
BLM FACTS

Oregon and Washington
Fiscal Year 1997



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

BLM Facts for FY 1997

An official manual of facts and figures concerning the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington. BLM Facts is published annually and is distributed to the public without charge.

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INTRODUCTION

The BLM manages 15,731,340 acres of public lands in Oregon, which comprise about 25 percent of the State's land base. The agency also manages 370,110 acres in Washington, amounting to less than one percent of that State's area. Public lands in these states contain a wide variety of landscapes ranging from ocean frontage and forests in the west to high desert and mountains in the east. In managing these lands, which provide habitat for thousands of plant and animal species, the BLM seeks to promote landscape health while ensuring that the land's resources meet social needs.

Western Oregon's two million acres of public lands, which lie west of the Cascade Range in a checkerboard ownership pattern, contain some of the most productive forests in the world. These lands are commonly called O&C Lands named for the Oregon and California Railroad Land Grants which were reverted to the United States. In contrast, eastern Oregon's public lands, comprising some 13.7 million acres, are public domain lands characterized by basin and range topography that features shrub-grass steppe plant communities. In Washington, the public lands are scattered and lie primarily east of the Cascade Range in the central Columbia Basin and in the highlands of northeastern Washington along the Canadian border. Some very high-value public lands are also found in Puget Sound, north of Seattle.

Public lands in Oregon and Washington contain many significant and unique resources that provide important goods and services. Land in Oregon contains the most heavily forested lands in BLM, which provide products for the forest industry, a significant industry in the state. These lands also contain watersheds that provide anadromous fish habitat, wild and scenic rivers, water based recreation, and municipal water. Beach frontage public lands on headlands along the Oregon coast, are also very rare for the BLM. Two major interpretive facilities in Oregon that enhance tourism are managed by BLM. The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, near Baker City, Oregon, and the Yaquina Head Interpretive Center on the Oregon coast, near Newport, Oregon, are both world class facilities, important to the state and region. Public lands in Washington are significant since they provide most if not all the opportunities to meet important public needs in the area in which they are found.

Because of the scattered nature of Washington's public lands, which are interspersed with large amounts of private agricultural land, the BLM has focused on maximizing natural settings and public access. Thus, the agency manages many areas principally for their recreational, riparian, and wildlife values. These areas include the Yakima River Canyon recreation sites, the Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area, and the Channeled Scablands riparian areas west of Spokane. Some public lands in Washington lie in Puget Sound and contain very high public values. Although representing a fraction of the State's land base, these public lands are very valuable because they provide public access to unspoiled natural areas.

STATISTICS

Employees

BLM employees come to BLM from all parts of the country, and represent the diversity of our nation and its occupations and training. In essence, a cross section of the general work force. The work force mirrors that needed for the operation of a medium to large business, although many of the employees are trained in a myriad of resource sciences.

Recognizing that minorities and women will comprise a larger portion of the work force in the next century, BLM in Oregon and Washington uses a variety of recruitment programs including student employment to match its work force to the expected future population of America.

Authorized Permanent Positions as of September 30, 1997 (in No. of Employees)

Office	No. of Employees
Burns	57
Coos Bay	173
Eugene	166
Lakeview	76
Medford	246
Prineville	65
Roseburg	166
Salem	190
Spokane	38
State Office	252
Vale	110
Total	1,539

STATISTICS

Lands Managed by BLM

In Oregon, BLM manages 15,731,340 acres or 25 percent of total area of the state. In Washington, BLM land encompasses 370,110 acres, less than one percent of the State.

Lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management districts in Oregon and Washington include public domain lands, 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, 1997, and are approximate.

The following tables show acreage managed by BLM in each district and county in Oregon and Washington.

Land Managed by BLM by District in FY 97 (in acres)

District	Acres
Burns	3,455,191
Coos Bay	333,512
Eugene	318,620
Lakeview	3,383,604
Medford	861,824
Prineville	1,584,512
Roseburg	430,823
Salem	401,053
Spokane	370,110
Vale	4,962,201
Total	16,101,450

STATISTICS

Lands Managed by BLM

Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Each County in Oregon and Washington (*as of September 30, 1997*)

Oregon		Washington	
County	Acres	County	Acres
Baker	369,120	Adams	481
Benton	57,644	Asotin	12,960
Clackamas	71,353	Benton	16,052
Clatsop	42	Chelan	21,117
Columbia	11,081	Clallam	83
Coos	168,687	Clark	5
Crook	506,533	Columbia	519
Curry	67,988	Cowlitz	52
Deschutes	505,814	Douglas	38,779
Douglas	661,206	Ferry	9,442
Gilliam	23,713	Franklin	18,938
Grant	170,574	Garfield	363
Harney	4,105,175	Grant	43,269
Hood River	180	Grays Harbor	13
Jackson	431,362	Island	2
Jefferson	27,025	Jefferson	59
Josephine	312,161	King	260
Klamath	292,615	Kitsap	0
Lake	2,583,587	Kittitas	19,487
Lane	291,785	Klickitat	17,047
Lincoln	19,997	Lewis	279
Linn	87,946	Lincoln	53,498
Malheur	4,543,088	Mason	3
Marion	20,966	Okanogan	57,733
Morrow	2,347	Pacific	374
Multnomah	4,409	Pend Oreille	1,515
Polk	40,609	Pierce	12
Sherman	45,954	San Juan	622
Tillamook	49,542	Skagit	227
Umatilla	9,604	Skamania	63
Union	6,452	Snohomish	130
Wallowa	16,213	Spokane	1,528
Wasco	46,989	Stevens	25,773
Washington	12,008	Thurston	1
Wheeler	134,437	Wahkiakum	1
Yamhill	33,134	Walla Walla	630
		Whatcom	145
		Whitman	2,924
		Yakima	25,724

STATISTICS

Finance

The BLM in Oregon and Washington received \$84,663,197 for the goods and services produced from the public lands in FY 97. This was a decrease of about \$7,800,000 over the previous year. Timber sales and grazing fees are the principal revenue sources in Oregon and Washington.

These receipts were shared with state, county and local governments. A total of \$77,616,844 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.

For the fiscal year, BLM in Oregon and Washington expended \$169,532,318.36 for the management of public lands in those states, an increase of about \$11,700,000 over the amount spent in FY 1996.

The following tables depict these figures for FY 97.

