

Chapter 2

Proposed Resource Management Plan and Other Alternatives



Chapter 2 of this final environmental impact statement defines the four alternatives (the proposed resource management plan [PRMP], and Alternatives 1, 2, and 3) that were developed for the six resource management plans of the planning area that are being revised. Tables and maps for district-specific recreation management directions; National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) lands; visual resource management (VRM); and habitat management areas for bald eagle, deer, and elk are located at the end of the PRMP section. Tables and maps specific to Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 are located after their descriptions at the end of the chapter.

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Summary of Major Changes Between the Draft and Final EIS/RMP

- For the Final EIS/RMP, the Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP) was added. The PRMP is a modification of Alternative 2, which was the preferred alternative in the draft EIS/RMP. The modifications were made as a result of public and agency comments and to avoid adverse effects. See the PRMP section after the introduction for specific changes.
- The lists and acres for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Visual Resource Management Classes, wild and scenic rivers, off-highway vehicle areas, and areas open or closed to energy and mineral developments were updated to correct errors and reflect changes in data.



Introduction

This chapter describes the Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP), the No Action Alternative, and Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. The No Action Alternative would continue management under the six districts' existing resource management plans that were approved in 1995 and subsequently amended. The PRMP describes the action proposed to be taken. The PRMP and Final EIS build on the Draft EIS/RMP to include responses to public comments. It also corrects errors in the Draft EIS/RMP that were identified through the public comment process and internal BLM review. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 describe a range of alternative management strategies that were designed to also meet the purpose and need discussed in *Chapter 1*. These three alternatives were carried forward from the Draft EIS/RMP without modification. The alternatives examine proposed and potential alternative management strategies through utilization of management objectives, land use allocations, and management directions.

- **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 directions.** Provide measures that will be applied to planning activities to achieve management objectives for resources.

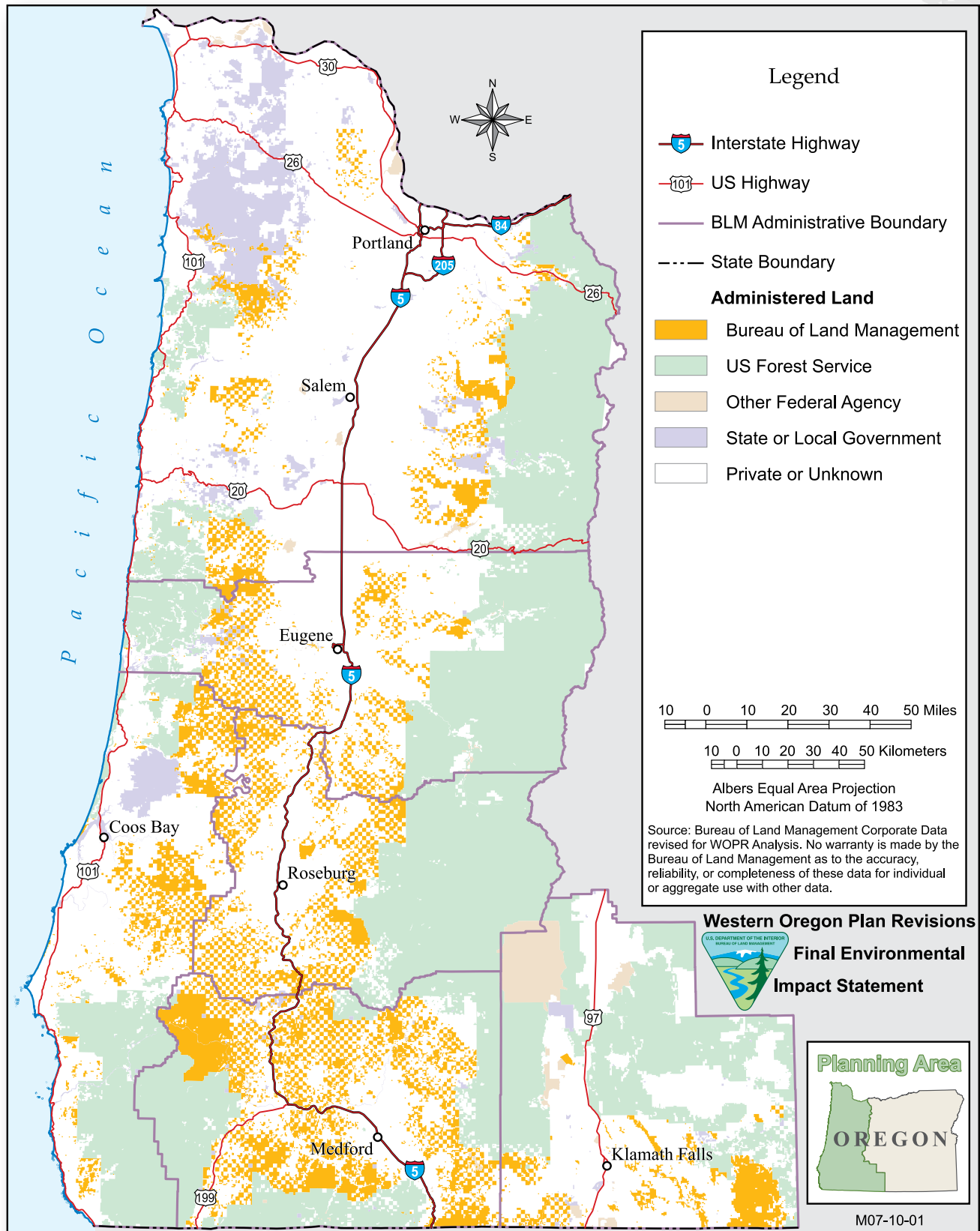
Management directions would be used where and when necessary and practical to achieve management objectives. However, the BLM may decide not to apply a management direction when:

- 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 map of the entire planning area of the RMP plan revision, see *Map 2-1*. Tables for district-specific recreation management directions (*Table 2-18 through Table 2-38*) that are referenced in the PRMP description are located at the end of the PRMP section. *Map 2-7 through Map 2-18* referenced in the PRMP description are also located at the end of the PRMP section. Tables and maps specific to the other alternatives are located at the end of *Chapter 2*.



MAP 2-1. ENTIRE PLANNING AREA OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION





Proposed Resource Management Plan

The following explains how the Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP) was developed, using Alternative 2 as the basis:

- Incorporated the Riparian Management Area land use allocation from Alternative 1. Added an exclusion of thinning and silvicultural treatments within 60 feet of perennial and intermittent fish-bearing streams, and within 35 feet of intermittent streams.
- Refined the boundaries of several Late-Successional Management Areas and added stands within boundaries of the new proposed marbled murrelet critical habitat units that contain one or more primary constituent elements.
- Added the Eastside Forest Management Area land use allocation for forested lands east of Highway 97 in the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District.
- Added the Uneven-Age Timber Management Area land use allocation in a part of the Medford District and Klamath Falls Resource Area.
- In the Timber Management Areas, deferred harvest of substantially all stands that are currently older and more structurally complex multi-layered conifer forests through the year 2023.
- Extended application of the BLM Special Status Species policy to all land use allocations.
- Applied Visual Resource Management (VRM) II to certain public domain lands in the Molalla Block of the Salem District.
- Added a requirement to include marbled murrelet nest sites found in the future to the Late-Successional Management Area land use allocation and to survey prior to habitat-disturbing activities.
- Dropped the Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest land use allocation.
- Provided for the Medford District to manage seven new Special Recreation Management Areas (OHV emphasis areas) to accommodate focused off-highway vehicle management.

Land Use Allocations

The BLM-administered lands within the planning area would be allocated to one of the following eight land use allocations:

1. National Landscape Conservation Area/Congressionally Designated/Acquired Lands
2. Administratively Withdrawn Area
3. Late-Successional Management Area
4. Riparian Management Area
5. Eastside Forest Management Land
6. Deferred Timber Management Area
7. Uneven-Age Timber Management Area
8. Timber Management Area

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 actions would be applied to streams, lakes, wetlands, etc. (as defined in *Table 2-5* in the Riparian Management Area section below) within the Late-Successional Management Area, Eastside Forest Management Land, Deferred Timber Management Area, Uneven-Age Timber Management Area, and Timber Management Area.



National Landscape Conservation System, Congressionally Designated Lands, and Acquired Lands

The National Landscape Conservation System designations on BLM-administered lands in western Oregon include:

- Wild and scenic rivers
- Wilderness, wilderness study, and wilderness instant study areas
- Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
- Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area

Congressionally designated lands on BLM-administered lands in western Oregon include:

- Mt. Hood Scenic Corridor
- Bull Run Watershed Management Unit

Acquired lands for which BLM has separate management plans include:

- West Eugene Wetlands (Eugene District)
- Wood River Wetland (Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District)

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 Directions

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Designated wild and scenic river corridors (including those classified as wild, scenic, or recreational) would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values. Refer to *Table 2-33 (District-specific designated wild and scenic rivers and river segments)*.

Interim protection would be provided 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.

Refer to *Table 2-34 (District-specific suitable wild and scenic rivers and river segments)*.

Interim protection would be provided 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.

See *Table 2-35 (District-specific eligible wild and scenic rivers and river segments)*.

Wilderness Areas

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

See *Table 2-36 (District-specific wilderness areas)*.



Wilderness Study Areas and Wilderness Instant Study Areas

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

See *Table 2-37 (District-specific wilderness study areas and wilderness instant study areas)*.

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

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

See *Table 2-38 (District-specific miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands)*.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The portion of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail that is located in the Medford District and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District would be managed for outdoor recreational opportunities while conserving its scenic, historic, natural, and cultural values.

See *Table 2-38 (District-specific miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands)*.

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area

The Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (located in the Salem District) would be managed to promote the conservation of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural values, and for educational, scientific, and recreational opportunities.

See *Table 2-38 (District-specific miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands)*.

Mt. Hood Corridor

The BLM-administered lands within the Mt. Hood Corridor (located in the Salem District) would be managed to protect and enhance scenic quality. Timber harvesting would be excluded except to maintain safe conditions for the visiting public and control the continued spread of wildfires, and for activities related to administration of the corridor.

See *Table 2-38 (District-specific miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands)*.

Note: The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (Oregon State Parks), Oregon Department of State Lands, Portland General Electric (PGE), and a mixture of county, local, and private owners administer the remaining lands in the Mt. Hood Corridor.

Bull Run Watershed Management Unit

The BLM-administered lands within the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit (located in the Salem District) would be managed to protect and enhance water quality. Timber harvesting would be excluded, except as necessary to protect or enhance water quality; or except as necessary for the construction, expansion, protection, or maintenance of facilities for either a municipal water supply or energy transmission.

Bull Run Watershed
This watershed is the source of the Portland metropolitan area’s domestic water supply and is congressionally designated and separate from other watersheds that are administratively designated. Also note that the U. S. Forest Service and the Portland Water Bureau administer the greater portion of the lands in this unit.

See *Table 2-38 (District-specific miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands)*.



West Eugene Wetlands

The BLM-administered lands within the West Eugene Wetlands will be managed under the West Eugene Wetlands Plan, which is incorporated by reference. See *Appendix S – Summaries of Wood River and West Eugene Wetlands Management Plans*.

Wood River Wetland

The BLM-administered lands within the Wood River Wetland will be managed in accordance with the Wood River Wetland Resource Management Plan as described in the upper Klamath Basin and Wood River Wetland Resource Management Plan and Final EIS (1995). See *Appendix S – Summaries of Wood River and West Eugene Wetlands Management Plans*.

Administratively Withdrawn Area

The administratively withdrawn land use allocation includes lands withdrawn from timber harvest for a variety of 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 managed for Special Status Species
- Areas identified through the timber production capability classification (TPCC) system as withdrawn from sustained yield timber production (woodlands) or identified as nonforest

See *Table 2-1 (Major Components of the Administratively Withdrawn Land Use Allocation)*.

Management Objectives and Management Directions

The management objectives and management directions for areas of critical environmental concern and recreation sites/facilities are addressed in the resource programs section of this chapter.

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

TABLE 2-1. MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVELY WITHDRAWN LAND USE ALLOCATION UNDER THE PRMP

Component	Acres by BLM District					
	Salem	Eugene	Roseburg	Coos Bay	Medford	Klamath Falls
Roads	12,493	10,405	14,985	10,152	23,897	3,476
Developed and Planned Recreation Sites	1,197	3,860	633	2,536	4,811	3,891
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	19,527	2,773	9,460	13,767	22,091	10,775
Special Status Species	7,802	8,674	5,651	2,064	7,097	2,116
Non-forest	21,430	5,819	9,427	9,304	36,344	79,980
Woodlands	35,921	11,463	27,760	32,545	136,529	82,391



classification codes). Areas would 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 would be managed for the purpose for which the facilities were constructed.

Late-Successional Management Area

Under the PRMP, the Late-Successional Management Area land use allocation would be established as follows:

- In the areas shown on *Map 2-2 (Land use allocations under the PRMP)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-2A, 2-2B, and 2-2C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.
- 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 would be determined by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior. Sites found during future project implementation would 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 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 Directions

Thinning harvest and other silvicultural treatments would be applied to: promote development of mature or structurally complex forests, promote development of suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet, and reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfire.

Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained during thinning harvest of stands, except for safety or operational reasons. 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. New snags and coarse woody debris would be created when existing levels of snags and coarse wood debris do not meet the levels defined in *Table 2-2 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] levels for stands of larger trees)* and *Table 2-3 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] levels for stands of smaller trees)*. See *Figure 2-1* for depiction of forest vegetation series. The requirement to create new snags and coarse woody debris would not apply to thinning and other silviculture treatments that do not remove cut trees from the stand.

