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# **BLM Facts**

Oregon and Washington  
1992



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

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## U.S. Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
OREGON STATE OFFICE  
P.O. Box 2965 (1300 N.E. 44th Street)  
Portland, Oregon 97208



Dear Reader:

Before you turn to the facts portion of this publication, I would like to share with you some of BLM's major achievements of the 1992 fiscal year in Oregon and Washington.

Progress continued on the long-term planning process for 2.5 million acres of BLM-managed lands in western Oregon. Six draft Resource Management Plans and draft Environmental Impact Statements were published for public and interagency review.

A record 273,000 green pounds of Pacific yew bark were harvested from Oregon BLM lands in 1992. This was enough raw material to supply taxol, a new cancer treatment, to some 7,000 cancer patients.

Preparing for BLM's participation in the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial celebration in 1993 was the focus of the cultural resource program in 1992. BLM's Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill hosted more than 200,000 visitors in the first seven months since its Grand Opening in May. Progress was made installing new interpretive panels at seven locations across northern Oregon, and BLM planned a major Meek's Trail exhibit at the High Desert Museum.

In continuation of a program designed to increase efficiency of public land management and optimize the utilization, conservation, and protection of resources, eight land exchanges involving more than 17,000 acres of federal and private lands were completed in FY 1992.

Gold exploration and mine development activity continue to increase, especially in Washington, where several plans of operation for mines were processed. Four competitive geothermal leases were issued in BLM's Vale District.

The drought in Oregon and Washington continued in FY 1992 with most rangelands facing their sixth or seventh consecutive year of dry conditions. To avoid damaging watersheds, range plants, wildlife, and fish, BLM grazing permittees continued to cooperate to limit grazing on most allotments, with many areas being completely rested. Total grazing use was about 30 percent less than in non-drought years.

Law enforcement officers from the BLM and other agencies seized 2,823 marijuana plants from 195 gardens on BLM lands in Oregon and Washington in 1992. This crop would have had a street value of \$9 million.

During the past fiscal year, we offered 72.4 million board feet of timber for sale. Timber harvest totalled 603 million board feet, and this volume brought in more than \$181 million in receipts. Half of the receipts from resource management of O&C lands, or some \$90.6 million, was paid to the 18 western Oregon counties.

On our forest lands, we planted some 12 million seedlings on 28,398 acres and applied treatments to 54,909 acres of forest plantations.

Research underway at our Pacific Forest and Basin Rangeland Cooperative Research and Technology Unit at Oregon State University is developing the scientific information needed to better manage BLM forests and rangelands throughout Oregon and Washington.

In 1992, we welcomed more than 7,342 volunteers to projects on the public lands. These dedicated people contributed some 295,023 work hours at a value of more than \$4.1 million.

I am proud of these and the other accomplishments which you will find listed in this book. The credit for the work goes to both our employees and to the many citizens who contributed in some way, great or small, to the stewardship of the public lands of Oregon and Washington.

Sincerely,

State Director

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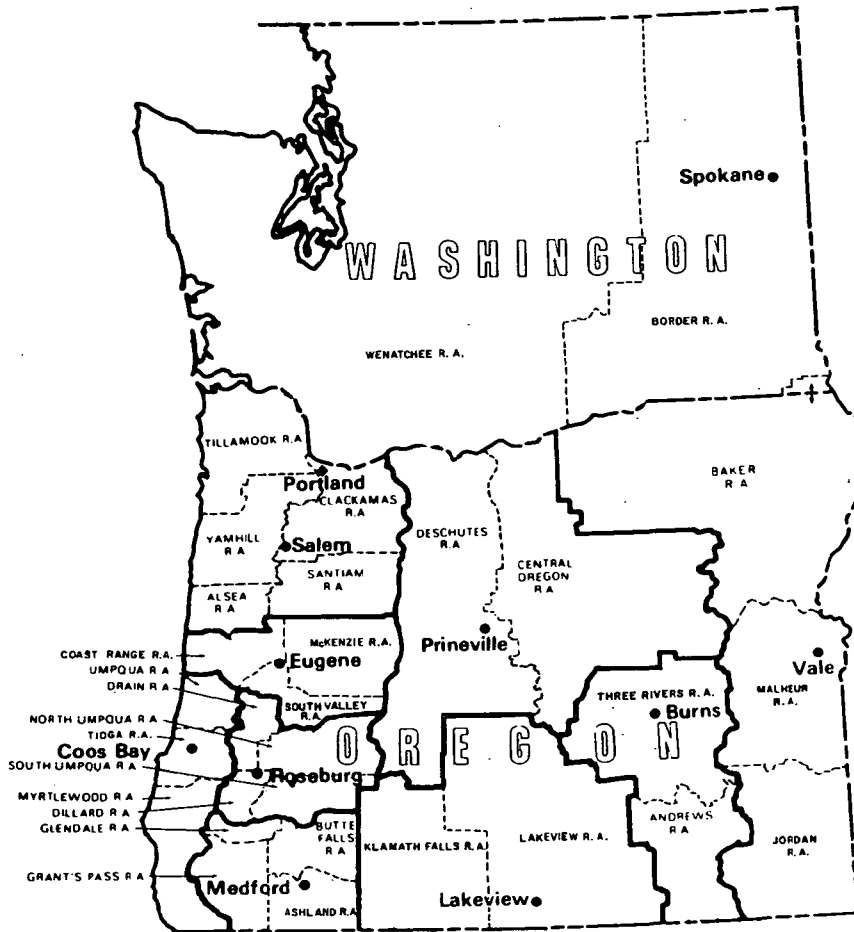
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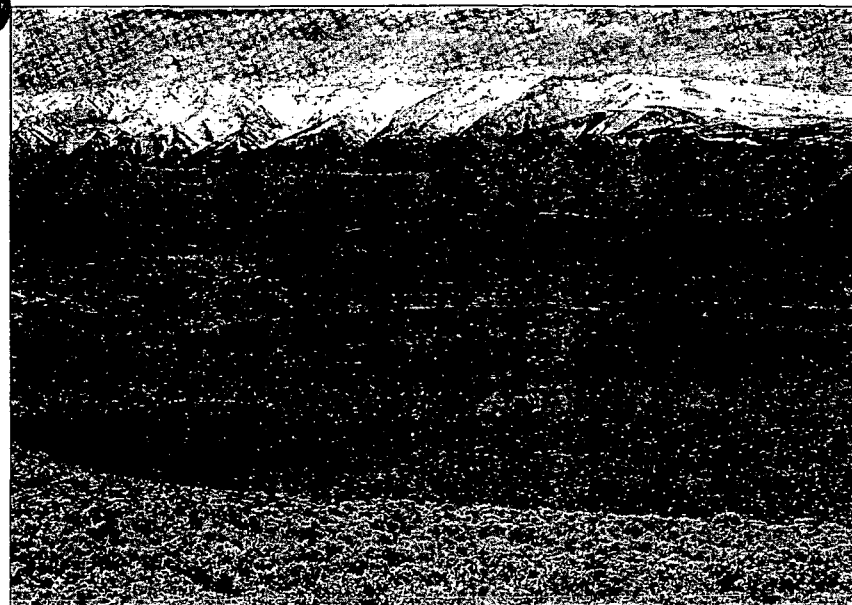
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## Introduction



**Steens Mountain, in BLM's Burns District, is a popular recreation spot for wildlife viewing, photography, hiking, and camping.**

BLM manages about 16 million acres of lands in Oregon and Washington (some 15.7 million acres and 334,000 acres respectively). It has subsurface mineral responsibilities for an additional 23.4 million acres in Oregon and about 16.5 million acres in Washington.

Natural resources managed by BLM on forestland and rangeland include vegetation, minerals, soil, water and air, wildlife habitat and wild horses. Uses administered include timber harvest, livestock foraging, recreational activities, mineral extraction, and realty actions.

BLM policies provide for the development and use of the public lands and their resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment. In recent years, BLM has given increased emphasis to non-commodity aspects of its land stewardship. Such considerations as archaeology, botany, anadromous fish habitat, wilderness, and other noncommercial values are receiving increased funding and attention.

To support these resource management programs, BLM in Oregon and Washington operates a variety of programs such as lands and mineral records management, cadastral survey, fire management, law enforcement, and construction and maintenance.

BLM programs in Oregon are funded in two separate appropriations from Congress — one for resource management on Revested Oregon and California Railroad lands (O&C) and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and the other for public domain lands. Activities in Washington are funded entirely with appropriations for public domain lands.

## Introduction

### Employees of BLM (authorized permanent positions)

The Bureau of Land Management employs a comprehensive staff of administrators and natural resource professionals. Among the disciplines represented are archaeology, forestry, botany, wildlife biology, range conservation, geology, mineral engineering, business administration, journalism, outdoor recreation planning, hydrology, accounting, law enforcement, fire sciences, geography, and many others. Recognizing that the work force of the next century will include more minorities and women, BLM in Oregon and Washington uses such programs as cooperative education to match its work force to the expected future population of America.

Districts	September 30 1991	September 30 1992
Lakeview	66	72
Burns	66	69
Vale	101	116
Prineville	56	66
Salem	212	210
Eugene	164	173
Roseburg	181	192
Medford	261	270
Coos Bay	177	191
Spokane	36	37
State Office	322	319
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,715</b>

### Lands Managed by BLM

Lands under the exclusive jurisdiction of each district of the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon and Washington include public domain, revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Land Utilization Project Lands, and certain other categories. Acreages are as of September 30, 1991, and are approximate. Lands managed by BLM are 25 percent of the total acreage of Oregon and less than one percent of Washington.

District	Acre
Lakeview	3,385,937
Burns	3,456,382
Vale	4,961,264
Prineville	1,581,914
Salem	401,335
Eugene	316,614
Roseburg	423,757
Medford	861,012
Coos Bay	332,862
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>15,721,077</b>
Spokane	333,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,054,587</b>

## Introduction

### Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Each County in Oregon and Washington (as of September 30, 1992)

Oregon		Washington	
County	Acre	County	Acre
Baker	367,776	Adams	481
Benton	57,649	Asotin	10,422
Clackamas	71,189	Benton	16,466
Clatsop	43	Chelan	21,117
Columbia	11,081	Clallam	83
Coos	168,535	Clark	5
Crook	511,721	Columbia	519
Curry	67,615	Cowlitz	52
Deschutes	506,245	Douglas	38,740
Douglas	654,013	Ferry	11,408
Gilliam	23,876	Franklin	18,778
Grant	171,107	Garfield	433
Harney	4,110,174	Grant	44,362
Hood River	180	Grays Harbor	13
Jackson	431,124	Island	2
Jefferson	26,926	Jefferson	59
Josephine	311,478	King	340
Klamath	289,394	Kitsap	—
Lake	2,584,792	Kittitas	17,550
Lane	289,535	Klickitat	16,407
Lincoln	20,077	Lewis	279
Linn	88,236	Lincoln	22,855
Malheur	4,542,638	Mason	3
Marion	20,966	Okanogan	54,788
Morrow	2,347	Pacific	374
Multnomah	4,247	Pend Oreille	1,555
Polk	41,268	Pierce	12
Sherman	45,954	San Juan	282
Tillamook	49,427	Skagit	277
Umatilla	8,922	Skamania	63
Union	6,250	Snohomish	170
Wallowa	17,953	Spokane	—
Wasco	38,476	Stevens	28,988
Washington	12,009	Thurston	1
Wheeler	134,679	Wahkiakum	1
Yamhill	33,175	Walla Walla	630
		Whatcom	145
		Whitman	1,294
		Yakima	24,556
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,721,077</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>333,510</b>

## Financial

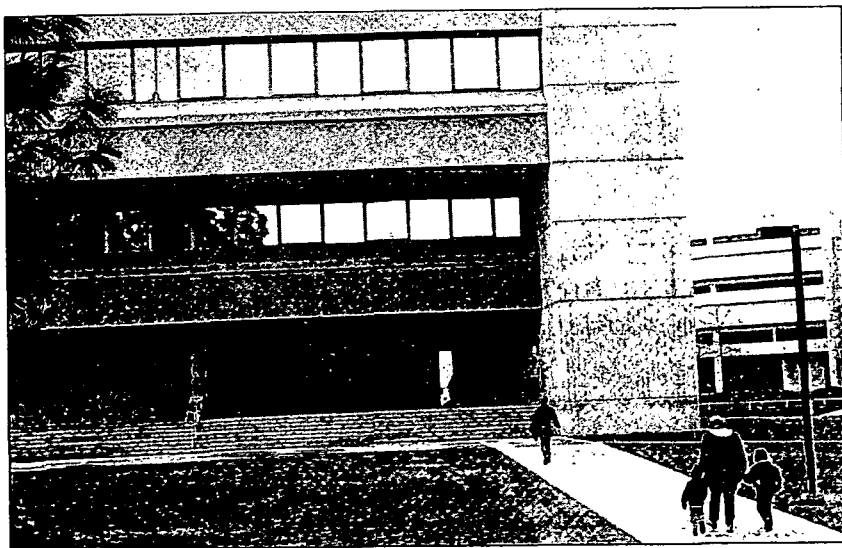
Although in recent years BLM has increased the attention it gives to non-commodity aspects of the lands it manages, the agency has had a traditional role of bringing revenues into the federal treasury. Although its results have been long surpassed by the Internal Revenue Service, the BLM continues to pay its own way, and then some.