BLM Expenditures for Resource Management by Program in 1997 (in \$)

Program	FY 1997
Forest Management	\$20,278,465.13
Forest Development	25,442,924.89
Forest Health, Recovery and Restoration	11,239,288.39
Range Management	6,907,625.87
Range Improvement	657,179.50
Soil and Watershed Conservation	18,819,970.80
Lands and Minerals	4,756,177.11
Wildlife Management	14,849,899.83
Recreation Management	8,920,635.61
Recreation Construction	—
Cadastral Survey	589,893.27
Resource Protection	668,568.90
Fire Presuppression	7,326,494.99
Wildfire Suppression	5,208,507.62
Fire & Storm Damage Rehabilitation	3,260,349.87
Forest Pest Control	40,608.71
Law Enforcement	1,088,938.10
Acquisition	1,447,163.49
Building Construction	15,452,870.21
Maintenance of Capital Investments	11,756,071.02
Planning and Data Management	3,707,751.55
Program Services	7,112,933.50
Total	\$169,532,318.36

STATISTICS

Finance

FY 1997 Collections by Land Status, Classified by Commodity (in \$)

OREGON

Commodity	O&C Lands ¹		CBWR ²	Other Lands ³	Unrelated To Status
	BLM	FS			
Mineral Leases ⁴	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$8,421	\$—
Mineral Material Sales	26,162	—	129	22,833	—
Mining Claim & Holding Fees ⁵	—	—	—	—	807,295
Land Sales	23,505	—	—	43,111	—
Rent of Land	60,447	—	—	54,624	—
Sale of Timber	61,556,893	7,954,400	3,574,131	6,647,998	—
Grazing Fees ⁶	14,759	—	35	1,203,392	—
Recreation Fees	—	—	—	641,862	—
Communication Site Rent ⁷	96,266	—	1,545	96,353	—
Other Resources	79,608	—	2,454	16,928	—
Other Fees	464,504	—	35,659	72,008	10,320
Penalties & Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	12,332
Other Sources	444,193	—	—	21,691	24,453
Total	\$62,766,337	\$7,954,400	\$3,613,953	\$8,829,221	\$854,400

Grand Total, Oregon, All Revenue Sources: \$84,018,311

WASHINGTON

Commodity	BLM ³	Unrelated To Status
Mineral Leases ⁴	\$20	\$—
Mineral (Material) Sales	426	—
Mining Claim and Holding Fees ⁵	—	—
Land Sales	94,451	—
Rent of Land	13,421	—
Sale of Timber	489,654	—
Grazing Fees ⁶	28,452	—
Recreation Fees	6,852	—
Communication Site Rent ⁷	—	—
Other Resources	—	—
Other Fees	9,540	1,185
Penalties & Forfeitures	—	—
Other Sources	885	—
Total	\$643,701	\$1,185

Grand Total, Washington, All Revenue Sources: \$644,886

Total BLM, Oregon and Washington, All Sources: \$84,663,197

¹ From 2,074,602 acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands managed by the BLM and 492,399 acres managed by the Forest Service.

² From 74,547 acres of reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands managed by the BLM.

³ From public domain and acquired lands managed by BLM, and mineral leasing of other federal lands.

⁴ From all federal mineral estate lands managed by BLM (public lands, other agency, and split mineral estate lands).

⁵ From mining claim and holding fees. These fees were first added to this report in FY 97.

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

⁷ From communication site rental. These fees were first added to this report in FY 97. They were previously reported in Other Fees.

STATISTICS

Finance

Payments to Counties and State, FY 1997 - Oregon (in \$)

Counties	O&C ¹ Resource Management	Mineral Leasing ²	Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	Payment in Lieu of Taxes	Total
Baker	\$—	\$647	\$—	\$143,461	\$144,108
Benton	1,974,462	—	—	2,002	1,976,464
Clackamas	3,899,738	—	—	50,041	3,949,779
Clatsop	—	—	—	59	59
Columbia	1,447,470	—	—	—	1,447,470
Coos	4,636,761 ³	—	—	6,537	4,643,298
Crook	—	201	293	90,017	90,511
Curry	2,564,692	—	—	56,801	2,621,493
Deschutes	—	2,030	386	137,258	139,674
Douglas	17,669,120 ⁴	—	—	91,143	17,760,263
Gilliam	—	55	2,475	20,989	23,519
Grant	—	—	9,451	168,620	178,071
Harney	—	—	258	300,180	300,438
Hood River	—	—	—	19,692	19,692
Jackson	11,010,610	—	885	44,855	11,056,350
Jefferson	—	—	922	28,274	29,196
Josephine	8,488,077	—	16	33,616	8,521,709
Klamath	1,644,214	541	5,201	207,044	1,857,000
Lake	—	—	7	300,180	300,187
Lane	10,729,548	—	—	132,973	10,862,521
Lincoln	252,956	—	9	17,609	270,574
Linn	1,855,010	—	—	45,997	1,901,007
Malheur	—	221	—	681,167	681,388
Marion	1,025,877	—	—	19,730	1,045,607
Morrow	—	—	150	75,706	75,856
Multnomah	765,895	—	—	7,255	773,150
Polk	1,517,736	—	—	42	1,517,778
Sherman	—	178	1,333	37,341	38,852
Tillamook	393,487	—	—	8,925	402,412
Umatilla	—	191	680	199,869	200,740
Union	—	—	161	282,361	282,522
Wallowa	—	—	614	233,702	234,316
Wasco	—	146	2,498	20,471	23,115
Washington	442,673	—	—	1,619	444,292
Wheeler	—	—	3,022	29,174	32,196
Yamhill	505,912	—	—	2,476	508,388
Counties Total	\$70,824,238⁵	\$4,210	\$28,361	\$3,497,186	\$74,353,995
State of Oregon from sale of public domain timber, materials, lands, etc.					\$412,663
Total payments to counties and Oregon - FY 1997					\$74,766,658

Distribution of proceeds to Oregon counties and to the State of Oregon derived from resource management on lands managed by the BLM in Oregon. Revenues are from sales of timber, grazing fees, mineral fees, rental and sales of land, Payment in Lieu of Taxes, and from other sources.

¹ Includes O&C lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.

² Does not include minerals proceeds from O&C and CBWR lands, but does include proceeds from rental and bonus payments on federally held leases.

³ Includes \$491,095 from CBWR lands.

⁴ Includes \$67,602 from CBWR lands.

⁵ Includes payment to O&C Counties for FY 97 (\$70,265,541) which exceeds 50% of FY 97 receipts.

Special Payment required by PL 103-66, August 10, 1993, as amended by PL 103-443, November 2, 1994.

