

BLM

Oregon & Washington

# BLM facts

Oregon & Washington 2011



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



# Oregon & Washington Bureau of Land Management



M10-03-09

## LEGEND

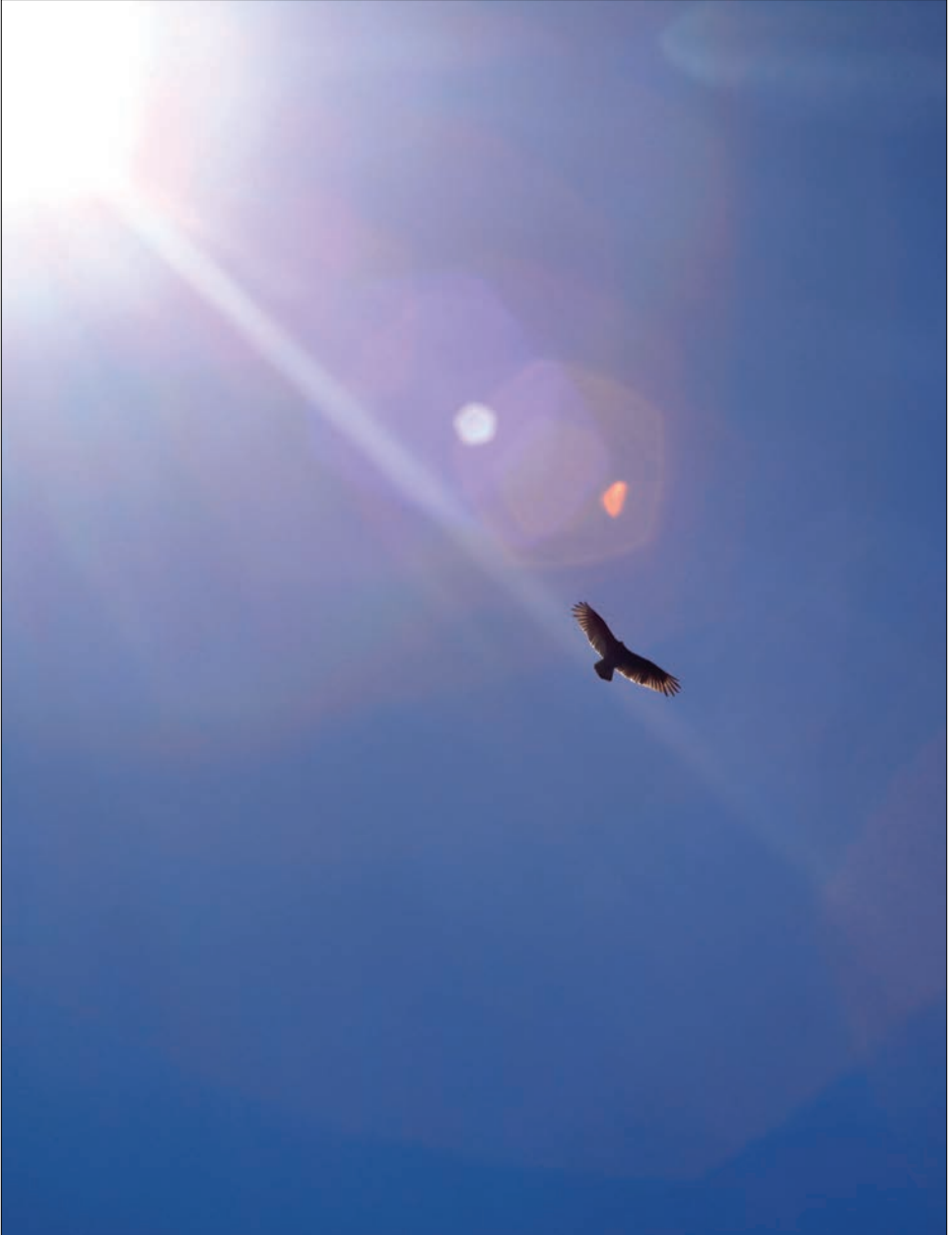
- State Office
- District Office
- Field Office
- District Boundary
- Resource Area Boundary

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

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# Welcome



**T**he late, great physicist Albert Einstein once said, “Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.” With these wise words, I welcome you to our latest edition of *BLM Facts*. Looking deep into the pages of our annual almanac, we’ll take a journey across the public lands of Oregon and Washington.

From lush, green forests and rapid rivers in the west to high desert plains in the east, we’ll see many reasons why the Pacific Northwest’s diverse lands are among the most uniquely treasured destinations in the United States. And to help guide our path, we’ve got eight full-color maps and more than 40 photos.

On our travels, we’ll see how the BLM contributes to local communities. We’ll learn how our management of Oregon’s forests is continually updated to ensure we use the most effective, efficient science and collaboration to maintain both renewable growth and local jobs. And we’ll witness Oregon and Washington at the forefront of energy development with emerging sources such as wind and geothermal as well as traditional sources like natural gas.

Continuing further, we’ll spy natural wildlife preserved to thrive and grow – from the majestic wild mustangs to the Greater Sage-Grouse. And nearby we can take our families to visit BLM recreation spots that welcome over eight million visitors each year. From rock climbing in southern Oregon to the beautiful San Juan Islands of Washington, the Northwest truly has something for everyone.

All this resplendent nature and wildlife are carefully protected by the BLM’s world-famous firefighters and law enforcement officers. Our dedicated professionals safeguard these public lands as well as the many visitors to them.

So as we look deep into this edition of *BLM Facts*, we will better understand Oregon and Washington. And we shall see the contributions and conservation made by your public servants at the BLM.

These are America’s Great Outdoors. We’ll see you out there.

Jerome E. Perez  
State Director  
Oregon/Washington  
Bureau of Land Management



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# BLM Offices in Oregon & Washington

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*Note: The Federal Fiscal Year (FY) begins October 1 and concludes on September 30 each year.*

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# Introduction

WELCOME TO THE OREGON & WASHINGTON BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT!



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

Visitors to the 16.1 million acres of public land in Oregon and Washington are welcomed by a wide variety of climates, exceptional natural landscapes, vital wildlife habitats, and countless recreational opportunities. These public lands are also a primary source of the building blocks of homes, cities, and commerce. In fact, the entire nation benefits from the Pacific Northwest's sustainable resources such as timber, grazing lands, and, increasingly, renewable energy.

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

Turn the page to learn more about your public lands!

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# Introduction

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## *Employees of the BLM*

**O**utstanding landscapes and diverse resources across public lands in the Pacific Northwest demand a professional and diverse workforce prepared for the challenges and opportunities in managing these lands. BLM employees in Oregon and Washington bring an array of skills and perspectives to their work managing these publicly-owned treasures. Every BLM office gains from the background and experience of their staff. When new employees join the workforce, they contribute the latest occupational advances, technical expertise, and cultural awareness to the BLM’s planning and decision-making.

As the public mission continues to adapt to the latest science and most effective business practices, the BLM expects shifts in staffing needs and placement. In 2011, the BLM in Oregon and Washington continued to implement its strategic plan to align workforce with program priorities. Changes in total employee counts reflect this effort.

To provide the American public the best value in meeting the BLM’s multiple-use mission, staff in Oregon and Washington continue to be leaders of innovation and productivity within the BLM as well as other land management agencies.

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### *Oregon & Washington BLM Employees – Permanent & Non-Permanent*

|              | FY 2010*  |               | FY 2011** |               |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| District     | Permanent | Non-Permanent | Permanent | Non-Permanent |
| Burns        | 95        | 33            | 99        | 45            |
| Coos Bay     | 119       | 8             | 111       | 13            |
| Eugene       | 127       | 26            | 126       | 30            |
| Lakeview     | 109       | 51            | 104       | 70            |
| Medford      | 186       | 107           | 168       | 95            |
| Prineville   | 102       | 38            | 90        | 52            |
| Roseburg     | 113       | 23            | 102       | 19            |
| Salem        | 156       | 29            | 141       | 32            |
| Spokane      | 46        | 26            | 46        | 21            |
| Vale         | 146       | 69            | 150       | 74            |
| State Office | 358       | 56            | 343       | 63            |
| Total        | 1,557     | 466           | 1,480     | 514           |

\* Permanent and non-permanent employees as of September 1, 2010

\*\* Permanent and non-permanent employees as of September 1, 2011

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# Introduction

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## *Public Lands Managed by the BLM*

**L**ands under the exclusive jurisdiction of each district of the BLM in Oregon and Washington include public domain, revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Land Utilization Project Lands, and certain other categories. Acreages are listed as of September 2011 and are approximate. Lands managed by the BLM make up 25 percent of the total acreage of Oregon and less than one percent of Washington.

### *Oregon & Washington BLM Land (Acreage by District)*

| District                | FY 2011           |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Burns                   | 3,265,189         |
| Coos Bay                | 325,997           |
| Eugene                  | 315,323           |
| Lakeview                | 3,421,743         |
| Medford                 | 865,966           |
| Prineville              | 1,647,066         |
| Roseburg                | 425,840           |
| Salem                   | 403,572           |
| Vale*                   | 5,038,072         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>     | <b>15,708,768</b> |
| Spokane                 | 423,568           |
| Vale*                   | 12,207            |
| <b>Washington Total</b> | <b>435,775</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>16,144,543</b> |

\* The Vale District includes acreage in both Oregon and Washington

# Introduction

## Public Lands Managed by the BLM per County

| Oregon       |                   | Washington   |                |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| County       | Acres             | County       | Acres          |
| Baker        | 361,073           | Adams        | 9,959          |
| Benton       | 58,064            | Asotin       | 13,153         |
| Clackamas    | 76,061            | Benton       | 10,591         |
| Clatsop      | 39                | Chelan       | 21,577         |
| Columbia     | 10,842            | Clallam      | 189            |
| Coos         | 162,995           | Clark        | 73             |
| Crook        | 508,677           | Columbia     | 441            |
| Curry        | 67,394            | Cowlitz      | 127            |
| Deschutes    | 484,874           | Douglas      | 54,043         |
| Douglas      | 654,477           | Ferry        | 9,058          |
| Gilliam      | 56,762            | Franklin     | 23,804         |
| Grant        | 173,926           | Garfield     | 165            |
| Harney       | 3,973,232         | Grant        | 53,918         |
| Hood River   | 367               | Grays Harbor | 30             |
| Jackson      | 453,669           | Island       | 33             |
| Jefferson    | 43,040            | Jefferson    | 80             |
| Josephine    | 299,742           | King         | 298            |
| Klamath      | 241,720           | Kittitas     | 16,222         |
| Lake         | 2,600,948         | Klickitat    | 18,286         |
| Lane         | 288,235           | Lewis        | 332            |
| Lincoln      | 20,175            | Lincoln      | 76,576         |
| Linn         | 87,084            | Mason        | 2              |
| Malheur      | 4,599,249         | Okanogan     | 58,776         |
| Marion       | 21,015            | Pacific      | 11             |
| Morrow       | 4,026             | Pend Oreille | 1,732          |
| Multnomah    | 4,130             | Pierce       | 8              |
| Polk         | 40,191            | San Juan     | 903            |
| Sherman      | 55,299            | Skagit       | 197            |
| Tillamook    | 48,468            | Skamania     | 352            |
| Umatilla     | 23,172            | Snohomish    | 317            |
| Union        | 6,404             | Spokane      | 1,839          |
| Wallowa      | 17,037            | Stevens      | 24,647         |
| Wasco        | 82,055            | Thurston     | 22             |
| Washington   | 11,527            | Wahkiakum    | 1              |
| Wheeler      | 140,209           | Walla Walla  | 390            |
| Yamhill      | 32,590            | Whatcom      | 178            |
|              |                   | Whitman      | 8,935          |
|              |                   | Yakima       | 28,510         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>15,708,768</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>435,775</b> |

*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.*





**F**orests, rangelands, and waterways are essential to the livelihood of residents and visitors in Oregon and Washington. The BLM collects fees and income from its multiple-use mission and invests monies back into these lands in order to protect the value of our publicly-held assets for future generations. The BLM's continual management and investments are poised to restore landscapes and habitat while spurring renewable energy development and creating jobs.

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 (PILT) in addition to payments to counties for the Oregon & California Land Grant as well as the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant funding under Secure Rural Schools law.

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 2008 – FY 2011***

|                  | <b>Oregon</b>   |               | <b>Washington</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Payment Type     | PILT*           | SRS**         | PILT*             |
| Fiscal Year 2008 | \$10,079,500*** | \$105,394,637 | \$10,728,803***   |
| Fiscal Year 2009 | \$14,963,789*** | \$94,855,173  | \$10,771,272***   |
| Fiscal Year 2010 | \$12,651,351*** | \$85,486,761  | \$12,821,358***   |
| Fiscal Year 2011 | \$13,062,332*** | \$40,037,160  | \$13,843,603***   |

\* *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

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

\*\*\* *The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343) authorized full funding for the PILT program from 2008 through 2012 and reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act from 2008 through 2011.*

## ***BLM Collections by Land Status FY 2008 – FY 2011***

| <b>Source of Receipts</b>   | <b>FY 2008</b>      | <b>FY 2009</b>      | <b>FY 2010</b>      | <b>FY 2011</b>      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Sales of Timber             | \$26,967,003        | \$24,823,171        | \$17,179,200        | \$17,566,510        |
| Sales of Land & Materials   | \$450,230           | \$646,602           | \$353,953           | \$380,036           |
| Grazing Program, Section 3  | \$1,016,694         | \$991,712           | \$1,014,784         | \$1,055,315         |
| Grazing Program, Section 15 | \$95,758            | \$82,005            | \$102,834           | \$88,152            |
| Grazing Program, Other      | \$12,557            | \$10,851            | \$8,872             | \$9,063             |
| Fees and Commissions        | \$1,070             | \$1,935             | \$899               | \$820               |
| Rights-of-Way Rent*         | \$785,706           | \$1,129,054         | \$1,648,821         | \$1,351,251         |
| Rent of Land                | \$59,889            | \$67,025            | \$50,743            | \$47,495            |
| Recreation**                | \$2,165,793         | \$2,282,369         | \$2,249,497         | \$2,318,769         |
| Other Sources               | \$406,501           | \$262,445           | \$281,336           | \$284,921           |
| Mineral Leases and Permits  | \$11,163            | \$47,890            | \$51,732            | \$53,499            |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>\$31,972,364</b> | <b>\$30,345,059</b> | <b>\$22,942,671</b> | <b>\$23,155,831</b> |

\* *In FY 2009, the Bureau of Land Management revised the rental fees it charges companies or individuals for rights-of-way so that these fees more adequately reflect changes in land values over the past two decades.*

\*\* *Recreation Collections includes Entrance Permits, Recreation Use Fees, and Special Recreation Permits.*

## ***BLM Expenditures For Resource Management FY 2008 – FY 2011***

| Area of Expenditure                        | FY 2008              | FY 2009              | FY 2010              | FY 2011              |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| American Recovery & Reinvestment Act       | —*                   | —*                   | \$31,947,185         | —*                   |
| Energy & Minerals                          | \$3,286,315          | \$3,247,884          | \$3,460,916          | \$3,268,882          |
| Fishery & Wildlife Habitat Management      | \$27,461,684         | \$25,914,967         | \$31,352,858         | \$30,383,952         |
| Forest Development                         | \$22,977,636         | \$22,747,869         | \$24,208,826         | \$23,137,222         |
| Forest Health, Recovery & Restoration      | \$4,083,666          | \$3,970,573          | \$3,441,874          | \$3,408,492          |
| Forest Management                          | \$37,679,371         | \$44,209,122         | \$38,780,221         | \$33,381,742         |
| Land Access, Acquisition & Management      | \$6,227,775          | \$5,248,170          | \$7,835,756          | \$4,297,620          |
| Leased Facilities                          | **                   | **                   | \$6,759,136          | \$7,357,676          |
| Maintenance of Capital Investments         | \$21,829,187         | \$21,357,241         | \$23,245,942         | \$28,075,349         |
| National Monuments and Conservation Areas  | **                   | **                   | \$2,167,895          | \$2,180,913          |
| Planning & Data Management                 | \$8,989,714          | \$8,197,160          | \$9,826,671          | \$8,884,891          |
| Prescribed Fire & Rural Fire Assistance    | \$26,573,360         | \$23,391,883         | \$23,448,999         | \$19,429,670         |
| Program Support Services                   | \$9,122,766          | \$7,801,078          | \$2,183,584          | \$2,083,093          |
| Range Improvement & Management             | \$10,671,569         | \$11,565,069         | \$13,097,922         | \$13,663,791         |
| Recreation Management                      | \$14,927,565         | \$15,436,968         | \$16,113,905         | \$15,107,056         |
| Soil & Watershed Conservation              | \$15,911,538         | \$15,838,234         | \$15,497,045         | \$17,267,003         |
| Wildfire Preparedness                      | \$12,953,615         | \$12,436,776         | \$12,634,338         | \$13,062,425         |
| Wildfire Suppression & Fire Rehabilitation | \$25,811,504         | \$13,586,222         | \$17,741,758         | \$20,747,771         |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>\$248,507,265</b> | <b>\$234,949,216</b> | <b>\$283,744,831</b> | <b>\$245,737,548</b> |

\* American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

\*\* Data not incorporated in BLM Facts until 2010 edition.

