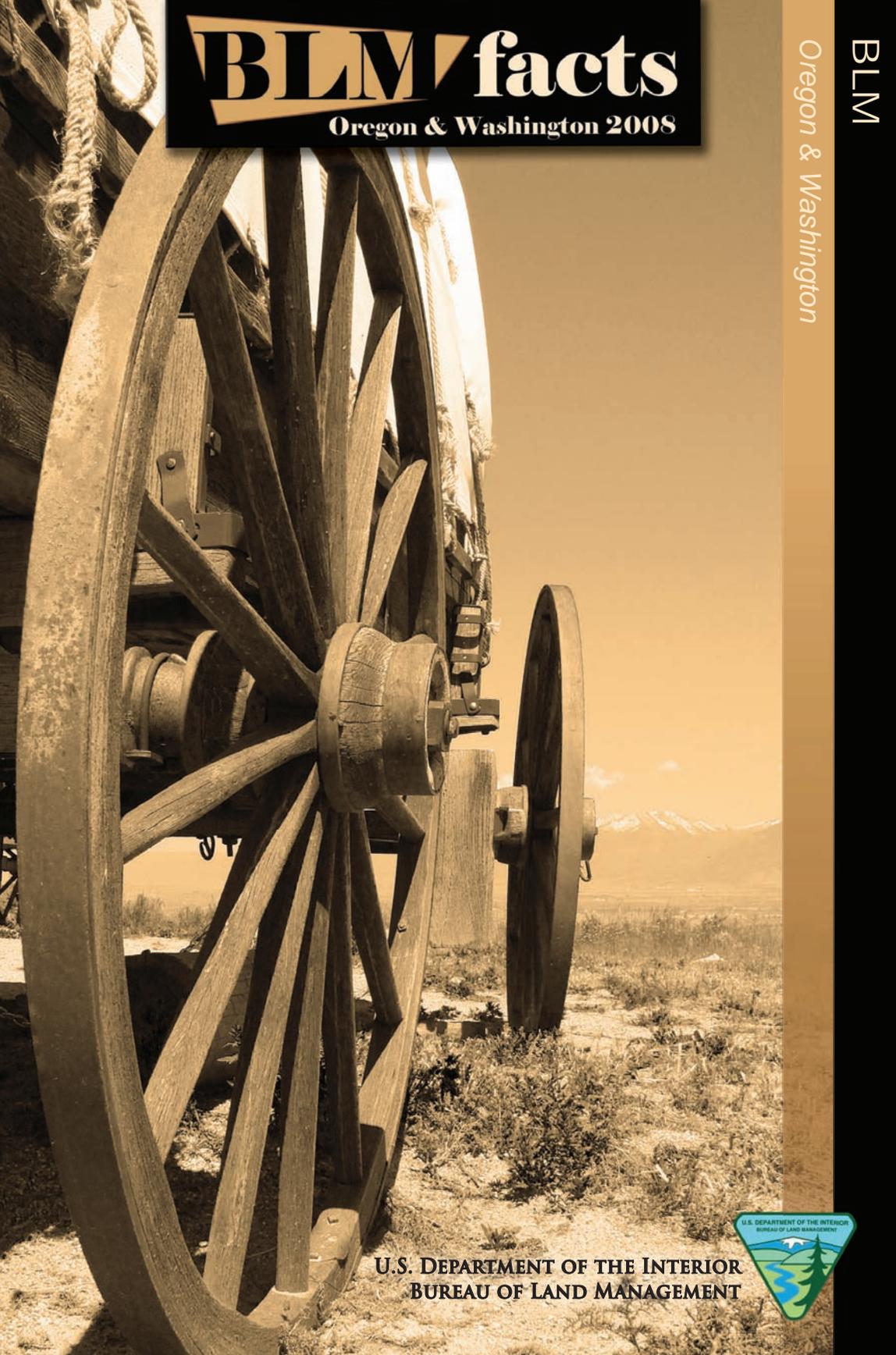


BLM facts

Oregon & Washington 2008

Oregon & Washington

BLM



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



Oregon & Washington Bureau of Land Management



- LEGEND**
-  State Office
 -  District Office
 -  Field Office
 -  District Boundary
 -  Resource Area Boundary

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



Welcome



It's been said, "Every picture tells a story." And in this, our 2008 edition of *BLM Facts*, we've written a novel.

Belying our title, *BLM Facts* is far more than its stats and figures. Between the pages of our annual almanac, a rich narrative of diverse voices and experiences leaps off the page to share the tale of public lands in Oregon and Washington. A story whose colorful palette has been brilliantly painted by 45 beautiful photos and eight full-color maps.

So whether you're interested in taking your family to watch wildlife or visit recreation sites flocked to by 8.4 million visitors each year or in

better understanding the BLM's multiple use mission, *BLM Facts* succinctly and clearly explains the information that you want to know.

If you've been following our regular updates, you'll notice that we're enhancing our almanac with more visual features and the most current and frequently-used information. We also look forward to continuing our publication of *BLM Facts* on an annual basis.

And if you're new to this publication or the BLM, please let me welcome you to our ongoing journey together. We're thrilled to share our story with you. We hope you'll be inspired to "take it outside" and help us write the next chapter on Oregon and Washington's public lands.

Let's turn the page and see everything our amazing lands have to offer.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edward W. Shepard". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "E" and "S".

Edward W. Shepard
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And please visit us online
at www.blm.gov/or

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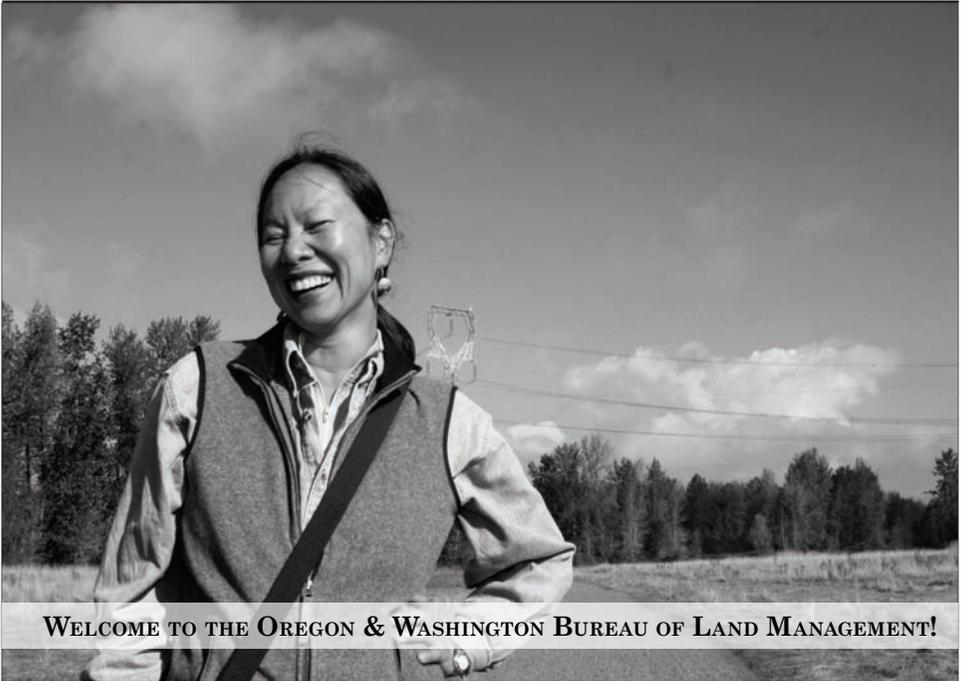
Law Enforcement

Incidents & Actions

BLM Facts Glossary



Introduction



WELCOME TO THE OREGON & WASHINGTON BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT!

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

Visitors to the 16.5 million acres of public land in Oregon and Washington are welcomed by a wide variety of climates, exceptional natural landscapes, vital wildlife habitats, and countless recreational opportunities. These public lands are also a primary source of the building blocks of homes, cities, and commerce. In fact, the entire nation benefits from the Pacific Northwest’s renewable resources such as timber, grazing lands, and, more increasingly, energy.

The Oregon and Washington BLM also boasts a wide range of programs and initiatives that put keen focus on good stewardship of the lands entrusted to its care. Alongside local partners, cooperating agencies, and active volunteers, the BLM is committed to ensuring that our spectacular views, abundant fish and wildlife habitats, productive timberlands, exciting recreational opportunities, functional rangelands, and healthy watersheds will be nourished to thrive for generations to come.

Turn the page to learn more about the public lands of Oregon and Washington!

Introduction

Employees of the BLM (authorized permanent positions)

Outstanding landscapes and diverse resources across public lands in the Pacific Northwest demand a professional and diverse workforce prepared for the challenges and opportunities found here. The BLM’s employees in Oregon and Washington bring an array of skills and a variety of perspectives to their work in managing these publicly-owned treasures. Every BLM office gains from the background and experience of their staff. And 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 2008, the BLM in Oregon and Washington returned maintenance functions from a centrally-located management structure back to its local district offices. And information technology staff were hired to provide more immediate assistance as well as to reduce the costs of contracting for technology support. Changes in total employee counts reflect these adjustments.

To provide the American public the best value through the BLM’s multiple-use mission, staff in Oregon and Washington continue to share occupational specialties between local and national resources as well as with other Federal agencies. The BLM is a national “center of excellence” for stewardship contracting and related resource procurement activities. Employees at the BLM strive to be leaders of innovation and productivity within the Bureau as well as other land management agencies.

.....

Oregon & Washington BLM Employees

Districts	2008
Burns	126
Coos Bay	132
Eugene	159
Lakeview	149
Medford	299
Prineville	137
Roseburg	155
Salem	185
Spokane	68
Vale	231
State Office	380
Total	2,021

Introduction



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 as of September 2008 and are approximate. Lands managed by the BLM are 25 percent of the total acreage of Oregon and less than one percent of Washington.

Oregon & Washington BLM Land (Acreage by District)

Districts	FY 2008
Burns	3,265,139
Coos Bay	325,983
Eugene	315,308
Lakeview	3,421,709
Medford	863,766
Prineville	1,647,159
Roseburg	425,924
Salem	403,486
Vale	5,038,104
Oregon Total	15,706,577
Spokane	426,761
Vale	12,208
Washington Total	438,969
Total	16,145,546

Introduction

Lands Managed by the BLM Per County

Oregon		Washington	
County	Acres	County	Acres
Baker	361,073	Adams	9,959
Benton	58,064	Asotin	13,153
Clackamas	76,012	Benton	11,012
Clatsop	39	Chelan	21,626
Columbia	10,844	Clallam	189
Coos	162,988	Clark	73
Crook	508,677	Columbia	441
Curry	67,394	Cowlitz	127
Deschutes	485,048	Douglas	54,540
Douglas	654,552	Ferry	9,254
Gilliam	56,762	Franklin	23,804
Grant	173,926	Garfield	165
Harney	3,973,182	Grant	56,664
Hood River	367	Grays Harbor	30
Jackson	451,468	Island	33
Jefferson	42,959	Jefferson	80
Josephine	299,742	King	298
Klamath	241,963	Kittitas	16,222
Lake	2,600,671	Klickitat	18,286
Lane	288,220	Lewis	343
Lincoln	20,135	Lincoln	75,005
Linn	87,085	Mason	2
Malheur	4,599,249	Okanogan	58,877
Marion	21,015	Pacific	11
Morrow	4,026	Pend Oreille	1,732
Multnomah	4,130	Pierce	8
Polk	40,191	San Juan	903
Sherman	55,299	Skagit	197
Tillamook	48,468	Skamania	352
Umatilla	23,205	Snohomish	317
Union	6,404	Spokane	1,514
Wallowa	17,037	Stevens	25,796
Wasco	82,055	Thurston	22
Washington	11,527	Wahkiakum	1
Wheeler	140,209	Walla Walla	390
Yamhill	32,590	Whatcom	178
		Whitman	8,853
		Yakima	28,510
Total	15,706,577	Total	438,969

This information was generated from geographic information system (GIS) data sources with units calculated in the USFS Region 6 Albers, North American Datum 1983 spatial coordinate system. These GIS themes are considered the best available information at the time of use for the purpose of general planning and management. These GIS themes or information derived from them are not to be treated as legal records of land status.



The BLM has been implementing a new financial management framework that was adopted by the entire Department of the Interior. This single corporate system promises to be more secure and provide new options for budget controls. Its financial reporting capabilities can supply the BLM with an increased flexibility in targeting budget priorities, tracking transactions, and resolving imbalances in collections and receipts.