BLM has been charging users of the public lands for many decades; however, not until 1976, with the passage of the Federal Land Policy Act, was the principle of obtaining fair market value for resources used firmly established. Principal sources of revenue include timber sales, mineral lease fees and grazing fees.

Each year, BLM returns money to the federal treasury for the investment made by its shareholders — American taxpayers. During fiscal year 1992 BLM in Oregon and Washington reported receipts of \$207,007,578 against expenses of \$136,015,386.

As always, those receipts were shared with state, county and local governments. A total of \$155,436,053 was distributed in Oregon and Washington. Since federal lands are not taxed, various laws provide for payments to reimburse states and counties for the services they provide that benefit the federal government. Some payments in lieu of taxes are based on acreages of federal land and shares received from resource revenues.

Proportions of collections from resource management that are shared with the states and counties vary from four percent to 90 percent, with the balance usually going to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. For example, 50 percent of collections from management of the resources of the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands in western Oregon goes to the counties where the lands are located. On the other hand, 50 percent of most grazing fee receipts is used for range improvements by BLM, with 12.5 percent available for states to use for range improvements.



The Jackson County Justice Building was built with funds provided by the O&C lands.

## Financial

### Collections, Classified by Commodity—Oregon

Commodity	O&C Lands			Other Lands <sup>4</sup>	Unrelated to Land Status
	BLM <sup>1</sup>	FS <sup>2</sup>	CBWR <sup>3</sup>		
FY 1991					
Mineral Leases	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$2,501	\$559,023 <sup>5</sup>
Mineral (Material)					
Sales	—	—	—	51,411	—
Land Sales	4,900	—	—	190,160	—
Rent of Land	68,254	—	—	85,788	—
Sale of Timber	118,727,939	19,666,753	3,942,764	20,539,601	—
Grazing Fees <sup>6</sup>	19,868	—	10	1,340,606	—
Recreation Fees	—	—	—	71,113	—
Other Resources	—	—	68,987	—	—
Other Fees	586,953	—	74,566	41,781	244,808
Penalties & Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—
Other Sources	492,765	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$119,900,679	\$19,666,753	\$4,086,327	\$22,322,961	\$803,831
Total O&C					\$139,567,432
Grand Total, All Sources:					\$166,780,551

FY 1992					
Mineral Leases	\$133	\$ —	\$ —	\$5,315	\$256,757 <sup>5</sup>
Mineral (Material)					
Sales	89,701	—	1,715	23,533	—
Land Sales	6,835	—	—	17,111	—
Rent of Land	44,263	—	500	86,876	—
Sale of Timber	164,438,986	15,582,073	6,675,725	14,153,115	—
Grazing Fees <sup>6</sup>	18,432	—	12	1,360,393	—
Recreation Fees	—	—	—	195,648	—
Other Resources	—	—	—	—	—
Other Fees	554,709	—	90,015	85,263	25,334
Penalties & Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	7,075
Other Sources	568,730	—	21,116	762,447	7,629
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$165,721,789</b>	<b>\$15,582,073</b>	<b>\$6,789,083</b>	<b>\$16,689,701</b>	<b>\$296,795</b>
<b>Total O&amp;C</b>					<b>\$181,303,862</b>
<b>Grand Total, All Sources:</b>					<b>\$205,079,441</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes 2,074,602 acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 492,399 acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands managed by the Forest Service.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 74,547 acres of reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

<sup>4</sup>Primarily public domain and acquired lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, plus other federal lands with respect to mineral leasing.

<sup>5</sup>Collected from all federal mineral estate lands managed by BLM (public lands, other agency lands, and private surface ownership lands).

<sup>6</sup>From grazing permits and leases issued under Sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

## Financial

### Collections, Classified by Commodity—Washington

Commodity	BLM Lands	Unrelated to Status
FY 1991		
Mineral Leases*	\$17	\$566,426
Mineral Material Sales	—	—
Land Sales	—	—
Rent of Land	6,463	—
Sale of Timber	60,501	—
Grazing Sec. 15	47,637	—
Recreation Fees	—	—
Other Resources	—	—
Other Fees	11,146	2,110
Penalties & Forfeitures	—	—
Other Sources	540	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$126,304</b>	<b>\$568,536</b>
<b>Grand Total, All Sources:</b>		<b>\$694,840</b>

FY 1992		
Mineral Leases*	\$33	\$1,774,573
Mineral Material Sales	3,942	—
Land Sales	—	—
Rent of Land	9,887	—
Sale of Timber	75,732	—
Grazing Sec. 15	47,491	—
Recreation Fees	50	—
Other Resources	—	—
Other Fees	15,359	1,070
Penalties & Forfeitures	—	—
Other Sources	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$152,494</b>	<b>\$1,775,643</b>

**Grand Total, All Sources:** **\$1,928,137**

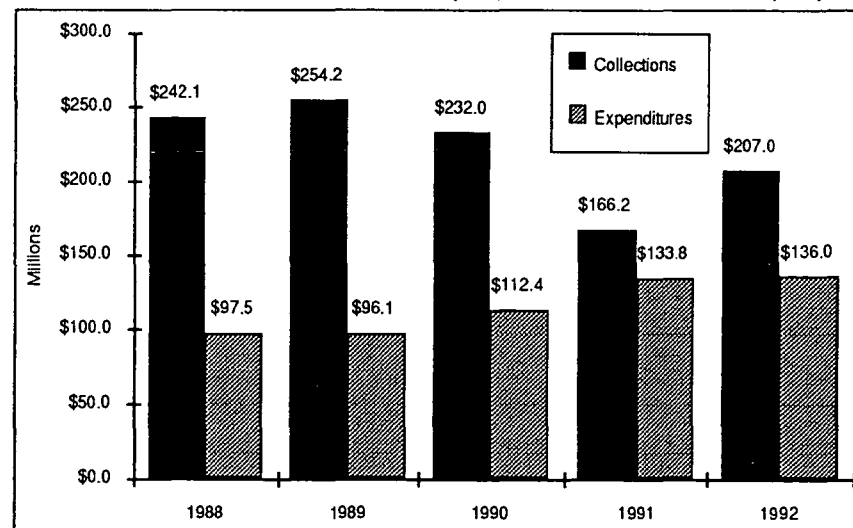
\*Collected from all federal mineral estate lands managed by BLM (public lands, other agency lands, and private surface ownership lands).

## Financial

### BLM Expenditures for Resource Management

	FY 1991	FY 1992
Forest Management	\$27,300,189	\$26,518,124
Forest Development	41,427,084	36,264,749
Range Management	4,959,047	4,819,248
Range Improvement	824,101	704,839
Soil and Watershed Conservation	3,410,046	3,721,824
Lands and Minerals	3,995,383	3,735,471
Wildlife Management	5,234,678	7,033,132
Recreation Management	4,083,996	5,316,151
Recreation Construction	6,279,621	2,257,237
Cadastral Survey	797,283	1,120,521
Resource Protection	650,427	649,934
Fire Presuppression	5,588,073	6,561,954
Fire Suppression	2,953,422	10,349,672
Fire & Storm Damage Rehabilitation	889,695	520,122
Forest Pest Control	7,743	—
Law Enforcement	1,860,539	1,745,864
Road Construction & Acquisition	2,535,303	2,590,245
Building Construction	560,247	578,347
Maintenance of Capital Investments	11,502,157	11,574,419
Planning and Data Management	5,928,971	6,955,437
Program Services	2,991,431	2,998,096

**Total** **\$133,779,436** **\$136,015,386**



Oregon and Washington Collections and Expenditures



# Financial

## Payments to Counties and State, FY 1991 - Oregon

Counties	Resource Management O&C Lands	Mineral Leasing <sup>1</sup>	Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Totals
Baker	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$101,799	\$101,799
Benton	1,941,415	—	—	2,086	1,943,501
Clackamas	3,834,466	3,667	—	51,485	3,889,618
Clatsop	—	—	—	315	315
Columbia	1,423,243	1,078	—	—	1,424,321
Coos	4,529,782 <sup>2</sup>	1,202	16	6,967	4,537,967
Crook	—	63,762	505	93,867	158,134
Curry	2,521,766	—	4	59,048	2,580,818
Deschutes	—	39,030	660	143,050	182,740
Douglas	17,446,556 <sup>3</sup>	320	41	94,065	17,540,982
Gilliam	—	30	3,751	5,381	9,162
Grant	—	—	16,399	174,733	191,132
Harney	—	23,924	1,687	308,000	333,611
Hood River	—	—	—	20,962	20,962
Jackson	10,826,323	—	1,297	46,717	10,874,337
Jefferson	—	89,616	1,361	29,310	120,287
Josephine	8,346,010	—	23	34,938	8,380,971
Klamath	1,616,694	—	4,844	214,442	1,835,980
Lake	—	—	90	308,000	308,090
Lane	10,549,965	250	—	138,270	10,688,485
Lincoln	248,722	—	14	18,340	267,076
Linn	1,823,963	6,565	—	48,332	1,878,860
Malheur	—	5,429	—	592,256	597,685
Marion	1,008,707	5,700	—	20,478	1,034,885
Morrow	—	—	158	15,431	15,589
Multnomah	753,075	—	—	7,237	760,312
Polk	1,492,333	—	—	—	1,492,333
Sherman	—	—	2,273	27,259	29,532
Tillamook	386,901	—	—	9,398	396,299
Umatilla	—	—	712	41,668	42,380
Union	—	—	262	62,313	62,575
Wallowa	—	—	1,579	116,313	117,892
Wasco	—	23,673	3,965	20,837	48,475
Washington	435,264	—	—	291	435,555
Wheeler	—	15,265	4,694	29,022	48,981
Yamhill	497,444	—	—	2,587	500,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$69,682,629<sup>4,5</sup></b>	<b>\$279,511</b>	<b>\$44,335</b>	<b>\$2,845,197</b>	<b>\$72,851,672</b>

Payment to State of Oregon from sale of public domain timber, materials, and lands, totaling \$707,174 and Section 3 grazing permits totaling \$152,630. . . . . \$859,804  
**Total payments to counties and state, FY 1991 . . . . . \$73,711,476**  
 Distribution of proceeds to Oregon counties and to the State of Oregon derived from resource management on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service in Oregon. Revenues are from sales of timber, grazing fees, mineral fees, rental and sales of land, P.I.L.T., and from other sources.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include minerals proceeds from O&C or CBWR lands, but does include proceeds from rental and bonus payments on federally held leases.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes \$453,503 of CBWR.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes \$139,640 of CBWR.  
<sup>4</sup> Amount actually paid during the fiscal year, 10/1/90 through 9/30/91. See table on page 5 for total O&C receipts.  
<sup>5</sup> The O & C counties were guaranteed \$96 million for the 1991 fiscal year by public law 101-512, November 5, 1990. The law states that 90 percent of the average annual payment made to these counties of their share of the O & C receipts collected in fiscal years 1988 through 1990 is guaranteed to the counties in 1991 so long as that amount does not exceed the total amount of receipts collected. The \$26.9 million "safety net" payment was actually paid during the 1992 fiscal year and therefore is not reflected here.

