay          | 17.0               |
| Lakeview*         | 4.4                |
| Medford           | 35.4               |
| Northwest Oregon* | 157.2              |
| Roseburg          | 85.0               |
| Spokane           | 0.3                |
| Vale              | 2.4                |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>302.3</b>       |

\* 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 72.5, Salem SYU 82.2, Klamath Falls SYU 5.9.

### Annual Timber Volume Harvested

| District          | Million Board Feet |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Burns             | 0.8                |
| Coos Bay          | 39.8               |
| Lakeview*         | 0.4                |
| Medford           | 25.9               |
| Northwest Oregon* | 119.4              |
| Roseburg          | 48.9               |
| Vale              | 0.1                |
| Spokane           | 0.7                |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>236.1</b>       |

\* 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 48.6, Salem SYU 50.2, Klamath Falls SYU 1.7.

# FORESTRY

## Acres Commercially Treated by Harvest Type

| District     | Acres Yarded in FY21        |              |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
|              | Regen/ Salvage/ROW Clearing | Partial Cut  |
| Coos Bay     | 531                         | 670          |
| Lakeview     | 70                          | —            |
| Medford      | 249                         | 1,422        |
| NW OR Eugene | 1,219                       | 893          |
| NW OR Salem  | 1000                        | 456          |
| Prineville   | —                           | 2,031        |
| Roseburg     | 1,099                       | 480          |
| Spokane      | —                           | 120          |
| Vale         | 15                          | —            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4,183</b>                | <b>6,072</b> |

## 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.

### Stewardship Contracts and Agreements

| Volume Offered, Million Board Feet |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Awards                             | Million Board Feet |
| <b>1</b>                           | <b>0.6</b>         |

# FORESTRY

## SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

**M**anagement 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                | 2021     |                  |
|------------------------------|----------|------------------|
|                              | Quantity | Value            |
| Boughs, lbs.                 | 256,150  | \$12,423         |
| Burls, lbs.                  | 6,150    | \$308            |
| Christmas Trees, number      | 638      | \$3,089          |
| Edibles and Medicinals, lbs. | 19,250   | \$946            |
| Floral and Greenery, lbs.    | 500,826  | \$25,701         |
| Mosses, lbs.                 | 1000     | \$100            |
| Mushrooms, lbs.              | 272,419  | \$18,355         |
| Ornamentals, number          | -        | -                |
| Seeds and Cones, bushels     | 890      | \$309            |
| Native Seed, lbs.            | 20,045   | \$4,609          |
| Transplants, number          | 50       | \$40             |
| Wood Products, cubic feet    | 532,090  | \$158,743        |
| <b>Total Value</b>           |          | <b>\$224,622</b> |



# FORESTRY

## ORCHARD SEED PRODUCTION

**T**he 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 28 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*                       | 4.6          | 140          | 42.8          | -               | -         | 1.3               |
| Tyrrell                        | 131.9        | 0.7          | -             | -               | -         | -                 |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>136.5</b> | <b>140.7</b> | <b>42.8</b>   | <b>-</b>        | <b>-</b>  | <b>1.3</b>        |

\* 2021 seed production estimates based on seed extraction results received at time of printing.

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## BIOMASS OFFERED

**W**oody 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 Totals

| Year        | Volume (Green Tons) |
|-------------|---------------------|
| <b>2021</b> | <b>5,323</b>        |



## FIRE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



**F**ire workload steadily increases, and OR/WA BLM continues to position itself to meet present and future workload demands. The 2021 fire year set records, with 99 days at national preparedness levels 4 and 5, the highest levels. The Pacific Northwest (PNW) was at preparedness level 4 for 11 days and preparedness level 5 for a record-setting 65 days. This was a significant increase from the PNW 40-day record set in 2017. In fiscal year 2021, the BLM spent \$445 million on wildland fire suppression nationally. Oregon/Washington BLM's share was approximately 13 percent of the national total at \$56 million.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill and other legislation will provide additional funding, leading BLM Fire to implement future funding to ensure continued workforce transformation efforts. A more permanent, year-round wildland fire workforce will be aligned to meet current demands on the PNW BLM fire program while focusing on fire staff job and financial stability and ensuring a work/life balance.

The BLM sponsored ten new fire detection cameras in Oregon, complementing the 12 existing cameras in the PNW AlertWildfire system. Utilizing the AlertWildfire system, firefighters, rangeland protection associations and multiple state and federal firefighting partners can quickly detect wildfires, confirm location and access, and review live data to inform decision makers on initial attack.

The BLM and the US Forest Service have traditionally worked together to plan for and respond to wildfires. In 2022, leaders are working to evolve this collaboration to provide improved support for employees and programs in both agencies. This change will set the stage for continued success.

## FIRE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

### FIRE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

| District        | Human Caused |                  | Lightning Caused |                  | Unknown Cause |                  | Total        |                  |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
|                 | No. of Fires | BLM Acres Burned | No. of Fires     | BLM Acres Burned | No. of Fires  | BLM Acres Burned | No. of Fires | BLM Acres Burned |
| Burns           | 6            | 13.84            | 10               | 3,924.50         | 2             | 11.80            | 18           | 3,950.10         |
| Coos Bay        | 12           | 1.43             | -                | -                | 11            | 9.9              | 23           | 11.30            |
| Lakeview        | 12           | 93.00            | 46               | 1,128.30         | 4             | 885.80           | 62           | 2,107            |
| Medford         | 38           | 70.82            | 43               | 41.50            | 3             | 3                | 84           | 115.30           |
| NW Oregon       | 16           | 3.30             | -                | -                | -             | -                | 16           | 3.3              |
| Prineville      | 34           | 6,821.30         | 31               | 1545.50          | 3             | 281              | 68           | 8,647.80         |
| Roseburg        | 15           | 11.60            | 21               | 3,142.90         | 4             | 0.40             | 40           | 3,154.90         |
| Vale            | 18           | 649.70           | 15               | 8,502.50         | 2             | 183              | 35           | 9,335.20         |
| <b>OR Total</b> | <b>151</b>   | <b>7,664.99</b>  | <b>166</b>       | <b>18,285.10</b> | <b>29</b>     | <b>1,374.90</b>  | <b>346</b>   | <b>27,325</b>    |
| Spokane         | 11           | 555.10           | 11               | 184.30           | 5             | 1,167            | 27           | 1,906.40         |
| <b>WA Total</b> | <b>11</b>    | <b>555.10</b>    | <b>11</b>        | <b>184.30</b>    | <b>5</b>      | <b>1,167</b>     | <b>27</b>    | <b>1906.40</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>162</b>   | <b>8,220.09</b>  | <b>177</b>       | <b>18,469.40</b> | <b>34</b>     | <b>2,541.90</b>  | <b>373</b>   | <b>29,231.40</b> |

*Fire occurrence numbers are starts on BLM jurisdiction (Point of Origin on BLM lands) from INFORM. Large fires, with mapped perimeters that started on adjacent units and burned BLM acres were added the data from INFORM. Perimeters from INFORM or state corporate data.*



# FIRE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

## FUELS MANAGEMENT – 2021

**I**t was a record year for fuels and integrated vegetation management across the Oregon and Washington districts. Collectively within both states, districts completed 128,051 acres of fuels treatments, built capacity in community assistance programs, and enhanced partnerships to accomplish critical fuels management work on a landscape level.

Several new legislative bills allow enhanced partnership collaboration opportunities. The Governors of Oregon and Washington have promoted bipartisan efforts with Oregon's Senate Bill 762 and Washington's House Bill 1168 designed to increase wildfire preparedness, including wildfire adaptation through fuels management. Similarly, the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law focuses efforts and funding towards forest or rangeland health and fire resilient landscapes, especially through supporting the work force.

Collaborative partnerships are vital in mitigating wildfire risk to communities, infrastructure and resources across Oregon and Washington valued landscapes. This is a complex mission, which includes a suite of management activities to address accumulations of unwanted vegetation, minimizing risk to firefighters and the public, while providing economic opportunities to local communities.

| Western Oregon       |              |             |                    |            |                    |          |               |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|----------|---------------|
| District             | Mechanical   |             | Prescribed Burning |            | Other (Chem, Bio-) |          | Total         |
|                      | WUI          | Non-WUI     | WUI                | Non-WUI    | WUI                | Non-WUI  |               |
| Coos Bay             | 280          | 84          | 9                  | -          | -                  | -        | 373           |
| NW Oregon            | 717          | -           | 3,240              | 420        | -                  | -        | 4,377         |
| Medford              | 4,278        | -           | 1,685              | -          | -                  | -        | 5,963         |
| Roseburg             | -            | 115         | -                  | -          | -                  | -        | 115           |
| <b>Western Total</b> | <b>5,275</b> | <b>1991</b> | <b>4,934</b>       | <b>420</b> | <b>-</b>           | <b>-</b> | <b>10,838</b> |

| Eastern Oregon and Washington |               |               |                    |               |                  |               |                |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| District                      | Mechanical    |               | Prescribed Burning |               | Other (Chem/Bio) |               | Total          |
|                               | WUI           | Non-WUI       | WUI                | Non-WUI       | WUI              | Non-WUI       |                |
| Burns                         | 6,473         | -             | 2,828              | -             | 30,469           | -             | 39,770         |
| Lakeview                      | 1,240         | 2,000         | 2,226              | 500           | -                | 1,000         | 6,966          |
| Prineville                    | 7,319         | 21,506        | 2,048              | 5,519         | -                | -             | 36,392         |
| Spokane                       | 90            | 1,558         | 90                 | -             | 350              | -             | 1,998          |
| Vale                          | 4,321         | 7,063         | 15                 | 1,992         | 650              | 16,280        | 32,087         |
| <b>Eastern Total</b>          | <b>20,911</b> | <b>30,569</b> | <b>7,207</b>       | <b>9,777</b>  | <b>31,469</b>    | <b>17,280</b> | <b>117,213</b> |
| <b>2021 Total</b>             | <b>26,186</b> | <b>30,768</b> | <b>12,708</b>      | <b>10,197</b> | <b>31,469</b>    | <b>7,608</b>  | <b>128,051</b> |
| <b>% of Total</b>             | <b>22%</b>    | <b>26%</b>    | <b>10%</b>         | <b>8%</b>     | <b>28%</b>       | <b>6%</b>     | <b>100%</b>    |

\*Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) refers to the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetation fuels.

