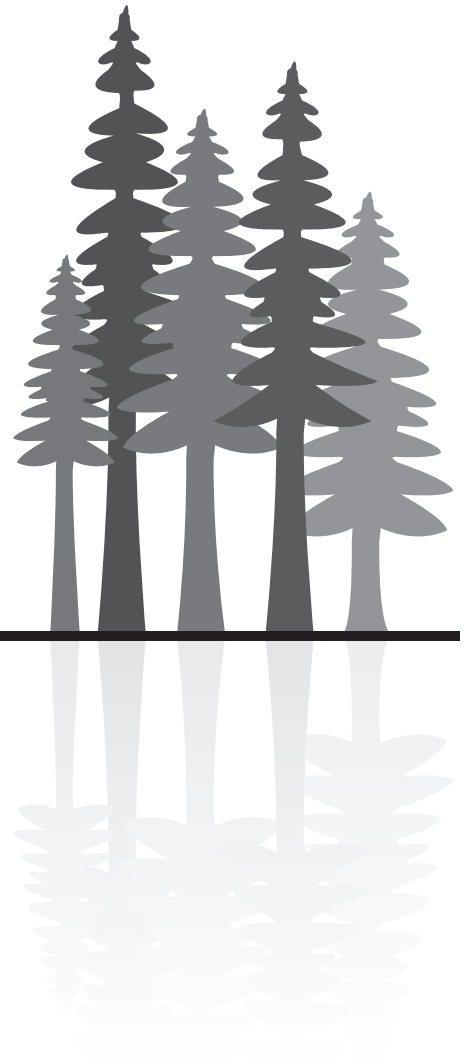
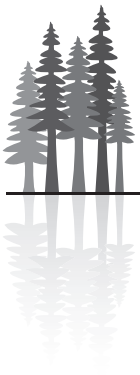


Resource Management Plan







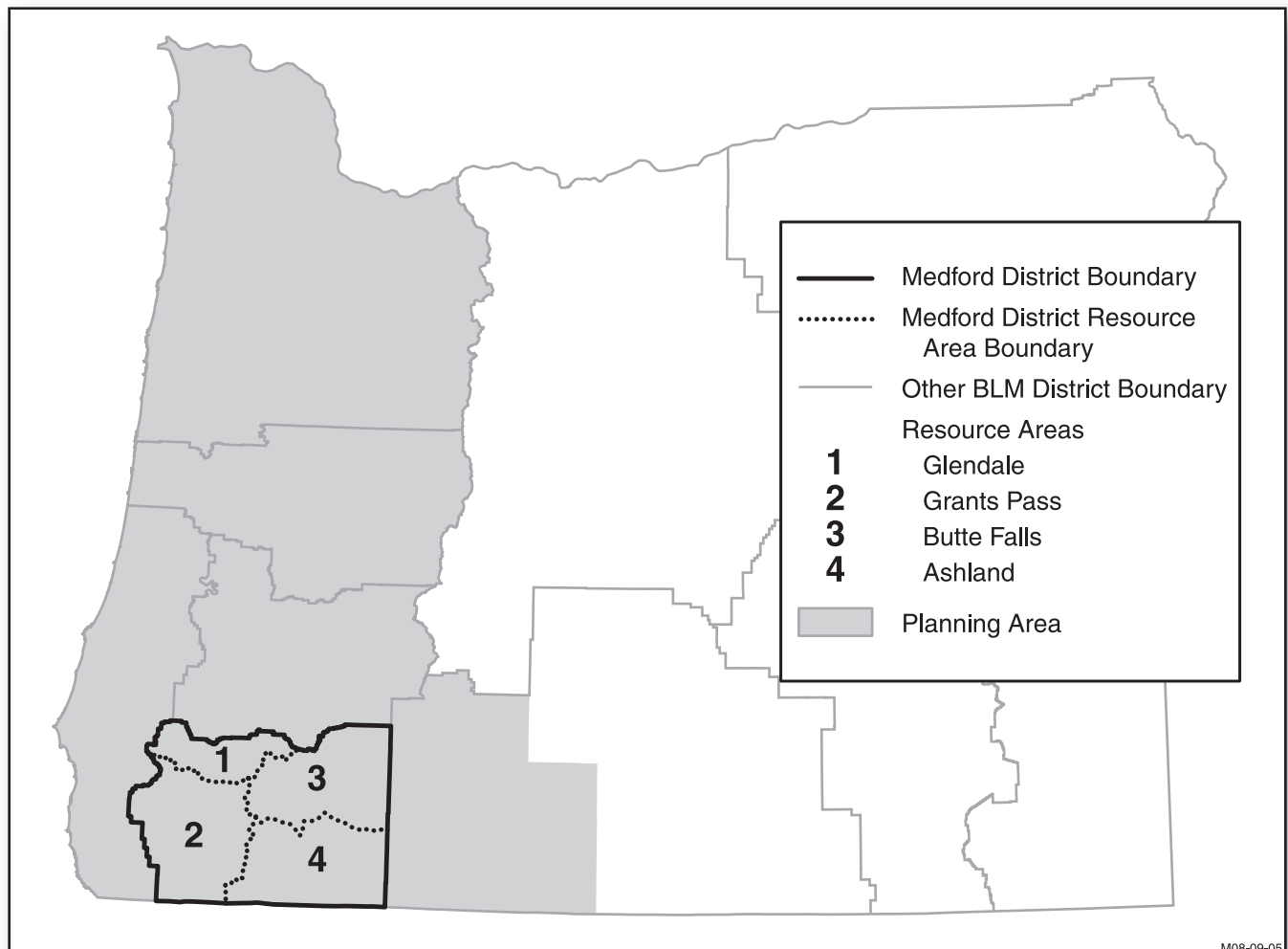
Resource Management Plan

Planning Area

The entire planning area analyzed in the Final EIS includes all lands (private, local, state, and federal) in western Oregon. See *Figure 1 (Entire planning area of the resource management plan revisions)*. This Medford District Resource Management Plan and the coordinated RMPs for the other districts affect BLM-administered lands in the BLM districts and counties of western Oregon that are listed in *Table 1 (BLM districts and Oregon counties included in the planning area of the resource management plan revisions)*.

The six coordinated resource management plans provide requirements for management of approximately 2,557,800 acres of federal land within the planning area. These BLM-administered lands are widely scattered and represent only about 11% of the planning area. Of the approximately 2,557,800 acres administered by the BLM, approximately 2,151,200 acres are managed primarily under the O&C Act and are commonly referred to as the O&C lands. The remaining 406,600 acres are public domain lands (394,600 acres) and other lands (12,000 acres) that are managed primarily under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. See *Table 2* for the status of all federal lands in the planning area per district. (*Note:* The resource management plans also apply to an additional 69,000 acres that are split-estate lands for which the BLM manages only the subsurface mineral estate.)

FIGURE 1. ENTIRE PLANNING AREA OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISIONS



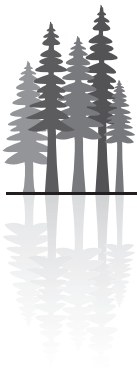


TABLE 1. BLM DISTRICTS AND OREGON COUNTIES INCLUDED IN THE PLANNING AREA OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISIONS

BLM Districts	Oregon Counties	
Coos Bay	Benton	Lane
Eugene	Clackamas	Lincoln
Lakeview (Klamath Falls Resource Area only)	Columbia	Linn
Medford	Coos	Marion
Roseburg	Curry	Multnomah
Salem	Douglas	Polk
	Jackson	Tillamook
	Josephine	Washington
	Klamath	Yamhill

TABLE 2. LEGAL STATUS OF LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM IN WESTERN OREGON

BLM District	O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	Public Domain	Other	Total
	(acres)			
Salem	349,300	51,600	2,100	403,000
Eugene	304,200	10,500	400	315,100
Roseburg	406,500	19,800	0	426,300
Coos Bay	279,400	41,800	1,500	322,700
Medford	764,900	96,100	4,800	865,800
Klamath Falls Resource Area (Lakeview District)	46,900	174,800	3,200	224,900
Total Acres	2,151,200	394,600	12,000	2,557,800

Introduction

This document describes the resource management plan (ARMP) for the Bureau of Land Management Medford District.

The resource management plan consists of management objectives, land use allocations, and management direction.

- **Management objectives.** Describe desired outcomes from management of particular resources.
- **Land use allocations.** Areas where specific activities are allowed, restricted, or excluded in all or part of a planning area.
- **Management direction.** Provide measures that will be applied to planning activities to achieve management objectives for resources.

Management direction will be used where and when necessary and practical to achieve management objectives. However, the BLM may decide not to apply a management direction when:

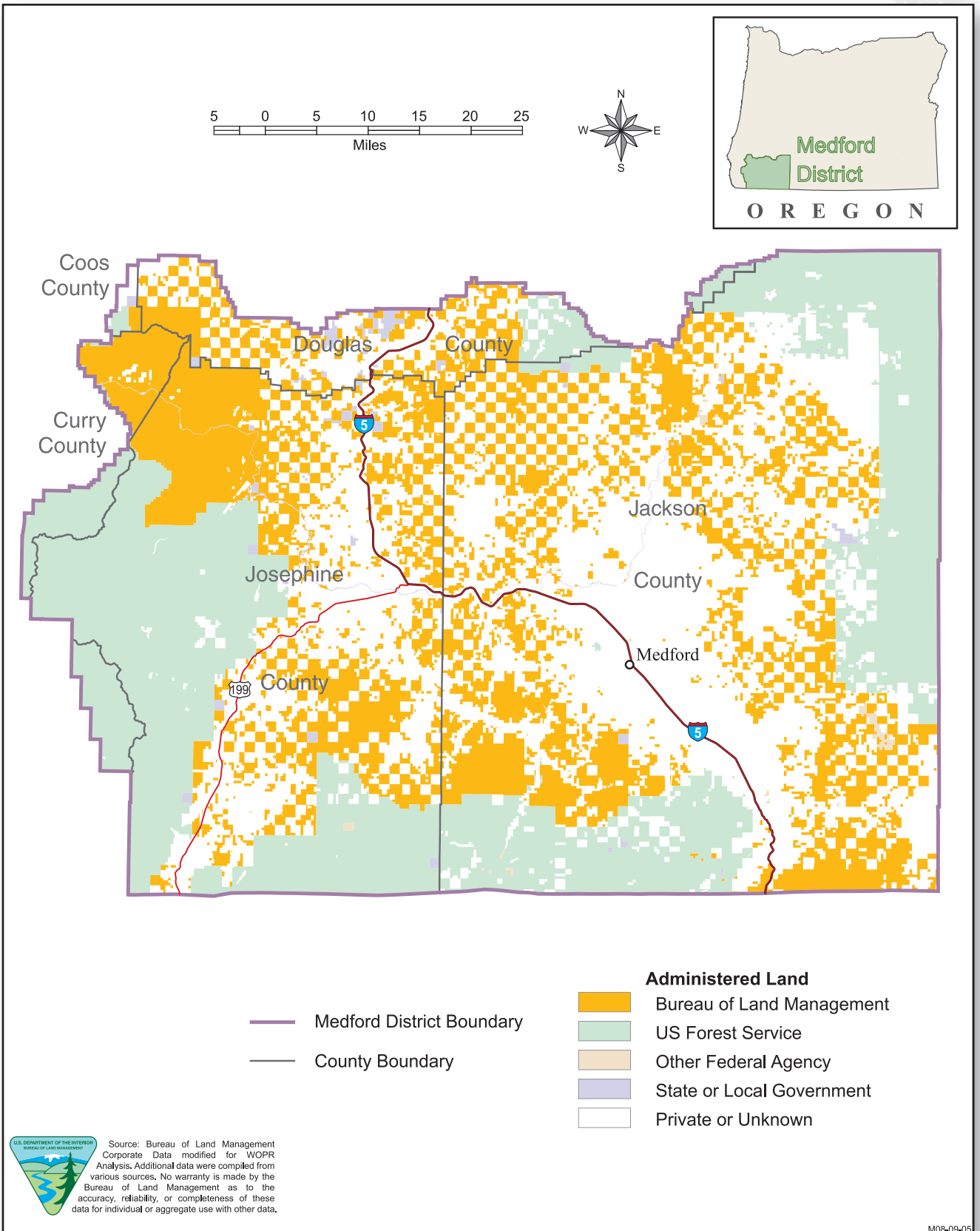
- Site-specific circumstances would make application of the management direction unnecessary to achieve resource management plan objectives.
- Site-specific circumstances would make application of the management direction impractical.
- Application of the management direction would be inconsistent with other resource management plan decisions.

For a depiction of the Medford BLM District’s portion of the planning area, see *Figure 2*. The lands in the Medford BLM District are divided into four resource area: Glendale, Grants Pass, Butte Falls and Ashland. The location of these resource areas are shown in *Figure 1*.

See *Appendix A - Guidance for Use of the Resource Management Plan*. Also see *Appendix B - Monitoring* for the monitoring that will be conducted and reported.