Trees would be felled and removed as needed for safety or operational reasons, including, but not limited to, danger tree removal, creation of yarding corridors adjacent to nearby harvest units, and road construction or maintenance.



TABLE 2-2. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS LEVELS FOR STANDS OF LARGER TREES IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA UNDER THE PRMP

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

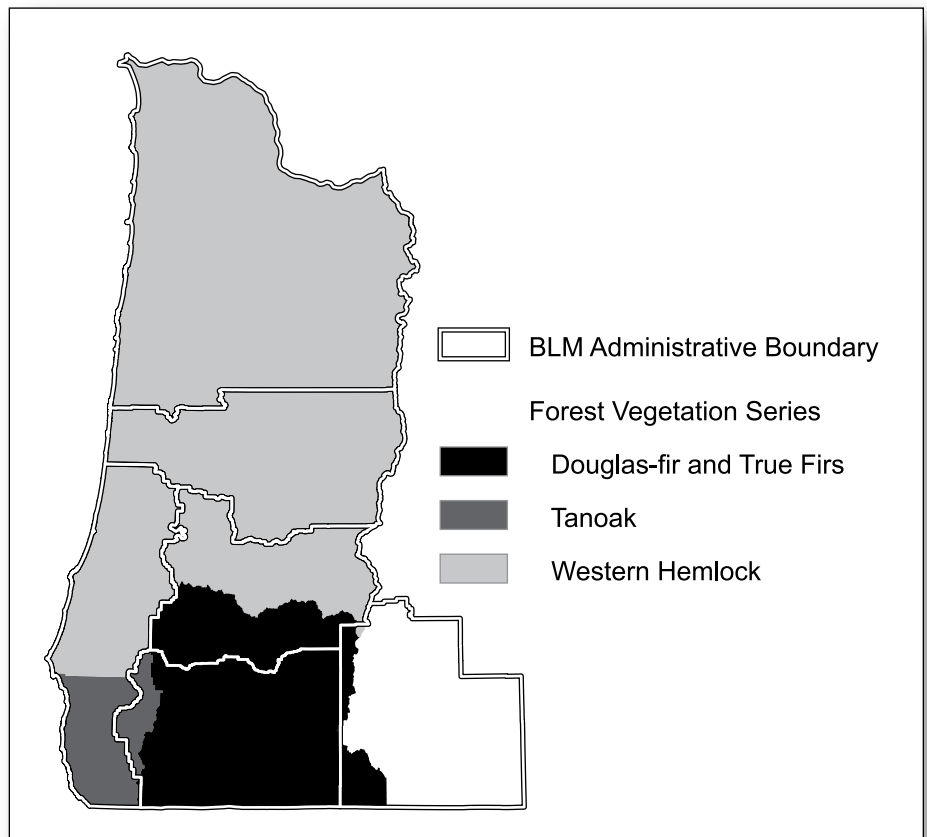
^aDiameter measured at the small end of the log
dbh - diameter breast height.

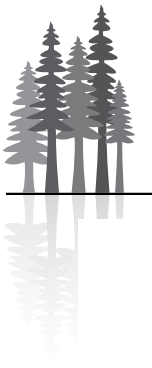
TABLE 2-3. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) LEVELS FOR STANDS OF SMALLER TREES IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA UNDER THE PRMP

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 breast height

FIGURE 2-1.
FOREST VEGETATION SERIES



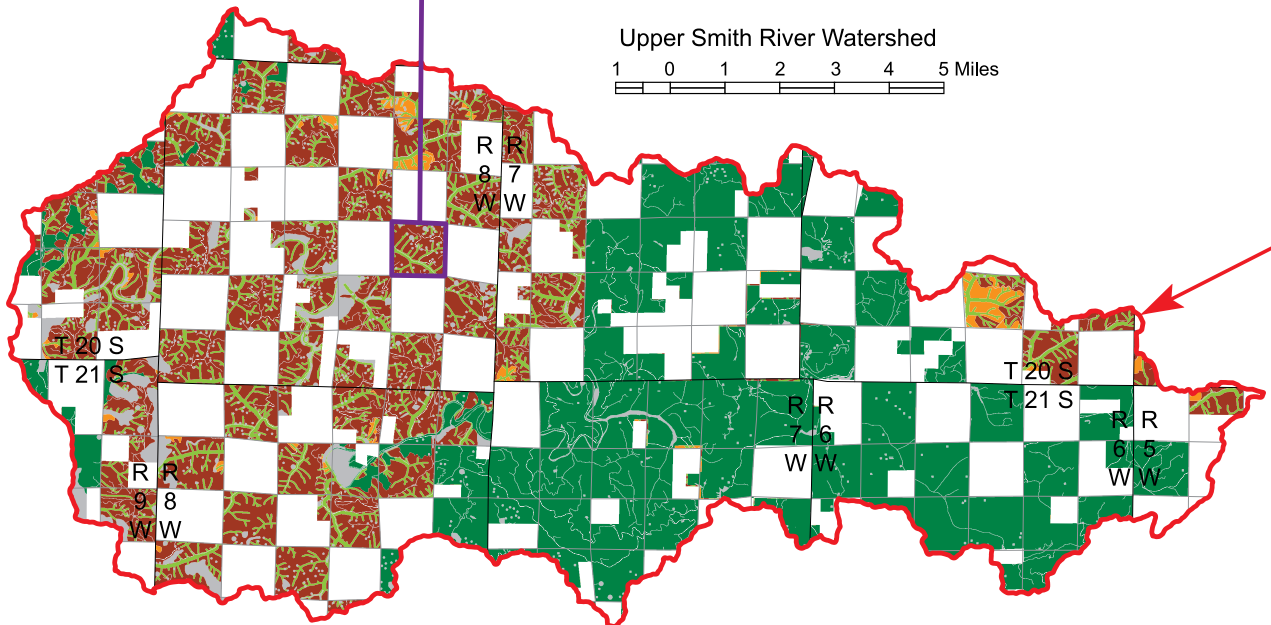
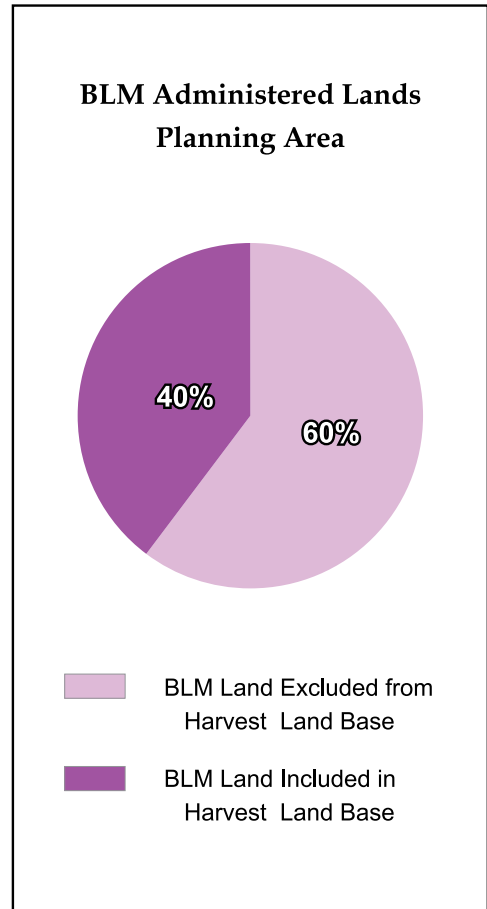
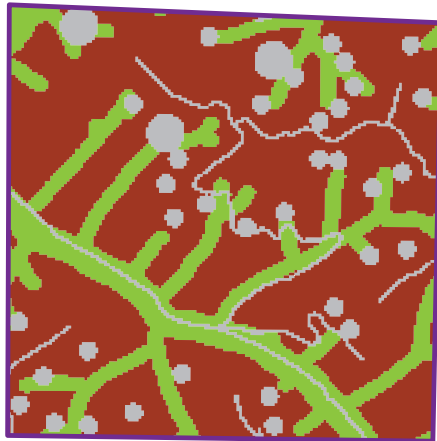
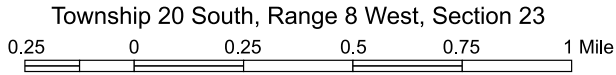


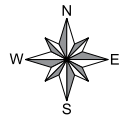
MAP 2-2. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE PRMP

**Western Oregon Plan Revisions
Final Environmental
Impact Statement**



Source: Bureau of Land Management Corporate Data revised for WOPR Analysis. No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data.





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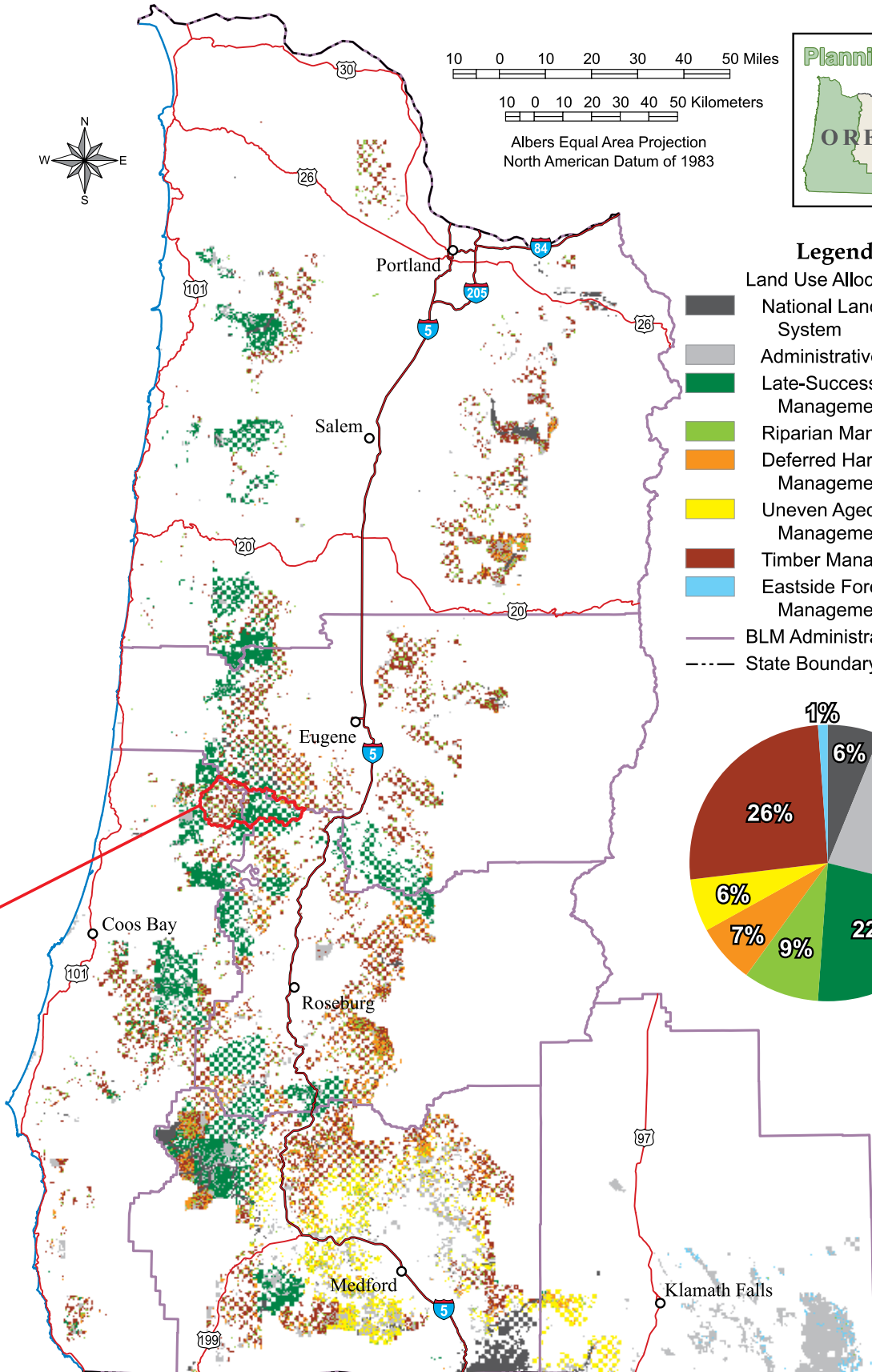
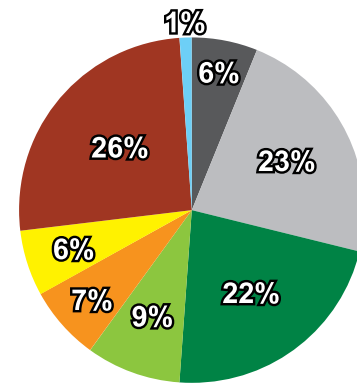
Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983



Legend

Land Use Allocations

- National Land Conservation System
- Administratively Withdrawn
- Late-Successional Management Area
- Riparian Management Area
- Deferred Harvest Timber Management Area
- Uneven Aged Timber Management Area
- Timber Management Area
- Eastside Forest Management Area
- BLM Administrative Boundary
- State Boundary



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Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation requirements would be met by any combination 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 requirements in a thinning project, the requirement can be satisfied by including in the project decision the creation of snags and coarse woody debris to meet these standards using the trees remaining within 5 years after completion of the thinning harvest. Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels would be met at the scale of the harvest unit and is not intended to be attained on every acre. Snag and coarse woody debris retention would be variable per acre throughout the area being treated. If sufficient snags or coarse woody debris of the minimum sizes are not available, an equivalent number of smaller snags or coarse woody debris would be retained. Noncommercial snags and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons.