# WILD HORSE AND BURRO PROGRAM

**T**he 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 private care at Oregon's Wild Horse Corral Facility where they are offered for adoption or sale 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: [blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro](https://blm.gov/programs/wild-horse-and-burro)

## Adoption and Compliance

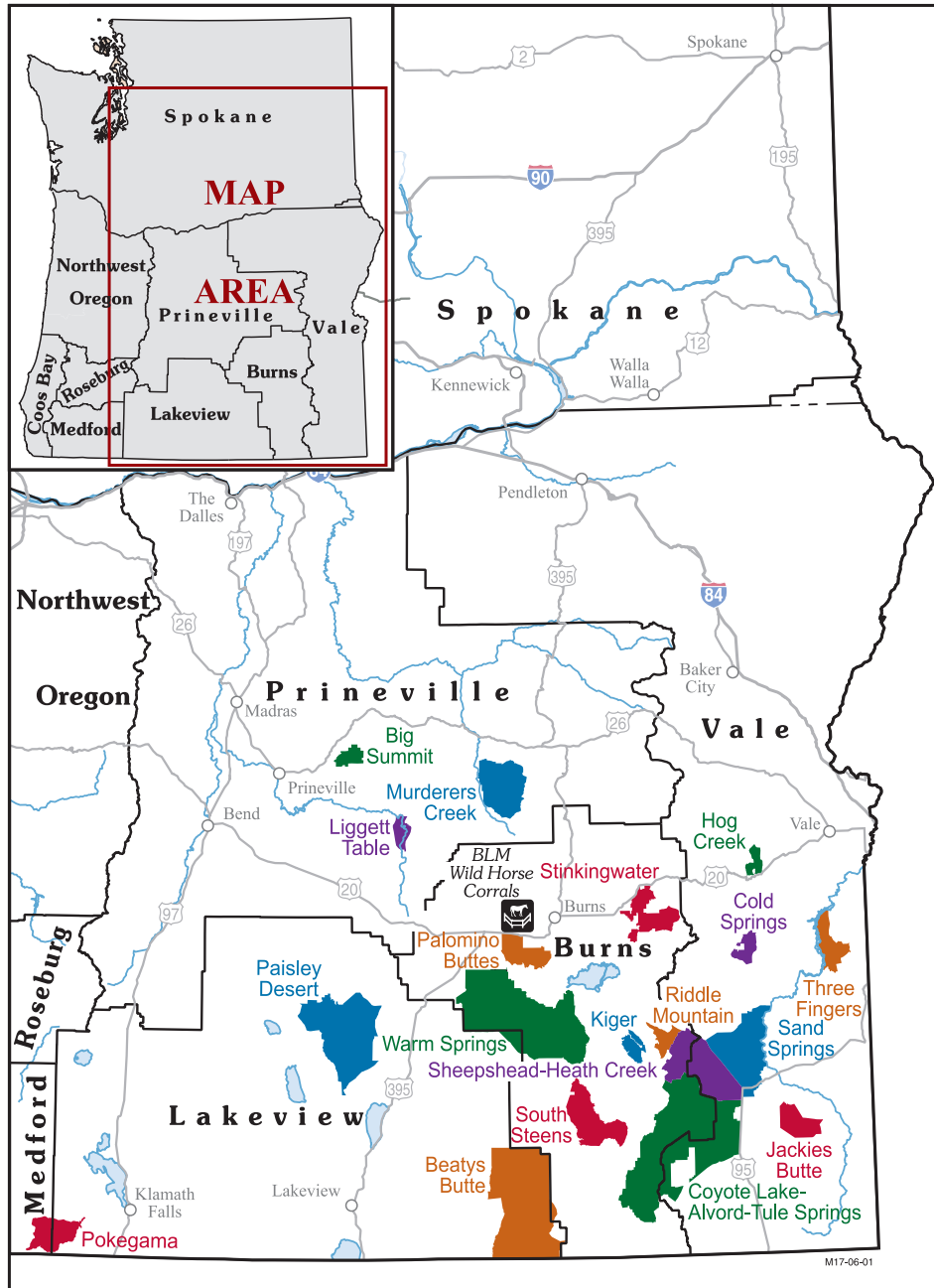
|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Number of Horses Adopted in Oregon and Washington | <b>454</b> |
| Compliance Inspections and Horses Checked         | <b>296</b> |





# WILD HORSE AND BURRO PROGRAM

## HERD MANAGEMENT AREA



# WILD HORSE AND BURRO PROGRAM

## WILD HORSE AND BURRO POPULATION DATA

| Herd Management Area (HMA) | BLM Acres in HMA | Last Census Date | Estimated Population of Horses* | Appropriate Management Level** Range (Low - High) |              |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------|
| <b>Burnes District</b>     |                  |                  |                                 |   |              |
| Warm Springs               | 474,396          | 6/2019           | 227                             | 96  | 178          |
| Palomino Buttes            | 72,359           | 6/2021           | 177                             | 32  | 64           |
| Stinkingwater              | 78,312           | 6/2021           | 72                              | 40  | 80           |
| South Steens               | 127,608          | 6/2019           | 1148                            | 159   | 304          |
| Riddle Mountain            | 28,331           | 6/2017           | 137                             | 33  | 56           |
| Kiger                      | 19,998           | 6/2017           | 152                             | 51  | 82           |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            | <b>801,004</b>   |                  | <b>1,913</b>                    | <b>411</b>  | <b>764</b>   |
| <b>Prineville District</b> |                  |                  |                                 |   |              |
| Liggett Table              | 28,098           | 6/2018           | 150                             | 10  | 25           |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            | <b>28,098</b>    |                  | <b>105</b>                      | <b>10</b>   | <b>25</b>    |
| <b>Vale District</b>       |                  |                  |                                 |   |              |
| Hog Creek                  | 21,819           | 8/2021           | 69                              | 30  | 50           |
| Cold Springs               | 29,889           | 8/2021           | 119                             | 75  | 150          |
| Three Fingers              | 62,513           | 6/2019           | 287                             | 75  | 150          |
| Jackies Butte              | 65,211           | 6/2019           | 206                             | 75  | 150          |
| Sand Springs               | 193,532          | 6/2021           | 100                             | 100   | 200          |
| Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule    | 584,854          | 6/2021           | 294                             | 198   | 390          |
| Sheepshead-Heath Creek     | 198,848          | 6/2021           | 170                             | 161   | 302          |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            | <b>1,156,666</b> |                  | <b>1,245</b>                    | <b>714</b>  | <b>1,392</b> |
| <b>Lakeview District</b>   |                  |                  |                                 |   |              |
| Paisley                    | 297,552          | 6/2021           | 256                             | 60  | 150          |
| Beatys Butte               | 399,725          | 6/2019           | 463                             | 100   | 250          |
| Pokegama                   | 16,279           | 8/2015           | 246                             | 30  | 50           |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            | <b>713,556</b>   |                  | <b>965</b>                      | <b>190</b>  | <b>450</b>   |
| <b>BLM Totals**</b>        |                  |                  |                                 |   |              |
| <b>BLM Totals</b>          | <b>2,698,902</b> |                  | <b>5,878</b>                    | <b>1,379</b>                                      | <b>2,697</b> |
| Murderers Creek***         | 34,253           | 3/2019           | 212                             | 16  | 45           |

\* 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 and acres listed are for both BLM and USFS lands.

\*\*\* Murderer's Creek HMA is jointly managed by the BLM and USFS. These figures reflects the acres managed by the BLM.

# 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

| Livestock Grazing Authorized Use |              |                |            |               |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| District                         | Permits      | AUMs*          | Leases     | AUMs*         |
| Burns                            | 339          | 246,738        | 10         | 3,946         |
| Lakeview                         | 170          | 171,521        | 71         | 5,983         |
| Medford                          | —            | —              | 59         | 9,885         |
| Prineville                       | 167          | 86,060         | 305        | 33,051        |
| Vale                             | 641          | 462,093        | 70         | 2,826         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>              | <b>1,317</b> | <b>966,412</b> | <b>445</b> | <b>55,661</b> |
| Spokane                          | —            | —              | 267        | 33,704        |
| <b>Washington Total</b>          | <b>—</b>     | <b>—</b>       | <b>267</b> | <b>33,704</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>1,317</b> | <b>966,412</b> | <b>712</b> | <b>89,365</b> |

Grazing fees for all BLM lands in 2021 were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month (AUM).

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

# RANGELANDS

## 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 - 202 |             |
|---|-------------|
| Weed Control Method                     | Total Acres |
| Biological*                             | 11          |
| Chemical                                | 91,201      |
| Manual                                  | 4,174       |
| Mechanical                              | 1,929       |
| Prescribed Burning                      | 28          |
| Competitive Seeding/Planting            | 756         |
| Inventory                               | 389,501     |

\*Includes use of insects only. Acres of new releases. Biocontrols are established on over 700,000 acres.

## GRAZING FEES AND RANGELANDS IMPROVEMENT

The federal grazing fee for the 2021 grazing year (March 1, 2021 through February 28, 2022) is \$1.35 per AUM for public lands administered by the BLM. In 2021, the BLM allocated \$746,000 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.





## FISHERIES, PLANTS AND WILDLIFE



**I**n 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 Foscett speckled dace or the Alvord chub. In recent years, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service removed the Foscett Speckled Dace and the Borax Lake Chub from the federal endangered species list. These fish represent 2 of the 4 fish species in Oregon to be recovered under the Endangered Species Act. In 2021, the BLM continued to play a key role in their population monitoring - to ensure their continued recovery and persistence. 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.

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.

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### Species Known to Occur in Oregon and Washington

| Taxonomic Group     | Number of Species |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Freshwater Fish     | 115               |
| Reptiles/Amphibians | 60                |
| Birds               | 353               |
| Mammals             | 135               |
| Plants              | 4,516             |

## FISHERIES, PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

### AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

**A**n 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 its land use plans. The ACEC designation serves as an umbrella for two other types of special areas found on public lands—Research Natural Area (RNA) and Outstanding Natural Area (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, 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 223 ACEC areas, covering 907,822 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        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>223</b>      | <b>907,822</b> |

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# FISHERIES, PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

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## 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 Foscett speckled dace or the Alvord chub. In recent years, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service removed the Foscett Speckled Dace and the Borax Lake Chub from the federal endangered species list. These fish represent 2 of the 4 fish species in Oregon to be recovered under the Endangered Species Act. In 2021, the BLM continued to play a key role in their population monitoring - to ensure their continued recovery and persistence. 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 2021, by the numbers:

- 5 fish passage culvert replacements, opening up access to roughly 7 miles of historic habitat upstream
- 20 projects treating more than 25.2 miles of stream - where large wood and boulders were added to increase habitat quality
- 151 acres of invasive vegetation removal and/or juniper removal treatments in riparian areas
- 3,050 acres of lake and wetland restoration work

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# FISHERIES, PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

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## SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

BLM-administered lands provide habitat for a diversity 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            | 22                |
| Invertebrates   | 4                 |
| Mammals         | 7                 |
| Vascular Plants | 23                |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>62</b>         |

## Sensitive Species in Oregon and Washington

| Species Group           | Number of Species |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Amphibians and Reptiles | 14                |
| Birds                   | 50                |
| Fish                    | 29                |
| Fungi                   | 30                |
| Invertebrates           | 74                |
| Lichens and Bryophytes  | 71                |
| Mammals                 | 21                |
| Vascular Plants         | 485               |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>774</b>        |



