

BLM FACTS



Oregon and Washington 2013

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Oregon and Washington Bureau of Land Management



M10-03-09

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

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



Welcome



According to records, BLM Facts for the Oregon-Washington office started in the early 1960s.

The format has changed a little over the decades, but overall the booklet of timely data has always provided an in-depth sampling of everything the Bureau of Land Management accomplishes in the Pacific Northwest.

And that is a lot of stuff.

It's not just forestry¹ and wilderness areas² – the BLM does weed management³, geothermal energy exploration⁴, fire fighting⁵ and wildlife habitat⁶ restoration, just to name a few. The diversity of missions is directly linked to the variety of landscapes managed by the BLM. From the high, arid deserts in the east to the dense, old growth forests in the Willamette Valley, public lands managed by the BLM truly have it all.

Spread out across these lands are about 1,400 permanent public employees⁷ – and interns and volunteers – working to do right by the land. As state director, I am proud of all our accomplishments in 2013, which have been completed with the help of other agencies and you, our public.

BLM Facts is an effort to share some of this important work with the public. Please use and enjoy this resource, and if interested, visit BLM Oregon-Washington online⁸ for even more specific information.

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

Footnotes

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|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>BLM Facts</i> , p. 8 | 5. <i>BLM Facts</i> , p. 16 |
| 2. <i>BLM Facts</i> , p. 39 | 6. <i>BLM Facts</i> , p. 24 |
| 3. <i>BLM Facts</i> , p. 23 | 7. <i>BLM Facts</i> , p. 2 |
| 4. <i>BLM Facts</i> , p. 48 | 8. www.blm.gov/or |

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Introduction

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



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

Visitors to the 16.1 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.

Unless otherwise noted, the information that follows is for fiscal year 2013, which runs Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Introduction

Employees of the BLM

Outstanding 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 2013, 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 and Washington BLM Employees

District	2013*	
	Permanent	Non-Permanent
Burns	97	31
Coos Bay	102	9
Eugene	113	21
Lakeview	90	71
Medford	173	75
Prineville	87	45
Roseburg	96	23
Salem	134	30
Spokane	45	27
Vale	144	73
State Office	329	55
Total	1,410	460

* As of Sept. 1, 2013.

Introduction



Public Lands Managed by the BLM

Lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of each district of the BLM in Oregon and Washington include public domain, revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Land Utilization Project Lands, and certain other categories. Acreages are listed as of September 2013 and are approximate. Lands managed by the BLM make up 25 percent of the total acreage of Oregon and less than one percent of Washington.

Oregon and Washington BLM Land (Acreage)

District	2013
Burns	3,265,217
Coos Bay	325,997
Eugene	315,323
Lakeview	3,421,743
Medford	872,218
Prineville	1,647,077
Roseburg	425,840
Salem	404,222
Vale*	5,038,072
Oregon Total	15,715,709
Spokane	423,484
Vale*	12,207
Washington Total	435,691
Total	16,151,400

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

Introduction

Public Lands Managed by the BLM per County

Oregon		Washington	
County	Acres	County	Acres
Baker	361,073	Adams	9,959
Benton	58,064	Asotin	13,153
Clackamas	76,711	Benton	10,507
Clatsop	39	Chelan	21,577
Columbia	10,842	Clallam	189
Coos	162,995	Clark	73
Crook	508,677	Columbia	441
Curry	67,394	Cowlitz	127
Deschutes	484,874	Douglas	54,043
Douglas	654,477	Ferry	9,058
Gilliam	56,762	Franklin	23,804
Grant	173,926	Garfield	165
Harney	3,973,260	Grant	53,918
Hood River	367	Grays Harbor	30
Jackson	459,922	Island	33
Jefferson	43,040	Jefferson	80
Josephine	299,741	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	140,220	Walla Walla	390
Yamhill	32,590	Whatcom	178
		Whitman	8,935
		Yakima	28,510
Total	15,715,709	Total	435,691

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



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

Thousands of positions are supported every year by BLM’s management of public lands. Those positions, often in the recreation, timber and grazing industries, have a staggering socioeconomic impact for the state and region.

The following pages have revenue, collections and expenditures totals for fiscal year 2013. For more information on the BLM socioeconomic impact, visit www.blm.gov/or/socioeconomic/economic.php

Finance

BLM Revenue Sharing Programs 2013

	Oregon		Washington
Payment Type	PILT*	SRS**	PILT*
2013	\$7,839,856	\$39,630,137	\$634,661

* *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*

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

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BLM Collections by Land Status 2013

Source of Receipts	2013
Fees and Commissions	\$950
Grazing Program	\$1,093,782
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$203,161
Other Sources	\$768,359
Recreation Fees*	\$2,108,786
Rent of Land	\$94,024
Rights-of-Way Rent*	\$981,627
Sales of Land and Materials	\$306,545
Sales of Timber	\$23,449,742
Total	\$29,230,164

* *Recreation collections include use fees and special recreation permits.*

BLM Expenditures For Resource Management 2013

Area of Expenditure	FY 2013
Energy and Minerals	\$3,980,126
Fishery and Wildlife Habitat Management	\$28,621,351
Forest Development	\$21,507,659
Forest Health, Recovery and Restoration	\$3,562,501
Forest Management	\$30,325,124
Land Access, Acquisition and Management	\$3,955,821
Leased Facilities	\$7,450,314
Maintenance of Capital Investments	\$26,322,090
National Monuments and Conservation Areas	\$2,110,529
Planning and Data Management	\$8,696,109
Prescribed Fire and Rural Fire Assistance	\$14,095,379
Program Support Services	\$1,893,860
Range Improvement and Management	\$12,628,167
Recreation Management	\$14,315,877
Soil and Watershed Conservation	\$12,930,099
Wildfire Preparedness	\$13,621,070
Wildfire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation	\$44,359,532
Total	\$250,375,608

Forestry



BLM 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 generally found in eastern Oregon and Washington.

Management objectives for the O&C program: sustained yield of forest products; economic stability of local communities; and the continuing health of forests.

For public domain lands, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires management under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield without impairment of land productivity or environmental equality.

In the past 10 years of receipts, timber sales have brought in \$17-32 million annually. For more information, visit www.blm.gov/or/resources/forests

Forestry

BLM-Managed Forest Lands in Oregon and 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
Oregon Total	2,388,000
Spokane	51,000
Washington Total	51,000
Total	2,439,000

BLM Tree Planting - 2013

District	Acres Planted	Seedlings Planted
Coos Bay	153	272,000
Eugene	135	20,280
Lakeview (O&C)	184	0
Medford	556	166,395
Salem	362	48,585
Vale	81	0
Oregon Total	1,471	507,260

Forestry

Timber Sales

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

▶ *Annual Volume Offered – 2013*

District	Million Board Feet
Burns	0.4
Coos Bay	39.3
Eugene	54.3
Lakeview (O&C)	5.2
Lakeview (PD*)	1.7
Medford	24.6
Prineville	–
Roseburg	31.5
Salem	49.6
Vale	<0.1
Oregon Total	206.6
Spokane	0.7
Washington Total	0.7
Total	207.3

▶ *Annual Volume Harvested – 2013*

District	Million Board Feet**
Burns	0.3
Coos Bay	39.1
Eugene	55.2
Lakeview (O&C)	2.0
Lakeview (PD*)	–
Medford	15.8
Prineville	–
Roseburg	46.5
Salem	50.9
Vale	0.7
Oregon Total	210.5
Spokane	0.8
Washington Total	0.8
Total	211.3

* Public domain (PD)

** Includes volume from all existing contracts

► *Acres Treated by Harvest Type – 2013**

District	Acres	
	Partial Cut	Regeneration Harvest**
Burns	144	0
Coos Bay	1,795	75
Eugene	2,907	83
Lakeview (O&C)	401	0
Lakeview (PD*)	0	0
Medford	1,339	37
Prineville	0	0
Roseburg	2,598	125
Salem	2,367	43
Vale	229	0
Oregon Total	11,780	363
Spokane	177	0
Washington Total	177	0
Total	11,957	363

* Includes acres from all existing contracts

** A regeneration harvest is designed to promote the natural establishment of trees. These acres also include road and landing construction.



Forestry

Forest Development

► *Fertilization and Thinning* acres include density management and restoration thinning areas.

Fertilization and Thinning – 2013			
District	Genetically Improved Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Commercial Thinning Acres
Burns	—	140	140
Coos Bay	134	337	1,795
Eugene	26	185	2,907
Lakeview	—	329	401
Medford	390	821	1,455
Prineville	—	2,795	—
Roseburg	—	2,428	2,599
Salem	73	550	2,385
Vale	—	—	189
Oregon Total	623	7,585	11,871
Spokane	—	644	159
Total	931	8,229	12,030

► *Plantation Maintenance* acres include: reforestation treatments made to protect unestablished stands from animals, insects and disease; and work to reduce fire hazard.