In the charts on the following two pages, the BLM presents the last four years of financial and budget activity. The first group of metrics highlights BLM-administered revenue-sharing programs with states and counties to offset tax revenues for Federal lands within their boundaries. These programs include Payments in Lieu of Taxes in addition to payments to counties for the Oregon & California Land Grant as well as the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund under Secure Rural Schools legislation.

Further financial accounting includes income generated by activities on public lands along with the BLM's investments in diverse programs throughout the Northwest.

Finance

BLM Revenue-Sharing Programs FY 2005 – FY 2008

Payment Type	Oregon		Washington
	PILT*	SRS**	PILT*
Fiscal Year 2005	\$6,428,257	\$115,945,695	\$6,322,087
Fiscal Year 2006	\$6,595,478	\$117,105,152	\$6,592,856
Fiscal Year 2007	\$6,575,856	\$116,864,821	\$6,699,447
Fiscal Year 2008	\$10,079,500***	\$105,394,637	\$10,728,803***

* *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

** *Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act*

*** *The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343) was enacted on October 3, 2008 authorizing full funding for the PILT program from 2008 through 2012 and reauthorizing the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act from 2008 through 2011.*

.....

BLM Collections by Land Status FY 2005 – FY 2008

Source of Receipts	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Sales of Timber	\$23,517,969	\$29,615,604	\$32,054,006	\$26,967,003
Sales of Land & Materials	\$299,987	\$561,731	\$1,016,988	\$450,230
Grazing Program, Section 3	\$1,199,225	\$1,270,359	\$1,026,558	\$1,016,694
Grazing Program, Section 15	\$108,148	\$96,853	\$86,704	\$95,758
Grazing Program, Other	\$23,160	\$14,816	\$13,748	\$12,557
Fees and Commissions	\$3,464	\$3,815	\$12,720	\$1,070
Rights-of-Way Rent	\$564,606	\$588,418	\$808,145	\$767,676
Rent of Land	\$57,265	\$64,815	\$74,974	\$59,889
Recreation Fees	\$1,980,602	\$2,137,684	\$2,346,284	\$2,362,949
Other Sources	\$715,182	\$718,088	\$372,670	\$406,488
Oil & Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rent	\$14,945	\$10,350	\$12,210	\$11,163
Total	\$28,484,553	\$35,082,533	\$37,825,007	\$32,151,477

BLM Expenditures For Resource Management FY 2005 – FY 2008

Area of Expenditure	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Energy & Minerals	\$3,314,607	\$3,281,081	\$3,318,716	\$3,286,315
Fishery & Wildlife Habitat Management	\$23,727,318	\$25,471,865	\$26,061,411	\$27,461,684
Forest Development	\$24,056,095	\$23,910,850	\$24,128,839	\$22,977,636
Forest Health, Recovery & Restoration	\$7,949,803	\$4,050,177	\$3,765,443	\$4,083,666
Forest Management	\$25,559,275	\$30,008,385	\$34,032,099	\$37,679,371
Land Access, Acquisition & Management	\$5,005,270	\$7,248,874	\$4,257,926	\$6,227,775
Law Enforcement	\$118,914	\$220,735	\$124,849	\$101,104
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$24,729,223	\$22,735,963	\$22,864,416	\$21,829,187
Planning & Data Management	\$10,543,685	\$10,201,779	\$10,473,560	\$8,989,714
Prescribed Fire & Rural Fire Assistance	\$27,406,953	\$26,430,731	\$24,307,241	\$26,573,360
Program Support Services	\$8,262,695	\$8,738,581	\$9,022,812	\$9,122,766
Range Improvement & Management	\$10,665,720	\$10,515,546	\$10,244,052	\$10,671,569
Recreation Management	\$13,978,959	\$14,727,865	\$15,234,336	\$14,927,565
Soil & Watershed Conservation	\$17,992,389	\$17,147,164	\$15,859,403	\$15,911,538
Wildfire Preparedness	\$11,913,377	\$12,205,939	\$12,434,694	\$12,953,615
Wildfire Suppression & Fire Rehabilitation	\$17,992,429	\$29,736,049	\$42,533,901	\$25,811,504
Total	\$233,216,712	\$246,631,584	\$258,663,698	\$248,608,369

Forestry

BLM forest lands in Oregon and Washington are administered under two management programs. One is for O&C lands in western Oregon managed under the O&C Lands Act of 1937, and the other is for public domain lands, also known as PD lands, generally found in eastern Oregon and Washington.

The objectives of the O&C program are to manage for a sustained yield of forest products and qualities needed to contribute to the economic stability of local communities and to the continuing health and values of forests.

On public lands, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires public lands and resources be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield without impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment, and with recognition of the Nation's need for timber from the public lands.





BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon & Washington

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

Forestry

Timber Sales

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

► *Western Oregon*

Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Offered 2002 - 2008						
District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Coos Bay	22.5	22.6	40.9	41.7	53.8	47.2
Eugene	29.3	29.7	33.3	40.3	41.8	49.4
Lakeview (O&C)	10.7	3.0	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.0
Medford	51.4	27.4	53.0	28.4	15.8	27.8
Roseburg	23.2	24.4	22.6	49.2	30.2	44.0
Salem	25.7	31.9	43.5	36.5	49.0	56.8
Total	162.7	139.0	198.2	200.6	195.6	230.2

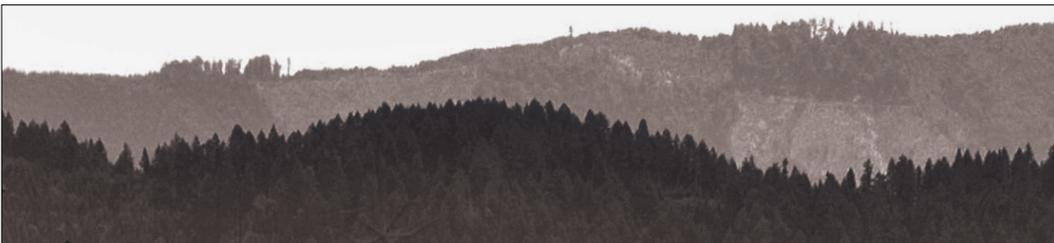
► *Eastern Oregon & Washington*

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Offered 2002 - 2008^						
District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Burns	<0.1	<0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.9
Lakeview (PD ⁺)	1.3	1.6	0.4	2.6	0.1	0.3
Prineville	<0.1	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	<0.1
Vale	<0.1	<0.1	0.6	<0.1	0.7	1.1
Oregon Total	1.3	4.4	1.9	3.6	1.0	3.3
Spokane	2.5	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Washington Total	2.5	1.8	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total	3.8	6.2	2.4	3.6	1.0	3.3

* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

^ Does Not Include Stewardship Contract Acres

+ Public Domain (PD)



Annual Harvested Volume

► Western Oregon

Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Harvest 2002 - 2008#						
District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Coos Bay	185	24.3	30.5	32.2	33.8	41.9
Eugene	16.6	30.1	29.7	32.2	40.0	38.9
Lakeview	5.0	4.7	10.0	9.1	8.4	4.9
Medford	8.1	13.0	26.2	24.3	18.8	5.7
Roseburg	25.7	22.8	24.8	11.0	2.9	23.0
Salem	10.4	15.3	22.9	45.5	56.8	29.2
Total	84.2	110.2	144.1	154.3	160.8	143.5

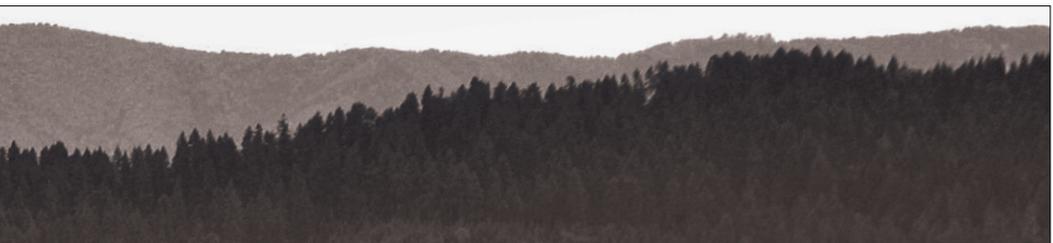
► Eastern Oregon & Washington

Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Harvest 2002 - 2008^						
District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Burns	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.6
Lakeview (PD)	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.3
Prineville	-	-	2.5	-	-	0.1
Vale	-	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1
Oregon Total	0.9	0.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	4.1
Spokane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.0	1.1	4.1

* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

Includes Volume from All Existing Contracts

^ Does Not Include Stewardship Contract Acres



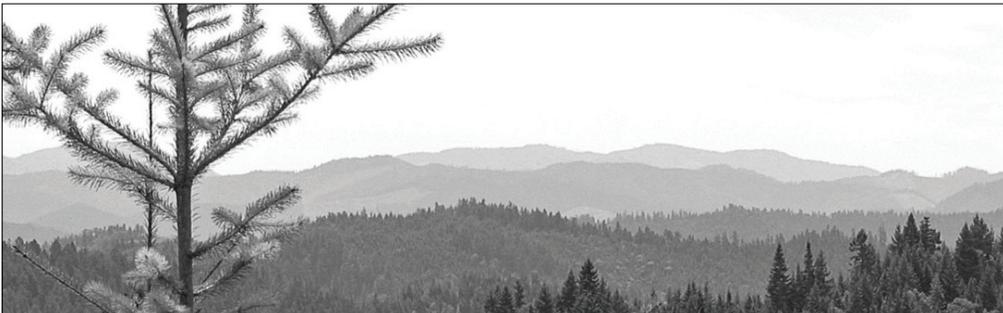
Forestry

Annual Harvested Volume

Western Oregon Acres					
	2003	2003	2004	2004	2005
District	<i>Regen*</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Coos Bay	17	822	67	1,091	189
Eugene	126	805	82	1,588	239
Lakeview (O&C)	295	1,616	312	1,086	558
Medford	482	1,912	571	1,354	443
Roseburg	67	381	95	713	202
Salem	126	705	162	1,125	180
Total	1,113	6,241	1,289	6,957	1,811

Eastern Oregon & Washington Acres					
	2003	2003	2004	2004	2005
District	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>
Burns	0	0	0	0	0
Lakeview (PD)	770	1,921	862	1,146	558
Prineville	0	0	0	0	0
Vale	8	0	0	111	1
Oregon Total	778	1,921	862	1,257	559
Spokane	0	288	0	194	112
Washington Total	0	288	0	194	112
Total	778	2,209	862	1,451	671

*Regen: Regeneration Harvest, a timber harvest designed to promote natural establishment of trees.



Treated by Harvest Type 2003 - 2008

2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	2008	2008
<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>
1,394	401	2,497	541	2,106	111	2,182
1,203	67	1,780	105	2,176	54	1,827
1,476	159	1,198	104	1,088	152	1,565
1,934	413	1,300	171	215	781	238
1,592	44	1,657	56	1,197	84	1,468
1,398	60	1,558	41	1,472	209	1,275
8,997	1,144	9,990	1,018	8,254	1,391	8,555

Treated by Harvest Type 2003 - 2008

2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	2008	2008
<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>	<i>Regen</i>	<i>Partial Cut</i>
0	0	843	0	0	0	177
1,782	375	1,480	104	1,375	0	1,024
586	0	0	0	1	0	36
59	0	147	38	0	0	122
2,427	375	2,470	142	1,376	0	1,359
74	0.0	12	0	19	0	0
74	0.0	12	0	19	0	0
2,501	375	2,482	142	1,395	0	1,359



Forestry

Special Forest Product Sales

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

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



Forestry

Special Forest Product Sales

Item & Unit	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	1,064,436	\$40,285	697,661	\$28,722	612,550	\$20,959
Burls, lbs	32,607	\$698	74,870	\$5,067	20,810	\$1,909
Christmas Trees, number	1,018	\$3,454	307	\$1,535	256	\$1,362
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	55,095	\$1,678	4,086	\$183	7,440	\$275
Floral & Greenery, lbs	646,223	\$40,031	771,907	\$43,057	433,748	\$27,158
Fuelwood, cords	4,881	\$32,728	4,843	\$29,982	3,641	\$26,680
Mosses, lbs	84,690	\$3,478	8,665	\$406	600	\$1,856
Mushrooms, lbs	114,308	\$21,810	242,945	\$37,754	288,289	\$38,573
Roundwood, board feet	6,188,635	\$7,726	13,641,212	\$4,722	1,151,688	\$5,514
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	935	\$1,109	536	\$361	24	\$19
Transplants, number	8,860	\$1,441	5,930	\$1,107	8,983	\$2,315
Total		\$154,438		\$152,896		\$126,620