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# Forestry

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**B**LM forest lands in Oregon and Washington are administered under two management programs. One program is for historic Oregon and California Railroad grant lands in western Oregon that are managed under the O&C Lands Act of 1937. The other is for public domain lands, also known as “PD” lands, generally found in eastern Oregon and Washington.

The objective of the O&C program is 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.

For public domain 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.

In addition to the aforementioned programs, BLM forest lands are also managed to comply with a variety of other laws such as the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Clean Water Act.



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# Forestry

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## *BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon & Washington*

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

## *BLM Tree Planting - FY 2011*

| District            | Acres Planted | Seedlings Planted |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Coos Bay            | 157           | 61,230            |
| Eugene              | 207           | 67,000            |
| Lakeview (O&C)      | 355           | 122,300           |
| Medford             | 534           | 180,800           |
| Roseburg            | 0             | 0                 |
| Salem               | 156           | 27,765            |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>1,409</b>  | <b>459,095</b>    |



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# Forestry

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## *Timber Sales*

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

### ► *Western Oregon*

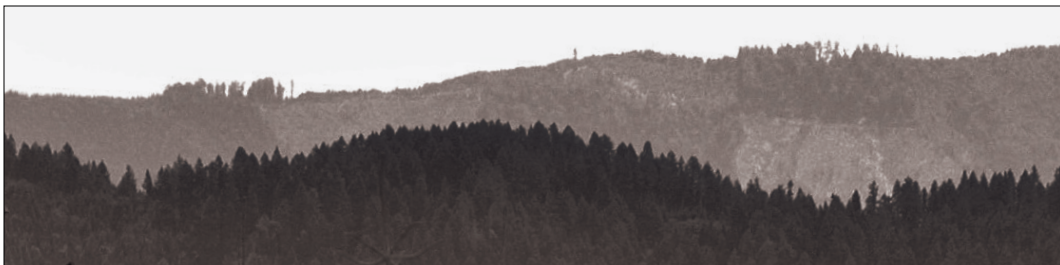
| Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Offered 2006 - 2011 |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| District  | 2006         | 2007         | 2008         | 2009         | 2010         | 2011         |
| Coos Bay  | 41.7         | 53.8         | 47.2         | 50.8         | 37.0         | 41.2         |
| Eugene  | 40.3         | 41.8         | 49.4         | 50.9         | 50.9         | 51.6         |
| Lakeview (O&C)                                      | 4.5          | 5.0          | 5.0          | 3.2          | 5.4          | 3.1          |
| Medford   | 28.4         | 15.8         | 27.8         | 16.2         | 34.4         | 21.6         |
| Roseburg  | 49.2         | 30.2         | 44.0         | 26.3         | 40.9         | 28.2         |
| Salem   | 36.5         | 49.0         | 56.8         | 56.4         | 65.3         | 51.2         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>200.6</b> | <b>195.6</b> | <b>230.2</b> | <b>203.8</b> | <b>233.9</b> | <b>196.9</b> |

### ► *Eastern Oregon & Washington*

| Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Offered 2006 - 2011 |                |                |                |            |            |            |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| District   | 2006           | 2007           | 2008           | 2009       | 2010       | 2011       |
| Burns  | 0.7            | 0.1            | 1.9            | 0.3        | 1.7        | 0.0        |
| Lakeview (PD <sup>+</sup> )                                      | 2.6            | 0.1            | 0.3            | 0.9        | 0.0        | <0.1       |
| Prineville   | 0.3            | 0.1            | <0.1           | <0.1       | 0.0        | 0.0        |
| Vale   | <0.1           | 0.7            | 1.1            | <0.1       | 1.3        | 1.3        |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>  | <b>3.6</b>     | <b>1.0</b>     | <b>3.3</b>     | <b>1.2</b> | <b>3.0</b> | <b>1.3</b> |
| Spokane  | <0.1           | <0.1           | <0.1           | 5.6        | 0.0        | 3.4        |
| <b>Washington Total</b>  | <b>&lt;0.1</b> | <b>&lt;0.1</b> | <b>&lt;0.1</b> | <b>5.6</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>3.4</b> |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3.6</b>     | <b>1.0</b>     | <b>3.3</b>     | <b>6.8</b> | <b>3.0</b> | <b>4.7</b> |

\* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

+ Public Domain (PD)



## Annual Harvested Volume

### ► Western Oregon

| Western Oregon Annual Volume* – Harvest 2006 - 2011 <sup>#</sup> |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| District   | 2006         | 2007         | 2008         | 2009         | 2010         | 2011         |
| Coos Bay   | 32.2         | 33.8         | 41.9         | 22.9         | 47.9         | 49.7         |
| Eugene   | 32.2         | 40.0         | 38.9         | 36.1         | 34.6         | 52.9         |
| Lakeview   | 9.1          | 8.4          | 4.9          | 1.3          | 5.5          | 3.2          |
| Medford  | 24.3         | 18.8         | 5.7          | 33.3         | 9.9          | 8.2          |
| Roseburg   | 11.0         | 2.9          | 23.0         | 32.0         | 31.0         | 26.8         |
| Salem  | 45.5         | 56.8         | 29.2         | 45.8         | 30.6         | 54.5         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>144.1</b> | <b>154.3</b> | <b>160.8</b> | <b>143.5</b> | <b>171.4</b> | <b>195.3</b> |

### ► Eastern Oregon & Washington

| Eastern Oregon & Washington Annual Volume* – Harvest 2006 - 2011 <sup>#</sup> |            |            |            |            |            |                |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| District  | 2006       | 2007       | 2008       | 2009       | 2010       | 2011           |
| Burns   | 0.7        | -          | 0.6        | 0.3        | 1.4        | 0.0            |
| Lakeview (PD)   | 0.9        | 0.6        | 2.3        | 0.3        | 0.0        | 542.0          |
| Prineville  | -          | -          | 0.1        | 0.0        | 0.3        | 0.0            |
| Vale  | 0.4        | 0.5        | 1.1        | 0.1        | 0.0        | 0.0            |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>   | <b>2.0</b> | <b>1.1</b> | <b>4.1</b> | <b>0.7</b> | <b>1.7</b> | <b>542.0</b>   |
| Spokane   | -          | -          | -          | 0.1        | 2.7        | 3,225.0        |
| <b>Washington Total</b>   | <b>-</b>   | <b>-</b>   | <b>-</b>   | <b>0.1</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>3,225.0</b> |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2.0</b> | <b>1.1</b> | <b>4.1</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>4.4</b> | <b>3,767.0</b> |

\* In Million Board Feet (MMBF)

# Includes Volume from All Existing Contracts



# Forestry

## Annual Harvested Volume

| Western Oregon Acres |              |                    |              |                    |              |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
|                      | 2006         | 2006               | 2007         | 2007               | 2008         |
| District             | <i>Regen</i> | <i>Partial Cut</i> | <i>Regen</i> | <i>Partial Cut</i> | <i>Regen</i> |
| Coos Bay             | 401          | 2,497              | 541          | 2,106              | 111          |
| Eugene               | 67           | 1,780              | 105          | 2,176              | 54           |
| Lakeview (O&C)       | 159          | 1,198              | 104          | 1,088              | 152          |
| Medford              | 413          | 1,300              | 171          | 215                | 781          |
| Roseburg             | 44           | 1,657              | 56           | 1,197              | 84           |
| Salem                | 60           | 1,558              | 41           | 1,472              | 209          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>1,144</b> | <b>9,990</b>       | <b>1,018</b> | <b>8,254</b>       | <b>1,391</b> |

| Eastern Oregon & Washington Acres |              |                    |              |                    |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
|                                   | 2006         | 2006               | 2007         | 2007               | 2008         |
| District                          | <i>Regen</i> | <i>Partial Cut</i> | <i>Regen</i> | <i>Partial Cut</i> | <i>Regen</i> |
| Burns                             | 0            | 843                | 0            | 0                  | 0            |
| Lakeview (PD)                     | 375          | 1,480              | 104          | 1,375              | 0            |
| Prineville                        | 0            | 0                  | 0            | 1                  | 0            |
| Vale                              | 0            | 147                | 38           | 0                  | 0            |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>               | <b>375</b>   | <b>2,470</b>       | <b>142</b>   | <b>1,376</b>       | <b>0</b>     |
| Spokane                           | 0.0          | 12                 | 0            | 19                 | 0            |
| <b>Washington Total</b>           | <b>0.0</b>   | <b>12</b>          | <b>0</b>     | <b>19</b>          | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>375</b>   | <b>2,482</b>       | <b>142</b>   | <b>1,395</b>       | <b>0</b>     |

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

\*\* *In 2009, 5,035 of the Regen acres in Medford were from a mortality salvage.*



## Treated by Harvest Type 2006 - 2011

| 2008               | 2009         | 2009               | 2010         | 2010               | 2011 <sup>#</sup> | 2011 <sup>#</sup>  |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <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> |
| 2,182              | 63           | 1,270              | 23           | 2,738              | 123               | 2,986              |
| 1,827              | 154          | 1,532              | 84           | 1,905              | 85                | 2,657              |
| 1,565              | 0            | 186                | 34           | 797                | 46                | 805                |
| 238                | 5,039**      | 130                | 251          | 386                | 85                | 620                |
| 1,468              | 37           | 2,223              | 44           | 2,290              | 29                | 1,795              |
| 1,275              | 282          | 1,827              | 135          | 1,707              | 65                | 2,275              |
| <b>8,555</b>       | <b>5,575</b> | <b>7,168</b>       | <b>571</b>   | <b>9,823</b>       | <b>431</b>        | <b>11,138</b>      |

## Treated by Harvest Type 2006 - 2011

| 2008               | 2009         | 2009               | 2010         | 2010               | 2011 <sup>#</sup> | 2011 <sup>#</sup>  |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <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> |
| 177                | 0            | 97                 | 15           | 732                | 0                 | 0                  |
| 1,024              | 0            | 0                  | 0            | 0                  | 31                | 460                |
| 36                 | 0            | 0                  | 4            | 58                 | 0                 | 0                  |
| 122                | 8            | 16                 | 0            | 0                  | 0                 | 0                  |
| <b>1,359</b>       | <b>8</b>     | <b>113</b>         | <b>19</b>    | <b>790</b>         | <b>31</b>         | <b>460</b>         |
| 0                  | 0            | 20                 | 5            | 349                | 0                 | 509                |
| <b>0</b>           | <b>0</b>     | <b>20</b>          | <b>5</b>     | <b>349</b>         | <b>0</b>          | <b>509</b>         |
| <b>1,359</b>       | <b>8</b>     | <b>133</b>         | <b>24</b>    | <b>1,139</b>       | <b>31</b>         | <b>969</b>         |

# Includes Volume from All Existing Contracts



## *Special Forest Product Sales*

**M**anagement of special forest products (SFP) is an important component of ecosystem-based resource management at the BLM in Oregon and Washington. These 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.





## Special Forest Product Sales

|                               | FY 2006   |                  | FY 2007   |                  | FY 2008   |                  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Item & Unit                   | 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            |
| Feed & Forage, tons           | —         | —                | —         | —                | —         | —                |
| 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           | —         | —                | —         | —                | —         | —                |
| Roundwood, board feet         | 7,495,225 | \$10,942         | 9,453,953 | \$14,440         | 5,142,854 | \$6,487          |
| Seed & Seed<br>Cones, bushels | 212       | \$105            | 1,930     | \$235            | 60        | \$13             |
| Transplants, number           | 1,404     | \$534            | 10,694    | \$3,638          | 4,381     | \$2,237          |
| <b>Total</b>                  |           | <b>\$177,240</b> |           | <b>\$181,884</b> |           | <b>\$181,884</b> |
|                               | FY 2009   |                  | FY 2010   |                  | FY 2011   |                  |
| Item & Unit                   | Quantity  | Value            | Quantity  | Value            | Quantity  | Value            |
| Boughs, lbs                   | 707,349   | \$25,794         | 1,049,213 | \$42,532         | 440,149   | \$18,160         |
| Burls, lbs                    | 2,000     | \$175            | 5,900     | \$270            | 500       | \$50             |
| Christmas Trees, number       | 757       | \$3,785          | 598       | \$2,901          | 558       | \$2,790          |
| Edibles & Medicinals, lbs     | 11,890    | \$531            | 4,650     | \$145            | 13,510    | \$495            |
| Feed & Forage, tons           | 4,320     | \$10,204         | —         | —                | —         | —                |
| Floral & Greenery, lbs        | 820,092   | \$53,779         | 867,390   | \$60,450         | 1,012,380 | \$69,677         |
| Fuelwood, cords               | 5,521     | \$40,897         | 5,013     | \$39,320         | 12,844    | \$39,731         |
| Mosses, lbs                   | 35        | \$35             | 1,400     | \$400            | —         | —                |
| Mushrooms, lbs                | 378,245   | \$56,547         | 385,367   | \$58,162         | 276,296   | \$44,515         |
| Ornamentals, number           | —         | —                | 1,300     | \$164            | —         | —                |
| Roundwood, board feet         | 2,238,700 | \$6,653          | 1,150,139 | \$13,144         | 641,565   | \$12,433         |
| Seed & Seed<br>Cones, bushels | 2,065     | \$259            | 100       | \$10             | 672       | \$215            |
| Transplants, number           | 3,799     | \$668            | 2,499     | \$288            | 4,656     | \$245            |
| <b>Total</b>                  |           | <b>\$199,353</b> |           | <b>\$217,654</b> |           | <b>\$188,312</b> |

## Stewardship Contracts & Agreements

**I**n 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: the BLM’s ability to apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received; the ability to apply excess receipts from a project to other authorized stewardship projects; the selection of contracts and agreements on a “best value” basis; and the authority to award a contract or agreement for up to ten years to help 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    |
| 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    |
| 2009                                 | 19     | 3,176                | 4,188                 | 199    |
| 2010                                 | 39     | 17,214               | 4,921                 | 5,911  |
| 2011                                 | 16     | 1,752                | 817                   | 1,094  |
| Total                                | 153    | 47,095               | 30,986                | 10,742 |

*Note: Stewardship authority was granted in 2003.*

## *Biomass Offered*

**W**oody 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.

These biomass-producing projects provide not only 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.

Local contractors continue to increase their interest in this area as a result of the BLM's success in offering stewardship contracts that provide woody biomass as a treatment by-product. Additionally, each BLM district in Oregon and Washington has participated in at least one Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol (CROP) inventory study to provide industry with a levelized biomass supply across ownerships. Providing a long-term, levelized supply could encourage renewable energy and increase energy efficiency.

As the state of Oregon moves to prioritize woody biomass thermal projects to replace boilers in schools and hospitals, the BLM is also moving forward with renewable energy projects. The BLM recently installed its first woody biomass thermal installation at the Wildwood Recreation Site to test the application of smaller-scale biomass thermal systems to provide heat to multiple building sites. This project is expected to serve as a model for future BLM projects.

### ► *Biomass Offered*

| Fiscal Year  | Volume (Green Tons) |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 2009         | 45,802              |
| 2010         | 111,320             |
| 2011         | 74,138              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>231,260</b>      |

## Orchard Improved Seed Production

**B**eginning in the 1960s, the BLM began establishing seed orchards to produce improved conifer seed. These seeds are used for breeding and growing seedlings to plant in western Oregon. The seed orchards collect, cultivate, and distribute seed for reforestation and restoration treatments at both BLM and privately managed forests.