FIGURE 2. MEDFORD DISTRICT'S PORTION OF THE PLANNING AREA





Land Use Allocations

The BLM-administered lands within the Medford District are allocated to one of the following seven land use allocations:

1. National Landscape Conservation Area/Congressionally Designated/Acquired Lands (95,200 acres)
2. Administratively Withdrawn Area (201,900 acres)
3. Late-Successional Management Area (105,900 acres)
4. Riparian Management Area (69,400 acres)
5. Deferred Timber Management Area (84,600 acres)
6. Uneven-Age Timber Management Area (124,700 acres)
7. Timber Management Area (185,000 acres)

For land use allocations by resource area in the Medford District, see the map packet: *Map 1A* (which includes the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas), and *Map 1B* (which includes the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas).

Some land use allocations (such as Late-Successional Management Area and Riparian Management Area) overlap. For consistency and acreage display purposes, such overlaps are displayed in only one category according to the above hierarchy.

Riparian Management Area management objectives and management direction will be applied to streams, lakes, wetlands, etc. as defined in *Table 11* (in the Riparian Management Area section below) within the Late-Successional Management Area, Deferred Timber Management Area, Uneven-Age Timber Management Area, and Timber Management Area.

National Landscape Conservation System, Congressionally Designated, and Acquired Lands

The National Landscape Conservation System designations on BLM-administered lands in the Medford District include:

- Wild and scenic rivers
- Wilderness, wilderness study, and wilderness instant study areas
- Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Management Objective

Conserve, protect, and restore the identified outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values of the National Landscape Conservation System and congressionally designated lands.

Manage acquired lands consistent with the purpose for which they were acquired.

Management Direction

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Protect outstandingly remarkable values of designated wild and scenic river corridors (including those classified as wild, scenic, or recreational).

Provide interim protection to wild and scenic river corridors (including those classified as wild, scenic, or recreational) that are suitable for inclusion as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System until Congress makes a decision to designate them.

Provide interim protection to wild and scenic river corridors (including those classified as wild, scenic, or recreational) that are eligible, but have not yet been studied, for suitability as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System pending suitability evaluations.

**TABLE 3. DESIGNATED WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AND RIVER SEGMENTS, MEDFORD DISTRICT**

Designated Rivers/ River Segments	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles ^a	Acres ^b (BLM lands only)
Medford District				
Rogue River (Applegate River to Grave Creek)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	27	4,911
Rogue River (Grave Creek to Mule Creek)	Wild	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	20	6,602
Totals			47	11,513

^aMileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands.

^bAcres calculations are for BLM-administered lands only and based on the amount of BLM-administered lands within a 0.5-mile-wide river corridor.

TABLE 4. SUITABLE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AND RIVER SEGMENTS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Suitable Rivers/River Segments	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles ^a	Acres ^b (BLM lands only)
Big Windy Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	6.8	1,928
Dulog Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.8	480
East Fork Big Windy Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	3.6	923
Howard Creek	Wild	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	7.0	1,752
Totals – Medford			19.2	5,083

^aMileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands.

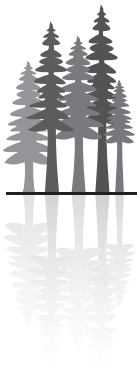
^bAcres calculations are for BLM-administered lands only and based on the amount of BLM-administered lands that are located within a half mile wide river corridor.

TABLE 5. ELIGIBLE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AND RIVER SEGMENTS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Eligible	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles ^a	Acres ^b (BLM lands only)
Antelope Creek	Recreational	Fish	21	810
Applegate River	Recreational	Fish	53	860
Big Butte Creek (including the south fork of Big Butte Creek)	Recreational	Fish	12	770
Cheney Creek	Recreational	Fish	7	711
Cow Creek	Recreational	Fish	34	1,434
Elk Valley Creek	Recreational	Fish	6	509
Left Fork Foothills Creek	Recreational	Fish	4	189
Little Applegate River	Recreational	Fish	23	1,369
Quines Creek	Recreational	Fish	7	816
Riffle Creek	Recreational	Fish	6	857
Rogue River (Segment 1)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	11	30
Rogue River (Segment 2)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	20	281
Rogue River (Segment 3)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	31	489
Sams Creek	Recreational	Fish	8	541
South Fork Little Butte Creek	Recreational	Fish	25	446
West Fork Illinois River	Scenic	Scenery	17	1,173
Totals			285	11,285

^aMileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands.

^bAcres calculations are for BLM-administered lands only and based on the amount of BLM-administered lands that are located within a half mile wide river corridor.



Wilderness Areas

Wilderness areas will be managed to preserve the undisturbed natural integrity of these areas.

Wilderness Study Areas and Wilderness Instant Study Areas

Wilderness study areas and wilderness instant study areas will be managed to maintain wilderness suitability.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (located in the Medford District) will be managed under the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Resource Management Plan.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail will be managed for outdoor recreational opportunities while conserving its scenic, historic, natural, and cultural values.

TABLE 6. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS, WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS, AND WILDERNESS INSTANT STUDY AREAS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Wilderness Areas	Administered by the BLM (acres)
Designated Wilderness Area	
Wild Rogue	8,971
This wilderness spans across both BLM and U. S. Forest Service (USFS) lands. Public Law 95-237 states that all BLM-administered lands within the Wild Rogue Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, and in this case, the USFS.	
Wilderness Study Area	
Soda Mountain ^a	6,107
Wilderness Instant Study Area	
Brewer Spruce	1,705

^aAcre totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument since it is located within the Medford District planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.

TABLE 7. MISCELLANEOUS NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System Lands	Administered by the BLM	
	(acres)	(miles)
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument ^a	52,947	
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail		40

^aAcre totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument since it is within the planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.



Administratively Withdrawn Area

The Administratively Withdrawn land use allocation is established to include lands withdrawn from the harvest land base (supports the ASQ) for specific reasons, including:

- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, including Research Natural Areas
- Areas dedicated to specific purposes such as roads, buildings, maintenance yards, quarries, and other facilities and infrastructure
- Recreation sites (such as campgrounds, trails, and day-use areas)
- Sites designated for species management (such as Bald Eagle Management Areas) not included in other land use allocations
- Areas identified through the timber production capability classification (TPCC) system as withdrawn from sustained yield timber production (non-suitable woodlands, low site and non-commercial species categories of suitable woodlands) or identified as nonforest

Management Objectives and Management Direction

The management objectives and management directions for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, recreation sites/facilities, and special status species are addressed in the Resource Programs section of this resource management plan.

Areas identified as withdrawn from the harvest land base through the timber production capability classification system do not have specific management objectives or management directions. They may be managed similarly to the adjacent or surrounding land use allocations, if those uses are not incompatible with the reason for which the lands were withdrawn (as identified by the timber production capability classification codes). Areas will be periodically added to or deleted from those withdrawn from sustained yield timber production through updates to the timber production capability classification system when on-the-ground examinations indicate the existing classification is in error.

Roads, maintenance yards, buildings, quarries, and other facilities also do not have specific management objectives or management directions, but will be managed for the purpose for which the facilities were constructed.

Late-Successional Management Area

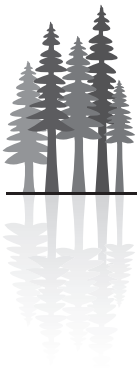
The Late-Successional Management Area land use allocation is established as follows:

- In the areas shown on *Map 1A and Map 1B* (see map packet). *Map 1A* is for the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas, and *Map 1B* is for Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas.
- In the areas of contiguous marbled murrelet suitable habitat and recruitment habitat (stands capable of becoming habitat for the marbled murrelet within 25 years) within the range of the marbled murrelet that are within 0.5 mile of occupied sites (Mack et al. 2003). Occupation will be determined, through surveys in accordance with this protocol, by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior. Sites found during future project implementation will be added to the Late-Successional Management Area.

Management Objectives

Maintain habitat for the northern spotted owl and the marbled murrelet.

Promote development of habitat suitable for nesting, roosting, and foraging for the northern spotted owl in stands that do not currently meet suitable habitat criteria.



Promote development of nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet in stands that do not currently meet nesting habitat criteria.

Recover economic value from timber harvested after a stand-replacement disturbance, such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation.

Management Direction

Apply thinning harvest and other silvicultural treatments to: promote development of habitat suitable for nesting, roosting, and foraging for the northern spotted owl; promote development of nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet; and reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfire.

Retain snags and coarse woody debris during thinning harvest of stands, except for safety or operational reasons. Create new snags and coarse woody debris when existing levels of snags and CWD do not meet the levels defined in *Table 8 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] levels for stands of larger trees in the late-successional management area)* and *Table 9 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] levels for stands of smaller trees in the late-successional management area)*. See also *Figure 3 (Forest vegetation series)*. For the purpose of defining stands of large trees and small trees:

- Stands where the quadratic mean diameter is greater than 14 inches before stand treatment are considered stands of large trees.
- Stands where the quadratic mean diameter is less than 14 inches before stand treatment are considered stands of small trees.

There is no requirement to create new snags or coarse woody debris when thinning and other silvicultural treatments do not remove cut trees from the stand.

Fall and remove trees as needed for safety or operational reasons, including, but not limited to, hazard tree removal, creation of yarding corridors adjacent to nearby harvest units, and road construction, improvement, or maintenance.

TABLE 8. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) LEVELS FOR STANDS OF LARGER TREES IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total Trees Per Acre	Component Diameter ^a	Total	Component Diameter ^a	Component Length
Western hemlock	6	> 14 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	3	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	4	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet

^aDiameter measured at the small end of the log
dbh – diameter at breast height

TABLE 9. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) LEVELS FOR STANDS OF SMALLER TREES IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total Trees Per Acre	Component Diameter ^a	Total	Component Diameter ^a	Component Length
Western hemlock	3	> 12 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 12 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	2	> 10 inches dbh	60 feet/acre	> 10 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	2	> 10 inches dbh	60 feet/acre	> 10 inches	> 16 feet

^aDiameter measured at the small end of the log
dbh – diameter at breast height



TABLE 10. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) RETENTION FOR SALVAGING TIMBER AFTER A STAND-REPLACEMENT DISTURBANCE IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention		CWD Retention		
	Total Trees Per Acre	Component Diameter ^a	Total	Component Diameter ^a	Component Length
Western hemlock	8	> 20 inches dbh	480 feet/acre	> 20 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	4	> 16 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 16 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	4	> 20 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 20 inches	> 20 feet

^aDiameter measured at the small end of the log
dbh - diameter breast height

Meet snag and coarse woody debris levels depicted in *Table 8* and *Table 9* by any combination of the creation of new snags and coarse woody debris from live conifer trees and the retention of existing levels of snags (Class I and Class II) and coarse woody debris (Class I and Class II). If existing levels of snags and coarse woody debris are insufficient to meet these levels in a thinning harvest unit, the desired levels can be satisfied by including in the project decision the creation of snags and coarse woody debris within five years to meet these levels after completion of the thinning harvest. Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels are to be met at the scale of the harvest unit and are not intended to be attained on every acre. Snag and coarse woody debris retention will be variable per acre throughout the area being treated. Retain noncommercial snags and coarse woody debris, except for safety or operational reasons.

Implement salvage harvest of timber after a stand-replacing disturbance to recover economic value of the stand, so long as the salvage harvest retention standards for snags and coarse woody debris described in *Table 10* (*Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention for salvaging of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance in the late-successional management area*) are met. Snags and coarse woody debris retention standards are to be met as an average at the scale of the salvage harvest unit, and are not intended to be attained on every acre. Retain an equivalent number of smaller snags or coarse woody debris if sufficient snags or coarse woody debris of the minimum sizes are not available.

Make timber to be cut from thinning, tree-falling, and salvage operations available for sale.

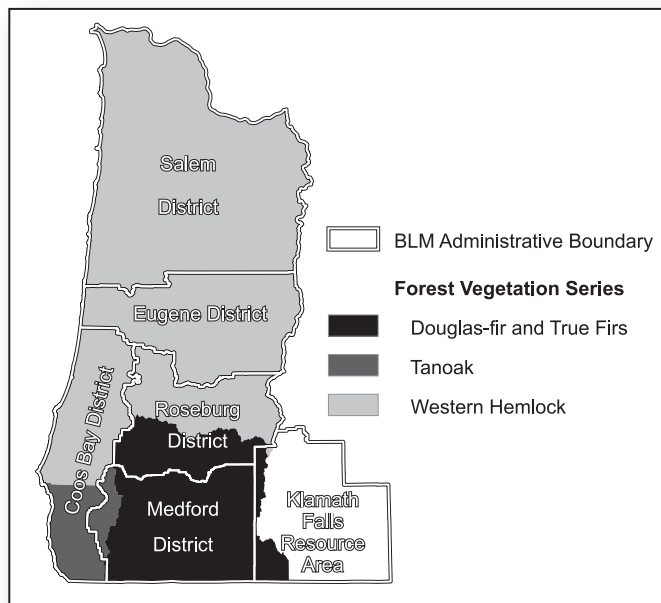


FIGURE 3. FOREST VEGETATION SERIES



Riparian Management Area

The Riparian Management Area land use allocation is established according to *Table 11 (Criteria established for the Riparian Management Area land use allocation)*. For Riparian Management Areas by resource area, see the map packet: *Map 1A* for the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas, and *Map 1B* for the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas.