Plantation Maintenance – 2013		
District	Plantation Maintenance Acres	Pruning Acres
Coos Bay	661	—
Eugene	—	302
Medford	3,226	11
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	164	—
Salem	1,190	—
Vale	12	—
Oregon Total	5,253	313
Spokane	—	—
Total	5,253	313

Stewardship Contracts and Agreements

With the adoption of stewardship contracting authority (public law 108-7) in 2003, BLM has been able to offset forest product values against service costs, select “best value” contracts and award 10-year agreements with communities. Stewardship contracts may be used to improve, maintain or restore forests, rangelands, water quality and habitat. They can also be used to reduce hazardous fuels that pose risks. Since its inception, BLM has issued over 170 awards, covering over 51,000 acres.

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► *Stewardship Contracts and Agreements – 2013*

Volume Offered, Million Board Feet		
Awards	Area Covered (Acres)	O&C Counties
12	1,530	2.967



Forestry

Special Forest Products

Management of special forest products is an important component of ecosystem-based resource management at the BLM in Oregon and Washington. Although they are commonly referred to as “minor forest products” restricted to vegetative material, the products impact local economies, cultural heritage and natural resource education.

► *Special Forest Product Sales*

Item and Unit	2013	
	Quantity	Value
Boughs, lbs.	495,138	\$15,630
Burls, lbs.	2,135	\$200
Christmas Trees, number	584	\$2,987
Edibles and Medicinals, lbs.	14,300	\$670
Floral and Greenery, lbs.	1,388,750	\$99,594
Fuelwood, cords	6,969	\$42,238
Mosses, lbs.	1,000	\$100
Mushrooms, lbs.	350,495	\$52,573
Roundwood, board feet	74,432	\$86,045
Seed and Seed Cones, bushels	1,217	\$586
Transplants, number	602	\$112
	Total Value	\$217,622



Photo Gary Peeples, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Orchard Seed Production

Beginning 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 and weeds.

Orchard Seed Production (lbs.) – 2013		
BLM District	Douglas-fir	Western Hemlock
Salem	582	1
Eugene	606	—
Medford	50	—
Total	1,238	1

Biomass Offered

Woody biomass includes branches, tree tops and other slash left over from logging and active forest management. It also includes small trees removed from overcrowded forests to make those forests healthier and more resistant to unusually severe wildfire. Slash and small trees cut during thinning are often piled and burned in the woods. Whenever possible, it is offered for sale as firewood, fencing material, or for new markets like compressed biomass bricks.

► *Biomass Offered*

Year	Volume (Green Tons)
2013	33,956

Fire Resources Management



The BLM in Oregon and Washington works with multiple agencies to assess risks and deploy firefighting resources in the safest manner possible. The BLM fire program is integrated with the U.S. Forest Service's Region 6 Fire and Aviation Management, allowing leaders to strategically leverage resources and prevent duplication efforts.

In recent years, BLM fire program managers applied high-reliability organization into fire suppression efforts. These risk-informed and cost-effective concepts were then shared with other agencies, not to mention among program and unit level fire managers. One additional accomplishment is the work on fuels and vegetation management strategies in eastern Oregon. This constant effort enabled BLM to leverage budget dollars across the landscape while simultaneously implementing projects that improve wildlife habitat, restore ecosystems and reduce hazardous fuels.

Although wildfires are a natural part of the ecosystem, the scale and intensity of the summer fires from 2012 and 2013 were unprecedented in Oregon. Fires consumed more than 1.2 million acres, impacting ranching operations, wildlife habitat and local communities. Also, about 920,000 acres of important Sage-Grouse habitat was consumed by the fires. This area represents about 6.6 percent of all available habitat for Sage-Grouse in Oregon.

For more information, visit www.blm.gov/or/resources/fire

Fire Resources Management

Fire Statistical Summary

Number of fires and acres burned on BLM land in Oregon and Washington for the calendar year of 2013:

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	2	144	44	7,842	46	7,986
Coos Bay	1	–	1	–	2	1
Eugene	22	67	2	–	24	68
Lakeview	5	1	42	145	47	146
Medford	185	262	119	44,655	304	44,916
Prineville	40	343	50	220	90	563
Roseburg	4	196	41	6,306	45	6,502
Salem	13	4	2	–	15	4
Vale	3	193	40	117,949	43	118,143
OR Total	275	1,210	341	177,117	616	178,327
Spokane	2	147	9	23	11	170
WA Total	2	147	9	23	11	170
Total	277	1,357	350	177,140	627	178,497

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Number of Fires Listed by Class Size

Fire Size Class	2013
Class A	375
Class B	183
Class C	27
Class D	20
Class E (and larger)	22
Total	627

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

The scope of the hazardous fuels reduction program is broad-ranging and complex – from the BLM’s commitment to reducing wildfire risk for local communities to maintaining and restoring valued landscapes across Oregon and Washington. Using management tools like prescribed fires and mechanical thinning, the BLM reduces the risk of fire to Wildland-Urban Interface communities. Fuels reduction efforts also improve and restore wildlife habitat, and promote biomass utilization.

Western Oregon					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Coos Bay	221	–	110	–	331
Eugene	771	–	453	–	1,224
Medford	4,366	–	3,349	62	7,777
Roseburg	160	–	10	–	170
Salem	50	50	–	–	100
Western Total	5,568	50	3,922	62	9,602
Eastern Oregon and Washington					
District	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total
	WUI	Non-WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
Burns	734	–	3,000	–	3,734
Lakeview	550	12,288	21,778	–	34,616
Prineville	1,352	220	1,331	550	3,453
Spokane	935	–	–	–	935
Vale	1,600	5,908	–	–	7,508
Eastern Total	5,171	18,416	26,109	550	50,246
2013 Total	10,739	18,466	30,031	612	59,848
% of Total	17.9%	30.9%	50.2%	1.0%	100%

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

Wild Horse and Burro Program

The BLM manages 17 Herd Management Areas (HMA) 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. Compared to last year, herd population estimates were up over 50 percent in fiscal year 2013.

Decisions to gather excess animals are based on rangeland monitoring studies, availability of forage and water, and wild horse numbers compared to established population targets for each HMA. Normally, three to five of Oregon’s herds are gathered annually to balance population numbers per the range’s sustainable capabilities. After capture, horses are prepared for adoption at Oregon’s Wild Horse Corral Facility where they are offered via the BLM’s Wild Horse and Burro program.

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

For more information, visit www.blm.gov/or/resources/whb

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Adoption and Compliance – 2013

Number of Horses Adopted in Oregon and Washington	173
Compliance Inspections and Horses Checked	189

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse and Burro Population Data

Report Date: June 15, 2014

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	230	111	202
Palomino Buttes	71,668	6/21/2012	96	138	32	64
Stinkingwater	78,305	7/31/2009	179	84	40	80
South Steens	126,720	6/21/2012	383	572	159	304
Riddle Mountain	28,346	5/6/2014	43	64	33	56
Kiger	26,874	5/6/2014	130	130	51	82
Subtotal	806,414		1,186	1,218	426	788
Prineville District						
Liggett Table	28,101	4/14/2010	17	35	10	25
Subtotal	28,101		17	35	10	25
Vale District						
Hog Creek	21,814	6/20/2012	47	70	30	50
Cold Springs	29,883	6/20/2012	122	186	75	150
Three Fingers	62,509	7/22/2011	235	130	75	150
Jackies Butte	65,211	8/6/2012	225	22	75	150
Sand Springs	192,524	9/15/2011	99	128	100	200
Coyote Lake/Alvord Tule	553,603	9/23/2011	250	346	198	390
Sheepshead-Heath Creek	198,845	9/26/2011	350	286	161	302
Subtotal	1,124,389		1,328	1,168	714	1,392
Lakeview District						
Paisley	297,802	8/24/2012	300	154	60	150
Beatys Butte	399,714	6/4/2014	1,287	1,287	100	250
Pokegama	16,894	10/15/2004	30	42	30	50
Subtotal	714,410		1,617	1,483	190	450
BLM Totals**						
BLM Totals	2,673,314		4,148	3,904	1,340	2,655
Murderer's Creek	107,859	3/18/2014	167	200	50	140
Big Summit - USFS	26,096	8/15/2009	60	114	50	60
USFS Total	133,955		227	314	100	200

* Simultaneous Double-Count Survey Method Used. Statistically corrected estimates have not yet been calculated and are not shown in this data.

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

Rangelands

The 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 watershed functions, ecological processes, water quality and habitat for all species, including native, threatened and endangered.

There are many different treatments used in maintaining rangeland health: prescribed burns; rehabilitation of burned lands; fencing; water developments; and juniper management.