Salvage harvest of timber after a stand-replacing disturbance would occur to recover economic value of the stand, so long as the salvage harvest would meet retention standards for snags and coarse woody debris described in Table 2-4 (*Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention for salvaging of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance*). Snags and coarse woody debris retention standards would be met as an average at the scale of the salvage harvest unit, and is not intended to be attained on every acre.

Timber from thinning, tree-falling, and salvage operations would be available for sale.

TABLE 2-4. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) RETENTION FOR SALVAGING TIMBER AFTER A STAND-REPLACEMENT DISTURBANCE IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA UNDER THE PRMP

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

Riparian Management Area

The Riparian Management Area land use allocation would be established according to Table 2-5 (*Criteria established for the Riparian Management Area land use allocation under the PRMP*). For a representation of those areas, see Map 2-2 (*Land use allocations under the PRMP*). Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-2A, 2-2B, and 2-2C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives (except for eastside non-forest lands of the Klamath Falls Resource Area)

Provide for conservation of special status fish 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 Directions (except for eastside non-forest lands of the Klamath Falls Resource Area)

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

- Thinning and other silvicultural treatments, including fuels treatments, would be applied to speed development of large trees to provide an eventual source of large woody debris to stream channels and to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfire. Thinning and other silvicultural treatments:
 - would retain a minimum of 50 percent canopy closure; and
 - would not be applied within 60 feet on either side of the edge of the stream channel, as measured from the ordinary high water line.
- In thinning operations, all snags and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons (e.g., maintaining access to roads and facilities).
- Timber to be cut in thinning, tree-falling, and salvage operations would be available for sale.

For Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams:

- Thinning and other silvicultural treatments, including fuels treatments, would be applied to speed the development of large trees to provide an eventual source of large woody debris to stream channels and to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfire. Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would not be applied within 35 feet on either side of the edge of the stream channel, as measured from the ordinary high water line.
- In thinning operations, all snags and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons (e.g., maintaining access to roads and facilities).
- Timber to be cut in thinning, tree-falling, and salvage operations would be available for sale.

For Natural Lakes and Ponds:

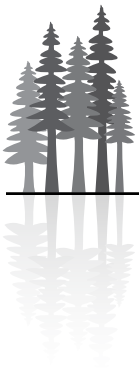
- Trees would only be felled and removed as needed for safety or operational reasons, including, but not limited to, danger tree removal, creation of yarding corridors, and road construction.

TABLE 2-5. CRITERIA ESTABLISHED FOR THE RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA LAND USE ALLOCATION UNDER THE PRMP

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 and ponds	One site-potential tree height extending from the edge of the water body as measured from the ordinary high water line.
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.
Eastside non-forest areas of the Klamath Falls Resource Area	The extent of the water influence zone as indicated by hydrophilic vegetation.

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

^b The *site-potential tree height* for the purposes of determining riparian management areas would be based on district averages measured at a scale no finer than the fifth-field watershed.



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

- Thinning and other silvicultural treatments, including fuels treatments, would not be applied within the area of riparian vegetation or seasonally saturated soils (whichever is greatest).

Note: The management directions below would occur within the entirety of the Riparian Management Area, including the 60-foot and 35-foot zones. See *Table 2-5 (Criteria established for the riparian management area land use allocation under the PRMP)* for a description of Riparian Management Areas.

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

Trees would be felled and/or removed as needed for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to: danger tree removal, creation of yarding corridors adjacent to nearby harvest units, and road construction and improvement.

Trees would be felled 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 and sudden oak death outbreaks.

Road improvement, storm-proofing, maintenance, or decommissioning would be implemented to reduce chronic sediment inputs along stream channels and waterbodies.

Instream and riparian restoration activities, such as placement of boulders and large wood in streams including tree lining from adjacent riparian areas, would be allowed for all streams. An emphasis would be placed 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.

Constructed fish passage barriers would be removed or modified to restore access to stream channels for all life stages of fish species.

Prescribed burns would be applied in Riparian Management Areas as needed to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires.

Best Management Practices (see *Appendix I - Water*) would be applied as needed to maintain or restore water quality.

For streams with ESA-listed or anadromous fish species, livestock would be restricted from riparian areas until 30 days following the emergence of salmonids from spawning beds.

Livestock grazing in Riparian Management Areas would be managed at a level that allows maintenance or development of the proper functioning condition of riparian and wetland plant communities. Practices that would be used to attain this condition would include, but not be limited to: installing and maintaining livestock enclosures, managing season of use and intensity, developing off-stream watering facilities, and other appropriate techniques.

Management Objective (for eastside non-forest lands of the Klamath Falls Resource Area)

Note: Eastside lands are those lands east of Highway 97.

Provide for conservation of special status fish species.



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

Maintain and restore water quality.

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

Maintain and restore the proper functioning condition and ecological site potential of riparian and wetland areas.

Management Directions (for eastside non-forest lands of the Klamath Falls Resource Area)

Livestock grazing in riparian management areas would be managed at a level that allows maintenance or development of the proper functioning condition of riparian and wetland plant communities. Methods for attaining this condition would include, but not be limited to, installing and maintaining livestock exclosures, managing season of use and intensity, developing off-stream watering facilities, and implementing other appropriate techniques.

Conifer encroachment would be removed in Riparian Management Areas where interfering with the natural vegetation community-type, or where excessive erosion may occur.

Trees would be felled and removed as needed for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to: danger tree removal, creation of yarding corridors adjacent to nearby harvest units, and road construction.

Road improvement, storm-proofing, maintenance, or decommissioning would be implemented to reduce chronic sediment inputs along stream channels and waterbodies.

Prescribed burns would be applied in Riparian Management Areas as needed to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires.

Instream and riparian restoration activities, such as placement of large wood and boulders in streams, would be allowed for all streams. An emphasis would be placed 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.

Constructed fish passage barriers would be removed or modified to restore access to stream channels for all life stages of fish species.

Best Management Practices (see *Appendix I - Water*) would be applied as needed to maintain or restore water quality.

For streams with ESA-listed fish species, livestock would be restricted from riparian areas until 30 days following the emergence of salmonids from spawning beds.

Eastside Forest Management Area

Under the PRMP, an Eastside Forest Management Area land use allocation in the Klamath Falls Resource Area would be established to consist of those public domain lands shown on Map 2-2C.

Note: Eastside lands are those lands east of Highway 97. This land use allocation applies only to forested lands on the eastside.



Management Objectives

Manage the Eastside Forest Management Area on a sustainable basis for multiple uses including: wildlife habitat, recreational needs, riparian habitat, cultural resources, community stability, and commodity production including commercial timber and other forest products.

Promote development of fire-resilient forests.

Management Directions

Uneven-age management would be used in managing forest stands. This would include use of a combination of harvesting methods including thinning, single tree selection harvest, and group selection harvest.

Uneven-age management harvests would be conducted for the removal and sale of timber and biomass and applied to stands of any age for any one or more of the following purposes: to maintain 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.

In uneven-age management harvest units, an overstory component of trees would be retained to provide shade, reduce wind speed, and promote overall fire resiliency in the stand. Generally, relative density (Curtis 1982) will be maintained between 15 and 55, but will vary outside this range based on vegetative type, site productivity, and fire risk factors such as slope, aspect, and elevation.

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, would be included within uneven-age management harvest units when needed to: maintain or develop desired species composition; achieve desired diameter distribution; or address natural disturbances.

Regeneration harvest may be used to respond to natural disturbances, or to develop a more desirable mix of commercial species.

Overstory trees would be retained as needed within regeneration harvest areas to provide for shade, frost protection, seeding, or other silvicultural needs.

Salvage harvest would be conducted after natural disturbances to recover economic value and to minimize commercial loss or deterioration of damaged trees. Either uneven-age management or regeneration harvest would be used.

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

Precommercial thinning would be applied to forest stands to achieve long-term stocking objectives.

Pruning would be applied to enhance timber value and for fuels and disease management.

Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained during harvest of stands, except for safety or operational reasons. When the existing level of snags, on the average per acre over the stand to be treated, is either: (1) less than two snags over 16 inches dbh, or (2) the existing coarse woody debris over 12 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length totals less than 40 feet, new snags and coarse woody debris would be created to meet these levels.



- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation requirements would be met by any combination 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).
- The requirements could be satisfied by including in the project decision the creation of snags and coarse woody debris to meet these standards using the trees remaining within 5 years after completion of the thinning harvest or associated fuel reduction treatment.
- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels would be met at the scale of the harvest unit and is not intended to be attained on every acre. Snag and coarse woody debris retention would be variable per acre throughout the area being treated.

Deferred Timber Management Area

Under the PRMP, a Deferred Timber Management Area land use allocation would be established as shown on *Map 2-2 (Land use allocations under the PRMP)*. The acres included in the deferred areas are taken from the underlying land use allocations of Uneven-Age Timber Management Area and Timber Management Area. After year 2023, the deferred acres would revert back to their underlying land use allocation and associated management objectives and actions.

Management Objectives

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

Management Directions

Defer timber harvest of stands (as mapped) until after the year 2023.

Fire and fuels treatments would be applied, except for those that reduce crown bulk density or remove trees over 8 inches dbh.

Trees would be felled and removed as needed for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to: danger tree removal, creation of yarding corridors adjacent to nearby harvest units, and road construction or maintenance.

After a stand-replacement disturbance, deferred areas would revert back to their underlying land use allocation of either Uneven-age Timber Management Area or Timber Management Area.

Uneven-Age Timber Management Area

Under the PRMP, an Uneven-Age Timber Management Area would be established on portions of the Medford District and the Klamath Falls Resource area as shown on *Map 2-2B* and *Map 2-2C* in the map packet.

Notes About Timber Management Areas

The *Deferred Timber Management Area*, *Uneven-Age Timber Management Area*, and *Timber Management Area* land use allocations are those lands that are dedicated to permanent forest production and are managed under the principles of sustained yield. The intensity of management as prescribed by these allocations is the basis for determining the annual productive capacity for each sustained yield unit, also known as Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). Timber sales will not be offered from the Deferred Timber Management Area until after the year 2023.

The following management direction applies to both the *Uneven-Age Timber Management Area* and the *Timber Management Area* land use allocations:

- The annual offering of timber volume would potentially vary up to 10% from the declared annual productive capacity of the lands included in the harvest land base or the allowable sale quantity (ASQ). Variations are the result of many factors including preparation and sale of logical, operationally feasible, and economically viable sale areas.
- Cumulative annual offering of the allowable sale quantity would be maintained within 5% of the allowable sale quantity over two or more years by adjusting annual offerings within the allowed 10% variation.



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).

Promote development of fire-resilient forests.

Management Directions

Uneven-age management would be used in managing forest stands. This would include use of a combination of harvesting methods including thinning, single tree selection harvest, and group selection harvest.

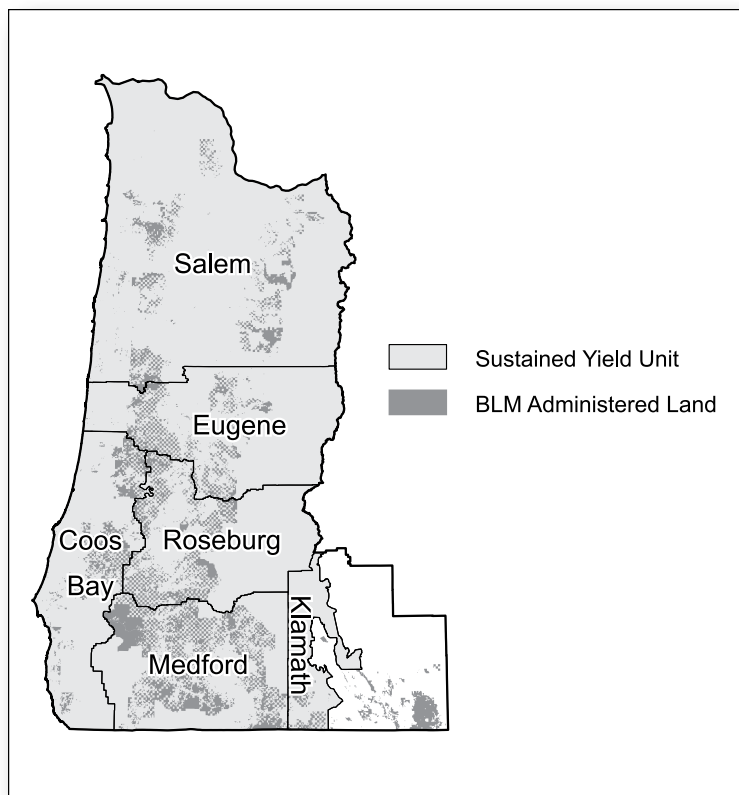


FIGURE 2-2. SUSTAINED YIELD UNITS

Timber would be offered for sale from harvest units.

See Table 2-6 (Estimated portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from the Uneven-Age Management Area under the PRMP) and Figure 2-2 (Sustained yield units).

Uneven-age management would be conducted for the removal and sale of timber and biomass and 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.

In Uneven-Age Timber Management Areas, an overstory component would be retained to provide shade, reduce wind speed, and promote overall fire resiliency in the stand. Generally, relative density (Curtis 1982) 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. (See Appendix R – Vegetation Modeling for modeled Relative Density [Curtis 1982] assumptions.)