Management Objectives

Provide for conservation of special status fish and other special status aquatic species.

Provide for riparian and aquatic conditions that supply stream channels with shade, sediment filtering, leaf litter and large wood, and streambank stability.

Maintain and restore water quality.

Maintain and restore access to stream channels for all life stages of fish species.

Management Direction

For Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams and Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams:

- Apply thinning and other silvicultural treatments to speed development of large trees to provide an eventual source of large woody debris to stream channels. These treatments:
 - Will retain a minimum of 50 percent canopy closure; and
 - Will not be applied within 60 feet (slope distance) on either side of the edge of the stream channel, as measured from the ordinary high water line
- Retain all snags and coarse woody debris in thinning operations, except for safety or operational reasons (e.g., maintaining access to roads and facilities).
- Make timber to be cut in thinning, tree-falling, and salvage operations available for sale.

For Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams:

- Apply thinning and other silvicultural treatments to speed development of large trees to provide an eventual source of large woody debris to stream channels. Do not apply thinning and other silvicultural treatments within 35 feet (slope distance) on either side of the edge of the stream channel, as measured from the ordinary high water line.
- Retain all snags and coarse woody debris in thinning operations, except for safety or operational reasons (e.g., maintaining access to roads and facilities).
- Make timber to be cut in thinning, tree-falling, and salvage operations available for sale.

TABLE 11. CRITERIA ESTABLISHED FOR THE RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA LAND USE ALLOCATION

Riparian Management Areas	Distance ^a
Perennial and intermittent fish-bearing streams and perennial non-fish-bearing streams	One site-potential tree height ^b on each side of a stream channel as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Intermittent non-fish-bearing streams	Half of one site-potential tree height on each side of a stream channel as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Natural lakes, ponds > 0.25 acre	One site-potential tree height extending from the edge of the water body as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Ponds < 0.25 acre, natural wetlands, springs, seeps, constructed reservoirs, ditches, and canals	The edge of a body of water or wetland to the outer edge of its riparian vegetation, or to the extent of seasonally saturated soil, whichever is greatest.

^a Riparian Management Areas are measured by slope (not horizontal) distance from the ordinary high water line.

^bThe *site-potential tree height* for the purposes of determining Riparian Management Areas will be based on district averages measured at a scale no finer than the fifth-field watershed.

**For Natural Lakes and Ponds:**

- Fall and remove trees only as needed for safety or operational reasons, including, but not limited to, hazard tree removal, creation of yarding corridors, and road construction, improvement, or maintenance.

For Natural Wetlands, Springs, Seeps, Constructed Reservoirs, Ditches, and Canals:

- Do not apply thinning and other silvicultural treatments, including fuels treatments within the area of riparian vegetation or seasonally saturated soils (whichever is greatest).

Note: The management direction below applies within the entirety of the Riparian Management Area, including the 60-foot and 35-foot zones. See *Table 11 (Criteria established for the Riparian Management Area land use allocation)* for a description of Riparian Management Areas.

Implement salvage harvest of timber after a stand-replacing disturbance as needed to reduce hazards to public health and safety in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Fall and remove trees as needed for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to: hazard tree removal, creation of yarding corridors adjacent to nearby harvest units, and road construction, improvement, or maintenance.

Fall and remove trees as needed for riparian restoration projects, including but not limited to alder or brush field conversions, or for treatment of diseases including but not limited to Port-Orford-cedar root rot disease and sudden oak death outbreaks.

Implement instream and riparian restoration activities, such as placement of boulders and large wood in streams including tree lining from adjacent riparian areas for all streams. Place an emphasis on streams that have high intrinsic potential for fish, high priority fish populations (such as those defined in recovery plans), or high levels of chronic sediment inputs.

Remove or modify constructed fish passage barriers to restore access to stream channels for all life stages of fish species.

Apply fuels treatments and prescribed burns in Riparian Management Areas as needed to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires.

Restrict livestock from Riparian Management Areas of streams with ESA-listed or anadromous fish species until 30 days following the emergence of salmonids from spawning beds.

Manage livestock grazing in Riparian Management Areas at a level that allows maintenance or development of the proper functioning condition of riparian and wetland plant communities. Implement practices such as installing and maintaining livestock exclosures, managing season of use and intensity, developing off-stream watering facilities, and other appropriate techniques to attain this condition.

Deferred Timber Management Area

The Deferred Timber Management Area land use allocation is established as shown on *Map 1A* and *Map 1B*, in the map packet. *Map 1A* shows land use allocations for the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas. *Map 1B* shows land use allocations for the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas. The acres included in the deferred areas are taken from the underlying land use allocations of Uneven-Age Timber Management Area and the Timber Management Area. After year 2023, the deferred acres will revert back to their underlying land use allocation and associated management objectives and management direction.



Management Objective

Maintain substantially all of the existing levels of older and more structurally complex multi-layered conifer forests through the year 2023.

Management Direction

Defer timber harvest of stands until after the year 2023.

Apply fuels treatments to reduce the fuel hazard. Treatments that reduce crown bulk density or remove trees over 8 inches dbh are prohibited.

Fall and remove trees as needed for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to hazard tree removal, creation of yarding corridors adjacent to nearby harvest units, and road construction, improvements, or maintenance.

Return deferred areas to their underlying land use allocation of either Uneven-age Timber Management Area or Timber Management Area after a stand-replacement disturbance.

Uneven-Age Timber Management Area

The Uneven-Age Timber Management Area is established as shown on *Maps 1A* and *1B* in the map packet. *Maps 1A* and *1B* show land use allocations.

Management Objectives

Manage forests to achieve continuous timber production that could be sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.

Offer for sale annually the declared annual productive capacity of the lands included in the harvest base (also referred to as allowable sale quantity or ASQ) of 97 million board feet.

Promote development of fire-resilient forests.

Management Direction

Utilize uneven-age management in managing forest stands. This will include use of a combination of harvesting methods including thinning, single tree selection harvest, and group selection harvest.

Timber will be offered for sale from harvest units.

Offer annual timber volume for sale that does not vary more than ten percent from the declared annual productive capacity (allowable sale quantity).

Maintain the cumulative offering of annual timber volume within five percent of the annual productive capacity (allowable sale quantity) over two or more years by adjusting annual timber volume within the allowed annual variation of ten percent.

For volume estimates from the Uneven Age Management Area, see *Table 12 (Estimated decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from the Timber Management Areas)*.

TABLE 12. ESTIMATED DECADAL ASQ OFFERED FOR SALE FROM THE TIMBER MANAGEMENT AREAS

Timber Management Area	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Uneven-age harvest in Uneven-Age Timber Management Area	222
Regeneration harvest in Timber Management Area	700
Commercial thinning in Timber Management Area	48
Total 10-year Volume	970



Conduct uneven-age management for the removal and sale of timber and biomass applied to stands of any age for any one or more of the following purposes: to maintain the growth and vigor of the stand; to adjust stand composition or dominance; to recover anticipated mortality; to reduce stand susceptibility to natural disturbance such as fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation; to improve merchantability and value; and to promote multi-structural conditions in forest stands.

Retain an overstory component in Uneven-Age Timber Management Areas to provide shade, reduce wind speed, and promote overall fire resiliency in the stand. Generally, relative density will be maintained between 25 and 55, but will vary outside this range based on vegetative type, site productivity, and fire risk factors such as slope, aspect, and elevation.

Include group selection harvest of up to 4 acres in size individually, and an aggregate level of up to 25% of the area of the treated stand within uneven age management harvest units when needed to: maintain or develop desired species composition; achieve desired diameter distribution; or address natural disturbances.

Utilize regeneration harvest as necessary to respond to natural disturbances, or to develop a more desirable mix of commercial species.

Utilize either an even-age or two-aged regeneration harvest or an uneven-age management silvicultural system, depending on site-specific conditions, to promote fire resiliency in a zone that is 1 mile on both sides of the boundary between the Timber Management Area and the Uneven-Age Management Areas. See *Map 1A* and *Map 1B* in the map packet.

Retain overstory trees as needed within regeneration harvest areas for shade, frost protection, natural seeding, or other silvicultural needs. Harvest these trees when no longer needed for these purposes.

Implement salvage harvest in a timely manner after natural disturbances to recover economic value and to minimize commercial loss or deterioration of damaged trees. Utilize either uneven-age management or regeneration harvest.

Convert lands historically supporting conifer species that are currently growing primarily brush or hardwoods due to restocking failure to conifer species suitable to the site, unless the hardwoods would produce a higher net monetary return.

Apply precommercial thinning to forest stands to achieve long-term stocking objectives.

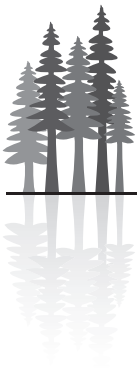
Apply pruning to enhance timber value and for fuels and disease management.

Timber Management Area

The Timber Management Area land use allocation is established and consists of commercial forest lands that are not included in the following land use allocations:

- Lands of the National Landscape Conservation System
- Administratively Withdrawn Area
- Late-successional Management Area
- Riparian Management Area
- Deferred Timber Management Area
- Uneven-Age Timber Management Area

See *Map 1A* and *Map 1B* in the map packet. *Map 1A* shows detailed views of the land use allocations for the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas. *Map 1B* shows land use allocations for the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas.



Management Objectives

Manage forests to achieve continuous timber production that could be sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.

Offer for sale annually the declared annual productive capacity (allowable sale quantity) of 97 million board feet.

Management Direction

Offer annual timber volume for sale that does not vary more than ten percent from the declared annual productive capacity (allowable sale quantity).

Maintain the cumulative offering of annual timber volume within five percent of the annual productive capacity (allowable sale quantity) over two or more years by adjusting annual timber volume within the allowed annual variation of ten percent.

Offer timber for sale from regeneration harvest units. For the harvest from regeneration units, see *Table 12 (Estimated decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from the Timber Management Areas)*.

Implement regeneration harvests to remove volume and replace slower-growing stands with young, rapidly growing stands. Generally, schedule regeneration harvests for stands to maximize potential growth and yield.

The minimum age of stands for regeneration harvesting are stands as young as the 40-year age class. Generally, harvest stands above the minimum age.

Apply regeneration harvests to younger stands for purposes that include management of:

- Age class distribution
- Diseased stands
- A change in species composition to a more commercially desirable species
- Overstocked stands with poor vigor and low crown ratio
- Areas affected by natural disturbance

Remove all merchantable material from regeneration harvest units. Retain noncommercial trees, snags, and coarse woody debris except for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to: hazard tree and log removal, creation of yarding corridors, and road construction. Noncommercial trees, snags, and coarse woody debris may also be removed as part of biomass recovery.

In 6th field watersheds susceptible to peak flow increases in the rain-on-snow hydroregion, where regeneration harvest would result in peak flow increases that would cause adverse effects to stream form or fish, retain 7 trees per acre greater than 20" diameter breast height so as to reduce wind speed across regeneration harvest units. If sufficient noncommercial trees are not available in regeneration harvest units to accomplish the purpose, retain additional merchantable trees to provide an average over the harvest unit of 7 total trees per acre greater than 20" diameter breast height.

Offer timber for sale from commercial thinning harvest units. For the harvest from commercial thinning units, see *Table 12 (Estimated decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from the Timber Management Areas)*.

Apply commercial thinning to recover anticipated mortality; adjust stand composition or dominance; reduce stand susceptibility to disturbances such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation; and improve merchantability and value.



Maintain stand densities through commercial thinning at levels above that needed to occupy the site, but below densities that will result in loss of stand vigor and health.

Convert stands with a composition of commercially undesirable tree species or an inadequate stocking of commercially desirable tree species to stands that are fully stocked by desirable tree species. Treatment projects designed to convert stands to desirable tree species are not subject to the minimum age requirements of regeneration harvests.

Implement salvage harvest in a timely manner after natural disturbances to recover volume and economic value, and to minimize commercial loss or deterioration of damaged trees.

Retain overstory trees within regeneration harvest areas when needed to provide protection to the regenerating understory and to provide for shade, frost protection, or other silvicultural needs. Harvest these trees after such protection is no longer needed.

Management Objective

In harvested or disturbed areas, assure the establishment and survival of commercially desirable trees and enhance their growth.

Management Direction

Prepare newly harvested and inadequately stocked areas for the regeneration of commercially desirable tree species as determined by the BLM.

Site preparation methods include mechanical or manual procedures, and prescribed burns.

Achieve adequate reforestation as promptly as practical following timber harvests, as follows:

- Reforest harvested areas with indigenous tree species.
- Manage identified root disease centers for indigenous disease-resistant tree species.
- Utilize genetically improved indigenous trees in reforestation to the extent available.

Promote the establishment and survival of commercially desirable coniferous seedlings and saplings through stand maintenance and protective treatments.