Much of BLM-administered rangeland is grazed by livestock under a system of permits and leases in which ranchers pay grazing fees for the use of public land.



Livestock Grazing Authorized Use

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

Livestock Grazing Authorized Use – 2013				
District	Permits	AUMs*	Leases	AUMs*
Burns	165	243,804	9	3,946
Lakeview	89	170,791	64	5,994
Medford	–	–	50	10,225
Prineville	117	84,038	282	32,978
Vale	380	452,967	72	2,922
Oregon Total	751	951,600	477	56,065
Spokane	–	–	259	32,833
Washington Total	–	–	262	32,952
Total	751	951,600	736	88, 898

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

Weed Management Program

The BLM in Oregon and Washington is active in weed management with support coming from multiple programs. Invasive weeds degrade native plant communities that are needed for supporting wildlife, clean water, recreation, grazing and timber production.

Weed Management Treatments			
Weed Control Method	Eastern Oregon	Western Oregon	Total Acres
Biological*	888	4	892
Chemical	28,319	4,429	32,748
Fire	–	168	168
Manual	65	326	391
Mechanical	36	3,221	3,257

* Additionally, classic biological control agents expanded over 5,550 acres and are established on more than 425,000 acres of noxious weeds.

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Rangeland Improvement Program

Resource Conservation and Improvement — 2013	
Soil Stabilization and Improvement (Acres)	
Brush Control	1
Weed Control	36,386
Water Management (Quantity)	
Springs	1
Water Catchments	1
Wells	3
Program Facilities	
Cattleguards	10

Wildlife Habitat



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

The BLM cooperates closely with state wildlife management agencies to improve fish and wildlife habitat, restore animal populations, and provide forage and water.

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Species Known to Occur in Oregon and Washington

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

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

An Area of Critical Environmental Concern is a place within public lands where special management attention is required for protection. These important places can have historic, cultural or scenic value; or there may be sensitive, threatened or endangered species living there. An ACEC also requires protection from natural hazards.

The ACEC designation is unique to the BLM. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 states that the BLM will give priority to the designation and protection of ACECs in the development and revision of their land use plans.

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

A total of 195 ACEC parcels, 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.

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Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in Oregon and Washington

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

Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife

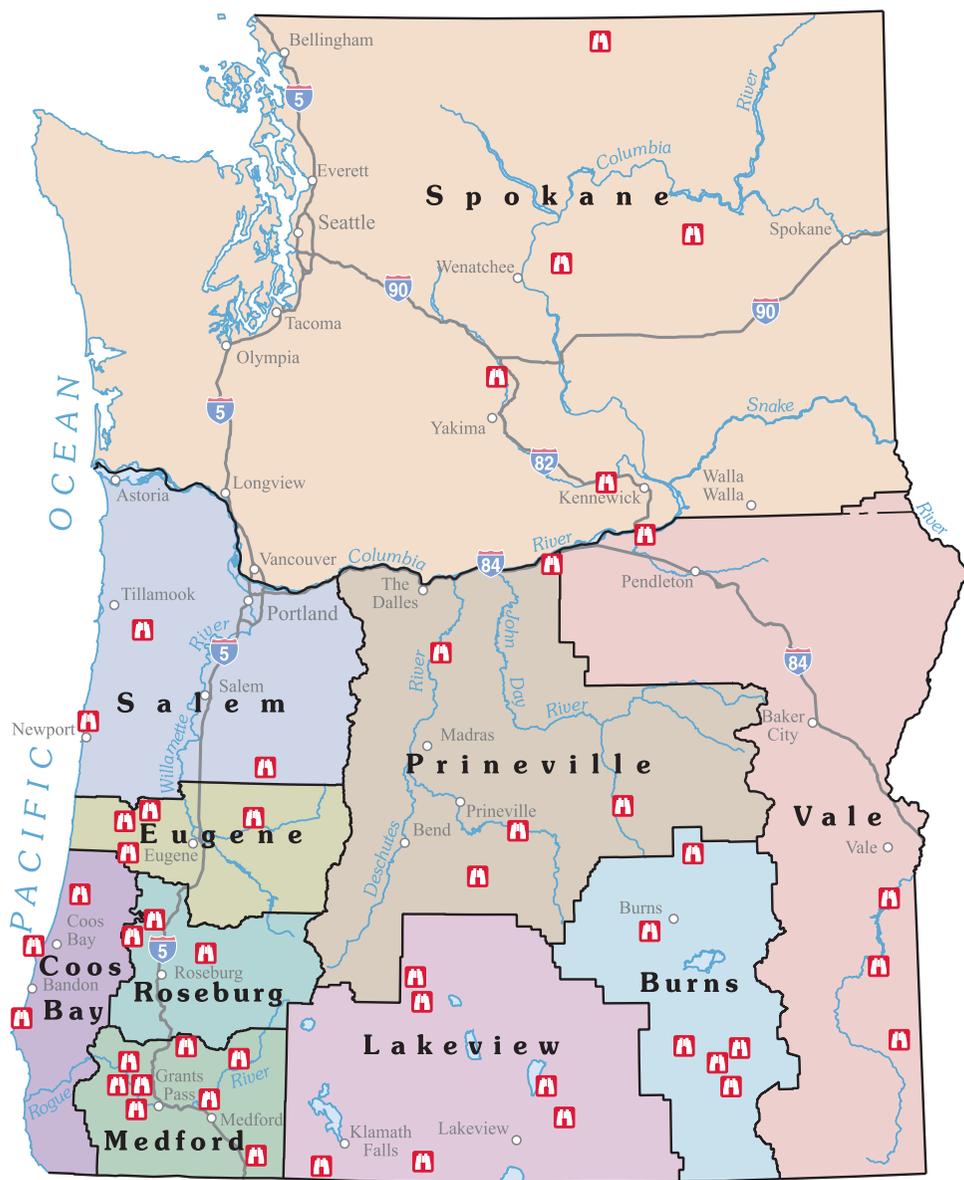
The BLM maintains and develops viewing sites, interpretive displays, guides and brochures to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of wildlife in their habitat.

District	Total Viewing Sites	Sites with Interpretation
Burns	6	1
Coos Bay	3	2
Eugene	4	2
Lakeview	6	6
Medford	8	3
Prineville	5	1
Roseburg	3	3
Salem	3	1
Vale	4	2
Oregon Total	42	21
Spokane	5	2
Washington Total	5	2
Total	47	23



Wildlife Habitat

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites



LEGEND  Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area

Recreation



Public lands in Oregon and Washington offer unlimited recreational opportunities. Visitors can picnic in lush forests in western Oregon one weekend and then explore the most remote wildlands east of the Cascades the next. Recreation settings include evergreen forests, high desert vistas, exotic lava flows, rugged river canyons, coastal headlands and rushing whitewater rapids. Combining these natural wonders with the multitude of cultural destinations—such as historic trails, ranches and archaeological sites—makes Oregon and Washington public lands some of the most diverse and exciting in the U.S. 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. For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/programs/recreation