# Financial

## Payments to Counties and State, FY 1992 - Oregon

Counties	Resource Management O&C Lands	Mineral Leasing <sup>1</sup>	Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Totals
Baker	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$101,795	\$101,795
Benton	3,330,082	—	—	2,086	3,332,168
Clackamas	6,577,209	—	—	51,423	6,628,632
Clatsop	—	—	—	315	315
Columbia	2,441,270	60	—	—	2,441,330
Coos	7,464,577 <sup>2</sup>	882	1	6,993	7,472,453
Crook	—	3,053	311	93,867	97,231
Curry	4,325,552	—	—	59,080	4,384,632
Deschutes	—	62,738	475	143,042	206,255
Douglas	29,788,518 <sup>3</sup>	—	60	94,042	29,882,620
Gilliam	—	50	2,917	16,740	19,707
Grant	—	—	14,971	174,980	189,951
Harney	—	24,858	1,837	308,000	334,695
Hood River	—	—	—	20,965	20,965
Jackson	18,570,245	—	1,351	46,717	18,618,313
Jefferson	—	31,333	978	29,335	61,646
Josephine	14,315,799	—	22	34,938	14,350,759
Klamath	2,773,093	265	4,900	214,474	2,992,732
Lake	—	2,348	41	308,000	310,389
Lane	18,096,212	250	12	138,400	18,234,874
Lincoln	426,630	—	13	18,346	444,989
Linn	3,128,618	5,855	—	48,357	3,182,830
Malheur	—	5,047	—	598,055	603,102
Marion	1,730,221	5,700	—	20,470	1,756,391
Morrow	—	—	157	15,431	15,588
Multnomah	1,291,740	—	—	7,432	1,299,172
Polk	2,559,779	—	—	—	2,559,779
Sherman	—	184	1,918	33,289	35,391
Tillamook	663,646	—	—	9,409	673,055
Umatilla	—	80	929	41,676	42,685
Union	—	—	370	62,312	62,682
Wallowa	—	—	1,350	116,969	118,319
Wasco	—	1,363	3,595	20,853	25,811
Washington	746,603	—	—	291	746,894
Wheeler	—	1,465	4,935	30,373	36,773
Yamhill	853,260	—	—	2,587	855,847
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$119,083,054<sup>4,5</sup></b>	<b>\$145,531<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>\$41,143</b>	<b>\$2,871,042</b>	<b>\$122,140,770</b>

Payment to State of Oregon from sale of public domain timber, materials, and lands, totaling \$731,574 and Section 3 grazing permits totaling \$163,758. . . . . \$895,322  
**Total payments to counties and state, FY 1992 . . . . . \$123,036,092<sup>5</sup>**

Distribution of proceeds to Oregon counties and to the State of Oregon derived from resource management on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon. Revenues are from sales of timber, grazing fees, mineral fees, rental and sales of land, P.I.L.T., and from other sources.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include minerals proceeds from O&C or CBWR lands, but does include proceeds from rental and bonus payments on federally held leases.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes \$472,589 of CBWR.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes \$102,197 of CBWR.  
<sup>4</sup> Payment to the O & C counties for FY 92 receipts was \$90,651,931, which exceeded the safety net for this fiscal year. For actual receipts collected in the 1992 fiscal year, see table on page 5.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes payments for the last month of FY 1991 as well as the first 11 months of 1992 payments and a \$26.9 million "safety net" payment for 1991.  
<sup>6</sup> Of this total \$10,525 was withheld from the counties under the Net Receipts Sharing initiative mandated by Congress. In addition, \$3,974 was withheld for a prior period adjustment.

# Financial

## Payments to Counties and State, FY 1991 - Washington

Counties	Mineral Leasing <sup>1</sup>	Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	Payments In Lieu of Taxes	Totals
Adams	\$300	\$ —	\$3,017	\$3,317
Asotin	20	743	6,564	7,327
Benton	80	236	30,340	30,656
Chelan	—	572	142,660	143,232
Clallam	—	—	63,724	63,724
Clark	—	—	387	387
Columbia	—	—	16,451	16,451
Cowlitz	—	—	3,242	3,242
Douglas	—	3,285	30,626	33,911
Ferry	—	1,296	49,951	51,247
Franklin	892	873	22,491	24,256
Garfield	80	5	10,118	10,203
Grant	2,896	2,283	108,873	114,052
Grays Harbor	—	—	27,267	27,267
Island	—	—	32,132	32,132
Jefferson	—	—	70,680	70,680
King	—	—	34,688	34,688
Kitsap	—	—	—	—
Kittitas	3,722	1,658	43,980	49,360
Klickitat	—	1,577	4,144	5,721
Lewis	263,992	—	47,533	311,525
Lincoln	—	1,662	17,343	19,005
Mason	—	—	16,487	16,487
Okanogan	295	6,327	156,068	162,690
Pacific	—	—	2,516	2,516
Pend Oreille	—	—	49,306	49,306
Pierce	5,399	—	33,108	38,507
San Juan	—	—	1,700	1,700
Skagit	—	—	53,015	53,015
Skamania	2,106	—	83,172	85,278
Snohomish	—	—	63,159	63,159
Spokane	—	—	285	285
Stevens	—	678	24,574	25,252
Thurston	—	—	—	—
Wahkiakum	—	—	—	—
Walla Walla	100	—	8,363	8,463
Whatcom	—	—	84,077	84,077
Whitman	—	66	7,402	7,468
Yakima	3,332	2,450	53,168	58,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$283,214</b>	<b>\$23,711</b>	<b>\$1,402,611</b>	<b>\$1,709,536</b>

Payment to State of Washington from sale of public domain timber, materials, lands, etc. .... **\$2,782**

**Total payments to counties and state FY 1991. .... \$1,712,318**

Distribution of proceeds to Washington counties and to the State of Washington derived from resource management on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Washington. Revenues are from sales of timber, grazing fees, mineral fees, rental and sales of land, P.I.L.T., and from other sources.

<sup>1</sup>Includes proceeds from rental and bonus payments on federally held leases.

# Financial

## Payments to Counties and State, FY 1992 - Washington

Counties	Mineral Leasing <sup>1</sup>	Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Totals
Adams	\$ —	\$ —	\$3,017	\$3,017
Asotin	20	582	6,570	7,172
Benton	—	187	29,676	29,863
Chelan	—	545	143,434	143,979
Clallam	—	—	60,752	60,752
Clark	—	—	387	387
Columbia	—	—	16,449	16,449
Cowlitz	—	—	3,242	3,242
Douglas	—	3,370	30,189	33,559
Ferry	—	1,251	49,941	51,192
Franklin	299	817	22,668	23,784
Garfield	-80	11	10,118	10,049
Grant	—	2,841	107,870	110,711
Grays Harbor	—	—	26,876	26,876
Island	—	—	31,341	31,341
Jefferson	—	—	70,680	70,680
King	—	—	34,558	34,558
Kitsap	—	—	—	—
Kittitas	61	1,553	43,564	45,178
Klickitat	—	1,559	4,161	5,720
Lewis	962,492	—	47,534	1,010,026
Lincoln	—	1,826	23,393	25,219
Mason	—	—	16,487	16,487
Okanogan	—	6,210	156,104	162,314
Pacific	—	—	2,516	2,516
Pend Oreille	—	—	49,272	49,272
Pierce	—	—	33,108	33,108
San Juan	—	—	1,700	1,700
Skagit	—	—	53,015	53,015
Skamania	980	—	83,236	84,216
Snohomish	—	—	62,740	62,740
Spokane	—	—	285	285
Stevens	—	498	24,536	25,034
Thurston	—	—	—	—
Wahkiakum	—	—	—	—
Walla Walla	—	—	12,798	12,798
Whatcom	—	—	84,164	84,164
Whitman	—	72	9,570	9,642
Yakima	17	2,520	53,168	55,705
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$963,789<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$23,842</b>	<b>\$1,409,119</b>	<b>\$2,396,750</b>

Payment to State of Washington from sale of public domain timber, materials, lands, etc. .... **\$3,211**  
**Total payments to counties and state FY 1992. .... \$2,399,961**

Distribution of proceeds to Washington counties and to the State of Washington derived from resource management on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Washington. Revenues are from sales of timber, grazing fees, mineral fees, rental and sales of land, P.I.L.T., and from other sources

<sup>1</sup> Includes proceeds from rental and bonus payments on federally held leases

<sup>2</sup> Of this total, \$76,504 was withheld from the counties under the New Receipts Sharing initiative mandated by Congress. In addition, \$156 was withheld for a prior period adjustment.

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## Cooperative Research Unit

The Pacific Basin and Rangeland Systems Cooperative Research and Technology Unit was established by BLM at Oregon State University in 1992. Its location enhances the opportunity for the BLM to develop ties with the scientific research and graduate education programs associated with Oregon State University and the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Research Station in Corvallis. Cooperative research programs are being implemented in both rangeland and forest ecosystems.

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## Vegetation Diversity Project

The purpose of the Vegetation Diversity Project is to oversee and conduct research to develop the information base necessary to enhance native plant communities within the Great Basin and Columbia/Snake River Plateau.

BLM's goals are:

- to enhance wildlife cover for all species
- to increase natural forage for both livestock and wildlife
- to develop natural plant communities on selected sites in wilderness study areas
- to replace noxious and exotic weeds with native plants

The project was allocated \$414,000 in 1992 to implement studies in five major areas:

- long term monitoring of vegetation diversity
- plant competition and establishment
- plant materials and seed technology
- desired native vegetation
- special status plants

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## Management of Forest Ecosystems

In western Oregon, biodiversity research at the stand and landscape levels is being developed to provide guidance for the long-term management and conservation of forest ecosystems on BLM lands. This research will assist in the development of alternative silvicultural systems that can be used to create desired characteristics, such as old growth traits, in forested landscapes. A series of integrated studies are being designed to detect how the plant and animal components of the landscape change in response to various management strategies. This integrated approach will enable the Cooperative Research Unit to develop much needed landscape-level information on the status, stability, and distribution of plant and animal communities, including high profile species such as the northern spotted owl, the marbled murrelet, and the northern goshawk.

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## Forestry



Tree planters work on steep terrain in BLM's Salem District.

BLM forest lands in Oregon and Washington are administered under two management programs. One is for the O&C lands in western Oregon; the other for public domain lands which are mostly in eastern Oregon and Washington.

The objectives of the O&C program are to manage for a high level and sustained yield output of wood products needed to contribute to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and to provide for other land uses, such as wildlife habitat and recreation, including hunting and fishing.

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

## Forestry

### BLM-Managed Forest Land in Oregon and Washington<sup>1</sup>

District	Total Forest Acres	Withdrawn Forest Land Acres <sup>2</sup>	Commercial Forest Land Acres <sup>1</sup>	Allowable Sale Quantity MM bd. ft. <sup>3</sup>
Lakeview	27,900 <sup>4</sup>	12,300	27,900	1.4
Vale	29,300	700	26,000	2.4
Prineville	118,500	9,600	118,500	8.8
Burns	—	—	—	—
Salem	375,800	60,700	360,000	239.0
Eugene	308,200	31,200	307,900	223.0
Roseburg	404,300	34,500 <sup>5</sup>	402,000	247.0
Medford	837,400 <sup>4</sup>	235,500	716,100	213.0
Coos Bay	310,400	58,600	306,300	254.0
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>2,411,800</b>	<b>443,100</b>	<b>2,264,700</b>	<b>1,188.6</b>
Spokane	54,800	5,900	52,300	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,466,600</b>	<b>449,000</b>	<b>2,317,000</b>	<b>1,191.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> The difference between total forest acres and commercial forest land is non-commercial forest.

<sup>2</sup> Land withdrawn from planned timber harvesting for other forest uses such as recreation sites, streamside buffers, scenic zones, and TPCC, but included in commercial forest land totals.

<sup>3</sup> Million board feet. Set during 1980s decadal planning. 1990s planning now under way.

<sup>4</sup> New acreage classifications for Lakeview and Medford available when new plans approved.

### Oregon and Washington Commercial Forest Acres With No Planned Timber Harvest

Reservation	Acres	Allowable Sale Quantity Impact MM bd. ft.
TPCC (fragile sites, etc.)	321,042	215.5
Bald Eagles	3,200	2.0
Other Wildlife	5,350	.5
ACEC, RNA, ONA (cultural & botanical sites)	10,571	5.3
Riparian Zones	59,440	41.1
Recreation Management	3,097	2.1
Older Forest Retention Areas (raptor habitat, etc.)	46,300	33.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>449,000</b>	<b>299.5</b>

## Forestry

### Timber Sales

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

District	FY 1991		FY 1992	
	Volume MM bd. ft.*	Value	Volume MM bd. ft.*	Value
Lakeview	14.8	\$3,761,679	1.4	\$321,886
Burns	—	—	.1	8,908
Vale	—	—	—	—
Prineville	29.2	2,495,454	19.1	1,775,990
Salem	124.7	44,472,199	1.6	354,893
Eugene	101.0	32,044,063	3.2	755,363
Roseburg	80.6	26,074,895	8.9	2,726,028
Medford	42.0	10,537,767	34.8	7,500,102
Coos Bay	69.6	18,552,413	—	—
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>461.9</b>	<b>\$137,938,470</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>\$13,443,170</b>
Spokane	5.9	1,069,325	3.3	750,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>467.8</b>	<b>\$139,007,795</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>\$14,193,637</b>

\* Million board feet



Dead and down woody material is an important component of ecosystem management.