STATISTICS

Finance

Payments to Counties and State, FY 1997 - Washington (in \$)

Counties	Mineral Leasing ¹	Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	Payment in Lieu of Taxes	Total
Adams	\$—	\$—	\$2,918	\$2,918
Asotin	—	356	39,861	40,217
Benton	—	62	26,042	26,104
Chelan	—	275	454,402	454,677
Clallam	—	—	51,816	51,816
Clark	—	—	372	372
Columbia	—	18	92,788	92,806
Cowlitz	—	—	3,268	3,268
Douglas	—	2,962	32,403	35,365
Ferry	—	678	177,065	177,743
Franklin	—	217	22,786	23,003
Garfield	—	7	57,655	57,662
Grant	—	(3,120)	107,311	104,191
Grays Harbor	—	—	16,290	16,290
Island	—	—	349	349
Jefferson	—	—	67,648	67,648
King	—	—	31,446	31,446
Kitsap	—	—	—	—
Kittitas	—	466	126,456	126,922
Klickitat	—	989	4,154	5,143
Lewis	—	—	45,664	45,664
Lincoln	—	4,081	46,765	50,846
Mason	—	—	15,834	15,834
Okanogan	—	4,283	451,611	455,894
Pacific	—	—	2,433	2,433
Pend Oreille	—	—	130,518	130,518
Pierce	—	—	100,901	100,901
San Juan	—	—	1,660	1,660
Skagit	—	—	145,658	145,658
Skamania	—	—	80,615	80,615
Snohomish	—	—	60,446	60,446
Spokane	—	173	1,384	1,557
Stevens	—	247	114,306	114,553
Thurston	—	—	60	60
Wahkiakum	—	—	1	1
Walla Walla	10	—	14,738	14,748
Whatcom	—	—	223,913	223,913
Whitman	—	442	9,979	10,421
Yakima	—	2,090	51,053	53,143
Counties Total	\$10	\$14,226	\$2,812,569	\$2,826,805
State of Washington from sale of public domain timber, materials, lands, etc.				\$23,381
Total payments to Counties and State of Washington				\$2,850,186

Distribution of proceeds to Washington counties and to the State of Washington derived from resource management on lands managed by the BLM in Washington. Revenues are from sales of timber, grazing fees, mineral fees, rental and sales of land, Payment in Lieu of Taxes, and from other sources.

¹ Proceeds from mineral leasing oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rent.

PROGRAMS

Cadastral Survey

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.

The reporting of miles, monuments, and plats doesn't begin to tell the story of the value of these surveys. In FY 1997, property boundaries were located for BLM timber sales which are expected to bring in over \$70 million in receipts from purchasers. Surveys for recreation, forest health, and other BLM programs are expected to result in an eventual \$18 million worth of benefits to the taxpayer.

Surveys for various tribal entities are expected to result in over \$24 million in benefits to the tribes. Among other things, these surveys supported timber sales, housing, casino placement, and real estate development.

The following table illustrates FY 97 accomplishments.

Public Land Surveys Completed in FY 97

Kind	FY 1997	
	Oregon	Washington
Miles of Line Retraced or Resurveyed	335	44
Corners Monumented	461	124
Plats Accepted	175	12

PROGRAMS

Cultural Resources

A major feature of the BLM Cultural Resource Program in Oregon and Washington continued to be the long term working relations with several universities, including university-sponsored archaeological field schools. Under the direction of the Pomona College Field School, students and public volunteers participated in archaeological survey of areas of interior southwest Oregon. Also in that region, Southern Oregon University students participated in a variety of internships, including doing site inventory work for the BLM and assisting with salvage work at a flood-damaged archaeological site. Students and volunteers learned recording and reporting skills, and contributed to the inventory and protection of sites. Volunteers from the Roseburg community assisted with excavations in the North Bank Habitat Management Area along the North Umpqua River. Work at a late prehistoric site resulted in the discovery of an intact rock-lined pit feature, unusual for southwestern Oregon. In Washington, the Channeled Scablands Environmental Education field school was conducted in partnership with Eastern Washington University. The field school provided environmental education for university students to learn and apply archaeological field techniques on lands managed by the BLM. The school conducted archaeological survey in the Twin Lakes management area and test excavated a prehistoric camp site. Daily lectures included resource professionals from state and federal agencies and included topics in multiple use management, wildlife, grazing, geomorphology and cultural resources. The students learned to identify wildlife habitats and local flora and fauna.

Projects have also highlighted partnerships with Indian tribes. The Indian Rock Project in southwest Oregon involved BLM and the Siskiyou National Forest collaboration for the recording of a pictograph site on BLM lands. Representatives from the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, The Confederated Tribes of Siletz, The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians, and the Shasta Nation assisted in the project. An expert in rock art, Dr. David Whitley, led the recording efforts. Project members learned rock art recording skills and contributed to the documentary preservation of this important site. Regarding ongoing tribal use of public lands, a spring used by Indians for washing roots for an unknown amount of time in eastern Oregon was protected by fencing to enhance the spring water quality and also to encourage new growth of cultural plants in the area. Annual Root Day was conducted on BLM lands in Lincoln County, Washington to celebrate traditional root collecting activities. Members of the Spokane Tribe, Eastern Washington University, Cheney Cowles Museum and other interested public participated in the traditional activities and a salmon barbecue.

The historic Birch Creek Ranch, officially on the National Register of Historic Places, is now available for people to visit in the remote Owyhee River area of southeastern Oregon. Leaflets describing the history of the ranch are now available to the public. Interpretive development work continued at the Gap Ranch Civilian Conservation Corps camp in eastern Oregon. Also, BLM has developed an interpretive display and a self guided walking tour brochure for the Riddle Brothers Ranch National Historic District.

PROGRAMS

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, several on-site interpretative accommodations have been developed to meet this objective. The following is a list of these “Adventures in the Past” developments.

Vale District

National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center This facility contains a visitor center, interpreted hiking paths, living history exhibits and programs.

Keeney Pass Oregon Trail National Register District Development is an interpretive kiosk.

Echo Meadows Oregon Trail ACEC An interpretive kiosk has been constructed here.

Birch Creek Oregon Trail Site An interpretive sign has been placed at the site.

Alkali Springs Oregon Trail Site An interpretive sign has been constructed at the site.

Prineville District

John Day River Crossing Oregon Trail Site There is an interpretive kiosk at the crossing.

Mack Canyon National Register and Archaeological Site Interpretive panels have been placed at the site.

Wagon Road ACEC The ACEC contains an interpretive trail.

Four Mile Canyon Oregon Trail Site Interpretive signs tell of the significance of the site.

Medford District

Rogue River Ranch National Register Site The site contains interpretive displays.

Whiskey Creek Cabin National Register Site The cabin is available for public viewing.

Salem District

Yaquina Head Lighthouse and Archaeological Site The site has an on-site naturalist interpreter and visitor center.

Roseburg District

China Mining Ditch Interpretive panels have been constructed.

Lakeview District

Greaser Petroglyph An interpretive plaque is at the site.

Burns District

Riddle Brothers Ranch National Historic District Interpretive displays are at the ranch.

Gap Ranch CCC Site Interpretive displays are located at the site.

Coos Bay District

Cape Blanco Lighthouse The lighthouse can be toured and it has a greeting center.

PROGRAMS

Fire

Fire continues to be integrated into land and resource management plans. Prescribed fire is used to reduce hazardous fuels buildups and restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.