TABLE 2-6. ESTIMATED PORTION OF THE DECADAL ASQ OFFERED FOR SALE FROM THE UNEVEN-AGE TIMBER MANAGEMENT AREA UNDER THE PRMP

BLM District	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Medford District	222
Klamath Falls Resource Area (of the Lakeview District)	57



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, would be included within uneven age management harvest units when needed to: maintain or develop desired species composition; achieve desired diameter distribution; or address natural disturbances.

Regeneration harvest may be used to respond to natural disturbances, or to develop a more desirable mix of commercial species.

Either even-age or two-aged regeneration harvest, or an uneven-age management silvicultural system, may be used depending on site-specific conditions to promote fire resiliency in a zone that is 1 mile on either side of the boundary between the Timber Management Area and the Uneven-Age Management Area shown on *Map 2-2B* and *Map 2-2C* in the map packet. Within this zone, the choice of which harvest system to use would be at the discretion of the BLM field manager.

Overstory trees would be retained as needed within regeneration harvest areas for shade, frost protection, natural seeding, or other silvicultural needs. These trees would be subsequently harvested when no longer needed for these purposes.

Salvage harvest would be conducted in a timely manner after natural disturbances to recover economic value and to minimize commercial loss or deterioration of damaged trees. Either uneven-age management or regeneration harvest would be used.

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

Precommercial thinning would be applied to forest stands to achieve long-term stocking objectives.

Pruning would be applied to enhance timber value and for fuels and disease management.

Timber Management Area

Under the PRMP, the Timber Management Area land use allocation would consist 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
- Eastside Forest Management Area
- Deferred Timber Management Area
- Uneven-age Timber Management Area

See *Map 2-2 (Land use allocations under the PRMP)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-2A, 2-2B, and 2-2C*) for detailed views of the 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 the allowable sale quantity or ASQ).



Management Directions

Timber would be offered for sale from regeneration harvest units.

See *Table 2-7 (Estimated portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from regeneration harvest units in the Timber Management Area under the PRMP)* and *Figure 2-2 (Sustained yield units)*.

TABLE 2-7. ESTIMATED PORTION OF THE DECADAL ASQ OFFERED FOR SALE FROM REGENERATION HARVEST UNITS IN THE TIMBER MANAGEMENT AREA UNDER THE PRMP

BLM District	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Salem	800
Eugene	1050
Roseburg	530
Coos Bay	480
Medford	700

Timber would be offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units. See *Table 2-8 (Estimated portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units in the Timber Management Area a under the PRMP)*.

TABLE 2-8. ESTIMATED PORTION OF THE DECADAL ASQ OFFERED FOR SALE FROM COMMERCIAL THINNING HARVEST UNITS IN THE TIMBER MANAGEMENT AREA UNDER THE PRMP

BLM District	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Salem	370
Eugene	340
Roseburg	160
Coos Bay	270
Medford	48

Regeneration harvests would be conducted to remove volume and replace slower-growing stands with young, rapidly growing stands. Generally, regeneration harvests would be scheduled for stands to maximize potential growth and yield. However, regeneration harvests would also be applied 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

The minimum age of stands that would be considered suitable for regeneration harvesting would be the 40-year age class. Generally, stands would be harvested above the minimum age.

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



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

Commercial thinning would maintain stand densities at levels above that needed to occupy the site, but below densities that would result in loss of stand vigor and health.

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

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

In the Medford District, overstory trees would be retained within regeneration harvest areas when needed to provide protection to the regenerating understory and to provide for shade, frost protection, or other silvicultural needs. These trees would be subsequently harvested 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 Directions

Newly harvested and inadequately stocked areas would be prepared for the regeneration of commercially desirable tree species as determined by the BLM.

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

Adequate reforestation would be achieved as promptly as practical following timber harvests, as follows:

- Harvested areas would be reforested with indigenous tree species.
- Identified root disease centers would be managed for indigenous disease-resistant tree species.
- Genetically improved indigenous trees would be used in reforestation to the extent available.

The establishment and survival of commercially desirable coniferous seedlings and saplings would be promoted through stand maintenance and protective treatments.

Port-Orford-Cedar would be managed 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*.

Management Objective

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

Management Directions

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

Precommercial thinning would be applied to forest stands to achieve long-term stocking objectives.

Fertilizer would be applied to forest stands that are at suitable density levels and where treatment is expected to increase stand growth and timber yields.

Pruning would be applied to enhance timber value and for fuels and disease management.



Resource Programs

The management directions listed in this section by individual resource programs, as well as the administrative actions listed below, would be applied in any land use allocation.

Administrative actions are routine transactions and activities that are required to serve the public and to provide optimum management of resources.

Administrative actions include, but are 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

Air

Management Objective

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

Management Directions

Prescribed burns would be implemented 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.

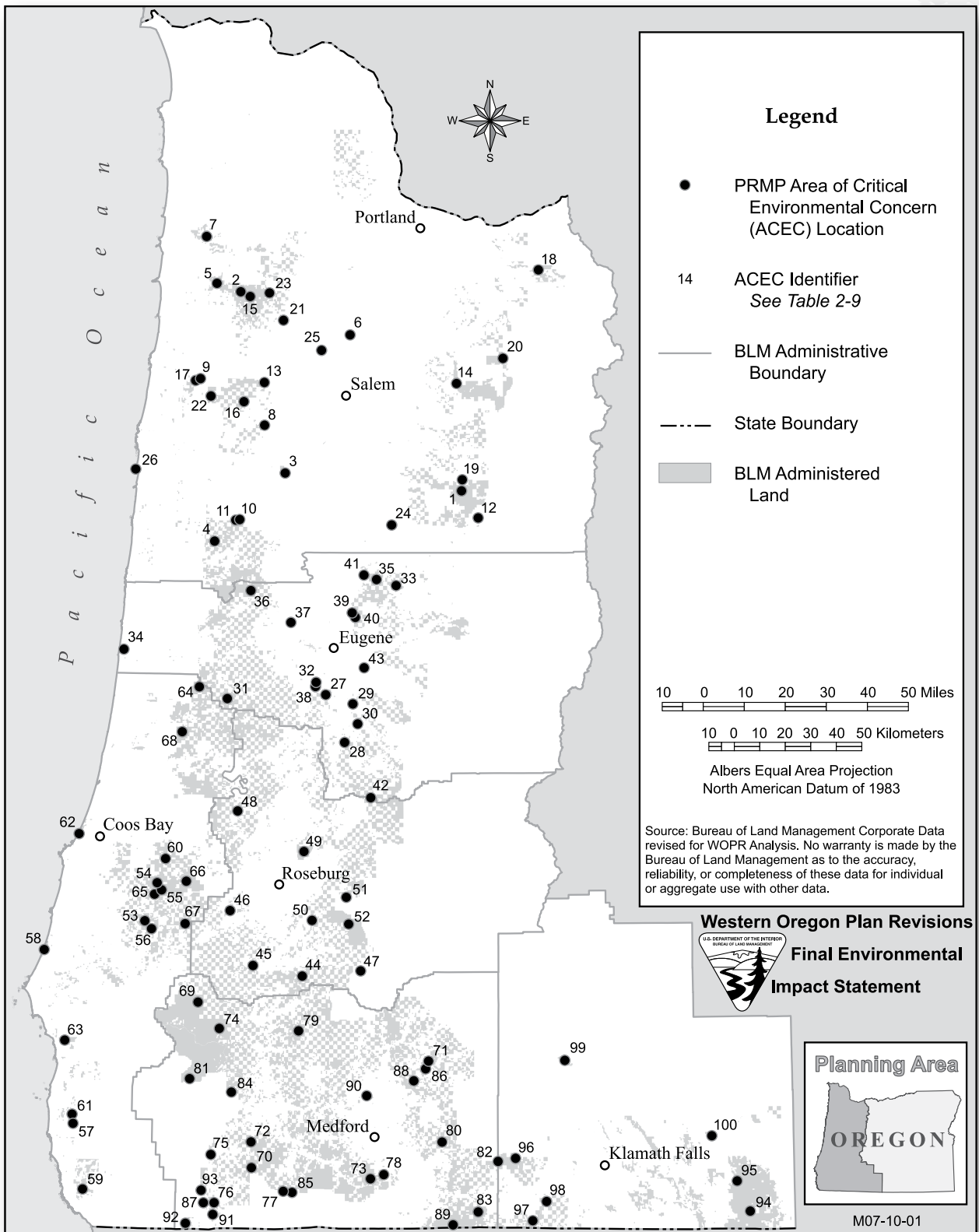
Dust palliatives would be used where needed to reduce dust during timber hauling operations and other management activities that utilize native, cinder, or crushed rock surfaced roads.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern including Research Natural Areas

Under the PRMP, 100 areas of critical environmental concern including research natural areas would be designated. See *Table 2-9 (Areas of critical environmental concern under the PRMP)*. Also see *Map 2-3 (Areas of critical environmental concern within the planning area)*.



MAP 2-3. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA





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

Activities would be implemented as necessary to maintain or restore important and relevant values (see *Appendix N - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*).

TABLE 2-9. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN UNDER THE PRMP

Location # on Map 2-3	ACEC Name	Total Area (acres)
Salem District		
1	Crabtree Complex RNA/ONA	1,231
2	Elk Creek	783
3	Forest Peak RNA	155
4	Grass Mountain RNA	930
5	High Peak - Moon Creek RNA	1,489
6	Jackson Bend	15
7	Little North Fork Wilson River	1,821
8	Little Sink RNA	81
9	Lost Prairie	60
10	Marys Peak ONA	75
11	Marys Peak B	353
12	Middle Santiam Terrace	182
13	Mill Creek Ridge	114
14	Molalla Meadows	197
15	Nestucca River	1,162
16	Rickreall Ridge	368
17	Saddlebag Mountain RNA	300
18	Sandy River Gorge ONA	8,423
19	Silt Creek	110
20	Soosap Meadows	205
21	The Butte RNA	39
22	Valley of the Giants ONA	1,311
23	Walker Flat	10
24	Waterloo	9
25	Yampo	13
26	Yaquina Head ONA	91
Eugene District		
27	Camas Swale RNA	308
28	Cottage Grove Lake RFI	15
29	Cougar Mountain Yew Grove	8

**TABLE 2-9. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN UNDER THE PRMP (CONT.)**

Location # on Map 2-3	ACEC Name	Total Area (acres)
30	Dorena Prairie	8
31	Esmond Lake	85
32	Fox Hollow RNA	159
33	Grassy Mountain	29
34	Heceta Sand Dunes ONA	210
35	Horse Rock Ridge RNA	378
36	Hult Marsh	177
37	Long Tom ^a	8
38	Lorane Ponderosa Pine	26
39	McGowan Meadow	38
40	Mohawk RNA	290
41	Oak Basin Prairies	37
42	Upper Elk Meadows RNA	217
43	Willamette Valley Prairie/Oak and Pine Area	780
Roseburg District		
44	Bear Gulch RNA	351
45	Beatty Creek RNA	864
46	Bushnell-Irwin Rocks RNA	1,085
47	Callahan Meadows	82
48	Myrtle Island RNA	19
49	North Bank	6,162
50	North Myrtle Creek RNA	453
51	Red Pond RNA	141
52	Tater Hill RNA	303
Coos Bay District		
53	Brownson Ridge	369
54	Cherry Creek RNA	592
55	China Wall	302
56	Euphoria Ridge	239
57	Hunter Creek Bog	721
58	New River	1,133
59	North Fork Chetco	603
60	North Fork Coquille River	310
61	North Fork Hunter Creek	1,757
62	North Spit	682
63	Rocky Peak	1,827
64	Roman Nose	205
65	Steel Creek	1,204
66	Tioga Creek	42
67	Upper Rock Creek	387
68	Wassen Creek	3,394



TABLE 2-9. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN UNDER THE PRMP (CONT.)

Location # on Map 2-3	ACEC Name	Total Area (acres)
Medford District		
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
Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District		
94	Bumpheads	112
95	Miller Creek	939
- ^c	Old Baldy RNA	355
96	Tunnel Creek	72
97	Upper Klamath River	4,670
98	Upper Klamath River Addition	695
99	Wood River Wetland	3,225
100	Yainax Butte	707

^aThis ACEC was carried over from the current RMP. It was inadvertently left off tables in the Draft EIS.

^bThis potential ACEC was not analyzed in the Draft EIS, 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.

^cAlso in Medford District (#82 on Map 2-3).



Botany

Special Status Plant and Fungi Species

Management Objective

Provide for conservation of BLM special status species.

Management Direction

Management of plant and fungi species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act would be consistent with recovery plans and designated critical habitat. Plant species with currently approved recovery plans include: McDonald's rockcress, Applegate's milk-vetch, Golden paintbrush, Gentner's fritillary, Western lily, Bradshaw's desert parsley, Rough popcorn flower, and Nelson's checker-mallow. See *Appendix F - Botany (Digest of Actions Contained in Individual Recovery Plans and Conservation agreements for Plant Species)*.

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

Conservation and cooperative plans, strategies, and agreements would be implemented for special status species. Plants and fungi that currently have such plans, strategies, or agreements are listed in *Appendix F - Botany (Digest of conservation plans for special status plant species)*.

Plant Communities on Nonforest and Noncommercial Forest Lands

Management Objective

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

Management Directions

Activities to maintain or restore natural plant communities would include 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, juniper, or oak woodlands).

Degraded or disturbed areas would be revegetated with native seed to maintain the native plant community.

Road construction, road maintenance, and culvert replacement would be designed 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 Directions

Measures would be implemented to prevent, detect, and rapidly control new invasive plant infestations.

Manual, mechanical, cultural, chemical, and biological treatments would be used to manage invasive plant infestations.