Item & Unit	FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs	1,137,572	\$37,072	555,211	\$16,300	770,860	\$26,391
Burls, lbs	60,050	\$5,838	6,840	\$559	1,967	\$139
Christmas Trees, number	334	\$1,680	544	\$2,662	623	\$2,889
Edibles & Medicinals, lbs	12,501	\$615	5,745	\$273	2,710	\$240
Floral & Greenery, lbs	641,475	\$43,395	1,103,733	\$76,330	1,473,438	\$100,442
Fuelwood, cords	3,872	\$28,868	5,715	\$34,299	5,594	\$36,241
Mosses, lbs	1,400	\$98	508	\$510	3,600	\$342
Mushrooms, lbs	347,969	\$48,093	228,737	\$32,638	423,954	\$61,751
Ornamentals, number	–	–	–	–	1,300	\$164
Roundwood, board feet	7,495,225	\$10,942	9,453,953	\$14,440	5,142,854	\$6,487
Seed & Seed Cones, bushels	212	\$105	1,930	\$235	60	\$13
Transplants, number	1,404	\$534	10,694	\$3,638	4,381	\$2,237
Total		\$177,240		\$181,884		\$181,884

Forestry

Stewardship Contracts & Agreements

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

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

► Stewardship Contracts & Agreements			Volume Offered (MMBF)	
Fiscal Year	Awards	Area Covered (Acres)	PD	O&C
2003	2	300	159	25
2004	4	2,774	1,020	126
2005	12	5,032	6,665	21
2006	28	11,320	2,778	2,123
2007	16	2,542	3,905	1,120
2008	19	3,285	6,692	148
Total	81	25,253	21,219	3,563

Note: Stewardship authority was granted in 2003

Biomass Offered

Woody biomass is defined as the trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and similar parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment that are the by product of forest management. Woody biomass utilization is the harvest, sale, offer, trade, or utilization of this material to produce bioenergy and the full range of biobased products to include lumber, composites, paper and pulp, furniture, housing components, round wood, ethanol and other liquids, chemicals, and energy feedstocks.

Because of the BLM's success in stewardship contracting and the availability of infrastructure in Oregon and Washington, contractors have become more interested in entering into stewardship contracts that provide woody biomass as a treatment by-product. At least three BLM districts in Oregon and Washington have seen significant opportunities to implement activities that will improve land health, meet land use management objectives, and provide large amounts of biomass as a by-product of the restoration treatments.

These biomass-producing projects not only provide ample opportunity to produce renewable energy, but they also benefit the local ecology by positively impacting the state of hazardous fuels as well as improving forest and rangeland health and wildlife habitat.

Biomass Offered ◀

Fiscal Year	Volume (Green Tons)
2003	N/A*
2004	6,660
2005	12,060
2006	42,250
2007	34,279
2008	30,412
Total	125,661

* Biomass reporting began in 2004.

Forestry

Forestry Development – Reforestation

Reforestation work in site preparation, planting, and seeding on commercial forest land is tabulated here. Natural seeding is not included.

FY 2005		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	180	137
Eugene	—	243
Lakeview	—	26
Medford	48	2,594
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	331
Salem	63	344
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	291	3,675
Spokane	205	—
Total	496	3,675

FY 2006		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	12	327
Eugene	29	209
Lakeview	28	5
Medford	210	1,409
Prineville	—	83
Roseburg	—	986
Salem	65	212
Vale	195	49
Oregon Total	539	3,280
Spokane	—	—
Total	539	3,280

Forestry

Forestry Development – Reforestation

(Continued)

FY 2007		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	380	365
Eugene	60	137
Lakeview	—	11
Medford	—	1,214
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	—	280
Salem	—	272
Vale	—	28
Oregon Total	440	2,307
Spokane	—	—
Total	440	2,307

FY 2008		
District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Burns	—	86
Coos Bay	546	416
Eugene	—	120
Lakeview	—	170
Medford	—	1044
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	38	47
Salem	4	290
Vale	184	75
Oregon Total	772	2,248
Spokane	—	—
Total	772	2,248

Forestry

Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance

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

FY 2005	
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Burns	—
Coos Bay	748
Eugene	331
Lakeview	200
Medford	7,678
Prineville	—
Roseburg	553
Salem	1,816
Vale	—
Oregon Total	11,326
Spokane	752
Total	12,078
FY 2006	
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Burns	43
Coos Bay	1,277
Eugene	461
Lakeview	—
Medford	10,145
Prineville	—
Roseburg	2,075
Salem	1,765
Vale	—
Oregon Total	15,766
Spokane	—
Total	15,766

Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance

(Continued)

FY 2007		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	
Burns	—	
Coos Bay	1,236	
Eugene	502	
Lakeview	—	
Medford	8,850	
Prineville	—	
Roseburg	1,897	
Salem	1,351	
Vale	—	
Oregon Total	13,836	
Spokane	—	
Total	13,836	
FY 2008		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning* Acres
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	726	1054
Eugene	102	560
Lakeview	170	—
Medford	5,463	809
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	2,439	914
Salem	657	64
Vale	—	—
Oregon Total	9,557	3,401
Spokane	—	33
Total	9,557	3,434

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

Forestry

Forest Development – Fertilization & Thinning

Fertilization and thinning accomplishments on commercial forest land are tabulated below. The “Improvement Acres” column reports acres planted with genetically improved seedlings. Tree improvement acres are in the Plantation Maintenance Table.

FY 2005			
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	125
Coos Bay	—	137	1,878
Eugene	—	146	1,560
Lakeview	—	—	257
Medford	—	1,046	1,902
Prineville	—	—	1,673
Roseburg	—	—	3,593
Salem	—	104	2,799
Vale	—	—	68
Oregon Total	—	1,433	13,855
Spokane	—	—	115
Total	—	1,433	13,970
FY 2006			
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	100
Coos Bay	—	202	2,418
Eugene	—	198	1,753
Lakeview	—	—	492
Medford	—	936	592
Prineville	—	—	1,153
Roseburg	—	18	4,194
Salem	—	17	2,506
Vale	—	—	—
Oregon Total	—	1,371	13,208
Spokane	—	—	60
Total	—	1,371	13,268

Forest Development – Fertilization & Thinning

(Continued)

FY 2007				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	
Burns	—	—	200	
Coos Bay	—	245	1,487	
Eugene	—	40	1,506	
Lakeview	—	—	393	
Medford	—	419	3,029	
Prineville	—	—	1,346	
Roseburg	—	—	3,740	
Salem	—	45	3,124	
Vale	—	—	73	
Oregon Total	126	749	14,898	
Spokane	—	—	180	
Total	126	749	15,078	
FY 2008				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial* Thinning Acres
Burns	—	—	575	400
Coos Bay	—	371	1,409	2,142
Eugene	—	57	998	1,607
Lakeview	—	—	418	1,024
Medford	—	658	925	238
Prineville	—	—	942	768
Roseburg	—	—	2,218	1,493
Salem	—	14	3,652	1,227
Vale	—	—	138	22
Oregon Total	—	1,100	11,275	8,921
Spokane	—	—	77	744
Total	—	1,100	11,352	9,665

* Commercial Thinning acres are for FY2008 and include density management and restoration thinning.

Fire Resources Management



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

In 2008, fire program managers at the BLM introduced the concepts of a high reliability organization to successfully accomplish fire suppression in the safest manner possible. These concepts were shared between BLM and U.S. Forest Service fire and aviation staff. Program managers also worked closely with unit level fire managers on the newly developed Wildland Fire Decision Support System.

Another important accomplishment by fire staff was their successful coordination of fuels and vegetation management strategies, as related to fire management, across eastern Oregon. These efforts enabled the BLM to leverage budget dollars across the landscape while simultaneously implementing projects which improved wildlife habitat, restored ecosystems, and reduced hazardous fuels.

Fire Resources Management

Fire Statistical Summary

Number of fires and acres burned on lands managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington during 2008.

District	Human Caused		Lightning Caused		Total	
	No. of Fires	BLM Acres Burned	No. of Fires	BLM Acres Burned	No. of Fires	BLM Acres Burned
Burns	3	0	26	4,096	29	4,096
Coos Bay	6	2	6	4	12	6
Eugene	10	18	2	0	12	18
Lakeview	1	0	15	2	16	2
Medford	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prineville	22	393	51	2,440	73	2,833
Roseburg	2	2	11	25	13	27
Salem	22	13	3	1	25	14
Vale	0	0	11	26,117	11	26,117
OR Total	66	428	125	32,685	191	33,113
Spokane	8	1,800	13	1,455	21	3,255
WA Total	8	1,800	13	1,455	21	3,255
Total	74	2,228	138	34,140	212	36,368

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Five Years (2004 - 2008)

Human Caused - Number	258
Human Caused - Acres Burned	41,533
Lightning Caused - Number	285
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	121,715
Total Fires for 5 Years	2,715
Total Acres Burned for 5 Years	816,240

Average Number of Fires Annually Over Ten Years (1999 - 2008)

Human Caused - Number	298
Human Caused - Acres Burned	30,980
Lightning Caused - Number	311
Lightning Caused - Acres Burned	122,287
Total Fires for 10 Years	6,084
Total Acres Burned for 10 Years	1,532,661

Fire Resources Management

Number of Fires Listed by Size Class

Fire Size Class	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Class A	238	125	188	138	156
Class B	43	48	120	71	78
Class C	15	12	31	31	14
Class D	2	6	18	11	3
Class E (and larger)	4	19	43	33	19

Class A Fire: 0 - .25 Acres

Class B Fire: .26 - 9 Acres

Class C Fire: 10 - 99 Acres

Class D Fire: 100 - 299 Acres

Class E (and larger) Fire: 300+ Acres



Fire Resources Management

Prescribed Fires

The BLM takes its stewardship responsibility very seriously for the landscape and the resources that it manages in Oregon and Washington. Forests and rangelands near public lands have seen intense development in recent years. This area, known as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), requires special attention to limit hazards from wildfire spreading to or from public lands. The BLM uses several methods to reduce the risk of wildfire and protect the habitat and ecosystem functions. Mechanical treatments consist of physically removing ladder fuels and overgrown vegetation that can pose a hazard. Prescribed fire is a controlled method of burning surface debris or other vegetation to restore a healthy balance to forest and rangelands. Customizing the treatment options to the location and fuel types will help the BLM lessen the likelihood of catastrophic fires across the West.

Western Oregon					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Coos Bay	146	37	117	30	330
Eugene	1,385	0	0	10	1,395
Medford	8,208	2,104	10,429	516	21,257
Salem	184	163	5	58	410
Roseburg	610	0	420	0	1,030
OSO	1,528	0	17	0	1,545
Total	12,061	2,304	10,988	614	25,967
Eastern Oregon & Washington					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	4,532	1,700	3,545	4,133	13,910
Lakeview	1,426	2,044	3,445	4,661	11,576
Prineville	4,068	2,040	3,000	8,242	17,350
Spokane	90	300	236	0	626
Vale	11,650	1,065	830	3	13,548
Total	21,766	7,149	11,056	17,039	57,010
FY08 Total	33,827	9,453	22,044	17,653	82,977
Percent of Total	41%	11%	27%	21%	100%

Wild Horse and Burro Program

The BLM manages 17 Herd Management Areas that are primarily located in southeast Oregon. In addition, the BLM co-manages one wild horse territory at Murderer's Creek at the Malheur National Forest with 75 percent of oversight provided by the U.S. Forest Service and 25 percent provided by the BLM.

The BLM's goal is to maintain healthy free-roaming herds at a level that balances a thriving natural ecological existence with local habitat and other multiple uses in each area. On average, Oregon herd numbers increase annually by 20 percent. Decisions to gather excess animals are based on rangeland monitoring studies, availability of forage and water, and census of wild horse numbers. Normally, three to five of Oregon's herds are gathered annually to remove excess animals and balance population numbers per the range's sustainable capabilities. After capture, horses are prepared for adoption at the BLM Burns District Wild Horse Corral where they are offered to eligible adopters who participate in the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program.

