Alternative 1

This action alternative is described in terms of those land use allocations that vary by alternative, which include:

- Late-Successional Management Area
- Riparian Management Area
- Timber Management Area
- Areas Of Critical Environmental Concern And Research Natural Areas

Late-Successional Management Area

Under Alternative 1, the late-successional management area land use allocation would be established as follows:

- In the areas shown on *Map 2-20 (Land use allocations under Alternative 1)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-20A, 2-20B, and 2-20C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.
- In the areas of contiguous marbled murrelet habitat and recruitment habitat (stands capable of becoming habitat for the marbled murrelet within 25 years) that are within 0.5 mile of any occupied site. Occupation would be determined by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior (i.e., flying below the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand).

Management Objective

Maintain or promote the development of structurally complex forests.

Management Directions

- Thinning would be applied to promote the development of structurally complex forests. Timber from thinning would be available for sale.
- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained or created when thinning stands of larger trees, which are generally those with a stand average diameter of quadratic mean diameter (QMD) greater than 14 inches.

  See *Table 2-45 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention or creation for stands of larger trees, Alternative 1))* and *Figure 2-1 (Forest vegetation series)*.
- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained or created in thinning harvests in stands of smaller trees, which are generally those with a stand average diameter of quadratic mean diameter (QMD) less than or equal to 14 inches.

  See *Table 2-46 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention or creation for stands of smaller trees, Alternative 1)* and *Figure 2-1 (Forest vegetation series)*.
- 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).
- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels would be met at the scale of the harvest unit. Snag and coarse woody debris levels per acre would be variable within harvest units.
- Salvage would not occur in stands that are disturbed by a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestations, except to reduce hazards in wildland urban interface areas.

Table 2-45. Snag And Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Retention Or Creation For Stands Of Larger Trees, Alternative 1

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	6 tpa	> 14 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	3 tpa	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	4 tpa	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet

tpa - trees per acre
dbh - diameter breast height
feet - linear feet

Table 2-46. Snag And Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Retention Or Creation For Stands Of Smaller Trees, Alternative 1

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	3 tpa	> 12 inches dbh	120 feet./acre	> 12 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	2 tpa	> 10 inches dbh	60 feet/acre	> 10 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	2 tpa	> 10 inches dbh	60 feet/acre	> 10 inches	> 16 feet

tpa - trees per acre
dbh - diameter breast height
feet - linear feet

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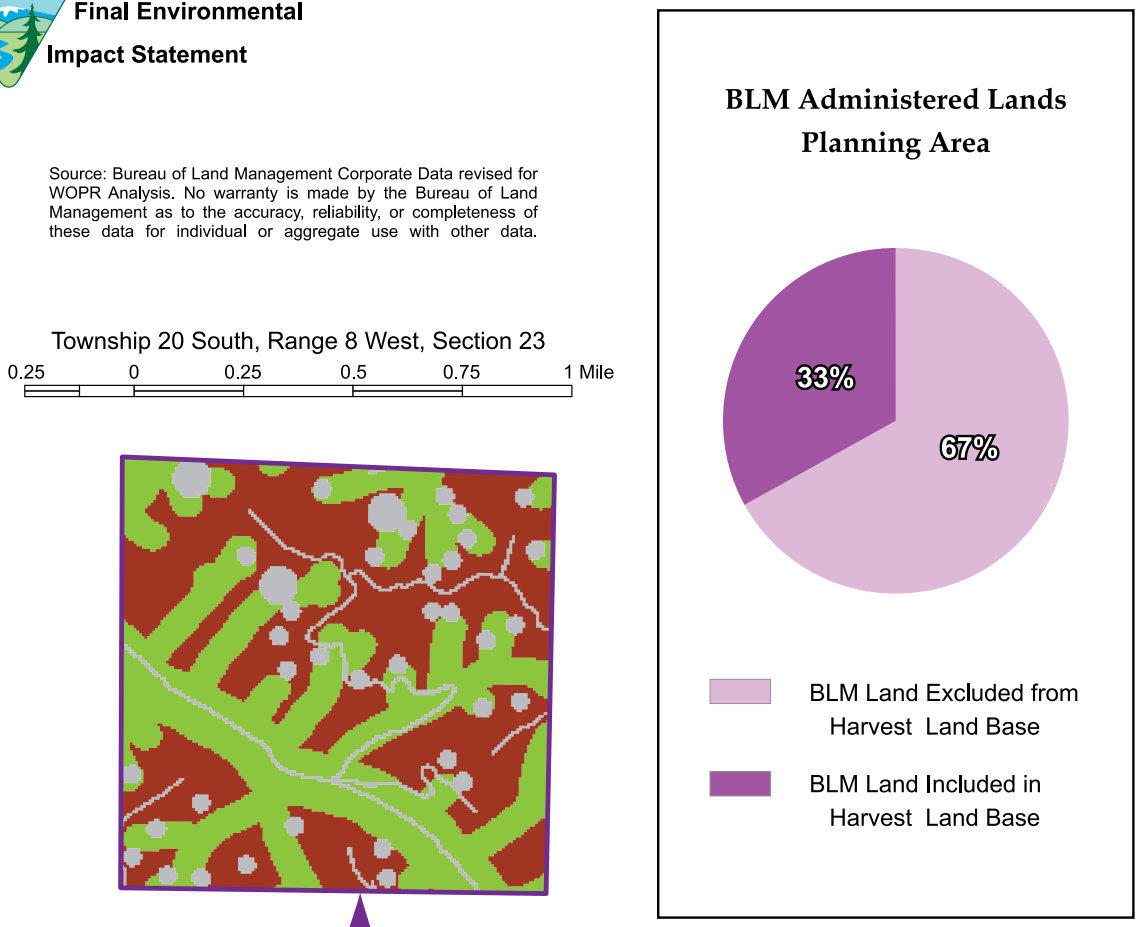