Invasive plants would be treated 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. These documents are incorporated by reference.

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 Directions

Ground-disturbing actions would avoid sites that are listed (or eligible for listing) on the National Register of Historic Places. If avoidance would not be practical, sites with scientific value would be salvaged prior to disturbance through practices such as data recovery, which include excavation, relocation, or documentation.

Cultural properties would be assigned to the following use categories:

- Cultural properties that are determined to be available for consideration as the subject of scientific or historical study would be classified as *scientific use sites* or *experimental use sites*.
- 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 would be classified as *conservation for future use sites*. Sites would be selected 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. These sites would be preserved.
- Cultural properties known to be important in maintaining the cultural identity, heritage, or well being of a specified and recognized tribes would be classified as *traditional use sites*. These sites would be managed to accommodate their continuing traditional use.
- 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, would be classified as *public use sites*. Priority locations for these interpretive exhibits would include developed recreation sites, recreation corridors, and locations where recreation is being promoted. These sites would be preserved.
- Cultural properties that are only important for their scientific values and where their research potential is effectively exhausted (ones where the salient information has been collected and preserved, or has been destroyed by natural or human activity), would receive no special management.

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.

Significant cultural resource properties would be acquired for public, cultural heritage, and scientific purposes when such properties are adjacent to or are inholdings of BLM-administered land.

Cultural and paleontological resources threatened by natural processes or human activity would be excavated, and the data would be recovered where warranted by the scientific importance of the site.



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 development, and casual mineral prospecting.

Management Directions

Areas would be available for energy and mineral resource exploration and development.

Biomass would be available from harvesting actions, silvicultural treatments, and forest health and fuels treatments for use as combustible fuel or other forest products.

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

See *Table 2-10 (Areas open or closed to energy and mineral developments)* for the areas that would be open or closed to energy and mineral developments. See *Appendix Q - Energy and Minerals* for a reasonably foreseeable development scenario for the BLM units within the planning area and the stipulation that would be applied to the developments.

TABLE 2-10. AREAS OPEN OR CLOSED TO ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE PRMP

Categories and Subcategories		Acres by BLM District					
		Salem	Eugene	Roseburg	Coos Bay	Medford	Klamath Falls
Federal Surface and Mineral Estate		398,100	318,000	425,600	329,600	866,300	212,000
Federal Minerals/Private Surface		27,800	1,300	1,700	12,200	4,700	21,000
Locatable (e.g., metallics and gemstones)							
Closed	Nondiscretionary	5,900	400	300	1,000	16,800	4,700
Closed	Discretionary	16,200	15,300	4,800	11,500	20,800	700
Open	Standard Restrictions and/or Stipulations	49,200	290,600	366,200	99,500	536,500	191,600
Open	Additional Restrictions	326,800	10,000	20,800	217,600	293,400	37,900
Salable (e.g., sand, gravel, stone, clays, pumice)							
Closed	Nondiscretionary	5,900	100	30	600	24,600	300
Closed	Discretionary	220,400	9,100	8,400	14,700	20,800	14,500
Open	Standard Restrictions/ Stipulations	49,200	200	381,700	84,600	17,200	0
Open	Additional Restrictions	122,600	307,000	29,200	229,700	803,700	197,400
Leasable (e.g., oil, gas, geothermal, coal, chemical minerals^a)							
Closed	Nondiscretionary	100	100	30	0	80	300
Open	Standard Restrictions/ Stipulations	108,600	140,000	98,300	94,300	250,200	75,900
Open	Additional Restrictions	266,200	169,500	315,700	212,000	562,100	139,400
Open	No Surface Occupancy	27,700	2,800	9,700	15,000	55,000	8,700

^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 Directions

Hazardous fuels generated by management activity would be treated, particularly in wildland urban interface areas. See *Map 2-4 (Wildland urban interface)*.

Fuels treatment would be applied to stands of any age in order to reduce the fuel hazards. Fuel treatments would include such activities as tree cutting, brush cutting, pruning, reducing crown bulk density, treating of activity fuels, removing of biomass, and prescribed burning.

Fuels treatments would occur in various combinations of Fire Regimes and Fire Regime Condition Classes, with an emphasis on those combinations identified as high priority in *Table 2-11 (Fuel treatment emphasis areas using Fire Regime and Fire Regime Condition Class)*.

Vegetation treatments would be applied in noncommercial oak woodlands to create open conditions with large fire-resistant oaks.

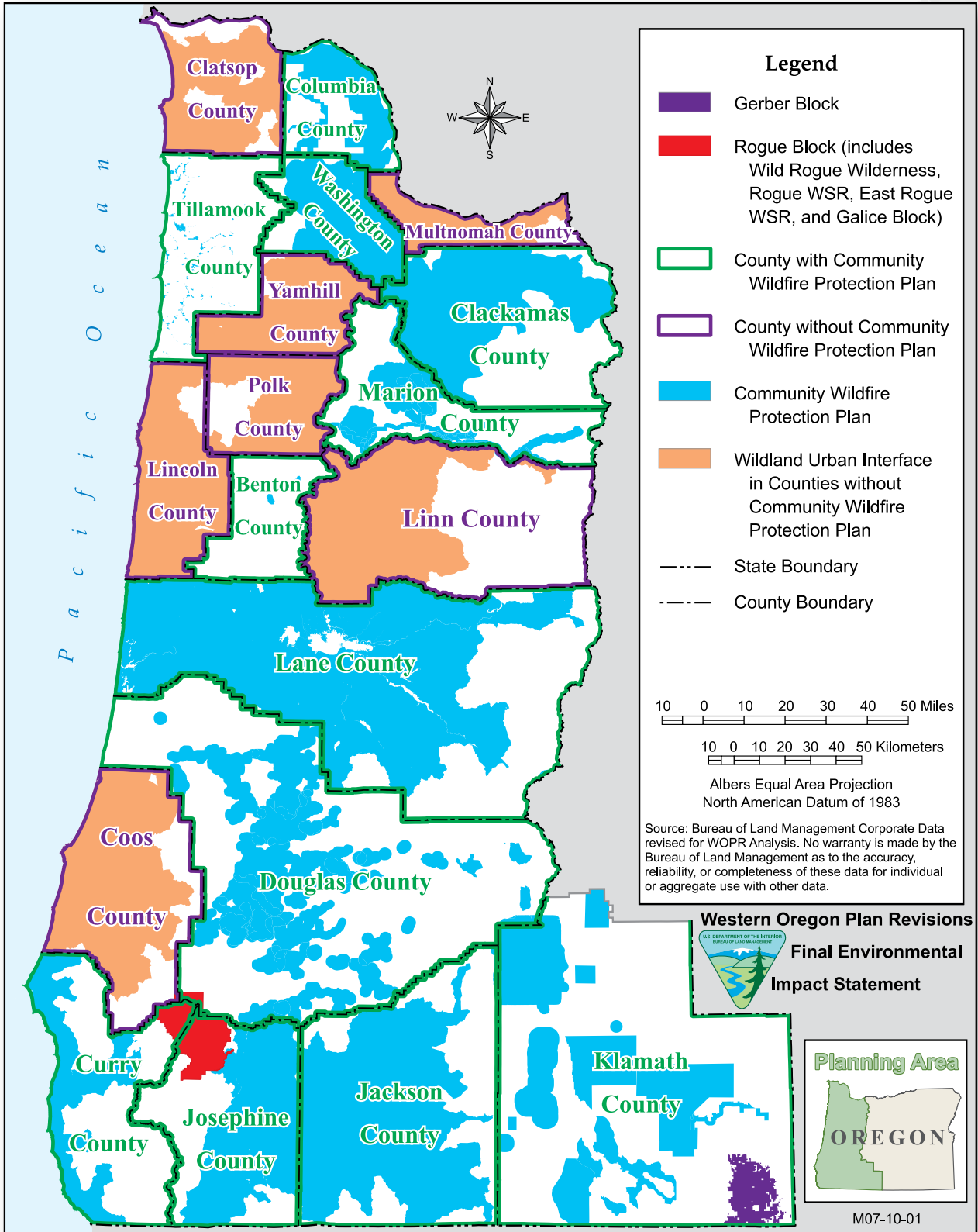
Prescribed burns would be used in low intensity, high frequency fire regimes to emulate natural fire occurrences.

TABLE 2- 11. FUEL TREATMENT EMPHASIS AREAS 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



MAP 2-4. WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE





Immediate action to suppress and control wildfire using direct control would occur in all areas. In large contiguous blocks of BLM-administered lands, such as the Gerber Block in the Klamath Falls Resource Area, other options such as perimeter control and prescription control would also be used.

Vegetation removal and other associated maintenance activities would occur to maintain access around ponds and water sources that have been constructed as fire suppression water sources.

Fish

Management objectives and actions are included under the Riparian Management Area land use allocation.

Grazing

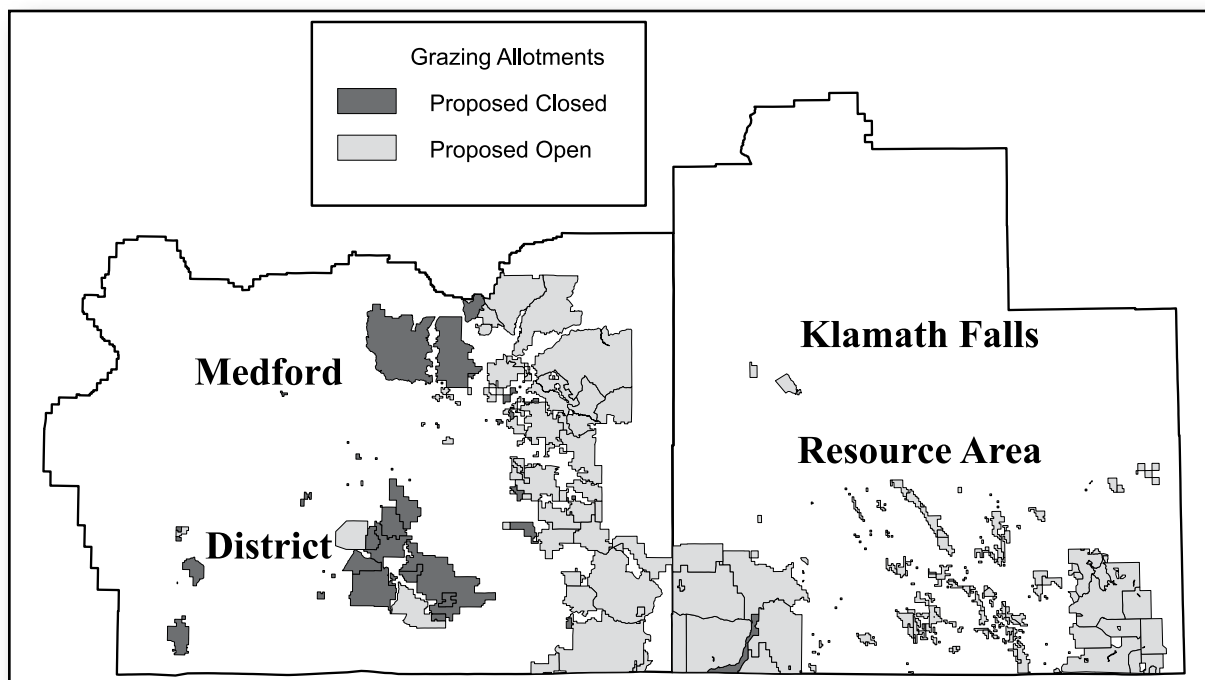
Management Objective Pertinent Only to the Coos Bay District, Medford District, and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District

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

Management Direction Pertinent Only to the Coos Bay District

The authorization of livestock grazing through the issuance of grazing leases would be discontinued. However, grazing would be authorized through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits in a manner that is consistent with the grazing regulations.

FIGURE 2-3. LANDS AVAILABLE FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING





Management Directions Pertinent Only to the Medford District and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District

Livestock grazing would be managed 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 2-3* (Lands available for livestock grazing)
- *Appendix M - Grazing* (Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area and the Medford District)
- *Appendix M - Grazing* (Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Oregon and Washington)

Grazing levels and management practices would be maintained for the allotments as listed in *Appendix M - Grazing*. Adjustments would be made when needed to meet or make progress toward meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health for Oregon and Washington. See *Appendix M - Grazing (Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area and the Medford District)*

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

Livestock grazing would be authorized 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.

Prescribed livestock grazing would be used where appropriate to control invasive plants, reduce fire danger, or accomplish other management objectives.

Management Directions Pertinent Only to the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District

The authorization of livestock grazing through the issuance of grazing leases would be discontinued, in whole or in part, for the grazing allotments identified in *Table 2-12 (Allotments not available for livestock grazing under the Taylor Grazing Act in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

Grazing would not continue to be authorized under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. §315 et seq.) for the allotments listed in *Table 2-12*. However, grazing would be authorized through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits in a manner that is consistent with the grazing regulations.

TABLE 2-12. ALLOTMENTS NOT AVAILABLE FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING UNDER THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT IN THE KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA UNDER THE PRMP

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Acres	Forage Allocation (AUMs) ^a
Edge Creek ^b	00102	5,950	---
Plum Hills	00813	160	20
Total Acres and AUMs		6,110	20

^aAUM (Animal Unit Month) - Amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow (or its equivalent) for one month.