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



Wild Horse and Burro Program

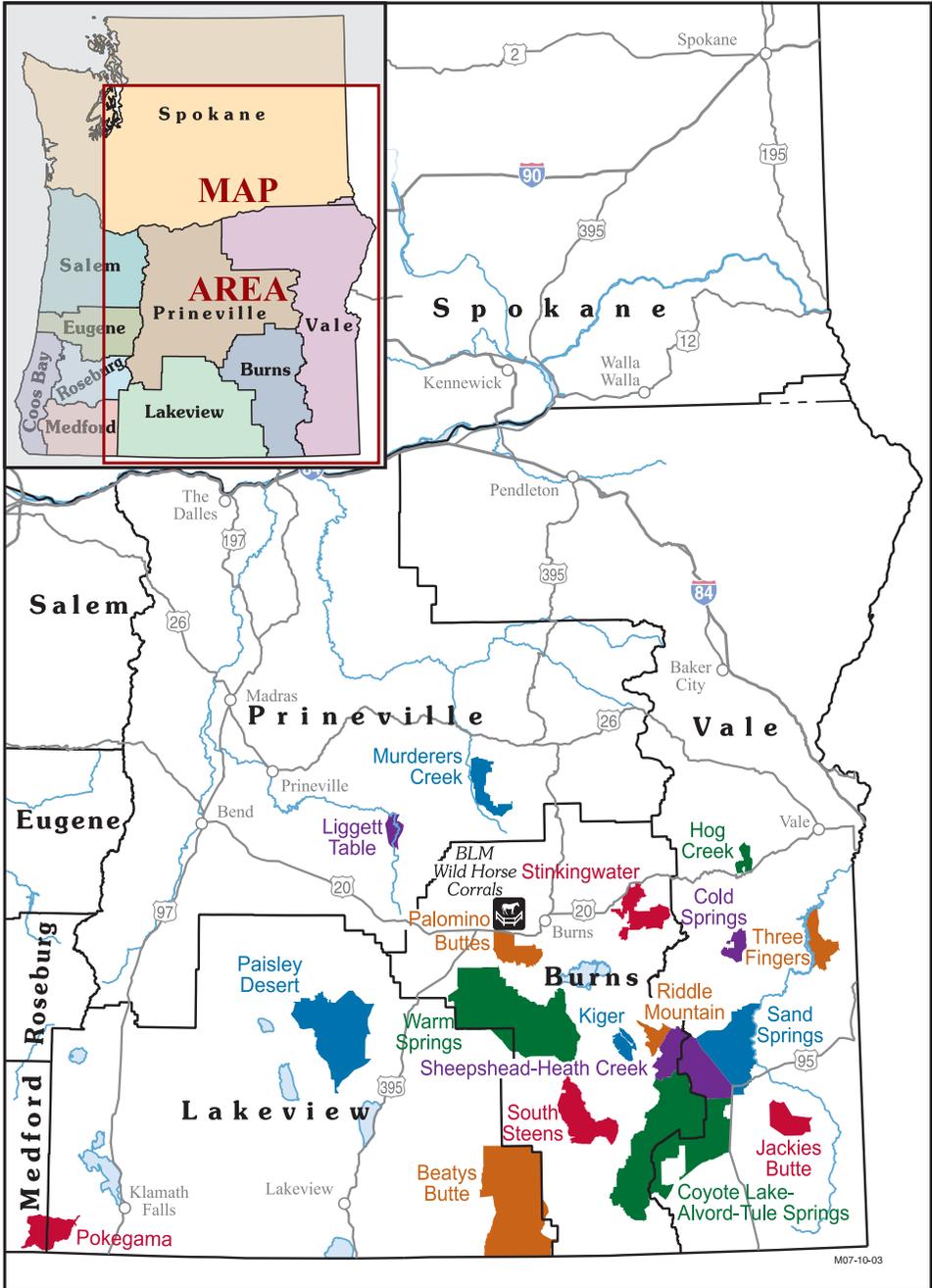
Adoption & Compliance for FY 2008

Number of Animals Adopted in OR & WA	231
Compliance Inspections & Animals Checked	225



Wild Horse and Burro Program

Herd Management Area Map



M07-10-03

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse & Burro Population Data

Report Date: July 29, 2009 (includes 20% foal)

Herd Management Area (HMA)	BLM Acres in HMA	Last Census Date	Count on Census Date	Estimated Population of Horses	Appropriate Management Level* Range (Low - High)	
Burns District						
Warm Springs	475,468	9/14/2006	123	158	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	9/17/2005	36	61	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	9/13/2005	40	70	40	80
South Steens	126,720	11/15/2004	159	329	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	10/15/2007	38	40	33	56
Kiger	26,874	10/7/2007	74	61	51	82
Subtotal	807,381		470	719	426	788
Prineville District						
Ligget Table	28,101	7/13/2006	32	46	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		32	46	10	25
Vale District						
Hog Creek	21,814	9/21/2003	49	122	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	7/6/2005	75	130	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	8/26/2006	75	108	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	9/30/2007	101	90	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	9/7/2006	35	50	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	6/17/2008	436	436	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	6/17/2008	490	490	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,261	1,426	714	1,392
Lakeview District						
Paisley	297,802	5/21/2008	118	186	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	7/29/2009	455	569	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	10/15/2004	30	60	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		682	815	190	450
BLM Totals**						
BLM Totals	2,674,281		2,445	3,006	1,340	2,655
Murderer's Creek***	107,859	6/28/2007	150	628	50	140
Big Summit - USFS***	26,096	6/9/2006	60	96	50	60
USFS Total	133,955		210	724	100	200

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

** When a census for an HMA was not conducted in FY06, an increase of 20% was added to the previous inventory number to allow for the 2006 foal crop.

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

Rangelands



The BLM is responsible for administering nearly 14 million acres of rangeland in Oregon and Washington. Rangeland Health Assessments on these lands are used to determine their conditions relative to watershed function, ecological processes, water quality and habitats for native and Threatened and Endangered species (the Standards for Land Health).

Management of these lands is focused on restoring rangeland health where necessary and maintaining healthy landscapes where they currently exist. Treatments such as prescribed burning, rehabilitation of burned lands due to wildfire, fencing, water developments, juniper management, weed control and implementing planned grazing systems are aimed at land health restoration and maintenance.

Much of BLM-administered rangeland is grazed by livestock under a system of permits and leases in which ranchers pay grazing fees for the use of public land. Statistics about these permits and leases are shown on the following page.

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use

Grazing use is tabulated for FY 2008. Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month from October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009.

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use for FY 2008				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Burns	159	243,559	9	3,946
Coos Bay	–	–	4	49
Eugene	–	–	–	–
Lakeview	90	168,785	76	6,343
Medford	–	–	60	14,064
Prineville	122	85,430	284	32,351
Roseburg	–	–	19	743
Salem	–	–	–	–
Vale	382	462,514	75	2,977
Oregon Total	753	960,288	527	60,473
Spokane	–	–	266	32,976
Washington Total	–	–	266	32,976
Total	753	960,288	793	93,449

* An AUM (Animal Unit Month) is the forage required to sustain one cow (or its equivalent) for one month.



Rangelands

Resource Development & Conservation

Oregon Resource Conservation & Improvement		
State	District	Improvement
OR	Burns	Fenced Enclosures
OR	Burns	Fences
OR	Burns	Cattleguard
OR	Lakeview	Fence
OR	Lakeview	Cattleguard
OR	Medford	Supplemental Troughs
OR	Prineville	Fences
OR	Roseburg	Fences
OR	Vale	Fenced Enclosures
OR	Vale	Fence
OR	Vale	Pipelines
OR	Vale	Reservoirs
OR	Vale	Springs
WA	Spokane	Fences
WA	Spokane	Springs



Rangelands

Major rangelands improvement projects achieve multiple resource benefits such as watershed and wildlife conservation as well as improvements to rangeland health. Other accomplishments include preparation of watershed management plans, soil stabilization, and weed treatments.

Improvement Accomplishments: FY 2008

Primary Description	Secondary Description
2 Miles	1 Enclosure
41.5 Miles	N/A
2 Cattleguards	N/A
5 Miles	N/A
1 Cattleguard	N/A
1 Supplemental Trough	N/A
1.1 Miles	N/A
1.5 Miles	N/A
2.5 Miles	1 Enclosure
37.2 Miles	N/A
6 Watering Points	3 Miles
2 Reservoirs	N/A
2 Springs	6 Gallons of Flow Per Minute
0.8 Miles	N/A
1 Spring	3 Gallons of Flow Per Minute



Wildlife Habitat



Most BLM-managed lands provide habitat for a diversity of fish and wildlife species. Resource Management Plans incorporate fish and wildlife needs in order to achieve a balance among various land uses. Special attention is given to the habitats of threatened or endangered and migratory species.

The BLM cooperates closely with state wildlife management agencies to improve fish and wildlife habitat conditions, restore animal populations, provide forage and water, and manage various other habitats to attain appropriate wildlife population levels. In addition, the BLM also welcomes and encourages the cooperation of wildlife groups, sports clubs, and others interested in wildlife management.

Wildlife Habitat

Species Known to Occur in Oregon & Washington

Species	Oregon
Freshwater Fish	115
Reptiles/Amphibians	60
Birds	353
Mammals	135
Plants	4,516



Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife

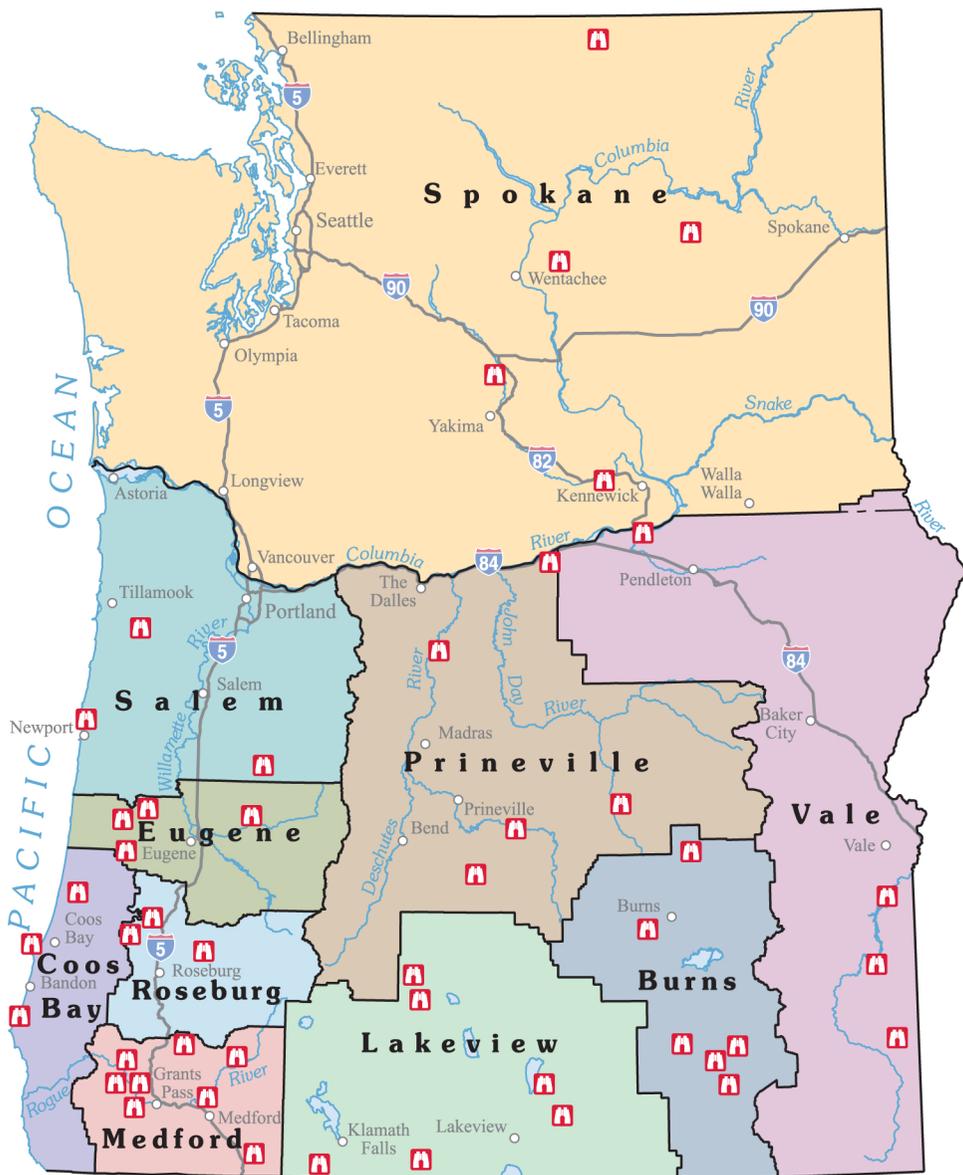
As the manager of nearly 16 million acres of wildlife habitat in the Pacific Northwest, the BLM provides wildlife viewing opportunities through the Watchable Wildlife Program. The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, and wildlife guides and brochures to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of natural wildlife in their habitat.