# FISHERIES, PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

## WATCHABLE WILDLIFE

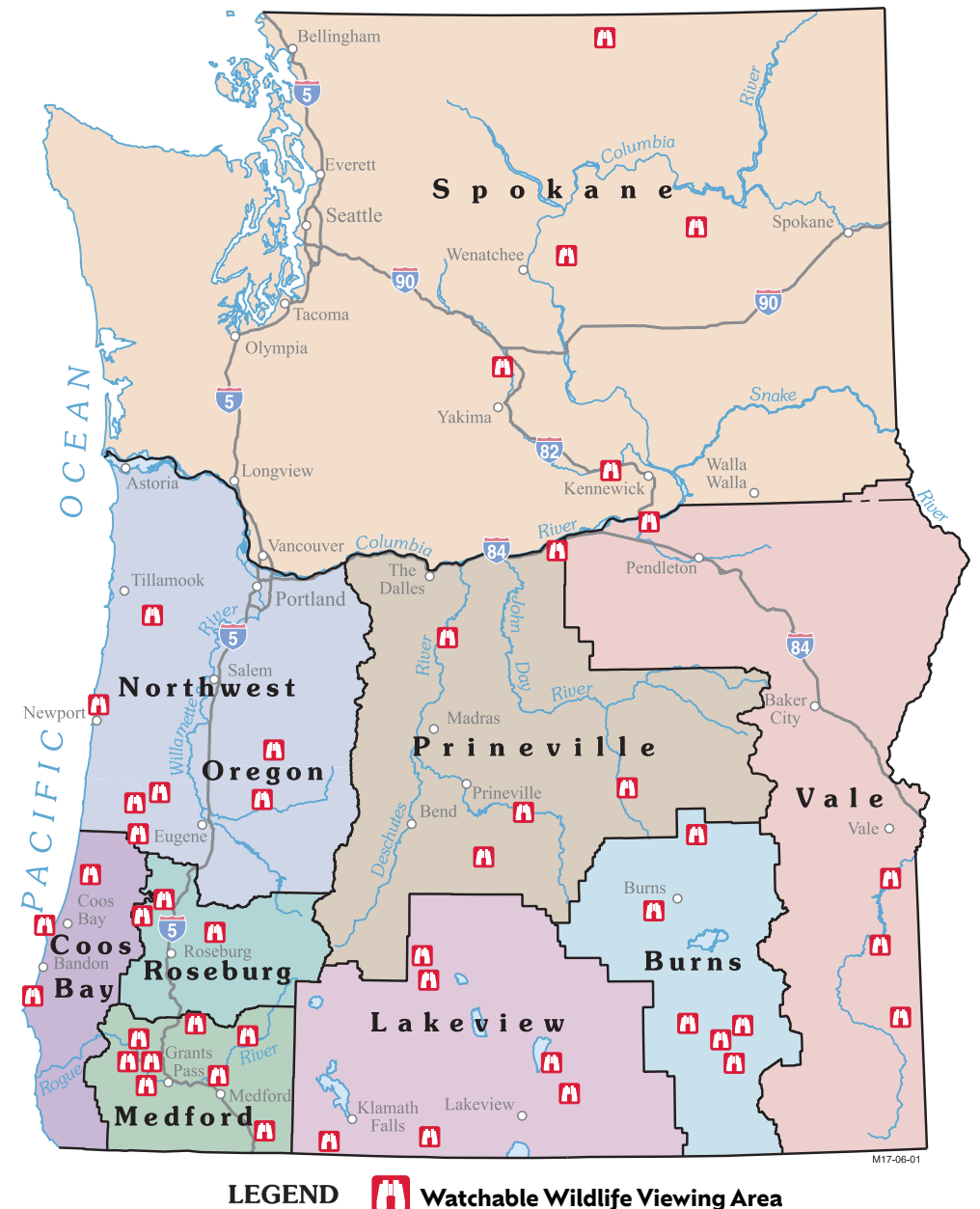
The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, guides, and brochures to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of wildlife in their habitat.

| 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                         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>     | <b>42</b>           | <b>21</b>                 |
| Spokane                 | 5                   | 2                         |
| <b>Washington Total</b> | <b>5</b>            | <b>2</b>                  |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>47</b>           | <b>23</b>                 |



# FISHERIES, PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

## WATCHABLE WILDLIFE VIEWING SITES



M17-06-01

## RECREATION



**P**ublic 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 country. Outdoor activities such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and boating draw visitors from local communities as well as from around the world. Developed recreation sites and some special areas may require fees, and permits may be needed for commercial and competitive activities in addition to larger group gatherings.

For more information, visit: [blm.gov/programs/recreation](http://blm.gov/programs/recreation) or contact your local BLM office.

## RECREATION

### Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits and Fees

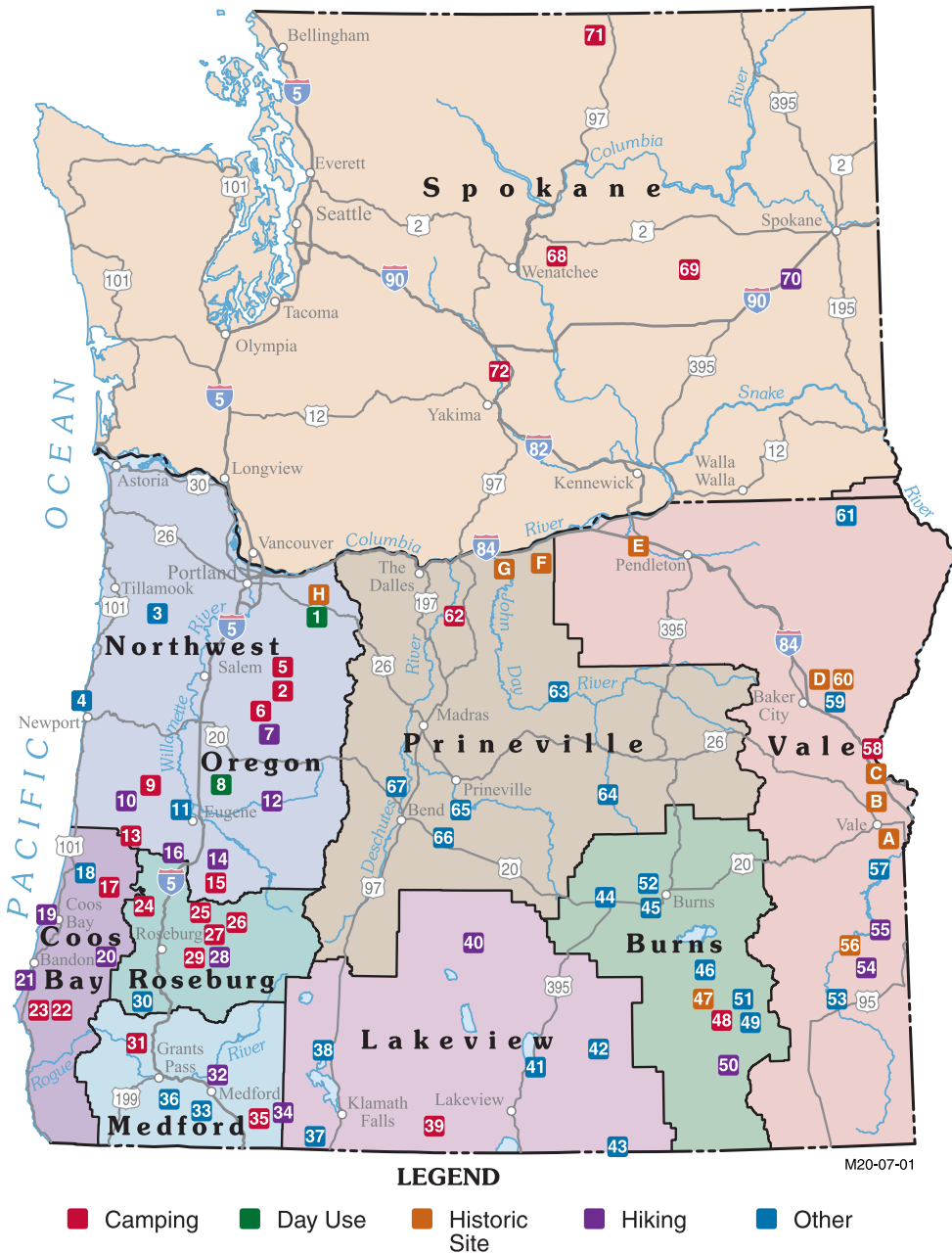
| District     | Developed Campgrounds/<br>Picnic Areas |              |              | Special<br>Recreation<br>Permits | Recreation Use<br>Fees |                  |
|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
|              | Grounds                                | Camp Units   | Picnic Units | Number                           | Number                 | Fees             |
| Burns        | 7                                      | 147          | 3            | 19                               | 11,240                 | 73,410           |
| Coos Bay     | 8                                      | 133          | 43           | —                                | 3,242                  | 42,464           |
| Lakeview     | 15                                     | 91           | 5            | 22                               | 1,223                  | 82,677           |
| Medford      | 7                                      | 101          | 7            | 126                              | -                      | 316,666          |
| NW Oregon    | 15                                     | 246          | 88           | 23                               | 87,981                 | 783,376          |
| Prineville   | 30                                     | 272          | 21           | 154                              | 10,468                 | 659,115          |
| Roseburg     | 8                                      | 91           | 19           | 25                               | 3,408                  | 171,389          |
| Spokane      | 9                                      | 106          | 37           | 25                               | 16,846                 | 188,820          |
| State Office | —                                      | —            | —            | —                                | —                      | 92               |
| Vale         | 16                                     | 104          | 3            | 58                               | —                      | 37,443           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>115</b>                             | <b>1,291</b> | <b>226</b>   | <b>452</b>                       | <b>134,408</b>         | <b>2,355,452</b> |