Management Objective

Enhance the health, stability, growth, vigor, and economic value of forest stands.

Management Direction

Convert lands historically supporting conifer species that are currently growing primarily brush or hardwoods to conifer species suitable to the site, unless the hardwoods would produce a higher net monetary return.

Apply precommercial thinning to forest stands to achieve appropriate stocking levels.

Apply fertilizer to forest stands that are at suitable density levels and where treatment will increase stand growth and timber yields.

Apply pruning to enhance timber value and for fuels and disease management.



Resource Programs

The management direction listed in this section by individual resource programs will be applied in any land use allocation.

Air

Management Objective

Avoid impacts to air quality in areas designated as Class I for air quality and nonattainment areas.

Management Direction

Implement prescribed burns in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan to reduce emissions, to avoid smoke intrusions into designated areas, and to avoid degrading the visibility in Class I areas.

Utilize dust palliatives where needed to reduce dust during timber hauling operations and other management activities that utilize native, cinder, or crushed rock surfaced roads.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern including Research Natural Areas

Designate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern including research natural areas as listed in *Table 13 (Areas of critical environmental concern, Medford District)*. Also see *Map 2A* and *Map 2B* in the map packet. *Map 2A* shows Areas of Critical Environmental Concern for the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas. *Map 2B* shows Areas of Critical Environmental Concern for the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas.

TABLE 13. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Location # on Map 2A/2B ^a	ACEC Name	Total Area (acres)
69	Bobby Creek RNA	1,914
70	Brewer Spruce RNA	1,707
71	Cobleigh Road	244
72	Crooks Creek	147
73	Dakubetede Wildland	1,530
74	East Fork Whiskey Creek	3,188
75	Eight Dollar Mountain	1,249
76	French Flat	505
77	Grayback Glades RNA	1,021
78	Holton Creek RNA	421
79	King Mountain Rock Garden	49
80	Lost Lake RNA	387
81	North Fork Silver Creek RNA	499
82	Old Baldy RNA	115
83	Oregon Gulch RNA	1,051
84	Pickett Creek	32
85	Pipe Fork RNA	516
86	Poverty Flat	29
87	Rough and Ready	1,181
88	Round Top Butte RNA	605
89	Scotch Creek RNA	1,799
90	Table Rocks ONA	1,244
91	Waldo-Takilma	1,760
92	Whiskey Creek ^b	633
93	Woodcock Bog RNA	265

^a Map numbers start at 69 because ACECs were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

^b This potential ACEC was not analyzed in the Draft EIS for the Revision of the Resource Management Plans of the Western Oregon BLM Districts and, therefore, cannot be designated as an ACEC at this time. It will receive interim management until it is evaluated during a future plan amendment or revision.



Management Objective

Maintain or restore important and relevant values in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, including research natural areas and outstanding natural areas.

Management Direction

Implement activities as necessary to maintain or restore important and relevant values (see *Appendix D - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*).

Botany

Special Status Plant and Fungi Species

Management Objective

Provide for conservation of BLM special status species.

Management Direction

Manage plant species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act consistent with recovery plans and designated critical habitat.

Manage BLM special status plant and fungi species to maintain or restore populations and habitat consistent with species conservation needs. Protection measures may include altering the type, timing, extent, and intensity of actions; and other strategies designed to maintain populations of species. Restorative measures may include establishing new populations or augmenting existing populations.

Implement conservation and cooperative plans, strategies, and agreements for special status species.

Plant Communities on Nonforest and Noncommercial Forest Lands

Management Objective

Maintain or restore natural plant communities on nonforest and noncommercial forest lands.

Management Direction

Maintain or restore natural plant communities through activities including the use of disturbances (such as prescribed burning and cutting of vegetation), retention of legacy components, and removal of invading vegetation (such as conifers in meadows, grasslands, or oak woodlands).

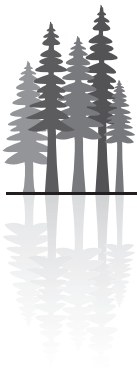
Re-vegetate degraded or disturbed areas with native seed or plants to maintain the native plant community.

Design road construction, road maintenance, and culvert replacement to retain or reconnect the hydrologic flows to streams, wetlands, springs, fens, ponds, and vernal pools.

Invasive Plants

Management Objective

Avoid the introduction of invasive plants and the spread of existing invasive plant infestations on BLM-administered lands.



Management Direction

Implement measures to prevent, detect, and rapidly control new invasive plant infestations.

Utilize manual, mechanical, cultural, chemical, and biological treatments to manage invasive plant infestations.

Treat invasive plants in accordance with the Records of Decision (RODs) for the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS and the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (September, 2007).

Cultural and Paleontological Resources, including American Indian Traditional Uses

Management Objective

Conserve scientific, traditional use, heritage, educational, public, and recreational values of cultural and paleontological resource sites.

Management Direction

Avoid ground-disturbing actions on sites that are listed (or eligible for listing) on the National Register of Historic Places. Salvage sites with scientific value prior to disturbance through practices such as data recovery, which include excavation, relocation, or documentation if avoidance is not practical

Classify cultural properties to the following use categories:

- Classify cultural properties that are determined to be available for consideration as the subject of scientific or historical study as *scientific use sites* or *experimental use sites*.
- Classify unusual cultural properties that are not currently available for scientific or historical study, because of scarcity, a research potential that surpasses the current state-of-the-art, singular historic importance, cultural importance, tribal importance, architectural interest, or comparable reasons as *conservation for future use sites*. Select sites for the purpose of retaining a representative sample of site types from those available in areas where conflicts with other resource management activities are not anticipated. Preserve these sites.
- Classify cultural properties known to be important in maintaining the cultural identity, heritage, or well being of a specified and recognized tribes as *traditional use sites*. Manage these sites to accommodate their continuing traditional use.
- Classify cultural properties found to be appropriate for use as interpretive exhibits at their original location (i.e., in place), or found to be appropriate for related educational and recreational uses as *public use sites*. Priority locations for these interpretive exhibits will include developed recreation sites, recreation corridors, and locations where recreation is being promoted. Preserve these sites.
- Provide no special management for cultural properties that are only important for their scientific values and whose research potential is effectively exhausted (ones where the salient information has been collected and preserved, or has been destroyed by natural or human activity). These are *discharged use sites*.

The use categories for existing sites and new sites may be assigned or changed by comparing the site's characteristics to these use category descriptions.

Acquire significant cultural resource properties for public, cultural heritage, and scientific purposes when such properties are adjacent to or are inholdings of BLM-administered land.

Excavate, and recover the data where warranted by the scientific importance of the cultural and paleontological sites threatened by natural processes or human activity.



Energy and Minerals

Management Objective

Maintain existing opportunities and develop new opportunities for the exploration and development of locatable, leasable, and saleable energy and mineral resources, wind energy development, and casual mineral prospecting.

Management Direction

Provide for energy and mineral resource exploration and developments.

Provide for biomass availability from harvesting actions, silvicultural treatments, and forest health and fuels treatments for use as combustible fuel or other energy products.

Utilize new and existing quarry and pit sites to provide economical sources of rock and aggregate. Existing quarry and pit sites, along with the areas involved in their incremental expansion will be managed as existing facilities and will not be available for other management uses.

See *Table 14 (Areas open or closed to energy and mineral developments, Medford District)* for the areas that are open or closed to energy and mineral developments.

See Appendix E for a reasonably foreseeable development scenario and the stipulations that will be applied to developments.

TABLE 14. AREAS OPEN OR CLOSED TO ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Categories and Subcategories		Acres
Federal Surface and Mineral Estate		866,300
Federal Minerals/Private Surface		4,700
Locatable (e.g., metallics and gemstones)		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	16,800
Closed	Discretionary	20,800
Open	Standard Restrictions and/or Stipulations	536,500
Open	Additional Restrictions	293,400
Salable (e.g., sand, gravel, stone, clays, pumice)		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	24,600
Closed	Discretionary	20,800
Open	Standard Restrictions/Stipulations	17,200
Open	Additional Restrictions	803,700
Leasable (e.g., oil, gas, geothermal, coal, chemical minerals^a)		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	80
Open	Standard Restrictions/Stipulations	250,200
Open	Additional Restrictions	562,100
Open	No Surface Occupancy	55,000

^aChemical minerals include phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, etc. that may or may not be present in the planning area. These minerals are commonly used by industry to prepare brines or acids, or to serve as chemical bases in the manufacture of other products.



Fire and Fuels Management

Management Objectives

- Reduce the fire hazards to communities that are at risk from uncharacteristic wildfires.
- Decrease the risk of large wildfires, and reduce the cost and associated hazard of fire suppression.
- Reduce the risk of resource damage due to uncharacteristic wildfires.

Management Direction

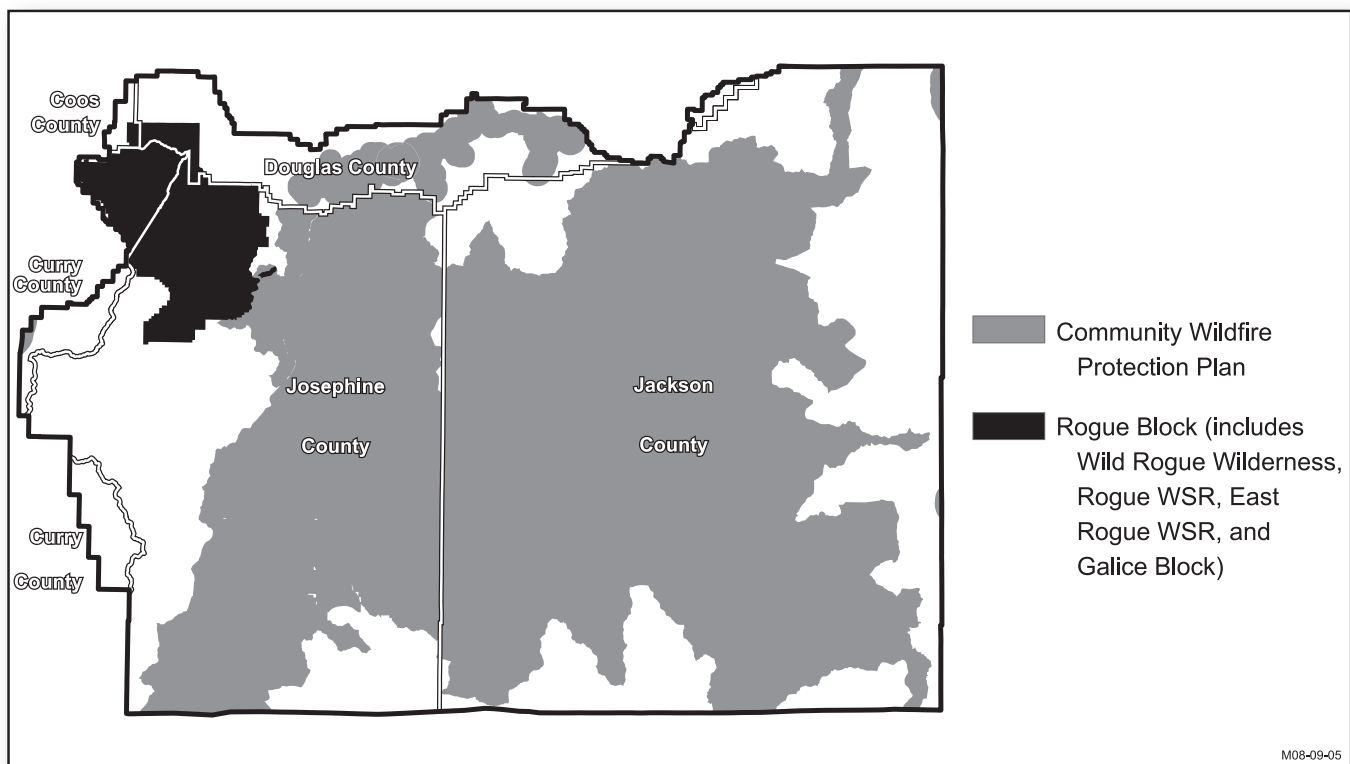
Treat hazardous fuels generated by management activity, particularly in wildland urban interface areas. See *Figure 4 (Wildland urban interface)*.

Apply fuels treatment to stands of any age in order to reduce the fuel hazards. Fuel treatments will include such activities as tree cutting and removal, brush cutting, pruning, reducing crown bulk density (except in the Deferred Timber Management Area), treating of activity fuels, biomass removal, and prescribed burning.

Fuels treatments will occur in various combinations of Fire Regimes and Fire Regime Condition Classes, with an emphasis on those combinations identified as high priority in *Table 15 (Fuel treatment emphasis using Fire Regime and Fire Regime Condition Class)*.

Apply vegetation treatments in noncommercial oak woodlands to create open conditions with large fire-resistant oaks.