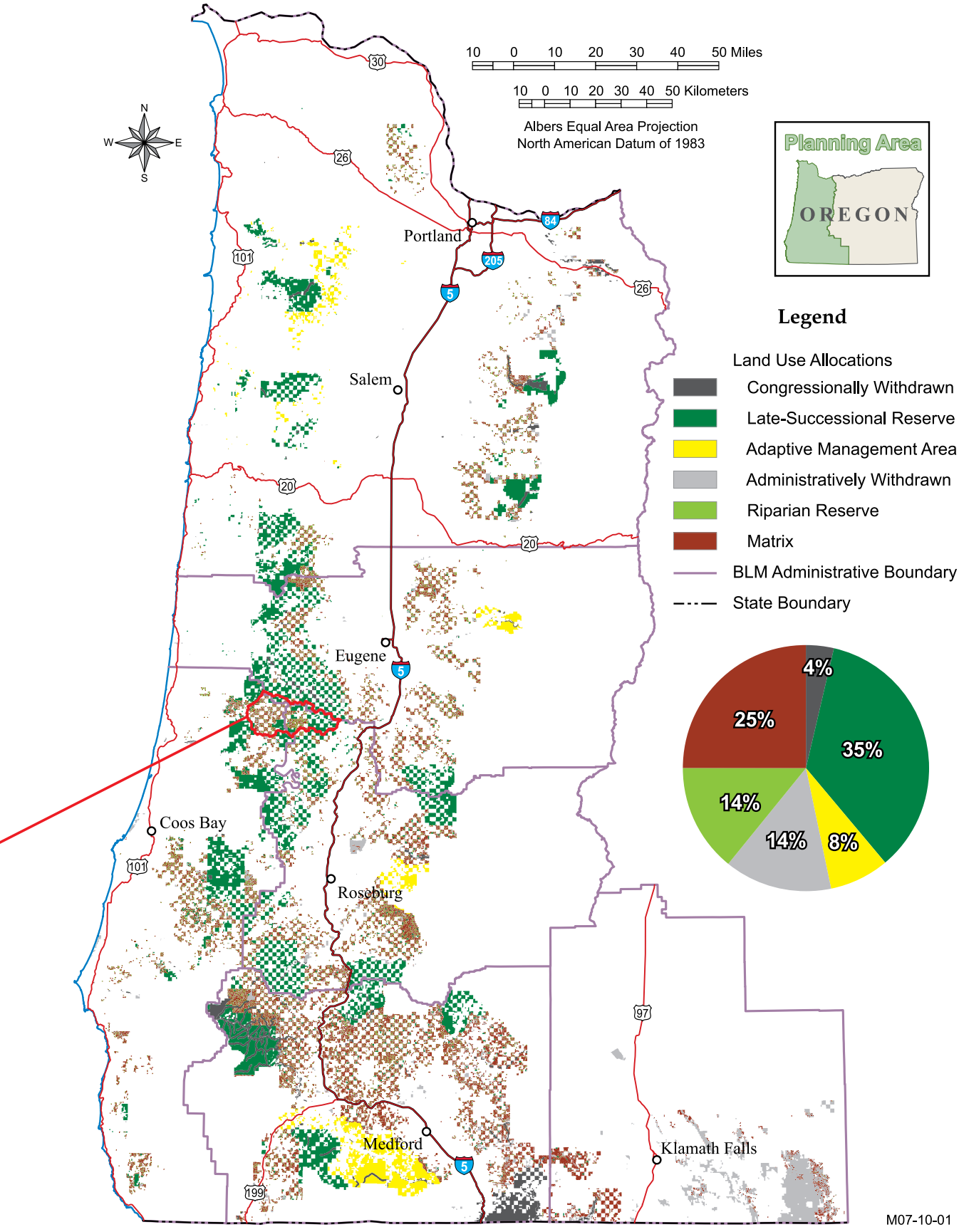
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983
N
W
E
S
Planning Area
OREGON
Legend
Land Use Allocations
Congressionally Withdrawn
Late-Successional Reserve
Adaptive Management Area
Administratively Withdrawn
Riparian Reserve
Matrix
BLM Administrative Boundary
State Boundary
4%
35%
8%
14%
14%
25%
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Coos Bay
Roseburg
Medford
Klamath Falls
30
26
101
84
205
5
20
97
199

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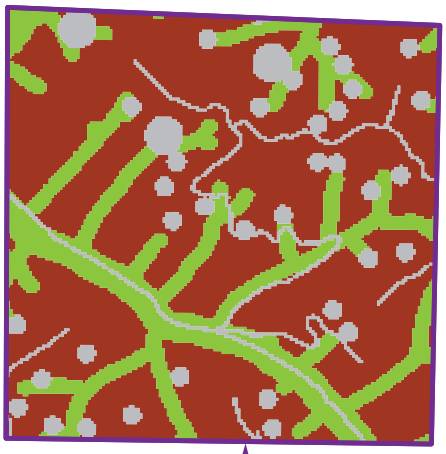
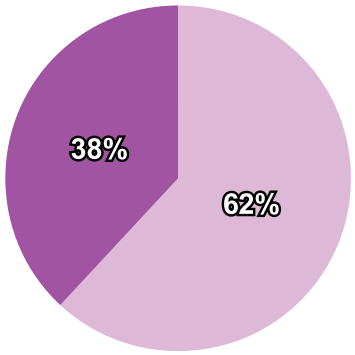
Township 20 South, Range 8 West, Section 23