## Timber Harvests

### 1992 Harvested Volume (MM bd. ft.)

Western Oregon		Eastern Oregon and Washington	
Lakeview	11	Lakeview *	—
Salem	150	Burns	—
Eugene	108	Vale	—
Roseburg	94	Prineville	3
Medford	137	Spokane	—
Coos Bay	100		
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Included in western Oregon volume

### Harvest Acreage by Method

District	FY 1991		FY 1992	
	Clearcut Acres	Partial cut Acres	Clearcut Acres	Partial cut Acres
Lakeview	174	580	—	1,008
Burns	—	—	—	—
Vale	—	530	—	—
Prineville	—	7,343	—	496
Salem	2,131	275	2,308	237
Eugene	1,453	549	1,885	793
Roseburg	1,474	240	2,020	288
Medford	2,482	3,039	2,247	37,350
Coos Bay	2,482	57	1,762	92
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>10,196</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>40,264</b>
Spokane	—	80	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,196</b>	<b>12,693</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>40,264</b>

## Forestry

### Timber Trespasses

District	FY 1991		FY 1992	
	No. of Cases	Collections	No. of Cases	Collections
Lakeview	—	\$ —	3	\$2,175
Burns	—	—	—	—
Vale	—	—	—	—
Prineville	4	5,260	1	110
Salem	4	64,123	1	418
Eugene	10	49,666	15	69,775
Roseburg	7	16,246	12	31,619
Medford	17	22,049	12	43,942
Coos Bay	3	31,414	11	3,365
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$188,758</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>\$151,404</b>
Spokane	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$188,758</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>\$151,404</b>

### Special Forest Products Sales

Item and Unit	FY 1991		FY 1992	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fuelwood, board feet	9,391,128	\$97,031	4,026,250	\$47,499
Bolts and shakes, board feet	313,290	30,350	51,700	5,366
Small poles, board feet	45,682	428	26,848	145
Large poles, board feet	324	31	—	—
Corral poles, board feet	30,841	801	4,125	224
Posts, board feet	45,241	2,177	23,955	1,051
Split rails, board feet	4,980	22	1,200	10
Pulpwood, board feet	2,578,150	49,629	1,918,340	63,270
Cascara bark, pounds	12,333	980	2,800	124
Boughs, pounds	496,308	25,868	439,551	18,931
Ferns, bunches	35,368	1,692	30,688	11,522
Cones, bushels	697	176	900	180
Huckleberry brush, bunches	31,843	1,628	10,151	518
Christmas trees, each	2,124	4,218	2,772	11,134
Wildings, each	6,428	2,361	4,711	671
Moss, pounds	32,324	1,420	23,272	1,305
Arrow stock, board feet	85,725	6,443	29,625	2,285
Greens, bunches	76,827	8,443	108,777	9,516
Beachgrass, bunches	4,250	210	—	—
Mushrooms, pounds	1,446	250	765	205
Burls, pounds	46,908	4,640	19,800	1,630
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$238,798</b>		<b>\$175,586</b>

## Forestry

### Pacific yew

An intensive program was initiated in 1992 to maximize the recovery of Pacific yew bark for the manufacture of taxol, a new ovarian cancer treatment. BLM sought to minimize waste and theft of the species by instituting tight monitoring standards and increasing ranger patrols in the field.

1992 harvest of yew bark from BLM lands in Oregon was more than four times the amount harvested in 1991, yielding enough taxol to treat 7,000 cancer patients.

In August of 1992, BLM co-sponsored the first Pacific yew conference at Oregon State University. Some 300 scientists and resource managers from the United States and Canada gathered to share information on research developments, harvest guidelines, conservation, and social issues concerning the Pacific yew.

BLM's inventory of the Pacific yew species on BLM lands in Oregon was completed months ahead of schedule. The study provided information for the Pacific Yew Environmental Impact Statement, which will establish bark harvest levels that maintain the tree's diversity and population while also providing the taxol needed to treat women with ovarian cancer.

### Yew bark sales

District	1991		1992	
	Green Pounds	Revenue	Green Pounds	Revenue
Salem	9,415	\$1,217	9,914	\$2,015
Eugene	5,033	751	10,414	2,699
Roseburg	31,367	4,705	155	23
Medford	18,516	6,533	51,839	14,043
Coos Bay	60	9	14,434	2,165
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>64,391</b>	<b>\$13,215</b>	<b>86,756</b>	<b>\$20,945</b>

1992 bark harvest <sup>1</sup>		Yew bark theft	
District	Green Pounds	District	1991 1992 <sup>2</sup>
Salem	36,551	Salem	4 1
Eugene	63,457	Eugene	4 1
Roseburg	50,080	Roseburg	2 1
Medford	114,009	Medford	2 1
Coos Bay	8,690	Coos Bay	— —
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>272,787</b>	<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>12 4</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes harvests from direct yew sales as well as bark harvested from BLM timber sale contracts by timber purchasers. Not all bark sold in 1992 was harvested in 1992.

<sup>2</sup>Newly discovered theft cases which occurred in 1991 or earlier.

## Forestry

### Pacific yew inventory

#### Regional distribution on BLM lands in Oregon

District	Total Stems	Total Acres
Lakeview	98,031	48,064
Salem	2,246,810	369,912
Eugene	636,092	302,293
Roseburg	2,794,702	390,967
Medford	4,547,974	612,424
Coos Bay	258,019	309,019
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>10,581,628</b>	<b>2,032,679</b>

#### Size distribution

Diameter (Inches)	Total Stems
0 - 0.9	8,500,842
1 - 1.9	333,159
2 - 2.9	391,602
3 - 3.9	356,179
4 - 4.9	250,667
5 - 6.9	311,160
7 - 8.9	177,538
9 - 10.9	103,708
11 - 12.9	71,011
13 - 14.9	44,687
15 - 16.9	18,289
17 - 18.9	10,783
19 - 20.9	5,476
21 - 99.9	6,526
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>10,581,627</b>



In 1992, Pacific yew trees on BLM-managed lands provided enough taxol to treat 7,000 women with ovarian cancer.

# Forestry

## Forest Development - I

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

1991

District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Lakeview	2,225*	866
Burns	—	—
Vale	—	—
Prineville	—	20
Salem	2,400	3,989
Eugene	2,067	3,859
Roseburg	2,640	8,431
Medford	5,394	12,560
Coos Bay	3,020	4,156
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>17,746</b>	<b>33,881</b>
Spokane	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,746</b>	<b>33,881</b>

\* Includes 1,626 acres of underburning.

1992

District	Site Preparation Acres	Planting Acres
Lakeview	703	705
Burns	—	539
Vale	—	1,560
Prineville	—	—
Salem	1,700	3,278
Eugene	1,596	2,267
Roseburg	2,430	6,962
Medford	3,414	8,684
Coos Bay	1,020	4,403
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>10,863</b>	<b>28,398</b>
Spokane	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,863</b>	<b>28,398</b>

# Forestry

## Forest Development - II

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 1991

District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Lakeview	1,705
Burns	—
Vale	—
Prineville	—
Salem	6,471
Eugene	9,172
Roseburg	6,482
Medford	17,850
Coos Bay	9,613
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>51,293</b>
Spokane	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,293</b>

FY 1992

District	Plantation Maintenance Acres
Lakeview	813
Burns	—
Vale	—
Prineville	—
Salem	5,273
Eugene	5,509
Roseburg	7,719
Medford	21,141
Coos Bay	7,431
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>47,886</b>
Spokane	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,886</b>

## Forestry

### Forest Development - III

Fertilization and thinning accomplishments on commercial forest land are tabulated below. The Improvement column reports acres planted with genetically improved seedlings. Tree Improvement acres are included in the Forest Development I Table.

FY 1991				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Thinning	
			Precommercial Acres	Commercial Acres*
Lakeview	3,000	—	800	27
Burns	—	—	—	—
Vale	—	—	—	—
Prineville	—	—	82	—
Salem	2,963	—	2,667	10
Eugene	21,640	1,378	6,692	538
Roseburg	3,012	1,055	5,292	83
Medford	4,359	1,055	3,055	99
Coos Bay	19,935	789	3,774	—
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>54,909</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>22,362</b>	<b>757</b>
Spokane	—	—	240	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,909</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>22,602</b>	<b>757</b>

\* Thinning acres harvested

FY 1992				
District	Fertilization Acres	Improvement Acres	Thinning	
			Precommercial Acres	Commercial Acres*
Lakeview	—	32	—	91
Burns	—	—	—	—
Vale	—	—	—	—
Prineville	—	—	—	—
Salem	—	442	—	42
Eugene	5,566	939	—	724
Roseburg	—	811	—	154
Medford	—	3,213	1,191	—
Coos Bay	—	2,423	—	—
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>7,860</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,011</b>
Spokane	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>7,860</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,011</b>

\* Thinning acres harvested.

## Wild Horse and Burro Program

Comprehensive herd management plans have been developed for wild horse management areas. Such plans describe range conditions, consider present and planned population levels, specify how water and forage are to be made available, and determine what measures will be taken to provide for other uses.

The goal is to maintain wild horse population levels in balance with the carrying capacity of the land while meeting habitat requirements for wildlife and livestock. This protects the environment for all uses.

### Wild Horse Management

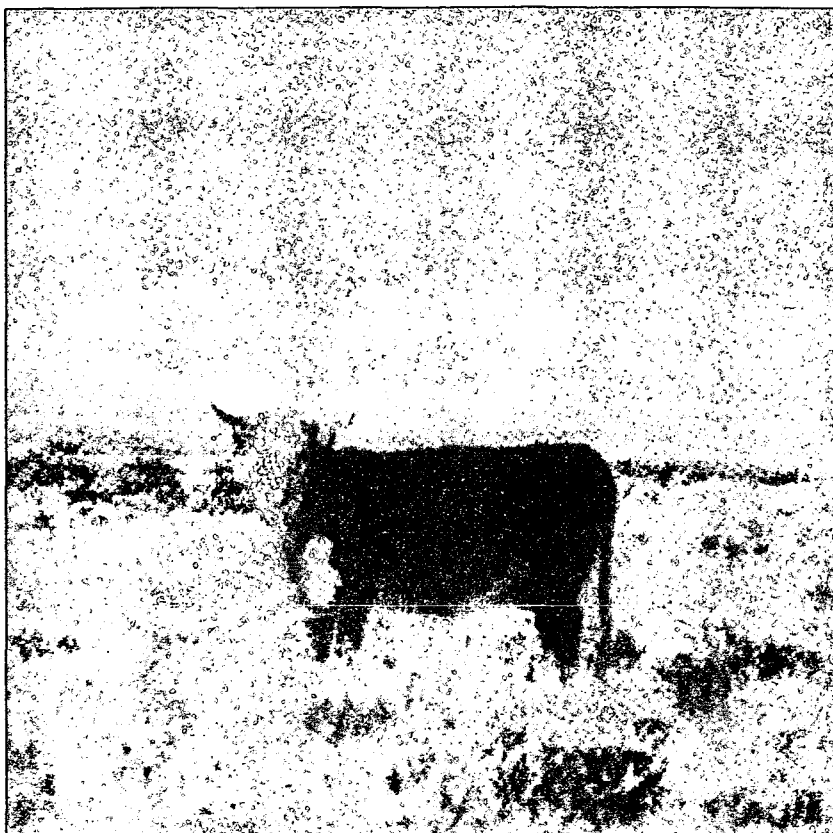
	Horses Removed From the Range 10/1/91 to 9/30/92	Horses on the Range 9/30/92	Levels to be Maintained
Lakeview	—	587	185 - 410
Burns	83	713	560 - 1,030
Vale	439	678	580 - 1,150
Prineville	—	211	50 - 80
<b>Totals</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>1,375 - 2,670</b>

### Summary FY 1992

In corral 10/1/91	77 horses, 2 burros
Gathered	522 horses
Born in corral	33 horses
Shipped into Oregon (gathered in other states)	none
Adopted	341 horses
Repossessed	none
Died or destroyed	44 horses
Returned to range	58 horses
To adoption centers or other facilities outside Oregon/Washington	87 horses
In corral 9/30/92	102 horses, 2 burros



## Rangelands



A cow enjoys winter grazing on rangelands in BLM's Vale District.

BLM in Oregon and Washington manages land grazed by livestock under a system of permits and leases in which ranchers pay grazing fees for the privilege of using BLM rangelands. Rangeland uses are based on resource management plans which consider all resource values and establish priorities. The plans help identify the grazing allotments where investments in management will result in the greatest returns.

Various types of range improvements facilitate livestock management, increase the productivity of the land, and protect environmental quality. These include developing water sources for livestock and wildlife; constructing fences, cattle guards, and roads; rotating the use of pastures to promote healthy vegetation growth; controlling brush; and revegetating burned or depleted areas.

During FY 1992, eastern and southern Oregon endured the region's sixth consecutive year of drought. To avoid damaging eastern Oregon watersheds, range plants, wildlife, and fish, BLM and grazing permittees cooperated to limit grazing on some allotments by as much as 25 to 100 percent.

## Rangelands

### Livestock Grazing

Grazing use is tabulated for fiscal year 1992. Grazing fees for all BLM lands were \$1.97 per AUM from October 1, 1991 through February 28, 1992 and \$1.92 per AUM from March 1, 1992 through September 30, 1992.

District	1991				1992			
	Permits	AUMs <sup>1</sup>	Leases	AUMs	Permits	AUMs	Leases	AUMs
Lakeview	131	88,547	65	6,086	90	85,055	75	5,800
Burns	229	163,145	7	3,240	170	160,808	7	4,312
Vale	415	362,206	97	3,918	375	370,074	103	3,593
Prineville	127	71,958	320	32,630	111	62,116	362	30,642
Eugene	—	—	2	30	—	—	6	151
Roseburg	—	—	14	709	—	—	17	600
Medford	—	—	81	18,368	—	—	86	8,151
Coos Bay	—	—	5	55	—	—	6	42
Salem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Oregon</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>685,856</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>65,036</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>678,053</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>53,291</b>
Spokane	—	—	316	24,510	—	—	329	25,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>685,856</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>89,546</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>678,053</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>78,431</b>

Above figures do not include numbers authorized by Exchange of Use Agreement.