District	Total Viewing Sites	Sites with Interpretation
Burns	6	1
Coos Bay	3	2
Eugene	4	2
Lakeview	6	9
Medford	8	3
Prineville	5	1
Roseburg	3	3
Salem	3	1
Vale	4	2
Oregon Total	42	24
Spokane	5	2
Washington Total	5	2
Total	47	26



Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites Map



LEGEND  Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

Wildlife Habitat

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

An Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect it from natural hazards and to prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; to fish and wildlife resources; or to other natural systems. Natural systems include, but are not limited to, habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity.

The ACEC designation is an administrative one unique to the BLM. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) states that the BLM will give priority to the designation and protection of ACECs in the development and revision of their land use plans.

The ACEC designation serves as an umbrella for two other types of special areas found on public lands: Research Natural Areas (RNA) and Outstanding Natural Areas (ONA). An RNA is a location that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education. These areas protect both typical and unique land and water ecosystems. The ONAs are similar to RNAs but also have an established recreational use such as hiking. These areas may be designated as ONAs so long as the recreational use does not adversely impact their value as a natural resource.

A total of 201 ACECs covering 859,563 acres are found across Oregon and Washington – from Lopez Island at sea level in the San Juans of western Washington state to the Little Wildhorse RNA up 9,000 feet on Steens Mountain in southeastern Oregon.

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

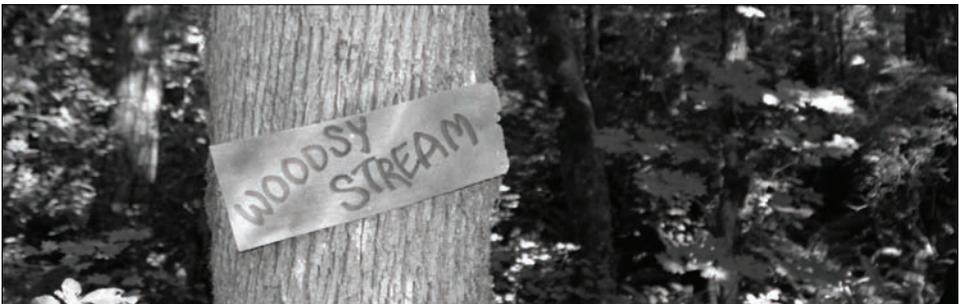
Watershed Analysis

Watershed analysis examines the impact of external influences on public resources in a watershed. This process relies on incremental analysis, iteration, and adaptive management in order to develop plans for regulation and restoration of watersheds in the Pacific Northwest.

The analytical components of watershed analysis look specifically to the physical, biological, and human influences on the ecosystem in order to relate these external impacts to key elements affecting watershed functions. Detailed information regarding ecosystem function is used to develop a statement of “condition” that becomes the basis for developing management and monitoring objectives for the system. Attributes linked to erosion, hydrology, vegetation condition, stream channel integrity, water quality, habitat, and human uses are the main influences on the dominant processes in each system. The watershed analysis process is intended to describe, identify, map, and define both planning and resources for healthy management of the ecosystem.

The BLM has completed watershed analysis for over 93 percent of the approximately 2.5 million acres of BLM-administered lands in western Oregon. In addition, since watershed analysis is an iterative process, some areas that were analyzed in the past have been revisited.

Watershed Analysis by District		
District	BLM Acres	Complete as of FY 2008
Roseburg	430,863	98%
Coos Bay	339,768	96%
Medford	861,779	94%
Salem	403,381	98%
Eugene	316,000	94%
Lakeview	224,900	75%
Total	2,576,691	
Average Percent Completed		93%



Recreation



Public lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. Visitors can picnic in lush forests in western Oregon one weekend and then explore the most remote wildlands east of the Cascades the next. Recreation settings include evergreen forests, high desert vistas, exotic lava flows, rugged river canyons, coastal headlands, and rushing whitewater rapids. Combining these natural wonders with the multitude of cultural destinations such as historic trails, ranches, and archaeological sites makes Oregon and Washington public lands some of the most diverse and exciting in the United States. And outdoor activities such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and boating draw visitors from around the world. Fees may be required at certain recreation sites and competitive events as well as for commercial activities.

Recreation

Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas & Permits

District	Developed Campgrounds/Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees
Burns	4	79	20	23	\$3,651
Coos Bay	1	53	32	5	\$652
Eugene	4	63	31	6	\$3,802
Lakeview	4	70	10	26	\$128,467
Medford	1	72	45	99	\$211,305
Prineville	10	99	17	119	\$165,000
Roseburg	7	84	35	21	\$4,539
Salem	9	120	136	8	\$2,200
Vale	10	62	22	18	\$75,140
Oregon Total	50	702	348	325	\$594,756
Spokane	8	7	12	15	\$8,642
Total	58	709	360	340	\$603,398



Recreation

Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington

Recreation Sites by District			
Salem District		Burns District	
1	Wildwood	Chickahominy	50
2	Elkhorn Valley / Canyon Creek	Wild Horse Corrals	51
3	Nestucca River	Diamond Craters ONA	52
4	Yaquina Head ONA	Kiger Wild Horse Viewing Area	53
5	Molalla River Corridor	Steens Mountain CMPA	54
6	Fishermen's Bend	Alvord Desert and Mann Lake	55
7	Quartzville Corridor	Oregon High Desert NRT	56
8	Valley of the Giants	Camp Gap Ranch	57
9	South Fork Alsea River BCB	Riddle Brothers Ranch	58
10	Alsea Falls	Vale District	
11	Alsea Falls Trail System	Owyhee WSR	59
Eugene District		Jordan Craters Geologic Area	60
12	Shotgun Creek	Leslie Gulch	61
13	Upper Lake Creek	Birch Creek Historic Ranch	62
14	Lake Creek Falls	Lower Owyhee Canyon Wildlife Area	63
15	West Eugene Wetlands	Spring	64
16	McKenzie River	Virtue Flats OHV Area	65
17	Siuslaw River	Hells Canyon Reservoir	66
18	Row River Trail	Wallowa-Grande Ronde WSR	67
19	Sharps Creek	Prineville District	
20	Tyrell Forest Succession Trail	Lower Deschutes WSR	68
Coos Bay District		John Day River Area	69
21	Loon Lake	South Fork John Day WSR	70
22	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	Lower Crooked WSR	71
23	Coos Bay Shorelands	Millican Valley OHV Area	72
24	Doerner Fir Trail	Badlands Wilderness Study Area	73
25	New River ACEC	Spokane District	
26	Edison Creek / Sixes River	Douglas Creek - Duffy Creek	74
27	Cape Blanco Lighthouse	Lakeview	75
Roseburg District		Fishtrap	76
28	Tyee	Palmer Mountain	77
29	Millpond / Rock Creek	Oregon Trail	
30	Scaredman	Keeny Pass	A
31	Susan Creek / No. Umpqua WSR	Alkali Flat / Tub Mountain	B
32	Wolf Creek Falls Trail	Birch Creek	C
33	Cavitt Creek Falls	NHOTIC	D
Medford District		Echo Meadows	E
34	Cow Creek Gold Panning	Fourmile Canyon	F
35	Rogue River Ranch National Historic Site	John Day Crossing	G
36	Rogue WSR	Barlow Road (at Wildwood)	H
37	Table Rocks ACEC	Abbreviations	
38	Wood Rat Mountain Hang Gliding Area	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	ACEC
39	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Back Country Byway	BCB
40	Hyatt Lake	Cooperative Management and Protection Area	CMPA
41	Johns Peak OHV Area	National Recreation Trail	NRT
Lakeview District		Off-Highway Vehicle	OHV
42	Klamath WSR	Outstanding Natural Area	ONA
43	Wood River Wetland	Wild and Scenic River	WSR
44	Gerber		
45	Christmas Valley / Fort Rock Basin		
46	Abert Rim Scenic Corridor		
47	Warner Wetlands		
48	Doherty Hang Gliding		
49	Oregon Sunstone Public Collection Area		

Recreation

Recreation Visits – Resource Area & District



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

LEGEND

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

Recreation

Total Recreation Visits - FY 2008

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	24,304
Burns - Steens Mountain CMPA	226,078
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	188,404
Burns District Total	438,786
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	216,426
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	626,627
Coos Bay District Total	843,053
Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area	393,702
Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area	544,191
Eugene District Total	937,893
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	127,378
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	180,699
Lakeview District Total	308,077
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	734,235
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	84,090
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	329,173
Medford - Glendale Resource Area	54,864
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	425,391
Medford District Total	1,627,753
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	231,975
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	785,417
Prineville District Total	1,017,392
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	223,393
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	779,019
Roseburg District Total	1,002,412
Salem - Cascades Resource Area	335,431
Salem - Marys Peak Resource Area	444,861
Salem - Tillamook Resource Area	309,957
Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	322,527
Salem District Total	1,412,776
Spokane - Border Field Office	74,241
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	238,275
Spokane District Total	312,516
Vale - Baker Resource Area	220,468
Vale - Jordan Resource Area	51,558
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	126,073
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	67,111
Vale District Total	465,210
Total	8,365,868

Recreation

Back Country Byways

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

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



Cultural Resources

Cultural and Paleontology

Championed by two interrelated programs, the BLM is dedicated to the protection and preservation of the American cultural and historical lineage of our public lands. The BLM's Cultural Resource Management program includes identifying and protecting important historic sites by conducting inventories, recording and assessing sites, and taking protective actions. And the BLM's Paleontology Resource Management program, which falls within the Cultural Resource Management program, is specifically devoted to identifying, managing, and protecting paleontology localities and providing for the proper treatment of fossils for science, education, and recreation.

Both the BLM's cultural and paleontological programs share the same goal of extending interpretive, educational, and other experiential programs to current and future generations to inspire them to become lifelong informed participants and advocates for America's archaeological and paleontological heritage. Thus the BLM's aim is to work with the American public to ensure we will all work to preserve our treasured and irreplaceable resources for ages to come.

In particular, both the cultural and paleontological programs provide support for project planning activities. Public lands are inventoried while sites and localities are recorded and evaluated for placement into management categories. Archaeological locations determined to be of exceptional value are nominated to the National Register of Historic Properties.

Actions specific to the Cultural and Paleontology Programs are normally focused on areas at risk from activities outside the purview of the BLM. These actions may include inventory, recording or research, developing and implementing protective or stabilizing measures, monitoring, outreach, and education.





Cultural and Paleontological Program Highlights

Compliance Work

The majority of the BLM's cultural and paleontological mission is conducted in support of projects by other programs within the BLM. The intent of the BLM's mission is to comply with legally mandated environmental assessments. During 2008, BLM programs from wildlife and fire to recreation, grazing, forestry, and more planned 424 projects that, by law, required oversight by the cultural resource staff to ensure these important archaeological sites were identified and protected.

Of those 424 BLM projects with cultural and paleontological involvement, 273 were surveyed. And as a result, the BLM physically examined 45,510 acres of public lands across 370 sites as well as 1,689 acres of private land on 22 private locations.

(Continued on next page)

Cultural Resources

(Continued from previous page)

Of these sites studied in 2008, 11 were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, 27 were determined ineligible for the National Register, and the rest remain to be evaluated in the future. In conjunction with these field examinations, the law requires a level of consultation with Federally recognized Indian tribes regarding proposed projects and the potential impact on resources or sites of importance to the continuation of their cultural traditions. In 2008, there were 52 instances of face-to-face consultation with Federally recognized tribes and three with non-Federally recognized tribes.

Program Work

Aside from conducting archaeological surveys in support of other programs, the Cultural/Paleontology program has its own objectives and goals driven by laws and policy and current objectives. For example, lands that experience a high rate of public use as well as lands designated as important or having at risk sites may be a candidate for a survey strictly for program purposes. Surveys and other tasks conducted at these non-project sites are aimed to protect and preserve.

The total BLM area surveyed for non-project activities in 2008 was 1,980 acres. Physical and administrative protection included monitoring 304 sites, putting up signs at 30 sites, fencing/gating at three sites, stabilizing and restoring at 12 sites, and applying administrative protections at one site. A total of 292 paleontology localities were reported to be in good condition within the Oregon and Washington BLM.