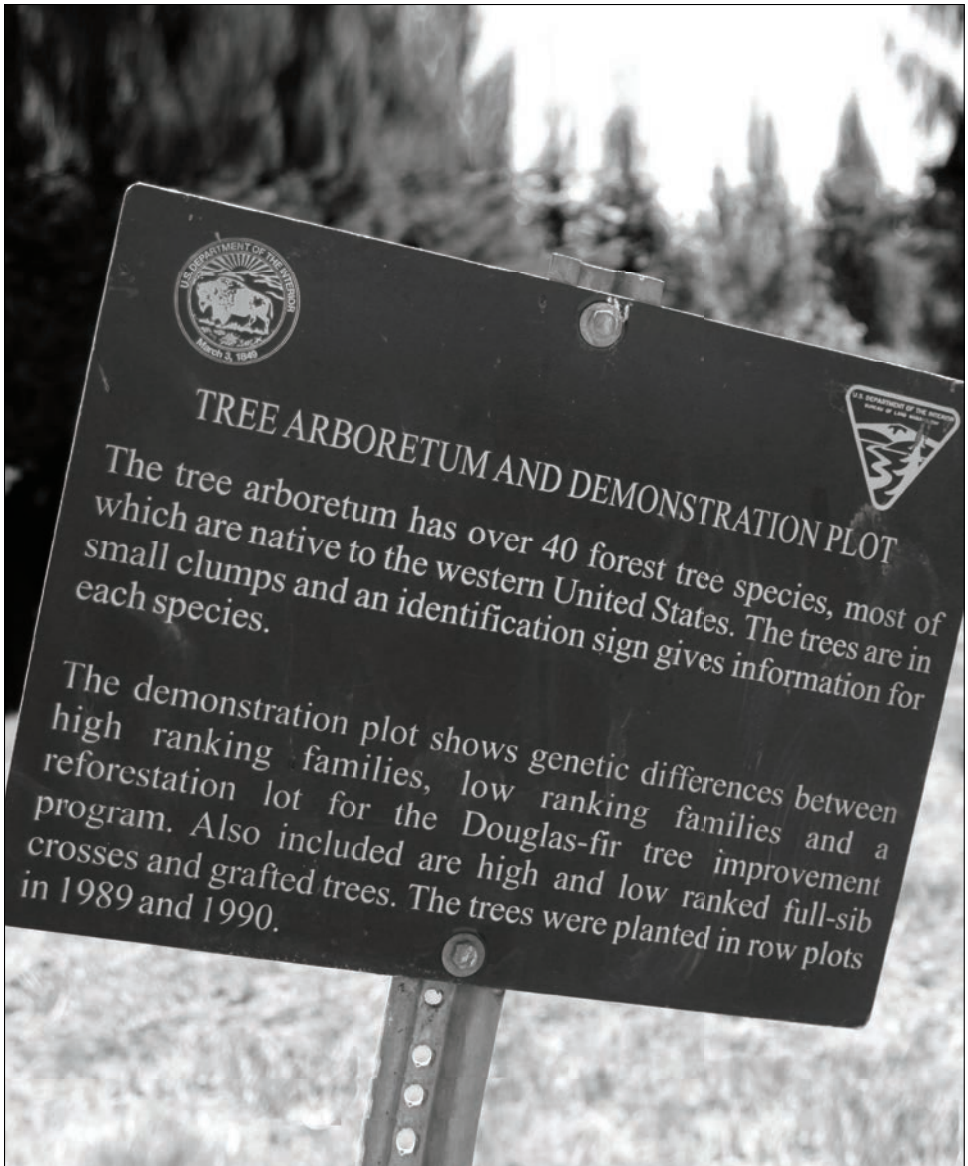
The BLM currently manages seed orchards in its Salem, Eugene, and Medford Districts. The orchards are also laboratories for researching impacts on seed quality and quantity by external stimuli such as insects, disease, weeds, and more.

Similar to a “co-op,” the BLM has what is referred to as “contributing cooperators.” These cooperators contribute to the costs of the daily orchard management as well the collection of the seed crop. Cooperators also work in tandem with BLM personnel on the management and maintenance of the orchards.

Seed crop is distributed and sold by the pound. Starting with 2011, data by species and BLM District will be tracked and identified in *BLM Facts*.

| FY 2011      |  |            |                    |                 |
|--------------|--|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| BLM District | Orchard Improved Seed Production (lbs) |            |                    |                 |
|              | Douglas-fir                            | Sugar Pine | Western White Pine | Western Hemlock |
| Salem        | 388                                    | —          | 41                 | 2               |
| Eugene       | 692                                    | —          | —                  | —               |
| Medford      | 127                                    | 20         | —                  | —               |
| Total        | 1,207                                  | 20         | 41                 | 2               |

## *Orchard Improved Seed Production*



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# Forestry

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## *Forest Development – Reforestation*

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

| 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             |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>772</b>             | <b>2,248</b>   |
| Spokane             | —                      | —              |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>772</b>             | <b>2,248</b>   |

| FY 2009             |                        |                |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| District            | Site Preparation Acres | Planting Acres |
| Burns               | —                      | —              |
| Coos Bay            | 94                     | 581            |
| Eugene              | 38                     | 190            |
| Lakeview            | —                      | 331            |
| Medford             | 114                    | 651            |
| Prineville          | —                      | —              |
| Roseburg            | —                      | 4              |
| Salem               | 14                     | 210            |
| Vale                | —                      | —              |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>260</b>             | <b>1,967</b>   |
| Spokane             | —                      | —              |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>260</b>             | <b>1,967</b>   |



***Forest Development – Reforestation***

(Continued)

| <b>FY 2010</b>      |                               |                       |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>District</b>     | <b>Site Preparation Acres</b> | <b>Planting Acres</b> |
| Burns               | 500                           | 350                   |
| Coos Bay            | —                             | 419                   |
| Eugene              | 67                            | 212                   |
| Lakeview            | —                             | 89                    |
| Medford             | 21                            | 1,286                 |
| Prineville          | —                             | —                     |
| Roseburg            | —                             | 4                     |
| Salem               | 12                            | 354                   |
| Vale                | —                             | 205                   |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>600</b>                    | <b>2,919</b>          |
| Spokane             | —                             | —                     |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>600</b>                    | <b>2,919</b>          |

| <b>FY 2011</b>      |                               |                       |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>District</b>     | <b>Site Preparation Acres</b> | <b>Planting Acres</b> |
| Burns               | —                             | 399                   |
| Coos Bay            | —                             | 157                   |
| Eugene              | —                             | 207                   |
| Lakeview            | 246                           | 355                   |
| Medford             | 86                            | 534                   |
| Prineville          | —                             | —                     |
| Roseburg            | —                             | —                     |
| Salem               | 225                           | 156                   |
| Vale                | —                             | —                     |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>557</b>                    | <b>1,808</b>          |
| Spokane             | —                             | —                     |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>557</b>                    | <b>1,808</b>          |

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# Forestry

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## *Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance*

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

| 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                | —                            | —              |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>9,557</b>                 | <b>3,401</b>   |
| Spokane             | —                            | 33             |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>9,557</b>                 | <b>3,434</b>   |
| FY 2009             |                              |                |
| District            | Plantation Maintenance Acres | Pruning* Acres |
| Burns               | —                            | —              |
| Coos Bay            | 1,077                        | 1,194          |
| Eugene              | 194                          | 398            |
| Lakeview            | —                            | —              |
| Medford             | 6,435                        | 251            |
| Prineville          | —                            | —              |
| Roseburg            | 2,057                        | 600            |
| Salem               | 1,100                        | 37             |
| Vale                | —                            | —              |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>10,863</b>                | <b>2,480</b>   |
| Spokane             | —                            | —              |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>10,863</b>                | <b>2,480</b>   |

## Forest Development – Plantation Maintenance

(Continued)

| FY 2010             |                              |                |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| District            | Plantation Maintenance Acres | Pruning* Acres |
| Burns               | —                            | —              |
| Coos Bay            | 911                          | 2,025          |
| Eugene              | 398                          | 423            |
| Lakeview            | 242                          | —              |
| Medford             | 3,531                        | —              |
| Prineville          | —                            | —              |
| Roseburg            | 1,194                        | —              |
| Salem               | 513                          | 221            |
| Vale                | —                            | —              |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>6,789</b>                 | <b>2,669</b>   |
| Spokane             | 46                           | —              |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>6,835</b>                 | <b>2,669</b>   |
| FY 2011             |                              |                |
| District            | Plantation Maintenance Acres | Pruning* Acres |
| Burns               | —                            | —              |
| Coos Bay            | 304                          | —              |
| Eugene              | —                            | 845            |
| Lakeview            | 120                          | —              |
| Medford             | 3,513                        | —              |
| Prineville          | —                            | 350            |
| Roseburg            | 580                          | —              |
| Salem               | 1,121                        | 311            |
| Vale                | —                            | —              |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>5,638</b>                 | <b>1,506</b>   |
| Spokane             | —                            | —              |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>5,638</b>                 | <b>1,506</b>   |

\* 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, and these acres are included in the “Planting Acres” in the Reforestation Table.

| 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                         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | —                   | <b>1,100</b>      | <b>11,275</b>                | <b>8,921</b>               |
| Spokane             | —                   | —                 | 77                           | 744                        |
| <b>Total</b>        | —                   | <b>1,100</b>      | <b>11,352</b>                | <b>9,665</b>               |
| FY 2009             |                     |                   |                              |                            |
| District            | Fertilization Acres | Improvement Acres | Precommercial Thinning Acres | Commercial* Thinning Acres |
| Burns               | —                   | —                 | 200                          | 308                        |
| Coos Bay            | —                   | 488               | 1,561                        | 1,270                      |
| Eugene              | —                   | —                 | 880                          | 1,532                      |
| Lakeview            | —                   | —                 | 88                           | 186                        |
| Medford             | —                   | 435               | 514                          | 130                        |
| Prineville          | —                   | —                 | 1,252                        | 2,050                      |
| Roseburg            | —                   | —                 | 1,985                        | 2,223                      |
| Salem               | —                   | 8                 | 3,408                        | 1,827                      |
| Vale                | —                   | —                 | 120                          | 165                        |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | —                   | <b>931</b>        | <b>10,008</b>                | <b>9,691</b>               |
| Spokane             | —                   | —                 | —                            | 355                        |
| <b>Total</b>        | —                   | <b>931</b>        | <b>10,008</b>                | <b>10,046</b>              |

## Forest Development – Fertilization & Thinning

(Continued)

| FY 2010             |                     |                   |                              |                            |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| District            | Fertilization Acres | Improvement Acres | Precommercial Thinning Acres | Commercial* Thinning Acres |
| Burns               | —                   | —                 | 100                          | 466                        |
| Coos Bay            | —                   | 399               | 1,471                        | 2,738                      |
| Eugene              | —                   | 134               | 1,023                        | 1,981                      |
| Lakeview            | —                   | —                 | 91                           | 797                        |
| Medford             | —                   | 597               | 807                          | 386                        |
| Prineville          | —                   | —                 | 1,001                        | 3,380                      |
| Roseburg            | —                   | —                 | 2,575                        | 2,290                      |
| Salem               | —                   | 71                | 1,534                        | 1,707                      |
| Vale                | —                   | —                 | 337                          | 54                         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | —                   | <b>1,201</b>      | <b>8,939</b>                 | <b>13,799</b>              |
| Spokane             | —                   | —                 | 372                          | 1,119                      |
| <b>Total</b>        | —                   | <b>1,201</b>      | <b>9,311</b>                 | <b>14,918</b>              |
| FY 2011             |                     |                   |                              |                            |
| District            | Fertilization Acres | Improvement Acres | Precommercial Thinning Acres | Commercial* Thinning Acres |
| Burns               | —                   | —                 | 200                          | 216                        |
| Coos Bay            | —                   | 157               | 1,317                        | 3,340                      |
| Eugene              | —                   | 50                | 574                          | 3,482                      |
| Lakeview            | —                   | —                 | —                            | 845                        |
| Medford             | —                   | 54                | 836                          | 1,133                      |
| Prineville          | —                   | —                 | 642                          | 1,010                      |
| Roseburg            | —                   | —                 | 2,820                        | 3,269                      |
| Salem               | —                   | —                 | 1,401                        | 2,526                      |
| Vale                | —                   | —                 | 215                          | 60                         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | —                   | <b>261</b>        | <b>8,005</b>                 | <b>15,881</b>              |
| Spokane             | —                   | —                 | 150                          | 855                        |
| <b>Total</b>        | —                   | <b>261</b>        | <b>8,155</b>                 | <b>16,736</b>              |

\* Commercial Thinning acres include density management and restoration thinning areas.

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# Fire Resources Management

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**T**he 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 recent years, fire program managers at the BLM have introduced the concepts of a high reliability organization to successfully accomplish fire suppression in the safest manner possible. These concepts have been shared between BLM and U.S. Forest Service fire and aviation staff. Program managers have also worked closely with unit level fire managers on the Wildland Fire Decision Support System.

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

The BLM recently hired over 30 returning military veterans to fight wildfires. Most of these veterans had little or no experience in this area and were trained by the BLM to work on fire crews in the Lakeview, Medford, and Spokane Districts. These crews have been active in initial and extended fire suppression operations in Oregon and Washington as well as Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and South Dakota. Firefighting provides an opportunity for these veterans to use the leadership, risk management, and communication skills they acquired during their service. The BLM's goal is to provide training and meaningful work experience to veterans who may apply their skills and experience in their communities as well as with fire management agencies across the nation.



# Fire Resources Management

## Fire Statistical Summary

Number of fires and acres burned on lands managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington during 2011.

| 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           | 5            | 17               | 46               | 16,789           | 51           | 16,806           |
| Coos Bay        | 2            | —                | —                | —                | 2            | —                |
| Eugene          | 2            | —                | —                | —                | 2            | —                |
| Lakeview        | 10           | 4                | 27               | 7,951            | 37           | 7,995            |
| Medford         | —            | —                | 4                | 1                | 4            | 1                |
| Prineville      | 38           | 5,887            | 53               | 84,987           | 91           | 90,874           |
| Roseburg        | 3            | —                | 6                | —                | 9            | —                |
| Salem           | 18           | 2                | 2                | —                | 20           | 2                |
| Vale            | 11           | 208              | 37               | 30,445           | 48           | 30,653           |
| <b>OR Total</b> | <b>89</b>    | <b>6,118</b>     | <b>175</b>       | <b>140,173</b>   | <b>264</b>   | <b>146,291</b>   |
| Spokane         | 20           | 1,875            | 2                | 3                | 22           | 1,878            |
| <b>WA Total</b> | <b>20</b>    | <b>1,875</b>     | <b>2</b>         | <b>3</b>         | <b>22</b>    | <b>1,878</b>     |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>109</b>   | <b>7,993</b>     | <b>177</b>       | <b>140,176</b>   | <b>286</b>   | <b>148,169</b>   |

### Average Number of Fires Annually Over Five Years (2007 - 2011)

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Human Caused - Number                 | 72             |
| Human Caused - Acres Burned           | 23,187         |
| Lightning Caused - Number             | 165            |
| Lightning Caused - Acres Burned       | 72,678         |
| <b>Total Fires for 5 Years</b>        | <b>1,186</b>   |
| <b>Total Acres Burned for 5 Years</b> | <b>479,324</b> |

### Average Number of Fires Annually Over Ten Years (2002 - 2011)

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Human Caused - Number                  | 63               |
| Human Caused - Acres Burned            | 21,974           |
| Lightning Caused - Number              | 197              |
| Lightning Caused - Acres Burned        | 92,176           |
| <b>Total Fires for 10 Years</b>        | <b>2,593</b>     |
| <b>Total Acres Burned for 10 Years</b> | <b>1,141,498</b> |

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# Fire Resources Management

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## *Number of Fires Listed by Size Class*

| Fire Size Class      | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Class A              | 138  | 156  | 246  | 119  | 126  |
| Class B              | 71   | 78   | 107  | 47   | 49   |
| Class C              | 31   | 14   | 23   | 10   | 9    |
| Class D              | 11   | 3    | 6    | 5    | 7    |
| Class E (and larger) | 33   | 19   | 14   | 10   | 23   |

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

## *Hazardous Fuels Reduction*

A key element of the BLM's fire resources management effort is its hazardous fuels reduction (HFR) program. The scope of the HFR program is broad-ranging and complex – from the BLM's commitment to reducing local communities' wildfire risk to maintaining and restoring valued landscapes across Oregon and Washington. Fuels management specialists continue to successfully implement collaborative and integrated projects which improve and restore wildlife habitat and ecosystems, reduce the risk of fire to Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) communities, and promote biomass utilization. These efforts are accomplished by using various fuels management tools such as prescribed fire and mechanical thinning.

| Western Oregon              |               |              |                    |              |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| District                    | Mechanical    |              | Prescribed Burning |              | Total         |
|                             | WUI           | Non-WUI      | WUI                | Non-WUI      |               |
| Coos Bay                    | 100           | -            | -                  | 20           | 120           |
| Eugene                      | 1,483         | -            | -                  | -            | 1,483         |
| Medford                     | 7,429         | 366          | 4,934              | 611          | 13,340        |
| Salem                       | 586           | -            | 99                 | -            | 685           |
| Roseburg                    | 346           | -            | 200                | -            | 546           |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>9,944</b>  | <b>366</b>   | <b>5,233</b>       | <b>631</b>   | <b>16,174</b> |
| Eastern Oregon & Washington |               |              |                    |              |               |
| District                    | Mechanical    |              | Prescribed Burning |              | Total         |
|                             | WUI           | Non-WUI      | WUI                | Non-WUI      |               |
| Burns                       | 5,873         | 194          | 15,296             | -            | 21,363        |
| Lakeview                    | 2,837         | 500          | 668                | 2,608        | 6,613         |
| Prineville                  | 3,686         | 800          | 1,000              | -            | 5,486         |
| Spokane                     | 1,929         | -            | 142                | -            | 2,071         |
| Vale                        | 2,055         | 6,740        | 4,026              | -            | 12,821        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>16,380</b> | <b>8,234</b> | <b>21,132</b>      | <b>2,608</b> | <b>48,354</b> |
| <b>FY 2011 Total</b>        | <b>26,324</b> | <b>8,600</b> | <b>26,365</b>      | <b>3,239</b> | <b>64,528</b> |
| <b>Percent of Total</b>     | <b>41%</b>    | <b>13%</b>   | <b>41%</b>         | <b>5%</b>    | <b>100%</b>   |

\* Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) refers to a geographical area where two diverse systems meet and impact each other.

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# Wild Horse and Burro Program

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**T**he BLM manages 17 Herd Management Areas that are primarily located in southeast Oregon. In addition, the BLM co-manages a wild horse area at Murderer's Creek at the Malheur National Forest and another at Big Summit near Prineville, Oregon; at these two locations, 75 percent of oversight is provided by the U.S. Forest Service with 25 percent provided by the BLM.