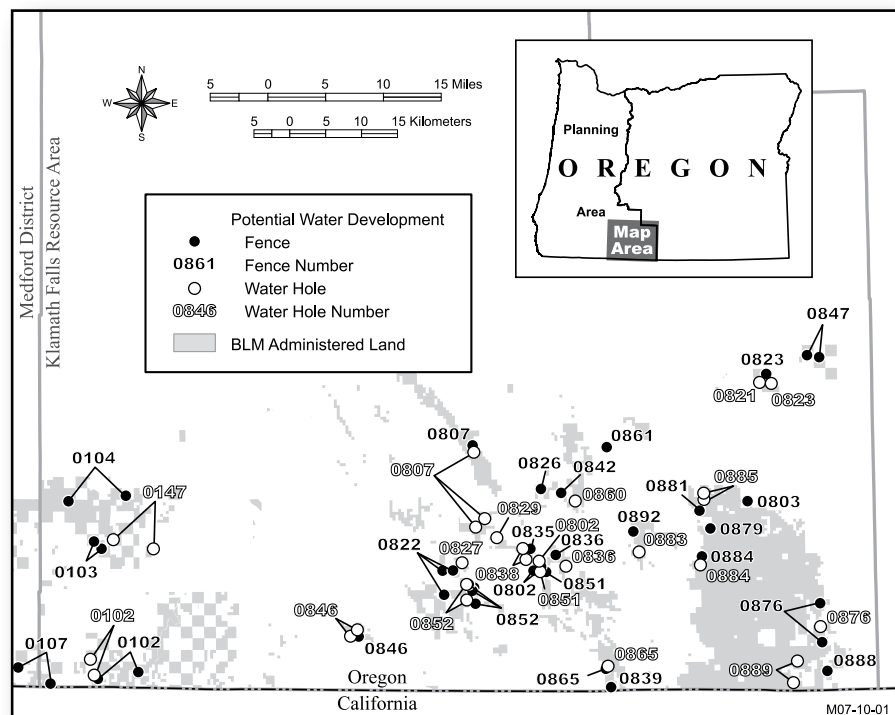
^bThe portion of the Upper Klamath Scenic River within the Edge Creek Allotment would be closed to grazing. This portion of the allotment was not allocated any AUMs. The remainder of the allotment would be available for grazing as described in *Appendix M - Grazing (Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area and the Medford District)*.



TABLE 2-13. ENCLOSURES OR OTHER AREAS CLOSED TO GRAZING IN THE KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA UNDER THE PRMP

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Areas Closed Within Allotments
Edge Creek	00102	Hayden Creek Enclosures (2) Fox Lake Enclosure
Buck Lake	00104	Tunnel Creek Enclosure Surveyor Campground Enclosure
Dixie	00107	Dixie (Long Prairie Creek) Enclosure
Stukel-O'Neil	00822	Aspen Enclosure
Rodgers	00852	Van Meter Flat Reservoir Enclosure
Yainax	00861	Bull Spring Enclosure Timothy Spring Enclosure
Bear Valley	00876	Holbrook Spring Enclosure
Bumpheads	00877	Bumpheads Reservoir Outlet Enclosure Antelope Creek Enclosure
Horsefly	00882	Long Branch Enclosure Caseview Spring Enclosure Norcross Spring Enclosure (area within the spring enclosure fence) Boundary Spring Enclosure Barnes Valley Riparian Pasture (except as scheduled)
Pankey Basin	00884	Pankey Creek Riparian Enclosure
Dry Prairie	00885	Ben Hall Creek Riparian Pasture (except as scheduled)
Horse Camp Rim	00886	21 Reservoir Enclosure
Pitchlog	00887	Pitchlog Creek Enclosure Willow Spring Enclosure CCC Spring Enclosure
Willow Valley	00890	East Fork Lost River Enclosure Duncan Spring/Antelope Creek Enclosures (2) Antelope Riparian Pasture (except as scheduled)
Wood River	30855	Entire area excluded from regular grazing use, except as a tool to support wetland restoration

FIGURE 2-4. LOCATION OF PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA





Exclosures or other areas, as identified on *Table 2-13 (Exclosures or other areas closed to grazing in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*, would be closed to grazing, except as scheduled.

Range improvements would be developed in the Klamath Falls Resource Area as described in *Appendix M - Grazing (Standards Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements within the Klamath Falls Resource Area and Medford District)* and *Figure 2-4 (Location of proposed range improvements in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

Management Directions Pertinent Only to the Medford District

The authorization of livestock grazing through the issuance of grazing leases would be discontinued, in whole or in part, for the grazing allotments identified in *Table 2-14 (Allotments not available for livestock grazing under the Taylor Grazing Act in the Medford District)*.

Grazing would not be authorized under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. §315 et seq.) for the allotments listed in *Table 2-14*. However, grazing could be authorized through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits in a manner that is consistent with the grazing regulations.

Range improvements would be implemented to achieve the Oregon standards for rangeland health or other allotment-specific objectives. See *Appendix M - Grazing (Standards Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements within the Klamath Falls Resource Area and Medford District)*.

Hazardous Materials

Management Objectives

Limit the use of hazardous materials.

Eliminate hazardous wastes.

Management Directions

Response to hazardous material incidents would include cleanup, proper notifications, criminal investigations, and site assessments.

Hazardous materials would be stored, treated, and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Employees and the public would be protected 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.



TABLE 2-14. ALLOTMENTS NOT AVAILABLE FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING UNDER THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT IN THE MEDFORD DISTRICT UNDER THE PRMP

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Acres	Forage Allocation (AUMs) ^a
Trail Creek	10003	12,868	113
Longbranch ^b	10004	10,844	71
Antioch Road	10005	40	4
Roundtop Evans	10006	27,086	110
West Perry Road	10010	75	10
East Perry Road	10011	40	7
Obenchain Mountain	10014	120	12
Nichols Gap	10018	280	18
Eagle Point Canal	10020	465	55
Shady Branch	10025	320	32
Derby Station	10030	540	36
West Derby	10034	1,120	89
Emigrant Creek	10111	40	7
Baldy	10120	798	87
Lost Creek	10123	80	6
Cartwright	10127	40	4
Bybee Peak	10144	321	36
Stiehl	10210	175	18
Fielder Creek	10211	40	5
Del Rio	10216	40	5
Sugarloaf/Greensprings	20158	2,926	210
Applegate	20201	25,518	294
Tunnel Ridge	20202	2,183	14
Timber Mountain	20204	1,720	70
Sardine and Galls Creek	20205	3,765	158
Sterling Creek	20207	29,209	190
Spencer Gulch	20208	1,935	150
Quartz Gulch	20209	680	9
Burton Butte	20212	5	2
Chapman Creek	20213	3,309	81
Ecker	20217	40	6
Stage Road	20218	40	4
Lomas Road	20222	635	50
Star	20223	118	24
Pickett Mountain	20302	820	30
Jump Off Joe	20303	80	8
Deer Creek ^b	20308	278	0
Reeves Creek	20309	1,672	95
Q Bar X	20310	15	3
Esterly Lake	20312	4,457	152
Glade Creek	20315	560	17
Cherry Gulch	20316	40	6
Totals		135,337	2,298

^aAUM (Animal Unit Month) - Amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow (or its equivalent) for one month.

^bThese portions of the Longbranch and Deer Creek Allotments would be closed to grazing. The remainder of the allotments would be available for grazing as described in Appendix M - Grazing.



Management Directions

Lands in Zone 1 would be retained 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 would 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 either Zone 1 lands and Zone 3 lands (see *Appendix P – Lands*).

Lands in Zone 3 would be available for disposal using appropriate disposal mechanisms. These lands would 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

Survey hiatuses and encroachments that are discovered in the future would be assigned to Zone 3. See *Map 2-5 (Location of land tenure Zone 3)*.

See *Table 2-15* below for acres of land tenure zones under the PRMP.

Lands in Zones 2 and 3 that are included in future designations of critical habitat by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would automatically be added to Zone 1.

As required by the Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act (Public Law 105-321), the acres of O&C lands of all classifications, and the acres of O&C and public domain lands that are available for harvesting, would not be reduced through disposal, exchange, or sale. The total net change in land tenure in the planning area would be evaluated at 10-year intervals.

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

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

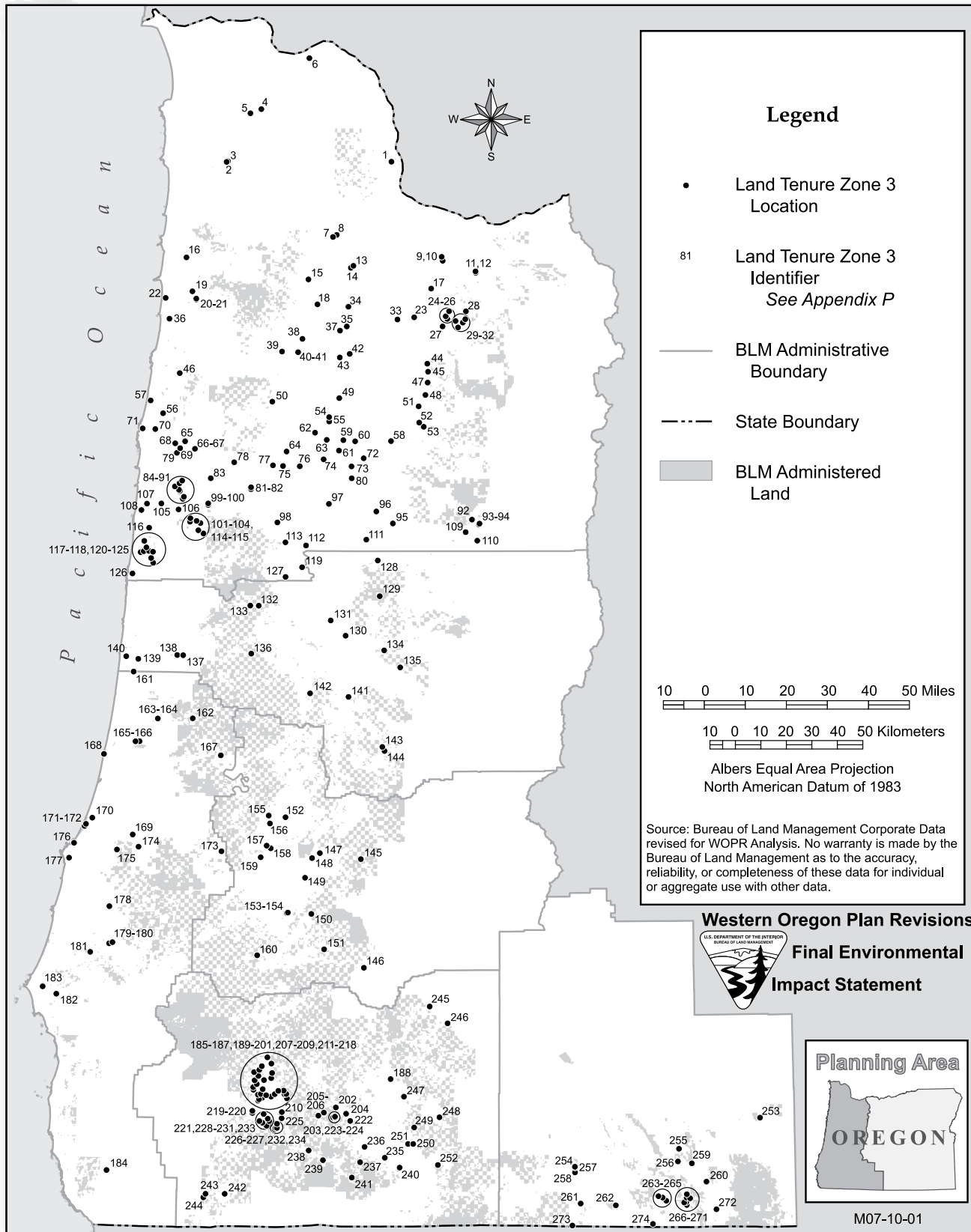
TABLE 2-15. ACRES OF LAND TENURE ZONES UNDER THE PRMP BY DISTRICT

BLM District	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Salem	237,700	160,000	4,600
Eugene	170,500	141,600	200
Roseburg	237,700	184,900	1,000
Coos Bay	169,000	151,300	800
Medford	414,300	445,400	7,000
Klamath Falls Resource Area (Lakeview District)	29,700	192,300	2,200

Note: Zone 1 (Retention and Acquisition), Zone 2 (Suitable for Exchange and Consolidation), and Zone 3 (Suitable for Disposal)



MAP 2-5. LOCATION OF LAND TENURE ZONE 3





Newly acquired lands would be managed 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.

Temporary-use permits, as identified under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Section 302), would be issued 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.

No leases or permits would be issued for landfills or other waste disposal facilities.

Land-use authorizations would be used to resolve agricultural or occupancy trespasses, where appropriate.

Existing rights-of-way, permits, leases and easements would be recognized as valid uses.

Withdrawals would be limited to the area needed and would restrict only those activities needed to accomplish the purposes of the withdrawal.

Class I visual resource management areas would be *right-of-way exclusion areas* where future rights-of-way would 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 would be *right-of-way avoidance areas* (i.e., rights-of-way would be granted only where no practical alternative is available).

Utility corridors would be the preferred location for energy transmission or distribution facilities. Corridors would generally be 1,000 feet on each side of the centerline. The rights-of-way granted would be the minimum necessary to accommodate a specific request. No development or management activities would be permitted that would conflict with construction, operation, or maintenance of facilities corresponding to the purpose of the utility corridor. See *Map 2-6 (Utility corridors)*.

Communication facilities would be allowed on existing developed communication sites where they do not conflict with other management objectives. Applications for communication facilities on undeveloped communication sites would require a site plan. See *Map 2-6 (Utility corridors)* and *Appendix P - Lands*.