Recreation

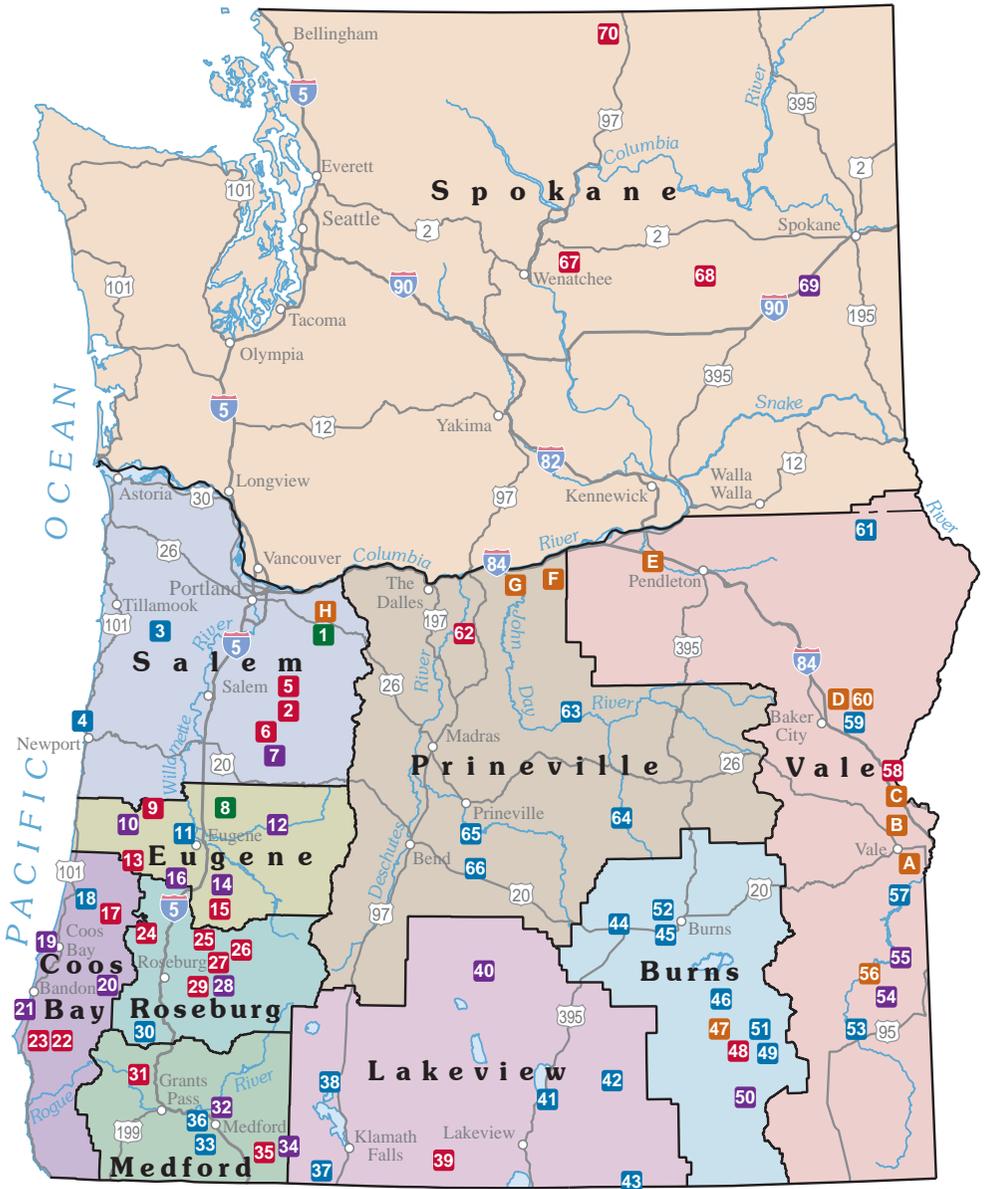
Developed Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, Permits and Fees

District	Developed Campgrounds/ Picnic Areas			Special Recreation Permits		Recreation Use Fees	
	Grounds	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Number	Fees	Number	Fees
Burns	4	79	20	14	\$3,464	1,271	\$43,605
Coos Bay	9	154	40	0	\$0	22,392	\$130,769
Eugene	4	63	31	6	\$4,091	1,372	\$23,510
Lakeview	4	70	10	24	\$69,862	1,131	\$8,255
Medford	6	95	33	107	\$190,436	4,497	\$131,986
Prineville	10	99	17	121	\$190,401	7,555	\$377,536
Roseburg	8	114	35	21	\$1,555	3,948	\$99,623
Salem	9	120	136	12	\$1,000	17,891	\$609,561
Vale	10	62	22	28	\$8,003	2,235	\$77,474
Oregon Total	64	856	344	333	\$468,812	62,292	\$1,502,319
Spokane	11	104	69	17	\$6,759	11,262	\$95,084
Total	75	960	413	350	\$475,571	73,554	\$1,597,403



Recreation

Recreation Sites – Oregon and Washington



M10-03-09

LEGEND

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

Recreation

Recreation Sites – Oregon and 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 and District



Cascade-Siskiyou
National Monument

LEGEND

- District Boundary
- Resource Area Boundary
- Italic Text* Resource Area Name
- NHOTIC Special Recreation Area

M14-07-02

Recreation

Total Recreation Visits - 2013

Area	Visits
Burns - Andrews Resource Area	168,149
Burns - Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	221,939
Burns - Three Rivers Resource Area	247,648
Burns District Total	637,736
Coos Bay - Myrtlewood Resource Area	117,308
Coos Bay - Umpqua Resource Area	605,329
Coos Bay District Total	722,637
Eugene - Suislaw Resource Area	545,893
Eugene - Upper Willamette Resource Area	555,799
Eugene District Total	1,101,692
Lakeview - Klamath Falls Resource Area	120,152
Lakeview - Lakeview Resource Area	198,047
Lakeview District Total	318,199
Medford - Ashland Resource Area	346,687
Medford - Butte Falls Resource Area	116,712
Medford - Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	130,332
Medford - Grants Pass Resource Area	443,356
Medford District Total	1,037,087
Prineville - Central Oregon Resource Area	94,900
Prineville - Deschutes Resource Area	593,616
Prineville District Total	688,516
Roseburg - South River Resource Area	244,855
Roseburg - Swiftwater Resource Area	719,112
Roseburg District Total	963,967
Salem - Cascades Resource Area	454,972
Salem - Marys Peak Resource Area	420,760
Salem - Tillamook Resource Area	328,846
Salem - Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	308,709
Salem District Total	1,513,287
Spokane - Border Field Office	85,114
Spokane - Wenatchee Field Office	393,920
Spokane District Total	479,034
Vale - Baker Resource Area	235,529
Vale - Jordan Resource Area	277,084
Vale - Malheur Resource Area	145,196
Vale - National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center (NHOTIC)	50,680
Vale District Total	708,489
Total	8,170,644

Recreation

Back Country Byways

From scenic river bridges to little-known basaltic craters, **BLM Back Country Byways offer something for everyone.** Public land byways in Oregon, ranging from 11 to 130 miles in distance, are available via national and state partnerships. Most of the byways are paved, graded gravel or dirt roads, passable in an ordinary passenger car. Others are for high-clearance trucks or four-wheel drive vehicles.

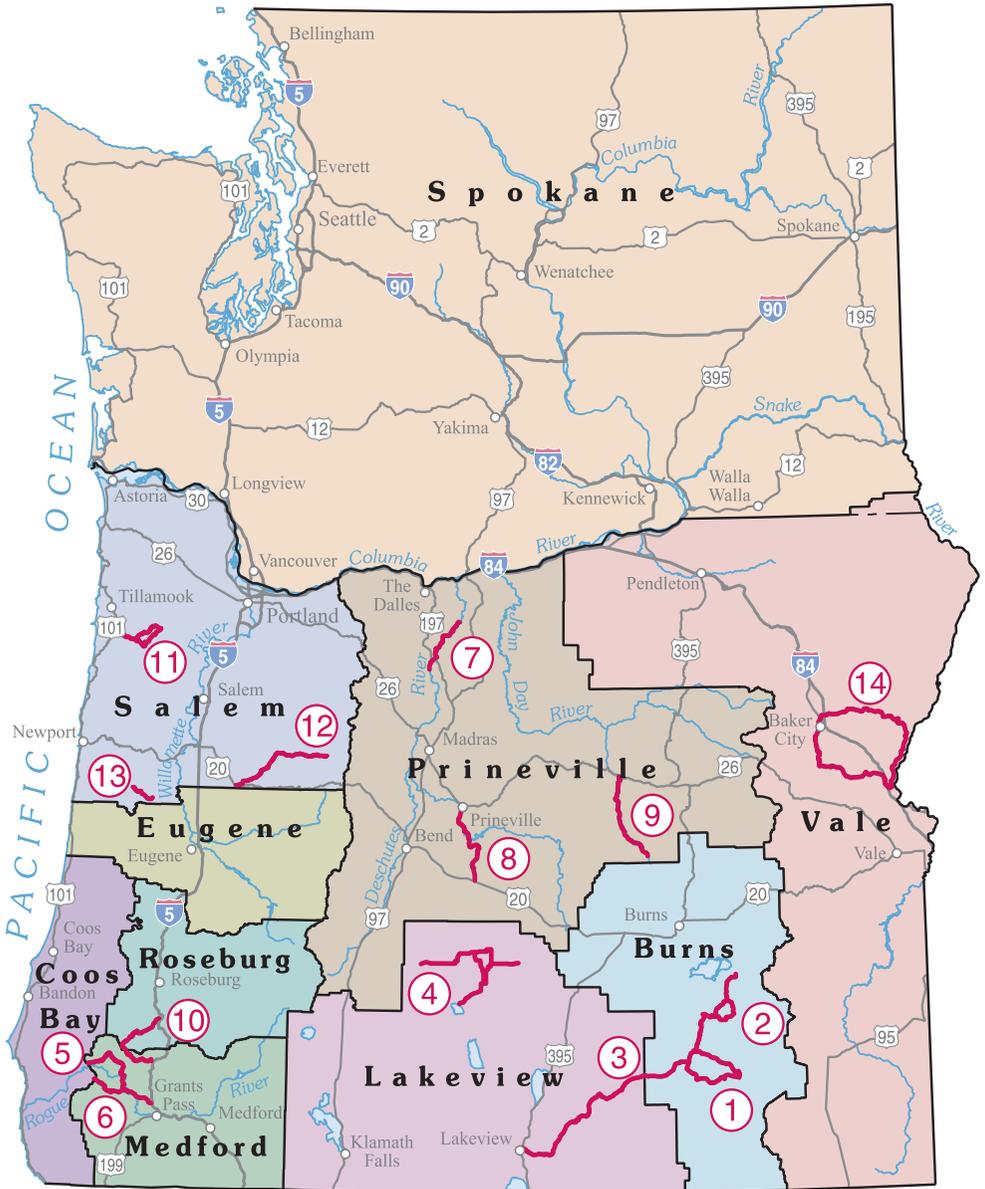
For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/byways.php

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



M10-03-09

LEGEND  Back Country Byway

National Conservation Lands



The BLM's National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System, contain 27 million acres of America's most spectacular natural places.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 130 different National Conservation Lands: two national monuments; one protection area; one natural area; nine wilderness areas; 88 wilderness study areas; 25 rivers; and four trails of scenic or historic importance.