The BLM's goal is to maintain healthy free-roaming herds at levels that balance a thriving natural ecological existence with local habitat and other multiple uses in each area. On average, Oregon herd numbers increase annually by 20 percent. Decisions to gather excess animals are based on rangeland monitoring studies, availability of forage and water, and census of wild horse numbers compared to established population targets for each Herd Management Area. 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.



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# Wild Horse and Burro Program

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## *Adoption & Compliance for FY 2011*

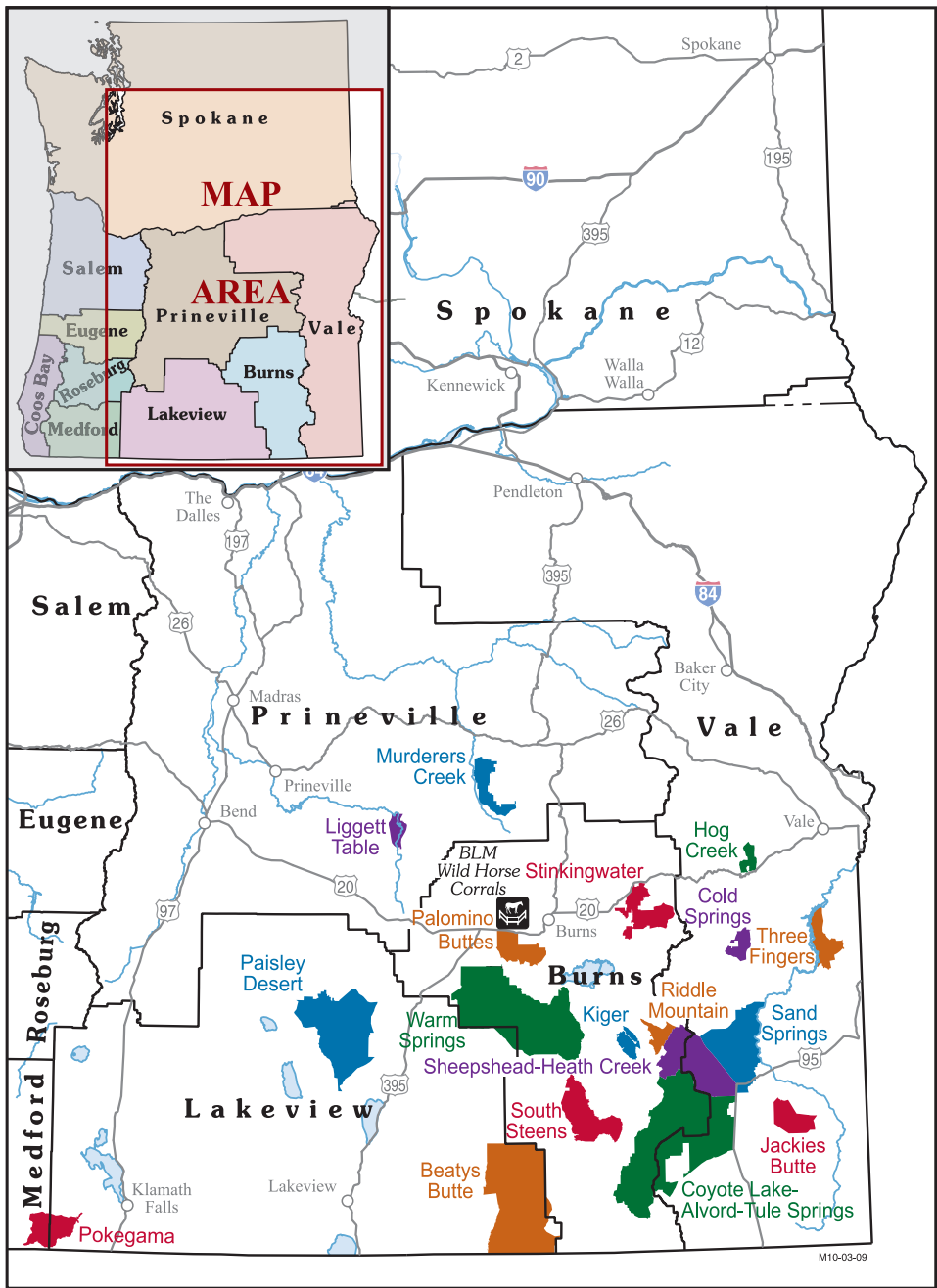
|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Number of Animals Adopted in OR & WA     | 169 |
| Compliance Inspections & Animals Checked | 232 |





# Wild Horse and Burro Program

## *Herd Management Area Map*





# Wild Horse and Burro Program

## Wild Horse & Burro Population Data

Report Date: April 4, 2012

| Herd Management Area (HMA) | BLM Acres in HMA | Last Census Date | Count on Census Date | Estimated Population of Horses | Appropriate Management Level* Range (Low - High) |       |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| Burns District             |                  |                  |                      |                                |  |       |
| Warm Springs               | 474,501          | 4/13/2010        | 355                  | 133                            | 111  | 202   |
| Palomino Buttes            | 71,668           | 9/17/2005        | 39                   | 47                             | 32   | 64    |
| Stinkingwater              | 78,305           | 7/31/2009        | 179                  | 48                             | 40   | 80    |
| South Steens               | 126,720          | 7/30/2009        | 191                  | 229                            | 159  | 304   |
| Riddle Mountain            | 28,346           | 4/12/2010        | 60                   | 33                             | 33   | 56    |
| Kiger                      | 26,874           | 4/12/2010        | 81                   | 51                             | 51   | 82    |
| Subtotal                   | 806,414          |                  | 905                  | 541                            | 426  | 788   |
| Prineville District        |                  |                  |                      |                                |  |       |
| Liggett Table              | 28,101           | 8/1/2009         | 32                   | 20                             | 10   | 25    |
| Subtotal                   | 28,101           |                  | 32                   | 20                             | 10   | 25    |
| Vale District              |                  |                  |                      |                                |  |       |
| Hog Creek                  | 21,814           | 9/21/2009        | 49                   | 43                             | 30   | 50    |
| Cold Springs               | 29,883           | 7/6/2005         | 75                   | 90                             | 75   | 150   |
| Three Fingers              | 62,509           | 7/22/2011        | 235                  | 75                             | 75   | 150   |
| Jackies Butte              | 65,211           | 7/22/2011        | 225                  | 75                             | 75   | 150   |
| Sand Springs               | 192,524          | 7/23/2011        | 99                   | 74                             | 100  | 200   |
| Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule    | 553,603          | 7/24/2011        | 250                  | 198                            | 198  | 390   |
| Sheepshead-Heath Creek     | 198,845          | 7/23/2011        | 350                  | 161                            | 161  | 302   |
| Subtotal                   | 1,124,389        |                  | 1,283                | 716                            | 714  | 1,392 |
| Lakeview District          |                  |                  |                      |                                |  |       |
| Paisley                    | 297,802          | 11/23/2009       | 354                  | 146                            | 60   | 150   |
| Beatys Butte               | 399,714          | 7/20/2011        | 517                  | 532                            | 100  | 250   |
| Pokegama                   | 16,894           | 10/15/2004       | 30                   | 45                             | 30   | 50    |
| Subtotal                   | 714,410          |                  | 901                  | 723                            | 190  | 450   |
| BLM Totals**               |                  |                  |                      |                                |  |       |
| BLM Totals                 | 2,673,314        |                  | 3,121                | 2,000                          | 1,340  | 2,655 |
| Murderer's Creek**         | 107,859          | 1/26/2011        | 198                  | 238                            | 50   | 140   |
| Big Summit - USFS**        | 26,096           | 8/15/2009        | 60                   | 66                             | 50   | 60    |
| USFS Total                 | 133,955          |                  | 258                  | 304                            | 100  | 200   |

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

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

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# Rangelands

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**T**he BLM is responsible for administering nearly 14 million acres of rangelands in Oregon and Washington. Rangeland Health Assessments on these lands are used to determine their conditions relative to watershed function, ecological processes, water quality, and habitats for native and threatened and endangered species per 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 implementation of 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 2011. Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month.

| Livestock Grazing Authorized Use for FY 2011 |            |                |            |               |
|--|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| District                                     | Permits    | AUMs*          | Leases     | AUMs*         |
| Burns  | 161        | 245,986        | 9          | 3,946         |
| Coos Bay                                     | —          | —              | 4          | 49            |
| Eugene                                       | —          | —              | —          | —             |
| Lakeview                                     | 88         | 170,737        | 63         | 5,994         |
| Medford                                      | —          | —              | 49         | 10,208        |
| Prineville                                   | 122        | 85,108         | 277        | 32,114        |
| Roseburg                                     | —          | —              | —          | —             |
| Salem  | —          | —              | —          | —             |
| Vale   | 385        | 467,352        | 72         | 2,922         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>                          | <b>756</b> | <b>969,183</b> | <b>474</b> | <b>55,233</b> |
| Spokane                                      | —          | —              | 261        | 32,956        |
| <b>Washington Total</b>                      | <b>—</b>   | <b>—</b>       | <b>261</b> | <b>32,956</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>756</b> | <b>969,183</b> | <b>735</b> | <b>88,189</b> |

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



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# Rangelands

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## *Rangelands Improvement Program*

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 noxious weed control.

| Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments for FY 2011 |        |
|---|--------|
| Soil Stabilization & Improvement (Acres)                          |        |
| Brush Control   | 7,082  |
| Seeding/Planting  | 526    |
| Soil Stabilization  | 0      |
| Weed Control  | 17,232 |
| Water Management  |        |
| Detention & Diversion   | 3      |
| Pipelines - Miles   | 6      |
| Pipelines - Quantity  | 8      |
| Reservoirs  | 2      |
| Springs   | 2      |
| Water Catchments - Gallons  | 1,000  |
| Water Catchments - Quantity                                       | 1      |
| Wells   | 2      |
| Storage/Drinking - Gallons  | 1,200  |
| Storage/Drinking - Quantity                                       | 52     |
| Program Facilities  |        |
| Cattleguards - Quantity   | 14     |
| Fences - Miles  | 65     |

*The sources for this data are the Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) and Pesticide Use Reports for FY 2011. Data is for the fiscal year previous to the Public Lands Statistics report fiscal year because projects/treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next year.*



## Weed Management Program

The BLM in Oregon and Washington has an active weed management program. Because weeds degrade natural resources, activities to manage their growth are supported by multiple BLM programs to include range, silviculture, wildlife, and recreation. The most recent weed inventory was conducted on nearly one million acres of BLM-administered lands with weed control treatments conducted across over 18,300 acres. Additionally, the BLM has completed a statewide plan to improve the efficacy of its weed control treatments.

| Weed Management   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Weed Control Type | Acres  |
| Biological*       | 1,294  |
| Chemical          | 12,130 |
| Fire              | 148    |
| Manual            | 2,951  |
| Mechanical        | 1,786  |

*\* Additionally, classical biological control agents are established on more than 420,000 acres of noxious weeds.*



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# Wildlife Habitat

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**M**ost BLM-managed lands provide habitat for a diverse population of fish and wildlife species. In Oregon and Washington, the BLM’s resource management plans incorporate these fish and wildlife needs in order to achieve a balance among various land uses. Special attention is given to the habitats of threatened 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.

## *Species Known to Occur in Oregon & Washington*

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



## *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*

An Area of Critical Environmental Concern (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 unique to the BLM. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (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 195 ACECs covering almost 860,000 acres are found across Oregon and Washington – from Lopez Island at sea level in the San Juans of western Washington to the Little Wildhorse RNA rising 9,000 feet at Steens Mountain in southeastern Oregon.

| 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                    |

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# Wildlife Habitat

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## Watchable Wildlife

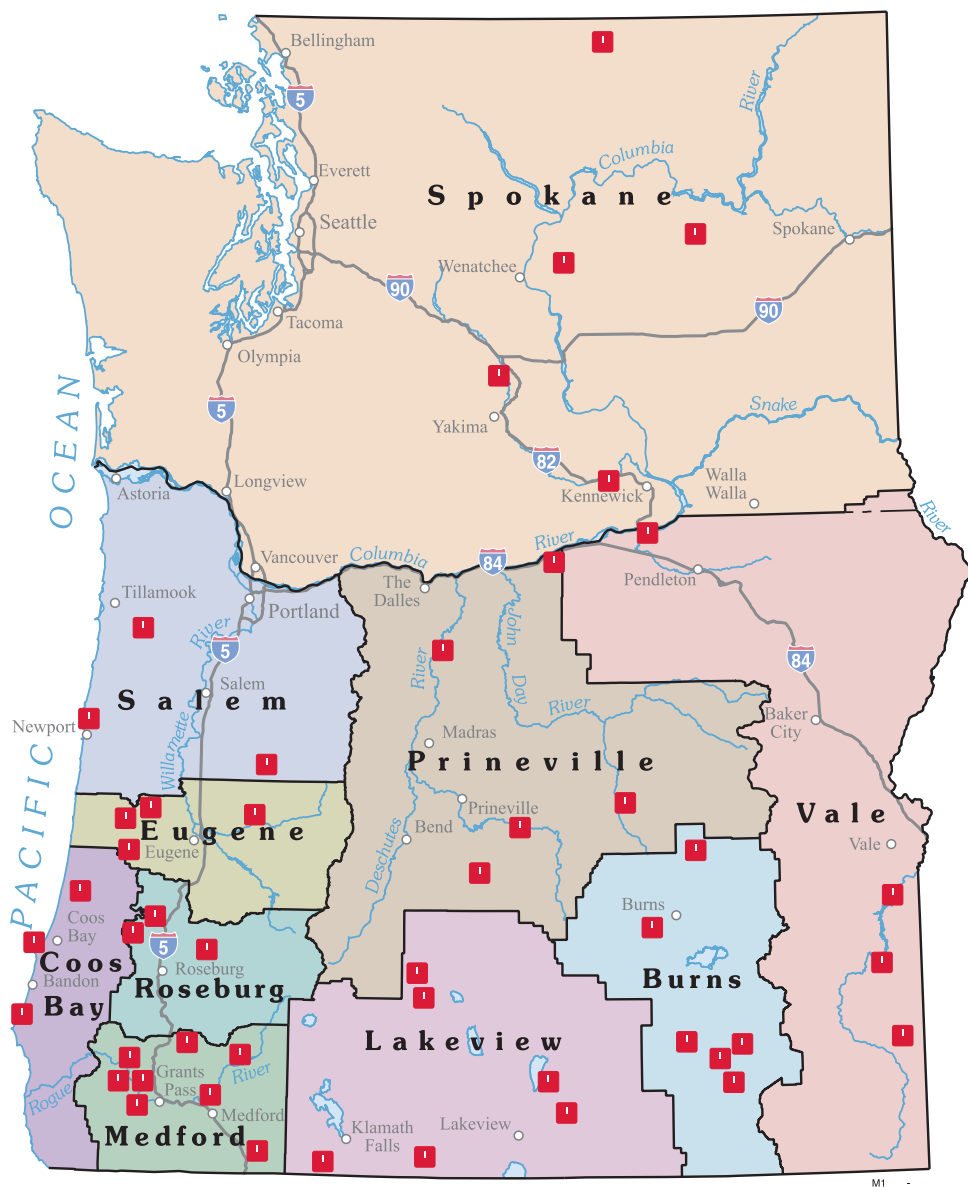
**A**s the manager of more than 16 million acres of wildlife habitat in the Pacific Northwest, the BLM provides wildlife viewing opportunities through the **Watchable Wildlife Program**. The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, and wildlife guides and brochures to encourage 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                   | 6                         |
| Medford                 | 8                   | 3                         |
| Prineville              | 5                   | 1                         |
| Roseburg                | 3                   | 3                         |
| Salem                   | 3                   | 1                         |
| Vale                    | 4                   | 2                         |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>     | <b>42</b>           | <b>21</b>                 |
| Spokane                 | 5                   | 2                         |
| <b>Washington Total</b> | <b>5</b>            | <b>2</b>                  |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>47</b>           | <b>23</b>                 |



# Wildlife Habitat

## Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites Map



**LEGEND**  Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

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# Watershed Restoration

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**W**atershed restoration improves the ecological condition of land areas throughout the basin to restore the natural ecosystems and provide long-term protection for aquatic, riparian, and upland resources.

Restoration generally seeks to improve water quality, repopulate native plant species and animal life, and reverse any environmental impact of a specific incident or period of degradation.

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) restoration activities take many forms and accomplish multiple goals. Specific types of BLM restoration have included riparian vegetation planting, removal of noxious weeds, and addressing the impact of unauthorized off-highway vehicles. In addition, the BLM places boulders, gravel, and logs in waterways to improve fish habitat, capture excessive sediment, and provide for proper in-stream ecosystems. In upland areas, treatments to remove juniper, decrease forest stands, and manage livestock are conducted to provide the proper balance of water use and erosion control. The BLM's projects have provided direct funding and the necessary workforce to enhance water quality conditions through projects including riparian zone planting and culvert replacement. In addition, the BLM has endeavored to increase the necessary shade to stream channels and to prevent stream bank erosion in order to raise the quality of the water and protect the fish species that live and spawn there.