FIGURE 4. WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE



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TABLE 15. FUEL TREATMENT EMPHASIS USING FIRE REGIME AND FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS

Fire Regime	Fire Regime Condition Class	Priority
1	3	HIGH
1	2	HIGH
1	1	HIGH
2	3	HIGH
2	2	HIGH
2	1	MODERATE
3	3	HIGH
3	2	HIGH
3	1	MODERATE
4	3	LOW
4	2	LOW
4	1	LOW
5	3	LOW
5	2	LOW
5	1	LOW

Utilize prescribed burns in low intensity, high frequency fire regimes to emulate natural fire occurrences.

Implement immediate action to suppress and control wildfire using direct control in all areas. In large contiguous blocks of BLM-administered lands (such as the Rogue Block) other options such as perimeter control and prescription control may also be used.

Remove vegetation and implement other associated maintenance activities to maintain access around ponds and water sources that have been constructed as fire suppression water sources.

Fish

Management objectives and management direction for fish habitat are included under the Riparian Management Area land use allocation.

Grazing

Management Objective

Provide livestock grazing permits and leases while maintaining or improving public rangelands.

Management Direction

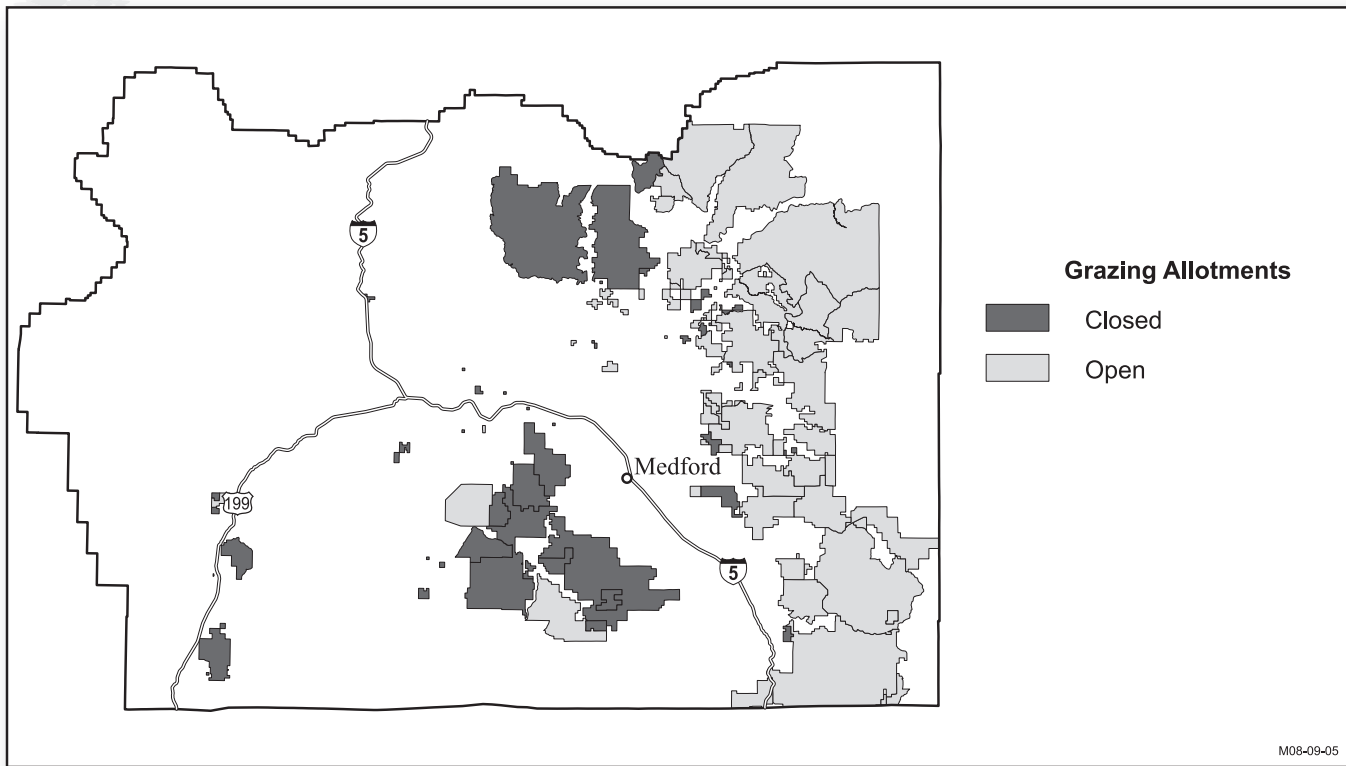
Manage livestock grazing in accordance with the *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington*.

See *Figure 5 (Lands available (open) for livestock grazing, Medford District)* and *Appendix H – Grazing*.

Maintain grazing levels for the allotments as listed in *Appendix H - Grazing*. Adjustments will be made when needed to meet or make progress toward meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health for Oregon and Washington. See *Appendix H - Grazing (Grazing Allotments in the Medford District)*



FIGURE 5. LANDS AVAILABLE (OPEN) FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING, MEDFORD DISTRICT



M08-09-05

Rest areas disturbed by natural and human-induced events (including wildfire, prescribed burns, timber-management treatments, and juniper cutting) from livestock grazing, except where grazing will either not impede site recovery or where grazing could be used as a tool to aid in achieving recovery objectives. Resume livestock grazing after soil and vegetation have sufficiently recovered to support livestock grazing.

Authorize livestock grazing through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits on lands that are not available through the issuance of a grazing lease or permit.

Utilize prescribed livestock grazing where appropriate to control invasive plants, reduce fire danger, or accomplish other management objectives.

Discontinue the authorization of livestock grazing through the issuance of grazing leases, in whole or in part, for the grazing allotments identified in *Appendix H - Grazing*.

Grazing will not be authorized under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. §315 et seq.) for the allotments listed in *Appendix H-Grazing*. Grazing will be authorized through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits in a manner consistent with the grazing regulations.

Implement range improvements to achieve the Oregon standards for rangeland health or other allotment-specific objectives. See *Appendix H - Grazing (Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements within the Medford District)*.



Hazardous Materials

Management Objectives

- Limit the use of hazardous materials.
- Eliminate hazardous wastes.

Management Direction

- Respond to hazardous material incidents through actions such as cleanup, proper notifications, criminal investigations, and site assessments.
- Store, treat, and dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Protect employees and the public from known hazardous materials on BLM-administered lands.

Lands, Realty, Access, and Transportation

Management Objectives

- Make land tenure adjustments to facilitate the management of resources.
- Provide legal access to BLM-administered lands and facilities to support resource management programs.
- Provide needed rights-of-way, permits, leases, and easements over BLM-administered lands in a manner that is consistent with federal and state laws.
- Provide a road transportation system that serves resource management needs.
- Protect lands that have important resource values or substantial levels of investment by withdrawing them, where necessary, from the implementation of nondiscretionary public land and mineral laws.

Management Direction

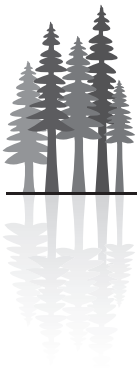
Retain lands in Zone 1 under BLM administration. Lands in Zone 1 include:

- National Landscape Conservation System designated lands
- Areas of critical environmental concern
- Research natural areas
- Outstanding natural areas
- Developed recreation sites
- Critical habitat for threatened or endangered species

Lands in Zone 2 will be available for exchange to enhance public resource values, improve management capabilities, or reduce the potential for land use conflict. Zone 2 lands consist of all lands not listed in the descriptions of Zone 1 lands and Zone 3 lands (see *Appendix F – Lands*).

Lands in Zone 3 will be available for disposal using appropriate disposal mechanisms. These lands will include:

- Lands that are either not practical to manage, or are uneconomical to manage (because of their intermingled location and nonsuitability for management by another federal agency)
- Survey hiatuses
- Encroachments



Assign lands with survey hiatuses and encroachments that are discovered in the future to Zone 3. See *Map 3A* and *Map 3B*, in the map packet. *Map 3A* shows land tenure zones for the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas, and *Map 3B* shows land tenure zones for the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas.

See *Table 16 (Acres of land tenure zones, Medford District)*.

Assign lands in Zones 2 and 3 that are included in future designations of critical habitat by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to Zone 1.

Do not reduce through disposal, exchange or sale, the acres of O&C lands or Coos Bay Wagon Road lands of all classifications, and the acres of O&C, Coos Bay Wagon Road, and public domain lands that are available for harvesting. The total net change in land tenure in the planning area will be evaluated every 10 years, dating from 1998.

Lands will be acquired or disposed of to facilitate resource management objectives as opportunities occur. See the Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria section in *Appendix F - Lands*.

Make available for disposal the public domain lands in Zones 2 and 3 that have been classified under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Manage newly acquired lands for the purpose for which they were acquired, or in a manner that is consistent with management objectives for adjacent BLM-administered lands or other BLM-administered lands having similar resource values.

Issue temporary-use permits, as identified under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Section 302), for a variety of uses, such as, but not limited to, stockpile and storage sites and as tools to authorize unintentional trespass situations pending final resolution.

Recognize existing rights-of-way, permits, and easements as valid uses.

No new leases or permits will be issued for landfills or solid waste disposal sites.

Utilize land-use authorizations to resolve agricultural or occupancy trespasses, where appropriate.

Limit withdrawals to the area needed and restrict only those activities needed to accomplish the purposes of the withdrawal.

Class I visual resource management areas are *right-of-way exclusion areas* where future rights-of-way will be granted only on a case-by-case basis or when mandated by law.

Recreation sites, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, research natural areas, wild and scenic rivers that are classified as scenic and recreational rivers, and Class II visual resource management areas will be *right-of-way avoidance areas* (i.e., rights-of-way will be granted only where no practical alternative is available).

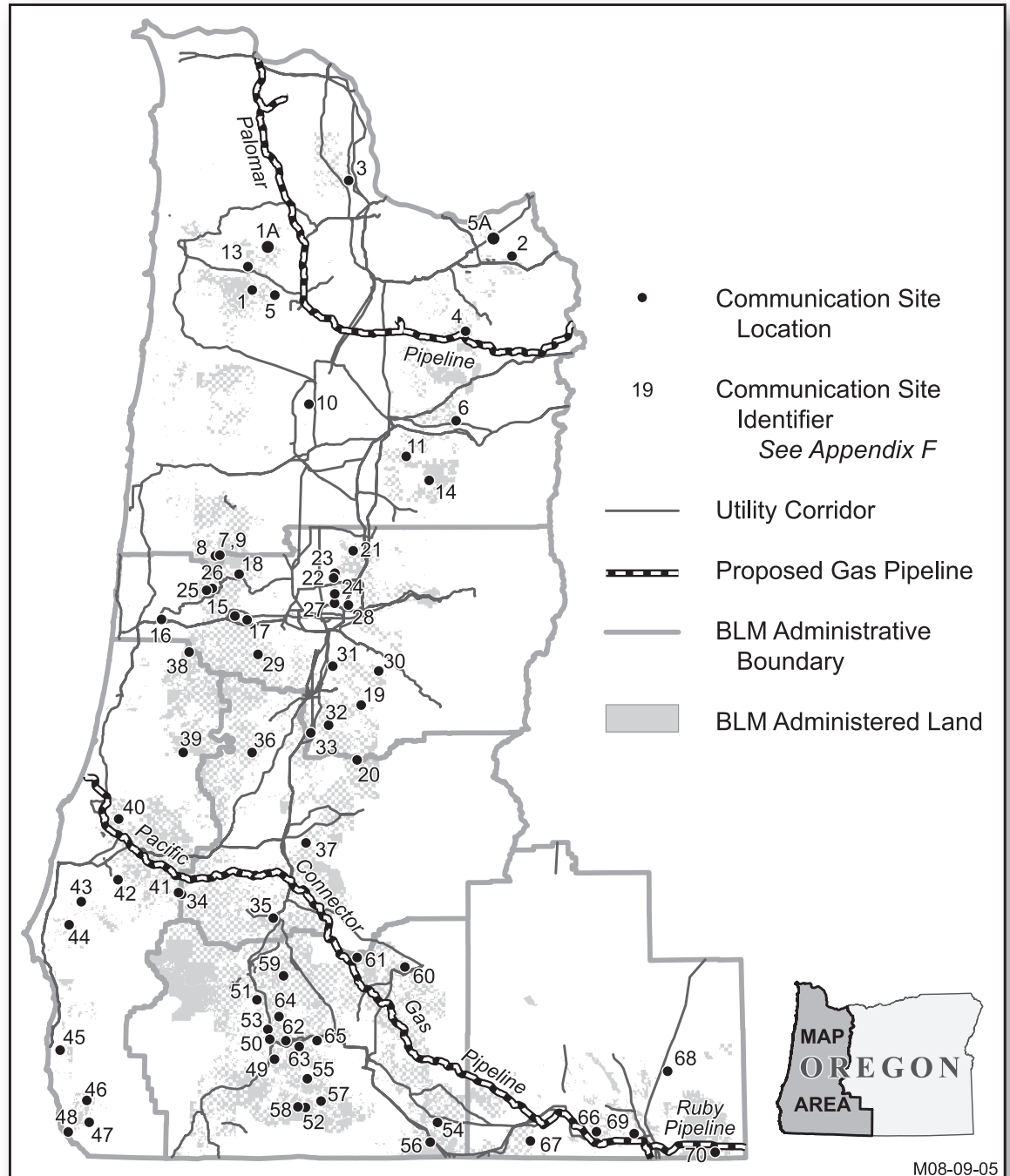
TABLE 16. ACRES OF LAND TENURE ZONES, MEDFORD DISTRICT

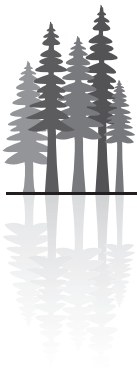
Land Tenure Zone	Acres
Zone 1 – Retention and Acquisition	414,300
Zone 2 – Suitable for Exchange and Consolidation	445,400
Zone 3 – Suitable for Disposal	7,000



Utility corridors are the preferred location for energy transmission or distribution facilities. Corridors are generally 1,000 feet on each side of the centerline. The rights-of-way granted will be the minimum necessary to accommodate a specific request. No development or management activities will be permitted that would conflict with construction, operation, or maintenance of facilities corresponding to the purpose of the utility corridor. See *Figure 6 (Utility corridors and communication sites)*.