The 1997 wildfire season proved relatively mild. Weather patterns, typical of spring, persisted throughout the summer, contributing to fewer fires and acres burned. There were only five wildfires over 1,000 acres with the largest at 4,000 acres. Prescribed fire projects were completed in most Districts.

The following tables show FY 97 wildland and prescribed fire statistics.

Number of Wildland Fires and Acres Burned on Lands Managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington in FY 97 by Cause by District

District	Lightning Caused		Human Caused		Total	
	Number	BLM Acres	Number	BLM Acres	Number	BLM Acres
Burns	47	7,992.4	9	897.5	56	8,889.9
Coos Bay	2	—	3	5.6	5	5.6
Eugene	—	—	3	0.3	3	0.3
Lakeview	103	35.4	5	5.2	108	40.6
Medford	23	16.8	11	2.3	34	19.1
Prineville	58	1,137.3	19	884.5	77	2,021.8
Roseburg	—	—	4	1.6	4	1.6
Salem	1	0.1	4	0.5	5	0.6
Spokane	4	90.2	9	507.6	13	597.8
Vale	29	4,138.4	19	457.3	48	4,595.7
Total	267	13,410.6	86	2,762.4	353	16,173.0

Wildland Fires by Size Class for Oregon and Washington in FY 97 (in No.) and 5 and 10 Year Averages

Size Class	1997	5-Year Average (1993-1997)	10-Year Average (1988-1997)
A (0-.25 acres)	255	256.4	272.4
B (.26-9 acres)	52	60.4	69.1
C (10-99 acres)	20	23.4	25.2
D (100-299 acres)	16	15.0	12.7
E (300-999 acres)	5	10.2	8.6
F (1,000-4,999 acres)	5	6.4	5.2
G (5,000 acres and larger)	—	3.8	2.0
Total	353	375.6	395.2

False Alarms	28	58.4	61.9
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Five Year Average		Ten Year Average	
No. of Fires:	375.6	No. of Fires:	395.2
BLM Acres Burned:	73,360.3	BLM Acres Burned:	47,144.4
Total Acres Burned:	151,339.5	Total Acres Burned:	111,519.9

PROGRAMS

Fire

Number of Prescribed Fires and Acres Burned on Lands Managed by the BLM in Oregon and Washington in FY 97 by Treatment Objective by District

District	Number	Acres Treated	Forest	Range	Wildlife	Hazard Reduction	Watershed	Ecosystem Health	Other
Burns	7	10,092.7	37.0	—	1,259.3	—	—	6,978.4	1,818.0
Coos Bay	15	551.0	168.0	—	2.0	262.0	—	—	119.0
Eugene	8	216.0	216.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakeview	8	3,660.0	—	—	—	3,660.0	—	—	—
Medford	63	2,190.0	45.0	—	114.0	1,391.0	—	607.0	33.0
Prineville	5	1,113.7	—	—	910.0	63.7	140.0	—	—
Roseburg	29	825.0	825.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	11	203.0	194.0	—	—	9.0	—	—	—
Spokane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vale	2	105.0	105.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	148	18,956.4	1,590.0	—	2,285.3	5,385.7	140.0	7,585.4	1,970.0

PROGRAMS

Forestry

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 sustained yield of forest products and qualities needed to contribute to the economic stability of local communities, and continuing forest values and health.

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

BLM-Managed Forest Land By District

District	Total Forest Acres	Forest Acres Excluded from PSQ ¹	Forest Acres Included in PSQ	Probable Sale Quantity MMBF ²
Burns	—	—	—	—
Coos Bay	311,000	260,000	51,000	32
Eugene	300,000	231,000	69,000	36
Lakeview	69,000	37,000	32,000	6
Medford	779,000	588,000	191,000	57
Prineville	118,000	10,000	108,000	9
Roseburg	392,000	302,000	90,000	45
Salem	375,000	313,000	62,000	35
Spokane	55,000	6,000	49,000	3
Vale	29,000	3,000	26,000	2
Total	2,428,000	1,750,000	678,000	225

¹ Acres withdrawn from probable sale quantity (PSQ) calculations. For all districts this includes recreation sites, scenic zones, and TPCC withdrawals. For western Oregon districts it also includes Late-Successional Reserves and Riparian Reserves.

² MMBF (million board feet). PSQs in western Oregon were set by 1995 Resource Management Plans. Other District PSQ was set in during 1980 decadal planning.

Timber Trespass

District	Number of Cases	Collections (in \$)
Burns	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—
Eugene	—	—
Lakeview	—	—
Medford	—	—
Prineville	—	—
Roseburg	1	1,109
Salem	2	6,698
Spokane	—	—
Vale	1	3,060
Total	4	10,867

PROGRAMS

Forestry

Forest Land Hierarchy by Western Oregon District (in 000 of acres)

District	Res. ¹	Spec. ²	Ripar. ³	Operat. ⁴	Adapt. ⁵	Divers. ⁶	Gen.. ⁷	Total
Coos Bay	144	32	90	11	—	5	45	327
Eugene	139	20	77	8	6	24	40	314
Lakeview	2	12	14	—	—	—	24	52
Medford	247	232	165	24	33	11	147	859
Roseburg	185	34	98	11	8	27	55	418
Salem	221	29	78	9	10	11	41	399
Total	938	359	522	63	57	78	352	2,369

¹ *Reserves* that include Congressional withdrawals, Late-Successional Reserves, and District Defined Reserves.

² *Special Management Areas* that include TPCC, recreation sites, ACECs, RNAs.

³ *Riparian Reserves* which support Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and provide habitat for certain species.

⁴ *Operational Infeasibility Areas* where harvest activities are considered to be operationally infeasible.

⁵ *Adaptive Management Areas*. They do not include areas within Late-Successional Reserves.

⁶ *Connectivity Diversity Blocks*. These areas, along with the General Forest Management Areas, comprise the Matrix.

⁷ *General Forest Management Areas*. The majority of the PSQ will come from these areas. In addition, Connectivity blocks will be managed to retain 25-30% in Late-Successional forest.

Timber Sales and Harvest Statistics in FY 97 by District¹

District	Volume Sold (in MMBF ²)	Value of Timber Sold (in \$)	Volume Harvest in MMBF ²
Burns	0.4	90,928	0.1
Coos Bay	28.2	14,931,796	48.9
Eugene	37.5	15,396,735	34.4
Lakeview	6.6	1,255,712	6.2
Medford	53.0	14,723,840	37.9
Roseburg	47.6	20,183,953	17.9
Prineville	0.3	60,277	2.7
Salem	39.0	14,236,974	24.6
Spokane	—	—	3.5
Vale	—	—	—
Total	212.6	80,880,215	176.2

¹ Includes negotiated sales and modifications to existing contracts.