For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/nlcs

National Conservation Lands

Monuments and Congressionally Designated Special Areas

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument:

- established in 2000 by presidential proclamation
- 54,000 acres in southwestern Oregon
- for more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/csnm

San Juan Islands National Monument:

- established 2013 by presidential proclamation
- 1,000 acres of land on 450 islands in Washington State Puget Sound
- for more information, visit: <http://www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/sanjuans>

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area:

- established in 2000 by Congress
- 428,000 acres in southeastern Oregon
- for more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/districts/burns/recreation/steens-mtn.php

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area:

- established in 1980 by Congress
- 100 acres on Oregon Coast
- for more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/yaquina



National Conservation Lands

Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Burns	1	170,202	21	922,312	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	1	579
Lakeview	—	—	13	429,884	1	8,084
Medford	2	33,311	—	—	1	208
Prineville	3	36,710	16	185,499	1	609
Salem	1	5,784	—	—	1	80
Vale	1	946	32	1,098,093	—	—
Oregon Total	8	246,953	82	2,635,788	5	9,560
Spokane	1	7,142	1	5,557	—	—
Total	9	254,095	83	2,641,345	5	9,560



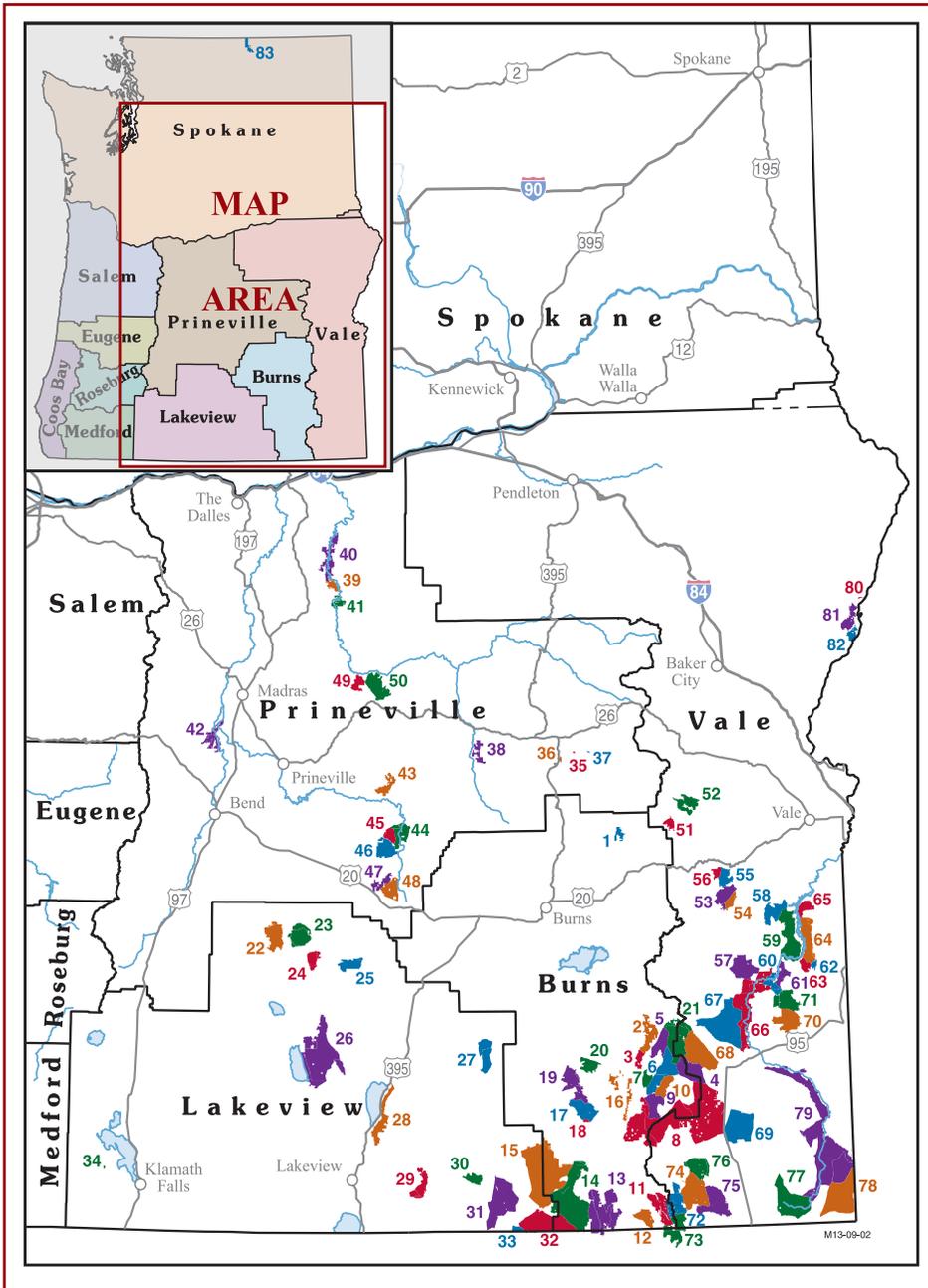
National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Study Areas

	Wilderness Study Area	Acres		Wilderness Study Area	Acres
Burns District			Prineville District (cont.)		
1	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,548	42	Deschutes Canyon/Steelhead Falls	3,192
2	Stonehouse	22,763	43	North Fork	11,398
3	Lower Stonehouse	7,460	44	South Fork	20,341
4	Wildcat Canyon	34,746	45	Sand Hollow	9,368
5	Heath Lake	21,199	46	Gerry Mountain	22,289
6	Table Mountain	40,051	47	Hampton Butte	10,246
7	West Peak	8,593	48	Cougar Well	19,345
8	Alvord Desert	236,276	49	Pat's Cabin	9,817
9	East Alvord	22,142	50	Sutton Mountain	28,818
10	Winter Range	15,501	Vale District		
11	Mahogany Ridge	27,365	51	Castle Rock	6,151
12	Red Mountain	15,649	52	Beaver Dam Creek	19,080
13	Pueblo Mountains	73,980	53	Camp Creek	19,880
14	Rincon	108,485	54	Cottonwood Creek	8,110
15	Basque Hills	140,271	55	Gold Creek	13,601
16	High Steens	14,093	56	Sperry Creek	5,296
17	South Fork Donner und Blitzen	27,980	57	Cedar Mountain	33,433
18	Home Creek	1,178	58	Dry Creek	23,353
19	Blitzen River	31,916	59	Dry Creek Buttes	51,285
20	Bridge Creek	14,322	60	Owyhee Breaks	13,108
21	Sheephead Mountain	52,793	61	Blue Canyon	12,583
Lakeview District			62	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,911
22	Devil Garden Lava Bed	28,163	63	Slocum Creek	7,530
23	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,673	64	Honeycombs	38,771
24	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,479	65	Wild Horse Basin	11,974
25	Sand Dunes	16,465	66	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,750
26	Diablo Mountain	118,693	67	Saddle Butte	85,766
27	Orejana Canyon	24,147	68	Palomino Hills	54,256
28	Abert Rim	25,105	69	Bowden Hills	59,031
29	Fish Creek Rim	19,141	70	Clarks Butte	31,291
30	Guano Creek	10,557	71	Jordan Craters	27,761
31	Spaulding	68,411	72	Willow Creek	29,853
32	Hawk Mountain	69,741	73	Disaster Peak	17,376
33	Sage Hen Hills	7,974	74	Fifteenmile Creek	50,352
34	Mountain Lakes	340	75	Oregon Canyon	42,071
Prineville District			76	Twelvemile Creek	28,125
35	Strawberry Mountain - Pine Creek	211	77	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,489
36	Strawberry Mountain - Sheep Gulch	728	78	Lookout Butte	66,194
37	Strawberry Mountain - Indian Creek	211	79	Owyhee River Canyon	187,345
38	Aldrich Mountain	9,127	80	McGraw Creek	505
39	Thirtymile	7,624	81	Homestead	7,615
40	Lower John Day	25,406	82	Sheep Mountain	7,247
41	North Pole Ridge	7,318	Spokane District		
			83	Chopaka Mountain	5,557