FIGURE 6. UTILITY CORRIDORS AND COMMUNICATION SITES





New communication facilities will be allowed on existing developed communication sites where they do not conflict with other management objectives. See *Figure 6 (Utility corridors and communication sites)* and *Appendix F - Lands*.

Expansion of existing communication sites and the development of new sites will be permitted. The priority for accommodating the need for additional capacity will be the use of existing sites and facilities.

Manage existing roads to protect resource values, provide for safety, protect facility investment, and provide access for management activities. Remove hazard trees and downed trees along roads for safety or operational reasons.

New permanent or temporary roads and stream-crossing structures will be constructed where needed for the implementation of management direction.

Roads that are not needed for long-term resource management will be decommissioned.

Recreation

Management Objective

Provide a diversity of developed and dispersed outdoor recreational opportunities that contribute to meeting recreational demand and quality visitor experiences.

Management Direction

Pursue public access to BLM-administered lands that have high recreational potential.

Manage special recreation management areas in accordance with their planning frameworks.

See the following:

- *Table 17 (Recreation Management Areas)*
- *Appendix G – Recreation*
- *Maps in the map packet:*
 - *Map 2A* for recreation management areas in the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas
 - *Map 2B* for recreation management areas in the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas

Manage lands not designated as special recreation management areas as extensive recreation management areas for developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. See *Table 17*.

Maintain recreational developments (including sites, trails, and backcountry byways). See *Table 18 (Recreation sites, Medford District)*, *Table 19 (Recreation trails, Medford District)*, and *Table 20 (Designated and potential backcountry byways, Medford District.)* Also see *Map 2A* and *Map 2B* in the map packet.

Develop potential recreational sites, trails, and backcountry byways in the future depending on recreational demand and feasibility. See *Table 20 (Designated Backcountry Byways and Potential Backcountry Byways, Medford District)*, *Table 12 (Potential recreation sites and trails, Medford District)*, *Figure 7 (Potential recreation sites, Medford District)*, and *Figure 8 (Potential recreation trails and potential backcountry byways, Medford District)*.

**TABLE 17. RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS, MEDFORD DISTRICT**

Location # On Maps 2A/2B	Recreation Management Area	Acres
Special Recreation Management Areas		
23	Anderson Butte	11,482
24	Coyote Creek	14,597
25	Elderberry Flat	3,393
26	Elliott Creek	3,931
27	Hyatt Lake/Howard Prairie Lake	17,765
28	Timber Mountain	15,114
29	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	7,088
30	Quartz Creek	8,734
31	Rogue National Wild and Scenic River	11,510
32	Spencer Creek	11,922
		Total Acres^a
		105,536
Extensive Recreation Management Areas		
Map 3A	Glendale	171,914
Map 3A	Grants Pass	203,057
Map 3B	Ashland	188,576
Map 3B	Butte Falls	200,368
		Total Acres
		763,915

^aAcres totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, which is within the Medford District planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.

TABLE 18. RECREATION SITES, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Location # on Map 2A/2B	Recreation Site	Acres
71	Argo River Access	16
72	Burma Pond Campground	41
73	Carpenter's Island Day-Use Area	1
74	Chair Riffle Day-Use Area	16
75	Eight Dollar Mountain Botanical Wayside	43
76	Elderberry Flat Campground and Day-Use Area	75
77	Gold Nugget	49
78	Grave Creek Boat Ramp	4
79	Griffin Bar River Access	51
80	Hellgate Sites (Day Use and Viewpoints)	9
81	Hog Creek Boat Ramp	6
82	Hyatt Lake Campground and Day-Use Area (partially within the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument)	745
83	Kenney Meadows	34
84	Little Hyatt Lake Day-Use Area	2
85	Mt. Bolivar Trailhead (managed by the USFS)	2
86	Rainbow Day-Use Area	8
87	Rand Day-Use Area and Visitor Center	25
88	Robert Dean	14
89	Rocky Bar	46
90	Rogue River Ranch	33
91	Rough and Ready Wayside	22
92	Skull Creek Campground and Day-Use Area	19
93	Table Mountain Winter Play Area	11
94	Tucker Flat Campground and Day-Use Area	8
95	Whiskey Creek Cabin	5
96	Whitehorse River Access	76
97	Williams Creek Wayside	1
98	Woodrat Mountain Day-Use Area	27
		Total Acres^b
		1,389

^aMap numbers start at 71 because recreation sites were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

^bAcres totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument since it is located within the Medford BLM District planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.



TABLE 19. RECREATION TRAILS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Location # on Map 2A/2B	Recreation Trails	Acres
38	Armstrong Gulch	1
39	Buck Prairie Cross Country Ski/Snowmobile Trails	17
40	Burma Pond Trail	0.25
41	Cathedral Hill Trails	12
42	Grayback Mountain	6.5
43	Grizzly Peak	5
44	Hidden Creek	1
45	Jacksonville Historic Landmark	5
46	Kerby Peak	4
47	King Mountain Trail	1
48	Lake Selmac Trails	3
49	Layton Ditch Trail	13
50	Listening Tree	1
51	London Peak Accessible	1
52	Lower London Peak Trail	2
53	Lower Table Rock	2
54	Mule Creek	0.25
55	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	40
56	Pederson Snowmobile Trail	4
57	Rainie Falls Trail	2
58	Rogue River National Recreation Trail	23
59	Sterling Mine Ditch	10
60	Tunnel Ridge	1
61	Upper Table Rock	2
62	Wolf Gap	4
Total Acres^b		161

^aMap numbers start at 38 because recreation trails were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

^bAcres totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument since it is located within the Medford District planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.

TABLE 20. DESIGNATED BACKCOUNTRY BYWAYS AND POTENTIAL BACKCOUNTRY BYWAYS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Location # on Map/Figure	Backcountry Byways	Miles
Designated Backcountry Byways		
Map 2A/2B, #6	Cow Creek	10
Map 2A/2B, #7	Galice-Hellgate	39
Map 2A/2B, #8	Grave Creek-Marial	38
Total Miles		87
Potential Backcountry Byways		
Figure 8 #14	Cow Creek-West Fork Evans Creek Road	40
Figure 8 #15	Hyatt Lake-Howard Prairie Lake	10
Figure 8 #16	McKee Bridge-Anderson Butte	16
Figure 8 #17	Shale City	10
Figure 8 #18	West Fork Cow Creek-Eden Valley	23
Total Miles		99

^aMap numbers start at 6 and 14 because designated and potential backcountry byways were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.



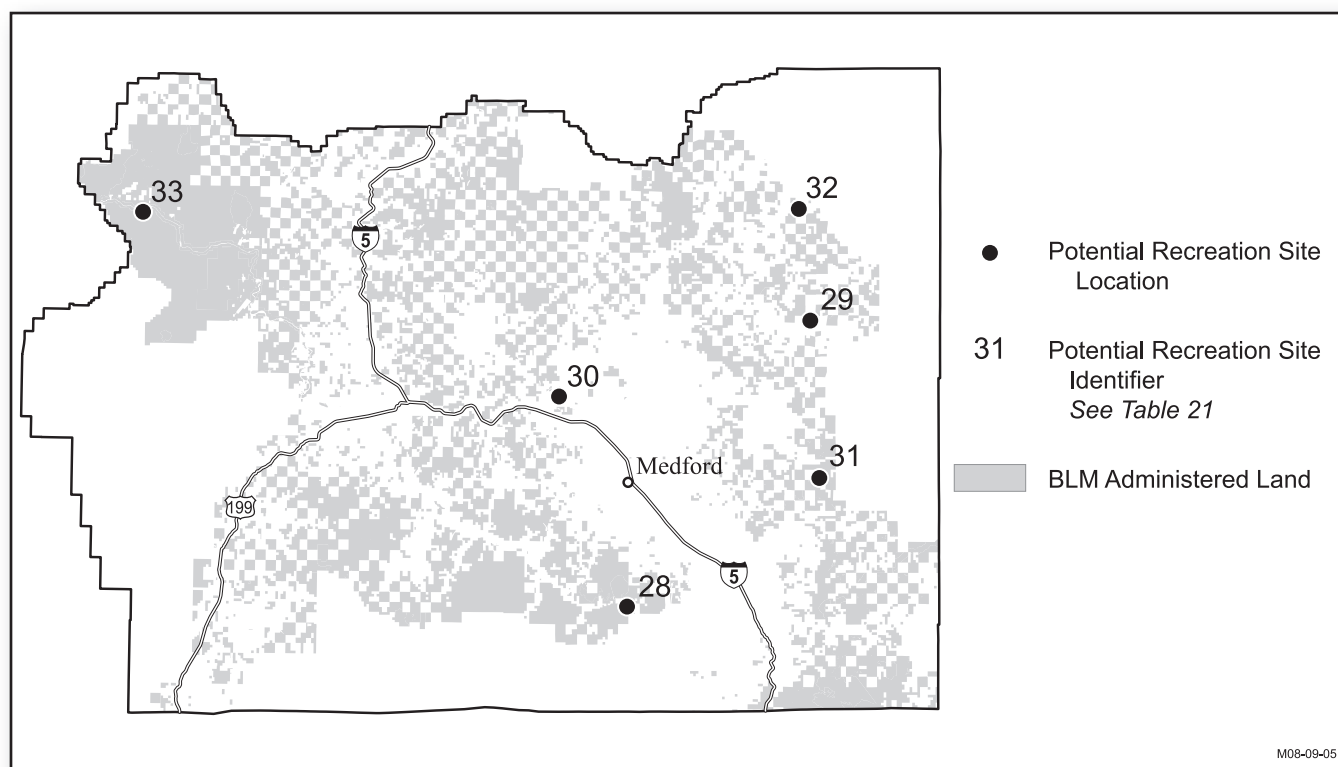
TABLE 21. POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES AND POTENTIAL RECREATION TRAILS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Potential Recreation Sites/Trails		
Figure Number ^a	Potential Recreation Sites ^b	Acres
28	Little Applegate Day-Use Area	20
29	North Fork Big Butte Creek	19
30	Nugget Falls	5
31	Sensenig Falls	44
32	Skookum Creek Wayside	10
33	Zane Gray's Cabin	21
Total Acres		119
Potential Recreation Trails ^b		
		Miles
35	Beacon Hill Trail	3
36	Buck Rock-Berry Rock Loop	10
37	East Fork Illinois Mining Ditch System	9
38	Horse Creek Ridge Trail	1.5
39	Eight Dollar Mountain River Access Trail	1
40	Green Top Loop	10
41	Illinois Valley Horse Trails	8
42	Medco Railroad (Eagle Point-Butte Falls)	50
43	Robert Dean Trail	12
44	Round Top Mountain	5
Total Miles		109.5

^aMap numbers do not start at 1 because potential recreation sites and trails were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

^bSee Figure 7 for general locations of potential recreation sites, and see Figure 8 for general locations of potential recreation trails.