Regular monitoring of watershed conditions by the BLM plays an important role in determining the necessity and success rate of watershed restoration. Annual monitoring in western Oregon has indicated that watersheds improved in condition due to the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. As part of the BLM's continual efforts, relatively few watersheds have seen degradation. More than 70 percent of key watersheds identified as first priority for restoration have benefitted from quantifiable improvements to their conditions. Eastern Oregon has seen similar results. Aquatic restoration strategies that called for watershed and land health assessments demonstrated equally favorable trends where BLM restoration occurred. Over the last decade, the BLM has completed over 70 water quality restoration plans across the state as part of meeting requirements under the Clean Water Act.

## ***Active and Passive Restoration***

The BLM's efforts in watershed restoration can be divided into two different components: passive and active restoration. Active restoration requires external efforts be implemented by the BLM, while passive restoration allows for natural ecosystems to innately improve and safeguard watershed conditions over time. For example,

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# Watershed Restoration

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western Oregon passive restoration includes leaving undisturbed existing conifer forests along streams whenever possible so that maturing trees may provide necessary shade, nutrients, bank stability, and long term wood for fish habitat. Conversely, the BLM can undertake a more active restoration by reintroducing conifer trees to stream banks where open areas or stands of hardwoods or a landslide has depleted these resources. The majority of BLM aquatic and riparian area restoration continues to be accomplished via passive watershed restoration.

Active watershed restoration occurs on a smaller but more important subset of BLM lands. The active restoration impact is significant in that it is usually tied to a known deficiency or problem area in the watershed. A summary of the Interagency Restoration Database (IRDA) for the last two years provides information as to the level of active restoration within the BLM. Other works associated with timber sales, grazing allotments, and oil and gas activities are not recorded in the IRDA. Recent active restoration has included riparian vegetation treatments applied to 38 miles and 1,141 acres adjacent to waterways. In-stream restoration improved 137 miles by placing structures in the channel or providing increased fish passage at most water flows. Further, upland areas of approximately 10,180 acres received treatment through various methods that included slope stabilization, revegetation, silvicultural treatments for forests, and the introduction of fencing to better manage livestock access to natural resources. Road and trail decommissioning closed or obliterated 14 miles of road and managed water erosion from those surfaces. Road improvements for drainage and culverts were conducted on 50 miles of roads to reduce sediment inputs to the water system.

The BLM continues to monitor and improve lands around streams and rivers to ensure a healthy functioning ecosystem will be present for plant, animal, and human populations for generations to come.



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# Recreation

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**P**ublic lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. Visitors inspired by President Obama's America's Great Outdoors Initiative will be thrilled to find a myriad of affordable options. 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 local communities as well as from around the world. Fees may be required at certain recreation sites and competitive events as well as for commercial activities.



# Recreation

## Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits & Fees

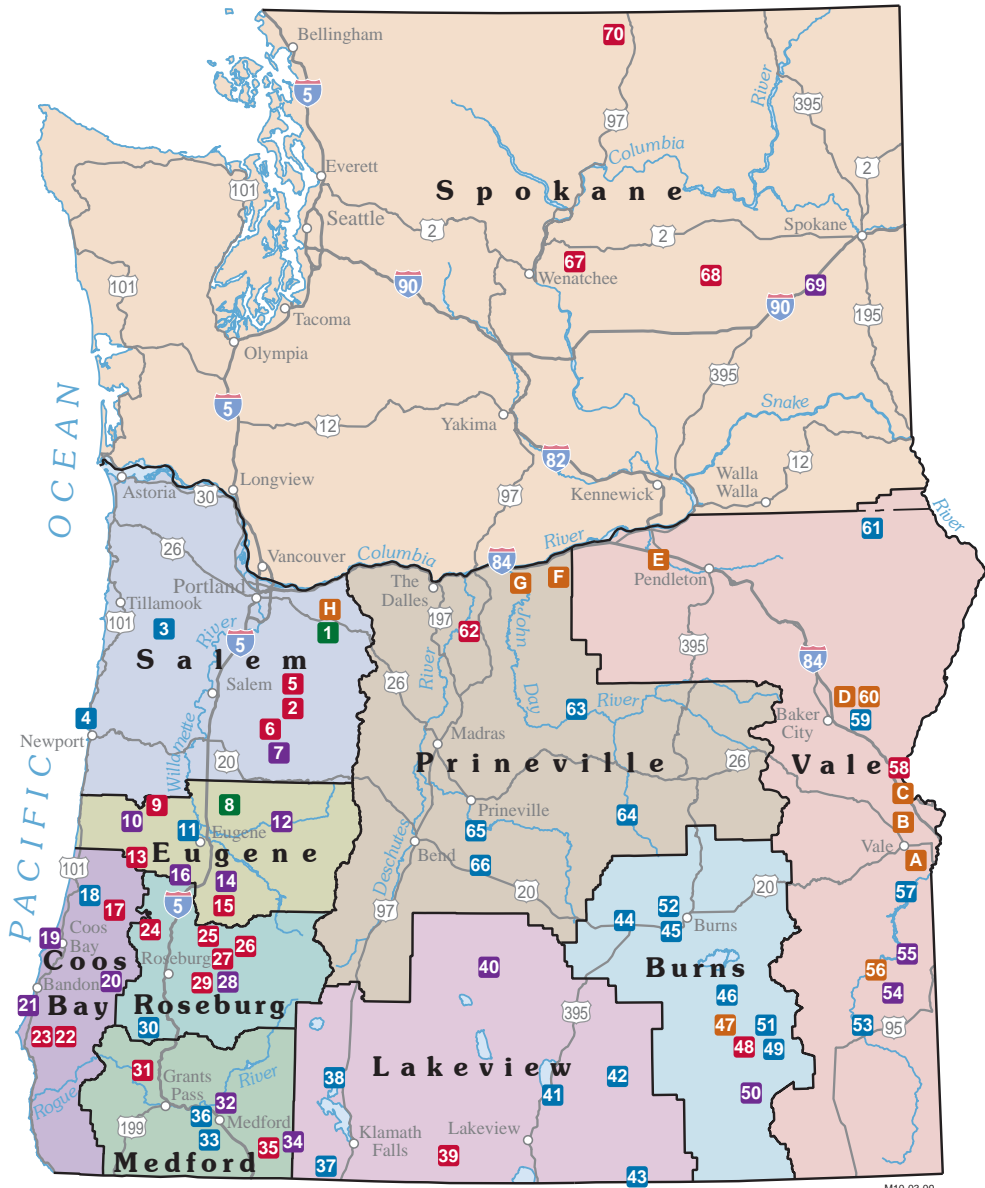
| District            | Developed Campgrounds/<br>Picnic Areas |            |              | Special Recreation<br>Permits |                  | Recreation Use<br>Fees |                    |
|---------------------|--|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
|                     | Grounds                                | Camp Units | Picnic Units | Number                        | Fees             | Number                 | Fees               |
| Burns               | 4                                      | 79         | 20           | 14                            | \$3,556          | 3,307                  | \$42,472           |
| Coos Bay            | 9                                      | 154        | 40           | 0                             | \$0              | 13,000                 | \$139,219          |
| Eugene              | 4                                      | 63         | 31           | 4                             | \$740            | 4,058                  | \$44,024           |
| Lakeview            | 4                                      | 70         | 10           | 23                            | \$72,093         | 7                      | \$9,711            |
| Medford             | 6                                      | 95         | 33           | 158                           | \$182,847        | 4,501                  | \$97,927           |
| Prineville          | 10                                     | 99         | 17           | 137                           | \$171,842        | 7,600                  | \$319,329          |
| Roseburg            | 8                                      | 114        | 35           | 24                            | \$4,538          | 3,584                  | \$99,994           |
| Salem               | 9                                      | 120        | 136          | 16                            | \$3,067          | 64,625                 | \$636,219          |
| Vale                | 10                                     | 62         | 22           | 49                            | \$7,634          | 6,976                  | \$9,040            |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>64</b>                              | <b>856</b> | <b>344</b>   | <b>425</b>                    | <b>\$446,317</b> | <b>107,658</b>         | <b>\$1,397,935</b> |
| Spokane             | 11                                     | 104        | 69           | 23                            | \$13,053         | 8,000                  | \$87,734           |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>75</b>                              | <b>960</b> | <b>413</b>   | <b>448</b>                    | <b>\$459,370</b> | <b>115,658</b>         | <b>\$1,485,669</b> |





# Recreation

## Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington



### LEGEND

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

M10-03-09

# Recreation

## Recreation Sites – Oregon & Washington

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

# Recreation

## Recreation Visits – Resource Area & District



M10-03-09

# Recreation

## Total Recreation Visits - FY 2011

| Area  | Visits           |
|---|------------------|
| Burns - Andrews Resource Area                             | 74,107           |
| Burns - Steens Mountain CMPA                              | 239,740          |
| Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area                        | 170,758          |
| <b>Burns District Total</b>                               | <b>484,605</b>   |
| Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area                       | 192,738          |
| Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area                           | 556,618          |
| <b>Coos Bay District Total</b>                            | <b>749,356</b>   |
| Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area                            | 417,221          |
| Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area                   | 575,480          |
| <b>Eugene District Total</b>                              | <b>992,701</b>   |
| Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area                    | 119,666          |
| Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area                         | 188,900          |
| <b>Lakeview District Total</b>                            | <b>308,566</b>   |
| Medford - Ashland Resource Area                           | 390,263          |
| Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area                       | 110,728          |
| Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument              | 225,908          |
| Medford - Glendale Resource Area                          | 28,534           |
| Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area                       | 417,818          |
| <b>Medford District Total</b>                             | <b>1,173,251</b> |
| Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area                 | 103,744          |
| Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area                      | 632,689          |
| <b>Prineville District Total</b>                          | <b>736,433</b>   |
| Roseburg - South River Resource Area                      | 252,171          |
| Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area                       | 737,788          |
| <b>Roseburg District Total</b>                            | <b>989,959</b>   |
| Salem - Cascades Resource Area                            | 406,906          |
| Salem - Marys Peak Resource Area                          | 400,254          |
| Salem - Tillamook Resource Area                           | 325,999          |
| Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area             | 310,835          |
| <b>Salem District Total</b>                               | <b>1,443,994</b> |
| Spokane - Border Field Office                             | 96,115           |
| Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office                          | 410,625          |
| <b>Spokane District Total</b>                             | <b>506,740</b>   |
| Vale - Baker Resource Area                                | 257,210          |
| Vale - Jordan Resource Area                               | 241,613          |
| Vale - Malheur Resource Area                              | 153,440          |
| Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center | 78,011           |
| <b>Vale District Total</b>                                | <b>730,274</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>8,115,879</b> |

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# Recreation

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## Back Country Byways

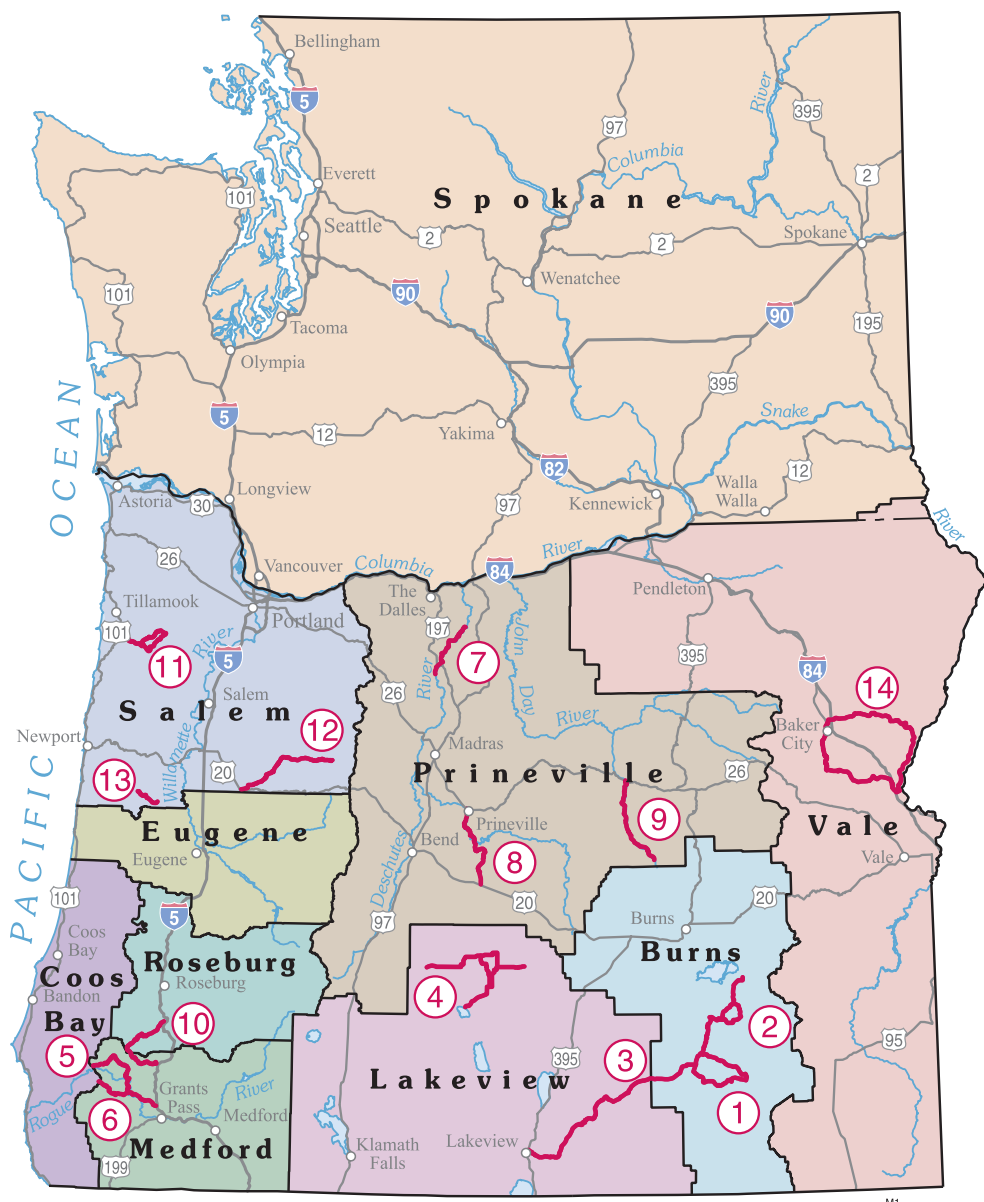
**W**hether you are an outdoor enthusiast, a history buff, or merely want to enjoy a relaxing drive in the country, the Pacific Northwest’s collection of All-American Roads, National and State Scenic Byways, and Back Country Byways offered by the BLM and its partners will take you there. Back Country 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 high-clearance trucks or 4-wheel drive vehicles. Please visit the BLM’s recreation website for Oregon and Washington to learn more about Back Country Byways before you visit one of these areas: [www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/byways.php](http://www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/byways.php)

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



# Recreation

## Back Country Byways



### LEGEND

○ Back Country Byway

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# Youth Initiatives

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## *Education, Employment, and Engagement*

**T**hroughout 2011, the BLM in Oregon and Washington made significant contributions to meeting the Department of the Interior's National Youth Initiative goals while at the same time continuing to offer meaningful opportunities to youths and their families, teachers, and community leaders.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington developed and maintained a comprehensive portfolio of youth-related programs and activities statewide, centered on six key components: Environmental Education, Outdoor Recreation Skill Development, Stewardship Activities, Recruitment and Mentoring, Employment, and Settings and Facilities.

During 2011, over 850 youths were employed both directly by the BLM and indirectly through a variety of partners. Over 220 programs engaged and educated nearly 37,000 youth and another 17,000 adults who accompanied them. In addition, youths in Oregon and Washington participated in 44 Take It Outside programs, 14 Lets Move Outside programs, 15 National Public Lands Day events, and eight Free Fishing Day events, as well as many other local and regional initiatives conducted with community partners.

Moving forward in 2012, the BLM in Oregon and Washington will continue to provide leadership and funding to support the national youth initiative programs with particular emphasis on expanding employment opportunities through youth corps projects. Current programs will be enhanced to increase participation for underserved youths and to strengthen relationships with schools to promote natural resource careers with the Federal government and attract more youth and families to the great outdoors.





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# Volunteer Program

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## *BLM Volunteers in Oregon & Washington*

**T**he BLM greatly appreciates the energy and enthusiasm of the thousands of volunteers who give their time and expertise to the public lands in Oregon and Washington. Volunteers blanket our public lands with important accomplishments and valuable achievements. They range from Girl Scouts and senior citizens to business owners and elected officials. And all have one thing in common: enjoyment of and appreciation for our nation's public lands.

These special people are a key component of the BLM's "extended" outreach by providing essential assistance and services across nearly every program the BLM supports to include fish and wildlife, recreation, forests, energy, archaeology, history, administrative support, wild horses, and much more.