National Conservation Lands

Wilderness Study Areas



National Conservation Lands

Wild and Scenic River System

Oregon has 25 of the 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers managed nationally by the BLM – over 800 miles of roughly 2,400 total miles. These rivers are designated by Congress or the secretary of the interior for preservation of their free-flowing condition, and protection of remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, cultural, or other values, according to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. For more information, visit: www.rivers.gov

	River	District	Total Miles	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
1	Clackamas	Salem	.5	—	—	0.5
2	Crooked/Chimney Rock	Prineville	17.8	—	—	17.8
3	Deschutes	Prineville	120.0	—	20.0	100.0
4	Donner und Blitzen	Burns	87.5	87.5	—	—
5	Elkhorn Creek	Salem	3.0	2.4	0.6	—
6	Fish Creek	Burns	0.1	—	—	0.1
7	Grand Ronde	Vale	24.9	9.0	—	15.9
8	John Day (Main Stem)	Prineville	147.5	—	—	147.5
9	Kiger Creek	Burns	4.3	4.3	—	—
10	North Fork Crooked	Prineville	18.8	11.9	2.2	4.7
11	North Fork Owyhee	Vale	9.6	9.6	—	—
12	North Umpqua	Roseburg	8.4	—	—	8.4
13	Owyhee	Vale	120.0	120.0	—	—
14	Powder	Vale	11.7	—	11.7	—
15	Quartzville Creek	Salem	9.7	—	—	9.7
16	Rogue	Medford	47.0	20.6	—	26.4
17	Salmon	Salem	8.0	—	4.8	3.2
18	Sandy	Salem	12.5	—	3.8	8.7
19	South Fork Clackamas	Salem	0.6	0.6	—	—
20	South Fork John Day	Prineville	47.0	—	—	47.0
21	Upper Klamath	Lakeview	11.0	—	11.0	—
22	Wallowa	Vale	10.0	—	—	10.0
23	West Little Owyhee	Vale	57.6	57.6	—	—
24	White	Prineville	24.7	—	17.8	6.9
25	Wildhorse Creek	Burns	9.6	9.6	—	—
Total			811.8	333.1	71.9	406.8

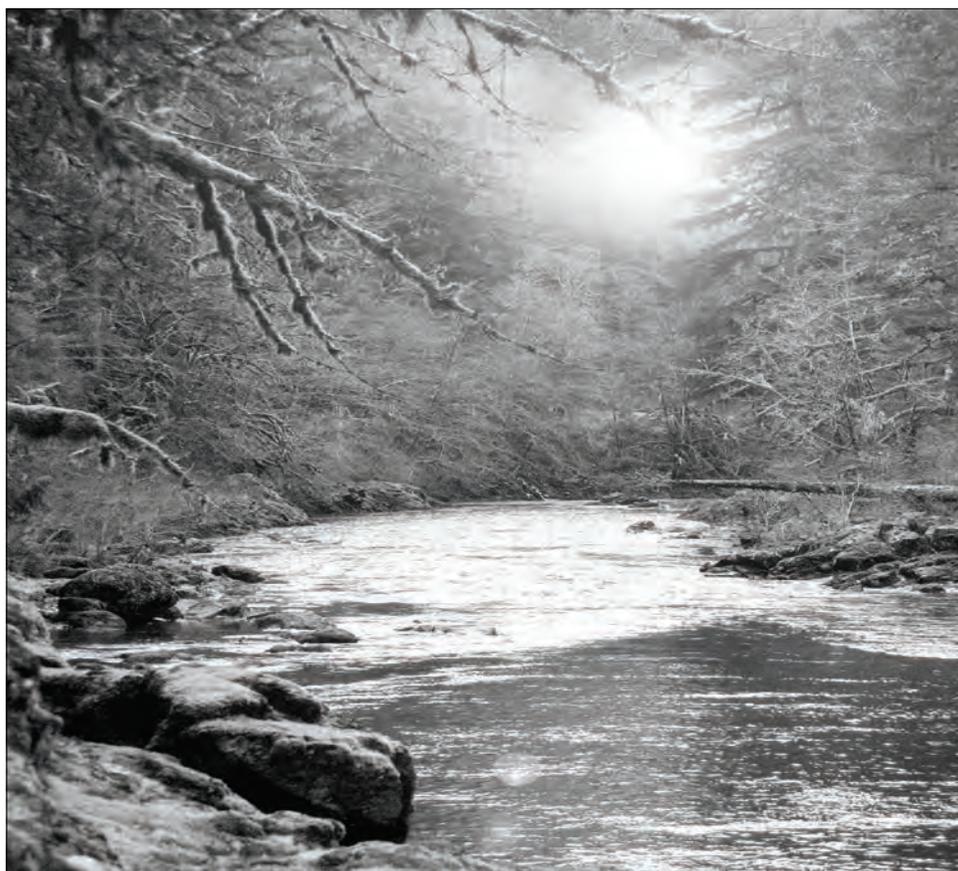
Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration improves the ecological condition of land areas throughout the basin, providing long-term protection for aquatic, riparian and upland resources.

Specific types of BLM restoration include riparian vegetation planting, removal of noxious weeds and addressing the impact of unauthorized off-highway vehicles. In addition, the BLM places boulders, gravel and logs in waterways to improve fish habitat.

Watershed restoration in 2013, by the numbers:

- 3.6 miles (713 acres) of riparian vegetation treatments
- 33.7 miles of improved fish passage
- 9,024 acres of revegetation, silviculture, fencing and slope stabilization
- 18.6 miles of road improvements for drainage and culverts



Cultural Resources

Public 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, early mines, lighthouses, and much more.

Program work data for 2013:

- 375 cultural properties monitored in the field
- 416 reviews for public land compliance with preservation, EPA laws
- 219 archaeological field surveys
- 98,000 acres examined by archaeologists
- 771 cultural properties documented on BLM land

Below is a list of some of the cultural resources on public lands in Oregon and Washington. For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/resources/heritage

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BLM Cultural Resources, Oregon and Washington

District	Site	Features
Burns	Andrews Townsite	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Gap Ranch CCC* Site	Interpretive Displays
Burns	The Narrows	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Poison Creek Reservoir	Interpretive Displays
Burns	Riddle Brothers Ranch National Historical District	Interpretive Displays
Coos Bay	Cape Blanco Lighthouse	Lighthouse Tours and Greeting Center
Lakeview	Greaser Petroglyph	Interpretive Plaque
Lakeview	Fossil Lake ACEC**	Interpretive Sign
Medford	Layton Mining Ditch	Interpretive Panels and Brochure

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

Cultural Resources

BLM Cultural Resources, Oregon and Washington

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 and 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

Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups

The BLM in Oregon and Washington has 10 advisory groups, which provide advice and recommendations on the management of public lands and resources. These citizen-based groups consist of 12 to 15 members from diverse interests in local communities, including ranchers, environmental groups, tribes, state and local government officials, academics, and other public land users.

Advisory groups have been successful in bringing together diverse interests to collaboratively address issues of mutual concern and provide informed, objective advice.

Although these groups are solely advisory in nature, their contributions are of great value to the BLM and have aided in the development of balanced decisions that serve the interests of all public land users.