# RECREATION

## RECREATION AREAS



# RECREATION

## RECREATION AREAS

| Recreation Areas by District               |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Northwest Oregon District</b>           |  |  |
| 1  | Wildwood Recreation Site                           |  |
| 2  | Elkhorn Valley & Canyon Creek                      |  |
| 3  | Nestucca River WSR                                 |  |
| 4  | Yaquina Head ONA                                   |  |
| 5  | Molalla WSR  |  |
| 6  | Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site                   |  |
| 7  | Quartzville Corridor                               |  |
| 8  | Shotgun Creek OHV Trail System                     |  |
| 9  | Upper Lake Creek                                   |  |
| 10   | Lake Creek Falls Recreation Site                   |  |
| 11   | West Eugene Wetlands                               |  |
| 12   | McKenzie River                                     |  |
| 13   | Siuslaw River                                      |  |
| 14   | Row River NRT                                      |  |
| 15   | Sharps Creek Recreation Site                       |  |
| 16   | Tyrell Orchard - Forest Succession Trail           |  |
| <b>Coos Bay District</b>                   |  |  |
| 17   | Loon Lake Recreation Site                          |  |
| 18   | Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area                        |  |
| 19   | Coos Bay North Spit                                |  |
| 20   | Doerner Fir Trail                                  |  |
| 21   | New River ACEC                                     |  |
| 22   | Sixes River Recreation Site                        |  |
| 23   | Edson Creek Recreation Site                        |  |
| <b>Roseburg District</b>                   |  |  |
| 24   | Tyee Recreation Site                               |  |
| 25   | Millpond / Rock Creek Recreation Area              |  |
| 26   | Scaredman Recreation Site                          |  |
| 27   | Susan Creek / No. Umpqua WSR                       |  |
| 28   | Wolf Creek Falls Trail                             |  |
| 29   | Cavitt Creek Falls Recreation Site                 |  |
| 30   | Cow Creek Back Country Byway                       |  |
| <b>Medford District</b>                    |  |  |
| 31   | Rogue WSR  |  |
| 32   | Table Rocks ACEC                                   |  |
| 33   | Woodrat Mountain Hang Gliding Area                 |  |
| 34   | Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail                |  |
| 35   | Hyatt Lake Recreation Area                         |  |
| 36   | Provolt Recreation Site                            |  |
| <b>Lakeview District</b>                   |  |  |
| 37   | Upper Klamath WSR                                  |  |
| 38   | Wood River Wetland                                 |  |
| 39   | Gerber Recreation Area                             |  |
| 40   | Christmas Valley / Fort Rock Basin                 |  |
| 41   | Abert Rim Scenic Corridor                          |  |
| 42   | Warner Wetlands ACEC                               |  |
| 43   | Doherty Hang Gliding Site                          |  |
| <b>Burns District</b>                      |  |  |
| 44   | Chickahominy Recreation Site                       |  |
| 45   | Wild Horse Corrals                                 |  |
| 46   | Diamond Craters ONA                                |  |
| 47   | Riddle Brothers Ranch Historic District            |  |
| 48   | Steens Mountain CMPA                               |  |
| 49   | Alvord Desert and Mann Lake                        |  |
| 50   | Oregon High Desert NRT                             |  |
| 51   | Mickey Hot Springs                                 |  |
| 52   | Radar Hill OHV Area                                |  |
| <b>Vale District</b>                       |  |  |
| 53   | Owyhee WSR   |  |
| 54   | Jordan Craters ACEC                                |  |
| 55   | Leslie Gulch ACEC                                  |  |
| 56   | Birch Creek Historic Ranch                         |  |
| 57   | Lower Owyhee Canyon Wildlife Area                  |  |
| 58   | Spring Recreation Site                             |  |
| 59   | Virtue Flats OHV Area                              |  |
| 60   | National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center |  |
| 61   | Wallowa and Grande Ronde WSRs                      |  |
| <b>Prineville District</b>                 |  |  |
| 62   | Lower Deschutes WSR                                |  |
| 63   | John Day River Area                                |  |
| 64   | South Fork John Day WSR                            |  |
| 65   | Lower Crooked WSR - Chimney Rock Segment           |  |
| 66   | Millican Valley OHV Trail System                   |  |
| 67   | Cline Buttes Recreation Area                       |  |
| <b>Spokane District</b>                    |  |  |
| 68   | Douglas Creek - Duffy Creek                        |  |
| 69   | Lakeview Recreation Area                           |  |
| 70   | Fishtrap Recreation Area                           |  |
| 71   | Palmer Mountain                                    |  |
| 72   | Yakima River Canyon                                |  |
| <b>Oregon Trail</b>                        |  |  |
| A  | Keeney Pass Historic Site                          |  |
| B  | Alkali Spring/Tub Springs Interpretive Sites       |  |
| C  | Birch Creek Interpretive Site                      |  |
| D  | National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center |  |
| E  | Echo Meadows Interpretive Site                     |  |
| F  | Fourmile Canyon Historic Site                      |  |
| G  | John Day Crossing                                  |  |
| H  | Barlow Road (at Wildwood)                          |  |
| <b>Abbreviations</b>                       |  |  |
| Area of Critical Environmental Concern     | ACEC   |  |
| Cooperative Management and Protection Area | CMPA   |  |
| National Recreation Trail                  | NRT  |  |
| Off-Highway Vehicle                        | OHV  |  |
| Outstanding Natural Area                   | ONA  |  |
| Wild and Scenic River                      | WSR  |  |

# RECREATION

## RECREATION VISITS – FIELD OFFICE AND DISTRICT



# RECREATION

## TOTAL RECREATION VISITS

| Area   | Visits           |
|--|------------------|
| Burns - Andrews Field Office                                       | 268,088          |
| Burns - Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area | 306,688          |
| Burns - Three Rivers Field Office                                  | 226,776          |
| <b>Burns District Total</b>  | <b>801,552</b>   |
| Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Field Office                                 | 39,818           |
| Coos Bay - Umpqua Field Office                                     | 225,816          |
| <b>Coos Bay District Total</b>                                     | <b>265,634</b>   |
| Lakeview - Klamath Falls Field Office                              | 121,259          |
| Lakeview - Lakeview Field Office                                   | 321,750          |
| <b>Lakeview District Total</b>                                     | <b>443,009</b>   |
| Medford - Ashland Field Office                                     | 475,302          |
| Medford - Butte Falls Field Office                                 | 148,746          |
| Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument                       | 222,268          |
| Medford - Grants Pass Field Office                                 | 618,058          |
| <b>Medford District Total</b>                                      | <b>1,464,374</b> |
| Northwest Oregon - Cascades Field Office                           | 856,769          |
| Northwest Oregon - Marys Peak Field Office                         | 173,864          |
| Northwest Oregon - Siuslaw Field Office                            | 679,302          |
| Northwest Oregon - Tillamook Field Office                          | 257,438          |
| Northwest Oregon - Upper Willamette Field Office                   | 721,008          |
| Northwest Oregon - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area           | 454,438          |
| <b>Northwest Oregon District Total</b>                             | <b>3,142,819</b> |
| Prineville - Central Oregon Field Office                           | 190,791          |
| Prineville - Deschutes Field Office                                | 1,056,976        |
| <b>Prineville District Total</b>                                   | <b>1,247,767</b> |
| Roseburg - South River Field Office                                | 223,774          |
| Roseburg - Swiftwater Field Office                                 | 720,271          |
| <b>Roseburg District Total</b>                                     | <b>944,045</b>   |
| Spokane - Border Field Office                                      | 149,849          |
| Spokane - San Juan Island National Monument                        | 117,903          |
| Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office                                   | 582,430          |
| <b>Spokane District Total</b>                                      | <b>850,182</b>   |
| Vale - Baker Field Office  | 224,385          |
| Vale - Malheur Field Office  | 389,167          |
| Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC) | 12,800           |
| <b>Vale District Total</b>   | <b>626,352</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>9,785,734</b> |



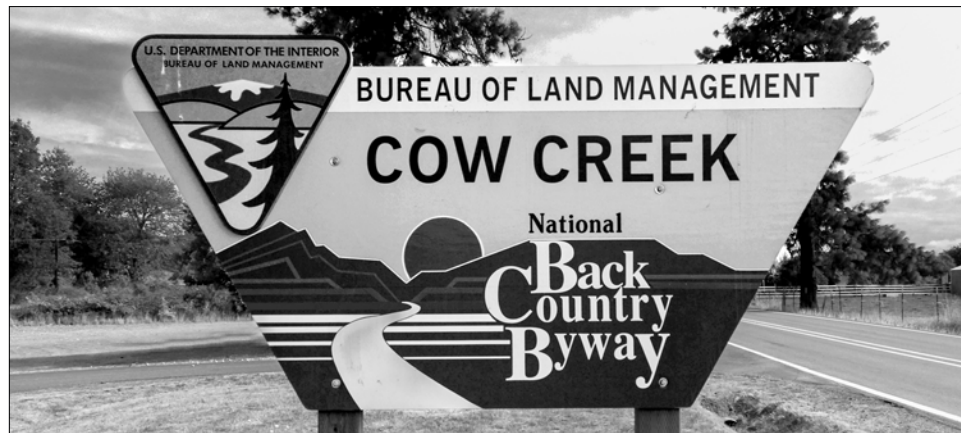
# RECREATION

## BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS

**F**rom 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.

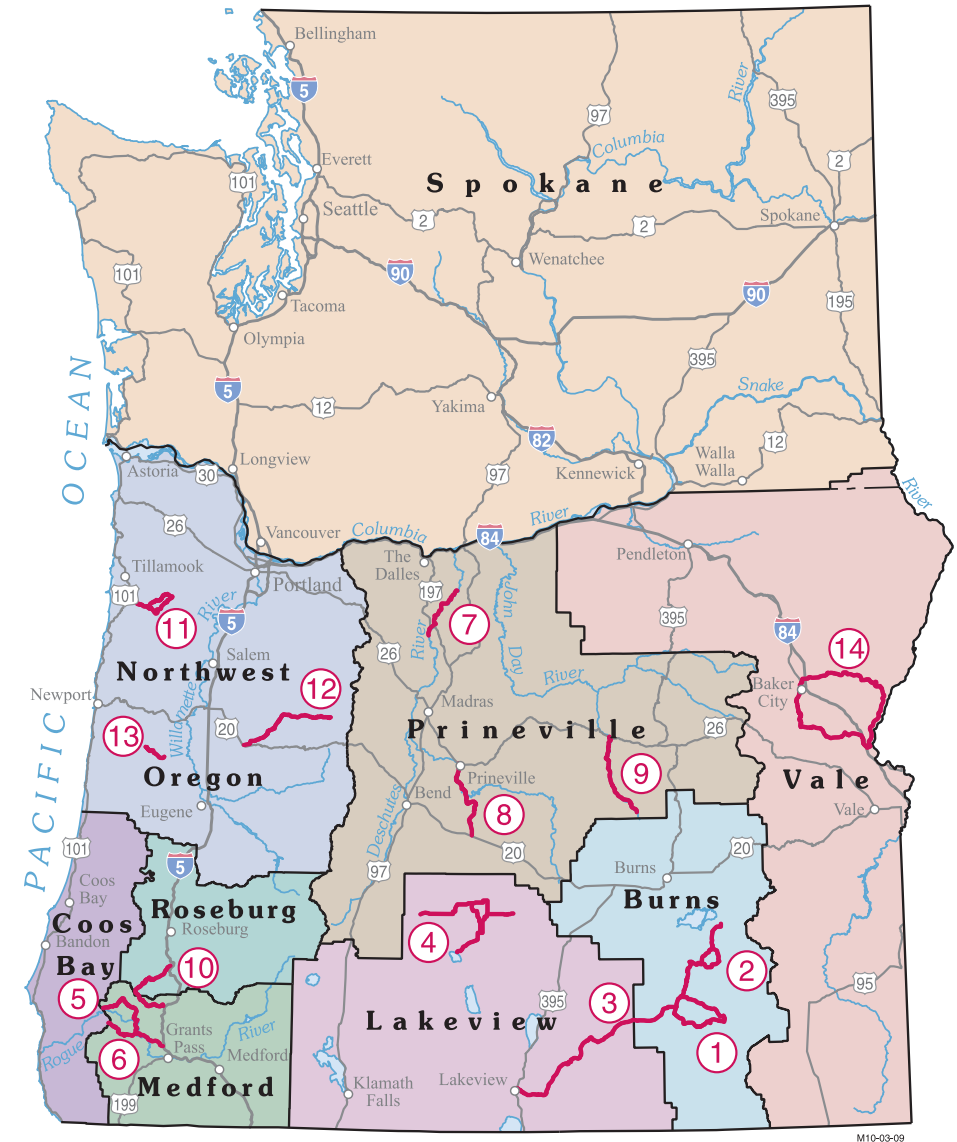
For more information, visit: <https://on.doi.gov/2JzImS2>

| 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 |



# RECREATION

## BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS



LEGEND ○ Back Country Byway

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## NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

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**T**he 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 of National Conservation Lands: two national monuments, one cooperative management and protection area, one outstanding natural area, ten wilderness areas, 88 wilderness study areas, 35 wild and scenic rivers, and four national scenic and historic trails.