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Mile



BLM Administered Lands Planning Area

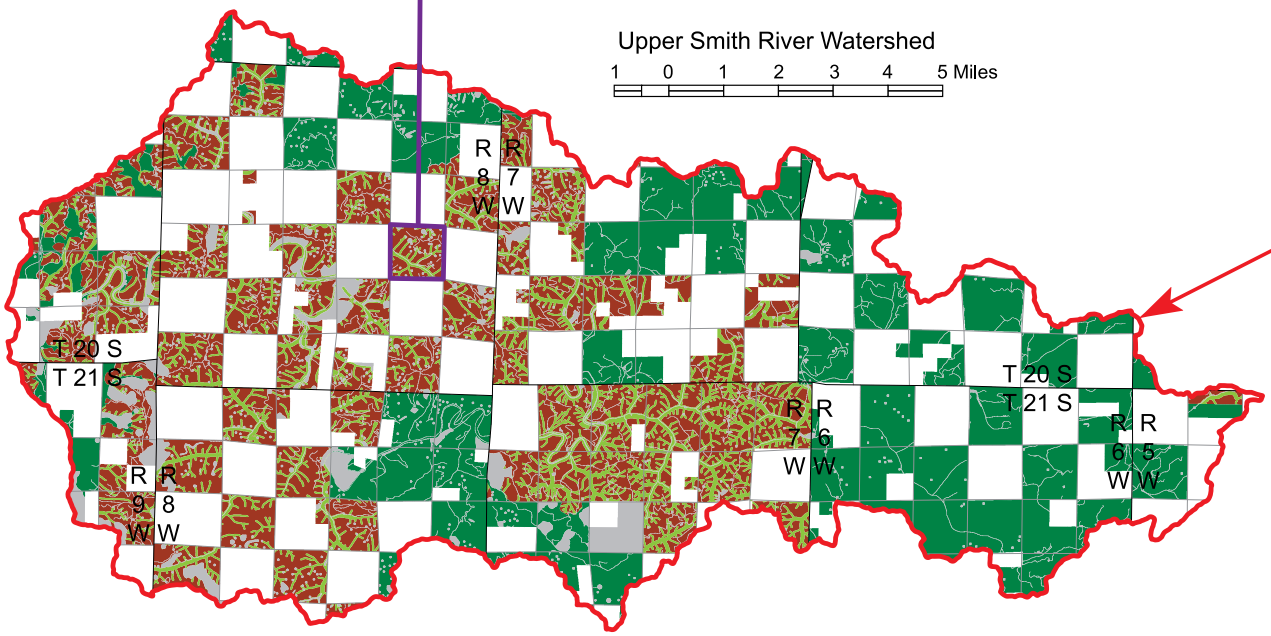


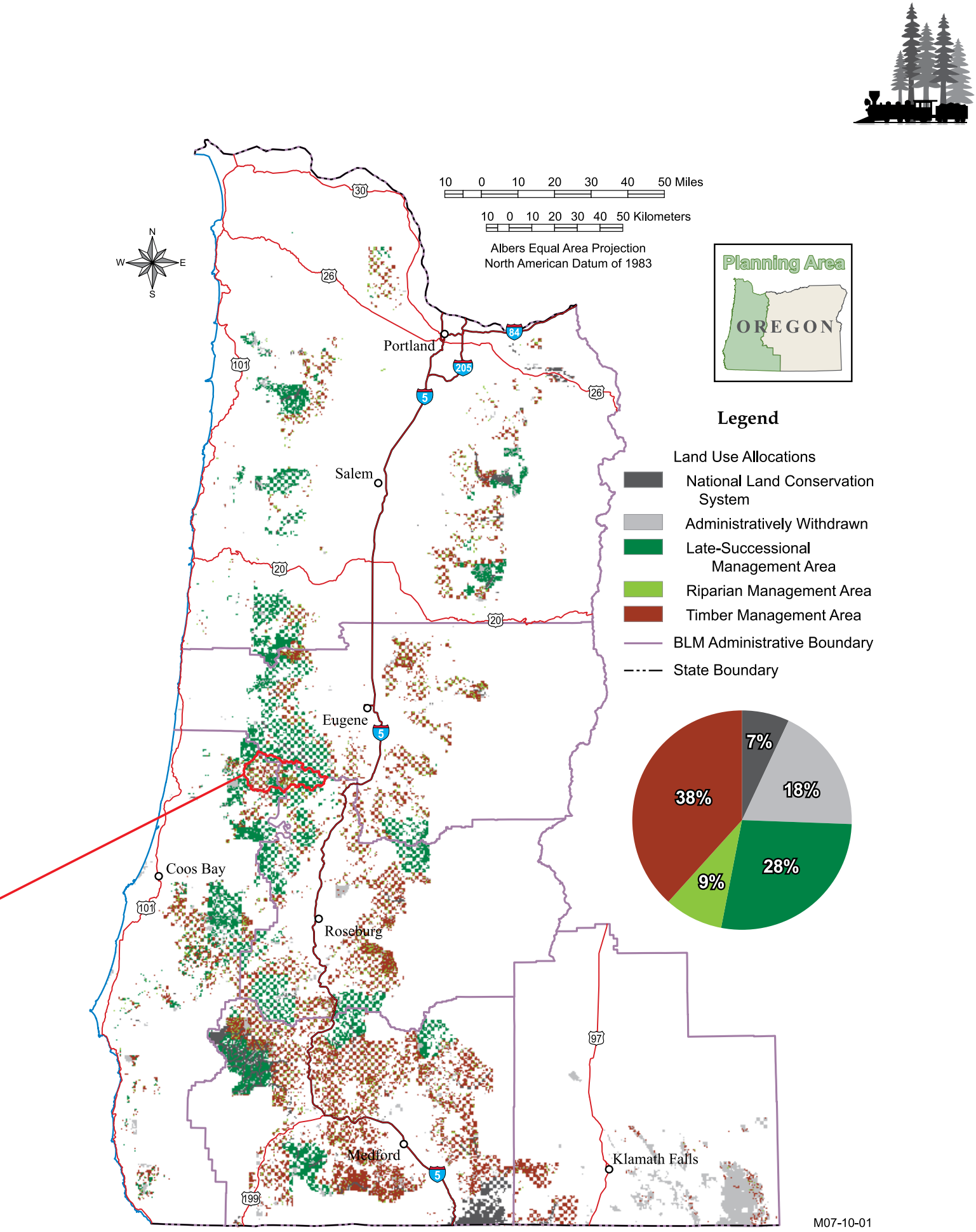
BLM Land Excluded from Harvest Land Base

BLM Land Included in Harvest Land Base

Upper Smith River Watershed

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles




10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983
N
W
E
S
Planning Area
OREGON
Legend
Land Use Allocations
National Land Conservation System
Administratively Withdrawn
Late-Successional Management Area
Riparian Management Area
Timber Management Area
BLM Administrative Boundary
State Boundary
7%
18%
38%
28%
9%
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Coos Bay
Roseburg
Medford
Klamath Falls
30
26
101
84
205
5
20
97
199
M07-10-01

Riparian Management Area

Under Alternative 1, the riparian management area land use allocation would be established according to *Table 2-47 (Criteria established for the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 1)*. For a representation of those areas, see *Map 2-20 (Land use allocations under Alternative 1)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-20A, 2-20B, and 2-20C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

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

Management Objectives

Maintain or promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests.

Provide for the riparian and aquatic conditions that supply stream channels with shade, sediment filtering, leaf litter and large wood; and root masses that stabilize streambanks.

Management Directions

- Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote development of mature forests.
- Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along larger-order streams (generally, fourth-order and larger streams) to promote development of structurally complex forests.
- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained in thinning operations, except for safety or operational reasons (e.g., maintaining access to roads and facilities).
- Salvage would not occur in stands that are disturbed by a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestations, except to reduce hazards in wildland urban interface areas.
- Timber from thinning and salvage operations would be available for sale.