For more information, visit *www.blm.gov/or/rac*

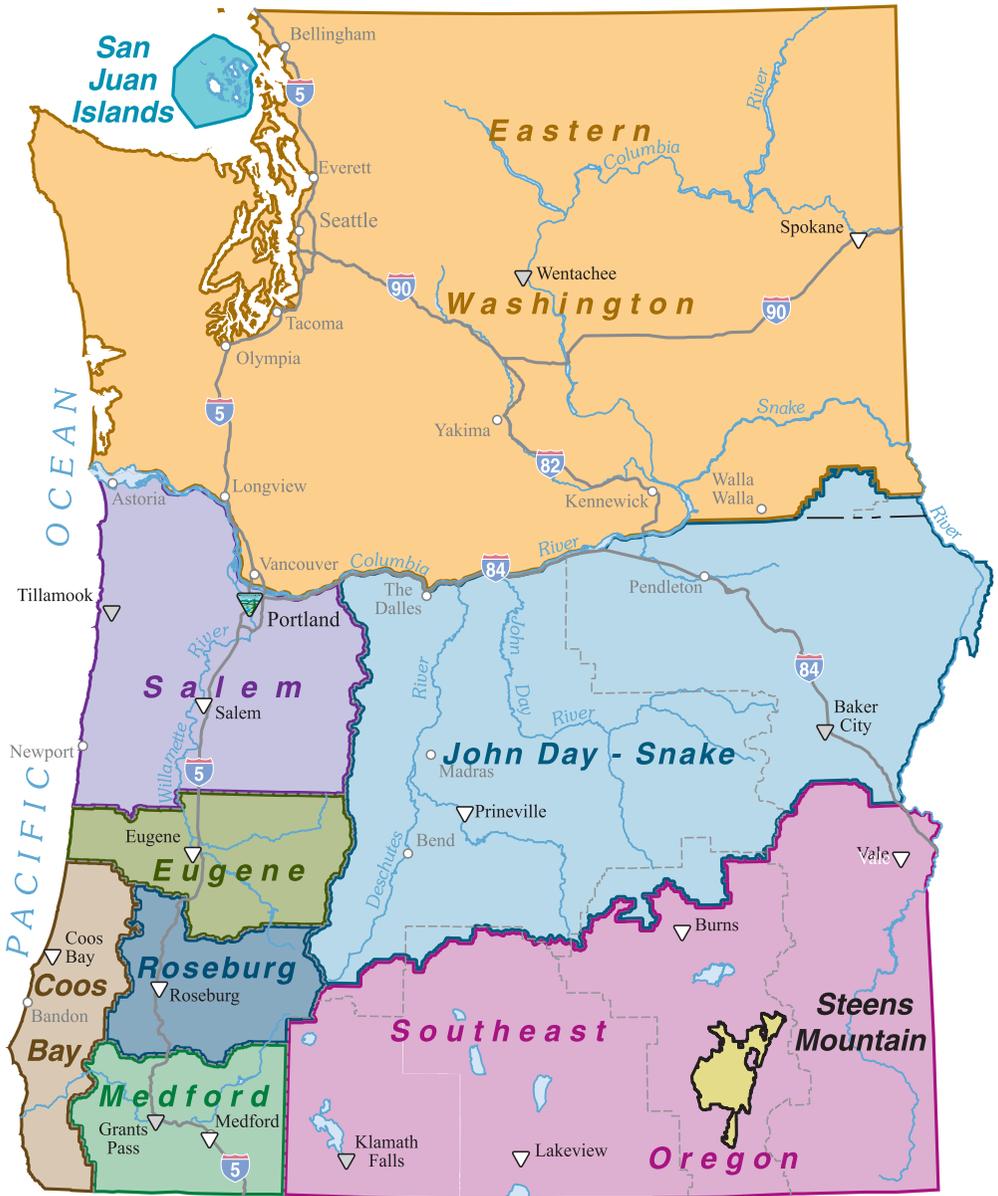
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BLM Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups

- Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Committee
- Eastern Washington Resource Advisory Council
- Eugene District Resource Advisory Committee
- John Day Snake Resource Advisory Council
- Medford District Resource Advisory Committee
- Roseburg District Resource Advisory Committee
- Salem District Resource Advisory Committee
- San Juan Islands National Monument Advisory Committee
- Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Council
- Steens Mountain Advisory Council



Oregon and Washington Advisory Groups



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

Minerals and Energy

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

- administer minerals management laws for all mining claims
- issue leases, permits and licenses for renewable and nonrenewable energy
- provide rights-of-way issues for wind energy, transmission lines
- evaluate and clean hazardous material sites
- remediate and monitor abandoned mines

For more information on energy programs, visit: www.blm.gov/or/energy

For more information on minerals programs, visit: www.blm.gov/or/programs/minerals

Solid Minerals, Fluid Minerals and Coal – 2013

Mining Claims Recorded	1,438
Annual Assessments / Fees	451 / \$4,510
Maintenance Claims / Fees	7,075 / \$1,207,920
Coal Minerals Leases	2
Coal Leases in Force, Acres (Washington)	2 – 521
Oil and Gas Leases in Force, Acres (Oregon)	118 – 188,391

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Geothermal Leases – 2013

Item	Number	Acres
BLM	13	41,392
U.S. Forest Service	69	69,528
Total	82	110,920

Minerals and Energy

Federal Lands Available for Mining and Mineral Leasing

(As of Sept. 30, 2013)

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
Via Mining Laws*	28,575,408	5,029,592	6,324,084	5,305,916
Via 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.

Abandoned Mine Lands

Item	Oregon	Washington
Abandoned Mine Lands	678*	83*
Sites With Restricted Access	~ 10%	~ 10%
Sites Being Investigated	5**	3**
Investigated Sites With Interim Remediation in Place	2	0
Sites on National Priorities List (Superfund)	1	2

* Includes known sites that have been inventoried, investigated, and/or remediated; and those completed and/or being monitored.

** Includes sites currently being funded for investigation and/or are undergoing remediation planning or project implementation.



Youth Initiatives

Education, Employment and Engagement

With a commitment to the Department of Interior’s “play, learn, serve and work” youth initiative, the BLM in Oregon and Washington has made thousands of relationships with area schools and youth organizations.

Youth programs and partnerships for 2013:

- **Hands on the Land** is a national interagency network of outdoor classrooms on public lands. In 2013, six different BLM sites engaged 12,295 students, teachers and parents in outdoor education activities. Educational programs reached another 20,300 students in classrooms and on field trips.
- The BLM **Interpretation** program allows visitors to connect in a personal way to the public lands via lectures, walking tours, demonstrations, exhibits and other approaches. In 2013, more than 450,000 people visited interpretive sites.
- The **‘Take It Outside!’** program ensures that young people and families have access to outdoor experiences on public lands. Nearly 9,000 participants got outdoors in Oregon and Washington last year through this effort.
- In connection with nonprofits, youth groups and universities, the BLM hired almost 850 young people with its **Pathways** program in 2013. In addition to this goal, 974 youths contributed 7,560 hours of volunteer service last year.

Youth Program Hiring – 2013		
Direct Hires	Partner-Supported Hires	Total
311	538	849



Volunteer Program

BLM Volunteers in Oregon and Washington

First of all, thank you to the thousands of energetic volunteers who give their time and expertise for the benefit of public lands in Oregon and Washington. This big group includes Girl Scouts, seniors, executives, elected officials and many others.

Volunteerism is a key component to the BLM extended workforce, contributing to multiple missions in the field. It is estimated that BLM volunteers in the Pacific Northwest have given over \$19 million worth of valued work in the past five years.

BLM Volunteers in Oregon and Washington – 2013

Hours	Estimated Value*	Work Years**	Number of Individuals
172,146	\$3,172,530	80	3,060

** The value of volunteer contributions is calculated annually by Independent Sector (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.*



More Programs



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

These records originate with the founding of the nation. In 1812, Congress created the General Land Office to handle the increasing land business from the rapid westward expansion. The General Land Office—or “Gateway to Land Ownership,” as it was colloquially dubbed—helped millions of Americans in the 19th and 20th centuries acquire public lands for private and agricultural usage. In 2012, the BLM celebrated the 200th anniversary of this unique program with online multimedia, timelines and records. For more information, visit: www.blm.gov/or/landsrealty/glo200

With a land office comes additional management programs. Road access, easements, acquisitions, leases, cadastral surveys, patents and mapping products are all the types of support services detailed in the following More Programs pages.

More Programs

Lands Data – 2013

Easements Acquired

District	Direct Purchase
Burns	1
Medford	1
Salem	1

Other Lands Acquired

District	Project	Acres
Burns	Steens Wilderness	33
Medford	Cascade Siskiyou National Monument	2,874
Medford	Table Rock	817
Prineville	John Day Wild and Scenic River	11
Salem	Sandy River	404
Total		2,807

Lands Received, Oregon

Acquisition in Fee	3,311 Acres
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Withdrawal Processing and Review, Oregon

1 Withdrawal Revoked	33 Acres
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Surveys

Activity	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Survey	310	10
Corners Monumented	413	14
Plats Accepted	57	9
GCDB* Townships Collected	2,859	906
GCDB* Townships Updated	2,859	906

**Geographic Coordinate Data Base is a survey measurement-based digital representation of the survey and ownership lines utilized as the base for the BLM's Geographic Information System.*

More Programs

Lands Data – 2013

Land Leases

	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act Leases	31	7,103	14	1,873
Airport Leases	3	173	—	—
Public Works Leases	1	1	—	—
Communication Site	342	833	23	16
Federal Land Policy and Management Act*	113	45,205	5	15
Total	490	53,315	42	1,904