The BLM's cultural staff also carried out over 1,000 public outreach and educational opportunities reaching over 13,000 people. Another seven conference presentations and articles were published in professional journals. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) provided for civil and criminal penalties for persons convicted of illegally disturbing or damaging archaeological resources on public land. Six incidents of ARPA violations were reported in 2008 resulting in three convictions.



Cultural Resources



Adventures in the Past

Adventures in the Past is a Bureau-wide program created to enhance public enjoyment of cultural resources on public lands in Oregon and Washington. A list of the on-site interpretive accommodations is provided below. Included are lighthouses, historic ranches, remnants of the Oregon Trail, a major interpretive center, and prehistoric sites.

District	Site	Features
Burns	Andrews Townsite	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Gap Ranch CCC* Site	Interpretive Displays
Burns	The Narrows	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Poison Creek Reservoir	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Riddle Brothers Ranch National Historical District	Interpretive Displays
Coos Bay	Cape Blanco Lighthouse	Lighthouse Tours and Greeting Center
Lakeview	Greaser Petroglyph	Interpretive Plaque

*CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps

(Continued on next page)

Cultural Resources

More Great Adventures in the Past!

(Continued from previous page)

District	Site	Features
Medford	Layton Mining Ditch	Interpretive Panels and Brochure
Medford	Rand CCC* Building	Interpretive Panels and Visitor Center
Medford	Rogue River Ranch National Register Site	Interpretive Displays
Medford	Rogue River Trail	Trail Guide
Medford	Whisky Creek Cabin National Register Site	Public Viewing
Prineville	Four Mile Canyon Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Signs
Prineville	John Day River Crossing Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Kiosk
Prineville	Macks Canyon National Register & Archeological Site	Interpretive Panels
Prineville	Maupin Foreman's House	Interpretive Displays
Prineville	Wagon Road ACEC**	Interpretive Trail
Roseburg	China Mining Ditch	Interpretive Panels
Salem	Barlow Road at Wildwood	Interpretive Sign
Salem	Yaquina Head Lighthouse	Visitor Center, Living History Exhibits and Programs, Tours
Vale	Alkali Springs Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Sign
Vale	Birch Creek Oregon Trail Site	Interpretive Sign
Vale	Echo Meadows Oregon Trail ACEC**	Interpretive Kiosk
Vale	Keeney Pass Oregon Trail National Register	Interpretive Kiosk
Vale	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	Visitor Center, Interpretive Hiking, Living History Exhibits and Programs

*CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps / **ACEC: Area of Critical Environmental Concern

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM's National Landscape Conservation System contains some of America's most spectacular landscapes. Nationally, consisting of about 27 million acres of public lands set aside for their recreational, cultural, scientific, and other values, the National Landscape Conservation System has over 850 National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Historic and Scenic Trails.



Special Areas and Monuments

In Oregon, Congress designated the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in 2000. This area consists of over 428,000 acres of landscape in southeastern Oregon including volcanic uplifts, deep glacial carved gorges, stunning scenery, wilderness, wild rivers, and a rich diversity of plant and animal species.

The BLM operates the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC) in eastern Oregon near Baker City. NHOTIC offers living history demonstrations, interpretive programs, exhibits, multi-media presentations, special events, and more than four miles of interpretive trails – all dedicated to themes such as natural history, mining, Native Americans, pioneer life, and more.

The 100-acre Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area designated by Congress in 1980 is a narrow, coastal headland extending one mile into the Pacific Ocean. This area includes the historic and still-functional Yaquina Head lighthouse as well as a large interpretive center which highlights both the structure as well as outstanding opportunities to experience the area's natural features. Tidepooling, large populations of nesting seabirds, harbor seals, and whale watching all draw visitors from around the world to explore and discover life at a coastal headland.

National Landscape Conservation System

Distribution of Wilderness & Study Areas

As of 2008, Congress has designated four wilderness areas on BLM-administered lands in Oregon (totaling 185,553 acres), and one wilderness area on BLM-administered lands in Washington (7,110 acres). In addition, Oregon manages 90 wilderness study areas (including five instant study areas) totaling 2.7 million acres and Washington has one wilderness study area totaling 5,699 acres.

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Burns	1	170,157	21	922,406	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	1	590
Lakeview	—	—	13	430,197	1	8,000
Medford	1	8,629	1	6,096	1	210
Prineville	—	—	18	221,526	1	600
Salem	1	5,702	—	—	1	80
Vale	1	1,065	32	1,105,474	—	—
Oregon Total	4	185,553	85	2,685,699	5	9,480
Spokane	1	7,110	1	5,699	—	—
Total	5	192,663	86	2,691,398	5	9,480



National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas

In 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act extended wilderness study and management authority to the BLM. This act set in motion a 15-year inventory and study of lands found to possess specific wilderness characteristics as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Such areas have been designated as wilderness study areas (WSA). These WSAs were studied through a land use planning process that resulted in final recommendations regarding their suitability for designation as wilderness.

Final recommendations on most WSAs as well as five instant study areas in Oregon were transmitted by the President to Congress in July 1992. In Oregon, a total of 1.2 million acres currently fall within areas recommended as suitable for receiving the wilderness designation. An additional 1.5 million acres have been recommended as not suitable for this designation. A single WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres has been recommended as not suitable for wilderness designation.

As of 2008, two additional WSAs in the BLM Prineville District have been recognized in the interim since the previous wilderness inventory, but these areas have not yet received wilderness recommendations; they are Sutton Mountain (OR-5-84, 28,906 acres) and Pat's Cabin (OR-5-85, 9,782 acres). Also, an offshore wilderness area and several small islands managed as BLM WSAs were legislatively transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1996. And two entire WSAs in the Steens Mountain area were designated as wilderness in 2000.

The final decision on each WSA is made by Congress as part of their legislative processes. And wilderness values in all WSAs are protected by the BLM until final decisions are rendered by Congress.



National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Total Acres
Burns District		
1	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,529
2	Stonehouse	22,767
3	Lower Stonehouse	7,449
4	Wildcat Canyon	34,724
5	Heath Lake	21,197
6	Table Mountain	40,042
7	West Peak	8,598
8	Alvord Desert	236,261
9	East Alvord	22,161
10	Winter Range	15,517
11	Mahogany Ridge	27,085
12	Red Mountain	15,659
13	Pueblo Mountains	74,112
14	Rincon	108,482
15	Basque Hills	140,308
16	High Steens	14,089
17	South Fork Donner und Blitzen	27,969
18	Home Creek	1,165
19	Blitzen River	31,901
20	Bridge Creek	14,284
Lakeview District		
21	Devil Garden Lava Bed	28,235
22	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,684
23	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,471
24	Sand Dunes	16,500
25	Diablo Mountain	118,799
26	Orejana Canyon	24,183
27	Abert Rim	25,088
28	Fish Creek Rim	19,121
29	Guano Creek	10,581
30	Spaulding	68,492
31	Hawk Mountain	69,735
32	Sage Hen Hills	7,967
33	Mountain Lakes	340
Medford District		
34	Soda Mountain	6,097
Prineville District		
35	Strawberry Mountain - Pine Creek	211
36	Strawberry Mountain - Sheep Gulch	728
37	Strawberry Mountain - Indian Creek	211
38	Aldrich Mountain	9,132
39	Thirtymile	7,626
40	Lower John Day	25,397
41	North Pole Ridge	7,301

National Landscape Conservation System

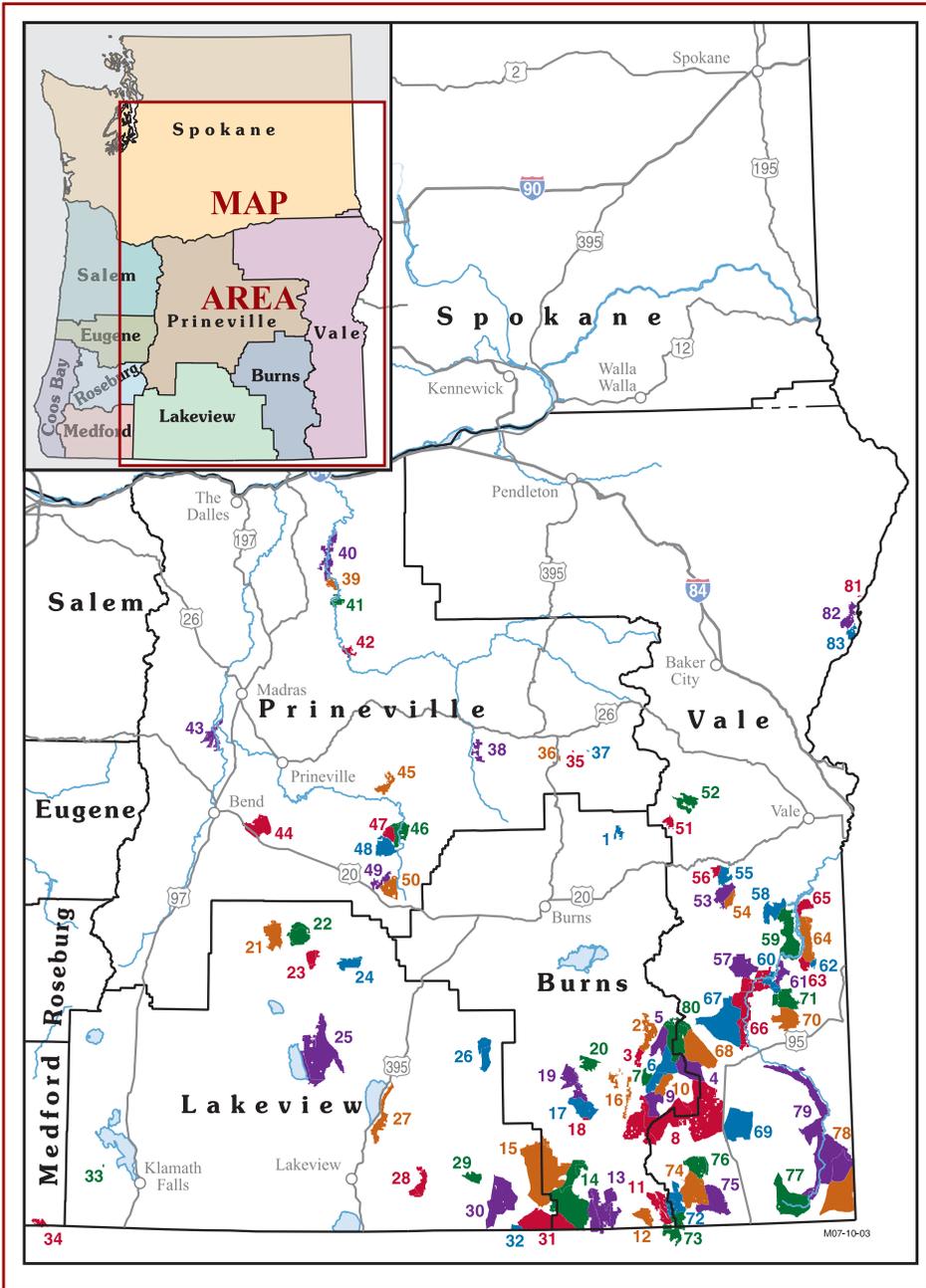
Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Total Acres
Prineville District (cont.)		
42	Spring Basin	6,483
43	Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls	3,192
44	Badlands	29,545
45	North Fork	11,397
46	South Fork	20,332
47	Sand Hollow	9,383
48	Gerry Mountain	22,350
49	Hampton Butte	10,249
50	Cougar Well	19,302
Vale District		
51	Castle Rock	6,152
52	Beaver Dam Creek	19,138
53	Camp Creek	19,869
54	Cottonwood Creek	8,111
55	Gold Creek	13,598
56	Sperry Creek	5,295
57	Cedar Mountain	33,469
58	Dry Creek	23,350
59	Dry Creek Buttes	51,382
60	Owyhee Breaks	13,118
61	Blue Canyon	12,575
62	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,905
63	Slocum Creek	7,553
64	Honeycombs	38,691
65	Wild Horse Basin	12,007
66	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,742
67	Saddle Butte	85,764
68	Palomino Hills	54,242
69	Bowden Hills	59,061
70	Clarks Butte	31,284
71	Jordan Craters	27,780
72	Willow Creek	29,852
73	Disaster Peak	17,443
74	Fifteenmile Creek	50,332
75	Oregon Canyon	42,121
76	Twelvemile Creek	28,042
77	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,458
78	Lookout Butte	66,206
79	Owyhee River Canyon	187,590
80	Sheepshead Mountain	52,787
81	McGraw Creek	520
82	Homestead	14,581
83	Sheep Mountain	7,247

Please see corresponding map on next page 

National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas



← *Note: The numbered Wilderness Study Areas identified on this map correspond directly to the numbered WSAs listed in the chart on the previous two pages.*

National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas



National Landscape Conservation System

Wild & Scenic River System

The Oregon and Washington BLM is responsible for managing portions of 23 of BLM's 38 wild and scenic rivers for a combined total of over 800 of BLM's roughly 2,000 miles. Wild and scenic rivers are designated under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to protect outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other values and to preserve the river in its free-flowing condition.