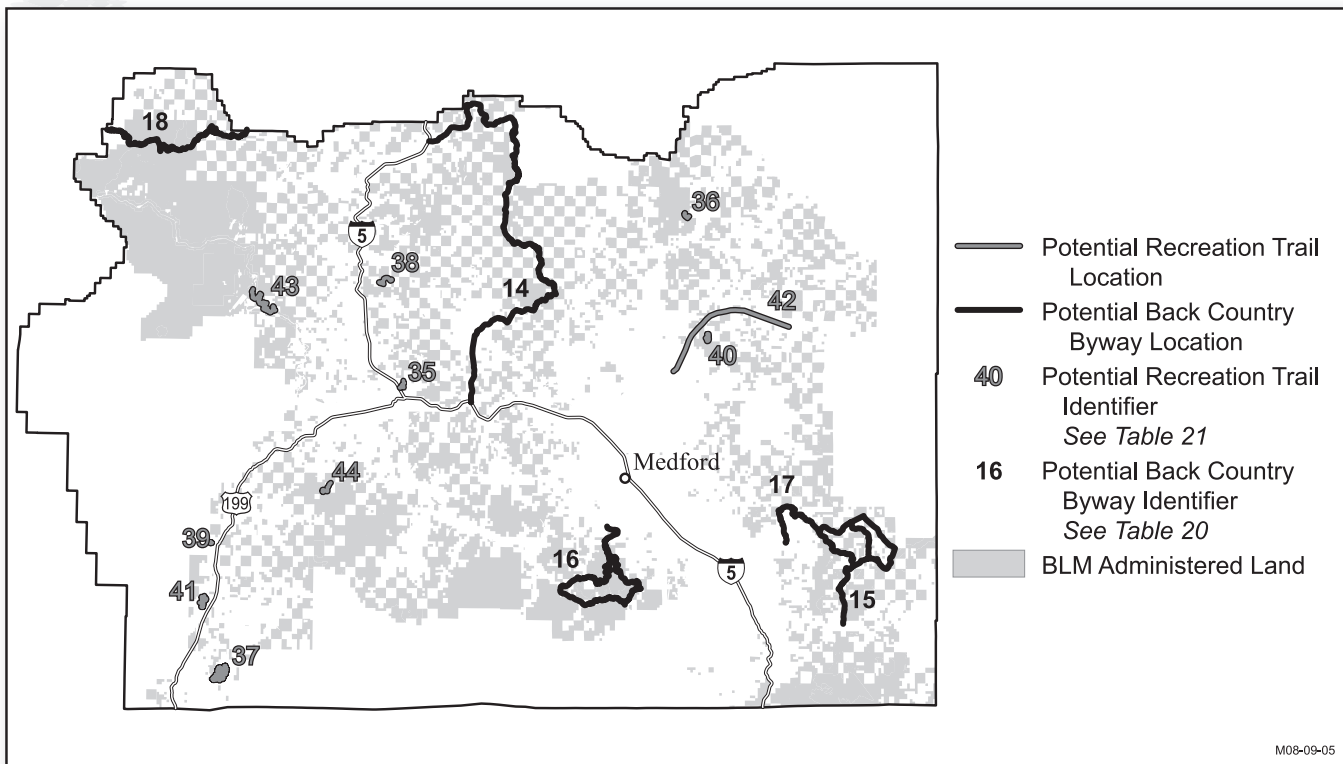
FIGURE 7. POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES, MEDFORD DISTRICT



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FIGURE 8. POTENTIAL RECREATION TRAILS AND POTENTIAL BACKCOUNTRY BYWAYS, MEDFORD DISTRICT



Withdraw areas containing recreational developments from mineral entry and development.

Develop closed or abandoned roads where feasible to provide additional trail opportunities

Provide service-oriented and outreach programs, including interpretation and education to visitors.

Manage environmental education areas to provide educational opportunities for the public. See *Table 22 (Environmental education areas, Medford District)*.

Manage recreation sites authorized under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act according to their lease agreements. See *Table 23 (Recreation and Public Purpose leases, Medford District)* and *Maps 2A and 2B*.

Areas listed in *Table 24 (Areas closed to off-highway vehicle use, Medford District)* are designated as closed to off-highway vehicle use.

Areas not designated as closed to off-highway vehicle use are designated as *limited to designated roads and trails*. See *Table 25 (Off-highway vehicle area designations, Medford District)* and *Figure 9 (Off-highway vehicle designations)*.

Manage areas listed in *Table 26 (Off-highway vehicle emphasis areas, Medford District)* as off-highway vehicle emphasis areas. See *Figure 10 (Off-highway vehicle emphasis areas)*.

**TABLE 22. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AREAS, MEDFORD DISTRICT**

Environmental Education Areas	Acres
Eight Dollar Mountain	20
Upper and Lower Table Rocks	80
Total Acres	100

TABLE 23. RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSE LEASES, MEDFORD DISTRICT

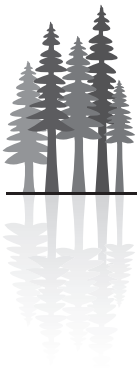
R&PP Leases	Lessee	
Cantrall-Buckley Park	Jackson County	12.1
Cathedral Hills	Josephine County ^a	--
Gold Ray Dam	Jackson County	4.2
Illinois River Park	Oregon Department of Transportation	80
Lake Selmac	Josephine County	48
Pinehurst School	Jackson County School District 94	11.2
Total Acres		155.5

^aAt the county's request, the Cathedral Hills R&PP lease with Josephine County will not be renewed in 2008.

TABLE 24. AREAS CLOSED TO OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Areas Closed to Off-Highway Vehicle Use	
Brewer Spruce Wilderness Instant Study Area	1,705
Cobleigh Road ACEC	244
Dakubetube Wildland ACEC	1,530
East Fork Whiskey Creek ACEC	3,188
Eight Dollar Mountain EEA	43
French Flat ACEC	504
Grayback Glades RNA/ACEC	1,022
Holton Creek RNA/ACEC	421
Lost Lake RNA/ACEC	387
North Fork Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	499
Old Baldy RNA/ACEC	115
Oregon Gulch RNA/ACEC	1,051
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Corridor ^a	2,310
Peavine	12,659
Pickett Creek ACEC	32
Pipe Fork RNA/ACEC	516
Rogue Wild and Scenic River Corridor (wild and recreational sections)	11,502
Round Top Butte RNA/ACEC	605
Scotch Creek RNA/ACEC	1,799
Soda Mountain Wilderness Study Area	6,106
Sterling Mine Ditch	143
Table Mountain Winter Snow Play Area	11
Table Rocks ACEC/EEA	1,244
Waldo Takilma ACEC	1,760
West Illinois	363
Wetland areas, meadows and caves	880
Whiskey Creek Proposed ACEC	633
Wild Rogue Wilderness Area	8,971
Woodcock Bog RNA/ACEC	265
Total Acres	60,508

^aAcre totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument since it is located within the planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.



Medford District ROD and RMP

Manage off-highway vehicle areas and off-highway vehicle emphasis areas according to interim management guidelines until subsequent comprehensive travel management plans are completed. See *Appendix G - Recreation*.

Manage lands within state scenic waterway corridors (see *Table 27, Oregon State Scenic Waterways*), excluding portions that occur on O&C lands that are suitable for permanent timber production, to protect and enhance identified scenic, aesthetic, recreation, scientific, research, fish, and wildlife qualities.

TABLE 25. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AREA DESIGNATIONS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations ^a	Acres
Open	0
Limited to existing roads and trails	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	825,843
Closed	60,508
Total Acres	886,351

^aAcres totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument since it is located within the planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.
See Figure 9 for the location of designated OHV areas.

TABLE 26. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE EMPHASIS AREAS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Off-Highway Vehicle Emphasis Area	Acres
Anderson Butte	11,482
Coyote Creek	14,597
Elderberry Flat	3,393
Elliot Creek	3,931
Quartz Creek	8,734
Spencer Creek	11,922
Timber Mountain	15,114
Total Acres	69,182

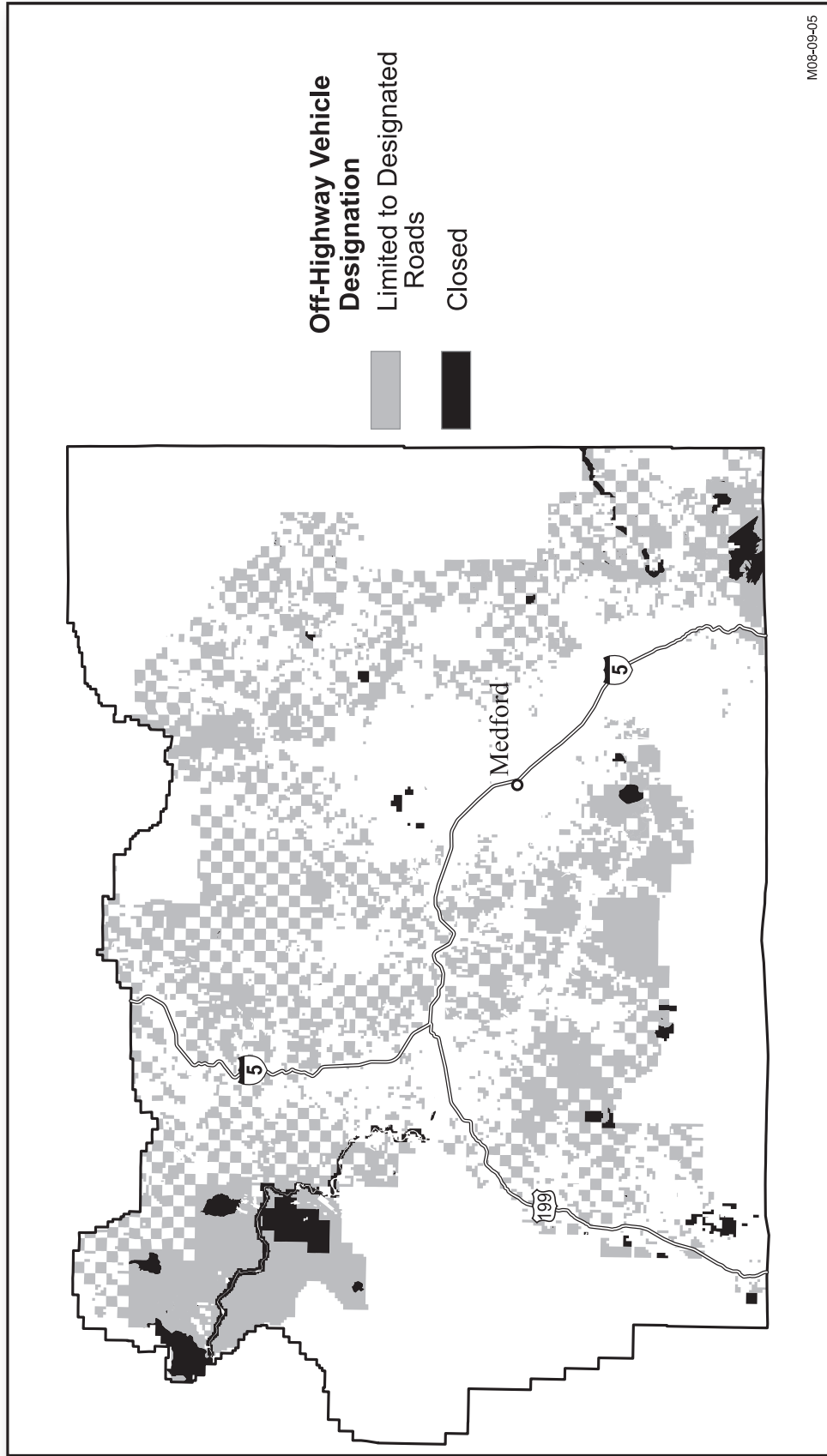
Note: See Figure 10 for the location of OHV emphasis areas.

TABLE 27. OREGON STATE SCENIC WATERWAYS, MEDFORD DISTRICT

State Scenic Waterways	Segment Description	Total Miles
Medford District		
Rogue River	<i>Recreational segment:</i> Confluence of the Applegate to Grave Creek	27
	<i>Natural segment:</i> Grave Creek to the USFS boundary	20