BLM volunteers contribute significantly to our mission by helping restore, beautify, and improve the habitats and recreation areas from which we all benefit and enjoy. The BLM is committed to continuing to promote awareness about citizen stewardship and increasing volunteer opportunities for the public now and into the future.

| BLM Volunteers in Oregon & Washington |                |                     |             |                        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Year                                  | Hours          | Est. Value*         | Work Years+ | Number of Individuals# |
| 2007                                  | 217,323        | \$4,239,972         | 121         | 3,575                  |
| 2008                                  | 181,335        | \$3,672,034         | 101         | 3,780                  |
| 2009                                  | 214,850        | \$4,479,623         | 119         | 5,166                  |
| 2010                                  | 170,767        | \$3,647,583         | 95          | 2,532                  |
| 2011                                  | 192,704        | \$4,116,146         | 107         | 3,075                  |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>976,979</b> | <b>\$20,155,358</b> | <b>543</b>  | <b>18,128</b>          |

\* The value of volunteer contributions is calculated annually by Independent Sector ([www.independentsector.org](http://www.independentsector.org)), a national leadership forum committed to volunteerism and citizen action. The amount is based on the latest data available on the average hourly wage for nonagricultural workers as published in the yearly Economic Report of the President.

+ Work Year is equivalent to 1,800 hours.

# Totals may differ slightly as a result of rounding.

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# Cultural Resources

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## *Cultural and Paleontology*

**P**ublic lands managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington contain a diverse array of archaeological, historical, and paleontological properties. These locations include the fossilized remains of ancient and extinct animals and plants, archaeological sites containing evidence of the nation's first peoples and traditions, places of cultural and religious importance to Native Americans, historic homesteads, trails of the western migration, early mines, lighthouses, and much more.

### *Program Work*

A significant portion of the BLM's work with our nation's cultural resources takes place during environmental reviews related to diverse proposed uses of public lands. During 2011, 424 proposed actions for uses of public lands were reviewed for compliance with the National Historic Preservation and National Environmental Policy Acts by BLM staff to assess any potential impacts on cultural resources. Based on reviews of these proposed actions, intensive field surveys of 240 projects were undertaken by archaeologists resulting in systematic examinations of over 53,000 acres of BLM-administered lands and nearly 10,000 acres of other lands. These surveys resulted in the location and documentation of 498 cultural properties on BLM-administered lands and 155 cultural properties on other lands.

A total of 48 permits for work related to cultural resources was in effect during 2011. Permitted work consisted primarily of survey and recordation; however, some permits covered archaeological test excavations to assess the importance of cultural sites and excavation/removal to mitigate anticipated adverse effects of proposed project activities.

Of these sites located and recorded during 2011, 266 were formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Thirty-one sites were determined ineligible for the NRHP with the remainder awaiting further evaluation.

The BLM also took on a variety of projects during 2011 to provide enhanced protection for cultural properties. Many of these actions were unrelated to proposed land use authorizations. In particular, the BLM commenced or continued stabilization, restoration, and protection actions at approximately 20 sites.

During 2011, 355 archaeological and historical properties were monitored to assess current conditions. Monitoring revealed that 336 of the monitored sites were in stable condition while other sites showed signs of noticeable deterioration.

The Medford District continued work to document historic mining sites in an effort to assess the importance of these sites for abandoned mine lands restoration activities designed to reduce safety hazards to the public. To date, over 400 historic mining properties have been documented.

## ***Cultural Partnerships***

In Oregon and Washington, the BLM's cultural and paleontological resources management program greatly benefits from the efforts of many partners who undertake important work on public lands. For example, the University of Oregon, under the direction of Dr. Dennis Jenkins, has conducted archaeological site evaluation and research at the internationally significant Paisley Caves site that many researchers now conclude to be one of only a few locations to verify human occupation prior to 12,000 years ago. Other important work includes research by the Great Basin Paleoindian Research Unit at the University of Nevada, Reno, to study the Paleoindian occupation of the Warner Valley in southern Oregon. And in fulfillment of the BLM's responsibilities to consult with Native Americans regarding proposed actions and programs, Northwest tribes were consulted on 95 occasions during the year.

In 2011, the BLM's staff of professional archaeologists presented a number of scholarly findings to the general public. The BLM worked with partner scientists at universities to prepare 87 presentations. In addition, 22 professional publication presentations shared information with the scientific community. Yet another 17 presentations were made to K-12 school groups.

## ***Paleontology***

The BLM manages a number of important and unique paleontological resources. In 2009, Congress passed the Paleontological Resources Protection Act. Passage of this act has expanded protection for fossils on public lands. Within Oregon and Washington, the BLM manages 311 documented paleontological properties and fossil collections at museums that include the University of Oregon's Condon Fossil Collection housing historic remnants from the John Day region.

## ***Protection***

In some instances, archaeological resources have been at risk for looting and theft. Such actions constitute violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the BLM takes these incidents very seriously. During 2011, BLM law enforcement and cultural resource personnel continued work on managing archaeological collections determined to have been illegally stolen from public lands in eastern and central Oregon. Federal courts have directed these collections forfeited and returned to public management agencies to ensure their cultural protection.

## ***Our Past is Our Future***

Public awareness of our nation's heritage is critical to the long-term preservation of cultural and paleontological resources. Through the BLM's commitment to preserving and promoting historical sites on public lands, these national touchstones will be safeguarded for generations to come.

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# Cultural Resources

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## *Adventures in the Past*

**T**he BLM’s Adventures in the Past program was created to foster public enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of cultural resources on the public lands in Oregon and Washington. These important sites feature on-site interpretive accommodations and include 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<br>National Historical District | Interpretive Displays                   |
| Coos Bay | Cape Blanco Lighthouse                                | Lighthouse Tours and<br>Greeting Center |
| Lakeview | Greaser Petroglyph                                    | Interpretive Plaque                     |
| Lakeview | Fossil Lake ACEC**                                    | Interpretive Sign                       |
| Medford  | Layton Mining Ditch                                   | Interpretive Panels and Brochure        |

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

# Cultural Resources

## *And More Great Adventures in the Past!*

| District   | Site  | Features  |
|------------|---|---|
| Medford    | Rand CCC* Building                                  | Interpretive Panels and Visitor Center                                    |
| Medford    | Rogue River Ranch National Register Site            | Interpretive Displays   |
| Medford    | Rogue River Trail                                   | Trail Guide   |
| Medford    | Whisky Creek Cabin National Register Site           | Public Viewing  |
| Prineville | Four Mile Canyon Oregon Trail Site                  | Interpretive Signs  |
| Prineville | John Day River Crossing Oregon Trail Site           | Interpretive Kiosk  |
| Prineville | Logan Butte ACEC**                                  | Paleontology Site   |
| Prineville | Macks Canyon National Register & 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

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# National Landscape Conservation System

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**T**he BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) contains some of America's most spectacular landscapes. Consisting of about 27 million acres of public lands set aside for their special recreational, cultural, scientific, and other values, the NLCS has over 880 National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Historic and Scenic Trails. And with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11), the NLCS – which was administratively established in 2000 – is now established in law.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 127 NLCS units which include one National Monument, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one legislated Outstanding Natural Area, nine Wilderness Areas, 86 Wilderness Study Areas, 25 Wild & Scenic Rivers (the most of any BLM state), two National Scenic Trails, and two National Historic Trails.

At the Oregon and Washington BLM homepage, there is a wealth of online information to include publications and maps – such as a system-wide informational map prepared by the National Geographic Society – that highlight locations and recommendations for recreation and family visits. To see the breathtaking photos and learn more, drop by our page at <http://on.doi.gov/eqsPAJ>.



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# National Landscape Conservation System

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## *Monuments and Congressionally-Designated Special Areas*

In Oregon, Congress designated the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in 2000. This expansive region consists of over 496,000 acres of landscape in southeastern Oregon and boasts volcanic uplifts, deep glacier-carved gorges, stunning scenery, wilderness, wild rivers, and a rich diversity of plant and animal species.

Also, the nearly 54,000-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in southwestern Oregon was established by Presidential Proclamation in 2000 – the first to be set aside primarily for the preservation of biodiversity. The richness of the plant community that supports, among other diverse wildlife, 111 identified butterfly species is due to the monument's unique geographical location at the convergence of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou mountain ranges.

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 features the historic and still functional Yaquina Head Lighthouse as well as a large interpretive center which highlights the structure and offers outstanding opportunities to experience nearby natural features. Tide pools, large populations of nesting seabirds, harbor seals, and whales all draw visitors from around the world to explore and discover life at this coastal headland.





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# National Landscape Conservation System

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## *Distribution of Wilderness & Wilderness Study Areas*

**W**ith the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Act in March 2009, the BLM now manages eight Wilderness Areas across over 246,000 acres in Oregon. The BLM also manages one Wilderness Area in Washington covering 7,110 acres. In addition, the BLM currently protects wilderness values on 80 Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and five Instant Study Areas in Oregon totaling more than 2.6 million acres and one WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres.

|                     | Wilderness Areas |                | Wilderness Study Areas |                  | Instant Study Areas |              |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| District            | Areas            | Acres          | Areas                  | Acres            | Areas               | Acres        |
| Burns               | 1                | 170,166        | 21                     | 922,406          | —                   | —            |
| Coos Bay            | —                | —              | —                      | —                | 1                   | 590          |
| Lakeview            | —                | —              | 13                     | 430,197          | 1                   | 8,000        |
| Medford             | 2                | 32,718         | —                      | —                | 1                   | 210          |
| Prineville          | 3                | 36,702         | 14                     | 185,498          | 1                   | 600          |
| Salem               | 1                | 5,706          | —                      | —                | 1                   | 80           |
| Vale                | 1                | 946            | 32                     | 1,105,474        | —                   | —            |
| <b>Oregon Total</b> | <b>8</b>         | <b>246,238</b> | <b>80</b>              | <b>2,643,575</b> | <b>5</b>            | <b>9,480</b> |
| Spokane             | 1                | 7,110          | 1                      | 5,699            | —                   | —            |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>9</b>         | <b>253,348</b> | <b>81</b>              | <b>2,649,274</b> | <b>5</b>            | <b>9,480</b> |



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# National Landscape Conservation System

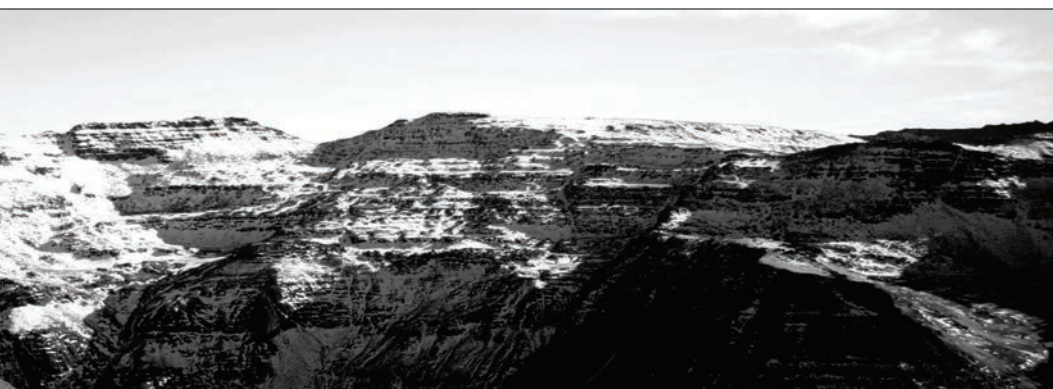
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## *Wilderness Study Areas*

**I**n 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act extended wilderness study and management authority to the BLM. This act established a number of Instant Study Areas and, for the remaining public lands, set in motion a 15-year inventory and study of lands found to possess wilderness characteristics as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. Such areas have been designated as Wilderness Study Areas. 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 the 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 were recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. Conversely, 1.5 million acres were recommended as not suitable for this designation. A single WSA in Washington totaling 5,699 acres was also recommended as not suitable for wilderness designation.

Two additional WSAs in the BLM's Prineville District were recognized in the interim since the original wilderness inventory: 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. Two former WSAs in the Steens Mountain area were designated as wilderness in 2000. And most recently, three former WSAs – the Oregon Badlands and Spring Basin in the Prineville District and Soda Mountain in the Medford District – were designated as wilderness in 2009. Regardless of suitability recommendations, 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              | Total Acres |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Burns District</b>      |                                    |             |
| 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      |
| 21                         | Sheepshead Mountain                | 52,787      |
| <b>Lakeview District</b>   |                                    |             |
| 22                         | Devil Garden Lava Bed              | 28,235      |
| 23                         | Squaw Ridge Lava Bed               | 28,684      |
| 24                         | Four Craters Lava Bed              | 12,471      |
| 25                         | Sand Dunes                         | 16,500      |
| 26                         | Diablo Mountain                    | 118,799     |
| 27                         | Orejana Canyon                     | 24,183      |
| 28                         | Abert Rim                          | 25,088      |
| 29                         | Fish Creek Rim                     | 19,121      |
| 30                         | Guano Creek                        | 10,581      |
| 31                         | Spaulding                          | 68,492      |
| 32                         | Hawk Mountain                      | 69,735      |
| 33                         | Sage Hen Hills                     | 7,967       |
| 34                         | Mountain Lakes                     | 340         |
| <b>Prineville District</b> |                                    |             |
| 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       |

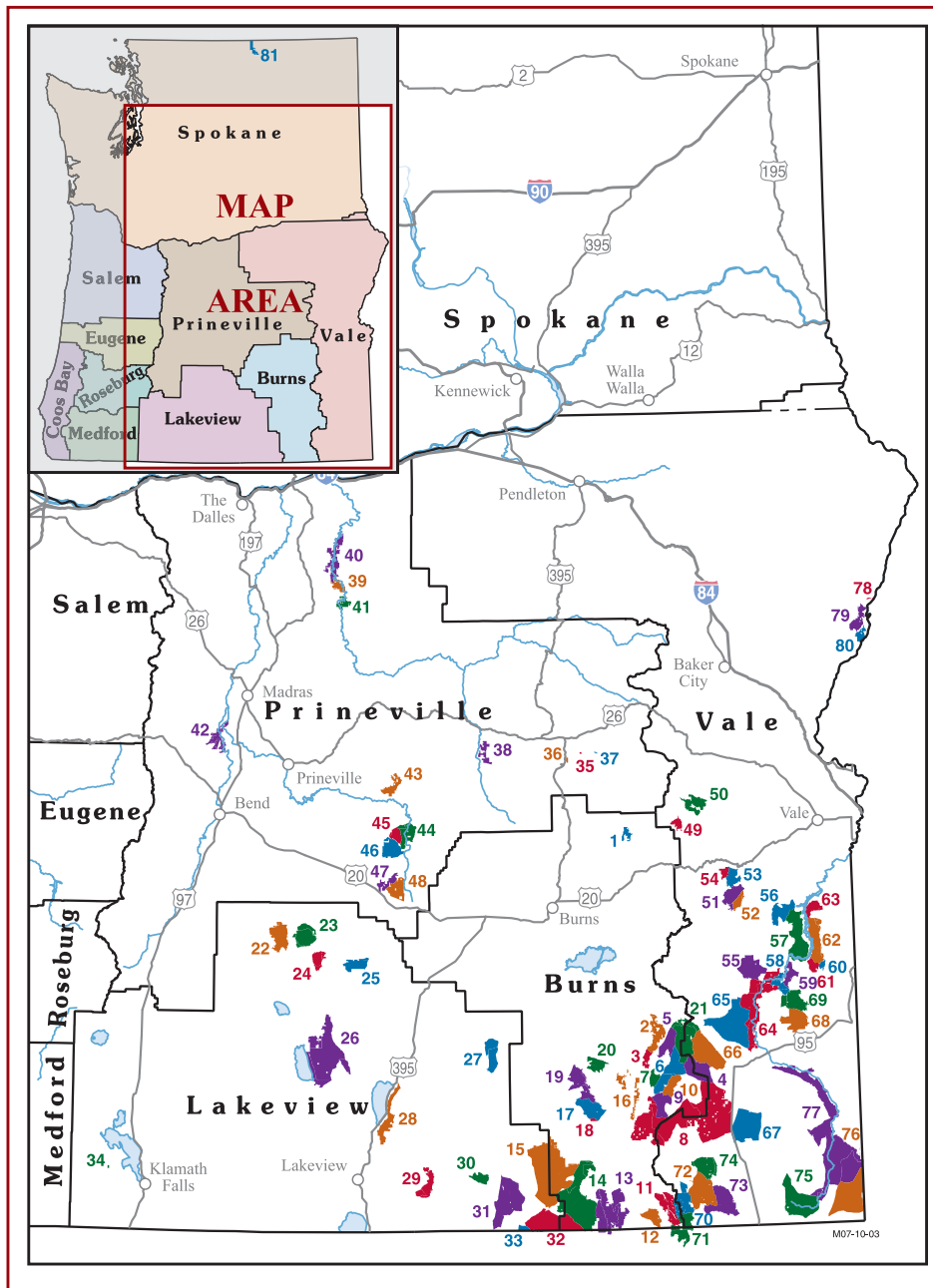
# National Landscape Conservation System