<sup>1</sup>An AUM (animal unit month) is the forage required to sustain one cow and one calf (or the equivalent) for one month.

## Rangelands

### Resource Development and Conservation

Major watershed conservation and range improvement jobs are tabulated here. Other accomplishments include preparation of watershed management plans, soil stabilization, and water control.

#### FY 1991

District	Vegetation Manipulation Acres	Grass Seeding Acres	Juniper Mgmt Acres	Fencing Miles	Cattle Guards Number	Pipe- line Miles	Number Reservoirs	Number Springs	Number Wells
Lakeview	1,025	1,000	—	11	3	—	2	—	1
Burns	—	8,747	—	23	4	3	3	3	2
Vale	—	—	—	34	7	—	—	8	1
Prineville	1,326	—	—	16	1	23	—	7	1
Medford	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Ore. Total</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>9,747</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>
Spokane	—	125	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>9,872</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>

#### FY 1992

District	Vegetation Manipulation Acres	Grass Seeding Acres	Juniper Mgmt Acres	Fencing Miles	Cattle Guards Number	Pipe- line Miles	Number Reservoirs	Number Springs	Number Wells
Lakeview	—	80	123	5	4	1	—	1	2
Burns	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	1
Vale	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	—
Prineville	—	—	220	8	—	—	2	6	—
Medford	—	—	—	3	7	—	11	1	—
<b>Ore. Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
Spokane	—	44	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>

Note: Some of the range improvements are actually reconstructions of older projects that have deteriorated beyond reasonable maintenance costs.

## Wildlife Habitat



A mountain goat surveys the landscape from atop a rock in BLM's Spokane District.

Nearly all BLM-managed lands provide habitat for a diversity of fish and wildlife species. Therefore, in developing resource management plans it is necessary to recognize fish and wildlife needs in achieving a suitable balance among the various land uses. Special attention also is given to the habitats of endangered or threatened and migratory species.

BLM cooperates closely with state wildlife management agencies in improving habitat conditions, restoring animal populations, providing forage and water, and managing habitats to attain appropriate wildlife populations levels. BLM also welcomes and encourages the cooperation of wildlife groups, sports clubs, and others interested in wildlife habitat management.

During FY 1992, eastern and southern Oregon endured the region's sixth consecutive year of drought. BLM protected wildlife habitat by limiting grazing, leaving more water available for native species. The listing of the Snake River sockeye salmon as an endangered species and the listing of both the Snake River Chinook salmon and the Lahontan cutthroat trout as threatened species have focussed attention upon the condition of wildlife habitat in eastern Oregon and Washington.

## Wildlife Habitat

### Big Game Population Estimates

Big game animals which used lands managed by BLM during fiscal year 1992.

District	Pronghorn		Elk	Bighorn Sheep	Mountain Black		Cougar
	Antelope	Deer			Goats	Bear	
Lakeview	3,300	23,000	160	100	—	60	6
Burns	4,550	20,500	1,050	562	—	15	10
Vale	5,100	39,600	6,145	625	10	80	40
Prineville	3,700	25,000	2,000	250	—	15	25
Salem	—	19,000	2,400	—	—	230	20
Eugene	—	30,000	1,970	—	—	400	25
Roseburg	—	16,600	660	—	—	70	15
Medford	—	33,250	2,500	—	—	1,080	210
Coos Bay	—	15,000	3,000	—	—	500	50
<b>Ore. Total</b>	<b>16,650</b>	<b>221,950</b>	<b>19,885</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>401</b>
Spokane	—	3,500	150	200	75	200	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,650</b>	<b>225,450</b>	<b>20,035</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>411</b>

### Wildlife Habitat on BLM Lands

As of 9/30/92.

District	Big Game Acres	Small Game Acres	Waterfowl Acres	Fishable Streams Miles
Lakeview	2,556,000	2,051,000	31,000	99
Burns	3,195,000	2,497,000	17,635	237
Vale	2,883,000	4,260,000	11,000	600
Prineville	1,296,000	1,482,000	13,600	438
Salem	388,000	388,000	10,400	772
Eugene	300,000	303,000	2,210	715
Roseburg	424,000	424,000	—	1,104
Medford	850,735	894,735	6,925	966
Coos Bay	280,000	330,000	2,000	356
<b>Ore. Total</b>	<b>12,172,735</b>	<b>12,629,735</b>	<b>94,770</b>	<b>5,287</b>
Spokane	340,000	340,000	8,300	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,512,735</b>	<b>12,969,735</b>	<b>103,070</b>	<b>5,422</b>

## Wildlife Habitat

### Terrestrial Habitat Improvement

District	Brush Control Acres		Grass/Legume Seeding, Acres		Fencing Miles		Water Development Number		Other Wildlife Improvements	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Lakeview	1 <sup>1</sup>	200	950	180	9	—	2	3	3 <sup>4</sup> & 8 <sup>2</sup>	—
Burns	150	400	1	560	1	17	—	—	3 <sup>3</sup> & 1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>4</sup>
Vale	—	130	1	150	9	4	1	—	5 <sup>4</sup> & 12 <sup>2</sup>	17 <sup>2</sup>
Prineville	300	500	300	100	1	1	5	5	3	—
Salem	—	—	419	—	—	—	—	—	15 <sup>4</sup>	—
Eugene	2	7 <sup>1</sup>	2	—	—	1	60 <sup>3</sup>	—	8 <sup>2</sup>	26 <sup>2</sup> & 2 <sup>4</sup>
Roseburg	—	—	298	76	—	—	—	1	5	2 <sup>2</sup>
Medford	50	62	231	96	1	1	—	4	21 <sup>2</sup> & 16 <sup>6</sup>	71 <sup>2</sup>
Coos Bay	370	6 <sup>1</sup>	1,289	919	—	1	—	77	6 <sup>2</sup>	39 <sup>4</sup>
<b>OR Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>158</b>
Spokane	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>158</b>

<sup>1</sup>Prescribed burn

<sup>2</sup>Artificial nest boxes

<sup>3</sup>Water facilities improved

<sup>4</sup>Wetlands improved

<sup>5</sup>Fence modification

<sup>6</sup>Road closures

### Aquatic Habitat Improvement<sup>1</sup>

District	Stream <sup>2</sup> Clearance Miles		Spawning <sup>3</sup> and/or Rearing Area Miles		Improved <sup>4</sup> Fish Passage Miles		Instream Structures Number		Improved <sup>5</sup> Lakes and Reservoirs Acres	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Lakeview	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—
Burns	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prineville	—	—	20	5	—	—	41	1	—	—
Salem	—	—	3	—	—	—	229	14	—	—
Eugene	—	1	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Roseburg	—	1	—	2	—	1	17	25	—	—
Medford	2	—	6	—	—	—	103	40	—	—
Coos Bay	—	1	—	77	1	1	1	103	—	—
<b>Ore. Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>1</sup>Miles refer to number of stream miles where fish production will be increased by the projects.

<sup>2</sup>Removal of debris jams.

<sup>3</sup>Also includes streambank stabilization.

<sup>4</sup>Includes fish passage over waterfalls and dams and through culverts.

<sup>5</sup>Includes new projects and improvement of existing water.

## Wildlife Habitat



This spotted owl juvenile was banded by BLM biologists during the 1992 inventory of the threatened species.

### Northern Spotted Owl Banding <sup>1</sup>

District	Adults/Subadults <sup>2</sup>		Juveniles <sup>3</sup>		Total	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Lakeview	11	13	5	8	16	21
Salem	23	39	3	38	26	77
Eugene	91	46	10	65	101	111
Roseburg	57	51	62	135	119	186
Medford	105	95	97	145	202	240
Coos Bay	37	41	14	72	51	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>748</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes birds banded by BLM and Cooperators on BLM lands and lands with intermingled ownership.

<sup>2</sup> Subadult owls are one to three years old. Adult birds are over three years old.

<sup>3</sup> Juvenile owls are one year old or younger.

## Wildlife Habitat

### Northern Spotted Owl Inventory and Monitoring on BLM-Managed Lands

District	Confirmed Pairs		Single/Unconfirmed Pairs		Unoccupied Sites <sup>1</sup>		Total Sites Visited		Juveniles Counted	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992 <sup>2</sup>	1991	1992
Lakeview	5	9	4	0	3	5	12	14	2	4
Salem	33	48	28	12	8	18	69	82	4	49
Eugene	56	72	41	24	14	37	111	141	8	67
Roseburg	116	132	46	31	44	60	206	226	63	118
Medford	171	190	44	62	49	53	264	346	120	173
Coos Bay	47	65	18	12	5	2	70	81	14	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>478</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes sites with at least three visits.

<sup>2</sup> 1992 includes 58 additional sites where owls were present but single/pair status was undetermined.

### Special Status Species Documented on BLM Land

Group	Federally Listed Species		Federally Proposed Species		Federal Candidate Species	
	Washington	Oregon	Washington	Oregon	Washington	Oregon
Birds	6	6	0	1	4	10
Fish	3	8	0	1	1	11
Mammals	2	3	0	0	6	6
Reptiles/amphibians	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Total animals</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total plants</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>

## Wildlife Habitat/Recreation

### Watchable Wildlife

As the manager of 16 million acres of wildlife habitat in the Pacific Northwest, BLM is enhancing wildlife viewing opportunities through the Watchable Wildlife Program. In 1992, viewing sites, interpretive signs, and a wildlife viewing guide were created to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of native species.

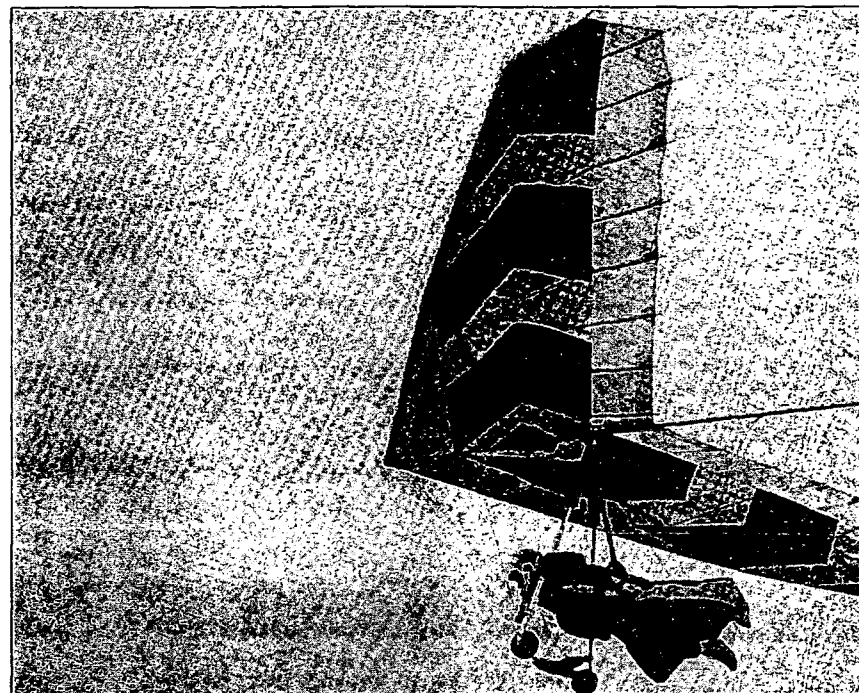
### Wildlife Viewing Sites

District	Total viewing sites	Developed sites	Interpretive sites
Lakeview	6	—	1
Burns	6	1	—
Vale	4	1	1
Prineville	5	—	—
Salem	3	1	1
Eugene	4	1	1
Roseburg	3	1	1
Medford	9	—	1
Coos Bay	3	1	1
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Spokane	5	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>



A boy and a sage grouse get acquainted at a Watchable Wildlife site.

## Recreation



This hang glider takes off from a new launch site in BLM's Lakeview District.

Diversity prevails in outdoor recreation on the lands managed by BLM. Most popular of all is enjoying the scenery of the wide open spaces, while other activities include picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, horseback riding, rockhounding, studying nature and taking photographs.

BLM provides recreation sites with picnicking and camping facilities in many popular locations, while natural conditions are preserved in wilderness areas. In between, there is plenty of room to roam while enjoying recreational pursuits. Fees are required at certain recreation sites, competitive events, and for commercial activities.

## Recreation

### Recreation Management\*

	Developed Sites <sup>1</sup>		Picnic Units	Fees	Undeveloped Special Recreation Sites <sup>2</sup>		Use Permit Number	Fees
	Number	Camp Units						
Lakeview	23	92	25	459	14	26	9,364	
Burns	5	79	26	12,013	5	5	772	
Prineville	51	399	16	76,824	11	187	74,714	
Vale	30	236	49	3,803	183	48	10,020	
Salem	13	132	164	63,042	1	7	1,260	
Eugene	7	63	57	23,434	45	6	787	
Roseburg	12	95	42	23,008	6	15	495	
Medford	51	111	95	11,341	99	144	110,820	
Coos Bay	13	130	142	58,840	271	0	0	
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>272,768</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>208,232</b>	
Spokane	7	0	18	0	16	2	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>272,768</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>208,332</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Developed sites have some combination of sanitary facilities, water, fire containment, garbage cans, or tables which represent some type of permanent management or maintenance commitment.