In 2019, the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act designated nearly 200 miles of new BLM-administered wild and scenic rivers in Oregon. It also created the Devil's Staircase Wilderness which lies in the Oregon Coast Range and is administered by both the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service.

For more on National Conservation Lands in Oregon and Washington, visit us online at <https://on.doi.gov/2JDi95h>

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## NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

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### 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/2UfFn7R>

#### 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/2Q107cs>

#### 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

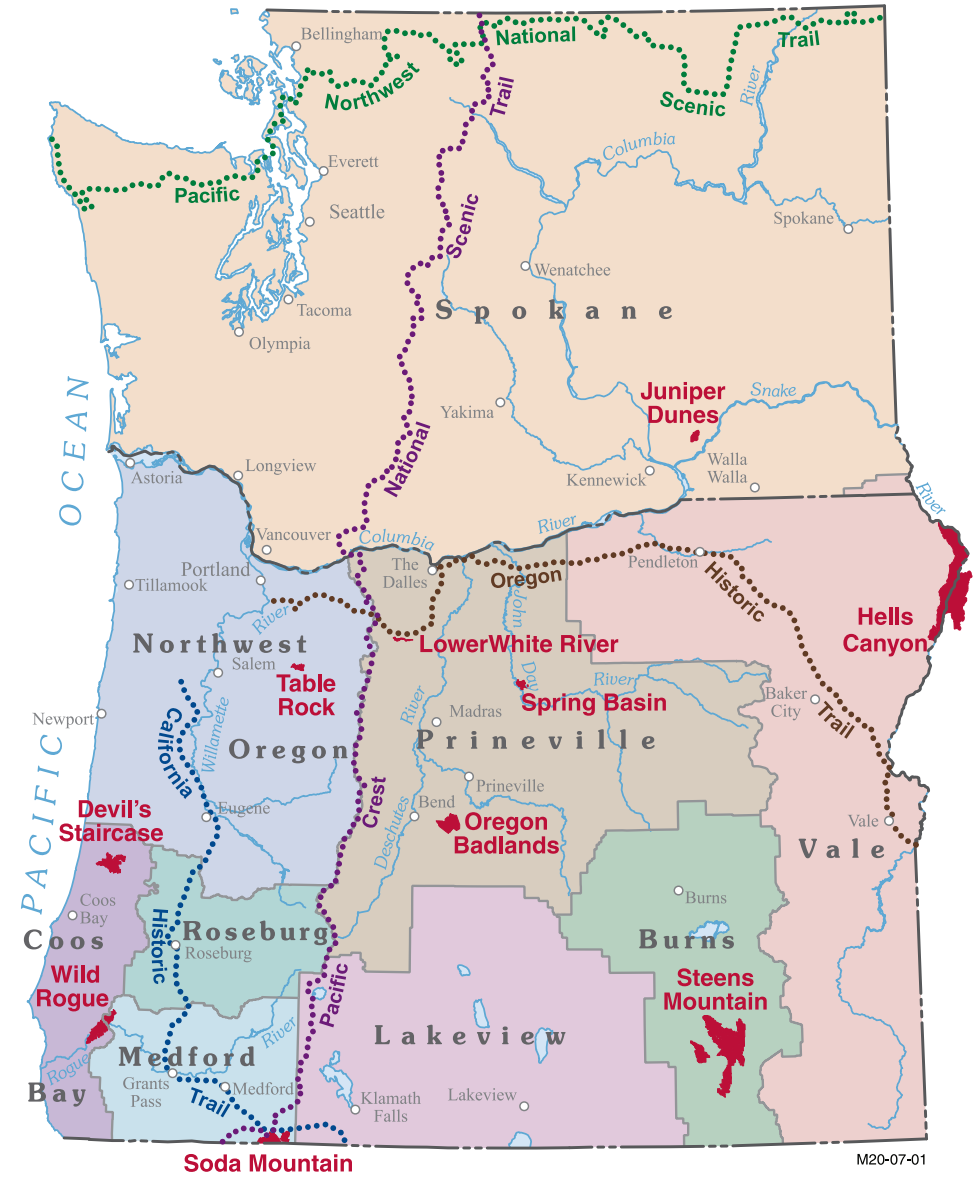
| District            | Wilderness Areas |                | Wilderness Study Areas |                  | Instant Study Areas |              |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                     | Areas            | Acres          | Areas                  | Acres            | Areas               | Acres        |
| Burns               | 1                | 170,150        | 21                     | 921,904          | —                   | —            |
| Coos Bay            | 1                | 7,107          | —                      | —                | 1                   | 579          |
| Lakeview            | —                | —              | 13                     | 429,892          | 1                   | 8,084        |
| Medford             | 2                | 33,311         | —                      | —                | 1                   | 208          |
| Prineville          | 3                | 36,737         | 16                     | 184,812          | 1                   | 609          |
| NW Oregon           | 1                | 5,784          | —                      | —                | 1                   | 80           |
| Vale                | 1                | 946            | 32                     | 1,099,439        | —                   | —            |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>9</b>         | <b>254,035</b> | <b>82</b>              | <b>2,636,047</b> | <b>5</b>            | <b>9,560</b> |
| Spokane             | 1                | 7,142          | 1                      | 5,554            | —                   | —            |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>10</b>        | <b>261,177</b> | <b>83</b>              | <b>2,641,601</b> | <b>5</b>            | <b>9,560</b> |

\* Instant study areas are a type of wilderness study area



# NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

## WILDERNESS AREAS AND TRAILS



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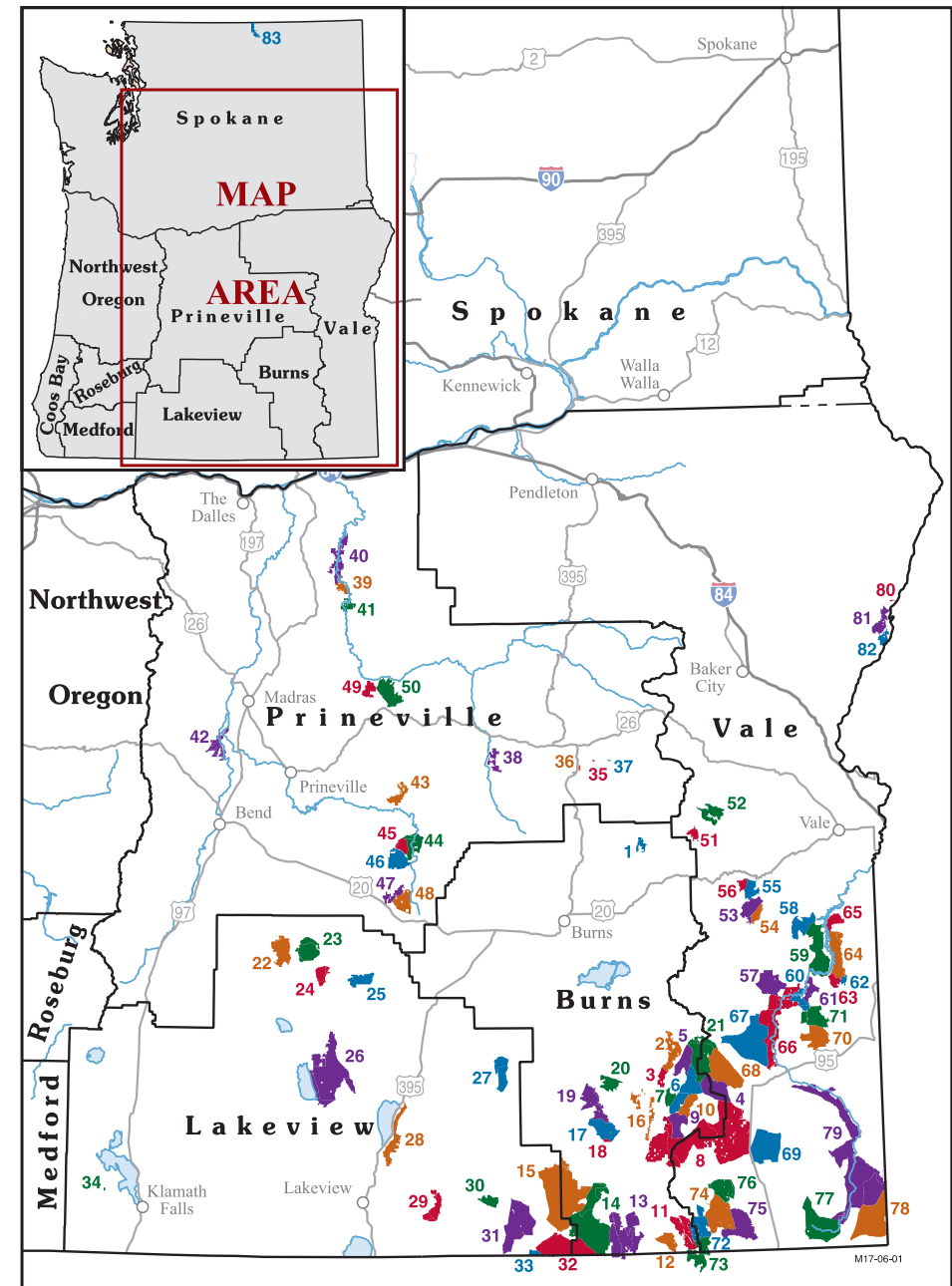
# NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

## WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

|                            | Wilderness Study Area              | Acres   |                                    | Wilderness Study Area            | Acres   |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Burns District</b>      |                                    |         | <b>Prineville District (cont.)</b> |                                  |         |
| 1                          | Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek     | 5,534   | 42                                 | Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls | 2,504   |
| 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  | <b>Vale District</b>               |                                  |         |
| 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  |
| <b>Lakeview District</b>   |                                    |         | 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  |
| <b>Prineville District</b> |                                    |         | 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   | <b>Spokane District</b>            |                                  |         |
|                            |                                    |         | 83                                 | Chopaka Mountain                 | 5,554   |

# NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

## WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS



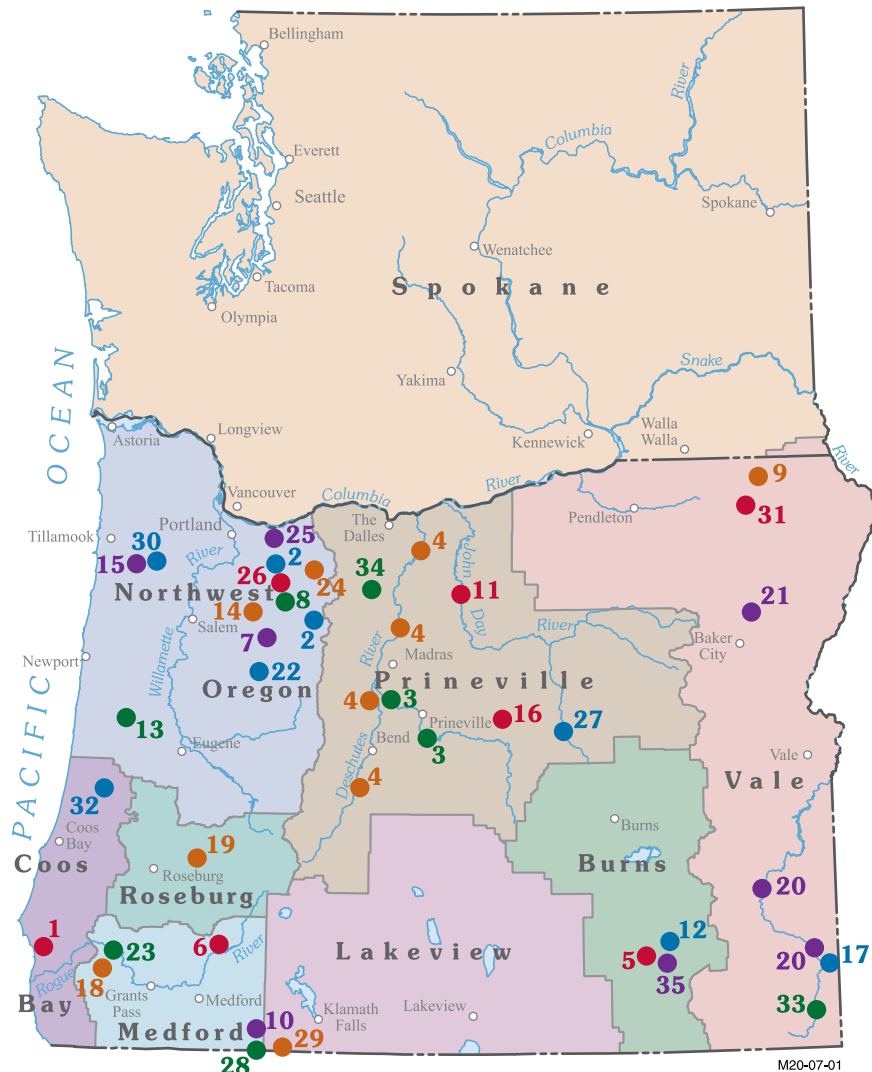


# NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

## WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

**A**s of 2021, BLM Oregon has management responsibility for 35 of the 81 wild and scenic rivers managed nationally by the BLM, or over 1,000 miles of roughly 2,700 total miles. These rivers are designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior for the protection and enhancement of their free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly 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>



# NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

|              | River                   | District   | Total Miles    | Wild         | Scenic       | Recreational |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1            | Bald Mountain Creek     | Coos Bay   | 1.9            | —            | —            | 1.9          |
| 2            | Clackamas               | NW Oregon  | 0.5            | —            | —            | 0.5          |
| 3            | Crooked                 | Prineville | 17.7           | —            | —            | 17.7         |
| 4            | Deschutes               | Prineville | 120.7          | —            | 19.7         | 101.0        |
| 5            | Donner und Blitzen      | Burns      | 91.5           | 91.5         | —            | —            |
| 6            | Elk Creek               | Medford    | 7.6            | —            | 7.6          | —            |
| 7            | Elkhorn Creek           | NW Oregon  | 3.0            | 2.4          | 0.6          | —            |
| 8            | Fish Creek              | NW Oregon  | 0.1            | —            | —            | 0.1          |
| 9            | Grand Ronde             | Vale       | 24.1           | 9.1          | —            | 15.0         |
| 10           | Jenny Creek             | Medford    | 19.6           | —            | 19.6         | —            |
| 11           | John Day (Main Stem)    | Prineville | 147.2          | —            | —            | 147.2        |
| 12           | Kiger Creek             | Burns      | 4.3            | 4.3          | —            | —            |
| 13           | Lobster Creek           | NW Oregon  | 5.8            | —            | —            | 5.8          |
| 14           | Molalla                 | NW Oregon  | 21.3           | —            | —            | 21.3         |
| 15           | Nestucca                | NW Oregon  | 15.5           | —            | —            | 15.5         |
| 16           | North Fork Crooked      | Prineville | 17.2           | 12.2         | 0.6          | 4.4          |
| 17           | North Fork Owyhee       | Vale       | 9.7            | 9.7          | —            | —            |
| 18           | North Fork Silver Creek | Medford    | 6.3            | —            | —            | 6.3          |
| 19           | North Umpqua            | Roseburg   | 8.6            | —            | —            | 8.6          |
| 20           | Owyhee                  | Vale       | 114.3          | 114.3        | —            | —            |
| 21           | Powder                  | Vale       | 11.8           | —            | 11.8         | —            |
| 22           | Quartzville Creek       | NW Oregon  | 9.5            | —            | —            | 9.5          |
| 23           | Rogue                   | Medford    | 162.7          | 112.1        | 22.1         | 28.5         |
| 24           | Salmon                  | NW Oregon  | 8.0            | —            | 4.9          | 3.1          |
| 25           | Sandy                   | NW Oregon  | 13.1           | —            | 4.1          | 9.0          |
| 26           | South Fork Clackamas    | NW Oregon  | 0.6            | 0.6          | —            | —            |
| 27           | South Fork John Day     | Prineville | 46.7           | —            | —            | 46.7         |
| 28           | Spring Creek            | Medford    | 1.3            | —            | 1.3          | —            |
| 29           | Upper Klamath           | Lakeview   | 11.2           | —            | 11.2         | —            |
| 30           | Walker Creek            | NW Oregon  | 3.5            | —            | —            | 3.5          |
| 31           | Wallowa                 | Vale       | 10.1           | —            | —            | 10.1         |
| 32           | Wasson Creek            | Coos Bay   | 4.3            | 4.3          | —            | —            |
| 33           | West Little Owyhee      | Vale       | 59.5           | 59.5         | —            | —            |
| 34           | White                   | Prineville | 24.8           | —            | 17.6         | 7.2          |
| 35           | Wildhorse Creek         | Burns      | 9.7            | 9.7          | —            | —            |
| <b>Total</b> |                         |            | <b>1,013.7</b> | <b>429.7</b> | <b>121.1</b> | <b>462.9</b> |

## 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. In 2021, the University of Oregon put together a crew to excavate Ornithomimid Dinosaur bone previously found on the Prineville District it was the first non-avian dinosaur fossil found in Oregon.

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. A highlight from work conducted in 2021 includes a field school held at Rimrock Draw on the Burns District, taught by University of Oregon archaeologists. On the last day of field school they found camelid tooth enamel dating over 17,000 years old along with a stone tool underneath it suggesting the tool was older than the enamel. 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   | 2021   |
|--|--------|
| Number of acres surveyed for cultural resources  | 32,013 |
| Number of cultural resources documented  | 335    |
| Number of documented resources determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places           | 43     |
| Number of cultural resources where on-the-ground protection measures were completed                                  | 216    |
| Number of face-to-face, government-to-government consultation meetings with tribal governments                       | 31     |
| Number of locations of paleontological and fossil resources  | 698    |
| Number of permits in effect authorizing surveys, research, and excavations of cultural and paleontological resources | 42     |
| Number of people attending public education events   | 1,772  |
| Number of repositories housing cultural and paleontological resource collections                                     | 13     |

## 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, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.
- 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, National Park Service Vanishing Treasures Program, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Clackamas County, United States Forest Service, Rogue Valley Council of Government, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington State Digital Archives, Curry County Board of Commissioners, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.
- 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, Nevada State Museum, Favell Museum, Washington State University, Boise State University, Central Washington University, Portland State University, Boise State University, Eastern Washington University, University of Utah, Museum of Geology – South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center.
- Oregon Archaeology Society, Archaeological Society of Central Oregon, Friends of Cape Blanco Lighthouse, Deschutes Historical Museum, Sandy River Watershed Council, Friends of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument, Association for Washington Archaeology, Okanogan County Historical Society, Stevens County Historical Society, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, HistoriCorps, Friends of O.H. Hinsdale Rhododendron Garden.

### 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, Southern Oregon University, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, Nevada State Museum.



# 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 Site   | 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 Historic 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 (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) | Interpretive Panel   |
| Medford  | Zane Grey Cabin (listed on the National Register of Historic Places)    | Interpretive Panels  |

| District   | Site  | Features  |
|------------|---|---|
| NW Oregon  | Barlow Road at Wildwood Recreation Site   | Interpretive Sign   |
| NW Oregon  | Yaquina Head Lighthouse   | Visitor Center, Living History Exhibits and Programs, Tours               |
| Prineville | Fourmile 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 Section Foreman's House (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) | Interpretive Displays   |
| Prineville | Wagon Road ACEC*  | Interpretive Trail  |
| Roseburg   | China Ditch (listed on the National Register of Historic Places)                    | Interpretive Panels   |
| Roseburg   | Cow Creek Back Country Byway  | Interpretive Panels, Auto Tour, Brochure, Recreation Sites                |
| Roseburg   | Tioga Bridge and Susan Creek Day Use 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       | Alkali Springs Oregon Trail Site  | Interpretive Sign   |
| Vale       | Keeney Pass Oregon Trail National Register  | Interpretive Kiosk  |
| Vale       | National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Centerd                                 | Visitor Center, Interpretive Hiking, Living History Exhibits and Programs |
| Vale       | Sarah Winnemucca Site   | Interpretive Sign   |

# OREGON AND WASHINGTON ADVISORY GROUPS

**A**dvisory councils or committees are composed of a group of local citizens who were chosen based on their expertise in natural and cultural resource issues to help the BLM carry out its multiple-use mission and to assist with the 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 four regional resource advisory councils and two advisory groups (one council and one committee) that are 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.