River	District	Total Miles	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Clackamas	Salem	.5	—	—	0.5
Crooked/Chimney Rock	Prineville	17.8	—	—	17.8
Deschutes	Prineville	120.0	—	20.0	100.0
Donner und Blitzen	Burns	87.5	87.5	—	—
Elkhorn Creek	Vale	3.0	2.4	0.6	—
Grand Ronde	Vale	24.9	9.0	—	15.9
John Day (Main Stem)	Prineville	147.5	—	—	147.5
North Fork Crooked	Prineville	18.8	11.9	2.2	4.7
North Fork Owyhee	Vale	9.6	9.6	—	—
North Umpqua	Roseburg	8.4	—	—	8.4
Owyhee	Vale	120.0	120.0	—	—
Powder	Vale	11.7	—	11.7	—
Quartzville Creek	Salem	9.7	—	—	9.7
Rogue	Medford	47.0	20.6	—	26.4
Salmon	Salem	8.0	—	4.8	3.2
Sandy	Salem	12.5	—	3.8	8.7
South Fork John Day	Prineville	47.0	—	—	47.0
Upper Klamath	Lakeview	11.0	11.0	—	—
Wallowa	Vale	10.0	—	—	10.0
West Little Owyhee	Vale	57.6	57.6	—	—
White	Prineville	24.7	—	17.8	6.9
Wildhorse & Kiger	Burns	13.9	13.9	—	—
Total		811.1	343.5	60.9	406.7

National Landscape Conservation System



Minerals and Energy



The BLM is responsible for administering minerals management laws on all Federal lands as well as on other lands where mineral rights have been retained by the United States Government. The BLM also assists the Bureau of Indian Affairs in oversight of mineral activities on Indian lands. The BLM conducts oil and gas and geothermal lease sales in addition to issuing fluid, coal, and solid minerals leases and permits to drill. The BLM also issues rights-of-way for wind energy projects and transmission lines crossing Federal lands in Oregon and Washington. No applications for rights-of-way for solar energy have been received in Oregon and Washington to date. Further, the BLM regulates exploration and production, maintains records of mining claims, and administers sales of common minerals. Operators' plans are reviewed to ensure conservation of mineral resources and protection of other resource values. Operations and rehabilitation of mined and drilled areas are monitored.

The BLM minerals and energy resource management programs are responsible for approximately 56 million acres of Federal minerals in both states. Currently, there are more than 600 Federal oil and gas leases encompassing nearly 900,000 acres in Washington and Oregon. From 2006 through 2008, oil and gas lease sales generated over \$6 million in bonus bids and first year rentals.

Minerals and Energy

Solid Minerals & Coal

Number of Mining Claim Recordations (all Public Lands)		
	Total	New for 2008
Claims Recorded	8,585	1,994

Annual Assessments or Rental Fees Processed in 2007	
Annual Assessments	2,550
Maintenance Fees	5,645
Total	8,195

Mineral Leases	
Coal	0
Other Solid Minerals	0

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY2007	FY2008	FY2007	FY2008
Mineral Patents Issued	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases Issued, Acres	0	0	0	0
Coal Leases in Force, Acres	0	0	2 – 520	0

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Fluid Minerals

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY2007	FY2008	FY2007	FY2008
Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres	292 4,943	5 – 14,357	21 – 23,511	2 – 3,804
Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres	200 – 303,020	191 – 289,091	451- 654, 977	416 – 579,156

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Geothermal Leases in Effect – FY 2008

Item	Number	Acres
U.S. Forest Service	61	53,591
BLM	4	2,510
Total	65	56,101

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining & Mineral Leasing

(As of September 30, 2008)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
Aggregate Change in FY 2008	- 502	+ 502	No Change	No Change
Location and Entry Under The Mining Laws*	288 04,608	4,800,392	6,324,084	5,305,916
Aggregate Change in FY 2008	No Change	No Change	- 36	No Change
Application and Other Under The Mineral Leasing Laws*^	29,615,000	6,230,000	5,319,964	5,320,000

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

^ Acreage also includes acquired lands.

Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Materials Management (HAZMAT) program supports the Department's goals of **Serving Communities and Resource Protection** by **protecting lives, resources and property, and improving the health of landscapes and watersheds**. Releases of hazardous substances can have a significant impact on the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands as well as on the health and safety of the individuals who utilize and work on these lands. The public lands are authorized for a number of commercial uses, some of which have resulted in the past in the creation of hazardous waste sites. In addition, illegal activities on public lands such as the dumping of hazardous waste have resulted in releases of hazardous substances. Illegal activity (i.e. trespass dumping) is responsible for a majority of the hazardous waste sites discovered every year on BLM lands in Oregon and Washington.

The BLM is conducting assessments and evaluations at identified hazardous material sites which require long-term studies and cleanups under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. This effort includes management of environmental issues at Abandoned Mine Land sites. In addition to investigation of contaminated sites and compliance with hazardous materials laws and regulations, the BLM's HAZMAT program is involved in waste reduction efforts and proper management of all wastes generated at BLM facilities.

Minerals and Energy

Abandoned Mine Lands (AML)



The Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program supports the Department of the Interior’s Healthy Landscapes and Community Growth initiatives by remediating health, safety, and environmental hazards at abandoned mine sites on BLM lands. The AML program contributes to this effort to enhance water quality, visitor safety, recreation, and wildlife habitat by conducting studies and implementing remedial actions where necessary. Sites that have been remediated are monitored and maintained to ensure BLM actions were effective in protecting humans, wildlife, and the environment.

Item	Oregon	Washington
Number of Identified AML Sites	92*	69*
Sites with Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	7**	4**
Investigated Sites With Interim Remediation in Place	3	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.

Support



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

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

Since 1946 these and other federal land and mineral records have been maintained by the BLM in a growing serialized case-file system which today contains more than two billion documents nationwide. Many of these serialized cases have been abstracted and made available online through the BLM Lands and Minerals Records-LR2000 database.

Roads and Bridges

The BLM road transportation system in Oregon totaled 23,118 miles – with 14,430 miles in western Oregon and 8,688 miles in eastern Oregon, as of August 12, 2008. Washington has 764 miles. In western Oregon, a total of 690 miles is currently in a long-term closure status. In fiscal year 2008, 4,163 miles of the entire BLM transportation system were maintained. This figure included 3,415 miles in western Oregon with 748 miles in eastern Oregon. This maintenance is a 10 percent decrease from Fiscal Year 2007. All roads are not maintained annually but at varying intervals based on need.

Transportation System – Roads, Bridges & Culverts

District	Roads (Miles)	Primitive Roads (Miles)	Bridges	Major Culverts	Maintenance by BLM	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,040	1,094	4	8	144	0	0
Lakeview	1,163	1,258	0	2	184	0	0
Prineville	202	683	9	8	131	0	0
Vale	2,222	26	3	6	269	0	0
Eastern Oregon	5,627	3,061	16	24	728	0	0
Coos Bay	1,656	258	81	77	620	15	98
Eugene	1,826	212	43	117	581	8	21
Lakeview	518	30	7	2	20	80	6
Medford	4,374	187	91	123	1,075	118	103
Roseburg	2,645	243	70	186	686	31	69
Salem	1,990	491	71	89	433	12	229
Western Oregon	13,009	1,421	363	594	3,415	164	526
Oregon Total	18,636	4,482	379	618	4,143	164	526
Washington	64	700	6	2	20	2	0
Total	18,700	5,182	385	620	4,163	164	526

• The data source for Roads, Primitive Roads, Bridges, Major Culverts, Closed Roads, and Closed Primitive Roads is the Facility Asset Management System (FAMS), the BLM's official inventory of record, as of August 12, 2009.

• The data source for Maintenance is the 2008 Management Information System End of Year Target Report.

• The definition of "Road" is a linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels and maintained for regular and continuous use.

• The definition of a "Primitive Road" is a linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. Primitive roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

Support

Rights-of-Way

Access to the forestlands of Oregon and Washington requires cooperation between private and Federal landowners. The BLM issues right-of-way permits to the public for the transportation of their forest products over government roads. Reciprocal right-of-way agreements are executed when the United States needs access across lands owned or controlled by an applicant for a right-of-way. Fees are collected to share in the cost of road construction and maintenance.

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Lands

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

Easements Acquired

District	FY 2007 Direct Purchase	FY 2008 Direct Purchase
Burns	2	0
Coos Bay	0	0
Eugene	2	2
Lakeview	3	0
Medford	4	1
Prineville	0	0
Roseburg	0	0
Salem	2	0
Spokane	0	0
Vale	0	0
Total	13	3

Other Lands Acquired (Acres)

District	Project	FY 2007 Direct Purchase	FY 2008 Direct Purchase
Burns	Steens Wilderness	—	20
Medford	Rogue River (Winkle Bar)*	—	32
Salem	Sandy River	157	30
Spokane	Moses Coulee	—	2,628
Vale	Grande Ronde	—	986
Total		798	3,696

* The "Winkle Bar" property contains the historically significant Zane Grey cabin. This cabin was once owned by renowned author Zane Grey, best known for his western novels such as Riders of the Purple Sage.

Lands Received by the BLM (Acres)

	FY 2007	FY 2008
Oregon		
Exchanges	0	0
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	798	82
Donation	360	0
Oregon Total	1,158	82
Washington		
Exchanges	1,391	3,614
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	0	0
Acquisition in Fee	0	7,107
Washington Total	1,391	10,721
Grand Total	2,549	10,803

Support

Withdrawal Processing & Review

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

Actions Accomplished in FY 2008

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	1	501.8	1	1,246.0	2	1,747.8
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Reviewed	1	9,001.8	—	—	1	9,001.8
Total	2	9,503.6	1	1,246.0	3	10,749.6

Actions Accomplished in FY 2007

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Reviewed	1	12,271	3	6,913	4	19,184
Total	1	12,271	3	6,913	4	19,184

Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2008)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	33	7,200	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	250	441	8	3
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements	122	45,044	6	17
Total	409	52,859	31	2,005

Land Leases (in effect as of September 30, 2007)

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	33	6,921	17	1,985
Small Tract Leases	—	—	—	—
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	253	435	8	3
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements*	124	76,281	7	22
Total	414	83,811	32	2,010

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



Support

Surveys

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

Cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. The traditional work has been performing legal boundary surveys: establishing, or re-establishing, marking and maintaining Federal boundaries. In this role, work is performed for not only the BLM, but for any Federal agency needing a boundary to be determined. The BLM's cadastral surveyors perform numerous projects to define the boundaries of Indian trust lands in support of the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibilities.

In addition to the traditional work, Cadastral surveyors are also compiling the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), a measurement-based digital representation of the survey and ownership lines utilized as the base for the BLM's Geographic Information System (GIS). This spatial land information product and other related services enhance the management of the natural and cultural resources.