<sup>2</sup> Undeveloped sites represent some type of temporary management or maintenance commitment; therefore, the total number of undeveloped sites is not reflected by this data.

\* Data control and program standards are in conformance with BLM's Recreation Management Information System.

### Estimated Recreation Use on BLM Lands<sup>1</sup>

Use	Fiscal Year 1992	
	Oregon	Washington
Off-road vehicle travel	498,081	7,970
Other motorized travel <sup>2</sup>	2,700,420	400,720
Non-motorized travel <sup>3</sup>	1,345,918	8,950
Camping	1,048,372	4,742
Hunting	566,938	221,478
Recreation site visits	3,511,727	40,496
Fishing	1,096,466	6,018
Boating	587,673	48,000
Other water based activities	692,033	20,800
Winter sports	95,071	0
Snowmobiling	32,700	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,175,399</b>	<b>1,119,174</b>

<sup>1</sup> The number of people participating in any specific recreation activity during the reporting period.

<sup>2</sup> Includes recreation related to driving for pleasure.

<sup>3</sup> Includes bicycling, horseback riding, backpacking, hiking and walking for pleasure.

## Recreation

### Wild and Scenic River System

In 1989, Congress passed the Oregon Omnibus Wild and Scenic River Act which included most of the rivers listed below. Rivers were designated under Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act under the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

In the list below, the Rogue Wild and Scenic River was designated in 1968, the Owyhee Wild and Scenic River in 1984, and the remainder were designated in 1988.

River	District	Total Miles	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Crooked, Segment 1	Prineville	8.0			8.0
Crooked, Segment 2	Prineville	7.0			7.0
Deschutes, Segment 1	Prineville	19.0		19.0	
Deschutes, Segment 2	Prineville	100.0			100.0
Donner und Blitzen	Burns	72.7	72.7		
Grand Ronde	Vale	24.9	9.0		15.9
John Day (Main Stem)	Prineville	147.5			147.5
North Fork Crooked	Prineville	17.6	11.1	1.5	5.0
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	12.0			12.0
Rogue	Medford	47.0	20.6		26.4
Salmon	Salem	8.0		4.8	3.2
Sandy	Salem	12.5		3.8	8.7
South Fork John Day	Prineville	47.0			47.0
West Little Owyhee	Vale	57.6	57.6		
White	Prineville	24.4		17.5	6.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>754.9</b>	<b>300.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>396.0</b>

## Recreation

### Back Country Byways

Since 1989, BLM has designated 13 National Back Country Byways in Oregon. The byway program responds to the public demand for pleasure driving opportunities, while enhancing recreation experiences and informing visitors about public land resources.

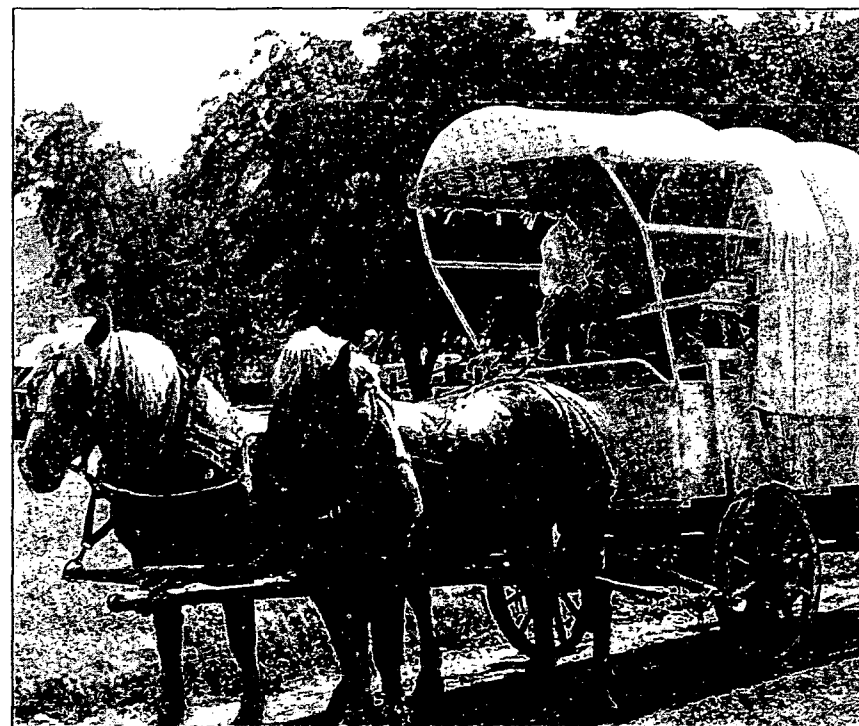
<u>District</u>	<u>Byway</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Road Types</u>
Lakeview	Christmas Valley	93	paved, gravel
Lakeview and Burns	Lakeview to Steens	90	paved, gravel
Burns	Steens Mountain	66	gravel
	Diamond Loop	64	paved
Vale	Leslie Gulch/ Succor Creek	50	gravel, dirt
	Snake River/ Morman Basin	150	paved, gravel, dirt
Prineville	Lower Deschutes River	36	paved, gravel
	Lower Crooked River	43	paved, gravel
	South Fork John Day River	50	paved, gravel
Salem	Nestucca River	48	paved, gravel
	South Fork Alsea River	11	paved, gravel
Medford	Galice-Helgate	39	paved
	Grave Creek to Marial	33	paved, gravel, dirt
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 Byways</b>	<b>773</b>	

## Cultural Resources

### Developments

Preparations for BLM's participation in the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial celebration was the focus of the agency's cultural resource management program during the 1992 fiscal year. Progress was made installing new interpretive panels at seven locations throughout Oregon, and BLM planned a major Meek's Trail exhibit for The High Desert Museum, on display from March of 1993 through June of 1994.

Archaeological field schools and volunteer projects occurred at Warner Valley, Christmas Lake Valley, Klamath River Canyon, Rogue River, Hyatt Lake, and Lone Pine. Cooperating organizations included Earthwatch, the USDA Forest Service, the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, the Southern Oregon Historical Society, and Pomona College.



BLM prepared to celebrate the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial in 1993, creating several new interpretive sites where Oregon Trail ruts remain on public lands.

## Cultural Resources

### Adventures in the Past

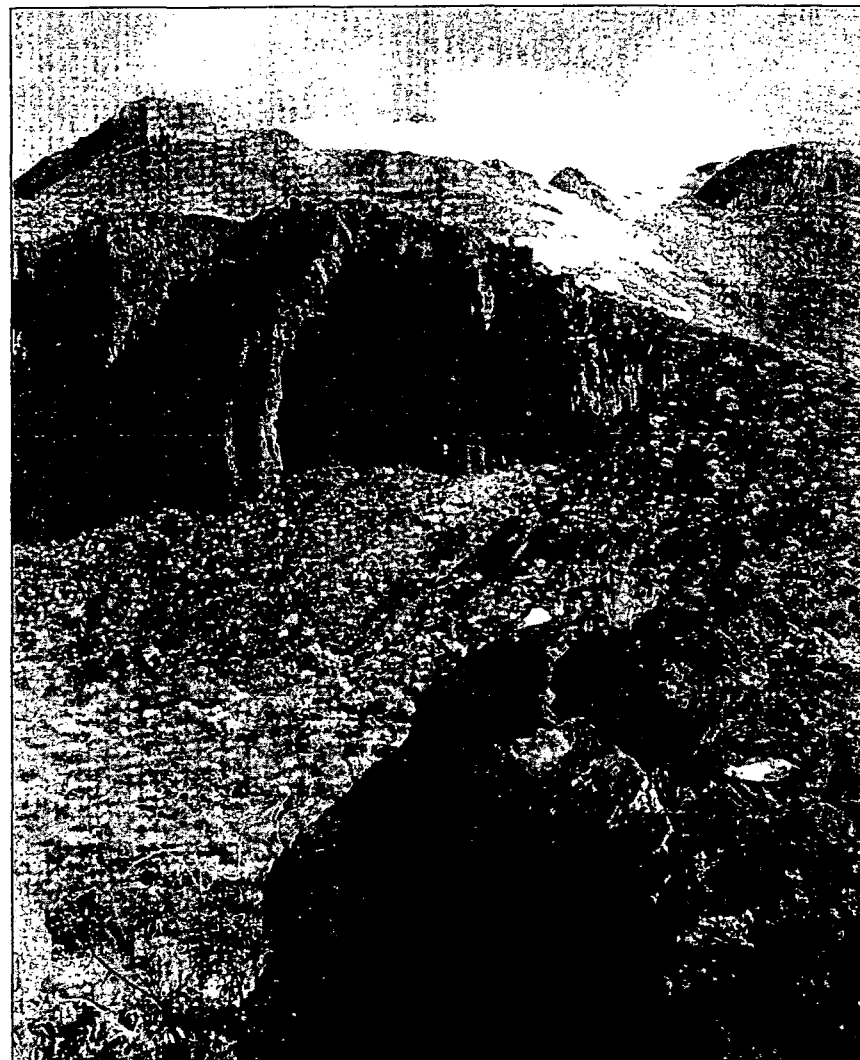
"Adventures in the Past," was initiated bureau-wide to enhance public enjoyment of cultural resources on public lands in Oregon and Washington. A list of on-site interpretive accommodations are listed below, including those added as part of the Oregon Trail Sesquicentennial Celebration.

Site	District	Features
National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	Vale	visitor center, interpreted hiking paths, living history, exhibits and programs.
Keeney Pass Oregon Trail National Register District	Vale	interpretive kiosk
Echo Meadows Oregon Trail Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Vale	interpretive kiosk
Birch Creek Oregon Trail Site	Vale	interpretive sign
Alkali Springs Oregon Trail Site	Vale	interpretive sign
Rogue River Ranch National Register Site	Medford	interpretive displays
Whiskey Creek Cabin National Register Site	Medford	public viewing
Yaquina Head Lighthouse and Archaeological Site	Salem	on-site naturalist interpreter
Mack Canyon National Register and Archaeological Site	Prineville	interpretive panels
China Mining Ditch	Roseburg	interpretive panels
Four Mile Canyon Oregon Trail Site	Prineville	interpretive signs
Greaser Petroglyph	Lakeview	interpretive plaque
Riddle Brothers Ranch National Historic District	Burns	interpretive displays
Gap Ranch Civilian Conservation Corps Sites	Burns	interpretive displays

## Wilderness

Oregon has 4 BLM-managed wilderness areas (16,703 acres), and 92 wilderness study areas (including 5 instant study areas) totalling 2.8 million acres.

Washington has 1 BLM-managed wilderness area, Juniper Dunes (7,140 acres), and 1 wilderness study area totalling 5,518 acres.



The Lower Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area, in BLM's Vale District, is one of several sites recommended for wilderness designation.



## Wilderness

### Distribution of Wilderness and Study Areas

BLM recently completed a 15-year study of roadless areas set in motion by the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's) were studied through a land use planning process, and final recommendations on each regarding their suitability for wilderness area designation and addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System were developed.

Final recommendations on each of the 87 WSA's and five Instant Study Areas in Oregon were transmitted by the President to Congress in July 1992. A total of 1.3 million acres were recommended as suitable for wilderness designation and 1.5 million acres not suitable for designation. The single WSA in Washington totals 5,518 acres; it was recommended not suitable for wilderness designation during a previous year.

Final decisions on each area will be made by Congress via legislation. Wilderness values in all WSA's are protected by BLM until final decisions are rendered by Congress.