Table 2-47. Criteria Established For The Riparian Management Area Land Use Allocation Under Alternative 1

Riparian Management Areas	Distance
Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams and Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	One site-potential tree height on each side of a stream extending from the edge of an active stream channel and including its channel migration zone.
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	Half of one site-potential tree height on each side of a stream extending from the edge of its active stream channel.
Natural Wetlands	Half of one site-potential tree height extending from 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.
Natural Lakes and Ponds	One site-potential tree height extending from a body of water to the outer edge of its riparian vegetation or to the extent of seasonally saturated soil, whichever is greatest.
Constructed Ponds and Wetlands	The body of water and the area to the outer edge of its riparian vegetation.
Nonforest Ecosystems on the East Side of the Klamath Falls Resource Area	The extent of the water influence zone as indicated by hydrophilic vegetation.

Timber Management Area

Under Alternative 1, the timber management area land use allocation would be established to consist of the commercial forest lands that are not included in the following land use allocations:

- lands of the National Landscape Conservation System
- late-successional management areas
- riparian management areas
- administratively withdrawn areas

See *Map 2-20 (Land use allocations under Alternative 1)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-20A, 2-20B, and 2-20C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

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

Offer for sale an annual allowable sale quantity.

Management Directions

- Timber would be offered for sale from regeneration harvest units. See *Table 2-48 (Timber offered for sale from regeneration harvest units, Alternative 1)* and *Figure 2-2 (Sustained yield units)*.
- Timber would be offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units. See *Table 2-49 (Timber offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units, Alternative 1)*.

Table 2-48. Timber Offered For Sale From Regeneration Harvest Units, Alternative 1

District	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Salem	900
Eugene	1,070
Roseburg	570
Coos Bay	590
Medford	952
Klamath Falls Resource Area (Lakeview District)	90

Table 2-49. Timber Offered For Sale From Commercial Thinning Harvest Units, Alternative 1

District	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Salem	100
Eugene	100
Roseburg	60
Coos Bay	60
Medford	68
Klamath Falls Resource Area (Lakeview District)	0

- Annual offering of the allowable sale quantity would potentially vary up to 10% from the declared allowable sale quantity to allow for variations in yield from different harvest areas and to allow for the preparation and sale of logical, operationally feasible, and economically viable sale areas.
- Cumulative total offering of the allowable sale quantity would be maintained within 5% over two or more years by adjusting annual offerings within the allowed 10% variation.
- 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. Regeneration harvests would be applied to younger stands for purposes that include management of age class distribution, management of diseased stands, and management of overstocked stands with poor vigor and low crown ratio. The minimum age of stands that would be considered suitable for regeneration harvesting would be 40 years of age in the western hemlock and the tanoak vegetation series, and 60 years of age in the Douglas fir and true firs vegetation series. See *Figure 2-1 (Forest vegetation series)*.
- No merchantable material would be reserved from removal in regeneration harvest units. Noncommercial snags and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons.
- 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.
- Stand density would be maintained at levels between full occupancy and the onset of density-related mortality to the extent practical.
- Stands with a composition of commercially undesirable tree species or an inadequate stocking of desirable tree species would be converted to stands that are fully stocked with desirable tree species.
- Trees killed from disturbances (such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation) would be salvaged to recover volume and economic value within the time necessary to avoid loss of value through deterioration.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas

Under Alternative 1, there would be 93 areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas designated. See *Map 2-26 (Areas of critical environmental concern for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3)* and *Table 2-65 (Areas of critical environmental concern designated by alternative*). This map and table are located at the end of this chapter.

Management Objective

Maintain or restore important and relevant values in areas of critical environmental concern, which include research natural areas and outstanding natural areas.

Management direction

- Maintenance or restoration activities would occur to protect important and relevant values.

Alternative 2

This action alternative is described in terms of those land use allocations that vary by alternative, which include:

- Late-Successional Management Area
- Riparian Management Area
- Timber Management Area
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas
- Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest

Late-Successional Management Area

Under Alternative 2, the Late-Successional Management Area land use allocation would be established as follows:

- In the areas shown on *Map 2-21 (Land use allocations under Alternative 2)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-21A, 2-21B, and 2-21C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.
- In the areas of contiguous marbled murrelet habitat and recruitment habitat (stands capable of becoming habitat for the marbled murrelet within 25 years) that are within 0.5 mile of occupied sites identified as of the end of the 2005 field season. Occupation would be determined by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior (i.e., flying below the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand).

Management Objectives

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

Promote the development of habitat for the northern spotted owl in stands that do not currently meet suitable 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 would be applied to promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests, and to promote the development of suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl. Timber from thinning would be offered for sale.
- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained or created when thinning stands of larger trees, which are generally those with a stand average diameter of quadratic mean diameter (QMD) greater than 14 inches.

  See *Table 2-50 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention or creation for stands of larger trees, Alternative 2)* and *Figure 2-1 (Forest vegetation series)*.
- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained or created when thinning stands of smaller trees, which are generally those with a stand average diameter of quadratic mean diameter (QMD) less than or equal to 14 inches.

  See *Table 2-51 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention or creation for stands of smaller trees, Alternative 2)* and *Figure 2-1 (Forest vegetation series)*.
- 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).
- Salvage of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance–such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation–would occur to recover economic value while retaining snags and coarse woody debris according to *Table 2-52 (Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention for salvaging of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance, Alternative 2)*.
- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels would be met at the scale of the harvest unit. Snag and coarse woody debris retention would be variable per acre throughout the area salvaged. If sufficient snags or coarse woody debris of the minimum sizes were 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.

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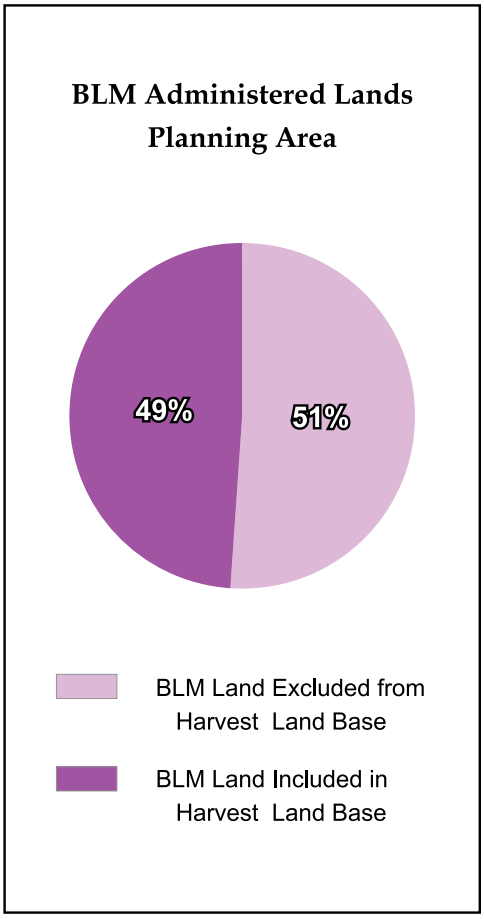