² Million Board Feet

PROGRAMS

Forestry

Harvest Acreage by Method by District in FY 97 (in Acres)

District	Regeneration	Partial Cut
Burns	—	109
Coos Bay	822	682
Eugene	603	556
Lakeview	8	2,959
Medford	314	5,223
Prineville	143	498
Roseburg	293	391
Salem	356	518
Spokane	203	604
Vale	—	—
Total	2,742	11,540

Special Forest Product Sales by Commodity in FY 97

Commodity	Quantity	Value
Fuelwood (in board feet)	2,476,400	\$47,625
Bolts and shakes (in board feet)	7,265	677
Small poles (in board feet)	112,147	2,152
Large poles (in board feet)	1,380	17
Corral poles (in board feet)	454	22
Posts (in board feet)	28,670	921
Split rails (in board feet)	—	—
Pulpwood (in board feet)	233,880	8,988
Edibles and Medicinals (in pounds)	5,560	477
Boughs (in pounds)	471,718	17,353
Cones (in bushels)	1,369	758
Christmas trees (in numbers)	929	3,540
Transplants (in numbers)	6,969	1,186
Moss (in pounds)	272,348	10,774
Arrow stock (in board feet)	—	—
Mushrooms (in pounds)	60,756	13,935
Burls (in pounds)	58,580	5,716
Feed and Forage (in tons)	23	340
Floral and Greenery (in pounds)	297,204	20,607
Total		\$135,088

PROGRAMS

Forestry

Forest Development Practices by District in FY 97 (in acres)

District	Site				Under Burning	Fertilization	Improvement	Thinning	
	Preparation	Planting	Plantation Maintenance	Burning				Precommercial	Commercial
Burns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—
Coos Bay	527	588	4,820	—	6,211	155	—	2,373	465
Eugene	331	738	3,956	—	—	310	—	4,412	290
Lakeview	155	373	1,006	150	—	—	—	150	—
Medford	1,113	2,283	28,884	319	969	188	—	9,207	1,411
Prineville	—	—	—	1,269	—	—	—	54	—
Roseburg	846	845	1,525	—	5,444	398	—	3,899	101
Salem	309	660	2,730	—	1,671	160	—	1,519	203
Spokane	80	40	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Vale	—	180	—	120	—	—	—	388	—
Total	3,361	5,707	42,921	1,858	14,295	1,211	—	22,178	2,470

PROGRAMS

Hazardous Materials

In addition to investigation of contaminated sites and enforcement of compliance with hazardous materials laws and regulations, the BLM's Hazardous Materials Management program is involved in waste reduction efforts and effective and efficient management of all wastes generated on public lands. The BLM is conducting assessments and evaluations at identified hazardous material sites which require long-term evaluations and cleanups under Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

PROGRAMS

Jobs-in-the-Woods

The Jobs-in-the-Woods program is designed to accomplish ecosystem restoration and at the same time provide economic assistance to the workers and communities in this region. It was created as a result of the Northwest Forest Plan and is carried out by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and collaborating non-federal partners. The program brings all of the components of the Northwest Forest Plan together: ecosystem management, economic development, and interagency coordination.

The program provides the opportunity, through contracts targeted to local contractors and innovative programs, for displaced timber workers from local communities to work near their communities, to earn family wages and to be trained as a member of the future woods workforce. Work projects included fish habitat restoration, replacing road culverts, sediment reduction projects, and vegetative enhancement.

The following tables show Oregon and Washington BLM's contribution to the program in FY 97

FY 97 Jobs-in-the-Woods for BLM in Oregon by BLM District (in \$)

Coos Bay District	\$1,199,482
Eugene District	1,106,866
Lakeview District	315,591
Medford District	920,336
Roseburg District	767,689
Salem District	1,723,424
Total	\$6,033,388

FY 97 Jobs-in-the-Woods for BLM in Oregon by County (in \$)

Benton	\$172,181	Josephine	286,241
Clackamas	746,000	Klamath	315,591
Columbia	40,267	Lane	1,204,466
Coos	1,024,452	Lincoln	12,450
Curry	900	Marion	322,400
Douglas	989,853	Tillamook	151,327
Gilliam	71,450	Washington	74,831
Jackson	417,311	Yamhill	191,968
Jefferson	11,700	Total	\$6,033,388

PROGRAMS

Law Enforcement

The BLM Law Enforcement program is responsible for implementing the protection aspects of the Bureau mission. Its objective is to ensure compliance with federal laws relating to the use, management, and development of the public lands and resources including activities dealing with the public land administration. The program effects all other BLM program functional areas.

The Criminal Investigation program (Special Agents) conduct investigations covering a full range of violations including timber theft; special forest product thefts; theft, destruction and trafficking of archaeological resources; hazardous materials violations; drug crimes; assault on employees and any other crimes affecting the administration and management of the public lands.

Uniformed BLM Rangers perform patrol activities and conduct law enforcement services, compliance and monitoring and visitor use and assistance on the public lands.

BLM's Special Agents and Rangers work closely with their local, state and federal counterparts, taking part in interagency investigations, crime prevention efforts, and criminal information sharing.

The following tables show FY 97 accomplishments.

Misdemeanor Resource Violations in FY 1997

Archaeological Resource Protection Act	9
Destruction of Government Property	32
Theft of Government Property	9
Timber Theft (Firewood)	9
Minerals Theft	3
Violation of Fire Regulations	19
Vehicle Violations	55
Sanitation and Littering	42
Violation of Recreation Rules	62
Illegal Commercial Use	4
Pacific Yew Theft	0
Theft of Special Forest Products	16
Illegal Occupancy	20
Obstruction of Transit	2
Destruction of Natural Features	3
Wild Horse and Burro Violations	2
Grazing without Authorization	6
Employee Intimidation	2
Total	295

PROGRAMS

Law Enforcement

Felony Resource Investigations in FY 97

Theft of Government Property	7
Timber Theft	12
Assault on Employee	4
Archaeological Resource Protection Act	5
Arson	6
Hazardous Materials	15
Obstruction of Justice	0
Total	49

Ranger Activities in FY 97

Patrol Units*	1,841
Violations Observed**	1,415
Citations Issued	251

* 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 in FY 97

Miscellaneous Investigations	7
Security Protection Details	6
Assist Other Agencies (Investigations)	10

Drug Enforcement Statistics in FY 97

Drug Investigations	23
Marijuana Plants Eradicated	2,370
Arrests	9
Street Value (Drugs Seized)	\$9.5 million
Drugs seized (Other than marijuana plants)	0
Drug Labs Found (active)	0
Drug Labs Found (inactive)	5
Cash Seizures	0
Booby Traps	0
Firearms Seized	0
Vehicles Seized	0

PROGRAMS

Minerals and Energy

BLM is responsible for administering minerals management laws on all federal lands and on other lands where mineral rights have been retained by the United States. It is responsible for approximately 56 million acres of federal minerals in Oregon and Washington. 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 following tables show FY 97 accomplishments.