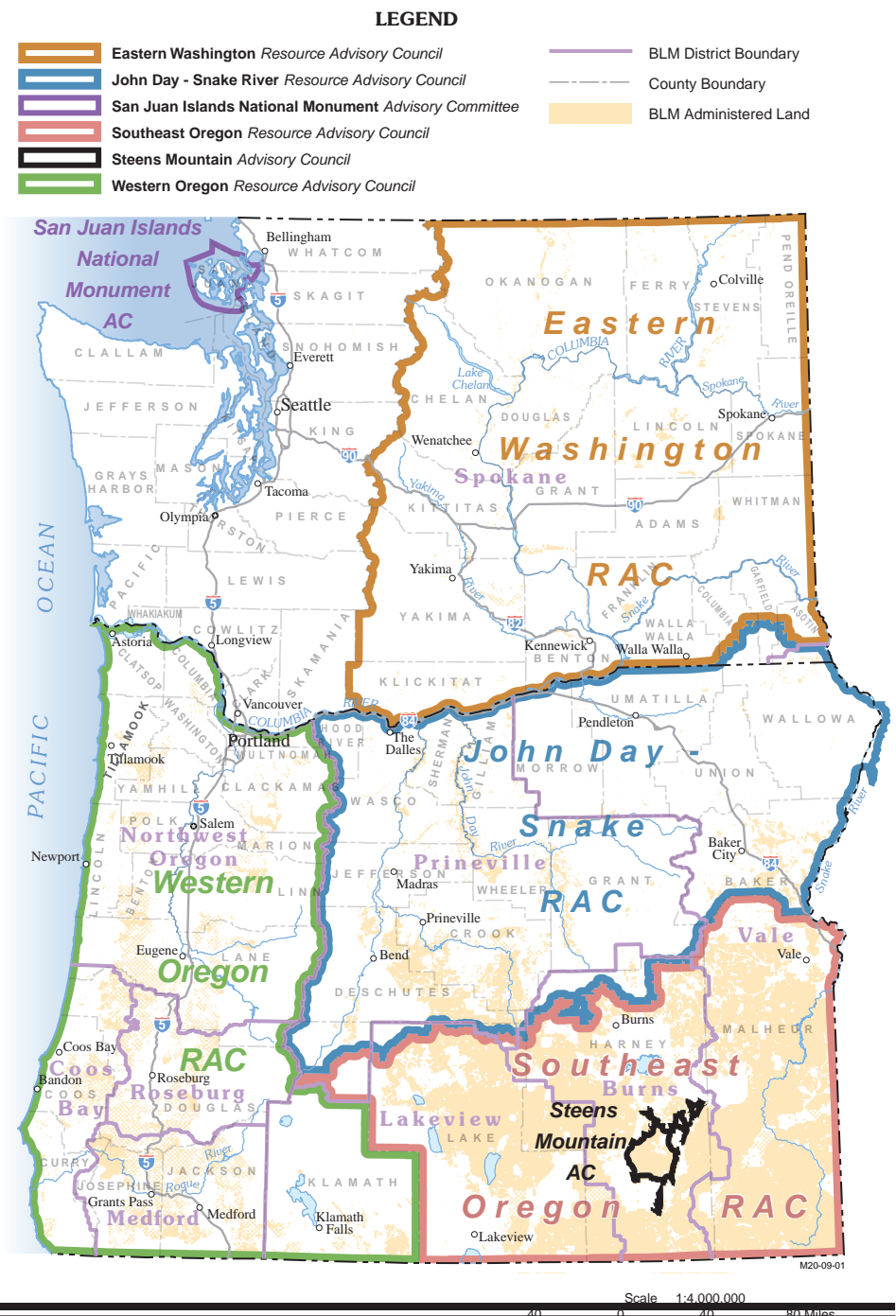
## Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups

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

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



# OREGON AND WASHINGTON ADVISORY GROUPS





# MINERALS AND ENERGY

## FEDERAL LANDS AVAILABLE FOR MINING AND MINERAL LEASING

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

- administer minerals management laws for all federal mining claims;
- issue leases, permits, and licenses for renewable and nonrenewable energy;
- provide rights-of-way 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                       | 1987              |
| Annual Assessments / Fees                    | 2,619 / \$433,785 |
| Maintenance Claims                           | 7,940             |
| Coal Minerals Leases                         | 2                 |
| Coal Leases in Force / Acres (Washington)    | 2 / 521           |
| Oil and Gas Leases in Force / Acres (Oregon) | 105 / 172,759     |

### Geothermal Leases

| Item         | Number    | Acres         |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Oregon       | 14        | 10,401        |
| Washington   | 3         | 10,882        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>21,283</b> |

# MINERALS AND ENERGY

|                            | Oregon     |              | Washington |              |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|                            | Acres Open | Acres Closed | Acres Open | Acres Closed |
| Via Mining Laws*           | 26,612,161 | 6,996,953    | 5,643,926  | 5,986,074    |
| Via Mineral Leasing Laws** | 27,437,295 | 8,426,521    | 4,639,806  | 6,000,158    |

\* 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.



## YOUTH ACTIVITIES

### 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. In 2021, the Oregon and Washington BLM offered numerous youth education and engagement programs and activities virtually and socially distanced to continue to meet the BLM’s commitment to shared conservation stewardship:

- Via the Every Kid Outdoors 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 2021, virtual classroom presentations and both downloadable and physical passes were provided to fourth-grade students. More online: <https://on.doi.gov/2Vl38Hz>
- Approximately 6,234 youth participated in 195 education and engagement programs and activities across the states. This number is substantial reduced from previous years due to a change in the reporting process, as well as the pandemic restrictions. Programs included the 11 Hands on the Land outdoor classrooms, Junior Ranger activities that connect youth and families to outdoor experiences, and other special events on public lands. More online at <https://on.doi.gov/2JkJfyQ>
- The youth employment goal continues to be highly impacted by the pandemic. Many of the partner youth organizations were unable to operate due to the safety protocols required by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. BLM in Oregon and Washington contributed to the youth employment goal for 2021 by hiring 620 young people through both agency and partner employment programs. A total of 285 youth ages 16 to 30 were directly employed by the BLM and another 335 were hired through a partner organization. In addition, 147 youth contributed 7,177 hours of volunteer service in 2021.

## 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’s extended workforce, contributing to multiple missions across all programs including recreation, wildlife, botany, cultural heritage, and more.

In 2021, the pandemic continued to require flexibility and creative approaches to get project work done. Volunteers continued to step up and adapt to the safety issues facing every community. Volunteers found ways to continue to engage with the BLM mission—virtually, or masked and socially distanced, in small groups of pods, even signing-up for timeslots.

While Covid-19 certainly impacted the Volunteer Program, BLM Oregon-Washington was reminded that we have dedicated individuals who are extremely passionate about their public lands. Despite continued safety precautions, the number of individuals and volunteer hours contributed to BLM programs in 2021 were higher than in 2020, though lower than in non-pandemic years. Many volunteers still managed to accomplish important work; in some cases, projects could not have been completed without their valuable assistance.

Typically, BLM Oregon-Washington has over 2,500 volunteers each year who help us achieve our mission by donating their time, expertise, and enthusiasm. In 2021, the BLM Oregon-Washington had 951 volunteers who worked on a variety of projects across the region. These volunteers come from a broad diversity of individuals and organizations – from Eagle Scouts, home-schoolers, trail groups, retirees, and citizen scientists. Through volunteerism, the BLM helped to unite our local communities, and together we came away inspired to become stronger.

The top 3 districts with the largest number of volunteers:

- **Spokane**
- **Northwest Oregon**
- **Lakeview**

The top 3 districts with the highest number of volunteer hours:

- **Northwest Oregon,**
- **Roseburg,**
- **Lakeview**

Programs with highest number of volunteer hours:

- **Recreation,**
- **Environmental Education Interpretation**
- **Biological Resources**

| Volunteers   |
|--------------|
| 951          |
| Hours        |
| 64,782       |
| Value*       |
| \$ 1,940,221 |

*\*based on the 2021 value of \$29.95/hour, as calculated by Independent Sector*



## MORE PROGRAMS

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

These responsibilities 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

#### Other Lands Acquired

| District            | Project                       | Acres    |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Burns District      | Diamond Craters Land Exchange | 480      |
| Spokane District    | Pacificorp Donation           | 538.32   |
| Prineville District | CTWSRO Exchange               | 4,542.82 |
| <b>Total</b>        |                               | 5,561.14 |

## MORE PROGRAMS

### Surveys

| Activity           | Oregon | Washington |
|--------------------|--------|------------|
| Miles of Survey    | 175    | 2          |
| Monuments Set      | 266    | 8          |
| Plats Accepted     | 59     | 10         |
| Public Land Survey | 28     | 5          |

### Land Leases and Rights-of-Ways

|   | Oregon     |              | Washington |            |
|---|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|   | No.        | Acres        | No.        | Acres      |
| Recreation and Public Purposes Act Leases         | 1          | 2            | 1          | 83         |
| Airport Leases                                    | —          | —            | —          | —          |
| Public Works Leases                               | —          | —            | —          | —          |
| Communication Site                                | 23         | 60           | 1          | 1          |
| Rights-of-Way [Granted, Renewed, Amended in 2021] | 189        | 3,143        | 20         | 243        |
| FLPMA Leases, Permits, and Easements              | 3          | 20           | 1          | 83         |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>216</b> | <b>3,225</b> | <b>23</b>  | <b>410</b> |

## MORE PROGRAMS

### LANDS DATA

#### Land Patents Issued

|  | No.      | Acres           |
|--|----------|-----------------|
| <b>Oregon BLM</b>                      |          |                 |
| Exchange                               | 1        | 4,427.21        |
| <b>Oregon BLM Total</b>                | <b>1</b> | <b>4,427.21</b> |
| <b>Oregon - Other Agency</b>           |          |                 |
| National Forest Small Tract Act        | 1        | 35.84           |
| <b>Oregon - Other Agency Total</b>     | <b>1</b> | <b>35.84</b>    |
| <b>Washington BLM</b>                  |          |                 |
| <b>Washington BLM Total</b>            | <b>—</b> | <b>—</b>        |
| <b>Washington - Other Agency</b>       |          |                 |
| <b>Washington - Other Agency Total</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>        |
| <b>Grand Total - BLM</b>               |          | <b>4,427.21</b> |
| <b>Grand Total - Other Agency</b>      | <b>9</b> | <b>35.84</b>    |