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

Land Patents Issued

	2013	
	No.	Acres
Oregon BLM		
Public Sale	1	1
Corrective Patent	—	—
Oregon BLM Total	1	1
Oregon - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	—	—
National Forest Exchange	1	162
Oregon - Other Agency Total	1	162
Washington BLM		
Public Sale	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes Act	1	5
Washington BLM Total	1	5
Washington - Other Agency		
Indian Fee Patent	11	682
National Forest Exchange	1	14
Washington - Other Agency Total	12	696
Grand Total - BLM	2	6
Grand Total - Other Agency	13	858

More Programs

Transportation System – Roads, Bridges and Culverts

District	Roads (Miles)	Primitive Roads (Miles)	Bridges	Major Culverts	Maintenance by BLM (Miles)	Closed Roads (Miles)	Closed Primitive Roads (Miles)
Burns	2,593	308	4	0	154	0	0
Lakeview	1,157	1,195	0	2	170	0	2
Prineville	623	239	10	0	128	0	0
Vale	2,082	93	1	6	406	0	0
Eastern Oregon	6,455	1,835	15	8	858	0	2
Coos Bay	1,891	0	84	89	340	330	0
Eugene	2,021	0	47	98	378	39	0
Lakeview	512	9	7	2	55	85	0
Medford	4,537	0	90	93	435	83	0
Roseburg	2,914	0	73	151	506	230	0
Salem	2,367	0	67	94	350	167	0
Western Oregon	14,242	9	368	527	2,064	934	0
Oregon Total	20,697	1,844	383	535	2,922	934	2
Washington	63	700	3	2	92	0	0
Total	20,760	2,544	386	537	3,014	934	2

- The data source is the Facility Asset Management System, the BLM's official inventory of record, as of July 17, 2014.
- 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.



More Programs

Mapping Products

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

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

The Oregon Central Coast map won the Excellence in Cartography Award from the Cartographic Special Interest Group at the 2012 Esri International Users Conference.

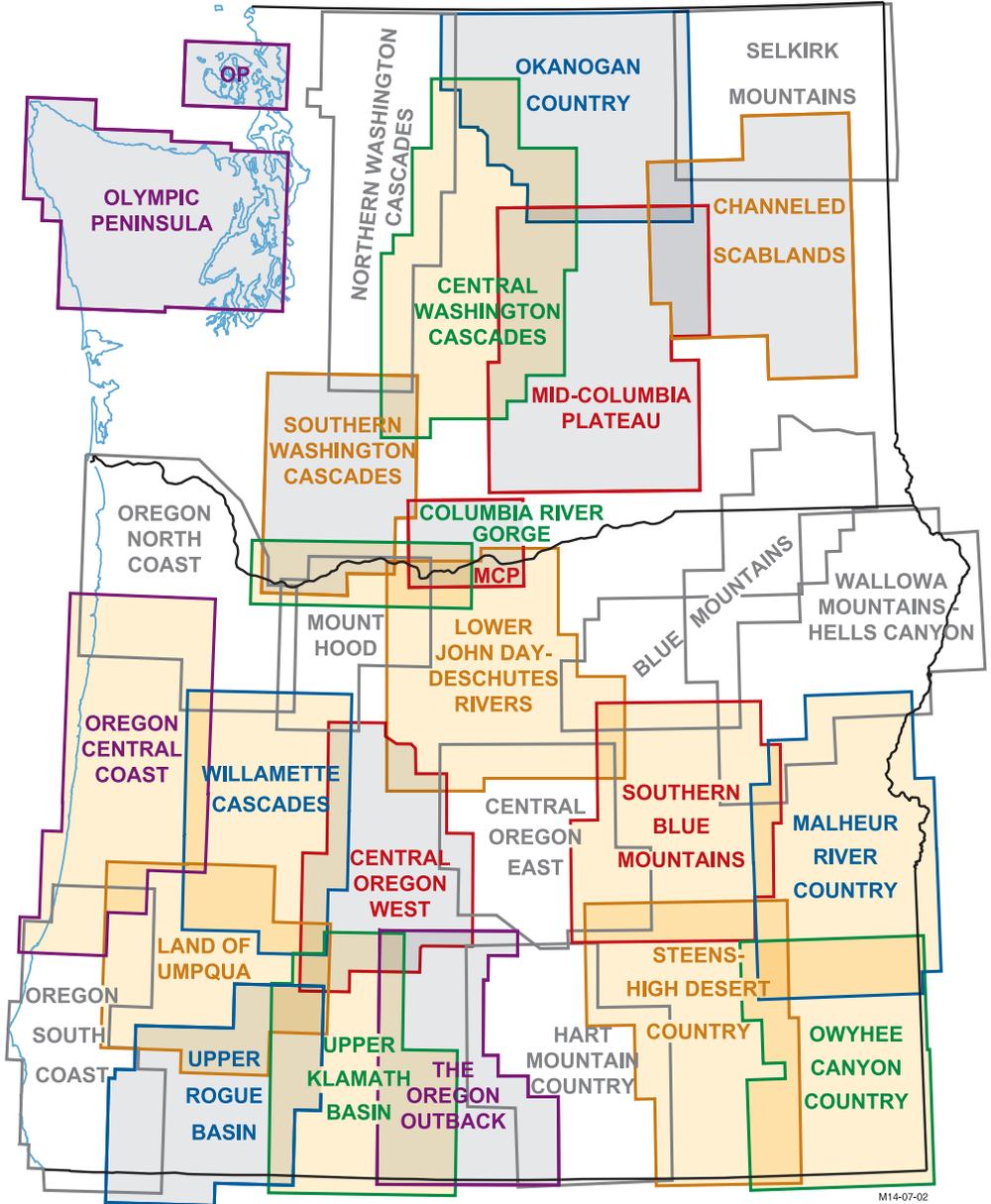
The map on the following page illustrates the releases in this series that have already been produced as well as the maps currently in production for future printings.

For more information on BLM Oregon maps, visit www.blm.gov/or/onlineservices/maps



More Programs

Mapping Products



Unpublished Map Names Subject to change

LEGEND

- Available in 2013
- In Production
- Planned

More Programs

Law Enforcement



BLM law enforcement in Oregon and Washington responded to a variety of issues in fiscal year 2013, ranging from assaults against federal employees, to investigating stolen timber or helping in search and rescue efforts.

Warnings and citations alike are issued by federal officers who patrol via ATV, horseback, four-wheel drive and even boat.

Fire violation totals for 2013 nearly doubled since 2012, while drug violations also made a sizable jump since last year, from 93 to 136 for this report. Officers especially worked hard in eradicating illegal marijuana grows from public lands.

And new to this edition is the 'K-9 deployment' category, for which there were nearly 200.

As usual, all investigations and convictions are thanks to BLM officers working in close cooperation with other federal agency colleagues, in addition to important partnerships with local state and county law enforcement.

More Programs

Law Enforcement

Incidents

Types of Incidents - 2013	
Abandoned Vehicles on Public Lands	26
Archaeological Protection	7
Arson	21
Assist to Public	209
Camping	96
Drug	136
Dumping	108
Fire	130
Hazmat	6
Liquor Law	50
Littering	101
Motor Vehicle	505
Off Highway Vehicle Incidents	359
Recreation Permit	344
Firewood Theft	53
Special Forest Product Theft	33
Vandalism	135
Wild Horse	1
K-9 Deployments	199
Other Law Enforcement	727
Total Incidents	3,246

Actions

Types of Actions - 2013	
Activity Log	351
Admin/Civil	51
Arrest/Physical	37
Federal Criminal Complaint	1
State Criminal Complaint	7
Tribal	1
Federal Violation Notice	253
Grand Jury Indictment	11
State Citation	394
Written Report	138
Warnings	383
Total Actions	1,627



More Programs

Communications

Public safety alerts, trivia quizzes and wilderness news items are a few types of content the BLM Oregon and Washington communications team is sharing via traditional and new media outlets.

The BLM Oregon-Washington web site is still the main home page portal for news and information. In addition to press releases from local districts and the Department of the Interior, www.blm.gov/or is an active database of information for all BLM programs.

Survey records, recreation maps and contact info are many of the popular pages visited online. In 2013, the BLM Oregon-Washington home page had 3,169,854 page views, from 587,627 visitors.

Increasingly, social media is the first place to share and interact information with the BLM. Follow @BLMOregon on Twitter and 'like' us on Facebook to stay abreast of the latest in our region.

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Social Media Stats as of August 2014

-  Facebook: 3,873 followers
-  Flickr: 4,249 photos / 2,027,533 views
-  Twitter: 2,838 followers
-  YouTube: 221 videos / 155,027 views

Publications

- Northwest Passage Magazine
- BLM Facts
- A History of the General Land Office
- Recreation Guides



More Programs



BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): A conservation ecology program part of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) 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.

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

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.

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 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.

BLM Facts Glossary

A Listing of Terms Found in this Publication

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Visitor Notes

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



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON STATE OFFICE
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