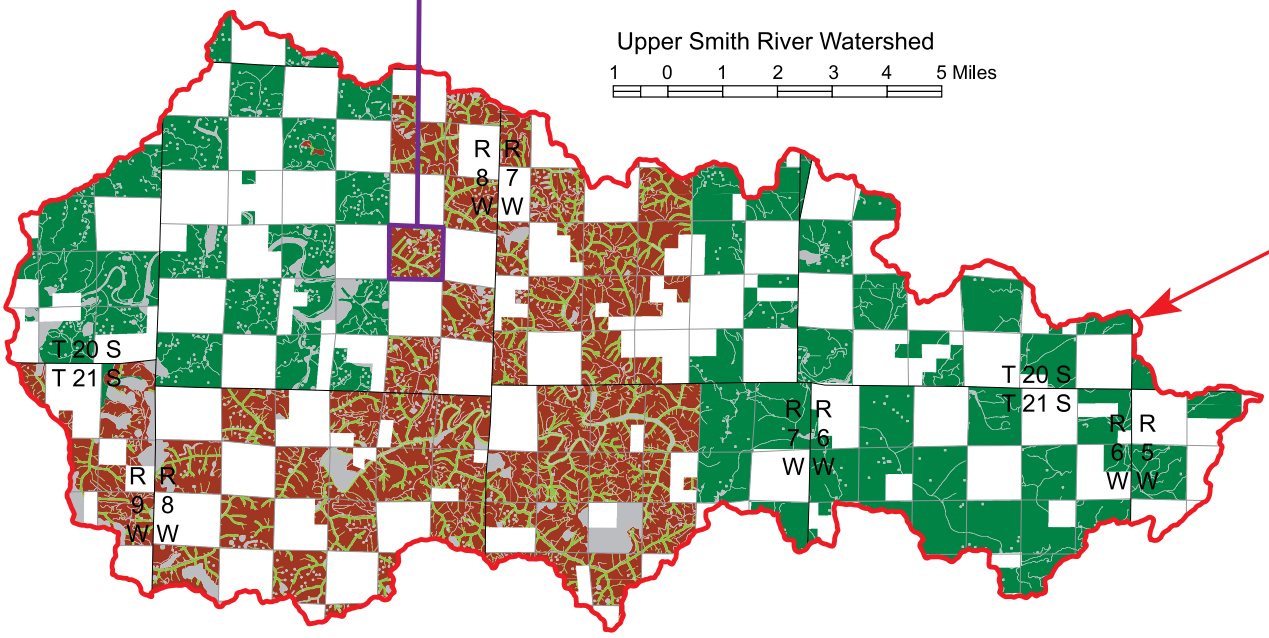

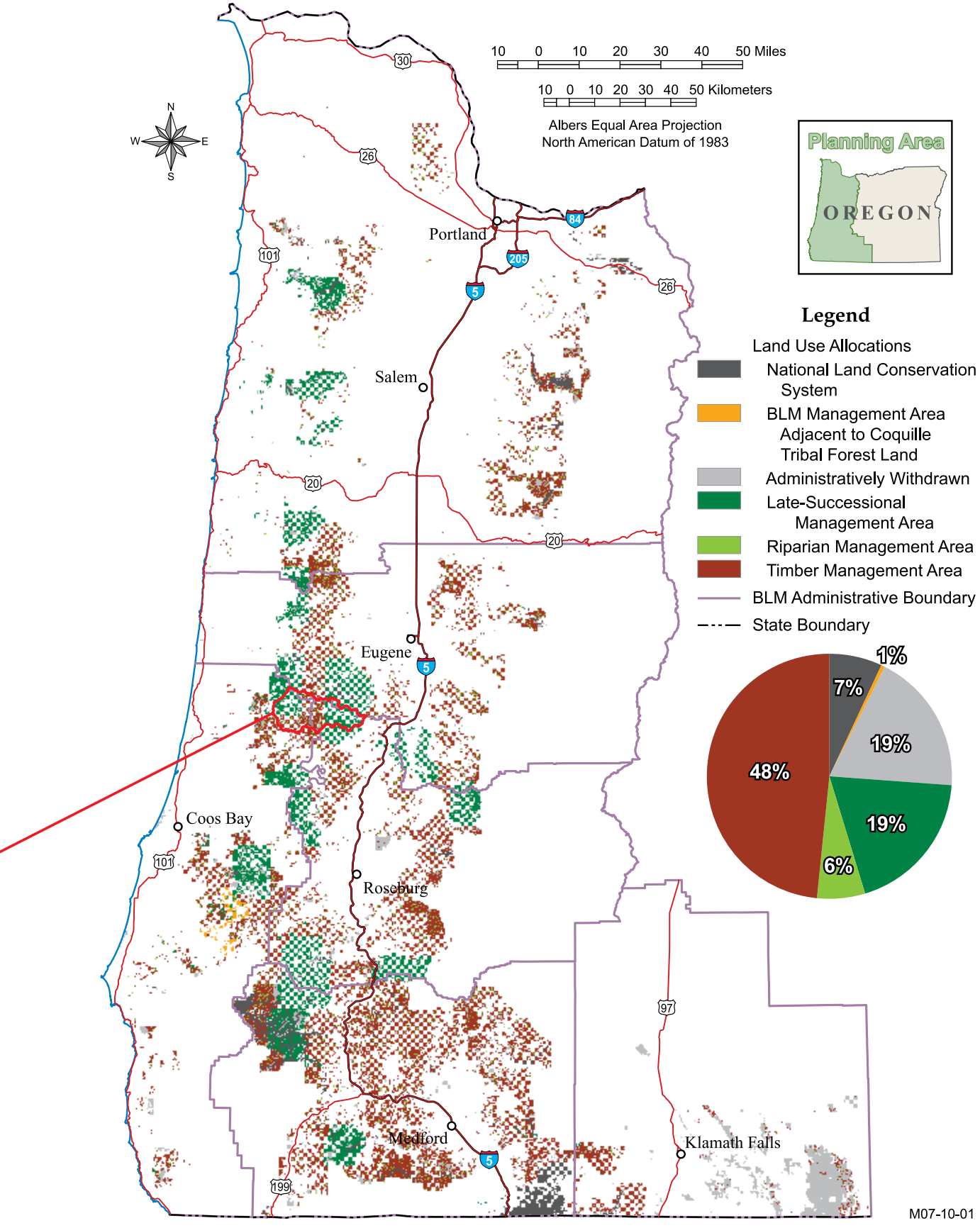
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
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Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983
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Planning Area
OREGON
Legend
Land Use Allocations
National Land Conservation System
BLM Management Area Adjacent to Coquille Tribal Forest Land
Administratively Withdrawn
Late-Successional Management Area
Riparian Management Area
Timber Management Area
BLM Administrative Boundary
State Boundary
1%
7%
19%
48%
19%
6%
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Coos Bay
Roseburg
Medford
Klamath Falls
30
26
84
101
205
5
20
97
199
M07-10-01