## MORE PROGRAMS

**T**ransportation 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                 | 2,564         | 185                     | 4          | 1              | 445                             | —                    | —                              |
| Lakeview              | 1,153         | 1,272                   | —          | 2              | 108                             | —                    | 3                              |
| Prineville            | 612           | 239                     | 10         | 4              | 163                             | —                    | —                              |
| Vale                  | 2,096         | —                       | —          | —              | 432                             | —                    | —                              |
| <b>Eastern Oregon</b> | <b>6,425</b>  | <b>1,697</b>            | <b>14</b>  | <b>7</b>       | <b>1,148</b>                    | <b>—</b>             | <b>3</b>                       |
| Coos Bay              | 1,466         | —                       | 83         | 94             | 400                             | 403                  | —                              |
| Lakeview              | 477           | 9                       | 5          | 4              | 108                             | 85                   | —                              |
| Medford               | 4,322         | —                       | 84         | 103            | 365                             | 88                   | —                              |
| Northwest Oregon      | 3,783         | —                       | 120        | 194            | 468                             | 212                  | —                              |
| Roseburg              | 2,520         | —                       | 63         | 158            | 245                             | 271                  | —                              |
| <b>Western Oregon</b> | <b>12,568</b> | <b>9</b>                | <b>355</b> | <b>553</b>     | <b>1,586</b>                    | <b>1,059</b>         | <b>—</b>                       |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>   | <b>18,993</b> | <b>1,706</b>            | <b>369</b> | <b>560</b>     | <b>2,734</b>                    | <b>1,059</b>         | <b>3</b>                       |
| Washington            | 62            | 700                     | 4          | 2              | —                               | —                    | —                              |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>19,055</b> | <b>2,406</b>            | <b>373</b> | <b>562</b>     | <b>2,734</b>                    | <b>1,059</b>         | <b>3</b>                       |

• The data source is the Facility Asset Management System, the BLM's Official inventory of record, as of April 1, 2022.

• 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.

• All reported assets are BLM-owned and in operating status. Bridges reported are vehicular use



# MORE PROGRAMS

## MAPPING PRODUCTS

**T**he 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.

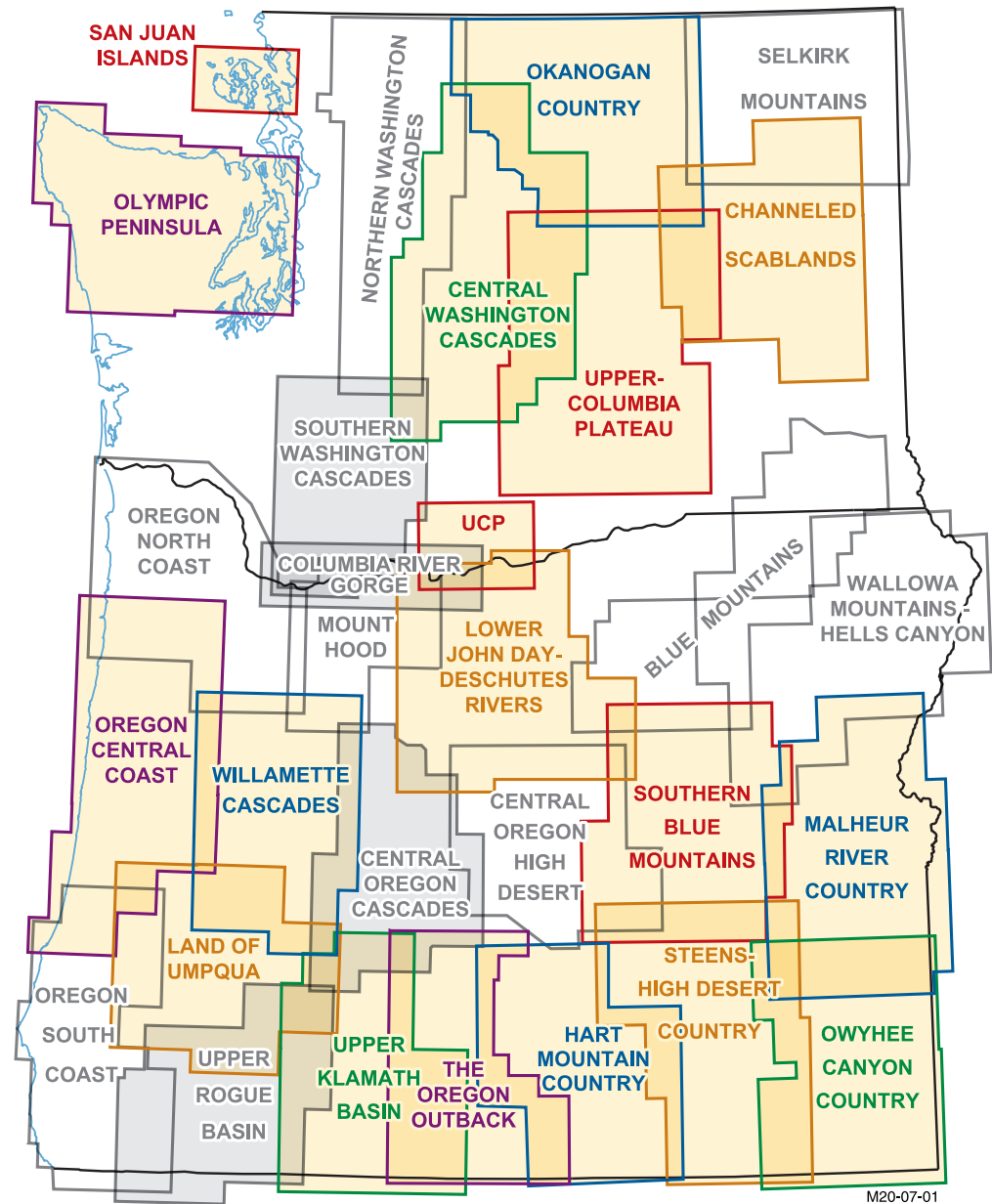
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM in Oregon has partnered with U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and the National Park Service Pacific West Region to create award-winning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

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



# MORE PROGRAMS

## MAPPING PRODUCTS



### LEGEND

- Available in 2019
- In Production
- Planned

M20-07-01  
Unpublished Map Names Subject to Change

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## MORE PROGRAMS

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### AERIAL REMOTE SENSING

**M**easuring forest density, finding undiscovered landslides, updating road and stream locations, and creating 3-D models of habitat—these are examples of how the BLM used aerial remote sensing in 2021. Data collection is done via fixed-wing aircraft or Uncrewed Aircraft Systems (UAS), aka drones. The BLM 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 throughout the nation 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. The Department of the Interior halted all UAS use (except emergencies such as fire and rescue) for security concerns in October 2019. The Department continues to evaluate suitable drones to be able to resume flights for natural resource management.

BLM participates in the Oregon LIDAR Consortium (OLC) to partner with others in the acquisition of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data. LIDAR is an active sensor system measuring light reflections to determine distance and calculate position. The measurements can be used to determine the height of a tree canopy, derive stream flowlines, or find a seismic fault line. The OLC collected a large area of southwestern Oregon in 2020 and lands near Gerber Reservoir in 2021.

Historical aerial photography provides snapshots in time of ground conditions. Those photos provide insight into the plant communities present, allowing for rehabilitation after flood, fire, or other disasters. We partner with USGS to scan BLM film covering Oregon and Washington. The resulting scans allow access to the images over the internet through the EarthExplorer site (EarthExplorer.USGS.gov).

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## MORE PROGRAMS

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### COMMUNICATIONS






**B**LM Oregon and Washington provides an extensive range of communications products and services to better connect Americans to the opportunities, activities, and resources available to them on their public lands. This outreach includes publications, periodicals, visitor signage, and annual reports like this book.

In addition, the BLM's communications staff employs photography, videography, and 360-degree videos as part of daily updates to the most popular social media pages reaching millions of visits and views per year. This outreach helps Americans plan for their next great adventure as well as to be prepared with timely safety messages.

The BLM's communications team also shares the story of our nation's historic public lands to include the multiple-use and sustained yield mission of the Bureau of Land Management.



#### Follow the BLM today!

-  [facebook.com/blmoregon](https://facebook.com/blmoregon)
-  [flickr.com/blmoregon](https://flickr.com/blmoregon)
-  [instagram.com/mypubliclands](https://instagram.com/mypubliclands)
-  [twitter.com/blmoregon](https://twitter.com/blmoregon)
-  [youtube.com/blmoregon](https://youtube.com/blmoregon)



## MORE PROGRAMS

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

**T**he 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, our 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 the public lands.

Nationally, the BLM manages a wide variety of resources spread over 245 million acres of public lands and 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. These public land resources include timber, forage, energy and minerals, recreation areas, wild horse and burro herds, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas and national monuments, and archaeological and paleontological sites. Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the 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 and Special Agents encounter virtually every conceivable type of crime, including arson, vandalism, theft, wild horse and burro, dumping, hazmat, drugs, vehicle accidents, assaults on member of the public and government employees, wildlife violations, and threats to government facilities and property.

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



## MORE PROGRAMS

Oregon and Washington, rangers patrol via four-wheel drive vehicles, ATV/UTV, 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.

**Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 IMARS statistics show 3973 incidents and enforcements. Recorded incidents involving, but not limited to:**

|                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Accident Investigations      | Archaeological Protection    |
| Arson                        | Assault of Federal employee  |
| Assist other Agencies        | Assist to the Public         |
| Burglary/B&E                 | Camping                      |
| Compliance Checks            | Cultural Checks              |
| Disorderly Conduct           | Dumping/Littering            |
| Fire                         | Hazmat                       |
| Homeless/Transient Camps     | Intimidation - Employee      |
| Motor Vehicle/OHV            | Narcotic/Alcohol Violations  |
| Recreation Permit            | Search and Rescue            |
| Solid Waste Disposal/Dumping | Special Forest Product Theft |
| Special Recreation Permit    | Stolen Property Offenses     |
| Theft                        | Vandalism                    |
| Weapon Law Violations        | Wild Horse                   |

| Row Labels          | Incidents   | Enforcements | Accomplishment Total |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>State Office</b> | <b>2966</b> | <b>1007</b>  | <b>3973</b>          |
| Medford             | 310         | 179          | 489                  |
| Spokane             | 182         | 51           | 233                  |
| Prineville          | 629         | 65           | 694                  |
| Lakeview            | 249         | 48           | 297                  |
| Coos Bay            | 318         | 119          | 437                  |
| Roseburg            | 23          | 6            | 29                   |
| Vale                | 151         | 72           | 223                  |
| Northwest Oregon    | 968         | 467          | 1435                 |
| Burns               | 136         | —            | 136                  |



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## VISITOR NOTES

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

**OREGON STATE OFFICE**

**P.O. BOX 2965**

**PORTLAND, OREGON 97208**

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**Management**

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