Mining Claim Statistics in FY 97 (all Public Lands)

Claims recorded	11,867
Annual Assessments or rental fees processed	10,543
Mining Patent Issued	—

Number of Mineral Leases in FY 97

Coal	2
Other Solid Minerals ¹	10

¹ Includes Indian mineral leases for which BLM has trust management responsibility.

Coal, Oil and Gas Lease Acreage Statistics in FY 97

	Oregon	Washington
Coal Leases Issued, Acres	—	—
Coal Leases in Force, Acres	—	521
Oil & Gas Leases Issued, Acres	20,294	13,111
Oil & Gas Leases in Force, Acres	39,131	13,869

Geothermal Leases in Effect by Agency in FY 97

	Number	Acreage
BLM	1	320
Forest Service	70	66,526

Federal Lands Available for Mining and Mineral Leasing

	Oregon		Washington	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed
Location and Entry Under the Mining Laws ¹	28,807,600	4,808,500	6,334,000	5,304,800
Application and Offer Under the Mineral Leasing Laws ^{1,2}	29,617,600	6,230,000	6,318,000	5,320,000

¹ Includes federal subsurface ownership where surface is not owned by the United States.

² Includes acquired lands.

PROGRAMS

Rangeland

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. Statistics about these permits and leases are shown in the following table. Rangeland uses are based on resource management plans which consider all resource values and establish priorities.

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.

Rangeland resource development and conservation projects are shown in the following table. Other accomplishments include preparation of watershed management plans, soil stabilization, and water control.

Livestock Grazing Statistics for FY 97

District	Permits	AUMs ¹	Leases	AUMs ¹
Burns	174	204,515	7	1,996
Coos Bay	—	—	6	42
Lakeview	84	128,313	83	5,445
Medford	—	—	69	13,476
Prineville	109	65,706	359	29,618
Roseburg	—	—	19	485
Spokane	—	—	321	26,905
Vale	385	402,374	93	2,776
Total	752	800,908	957	80,743

These figures do not include numbers authorized by Exchange of Use Agreements.

¹ An AUM (animal unit month) is the forage required to sustain one cow (or its equivalent) for one month.

Rangeland Resource Development and Conservation for FY 97

District	Juniper			Cattle Guards No.	Pipe- line Miles	Reser- voirs No.	Springs No.	Wells No.
	Seeding Acres	Mgmt. Acres	Fencing Miles					
Burns	4,220	2,577	51	6	7	1	11	3
Lakeview	300	—	10	—	—	—	—	2
Medford	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Prineville	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Spokane	—	—	19	—	—	—	3	—
Vale	9,478	—	—	—	—	52	1	—
Total	13,998	2,577	91	6	7	53	16	5

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

PROGRAMS

Realty

The Realty program includes the processing of lands and minerals applications 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. The program also includes the acquisition of easements and land in support of BLM programs.

The following tables depict FY 97 accomplishments.

Land Patents Issued in FY 97

Kind of Patent	<u>Oregon</u>		<u>Washington</u>	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Public Sale	12	1,451	—	—
Exchange	18	13,181	8	2,106
Mining Claim Patent	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals	—	—	—	—
Corrective Patent	—	—	—	—
Recreation and Public Purposes	—	—	—	—
Special Legislation	—	—	—	—
Color-of-Title	—	—	—	—
State Selection Clear List	—	—	—	—
Supplemental R&PP Patent	—	—	—	—
Indian Fee and Reissue Trust Patents	—	—	25	2,109
National Forest Exchange	9	2,446	—	—
National Park Service Exchange	—	—	1	30
Total	39	17,078	34	4,245

Lands Received by BLM in FY 97 (in acres)

Action	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Exchanges	12,916	6,843
Reconveyance of Recreation & Public Purposes Act Land	—	—
Acquisitions in Fee	6,319	757
Total	19,235	7,600

Lands Transferred Between BLM and Other Federal Agencies in FY 97 (in acres)

Action	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Jurisdiction Transferred to BLM	—	—
Jurisdiction Transferred from BLM	—	—

PROGRAMS

Realty

Land Leases in Effect in FY 97 (as of September 30, 1997)

Kind of Lease	Oregon		Washington	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Recreation & Public Purposes Act	49	8,484	11	1,369
Airport	4	198	—	—
Mining Claim Occupancy Act	—	—	—	—
Public Works	2	1	1	1
Sec. 302 FLPMA Leases, Permits and Easement	109	33,013	11	388
Total	164	41,696	23	1,758

Withdrawal Actions Accomplished in FY 1997

Action	Oregon		Washington		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
New Withdrawals Approved	2	2,134	—	—	2	2,134
Withdrawals Modified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Extended	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawals Revoked in Part	1	5	—	—	1	5
Withdrawals Reviewed	5	17,907	16	34,092	21	51,999
Total	8	20,046	16	34,092	24	54,138

Easements Acquired in FY 97 by District

District	No.
Burns	1
Coos Bay	2
Eugene	1
Lakeview	—
Medford	9
Prineville	—
Roseburg	—
Salem	—
Spokane	—
Vale	—
Total	13

Other Lands Acquired in FY 97 by District and Project (in acres)

District	Project	Direct Purchase Acres
Eugene	West Eugene Wetlands	85
Prineville	Criterion	6,234
Spokane	Cowiche Canyon	120
Spokane	Yakima River Canyon	637
Total		7,076

PROGRAMS

Recreation

The Recreation program efforts in FY 97 included the continued management of priority Special Recreation Management Areas, the implementation of the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and the Watchable Wildlife and National Back Country Byways Initiatives. Primary focus continued to be directed toward providing visitor services, including interpretive information, and the protection of recreation resources.

Diversity prevails in outdoor recreation on the lands managed by BLM. 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. Following tables illustrate the numbers of recreation visits to BLM land, information about recreation sites and fees collected.

In FY 97, BLM implemented the Recreation Fee Demonstration project at several sites. This project provided that fees collected at the site would be returned to that site for maintenance. The following table shows the sites and money collected.

BLM enhanced wildlife viewing opportunities through the Watchable Wildlife program. Interpretive signs and a wildlife viewing guide were created to encourage public enjoyment and understanding of native species. It also continued to manage 21 Wild and Scenic Rivers for their special values. Likewise, BLM continues to manage 14 National Back Country Byways. The byway program responds to the public demand for pleasure driving opportunities, while enhancing recreation experiences and informing visitors about public land resources. Following tables show information about these programs.