Activity	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	340	46
Corners Monumented	374	195
Plats Accepted	67	27
GCDB Townships Collected	17	0
GCDB Townships Updated	36	13



Land Patents Issued

	FY 2007		FY 2008	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM				
Public Sale	26	2,905	—	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals	—	—	—	—
Corrective Patent	—	—	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes Act	1	9	—	—
Special Legislation	—	—	—	—
Color-of-Title	—	—	—	—
State Selection Clear List	1	945	2	439
Supplemental R&PP* Patent	—	—	—	—
Oregon BLM Total	28	3,859	2	439
Oregon - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	—	—	2	6
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
Oregon - Other Agency Total	0	0	2	6
Washington BLM				
Public Sale	—	—	—	—
Exchange	4	917	11	1,774
Mineral Patent	—	—	—	—
Washington BLM Total	4	917	11	1,774
Washington - Other Agency				
Indian Fee Patent	12	1,104	14	1,008
National Forest Exchange	—	—	—	—
Washington - Other Agency Total	12	1,104	14	1,008
Grand Total - BLM	32	4,776	13	2,213
Grand Total - Other Agency	12	1,104	16	1,104

*R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes

Support

Mapping Products

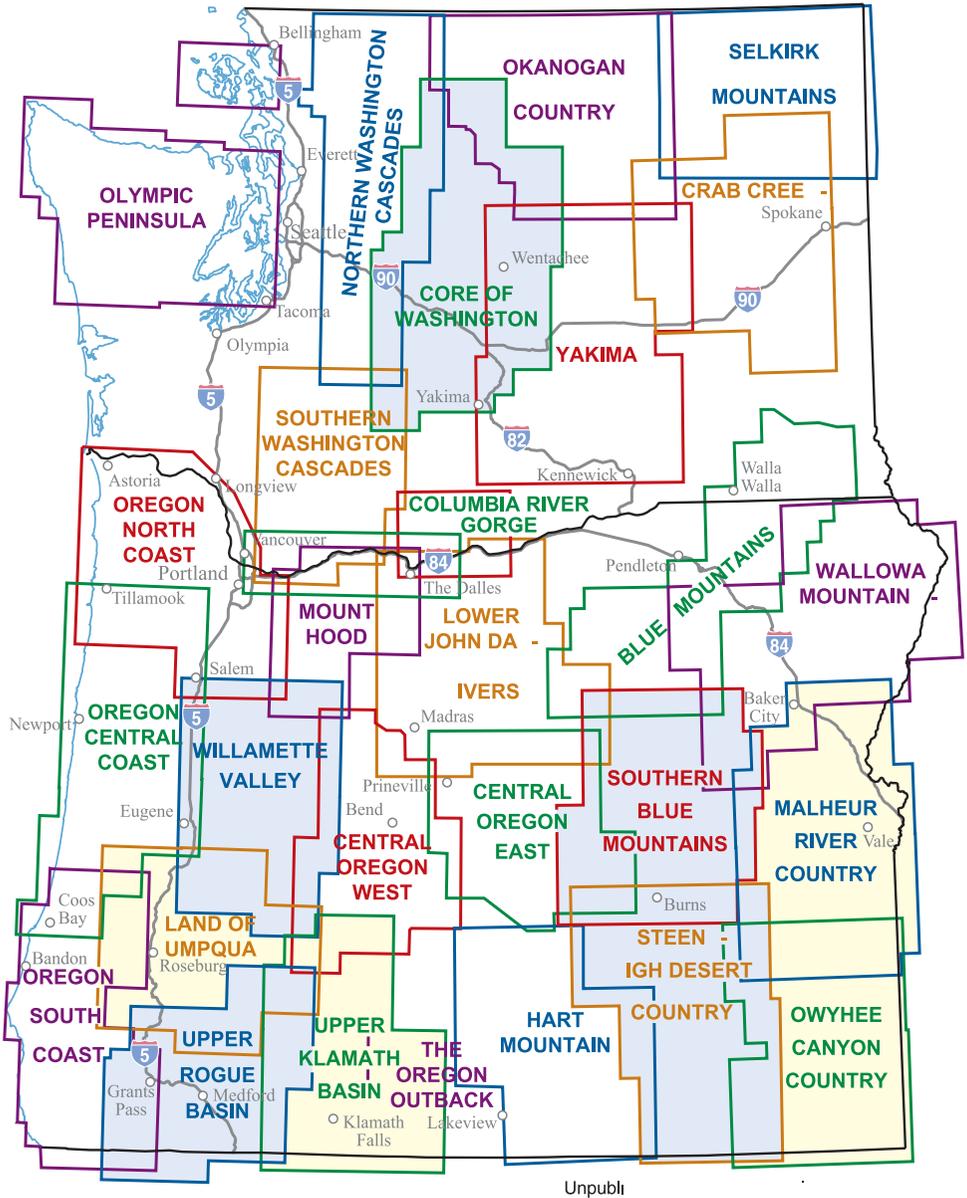
The BLM's mapping unit publishes maps, brochures, and graphic support for management plans, congressionally-designated wilderness proposals, public recreation sites, and other public land-related activities.

In an effort to increase efficiency, the BLM coordinates with the U.S. Forest Service Region 6 to create all recreation maps as joint products for both agencies. Previously, each agency produced their own separate recreation documents which totaled 27 maps across Oregon. By increasing organizational effectiveness through the sharing of resources, the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service now require only 19 jointly-produced maps which represent both agencies' recreational opportunities in Oregon. Additional developmental mapping work is ongoing in Washington in 2007. However, due to the limited scope of public lands managed by the BLM in Washington, the number of maps in this area should not significantly change.

As part of the joint service effort between the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service, two Oregon and Washington maps were recently developed while ongoing work continues for the remaining lands. In 2008, the BLM updated a map for the Owyhee Canyon Country and published a map for the Columbia River Gorge.



Mapping Products



LEGEND

- Currently Available
- Scheduled for 2009

Law Enforcement



The BLM's Rangers and Agents in Oregon and Washington encounter every conceivable type of crime on 16.5 million acres of Public Lands. BLM law enforcement officers concentrate on resource-related crimes, working in close cooperation with Federal and state agencies and with almost every program in the BLM. Through these partnerships, BLM Law Enforcement continues to strengthen their coordination with Federal, state, and local partners through a multitude of inter-agency enforcement activities, joint patrols, investigations, and training. BLM law enforcement officers interact with a variety of interagency task forces and workgroups on a weekly basis in order to continually improve the sharing of information to not only solve crimes but to become more proactive and a better partner with our communities.

In 2008, vacant Ranger positions in Oregon were filled in the Eugene, Medford, Prineville, Salem, and Roseburg Districts. And positions in Washington were filled in Wenatchee. In addition, two Special Agent positions were moved from Portland, Oregon, to field locations in the Eugene and Prineville Districts to respond to investigative needs. BLM Law Enforcement in Oregon now has Special Agents working in Portland, Eugene, Medford, and Prineville.

Law Enforcement

Incidents

Incidents	2005	2006	2007	2008
Abandoned Vehicles	178	181	113	59
ARPA, NAGPRA, Historical*	10	14	12	9
Arson	5	11	23	3
Assist to Public/Law Enforcement	125	64	50	152
Camping	108	148	97	53
Drug Violations	110	89	92	89
Dumping	335	254	160	88
Fire Violations	122	94	188	87
Hazardous Materials	20	27	4	5
Liquor Law Violations	50	88	90	64
Littering	47	55	67	78
Motor Vehicle Violations	397	456	343	195
Off Highway Vehicle Violations	167	229	287	303
Recreation Permit Violation	43	43	23	59
Theft of Firewood	48	39	48	44
Theft of Forest Products	34	31	28	23
Vandalism	136	165	115	61
Wild Horse & Burro Violations	6	3	3	4
Other	1,121	1,042	882	830
Total Incidents	3,062	3,033	2,625	2,248
Resource Value Loss	\$449,104	\$754,427	\$275,356	\$242,479

*ARPA: Archaeological Resource Protection Act

NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Actions

Actions	2005	2006	2007	2008
Field Interrogations/Written Warnings	578	616	544	287
Federal Citations	405	520	576	435
Federal Criminal Complaints	1	2	1	2
State Citations	262	255	274	484
State/Local Criminal Complaints	28	18	10	25
Felonies Charged	**	**	**	57
Misdemeanors Charged	**	**	**	429

** Metrics not tracked until the 2008 Edition of BLM Facts

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): A conservation ecology program part of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) which established the first conservation ecology mandate for the BLM; ACEC protects important riparian corridors, endangered species habitats, cultural and archeological resources, and scenic landscapes identified by the BLM as requiring special management and attention.

Acquired Lands: Lands or interests in lands which the United States has obtained through purchase, gift, or condemnation; lands are administered by the BLM to include hardrock mineral leasing other than public domain.

Back Country Byway: A road segment designated as part of the National Scenic Byway System to be recognized for its archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and/or scenic qualities.

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

Canopy: The uppermost layer in a forest, formed by the crowns of the trees.

Commercial Forest Land: Forest areas producing or capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial tree species.

Consumer Price Index: A measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Cumulative Watershed Assessment: A process for evaluating how well a watershed is working. The process includes steps for identifying issues, examining the history of the watershed, describing its features, and evaluating various resources within the watershed.

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Fire-Adapted Ecosystems: A system of living and non-living organisms existing together in an environment that is dependent upon natural fire activity for long-term health and maintenance.

Fuel Breaks: An area cleared of vegetation to remove the fuel sources from a fire.

Hand Piling: A pile of unmerchantable material left on site subsequent to harvesting a timber stand. Hand piles are typically less than 10 feet high and less than 12 feet in diameter.

Hazardous Fuels: Forest vegetation or debris, activity fuels, debris left over from woodcutters or forest thinning projects, ladder fuels, small trees, or brush – all of which can carry a ground fire up into the canopy.

Instant Study Area (ISA): A natural area formally identified by the BLM for accelerated wilderness review by notice published before October 21, 1975.

Interpretive Center: A public location to preserve culture and educate the public about the spirit and heritage of the people who once lived at said historical site.

Ladder Fuels: Live or dead vegetation that allows a fire to climb up from the forest floor into the tree canopy. Common fuel ladders include tall grasses, shrubs, and tree branches.

Multiple Use: Use of land for more than one purpose as defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, e.g., grazing of livestock, watershed and wildlife protection, recreation, and timber production.

National Conservation Area: A designation for certain protected areas managed by the BLM under the National Landscape Conservation System. Restrictions vary between conservation areas, but generally the areas are not leased or sold under mining laws, and motorized vehicle use is restricted.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

O & C Lands: Congressional lands granted to promote the completion of the Oregon and California Railroad between Portland, Oregon and San Francisco, California. Oregon's O&C Lands, codified in the O&C Lands Act of 1937, are often called the "Checkerboard" due to their odd/even sectional land divisions.

Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT): A payment made to compensate a local government for some or all of the tax revenue that it loses due to the nature of the ownership or use of a particular piece of real estate generally related to foregone property tax revenue.

Prescribed Fire: A vegetative management tool in which a low intensity fire is applied by trained experts to clear the ground of dangerous fuels such as dead wood and brush to restore ecosystems to their natural balance.

Public Domain Lands: Original holdings of the United States never granted or conveyed to other jurisdictions, or reacquired by exchange for other public domain lands.

Rangeland: Expansive, mostly unimproved lands on which a significant proportion of the natural vegetation can be expected to include native grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, and shrubs.

Rangeland Health Assessment: A study of the functional health of ecological processes at a natural site.

Reconveyed: Generally referring to land that has been returned to a previous position or owner.

Reforestation: The re-establishment of forest on an existing forest site following tree removal. Reforestation can be achieved by the natural seeding, artificial sowing, or by planting of native or introduced species.

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

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

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A document prepared by field office staff with public participation and then approved by field office managers, providing direction for land management activities at a field office. The RMP identifies the needs of a particular area and for a specific benefit.

Revested: To reinstate or invest again in ownership of lands.

Right-Of-Way: Legal permission by permit or rent to pass over land owned by another person or entity. Or the path used under said permission.

Riparian: An aquatic or terrestrial ecosystem that is associated with bodies of water, such as streams, lakes, or wetlands, or is dependent upon the existence of perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral surface or subsurface water drainage. Riparian areas are usually characterized by dense vegetation and an abundance and diversity of wildlife.

Soil Stabilization: Techniques used to protect soil areas at risk from erosion, flooding or wind. May include planting grass or other vegetation treatments.

Sustained Yield: A yield of natural products that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations as well.

T & E Species: Threatened and Endangered Species.

Timber Production Capability Classification (TPCC): A system of evaluating which forest lands are suitable to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Vascular Plant: A plant having a conducting system of vascular bundles for transporting nutrients and water. Club mosses, ferns, horsetails, gymnosperms, and flowering plants are examples of vascular plants.

Wagon Road: Historical roads known for two-tracks and wagon ruts cut into the soil by wagons carrying people and freight during the United States' western expansion.

Watershed: The land area from which surface water and runoff drains into a stream, channel, lake, reservoir, or other body of water; also called a drainage basin.

Watershed Analysis: To determine the cumulative effects of forest practices on public resources in a watershed - primarily water quality, fish habitat, and capital improvements - and establish guidelines for future management and regulation.

Watershed Management Plan: A plan that works toward an environmentally and economically healthy watershed that benefits all who have a stake in it.

Wild and Scenic River: A river and the adjacent area within the boundaries of a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Wilderness Area: A wild area that Congress has preserved by including it in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): Undeveloped roadless Federal lands of at least 5,000 acres which generally preserve natural conditions while providing outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Wilderness Study Areas are not included in the National Wilderness Preservation System until the United States Congress passes wilderness legislation.



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