Table 2-50. Snag And Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Retention Or Creation For Stands Of Larger Trees, Alternative 2

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	6 tpa	> 14 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	3 tpa	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	4 tpa	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet

tpa - trees per acre
dbh - diameter breast height
feet. - linear feet

Table 2-51. Snag And Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Retention Or Creation For Stands Of Smaller Trees, Alternative 2

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	3 tpa	> 12 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 12 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	2 tpa	> 10 inches dbh	60 feet/acre	> 10 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	2 tpa	> 10 inches. dbh	60 feet/acre	> 10 inches	> 16 feet

tpa - trees per acre
dbh - diameter breast height
feet. - linear feet

Table 2-52. Snag And Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Retention For Salvaging Of Timber After A Stand-Replacement Disturbance, Alternative 2

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	8 tpa	> 20 inches dbh	480 feet/acre	> 20 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	4 tpa	> 16 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 16 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	4 tpa	> 20 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 20 inches	> 20 feet

tpa - trees per acre
dbh - diameter breast height
feet. - linear feet

Riparian Management Area

Under Alternative 2, the Riparian Management Area land use allocation would be established according to *Table 2-53 (Zones and the zone-specific management directions of the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 2)*. For a representation of those areas, see *Map 2-21 (Land use allocations under Alternative 2)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-21A, 2-21B, and 2-21C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

Maintain or promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests.

Provide for the riparian and aquatic conditions that supply stream channels with shade, sediment filtering, leaf litter and large wood; and root masses that stabilize streambanks.

Management Directions Common to All Zones of the Riparian Management Areas

- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained in thinning operations, except for safety or operational reasons.
- Salvage would not occur in stands that are disturbed by a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestations, except to reduce hazards in wildland urban interface areas.
- Timber from thinning and salvage operations would be available for sale.

Timber Management Area

Under Alternative 2, the Timber Management Area land use allocation would be established to consist of the commercial forest lands that are not included in the following land use allocations:

- Lands of the National Landscape Conservation System
- Late-Successional Management Area
- Riparian Management Area
- Administratively Withdrawn Areas
- Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest

See *Map 2-21 (Land use allocations under Alternative 2)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-21A, 2-21B, and 2-21C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

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

Offer for sale an annual allowable sale quantity.

Management Directions

- Timber would be offered for sale from regeneration harvest units. See *Table 2-54 (Timber offered for sale from regeneration harvest units, Alternative 2)* and *Figure 2-2 (Sustained yield units)*.
- Timber would be offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units. See *Table 2-55 (Timber offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units, Alternative 2)*.
- Annual offering of the allowable sale quantity would potentially vary up to 10% from the declared allowable sale quantity to allow for variations in yield from different harvest areas and to allow for the preparation and sale of logical, operationally feasible, and economically viable sale areas.
- Cumulative total offering of the allowable sale quantity would be maintained within 5% over two or more years by adjusting annual offerings within the allowed 10% variation.
- 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. Regeneration harvests would be applied to younger stands for purposes that include the management of age class distribution, the management of diseased stands, and the management of overstocked stands with poor vigor and low crown ratio. The minimum age of stands that would be considered suitable for regeneration harvesting would be 40 years of age in the western hemlock and the tanoak vegetation series, and 60 years of age in Douglas fir and true firs vegetation series.

Table 2-53. Zones And The Zone-Specific Management Directions Of The Riparian Management Area Land Use Allocation Under Alternative 2

Zones	Zone-Specific Management Directions
Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams and Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
Streambank zone (0 to 25 feet)[a]	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.
Water influence zone (25 to 100 feet)	• Harvesting where mature or structurally complex forest stands already exist would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • 80% effective shade or potential shade from 25 to 60 feet, whichever is less, would be maintained. • At least 50% canopy closure from 60 to 100 feet would be maintained after harvests. • Snag and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons. • Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote the development of mature forests. • Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along larger-order streams (generally, fourth-order and larger streams) to promote the development of structurally complex forests.
[a] Measured from the edge of the channel migration zone.	
Debris-Flow Prone[b] Intermittent Streams	
Streambank zone (0 to 25 feet) [extends from unstable area to fish-bearing stream]	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.
Debris-Flow Prone Intermittent Streams	
Water influence zone (25 to 100 feet) [extends from unstable area to fish-bearing stream]	• Harvesting where mature or structurally complex forest stands already exist would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Snag and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons. • Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote development of mature forests.
[b] Intermittent streams that are below unstable headwalls (as identified by the timber production capability classification [TPCC] codes indicating significant instability [i.e., FGNW, FPNW, and FGR2]) that would periodically deliver large wood to fish-bearing streams. Intermittent streams that would not deliver large wood to fish-bearing streams because of geomorphic conditions (such as stream junction angle and low stream gradient) or roads would not be included.	
Lakes, Natural Ponds, and Wetlands	
Greater than 1/4 acre (0 to 25 feet)[c]	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.
Greater than 1/4 acre (25 to 100 feet^2)	• At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 square feet of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained. • Retention would favor trees greater than 20 inches dbh.
Less than 1/4 acre (0-50 feet^2)	• At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 square feet of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained. • Retention would favor trees greater than 20 inches dbh.
[c] Measured from the high waterline or wetland boundary, whichever is greater.	
Constructed Ponds, Ditches, and Canals	
Streambank zone (0 to 25 feet)	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
Streambank zone (0 to 25 feet)	• Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed. • 12 conifer trees per acre would be retained. • Shrubs, forbs, and noncommercial trees would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons.