## Wilderness Study Areas

|                                    | Wilderness Study Area            | Total Acres |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Prineville District (cont.)</b> |                                  |             |
| 42                                 | Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls | 3,192       |
| 43                                 | North Fork                       | 11,397      |
| 44                                 | South Fork                       | 20,332      |
| 45                                 | Sand Hollow                      | 9,383       |
| 46                                 | Gerry Mountain                   | 22,350      |
| 47                                 | Hampton Butte                    | 10,249      |
| 48                                 | Cougar Well                      | 19,302      |
| <b>Vale District</b>               |                                  |             |
| 49                                 | Castle Rock                      | 6,152       |
| 50                                 | Beaver Dam Creek                 | 19,138      |
| 51                                 | Camp Creek                       | 19,869      |
| 52                                 | Cottonwood Creek                 | 8,111       |
| 53                                 | Gold Creek                       | 13,598      |
| 54                                 | Sperry Creek                     | 5,295       |
| 55                                 | Cedar Mountain                   | 33,469      |
| 56                                 | Dry Creek                        | 23,350      |
| 57                                 | Dry Creek Buttes                 | 51,382      |
| 58                                 | Owyhee Breaks                    | 13,118      |
| 59                                 | Blue Canyon                      | 12,575      |
| 60                                 | Upper Leslie Gulch               | 2,905       |
| 61                                 | Slocum Creek                     | 7,553       |
| 62                                 | Honeycombs                       | 38,691      |
| 63                                 | Wild Horse Basin                 | 12,007      |
| 64                                 | Lower Owyhee Canyon              | 74,742      |
| 65                                 | Saddle Butte                     | 85,764      |
| 66                                 | Palomino Hills                   | 54,242      |
| 67                                 | Bowden Hills                     | 59,061      |
| 68                                 | Clarks Butte                     | 31,284      |
| 69                                 | Jordan Craters                   | 27,780      |
| 70                                 | Willow Creek                     | 29,852      |
| 71                                 | Disaster Peak                    | 17,443      |
| 72                                 | Fifteenmile Creek                | 50,332      |
| 73                                 | Oregon Canyon                    | 42,121      |
| 74                                 | Twelvemile Creek                 | 28,042      |
| 75                                 | Upper West Little Owyhee         | 61,458      |
| 76                                 | Lookout Butte                    | 66,206      |
| 77                                 | Owyhee River Canyon              | 187,590     |
| 78                                 | McGraw Creek                     | 520         |
| 79                                 | Homestead                        | 14,581      |
| 80                                 | Sheep Mountain                   | 7,247       |
| <b>Spokane District</b>            |                                  |             |
| 81                                 | Chopaka Mountain                 | 5,699       |

*Please see corresponding map on next page* 

### *Wilderness Study Areas*



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

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# National Landscape Conservation System

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## *Wild & Scenic River System*

**T**he Oregon and Washington BLM is responsible for managing 25 of the BLM's 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers for a total of over 800 of the BLM's roughly 2,400 miles of rivers. Wild and Scenic Rivers are designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to protect outstandingly remarkable 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    | —            |
| Fish Creek           | Salem      | 0.1         | —     | —      | 0.1          |
| Grand Ronde          | Vale       | 24.9        | 9.0   | —      | 15.9         |
| John Day (Main Stem) | Prineville | 147.5       | —     | —      | 147.5        |
| Kiger Creek          | Burns      | 4.3         | 4.3   | —      | —            |
| 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 Clackamas | Salem      | 0.6         | 0.6   | —      | —            |
| 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 Creek      | Burns      | 9.6         | 9.6   | —      | —            |
| Total                |            | 811.8       | 333.1 | 71.9   | 406.8        |



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# Minerals and Energy

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**T**he 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 its sister agency, 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, permits, and licenses. The BLM also issues rights-of-way for wind energy projects and transmission lines crossing Federal lands in Oregon and Washington. Recently, the three-megawatt Lime Wind Project became one of two locally-owned Oregon wind projects and the first wind project built on BLM administered lands in the Northwest. 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 variety minerals. Operators' mining notices and plans are reviewed to ensure conservation of mineral resources, to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation, and to protect other resource values. A reclamation bond is determined by the BLM and furnished by the operator for the stabilization and reclamation of all disturbed areas. 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 Oregon and Washington. Currently, there are 260 Federal oil and gas leases encompassing over 426,000 acres for both states.

# Minerals and Energy

## *Solid Minerals & Coal*

| Number of Mining Claim Recordations (all Public Lands) |       |                 |
|--|-------|-----------------|
|  | Total | New for FY 2011 |
| Claims Recorded  | 9,586 | 1,646           |

| Annual Assessments or Maintenance Fees Processed in FY 2011 |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Annual Assessments / Fees                                   | 2,898 / \$28,980  |
| Maintenance Claims / Fees                                   | 6,821 / \$954,940 |
| Total   | 9,719 / \$983,920 |

| Mineral Leases       |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Coal                 | 2 |
| Other Solid Minerals | 0 |

|                             | Oregon  |         | Washington |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| Item                        | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2010    | FY 2011 |
| Mineral Patents Issued      | 0       | 0       | 0          | 0       |
| Coal Leases Issued, Acres   | 0       | 0       | 0          | 0       |
| Coal Leases in Force, Acres | 0       | 0       | 2 – 521    | 2 – 521 |

## *Fluid Minerals*

|                                  | Oregon        |              | Washington    |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Item                             | FY 2010       | FY 2011      | FY 2010       | FY 2011       |
| Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres   | 0             | 0            | 2 – 3,044     | 0             |
| Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres | 172 – 269,643 | 96 – 166,241 | 316 – 445,784 | 164 – 260,004 |

## *Geothermal Leases\* in Effect – FY 2011*

| Item                | Number    | Acres          |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| U.S. Forest Service | 65        | 69,528         |
| BLM                 | 15        | 43,902         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>80</b> | <b>113,430</b> |

\* The BLM is currently working with its partners on geothermal exploration operations at the Newberry Volcano, Mount Hood, Glass Buttes, and Neal Hot Springs. In addition, a U.S. Department of Energy grant-funded Enhanced Geothermal Systems demonstration project has been approved for the Newberry Volcano.

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# Minerals and Energy

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## *Federal Lands Available for Mining & Mineral Leasing*

(As of September 30, 2011)

|  | Oregon     |              | Washington |              |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|  | Acres Open | Acres Closed | Acres Open | Acres Closed |
| <i>Mining</i> Aggregate Change FY 2011                         | No Change  | No Change    | No Change  | No Change    |
| Location and Entry Under The Mining Laws*                      | 28,575,408 | 5,029,592    | 6,324,084  | 5,305,916    |
| <i>Leasing</i> Aggregate Change FY 2011                        | No Change  | No Change    | No Change  | No Change    |
| Application and Other Actions Under The Mineral Leasing Laws*^ | 29,385,800 | 6,459,200    | 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*

**T**he 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 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 that require long-term studies and cleanups under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This effort includes management of environmental issues at Abandoned Mine Land (AML) 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.

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# Minerals and Energy

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## *Abandoned Mine Lands (AML)*



**T**he Abandoned Mine Lands 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                       | 570*   | 69*        |
| Sites with Restricted Access                         | ~ 10%  | ~ 10%      |
| Sites Being Investigated                             | 5**    | 3**        |
| 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.



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## Support

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**T**he 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 in 1812 to handle the increasing land business from the rapid westward expansion. The General Land Office 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: <http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/>.

## Roads and Bridges

**T**he BLM road and primitive road transportation system in Oregon totals 23,600 miles – with 14,453 miles in western Oregon and 8,384 miles in eastern Oregon. Washington has an additional 763 miles. In western Oregon, a total of 2,380 miles is currently in a long-term closure status. In FY 2011, 3,085 lane miles of the entire BLM transportation system were maintained. This figure included 2,254 miles in western Oregon with 831 miles in eastern Oregon and Washington. Compared to the previous year, FY 2011 maintenance reflects a 26 percent decrease for western Oregon and a 5 percent decrease for eastern Oregon and Washington. All roads are not maintained annually, but rather at varying intervals based on need.

### Transportation System – Roads, Bridges & Culverts

| District              | Roads<br>(Miles) | Primitive<br>Roads<br>(Miles) | Bridges    | Major<br>Culverts | Mainten-<br>ance by<br>BLM<br>(Miles) | Closed<br>Roads<br>(Miles) | Closed<br>Primitive<br>Roads<br>(Miles) |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Burns                 | 2,618            | 418                           | 5          | 0                 | 146                                   | 0                          | 0                                       |
| Lakeview              | 1,127            | 1,183                         | 0          | 2                 | 190                                   | 0                          | 2                                       |
| Prineville            | 603              | 234                           | 9          | 0                 | 142                                   | 0                          | 0                                       |
| Vale                  | 2,083            | 118                           | 1          | 6                 | 333                                   | 0                          | 0                                       |
| <b>Eastern Oregon</b> | <b>6,431</b>     | <b>1,953</b>                  | <b>15</b>  | <b>8</b>          | <b>811</b>                            | <b>0</b>                   | <b>2</b>                                |
| Coos Bay              | 1,913            | 0                             | 82         | 89                | 355                                   | 324                        | 0                                       |
| Eugene                | 2,050            | 0                             | 44         | 89                | 476                                   | 46                         | 0                                       |
| Lakeview              | 528              | 9                             | 7          | 2                 | 25                                    | 97                         | 0                                       |
| Medford               | 4,584            | 0                             | 85         | 112               | 452                                   | 1,205                      | 0                                       |
| Roseburg              | 2,893            | 0                             | 70         | 180               | 566                                   | 296                        | 0                                       |
| Salem                 | 2,476            | 0                             | 70         | 96                | 380                                   | 412                        | 0                                       |
| <b>Western Oregon</b> | <b>14,444</b>    | <b>9</b>                      | <b>358</b> | <b>568</b>        | <b>2,254</b>                          | <b>2,380</b>               | <b>0</b>                                |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>   | <b>20,875</b>    | <b>1,962</b>                  | <b>373</b> | <b>576</b>        | <b>3,065</b>                          | <b>2,380</b>               | <b>2</b>                                |
| Washington            | 63               | 700                           | 3          | 2                 | 20                                    | 0                          | 0                                       |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>20,938</b>    | <b>2,662</b>                  | <b>376</b> | <b>578</b>        | <b>3,085</b>                          | <b>2,380</b>               | <b>2</b>                                |

♦ The data source for Roads, Primitive Roads, Bridges, Major Culverts, Closed Roads, and Closed Primitive Roads is the Facility Asset Management System, the BLM's official inventory of record, as of May 30, 2012.

♦ The data source for Maintenance is the FY11 PMDS Completed Workload Measure report.

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

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



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# Support

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## *Lands*

**T**he 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 2010<br>Direct Purchase | FY 2011<br>Direct Purchase |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Burns        | 1                          | 2                          |
| Coos Bay     | 0                          | 0                          |
| Eugene       | 0                          | 0                          |
| Lakeview     | 0                          | 0                          |
| Medford      | 5                          | 1                          |
| Prineville   | 0                          | 0                          |
| Roseburg     | 1                          | 1                          |
| Salem        | 0                          | 3                          |
| Spokane      | 0                          | 0                          |
| Vale         | 0                          | 0                          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>7</b>                   | <b>7</b>                   |



## Other Lands Acquired (Acres)

| District     | Project                   | FY 2010<br>Direct Purchase | FY 2011<br>Direct Purchase |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Burns        | Steens Wilderness         | 0                          | 0                          |
| Medford      | Rogue River (Winkle Bar)* | 0                          | 0                          |
| Medford      | Cascade Siskiyou          | 776                        | 1,284                      |
| Salem        | Sandy River               | 48                         | 0                          |
| Spokane      | Moses Coulee              | 0                          | 11                         |
| Vale         | Grande Ronde              | 0                          | 0                          |
| <b>Total</b> |                           | <b>824</b>                 | <b>1,285</b>               |

\* 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 2010    | FY 2011      |
|---|------------|--------------|
| <b>Oregon</b>   |            |              |
| Exchanges   | 0          | 0            |
| Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land | 0          | 0            |
| Acquisition in Fee                                    | 824        | 1,274        |
| Donation  | 0          | 151          |
| <b>Oregon Total</b>                                   | <b>824</b> | <b>1,425</b> |
| <b>Washington</b>                                     |            |              |
| Exchanges   | 0          | 0            |
| Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land | 0          | 0            |
| Acquisition in Fee                                    | 0          | 11           |
| Donation  | 0          | 0            |
| <b>Washington Total</b>                               | <b>0</b>   | <b>11</b>    |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                    | <b>824</b> | <b>1,436</b> |

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# Support

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## *Withdrawal Processing & Review*

**S**ection 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.

### *Withdrawal Processing & Review – Actions Accomplished, FY 2011*

|                             | Oregon   |               | Washington |              | Total    |               |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------|------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
|                             | No.      | Acres         | No.        | Acres        | No.      | Acres         |
| New Withdrawals Approved    | —        | —             | —          | —            | —        | —             |
| Withdrawals Modified        | —        | —             | —          | —            | —        | —             |
| Withdrawals Extended        | 6        | 20,848        | 2          | 1,543        | 8        | 22,391        |
| Withdrawals Revoked         | —        | —             | —          | —            | —        | —             |
| Withdrawals Revoked in Part | —        | —             | —          | —            | —        | —             |
| Withdrawals Reviewed        | —        | —             | —          | —            | —        | —             |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>6</b> | <b>20,848</b> | <b>2</b>   | <b>1,543</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>22,391</b> |



## *Land Leases* (in effect as of September 30, 2011)

|   | Oregon     |               | Washington |              |
|---|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
|   | No.        | Acres         | No.        | Acres        |
| Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases   | 31         | 6,877         | 17         | 1,985        |
| Small Tract Leases                        | —          | —             | —          | —            |
| Airport Leases                            | 3          | 173           | —          | —            |
| Public Works Leases                       | 1          | 1             | —          | —            |
| Communication Site                        | 346        | 854           | 21         | 17           |
| Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements | 118        | 45,156        | 5          | 15           |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>499</b> | <b>53,061</b> | <b>43</b>  | <b>2,017</b> |

## *Land Leases* (in effect as of September 30, 2010)

|   | Oregon     |               | Washington |              |
|---|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
|   | No.        | Acres         | No.        | Acres        |
| Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases   | 32         | 7,120         | 17         | 1,985        |
| Small Tract Leases                        | —          | —             | —          | —            |
| Airport Leases                            | 3          | 173           | —          | —            |
| Public Works Leases                       | 1          | 1             | —          | —            |
| Communication Site                        | 335        | 809           | 21         | 17           |
| Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits, Easements | 125        | 48,431        | 7          | 303          |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>496</b> | <b>56,534</b> | <b>45</b>  | <b>2,305</b> |

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



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# Support

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## Surveys

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

Cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Traditionally, this work entails legal boundary surveys, establishing or re-establishing, land marking, and maintaining Federal boundaries. In this role, work is performed for not only the BLM but for any Federal agency requiring a boundary determination. The BLM’s cadastral surveyors also perform numerous projects to define the boundaries of Indian trust lands in support of the Secretary of the Interior’s trust responsibilities.

In addition to traditional work, cadastral surveyors also compile the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB), a survey 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 along with other related services enhance the management of the natural and cultural resources.

| Activity                 | Oregon | Washington |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| Miles of Survey          | 258    | 61         |
| Corners Monumented       | 327    | 179        |
| Plats Accepted           | 114    | 16         |
| GCDB Townships Collected | 2,686  | 2,686      |
| GCDB Townships Updated   | 906    | 906        |



## Land Patents Issued

|  | FY 2010   |              | FY 2011   |              |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
|  | No.       | Acres        | No.       | Acres        |
| <b>Oregon BLM</b>                      |           |              |           |              |
| Public Sale                            | 4         | 283          | 1         | 2            |
| Exchange                               | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| Mineral Patent                         | —         | —            | 1         | 83           |
| Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| Corrective Patent                      | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| Special Legislation                    | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| Color-of-Title                         | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| State Selection Clear List             | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| Recreation and Public Purposes Act     | 2         | 177          | —         | —            |
| Supplemental R&PP* Patent              | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| <b>Oregon BLM Total</b>                | <b>6</b>  | <b>460</b>   | <b>2</b>  | <b>85</b>    |
| <b>Oregon - Other Agency</b>           |           |              |           |              |
| Indian Fee Patent                      | 1         | 80           | 15        | 897          |
| National Forest Exchange               | 2         | 491          | —         | —            |
| <b>Oregon - Other Agency Total</b>     | <b>3</b>  | <b>571</b>   | <b>15</b> | <b>897</b>   |
| <b>Washington BLM</b>                  |           |              |           |              |
| Public Sale                            | 3         | 622          | —         | —            |
| Exchange                               | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| Mineral Patent                         | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| <b>Washington BLM Total</b>            | <b>3</b>  | <b>622</b>   | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>     |
| <b>Washington - Other Agency</b>       |           |              |           |              |
| Indian Fee Patent                      | 25        | 2,042        | 7         | 305          |
| National Forest Exchange               | —         | —            | —         | —            |
| <b>Washington - Other Agency Total</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>2,042</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>305</b>   |
| <b>Grand Total - BLM</b>               | <b>9</b>  | <b>1,082</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>85</b>    |
| <b>Grand Total - Other Agency</b>      | <b>28</b> | <b>2,613</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>1,202</b> |

\* R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes Act



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# Support

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## *Mapping Products*

**T**he BLM's mapping unit publishes maps and brochures and provides graphic support for management plans, congressionally-designated wilderness proposals, public recreation sites, and other public land-related activities.