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

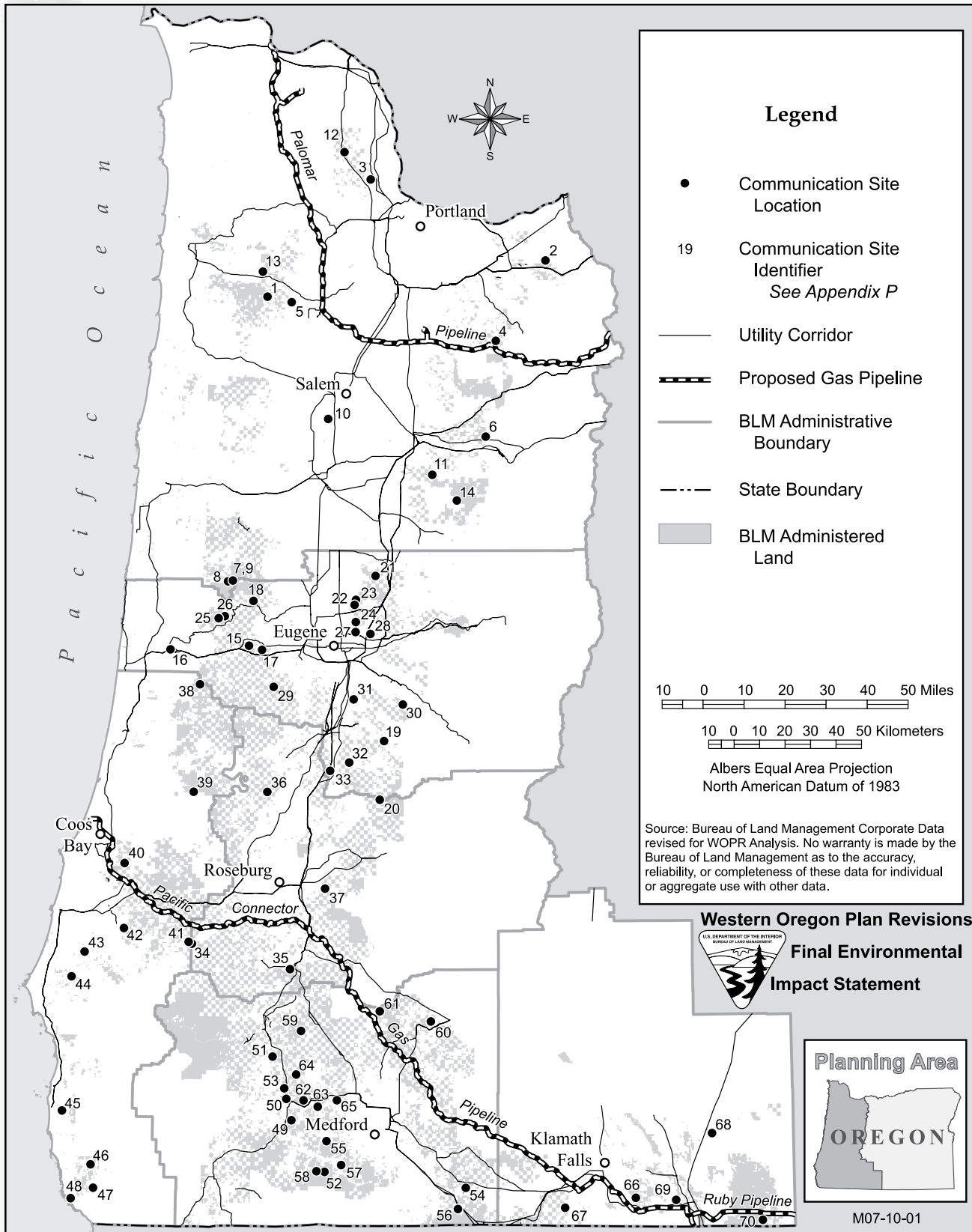
Existing roads would be managed to protect resource values, provide for safety, protect facility investment, and provide access for management activities. Hazard trees and downed trees would be removed along roads for safety or operational reasons.

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

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



MAP 2-6. UTILITY CORRIDORS





Recreation

See *Table 2-18* through *Table 2-38* and *Map 2-7* through *Map 2-16* at the end of the PRMP section for district-specific recreation information.

Management Objective

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

Management Directions

Public access would be sought to BLM-administered lands that have high recreational potential.

Special recreation management areas would be managed in accordance with their planning frameworks. See *Appendix K - Recreation* and *Map 2-7 (Recreation management areas)*. These frameworks describe implementation-level actions that would achieve recreational management objectives for those areas.

Lands not designated as special recreation management areas would be managed as extensive recreation management areas for developed and dispersed recreational opportunities.

Recreational developments (including sites, trails, and backcountry byways) would be maintained.

Potential recreational developments (including sites, trails, and backcountry byways) would be developed in the future depending on recreational demand and feasibility.

Locatable mineral withdrawals would be obtained for recreational developments that contain mineral development potential.

Closed or abandoned roads would be developed where feasible to provide additional trail opportunities subject to valid existing rights.

Service-oriented and outreach programs, including interpretation and education, would be provided to visitors.

Environmental education areas would be managed to provide educational opportunities for the public.

Recreation sites authorized under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act would be managed according to their lease agreements.

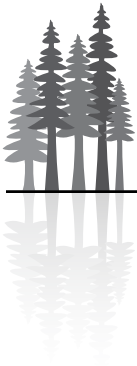
Areas not designated as closed to off-highway vehicle use would be designated as limited to designated roads and trails. See *Table 2-28 (District-specific off-highway vehicle area designations)*.

Areas listed in *Table 2-29 (District-specific areas closed to off-highway vehicle use)* would be designated as closed to off-highway vehicle use.

Areas listed in *Table 2-30 (District-specific off-highway vehicle emphasis areas)* would be managed as off-highway vehicle emphasis areas. These are areas where off-highway use is more concentrated and intensively managed but are still located within the off-highway vehicle designation of limited to designated roads and trails.

Potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas listed in *Table 2-31 (District-specific potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas)* would be developed in the future depending on recreational demand and feasibility.

See *Map 2-8 (Off-highway vehicle designations - PRMP)* and *Map 2-9 (Off-highway vehicle emphasis areas - PRMP)*.



Off-highway vehicle areas and off-highway vehicle emphasis areas would be managed according to interim management guidelines until subsequent comprehensive travel management plans are completed. See *Appendix K - Recreation*. Detailed maps are available at each district office that show proposed off-highway vehicle area designations and a preliminary road and trail network.

Lands within state scenic waterway corridors (see *Table 2-32* for a list of Oregon State Scenic Waterways, by district), excluding portions that occur on O&C lands that are suitable for permanent timber production, would be managed to protect and enhance identified scenic, aesthetic, recreation, scientific, research, fish, and wildlife qualities.

Research

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

Ongoing research projects would be continued according to current or updated study plans. New research projects would require study plans. Management directions on study sites that conflict with research objectives would be deferred until the research is complete.

Soils

Management Objective

Provide for long-term soil productivity.

Management Direction

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

Special Forest Products

Management Objective

Provide for the harvest and collection of special forest products.

Management Directions

The collection of special forest products would be implemented in a manner that limits adverse impacts to other resources. This would be accomplished by restricting collection amounts and collection activities.

Permits issued for collection of special forest products would include stipulations to limit adverse impacts to the plant community, individual plants, soil, and water.

Areas for the collection of individual special forest products would be rotated as needed to maintain the availability of special forest products.



Timber

Management objectives and actions for timber are included earlier in this chapter under the Eastside Forest Management Area, Deferred Timber Management Area, Uneven-Age Timber Management Area, and Timber Management Area land use allocations.

Visual Resource Management

See *Map 2-17 (Visual resource management classes)*, located in the Table/Map section at the end of the PRMP description, and *Table 2-16 (Acres of visual resource management classes by district under the PRMP)*.

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 would be managed as Class I visual resource management areas.

These areas would be managed in accordance with natural ecological changes. Some very limited management activities would occur in these areas. The level of change to the characteristic landscape would be very low and would not attract attention. Changes would 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, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, the Mt. Hood Corridor, the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, and the Yaquina Outstanding Natural Area would be managed as Class II visual resource management areas. See *Table 2-38 (District Specific Miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands)*.

In the Salem District, public domain lands in the Molalla River visual corridor in Township 6 South, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian would be managed as VRM Class II. See *Figure 2-5 (Molalla River visual corridor)* for a depiction of the VRM classes in this corridor.

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

Public domain lands in the Eastside Forest Management Area of the Klamath Falls Resource Area inventoried as Class II would be managed as Class II visual resource management areas.



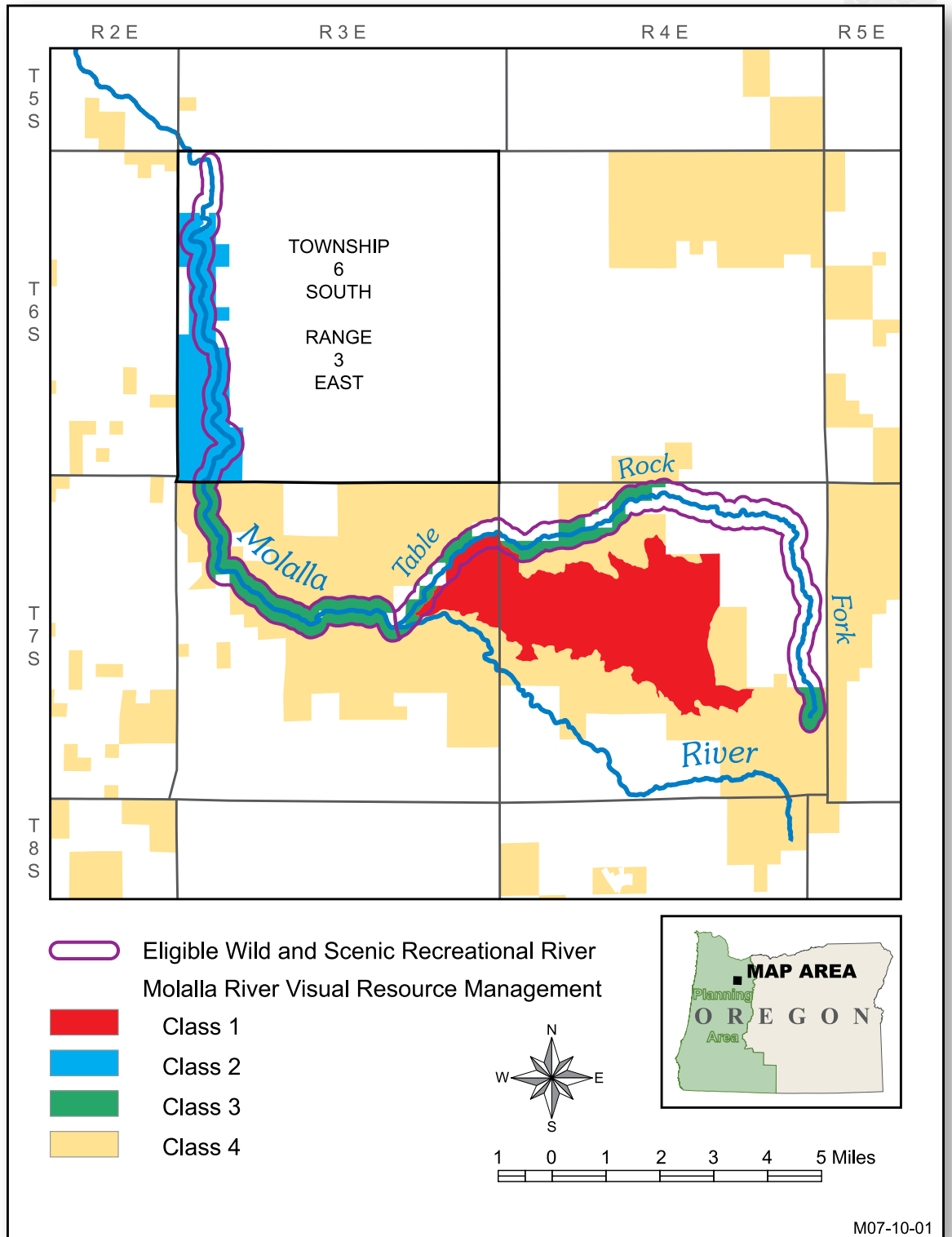
TABLE 2-16. ACRES OF VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES BY DISTRICT UNDER THE PRMP

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes	Proposed RMP (acres)
Salem District	
VRM Class I	7,545
VRM Class II	10,345
VRM Class III	14,729
VRM Class IV	369,566
Eugene District	
VRM Class I	0
VRM Class II	0
VRM Class III	8,294
VRM Class IV	303,967
Roseburg District	
VRM Class I	0
VRM Class II	0
VRM Class III	6,323
VRM Class IV	417,265
Coos Bay District	
VRM Class I	592
VRM Class II	0
VRM Class III	1,903
VRM Class IV	318,672
Medford District^a	
VRM Class I	29,136
VRM Class II	51,288
VRM Class III	14,787
VRM Class IV	771,483
Klamath Falls Resource Area (of the Lakeview District)	
VRM Class I	340
VRM Class II	37,949
VRM Class III	49,498
VRM Class IV	136,423
Totals for all western Oregon BLM lands	
VRM Class I	37,613
VRM Class II	99,582
VRM Class III	95,534
VRM Class IV	2,317,376

^aAcre totals for the Medford District 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.



FIGURE 2-5. MOLALLA RIVER VISUAL CORRIDOR





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 would be managed as Class III visual resource management areas.