FIGURE 9. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS



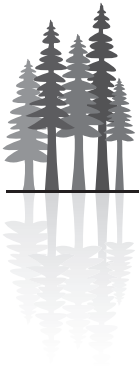
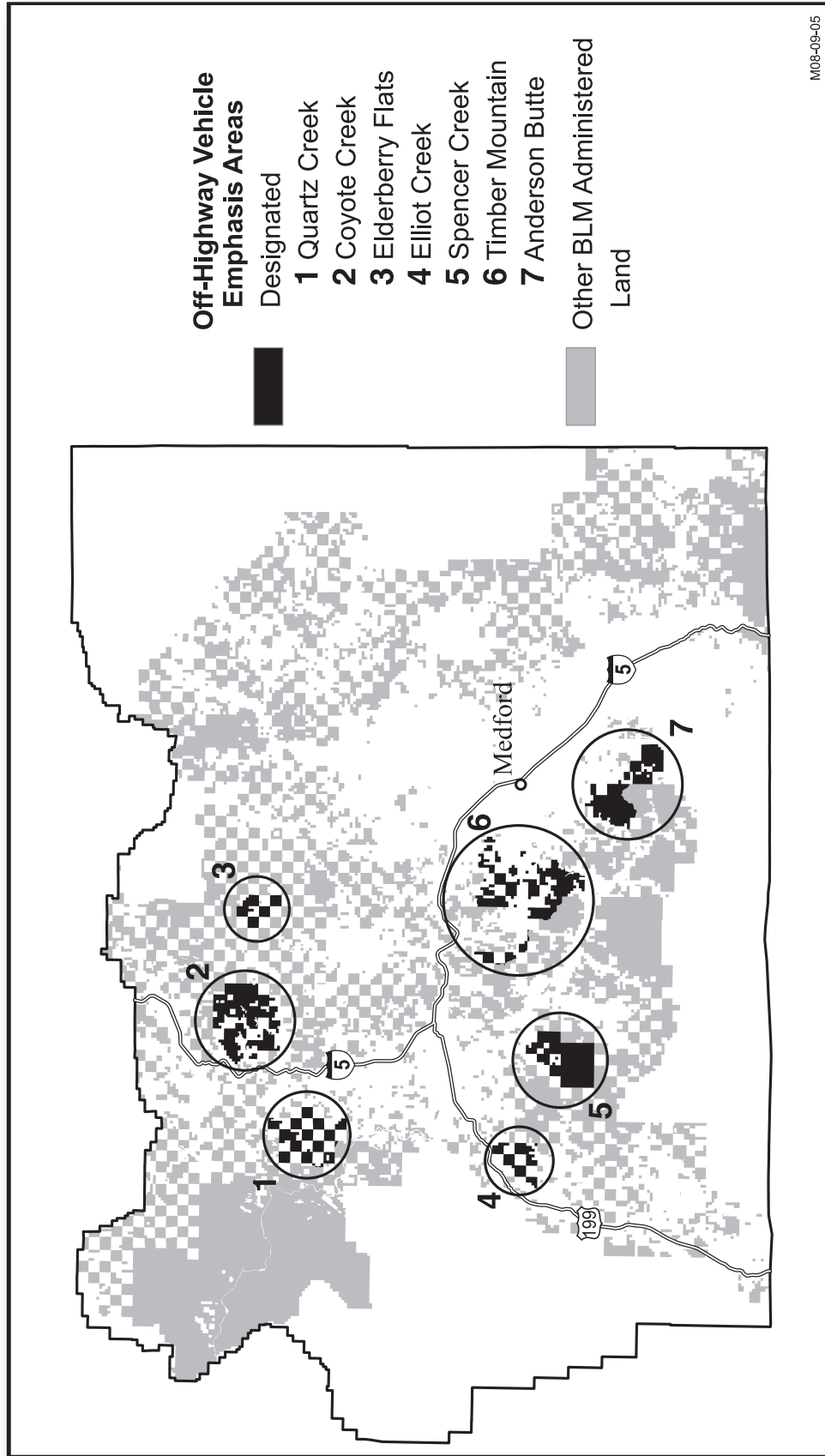


FIGURE 10. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE EMPHASIS AREAS





Research

Management Objective

Provide for research to support the management of lands and resources administered by the BLM in the Medford District.

Management Direction

Ongoing research projects will be continued according to current or updated study plans. Management direction on existing study sites that conflict with research objectives will be deferred until the research is complete. New research projects will require study plans that are consistent with the resource management plan or a plan amendment if they are not consistent with the resource management plan.

Soils

Management Objective

Provide for long-term soil productivity.

Management Direction

Design management activities that affect soil productivity (such as prescribed burns, wildfire suppression, silviculture, timber harvesting, biomass removal, and grazing) to provide for long-term soil productivity.

Special Forest Products

Management Objective

Provide for the harvest and collection of special forest products.

Management Direction

Restrict collection amounts and collection activities of special forest products in a manner that limits adverse impacts to other resources.

Rotate areas for the collection of individual special forest products as needed to maintain the availability of special forest products.

Timber

Management objectives and management direction for timber are included under the *Deferred Timber Management Area*, *Uneven-Age Timber Management Area*, and *Timber Management Area* land use allocations. In addition, the following management objective and management direction applies to all land use allocations:

Management Objective

In harvested or disturbed areas, assure the establishment and survival of commercially desirable trees and enhance their growth.



Management Direction

Manage Port-Orford-Cedar in accordance with the May 2004 record of decision for the *Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in southwest Oregon, Coos Bay, Medford, and Roseburg Districts*.

Visual Resource Management

Visual resource management (VRM) classes are established as shown on map *Map 3A and Map 3B* in the map packet. *Map 3A* shows VRM classes for the Glendale and Grants Pass Resource Areas, and *Map 3B* shows VRM classes for the Butte Falls and Ashland Resource Areas. Acres of visual resource management classes are shown in *Table 28 (Acres of visual resource management classes)*.

Management Objective

Preserve the existing character of the landscape in Class I visual resource management areas.

Management Direction

Designated, suitable, and eligible wild and scenic rivers that are classified as wild, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, and wilderness instant study areas will be managed as Class I visual resource management areas.

Manage VRM I areas in accordance with natural ecological changes. Some very limited management activities will occur in these areas. The level of change to the characteristic landscape will be very low and will not attract attention. Changes will repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Management Objective

Retain the existing character of the landscape in Class II visual resource management areas.

Management Direction

Designated, suitable, and eligible wild and scenic rivers that are classified as scenic, the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail will be managed as Class II visual resource management areas.

Manage VRM II areas for low levels of change to the characteristic landscape. Management activities will be seen but will not attract the attention of the casual observer. Changes will repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

TABLE 28. ACRES OF VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES, MEDFORD DISTRICT

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes	Acres
VRM Class I	29,136
VRM Class II	51,288
VRM Class III	14,787
VRM Class IV	771,483

Note: Acre totals include the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument since it is located within the Medford District planning area. This national monument is managed under a separate resource management plan.



Management Objective

Partially retain the existing character of the landscape in Class III visual resource management areas.

Management Direction

Designated, suitable, and eligible wild and scenic rivers that are classified as recreational will be managed as Class III visual resource management areas.

Manage VRM III areas for moderate levels of change to the characteristic landscape. Management activities will attract attention but will not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes will repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Management Objective

Allow for major modification of the existing character of the landscape in Class IV visual resource management areas.

Management Direction

All lands that are not designated as Class I, Class II, or Class III will be managed as Class IV visual resource management areas.

Manage VRM IV areas for high levels of change to the characteristic landscape. Management activities will dominate the view and will be the major focus of viewer attention.

Water

Management Objective

Maintain and restore water quality.

Management Direction

Implement road improvement, storm-proofing, maintenance, or decommissioning to reduce chronic sediment inputs to stream channels and waterbodies.

Apply Best Management Practices as needed to maintain or restore water quality. See *Appendix C – Best Management Practices*.

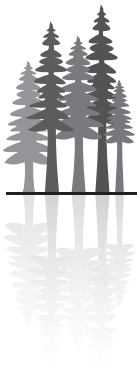
Wildlife

Management Objective

Provide for the conservation of BLM special status species.

Management Direction

Manage species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act consistent with recovery plans and designated critical habitat. Wildlife species with currently approved recovery plans include the marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl.



Manage BLM special status animal species to maintain or restore populations and habitat consistent with species conservation requirements. Protection measures will include altering the type, timing, extent, and intensity of actions; and other strategies designed to maintain populations of species. Restorative measures will include establishing new populations or augmenting existing populations.

Implement conservation and cooperative plans, strategies, and agreements for special status animal species.

Restrict activities that would disrupt nesting during nesting season where northern spotted owls have been found to be currently nesting.

Prior to project implementation and using approved protocol standards, survey proposed projects that are within the range of the marbled murrelet and that could degrade or remove suitable marbled murrelet habitat. The Pacific Seabird Groups' *Method for surveying marbled murrelets in forests: a revised protocol for land management and research* (Mack et al. 2003) is the currently approved protocol. If surveys indicate that habitat is occupied, all contiguous suitable habitat and recruitment habitat (i.e., stands that are capable of becoming marbled murrelet habitat within 25 years) within a 0.5-mile radius will be protected.

Restrict activities that would disrupt nesting during nesting season where marbled murrelets have been found to be currently nesting.

Bald eagle management areas are established as shown on *Figure 11 (Habitat management areas for bald eagle, deer and elk)*. These habitat management areas will be managed to protect bald eagle nest sites and winter roosting areas, and to develop replacement habitat for nesting and roosting. Additional bald eagle management areas will be established at a minimum of 20 acres to protect newly detected nest trees and adjacent roost areas. Management activities will include prescribed burns and other treatments (such as commercial thinning and density management) to reduce fuel loading and to accelerate growth and improve tree vigor.

Management Objective

Assist the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in meeting wildlife management goals on public domain lands and on O&C lands where the goals are consistent with the O&C Act.

Management Direction

Restrict motor vehicle use within designated deer and elk winter range between November 1 and April 15. Various techniques, such as gating or signing will be used to impose the restrictions. Administrative use of all roads will occur, as needed, on a year-round basis. See *Figure 11 (Habitat management areas for bald eagle, deer, and elk)*.

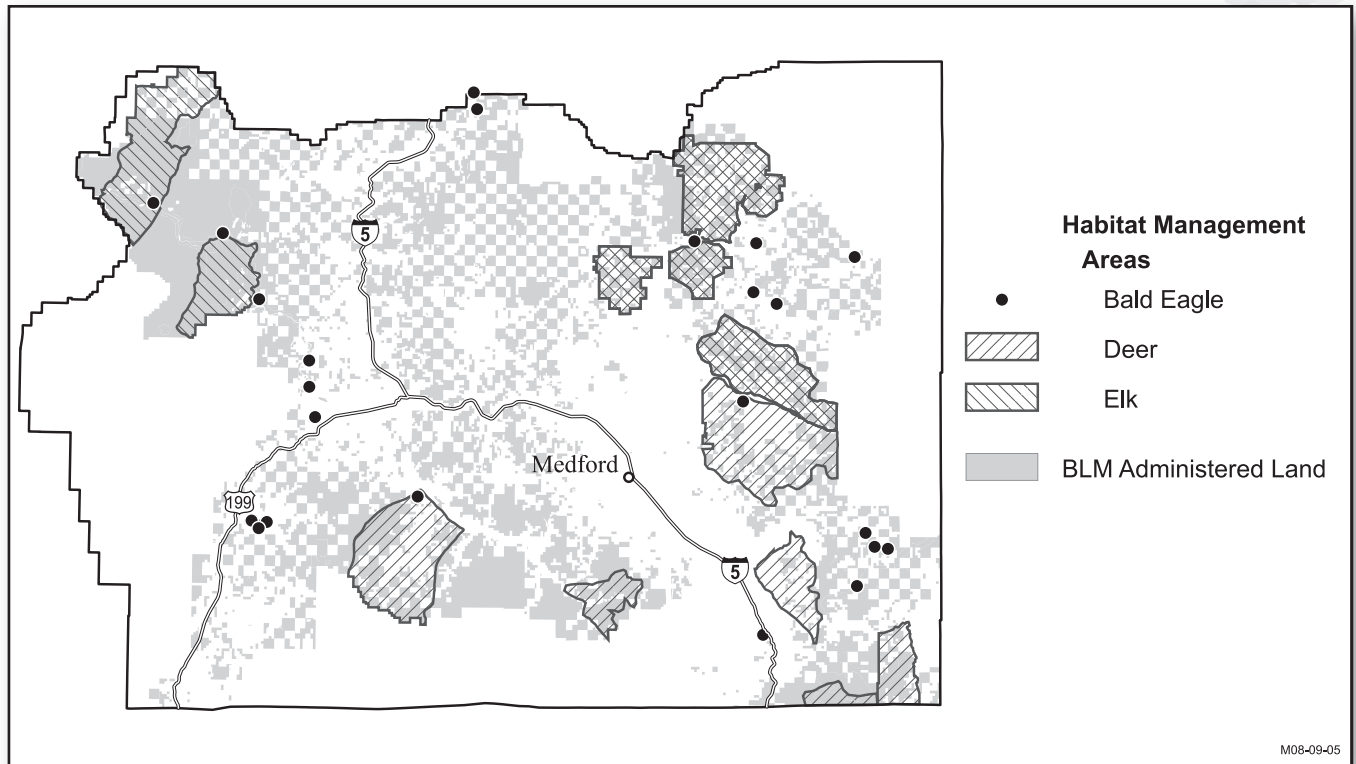
Maintain visual barriers from 25 to 50 feet wide, where appropriate, along roads within the designated deer and elk winter range.

Plant forage species along roadsides, skid trails, and on landings, or create forage plots when forage quality is determined to be a limiting factor in achieving the management goals of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Include forage retention requirements for wildlife when implementing silvicultural treatments or habitat management activities.



FIGURE 11. HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS FOR BALD EAGLE, DEER, AND ELK



Administrative Actions

Administrative actions are routine transactions and activities that are required to serve the public and to provide optimum management of resources. They will be applied in any land use allocation.

Implement administrative actions including, but not limited to, the following:

- Recreation site maintenance
- Recreation site improvement
- Competitive and commercial recreation activities
- Lands and realty actions (including the issuance and administration of grants, leases, and permits issued under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act)
- Resolution of trespasses
- Facility maintenance
- Improvements to existing facilities
- Road maintenance
- Issuance and administration of O&C unilateral and reciprocal rights-of-way agreements
- Hazardous and solid waste materials removal
- Law enforcement
- Surveys to determine legal land or mineral estate ownership
- Engineering support to assist in mapping
- Design of projects including any needed surveys
- Sampling (e.g., 3-P fall, buck, and scale sampling method)
- Incidental removal of trees, snags, or logs for safety or operational reasons