Table 2-54. Timber Offered For Sale From Regeneration Harvest Units, Alternative 2

District	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Salem	1,610
Eugene	1,520
Roseburg	990
Coos Bay	1,320
Medford	1,296
Klamath Falls Resource Area (Lakeview District)	90

Table 2-55. Timber Offered For Sale From Commercial Thinning Harvest Units, Alternative 2

District	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Salem	110
Eugene	130
Roseburg	80
Coos Bay	110
Medford	14
Klamath Falls Resource Area (Lakeview District)	0

- Commercial thinning would be applied to recover anticipated mortality; adjust stand composition or dominance; reduce stand susceptibility to disturbances such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation; and improve merchantability and value.
- Stand density would be maintained at levels between full occupancy and the onset of density-related mortality to the extent practical.
- Stands with a composition of commercially undesirable tree species or an inadequate stocking of desirable tree species would be converted to stands that are fully stocked by desirable tree species.
- Trees killed from disturbances (such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation) would be salvaged to recover volume and economic value within the time necessary to avoid loss of value through deterioration.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas (Land Use Allocations)

Under Alternative 2, there would be 94 areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas designated. At the end of this chapter, see *Map 2-26 (Areas of critical environmental concern under Alternatives 1, 2, and 3)* and *Table 2-65 (Areas of critical environmental concern designated by alternative*). This map and table are located at the end of this chapter.

Management Objective

Maintain or restore important and relevant values in areas of critical environmental concern, which include research natural areas and outstanding natural areas.

Management Direction

- Maintenance or restoration activities would occur to protect important and relevant values.

Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest Land Use Allocation

Under Alternative 2, a management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest would be established. See *Figure 1-1 (Coquille Forest and adjacent BLM-administered lands)* in *Chapter 1*.

Management Objective

Coordinate the management of the adjacent BLM-administered lands with the Coquille Forest lands.

Management Directions

- The Coquille Tribe's September 2006 *Management Direction for Tribal Cooperative Management Areas* document provides the management direction for the Coquille Forest. The management of the 15,000 acres of BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest would adopt the management directions in this tribal plan for managing the comparable resources in this adjacent area. Those management directions are incorporated by reference. Since the management in this adjacent area would be in a manner that is consistent with the tribal plan, the tribal plan would be considered by the BLM to conform to the BLM's resource management plans in its entirety.

  See *Figure 1-1 (Coquille Forest and adjacent BLM-administered lands)* in *Chapter 1*.

Riparian Management Areas

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

See *Table 2-56 (Criteria established for the riparian management areas of the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest as part of Alternative 2).*

Forest Management

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- A well-distributed pattern of early and mid-seral stands would be maintained.
- A minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre in a cutting area (comprised of logs that are at least 16 inches in diameter at the large end, and at least 16 feet in length) would be retained.
- From 0 to 6 green conifer trees would be retained after regeneration harvests to provide a source of snag recruitment.
- Stands would be managed under an average rotation age of 80 years, but regeneration harvests would be allowed in stands as young as 60 years of age to develop the desired age class distribution across the landscape and to provide for some commodity output.

Soils and Water

Note: This management direction would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- The best management practices set forth in the plan for the tribal cooperative management area would be applied during all ground- and vegetation-disturbing activities.

Federally Listed Species under the Endangered Species Act

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- Field surveys would be conducted, according to protocols and other established procedures, unless surveys are deemed unnecessary through project planning and environmental assessment.
- Consideration would be given to modifying, relocating, or abandoning proposed actions to avoid contributing to the need to list a federal candidate species based on consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency.

Roads

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- New stream-crossing structures would be designed to accommodate at least a 100-year flood, including the associated bedload and debris.
- Fish passage would be provided and maintained at all road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams.

Table 2-56. Criteria Established For The Riparian Management Areas Of The Lands That Are Adjacent To The Coquille Forest As Part Of Alternative 2

Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 feet	• Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes. • Require full suspension during cable logging. • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities.
25 to 50 feet	• Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade. • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover. • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner. • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved. • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible, or else require one-ended suspension. • Limit ground-based equipment, when possible. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation.
50 to 100 feet	• Retain 10 to 45 conifer trees per acre or per 35 to 157 square feet of basal area, which is 20 to 90 trees per 1,000 feet. • Retain all snags if safety allows. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation.
Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 feet	• Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes. • Require full suspension during cable logging. • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities.
Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
25 to 50 feet	• Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade. • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover. • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner. • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved. • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation.
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
	• Maintain the integrity of the stream channel. • Retain 10 to 15 conifer trees per acre; or per 35 to 45 square feet of basal area, which is 20 to 30 trees per 1,000 feet, where operationally feasible. • Retain all snags if safety allows. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to the operation.

Alternative 3

This action alternative is described in terms of those land use allocations that vary by alternative, which include:

- General Landscape Area
- Riparian Management Area
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas
- Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest

General Landscape Area

Under Alternative 3, the General Landscape Area land use allocation would consist of all lands other than:

- Lands of the National Landscape Conservation System
- Riparian Management Areas
- Administratively Withdrawn Areas
- Lands Adjacent to the Coquille Forest

See *Map 2-22 (Land use allocations under Alternative 3)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-22A, 2-22B, and 2-22C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

- Provide for the habitat conditions that are required for late-successional species.
- Maintain or promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests.
- Achieve continuous timber production that could be sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.
- Offer for sale an annual allowable sale quantity.

Management Directions

- Annual offering of the allowable sale quantity would potentially vary up to 10% from the declared allowable sale quantity to allow for variations in yield from different harvest areas and to allow for the preparation and sale of logical, operationally feasible, and economically viable sale areas.
- Cumulative total offering of the allowable sale quantity would be maintained within 5% over two or more years by adjusting annual offerings within the allowed 10% variation.
- Regeneration harvests would be applied as shown in *Table 2-57 (Harvest interval, green tree retention, and snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention or creation levels per vegetation series for regeneration harvests under Alternative 3)*.
- Regeneration harvests would not be applied in the areas that are generally south of Grants Pass in the Medford District, and in the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District.
- Forest stands would be salvaged after disturbances, where economically feasible and within the time necessary, to avoid loss of value through deterioration. Salvage would emulate a partial harvest or a regeneration harvest depending on the nature and extent of the disturbance.
- Regeneration harvests would be applied to stands that are at or beyond the harvest interval for regeneration harvesting if 50% or more of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:
  - 90 years of age in the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades
  - 140 years of age in the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the Uneven-Aged Management Area)