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

Public domain lands on the Eastside Forest Management Area of the Klamath Falls Resource Area inventoried as Class III would be managed as Class III visual resource management areas.

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 would be managed as Class IV visual resource management areas.

These lands would be managed for high levels of change to the characteristic landscape. Management activities would dominate the view and would be the major focus of viewer attention.

Public domain lands in the Eastside Forest Management Area of the Klamath Falls Resource Area inventoried as Class IV would be managed as Class IV visual resource management areas.

Water

Management objectives and actions for water are included earlier in this chapter under the Riparian Management Area land use allocation.

Wilderness Characteristics

Management Objective

Maintain wilderness characteristics on those BLM-administered lands designated in *Table 2-17 (Lands with wilderness characteristics maintained under special management under the PRMP)*.

Management Direction

Wilderness characteristics would be maintained on the BLM-administered lands that are listed in *Table 2-17 (Lands with wilderness characteristics maintained under special management)* and shown in *Figure 2-6 (Lands with wilderness characteristics)*, excluding the portions of those areas that occur on O&C lands that are suitable for permanent timber production.

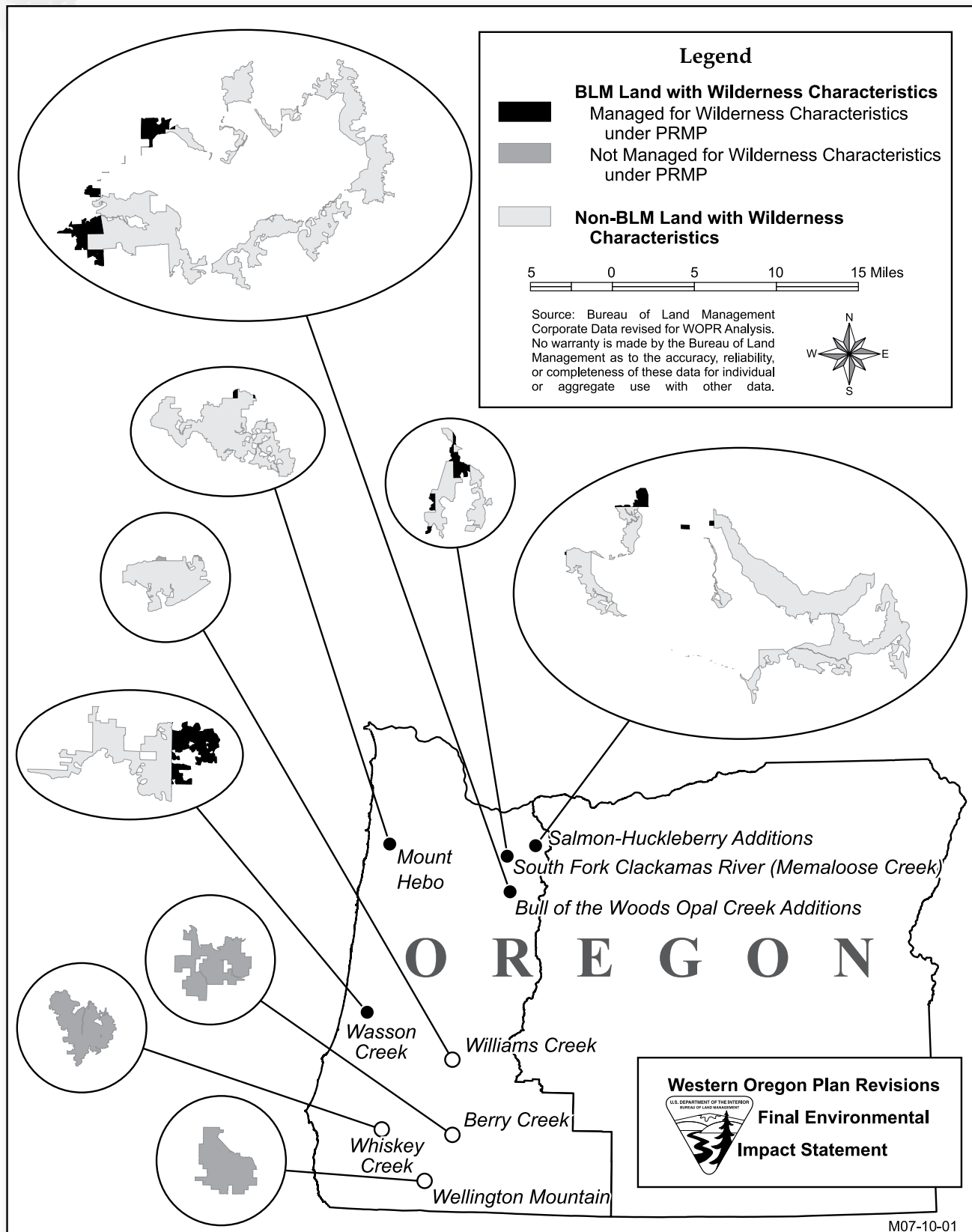


TABLE 2-17. LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS MAINTAINED UNDER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT UNDER THE PRMP

BLM-administered Lands	Total (acres)	Identified Wilderness Characteristics		
		Naturalness	Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude	Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive, Unconfined Recreation
Salem District				
Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions	3,203	X	X	X
South Fork Clackamas River	919	X	X	
Salmon Huckleberry Additions	637	X	X	X
Mount Hebo	81	X	X	X
Eugene District				
No lands were identified with wilderness characteristics.				
Roseburg District				
Special management would not apply to lands with wilderness characteristics.				
Coos Bay District				
Wasson Creek	3,408	X	X	X
Medford District				
Special management would not apply to lands with wilderness characteristics.				
Klamath Falls Resource Area (of the Lakeview District)				
No lands were identified with wilderness characteristics.				
Total Acres – All Districts	8,248			



FIGURE 2-6. LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS





Wild Horses

Management Objective

Maintain a healthy population of wild and free-roaming horses in the Pokegama Herd Management Area of the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District. See *Figure 2-7 (Location of Pokegama Herd Management Area)*.

Management Directions

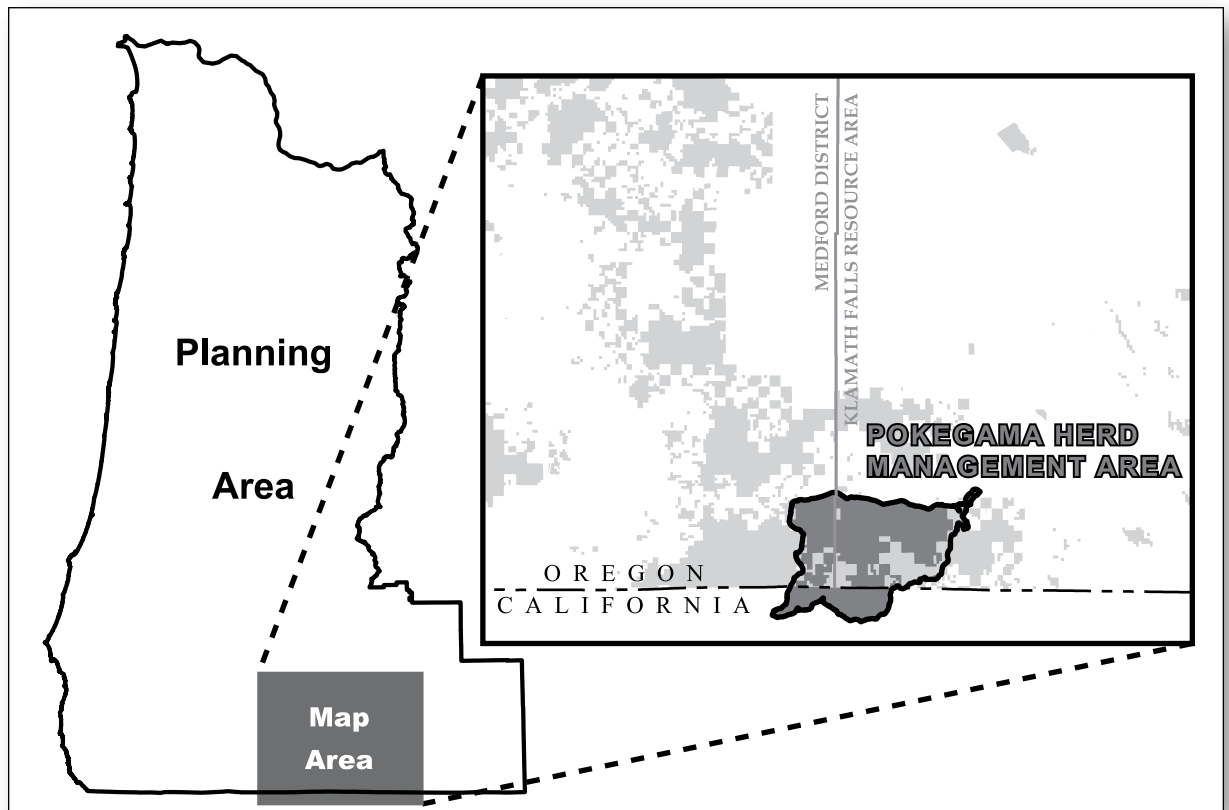
Wild horses would be gathered to maintain the appropriate management level of 30 to 50 head, as follows:

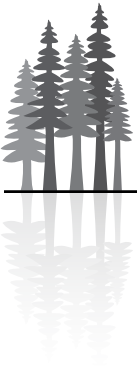
- During gathers, the number of horses would normally be reduced to the low end of the appropriate management level, and then allowed to increase to the top end of the appropriate management level before another gather occurred.
- Wild horses would be removed from private land at private landowner request.
- Any wild horses straying outside the herd management area would be removed or returned to the herd management area.

Wild horses from other herd areas would be periodically introduced to the Pokegama herd to maintain the viable genetic diversity of the herd.

Water developments would be maintained or established to provide season-long water for wild horses within the herd management area. See *Appendix M - Grazing* and *Figure 2-4 (Location of proposed range improvements in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

FIGURE 2-7. LOCATION OF POKEGAMA HERD MANAGEMENT AREA





The appropriate herd management level would be adjusted when:

- Monitoring data identifies a change in long-term forage availability.
- Health assessments and evaluations determine that wild horse numbers, or patterns of grazing use, are a contributing factor toward not meeting one or more of the Oregon standards for rangeland health.

Wildlife

Management Objective

Provide for the conservation of BLM special status species.

Management Direction

Management of species that are listed under the Endangered Species Act would be consistent with recovery plans and designated critical habitat. Wildlife species with currently approved recovery plans include the marbled murrelet, northern spotted owl, and the Columbia River population of the Columbia white-tailed deer. See *Appendix H - Wildlife*. For the Columbia white-tailed deer, the record of decision for the North Bank Habitat Management Area would continue to be implemented. The final environmental impact statement and record of decision for the North Bank Habitat Management Area are incorporated by reference.

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

Conservation and cooperative plans, strategies, and agreements would be implemented for special status animal species. For the greater sage grouse, the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon would continue to be implemented and is incorporated by reference.

For the western snowy plover, the BLM's contribution to recovery would consist of the following actions:

- Activities that disrupt nesting would be restricted during nesting season where snowy plover have been found to be currently nesting.
- Public use of nesting areas would be managed during the nesting season to reduce activities that would substantially reduce nesting success.
- Predator controls would be employed when data demonstrates that loss of nests due to predators substantially reduces overall nesting success.
- Control measures would be implemented if invasive plant species are creating a loss of suitable nesting habitat.
- Measures would be implemented for supporting coastal dune processes to sustain suitable western snowy plover nesting habitat.

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

Projects within the range of the marbled murrelet that could degrade or remove suitable marbled murrelet habitat would be surveyed, to approved protocol standards, prior to implementation. 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 would be protected.



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

Bald eagle management areas would be established and managed to protect bald eagle nest sites and winter roosting areas, and to develop replacement habitat for nesting and roosting. Bald eagle management areas would be established at a minimum of 20 acres to protect newly detected nest trees and adjacent roost areas. Management activities would 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. See *Map 2-18 (Bald eagle, deer, and elk habitat management areas)*, located in the Table/Map section at the end of the PRMP description.

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 Directions

Motor vehicle use would be restricted within designated deer and elk winter range between November 1 and April 15. Various techniques, such as gating or signing, would be used to impose the restrictions. Administrative use of all roads would occur, as needed, on a year-round basis. See *Map 2-18 (Bald eagle, deer, and elk habitat management areas)*.

Roads would be closed to motorized vehicles, except for administrative purposes, between November 1 and April 15 in the Klamath Winter Range, which includes the deer-season road closure areas of South Gerber, Willow Valley, Harpold Ridge, Bryant Mountain, North Bryant, Windy Ridge, and Lorella. See *Map 2-18 (Bald eagle, deer, and elk habitat management areas)*.

Roads would be closed to motorized vehicles, except for administrative purposes, between November 20 and March 31 within the Pokegama Cooperative Habitat Closure Area. See *Map 2-18 (Bald eagle, deer, and elk habitat management areas)*.

Visual barriers from 25 to 50 feet wide would be maintained, where appropriate, along roads within the designated deer and elk winter range. See *Map 2-18 (Bald eagle, deer, and elk habitat management areas)*.

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

Forage retention requirements for wildlife would be included when implementing silvicultural treatments or habitat management activities.

In Klamath Falls, encroaching western juniper that hinders attainment of desired forage conditions would be thinned, piled and burned, or removed to maintain and improve forage for big game. These treatments would protect old juniper.

In Klamath Falls, wildlife habitat would be maintained or enhanced on rangelands. Priority would be given to maintaining or enhancing habitat for special status and big game species.