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Salem	1	5,500	—	—	1	80
Medford	1	10,160	1	5,640	1	210
Vale	1	1,038	32	1,110,858	—	—
Coos Bay	1	5	2	8	1	590
Prineville	—	—	16	174,863	1	600
Lakeview	—	—	13	423,604	1	8000
Burns	—	—	23	1,074,737	—	—
<b>Oregon total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16,703</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2,789,710</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,480</b>
Spokane	1	7,140	1	5,518	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23,843</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2,795,228</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,480</b>

## Wilderness

### Oregon Wilderness Recommendations

WSA	WSA Number	Acres recommended wilderness	Acres not recommended wilderness
Devil's Garden Lava Bed	OR-1-2	28,160	1,520
Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	OR-1-3	21,010	7,330
Four Craters Lava Bed	OR-1-22	9,100	3,500
Sand Dunes	OR-1-24	—	16,440
Diablo Mountain	OR-1-58	90,050	23,070
Orejana Canyon	OR-1-78	14,800	9,800
Abert Rim	OR-1-101	23,760	—
Fish Creek Rim	OR-1-117	11,920	4,770
Guano Creek	OR-1-132	10,350	—
Spaulding	OR-1-139	—	69,530
Hawk Mountain	OR-1-146A	69,640	—
Sage Hen Hills	OR-1-146B	—	8,520
Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	OR-2-14	—	5,560
Stonehouse	OR-2-23L	—	21,325
Lower Stonehouse	OR-2-23M	—	8,090
Sheephead Mountain	OR-2-72C	45,705	8,685
Wildcat Canyon	OR-2-72D	34,830	—
Heath Lake	OR-2-72F	—	20,520
Table Mountain	OR-2-72I	25,185	15,407
West Peak	OR-2-72J	—	8,535
East Alvord	OR-2-73A	—	22,240
Winter Range	OR-2-73H	—	15,440
Alvord Desert	OR-2-74	69,165	181,895
Mahogany Ridge	OR-2-77	—	27,940
Red Mountain	OR-2-78	—	16,215
Pueblo Mountains	OR-2-81	25,550	46,540
	NV-020-642		
Rincon	OR-2-82	19,428	84,537
Alvord Peak	OR-2-83	—	16,825
Basque Hills	OR-2-84	—	141,410
High Steens	OR-2-85F	36,440	34,340
South Fork Donner und Blitzen	OR-2-85G	—	37,555
Home Creek	OR-2-85H	22,015	4,575
Blitzen River	OR-2-86E	21,970	34,210
Little Blitzen Gorge	OR-2-86F	4,700	4,800
Bridge Creek	OR-2-87	—	14,545
Pine Creek	OR-2-98A	—	200
Sheep Gulch	OR-2-98C	—	741
Indian Creek	OR-2-98D	—	208
Aldrich Mountain	OR-2-103	—	9,395
Castle Rock	OR-3-18	—	6,200
Beaver Dam Creek	OR-3-27	—	19,580
Camp Creek	OR-3-31	17,770	1,430
Cottonwood Creek	OR-3-32	7,520	1,180
Gold Creek	OR-3-33	15,800	—
Sperry Creek	OR-3-35	5,360	—
Cedar Mountain	OR-3-47	—	33,600
Dry Creek	OR-3-53	—	23,500
Dry Creek Buttes	OR-3-56	—	51,800
Owyhee Breaks	OR-3-59	10,596	2,784
Blue Canyon	OR-3-73	12,700	—
Upper Leslie Gulch	OR-3-74	3,000	—
Slocum Creek	OR-3-75	7,600	—
Honeycombs	OR-3-77A	36,555	2,445

## Wilderness

### Oregon Wilderness Recommendations

WSA	WSA Number	Acres recommended wilderness	Acres not recommended wilderness
Wild Horse Basin	OR-3-77B	—	12,680
Lower Owyhee Canyon	OR-3-110	65,360	10,375
Saddle Butte	OR-3-111	—	86,300
Palomino Hills	OR-3-114	—	54,600
Bowden Hills	OR-3-118	—	59,900
Clarks Butte	OR-3-120	—	31,490
Jordan Craters	OR-3-128	23,225	4,675
Willow Creek	OR-3-152	26,130	4,435
Disaster Peak	OR-3-153	17,540	1,300
	NV-020-859		
Fifteenmile Creek	OR-3-156	51,260	30
Oregon Canyon	OR-3-157	42,900	—
Twelvemile Creek	OR-3-162	26,240	3,340
Upper West Little Owyhee	OR-3-173	62,500	—
Lookout Butte	OR-3-194	—	65,200
	ID-16-48A		
Owyhee River Canyon	OR-3-195	152,040	38,660
	ID-16-48B		
Thirtymile	OR-5-1	7,332	206
Lower John Day	OR-5-6	20,384	1,636
North Pole Ridge	OR-5-8	5,830	539
Spring Basin	OR-5-9	5,982	—
Deschutes Canyon	OR-5-14	—	3,240
Steelhead Falls			
Badlands	OR-5-21	32,030	191
North Fork	OR-5-31	—	11,225
South Fork	OR-5-33	17,001	2,630
Sand Hollow	OR-5-34	8,391	400
Gerry Mountain	OR-5-35	—	20,700
Hampton Butte	OR-5-42	—	10,600
Cougar Well	OR-5-43	—	18,435
McGraw Creek	OR-6-1	—	497
Homestead	OR-6-2	—	7,001
Sheep Mountain	OR-6-3	7,040	—
Mountain Lakes	OR-11-1	334	—
Soda Mountain	OR-11-17	5,867	28
North Sisters Rock	OR-12-8	3	—
Zwagg Island	OR-12-14	5	—
Western Juniper RNA	OR-5-5 (ISA)	—	600
Lost Forest RNA	OR-1-12 (ISA)	—	8,000
Little Sink RNA	OR-8-1 (ISA)	—	80
Brewer Spruce RNA	OR-11-10 (ISA)	—	210
Douglas Fir RNA	OR-12-1 (ISA)	—	590
Total:		1,278,073*	1,528,525

\* Several WSAs recommended for wilderness have some areas located adjacent to, but outside of the WSA boundary to provide a more manageable boundary. This total includes those acres.

## Minerals and Energy



A truck assists with coal mine overburden removal at the Centralia Mine in Washington.

BLM is responsible for administering minerals management laws on all federal lands and also on other lands where mineral rights have been retained by the United States. BLM also assists the Bureau of Indian Affairs in supervising mineral activities on Indian lands. BLM issues mineral leases, regulates exploration and production, maintains records of mining claims and administers sales of common minerals. Operators' plans are reviewed to ensure conservation of mineral resources and protection of other resource values. Operations and rehabilitation of mined and drilled areas are monitored.

The minerals and energy resource management programs continue to gain visibility in Oregon and Washington. BLM is responsible for approximately 56 million acres of federal minerals in the two states. Of that acreage, about 94,225 acres were under lease for oil and gas, 206,603 for geothermal resources and 521 acres for coal in FY 1992. Approximately 7,500 new mining claims were filed for hard rock minerals such as gold and silver. There were 55,329 active mining claims.

#### Number of Mining Claim Recordations (all Public Lands)

Claims recorded:	7,449
Annual assessments processed:	36,351

Active Claim Notices and Plans of Operations: 21

Value of Mineral Material Production: - \$250,000

#### Mineral Leases

Coal:	2
Uranium (Indian Lands):	2
Mineral Materials (Indian Lands):	7

Note: No leasable minerals operations were active in 1991 or 1992.

## Minerals and Energy

### Minerals

Item	Oregon		Washington	
	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1991	FY 1992
Mineral Patents Issued	3	1	—	—
Coal Leases Issued, Acres	—	—	—	—
Coal Leases in Force, Acres	538	—	521	—
Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres	26,414	—	—	—
Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres	270,258	88,906	74,551	5,319

### Geothermal Leases in Effect September 30, 1992

Oregon			Washington		
	Number	Acreage		Number	Acreage
USDA Forest Service	135	181,123	USDA Forest Service	—	—
BLM	14	25,480	BLM	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>206,603</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

### Federal Lands Available for Mining and Mineral Leasing (as of 9-30-92)

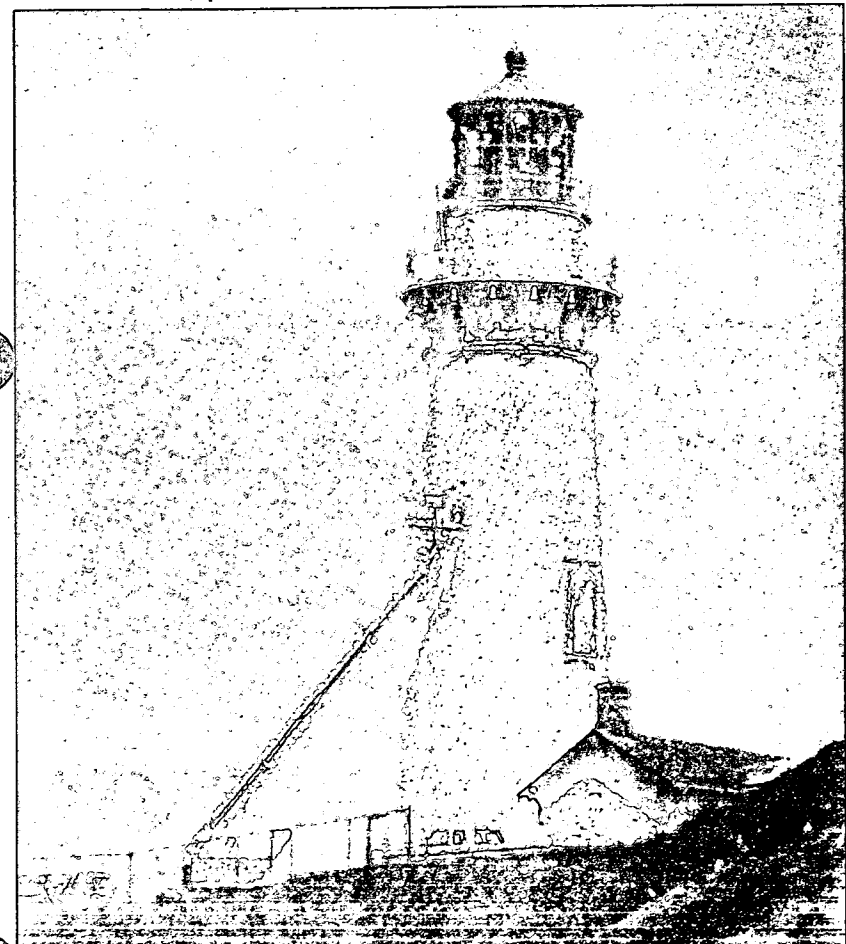
	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Open	Acres Closed
Location and Entry Under the Mining Laws <sup>1</sup>	28,800,000	4,800,000	6,326,000	5,304,000
Application and Offer Under the Mineral Leasing Laws <sup>1,2</sup>	29,610,000	6,230,000	6,310,000	5,320,000

<sup>1</sup>Acreage also includes federal subsurface ownership where surface is not owned by the United States.

<sup>2</sup>Acreage also includes acquired lands.

## Support

There are a wide variety of support activities including programs in engineering design and construction, cadastral survey, cartography, fire management and control, unauthorized use prevention, road and recreation site maintenance, access acquisition, land and mineral appraisal, lands and mineral case adjudication, land status records, and mining claim recordation. Public land records are maintained, and information is provided about the land records, public land laws, and mineral laws.



BLM workers paint the Yaquina Head Lighthouse, a popular recreation site on the Oregon Coast.

## Support

### Fire Management

The 1992 fire season had the potential to be one of the most devastating on record in the state of Oregon. Seven years of prolonged drought coupled with an abundance of fine grasses from the previous year required a heightened degree of readiness in the fire organization. Aggressive initial attack response by BLM fire crews and increased cooperative efforts were successful in keeping the number of BLM acres burned to a minimum despite an increase of approximately 176 percent in the number of fire starts over the five or ten year average.

BLM strives to manage and utilize fires as a positive tool in managing ecosystems, rather than merely suppressing them. Prescribed burning enhances wildlife habitat, improves range forage mixes, improves watersheds, and removes timber harvest residues to avoid wildfires and simplify reforestation.

### Fire Statistical Summary

Number of fires and acres burned on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon and Washington during 1992.

	Human Caused		Lightning Caused		Total	
	No. of Fires	BLM Acres Burned	No. Of Fires	BLM Acres Burned	Number of Fires	BLM Acres Burned
Lakeview	9	76	174	2,458	183	2,534
Burns	8	4,304	67	1,262	75	5,566
Vale	40	2,635	52	8,734	92	11,369
Prineville	19	167	91	906	110	1,073
Salem	15	36	2	0	17	36
Eugene	7	1	2	0	9	1
Roseburg	10	64	8	2	18	66
Medford	23	4,622	115	23	138	4,645
Coos Bay	10	21	0	0	10	21
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>11,926</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>25,311</b>
Spokane	13	4,964	3	51	16	5,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>16,890</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>13,436</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>30,326</b>

## Support

### Average Number of Fires Annually During Five Years, 1987-1991

Human Caused:	Number BLM Acres	115 6,895
Lightning Caused:	Number BLM Acres	277 22,615
<b>Total Fires for 5 Years:</b>		<b>1,960</b>
<b>Total BLM Acres for 5 Years:</b>		<b>147,546</b>

### Average Number of Fires Annually During Ten Years, 1982-1991

Human Caused:	Number BLM Acres	105 13,049
Lightning Caused:	Number BLM Acres	264 93,583
<b>Total Fires for 10 Years:</b>		<b>3,697</b>
<b>Total BLM Acres for 10 Years:</b>		<b>1,066,321</b>

### Numbers of Fires by Size Class

Size Class	1992	5-Year Average (1987-1991)
A (0-.25 acres)	409	197
B (.26-9 acres)	121	88
C (10-99 acres)	32	37
D (100-299 acres)	12	15
E and larger (300+ acres)	29	32
False Alarms	95	51

# Support

## Prescribed Fire Statistical Summary

	Prescribed Forestry			Hazard		Water-	Total	Escaped	Fires
	Fires	Site Prep	Wildlife	Reduct.	Range	shed	Other Acres	Number	Acres
<b>Eastern Oregon &amp; Washington</b>									
Lakeview	16	1,013	0	561	800	0	25	2,399	1
Burns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prineville	10	0	50	0	60	1,216	0	1,326	0
Spokane	7	0	0	0	0	0	566	566	0
<b>Total/east 33</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

### Western Oregon

Salem	41	613	0	612	0	0	0	1,225	1	33
Eugene	8	92	0	92	0	0	0	184	1	0
Roseburg	30	640	0	0	0	0	0	640	4	59
Medford	54	2,488	0	60	0	0	0	2,548	5	49
Coos Bay	98	2,718	0	0	0	0	0	2,718	5	9
Total/west	231	6,551	0	764	0	0	0	7,315	16	150
Total	264	7,564	50	1,325	860	1,216	591	11,606	17	151

## Prescribed Fires: State 5-year Average (FY 1987-1991)

Average Number of Projects:	580
Average Acres Treated:	20,290
Forestry	15,436
Wildlife	340
Hazard Reduction	1,121
Range	2,210
Watershed	1,182
Other	1
<b>Total Projects for 5 Years:</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>Total Acres Treated for 5 Years:</b>	<b>101,448</b>

# Support

## Roads

The BLM road transportation system in Oregon as of 9/30/92 totaled 28,270 miles — 18,861 miles in western Oregon and 9,409 miles in eastern Oregon. Washington has 134 miles.