Developed Recreation Sites and Special Recreation Use Permits for FY 97 by District

District	Developed Campgrounds & Picnic Areas ¹				Special Recreation Use Permits	
	No.	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Fees	No.	Fees
Burns	5	132	20	26,952	7	3,226
Coos Bay	4	113	32	67,800	1	75
Eugene	4	67	31	24,159	7	1,066
Lakeview	2	65	8	13,036	40	23,737
Medford	2	66	12	25,800	145	142,047
Prineville	30	307	20	57,713	198	140,497
Roseburg	5	83	48	58,940	15	830
Salem	8	130	142	117,190	14	1,403
Spokane	2	12	31	9,660	17	750
Vale	2	53	4	2,783	70	9,651
Total	64	1,028	348	404,033	514	323,282

¹ Recreation Fee Sites

PROGRAMS

Recreation

Recreation Visits by Resource Area (in No. of Recreation Visits)

Burns District		Prineville District	
Andrews Resource Area	232,170	Central Oregon Resource Area	160,537
Three Rivers Resource Area	142,348	Deschutes Resource Area	913,156
Coos Bay District		Roseburg District	
Myrtlewood Resource Area	334,706	South River Resource Area	60,100
Umpqua Resource Area	1,211,860	Swiftwater Resource Area	286,480
Eugene District		Salem District	
Coast Range Resource Area	383,449	Cascades Resource Area	386,096
McKenzie Resource Area	294,881	Mary's Peak Resource Area	842,246
South Valley Resource Area	78,537	Tillamook Resource Area	333,200
Lakeview District		Spokane District	
Klamath Falls Resource Area	168,620	Border Resource Area	72,260
Lakeview Resource Area	140,749	Wenatchee Resource Area	364,480
Medford District		Vale District	
Ashland Resource Area	382,940	Baker Resource Area	810,480
Butte Falls Resource Area	48,457	Jordan Resource Area	53,852
Glendale Resource Area	61,582	Malheur Resource Area	258,186
Grants Pass Resource Area	2,083,975		
		Total	10,105,347

Recreation Demonstration Area Program (in \$ collected)

Site/Area	Beginning Date	Fees
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	July 1997	\$24,460
National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	June 1997	121,361
Lower Deschutes Wild and Scenic River	May 1997	187,180 ¹
Total		\$333,001

¹ Includes recreation site use fees reported in previous table.

Wildlife Viewing Sites (in number of sites)

District	Total viewing sites	Sites with interpretation
Burns	6	4
Coos Bay	3	2
Eugene	4	3
Lakeview	6	3
Medford	9	4
Prineville	5	1
Roseburg	4	3
Salem	3	1
Spokane	6	2
Vale	4	2
Total	50	25

PROGRAMS

Recreation

Wild and Scenic River System by District (in miles)

River	District	Total	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
Upper Klamath	Lakeview	11.0	—	11.0	—
West Little Owyhee	Vale	57.6	57.6	—	—
White	Prineville	24.4	—	17.5	6.9
Wallowa	Vale	8.0	—	—	8.0
Total		773.9	300.6	69.3	404.0

Back Country Byways by District (in miles)

District	Byway Name	Miles	Road Types
Lakeview	Christmas Valley	93	paved, gravel
Lakeview and Burns	Lakeview to Steens	90	paved, gravel
Burns	Steens Mountain	66	gravel
Burns	Diamond Loop	64	paved
Vale	Snake River/ Morman Basin	150	paved, gravel, dirt
Prineville	Lower Deschutes River	36	paved, gravel
Prineville	Lower Crooked River	43	paved, gravel
Prineville	South Fork John Day River	50	paved, gravel
Salem	Nestucca River	48	paved, gravel
Salem	South Fork Alsea River	11	paved, gravel
Salem	Quartzville Creek	50	paved
Medford	Galice-Helgate	39	paved
Medford	Grave Creek to Marial	33	paved, gravel, dirt
Roseburg	Cow Creek Road	45	paved
Total	14 Byways	818	

PROGRAMS

Transportation

The BLM's road transportation system in Oregon and Washington as of September 30, 1997, totaled 28,416 miles. Some 18,873 miles are in western Oregon, 9,409 in eastern Oregon and 134 in Washington.

During the FY, BLM maintained 3,488 miles in western Oregon and 1,026 miles in eastern Oregon. Maintenance is done on a varying cycle based upon need and available funding.

Intense storms in November and December, 1996 and January 1997 caused \$41.7 million in damage to roads and facilities in the Coos Bay, Eugene, Medford, Roseburg, and Salem Districts. The Salem District suffered the most damage.

The following table illustrates the transportation system's statistics at the end of FY 97.

Transportation System Statistic by District, by Component (as of September 30, 1997)

District	Road (in miles)	Bridges (by no.)	Major Culverts ¹ (by no.)
Burns	3,090	4	2
Coos Bay	2,757	75	98
Eugene	2,638	49	82
Lakeview	2,834	8	5
Medford	5,138	80	107
Prineville	1,297	8	2
Roseburg	3,943	81	102
Salem	4,000	68	97
Spokane	134	2	—
Vale	2,585	1	7
Total	28,416	376	502

¹ Culvert 80 inches in diameter or larger.

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

The following tables show the actions taken during FY 97 and the total number of agreements at the end of the year and the fees collected for the use and maintenance of these roads.

PROGRAMS

Transportation

Right-of-Way Permits and Reciprocal Agreements for FY 97 by District (in No.)

District	Permits		New Agreements	Total Agreements
	Issued	Assigned		
Burns	4	—	—	—
Coos Bay	2	2	—	41
Eugene	8	—	1	47
Lakeview	4	—	—	—
Medford	21	9	—	94
Prineville	7	4	—	1
Roseburg	5	8	—	97
Salem	6	4	—	78
Spokane	5	—	—	—
Vale	1	—	—	—
Total	63	27	1	358

Total Fees Collected by BLM from Road Use Agreements and Permits in FY 97 (in \$)

Road Use Fees	\$ 450,656.27
Road Maintenance Fees	\$1,495,554.57

PROGRAMS

Wilderness

BLM manages 16,378 acres of wilderness areas in Oregon and 7,140 acres in Washington. These are the Table Rock Wilderness Area in the Salem District, a portion of the Wild Rogue Wilderness Area in the Medford District, a portion of the Hells Canyon Wilderness Area in the Vale District and the Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area in the Spokane District. The following table contains statistics about these wilderness areas.

BLM also manages 88 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) and 5 Instant Study Areas to protect their wilderness values until final Congressional decisions regarding wilderness designations are made. The following tables contain statistics about these study areas. The WSAs were created through the study of roadless areas required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. They were studied through a land use planning process to judge their suitability for wilderness area designation and addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. A final recommendation for each study area has been developed and transmitted by the President to Congress for its consideration. 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, totaling 5,518 acres, was determined to be not suitable for wilderness designation. Two additional WSAs in the Prineville District, Sutton Mountain (WSA # OR-5-84 and 29,020 acres) and Pat's Cabin (WSA # OR-5-85 and 9,920 acres), were designated in March, 1996, and will be considered for wilderness designation in future land use planning processes.