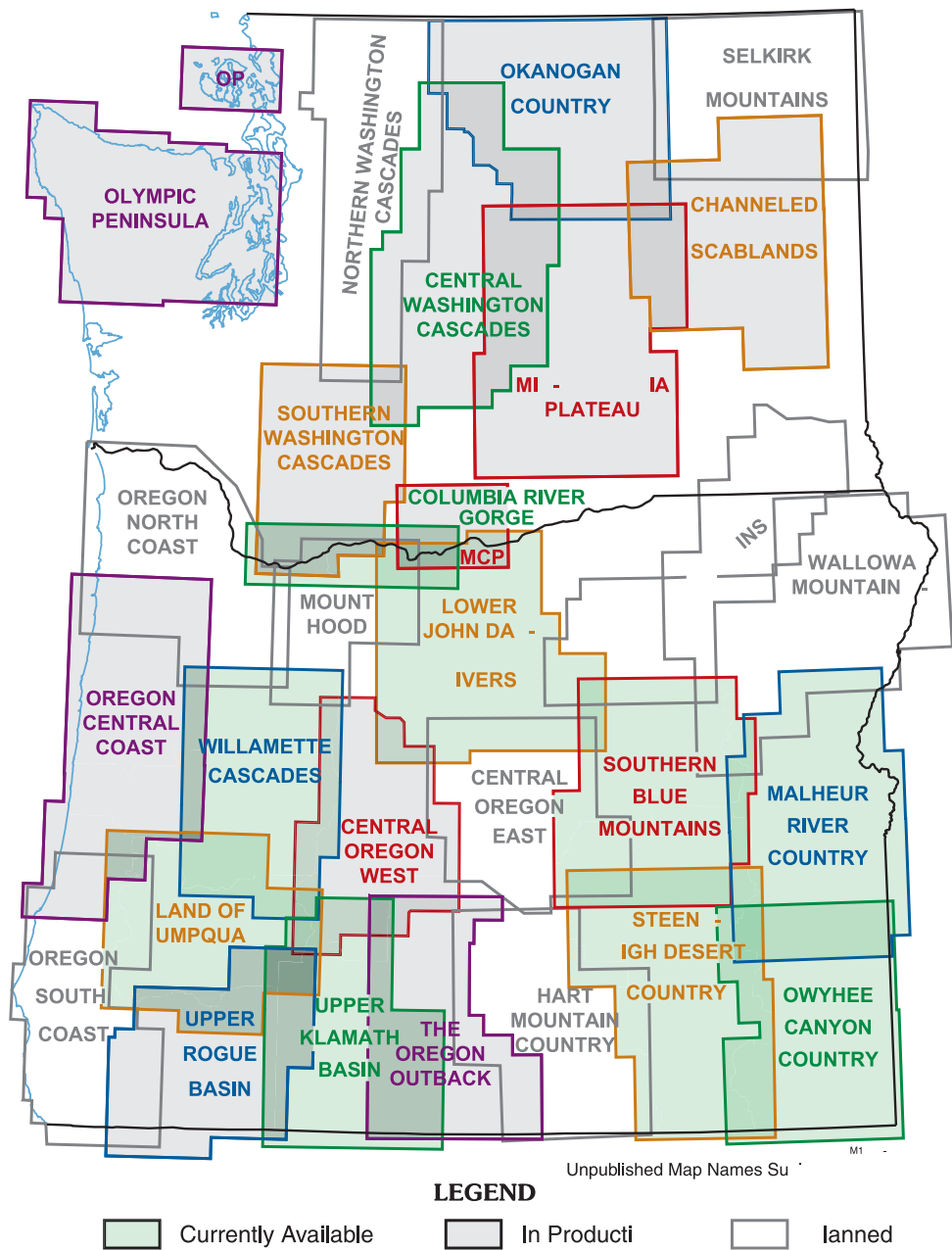
In an effort to increase efficiency across multiple government agencies and to bring public visitors a streamlined mapping product, the BLM Oregon State Office has partnered with the U.S. Forest Service Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 1, and National Park Service Pacific West Region to create a single recreation map series for Oregon and Washington. These agencies share data, resources, and reviews to create a comprehensive recreation map series that includes all Federal recreation sites in the area. Many state recreation locations as well as certain local government sites are also included.

Recent products in the Pacific Northwest Recreation Series include maps that provide greater support for visitors to the Central Washington Cascades as well as the Lower Deschutes and John Day Rivers.

The map on the following page illustrates which releases in this series have been already produced and which maps are currently in production for future printings.



Mapping Products



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# Law Enforcement

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**L**aw enforcement officers at the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon and Washington encounter virtually every conceivable category of criminal activity on 16.1 million acres of public land. Frequently concentrating on resource-related crimes and duties, the BLM's rangers and agents work in close cooperation with Federal, state, and local agencies as well as with all BLM programs.

In 2011, BLM law enforcement officers documented over 2,347 incidents, issued 852 citations, wrote 354 warnings, filed 17 criminal complaints with state and local district attorney offices, and conducted 293 administrative or civil remedies. Another 380 misdemeanors and 27 felonies were charged. The total value of loss to include damage and theft was \$257,489.

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# Law Enforcement

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BLM law enforcement statistics are a testament to Oregon and Washington officers' dedicated efforts as well as to their regular coordination with Federal, state, and local partners. Each year rangers and agents team up with a host of interagency enforcement groups, joint patrols, investigations, and training opportunities. Oregon and Washington law enforcement connects with task forces and work groups on a weekly basis to share valuable information that not only contributes to solving crimes but also helps all parties become more proactive and resourceful partners within their communities.

In 2011, BLM law enforcement officers in Oregon and Washington continued their multiyear effort against illegal marijuana operations carried out by drug trafficking organizations operating on the public lands. The result of this successful effort led to a significant reduction in the amount of plants found on BLM lands in 2011. Many grow sites have been eradicated, and key individuals have been arrested. At this time, 19 defendants have been convicted and sentenced, and five defendants await trial or sentencing.

Officers have worked closely with county sheriffs to assist efforts to investigate and dismantle large operations that have caused natural resource degradation and pollution from the use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers – many of which are illegal in the United States. BLM officers in Oregon and Washington launched an aggressive program to remove all dangerous chemicals and rehabilitate former marijuana sites.

Law enforcement officers also protected the public lands and visitors with long-term investigations into meth operations, hazardous materials dumps, wild horse and burro program violations, archaeological resource theft, land fraud, mail fraud, arson, and theft of government property. In addition, BLM officers regularly assist with short-term to medium-term investigations into such offenses as thefts of special forest products, mining issues, and depredation of government property.

During 2011, officers made great strides in building and strengthening relationships with county, state, and Federal law enforcement partners. New collaborative efforts were created. And carefully coordinated taskforces integrated mutual law enforcement initiatives. At a time of budget and resource challenges, these relationships are already providing greater efficiencies. BLM officers routinely assisted in investigating diverse crimes that occurred on or affected public lands to include homicides, assaults, kidnappings, scrap metal theft, motor vehicle thefts, and illegal hunting.

Officers at the Oregon and Washington BLM look forward to the coming year which will bring new opportunities for service to the public and for partnership with colleagues from the BLM and law enforcement.

*(Continued on next page)*

# Law Enforcement

## Incidents

| Type of Incident                 | 2008             | 2009             | 2010             | 2011             |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Abandoned Vehicles               | 59               | 38               | 38               | 26               |
| ARPA*, NAGPRA**, Historical      | 9                | 8                | 8                | 14               |
| Arson                            | 3                | 4                | 2                | 4                |
| Assist to Public/Law Enforcement | 152              | 128              | 220              | 234              |
| Camping                          | 53               | 83               | 107              | 140              |
| Drug Violations                  | 89               | 162              | 106              | 104              |
| Dumping                          | 88               | 85               | 141              | 81               |
| Fire Violations                  | 87               | 105              | 95               | 87               |
| Hazardous Materials              | 5                | 2                | 2                | 4                |
| Liquor Law Violations            | 64               | 77               | 72               | 26               |
| Littering                        | 78               | 112              | 329              | 142              |
| Motor Vehicle Violations         | 195              | 259              | 262              | 264              |
| Off Highway Vehicle Violations   | 303              | 593              | 436              | 221              |
| Recreation Permit Violation      | 59               | 72               | 132              | 48               |
| Theft of Firewood                | 44               | 39               | 37               | 52               |
| Theft of Forest Products         | 23               | 17               | 95               | 71               |
| Vandalism                        | 61               | 93               | 106              | 77               |
| Wild Horse & Burro Violations    | 4                | 0                | 3                | 4                |
| Other                            | 830              | 798              | 688              | 748              |
| <b>Total Incidents</b>           | <b>2,248</b>     | <b>2,675</b>     | <b>2,879</b>     | <b>2,347</b>     |
| <b>Resource Value Loss</b>       | <b>\$242,479</b> | <b>\$319,305</b> | <b>\$518,004</b> | <b>\$257,489</b> |

\* ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act

\*\* NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

## Actions

| Type of Action                        | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Field Interrogations/Written Warnings | 287  | 303  | 499  | 354  |
| Federal Citations                     | 435  | 578  | 526  | 455  |
| Federal Criminal Complaints           | 2    | 5    | 0    | 2    |
| State Citations                       | 484  | 453  | 363  | 397  |
| State/Local Criminal Complaints       | 25   | 45   | 22   | 17   |
| Felonies Charged                      | 57   | 99   | 38   | 27   |
| Misdemeanors Charged                  | 429  | 869  | 595  | 380  |
| Case File/Log Entry Established       | ***  | ***  | ***  | 776  |
| Administrative or Civil Remedy        | ***  | ***  | ***  | 293  |

\*\*\*Metrics not tracked until the 2011 Edition of BLM Facts







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# Social Media

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## *Embracing the New*

**L**ast year, the BLM launched a national campaign to embrace social media as another avenue to engage Americans about their public lands. With more people than ever using the Internet to access and share information, social media allows for instantaneous dissemination of not just news, but images, audio, video, and other multimedia content as well. These forums also provide more widespread coverage enabling breaking news to reach a much larger and broader reader base than standard media outlets alone.

Official Oregon and Washington BLM pages on Facebook and Twitter are updated with fresh content daily. And at the YouTube and Flickr pages, new videos and photo albums are posted weekly. Additionally, each week generally features a theme with topics covering everything from recreation and energy to forestry, wild horses, and more. Every one of the diverse facets from the BLM’s multiple-use mission has been presented – and will continue to be covered regularly.

### *Online Visitors*


The BLM’s Facebook page for Oregon and Washington welcomes close to 1,000 users per month with a total of almost 67,000 views of daily posts. These figures continue to grow. Another 1,100 followers receive their daily BLM news from Oregon and Washington’s Twitter feed. This outreach allows more people to get their BLM updates from Oregon and Washington than from any other BLM state.

At YouTube, more than 130 videos have been uploaded to the BLM’s Oregon and Washington page. These videos have been watched nearly 67,000 times. And some 1,800 photos (and a few videos) at Flickr have received over 145,000 views since the site was launched. And because all these videos and photos are in the public domain, they are available to the public to download in high-resolution and share at their own social media pages and internet sites.

Social media continues to expand its role as an effective communication tool to broadcast news and events in real-time with the public who live, work, and recreate on public lands.

| Social Media Site | Content      | Views             |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Facebook™         | 1,000+ posts | 530,000 views     |
| Flickr™           | 1,800 photos | 145,000 views     |
| Twitter™          | 1,150 tweets | 1,100 subscribers |
| YouTube™          | 130 videos   | 67,000 views      |

### *Your Public Lands on the Internet*

| Social Media  | Web Address                        |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>facebook</b>   | <i>facebook.com/blmoregon</i>      |
| <b>flickr</b>   | <i>flickr.com/photos/blmoregon</i> |
| <b>twitter</b>  | <i>twitter.com/BLMOregon</i>       |
| <b>You Tube</b>   | <i>youtube.com/BLMOregon</i>       |
| Homepage  | Web Address                        |
|  | <i>blm.gov/or</i>                  |



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# BLM Facts Glossary

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## *A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication*

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

**Acquired Lands:** Lands or interests in lands that the United States has obtained through purchase, gift, or condemnation; lands that 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 archaeological, 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.

**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.

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# BLM Facts Glossary

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## *A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication*

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

**Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB):** A collection of geographic information from official surveys identifying land parcels – particularly for titles and deeds of rural, wild, or undeveloped land. The GCDB is computed from official BLM survey records, local survey records, and geodetic control information. Data from the GCDB is used by many Federal agencies, local governments, and private companies as the framework for their in-house geographic information systems.

**Geographic Information System (GIS):** The BLM's own system providing the means to store, query, analyze, correlate, model, and display digital cartographic data, remotely sensed imagery, and geographically referenced field survey and sampling data.

**Hand Piling:** A pile of unmerchantable material left on site after 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 features of a place or the spirit and heritage of the people who once lived at the 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.

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# BLM Facts Glossary

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## *A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication*

**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.

**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.

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# BLM Facts Glossary

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## *A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication*

**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 natural seeding, artificial sowing, or planting of native or introduced species.

**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.



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# BLM Facts Glossary

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## *A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication*

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

**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.

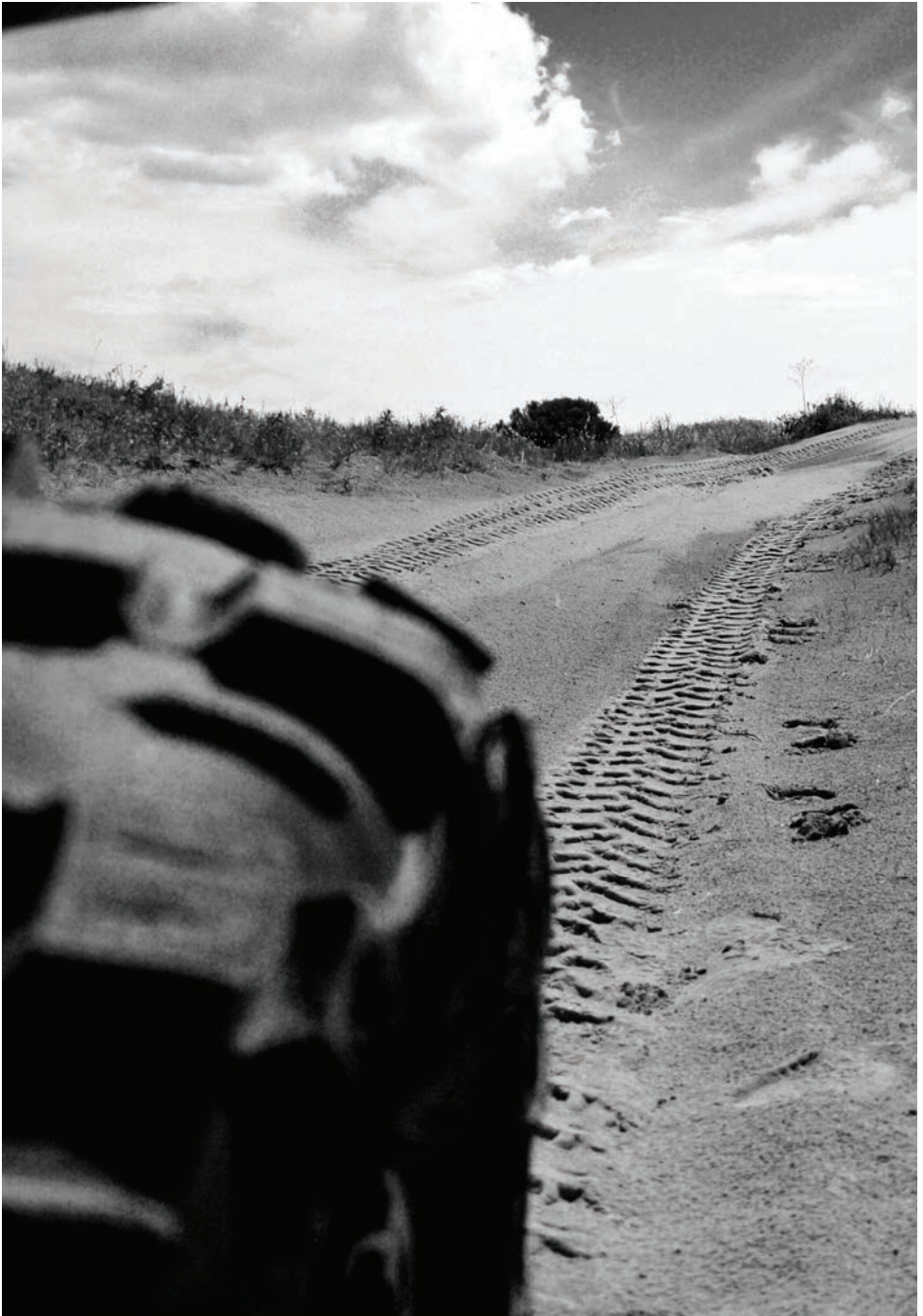
**Watershed Analysis:** To determine the cumulative effects of forest practices on public resources in a watershed - primarily water quality, fish habitat, and capital improvements - and establish guidelines for future management and regulation.

**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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# Visitor Notes

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



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