Appropriated-fund constructed mileage has stayed at 1,109 miles (312 miles in eastern Oregon, 797 miles in western Oregon) because no funds have been appropriated for road construction for the past several years. No appropriated-fund roads have been constructed in Washington.

Roads constructed under the terms of timber sale contracts are shown in the table below. Other road mileage has been acquired by purchase, donation, and construction by others under permit, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s.

In FY 1992, 7,993 miles, more than one third of the 28,270-mile BLM transportation system, were maintained. This included 5,501 miles of road in western Oregon and 660 miles in eastern Oregon — maintained by BLM; in addition, 1,737 miles on the west side and 80 miles on the east side were maintained by timber purchasers (under the terms of timber sale contracts) and by other government agencies or timber companies (under the terms of agreements). All roads are not maintained annually, but at varying intervals based on need.

## Transportation System — Roads, Bridges, and Culverts

District	New (1992)		Maintenance		Major Culverts <sup>4</sup>		
	Roads (Miles)		Bridges (No.)		Roads (Miles)		
	FY1992	Total	FY1992	Total	By BLM	By Others	FY1992
Lakeview	—	2,437	—	5	218	—	2,219
Burns	—	3,090	—	4	72	—	3,018
Vale	—	2,585	—	1	245	24	2,320
Prineville	—	1,297	—	7	125	54	1,122
<b>Total E. Ore.</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,409</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8,679</b>
Lakeview	—	397	—	—	21	136	240
Salem	12	4,002	-5 <sup>2</sup>	62	770	96	3,136
Eugene	20	2,633	—	42	1,148	140	1,345
Roseburg	29	3,933	—	64	1,016	275	2,642
Medford	-468 <sup>1</sup>	5,149	-4 <sup>1</sup>	68	1,368	599	3,182
Coos Bay	11	2,747	—	77	1,178	73	1,474
<b>Total W. Ore.</b>	<b>-396</b>	<b>18,861</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>12,019</b>
<b>Ore. Total</b>	<b>-396</b>	<b>28,270</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>6,161</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>20,698</b>
Spokane	—	134	1 <sup>3</sup>	1	—	15	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>-396</b>	<b>28,304</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>6,161</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>20,817</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY base data was adjusted for inventory corrections made in GIS process.

<sup>2</sup> Two bridges were transferred to the BIA and three log stripper bridges were abandoned.

<sup>3</sup> One bridge added by land transfer

<sup>4</sup> Major culverts are defined as 80 inches in diameter or larger.

## Support

### Rights of Way

Right of way permits issued by the Oregon State Office during the 1991 and 1992 fiscal years.  
(Does not include permits for logging roads in western Oregon.)

Kind	Oregon		Washington	
	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1991	FY 1992
Energy Related <sup>1</sup>	22	20	1	4
Non-energy Related <sup>2</sup>	161	146	7	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes electric transmission lines and oil and gas pipelines.

<sup>2</sup>Includes telephone and telegraph lines, communication sites, water pipelines, roads, highways, material sites, etc.

### Road Right of Way Permits and Agreements

Right of way permits issued for logging and reciprocal right of way and road use agreements signed.

District	Permits Issued		Agreements Signed	
	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1991	FY 1992
Lakeview	7	6	2	—
Burns	5	11	1	—
Vale	—	—	—	—
Prineville	28	15	1	—
Salem	4	4	3	3
Eugene	13	9	—	1
Roseburg	11	21	2	1
Medford	21	2	—	3
Coos Bay	15	14	3	1
<b>Oregon Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
Spokane	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>

## Support

### Lands

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

### Easements Required

District	FY 1991	FY 1992
	Direct Purchase	Direct Purchase
Lakeview	—	—
Burns	2	—
Vale	2	6
Prineville	—	—
Salem	3	3
Eugene	—	—
Roseburg	9	3
Medford	10	1
Coos Bay	—	8
Spokane	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>

### Other Lands Acquired

District	Project	FY 1991	FY 1992
		Direct Purchase Acres	Direct Purchase Acres
Salem	Nestucca River Road	12.25	—
Coos Bay	Dean Creek	116.30	—
	New River (2)	345.60	—
	North Spit	—	5.0
Burns	Steens Mtn. Rec. Area	9,017.00	1,080.0
Vale	South Fork Walla Walla	64.70	—
	Oregon Trail	58.70	—
	Stenger donation	—	160.0
Prineville	Rolfe Ranch	—	512.0
	Ferry Canyon	—	2,360.0
Roseburg	Swiftwater Recreation Area	—	—
	Parking Lot	—	1.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,614.55</b>	<b>4,118.0</b>

## Support

### Withdrawal Processing and Review

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

### Actions Accomplished in FY 1991

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	10	21,969	2	1,543	12	23,512
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked	4	677	3	245	7	922
Withdrawals Reviewed	7	1,909	8	17,692	15	19,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24,555</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19,480</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44,035</b>

### Actions Accomplished in FY 1992

	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	2	194	—	—	2	194
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	4	1,362	4	1,362
Withdrawals Reviewed	29	44,163	30	4,935	59	49,098
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44,357</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>50,654</b>

## Support

### Lands Transferred Between BLM and Other Federal Agencies

	FY 1991 Acres	FY 1992 Acres
<b>Oregon</b>		
Jurisdiction Transferred to BLM	280	40
Jurisdiction Transferred from BLM	—	—
<b>Washington</b>		
Jurisdiction Transferred to BLM	—	—
Jurisdiction Transferred from BLM	—	—

### Land Leases (In effect 9-30-91)

Kind	Oregon		Washington	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act	49	3,238	14	1,935
Small Tract	4	4	—	—
Airport	4	197	—	—
Mining Claim Occupancy Act	9	16	—	—
Public Works	1	4	1	1
Communication Site	1	1	—	—
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits and Easements	162	65,120	10	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>68,580</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,052</b>

### Land Leases (In effect 9-30-92)

Kind	Oregon		Washington	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act	50	3,378	14	1,935
Small Tract	4	4	—	—
Airport	4	197	—	—
Mining Claim Occupancy Act	9	16	1	1
Public Works	1	4	—	—
Communication Site	1	1	—	—
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits and Easements	173	65,169	10	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>68,769</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,052</b>

## Support

### Lands Received by BLM

	FY 1991 Acres	FY 1992 Acres
<b>Oregon</b>		
Exchanges	16,921	5,295
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	—	—
Acquisitions in Fee	6,854	3,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,775</b>	<b>8,900</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Exchanges	8,787	8,155
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	—	—
Acquisition in Fee	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,787</b>	<b>8,155</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32,562</b>	<b>17,055</b>

### Surveys

Cadastral surveys are performed to create, mark and define, or to retrace the boundaries between adjoining lands and, more particularly, between land of the federal government and private owners or local governments. The Bureau of Land Management is the only agency that is authorized to determine the boundaries of the public lands of the United States.

### Public Land Surveys

	FY 1991		FY 1992	
Kind	Oregon	Washington	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Line Retraced or Surveyed	487	63	460	131
Corners Monumented	775	230	612	133
Plats Accepted	49	23	70	17

## Support

### Land Patents Issued

Kind of Patent	FY 1991		FY 1992	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
<b>Oregon—BLM</b>				
Public Sale	5	341	7	47
Exchange	3	4,194	6	2,051
Mining Claim Patent	3	77	1	21
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals	—	—	—	—
Corrective Patent	—	—	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes	1	40	—	—
Special Legislation	1	40	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,692</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,119</b>

### Oregon—Other Agency

Indian Fee Patents	—	—	—	—
National Forest Exchange	7	1,736	6	4,156
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,156</b>

### Washington—BLM

Exchange	2	1,442	5	1,929
Public Sale	1	920	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,929</b>

### Washington—Other Agency

Indian Fee and Re-issue Trust	43	3,247	95	8,723
National Forest Exchange	6	41,182	3	7,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44,429</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>15,766</b>
<b>Total - BLM</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,048</b>
<b>Total - Other Agency</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>46,165</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>19,922</b>



## Law Enforcement

BLM's Law Enforcement office has two sections: the Resource Investigations and Patrol Operations Section and the Drug Enforcement Section. Uniformed rangers work in districts and resource areas performing patrol activities and law enforcement services on BLM administered lands. The special agents, who work out of the state office, conduct investigations covering a full range of violations which include timber theft, drug crimes, thefts of BLM property, assaults on employees, theft of archaeological resources, occupancy trespass, destruction of BLM property, and investigations of all other crimes which affect the administration of the Bureau of Land Management.

BLM's agents and rangers work closely with their state and federal counterparts, taking part in drug task forces on public lands, joint timber investigations, as well as taking part in many local and state level law enforcement associations, meetings on crime prevention, and criminal information sharing.

Misdemeanor Violations/Prosecutions	1991	1992
Archaeological Resource Protection Act	2	6
Destruction of Government Property	3	13
Theft of Government property	4	13
Timber Theft	14	25
Minerals Theft	1	1
Violation of Fire Regulations	6	9
Vehicle Violations	7	20
Sanitation and Littering	9	10
Violation of Recreation Rules	10	29
Illegal Commercial Use	16	1
Pacific Yew Theft	7	8
Theft of Special Forest Products	17	56
Illegal Occupancy	6	3
Obstruction of Transit	—	5
Destruction of Natural Features	2	3
Wild Horse and Burro Violations	4	5
Grazing without Authorization	2	2
Employee Intimidation	3	1
Obstruction of Justice	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>211</b>

## Law Enforcement

Felony Resource Investigations	1991	1992
Theft of Government Property	4	3
Timber Theft	13	10
Assault on Employee	4	3
Violation of Archaeological Resources	5	10
Arson	—	4
Hazardous Materials	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>

Ranger Activities	1991	1992
Patrol Units*	550	1,260
Public Contacts	4,500	13,652
Violations Observed**	532	1,164
Warnings	166	950
Citations Issued	44	182

\* A patrol unit is equal to one officer patrolling for eight hours.

\*\* The difference between the number of violations observed and the total warnings and citations issued is due to the fact that many violations are observed after the fact, with no violator present.

Law Enforcement Support	1991	1992
Miscellaneous Investigations	4	7
Security Protection Details	6	9

Marijuana Eradication Statistics	1991	1992
Gardens Located	179	195
Plants Located	7,452	2,823
Raids	140	145
Arrests	61	33
Counties Targeted	16	16
Street Value	\$23.8 million @ \$3,200/plant	\$9 million @ \$3,200/plant
Drugs seized	15 kilos of marijuana	10 kilos of marijuana
Drug Labs Found (active)	4	4
Drug Labs Found (inactive)	1	3
Cash Seizures	\$95,959	\$5,000
Booby Traps	1	0
Firearms Seized	75	23
Vehicles seized	0	1

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*Mission and Philosophy  
of BLM  
in Oregon/Washington*

*The mission of the Oregon/Washington BLM is to enhance the quality of life of present and future generations through innovative leadership in management of natural resources and stewardship of the ecosystems of the Pacific Northwest in particular and the global environment in general.*

*We are committed to functioning with technical excellence, fiscal responsibility, and human sensitivity in fulfilling the following objectives:*

- *Instilling a stewardship ethic for conservation and prudent use of the land and its resources;*
- *Promoting public partnerships and global policies which sustain health and diversity of the ecosystems;*
- *Fostering social and economic responsibility in the use and management of lands and resources;*
- *Making a positive difference with our natural and human resources; and*
- *Creating a diverse work force which contributes to individual growth while serving our mission.*

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