Final decisions on each WSA will be made by Congress through the legislative process. To date, Congress has not acted.

Wilderness Resource Statistics by District

District	Wilderness Areas		Wilderness Study Areas		Instant Study Areas	
	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres	Areas	Acres
Burns	—	—	23	1,074,737	—	—
Coos Bay	—	—	—	—	1	590
Eugene	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakeview	—	—	13	423,604	1	8,000
Medford	1	10,160	1	5,640	1	210
Prineville	—	—	18	213,803	1	600
Roseburg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	1	5,180	—	—	1	80
Spokane	1	7,140	1	5,518	—	—
Vale	1	1,038	32	1,110,858	—	—
Total	4	23,518	88	2,834,160	5	9,480

PROGRAMS

Wilderness

Oregon Wilderness Recommendations

Wilderness Study Area	WSA Number	Not	
		Recommended Wilderness	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
Sheepshead 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 / NV-020-642	25,550	46,540
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

PROGRAMS

Wilderness

Oregon Wilderness Recommendations

Wilderness Study Area	WSA Number	Not	
		Recommended Wilderness	Recommended Wilderness
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
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/NV-020-859	17,540	1,300
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/ID-16-48A	—	65,200
Owyhee River Canyon	OR-3-195/ID-16-48B	152,040	38,660
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/ Steelhead Falls	OR-5-14	—	3,240
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
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:		1,278,065*	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.

PROGRAMS

Wild Horse and Burro

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.

The following tables provide information about the FY 97 program.

Wild Horse and Burro Management Statistics for FY 97 by District (in No. of Animals)

District	Horses Removed From the Range 10/1/96 to 9/30/97	Horses on the Range 9/30/97	Levels to be Maintained
Burns	323	887	560-1,030
Lakeview	—	328	185-410
Prineville	113	130	50-80
Vale	117	658	58-1,150
Totals	553	2,003	1,375-2,670

Adoption Summary for FY 97 (in No. of Animals)

Status	Horses	Burros
In Corral on 10/1/96	131	—
Gathered	553	—
Born in corral	29	—
Shipped into Oregon (gathered in other states)	—	—
Adopted	413	—
Repossessed	3	—
Died or destroyed	18	—
Returned to range	103	—
To adoption centers or other facilities outside Oregon and Washington	—	—
In corral 9/30/97	182	—

PROGRAMS

Wildlife

Most 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 is also given to the habitats of endangered or threatened and migratory species. Continued effort was made inventorying and monitoring these 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 population levels. BLM also welcomes and encourages the cooperation of wildlife groups, sports clubs, and others interested in wildlife habitat management.

The following tables provide statistics about wildlife habitat and wildlife on the BLM-administered land.

During the year, work was done on watershed analysis in western Oregon and the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project in eastern Oregon. These efforts are initiatives for managing public lands ecosystems on a holistic basis at the watershed level. It assesses the human, aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial features, conditions, processes, and interactions on Federal lands within a watershed. It provides a systematic way to understand and organize ecosystem information and enhances our ability to estimate effects of management activities. A table illustrates progress made on watershed analysis during the year.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) are areas of land where the BLM has determined through land use planning that special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to an identified value. BLM manages 168 ACECs in Oregon and Washington totaling 602,670 acres. A table follows that shows the number of ACECs in each District.

Wildlife Habitat on BLM Lands

District	Big Game Acres	Small Game Acres	Waterfowl Acres	Fishable Streams Miles
Burns	3,195,000	2,497,000	17,635	237
Coos Bay	280,000	330,000	2,000	356
Eugene	300,000	303,000	2,210	715
Lakeview	2,556,000	2,051,000	31,000	99
Medford	850,735	894,735	6,925	535
Prineville	1,296,000	1,482,000	13,600	438
Roseburg	424,000	424,000	—	1,104
Salem	388,000	388,000	10,400	376
Spokane	355,000	355,000	10,500	140
Vale	2,883,000	4,260,000	11,000	600
Total	12,527,735	12,984,735	105,270	4,600

PROGRAMS

Wildlife

Species Known to Occur in Oregon and Washington (in No. of Animals)

Species	Oregon	Washington
Freshwater Fish	106	83
Reptiles/Amphibians	61	51
Birds	442	402
Mammals	154	161
Vascular Plants	3,400	3,000

Estimated Big Game Population Using Lands Managed by BLM (in No. of Animals)

District	Pronghorn			Bighorn Mountain		Black	
	Antelope	Deer	Elk	Sheep	Goats	Bear	Cougar
Burns	4,550	20,500	1,050	562	—	15	10
Coos Bay	—	15,000	3,000	—	—	500	50
Eugene	—	30,000	1,970	—	—	400	25
Lakeview	3,300	23,000	160	100	—	60	6
Medford	—	33,250	2,500	—	—	1,080	210
Prineville	3,700	25,000	2,000	250	—	15	25
Roseburg	—	16,600	660	—	—	70	15
Salem	—	19,000	2,400	—	—	230	20
Spokane	—	3,500	150	400	75	200	10
Vale	5,100	39,600	6,145	625	10	80	40
Total	16,650	225,450	20,035	1,937	85	2,650	411

Watershed Analysis Completed by District

District	Acres	% of District
Coos Bay	34,941	11
Eugene	49,286	16
Lakeview	492	1
Medford	127,728	15
Roseburg	90,958	21
Salem	36,841	9
Totals	340,246	

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) By District (in No. of ACECs)

Burns	21	Prineville	15
Coos Bay	11	Roseburg	10
Eugene	14	Salem	26
Lakeview	10	Spokane	16
Medford	28	Vale	19

PROGRAMS

Wildlife

Northern Spotted Owl Inventory and Monitoring on BLM-Managed Lands by District

District	Confirmed Pairs	Single/Unconfirmed Pairs	Unoccupied Sites ¹	Total Sites Visited ²	Juveniles Counted
Coos Bay	16	8	5	31	10
Eugene	44	12	25	94	11
Lakeview	3	3	1	10	2
Medford	121	46	60	251	78
Roseburg	107	44	44	240	74
Salem	35	17	22	80	12
Total	326	130	157	706	187

¹ Includes sites with at least three visits.

² In 1997, 93 additional sites are included where owls were present but single/pair status was not determined

Northern Spotted Owl Banding¹

District	Adults/Subadults ²	Juveniles ³	Total
Coos Bay	1	8	9
Eugene	16	9	25
Lakeview	2	7	9
Medford	41	66	107
Roseburg	21	81	102
Salem	9	15	24
Total	90	186	276

¹ Includes birds banded by BLM and Cooperators on BLM lands and private lands in intermingled ownership.

² Subadult owls are one to three years old. Adult birds are over three years old.

³ Juvenile owls are those hatched in reporting years.