Table 2-57. Harvest Interval, Green Tree Retention, And Snag And Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Retention Or Creation Levels Per Vegetation Series For Regeneration Harvests Under Alternative 3

Vegetation Series	Harvest Interval (years)	Green Tree Retention		Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
		Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	360	6 tpa	> 20 inches dbh	4 tpa	> 20 inches dbh	240 feet/ acre	> 20 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	240	9 tpa	> 16 inches dbh	2 tpa	> 16 inches dbh	120 feet/ acre	> 16 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	240	6 tpa	> 20 inches dbh	2 tpa	> 20 inches dbh	120 feet/ acre	> 20 inches	> 20 feet

dbh - diameter breast height
tpa - trees per acre
feet - linear feet

See *Figure 2-8 (Location of assessment areas [physiographic provinces within sustained yield units] under Alternative 3)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-22A, 2-22B, and 2-22C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

- Partial harvests and commercial thinning would be applied to stands that are at or beyond the harvest interval for partial harvesting if less than 50% of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:
  - 90 years of age in the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/ Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades
  - 140 years of age in the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the uneven-aged management area)

  See *Figure 2-8 (Location of assessment areas [physiographic provinces within sustained yield units] under Alternative 3)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-22A, 2-22B, and 2-22C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.
- Partial harvests would be applied as shown in *Table 2-58 (Harvest interval, green tree retention, and snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention or creation levels per vegetation series for partial harvests under Alternative 3)*.
- The harvest intervals for regeneration harvests and partial harvests in *Table 2-57* and *Table 2-58* are approximate schedules for harvesting timber stands, not minimum ages of trees to be cut. Individual or clumps of trees may be harvested for operational reasons. Harvests may occur at stand ages above the described harvest intervals because of the current age-class distribution as well as operational and planning constraints. Regardless of a stand's age at the time of harvest, the same stand would not be harvested again until after the harvest interval.
- Green tree retention levels would be met from conifer trees.
- Green tree, snag, and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels in *Table 2-57* and *Table 2-58* are averages that would be met at the scale of the harvest unit, and levels would be highly variable within harvest units.

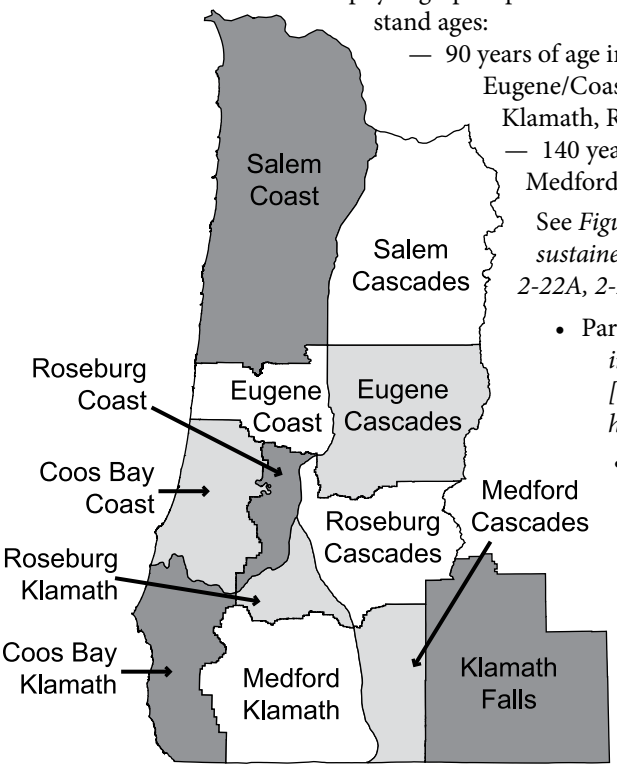
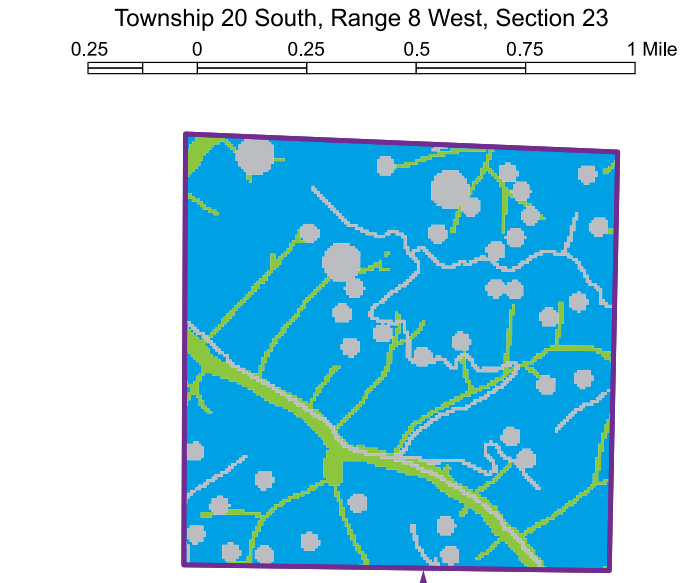
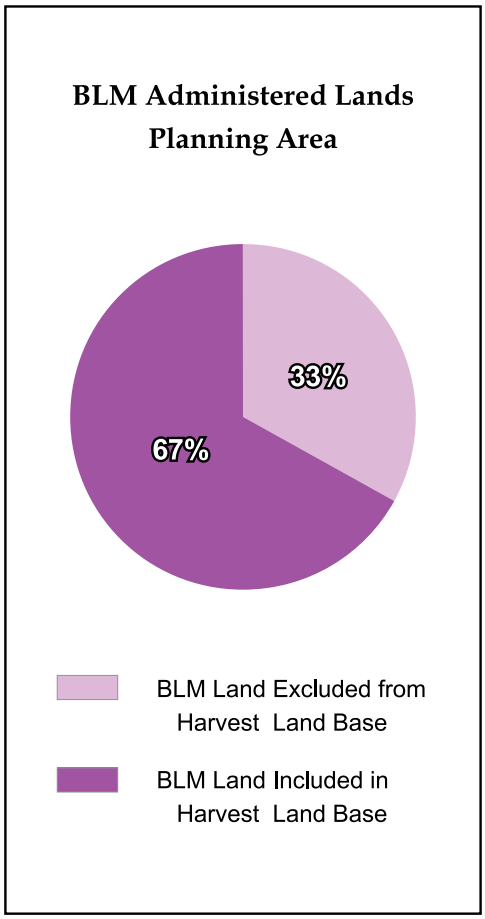


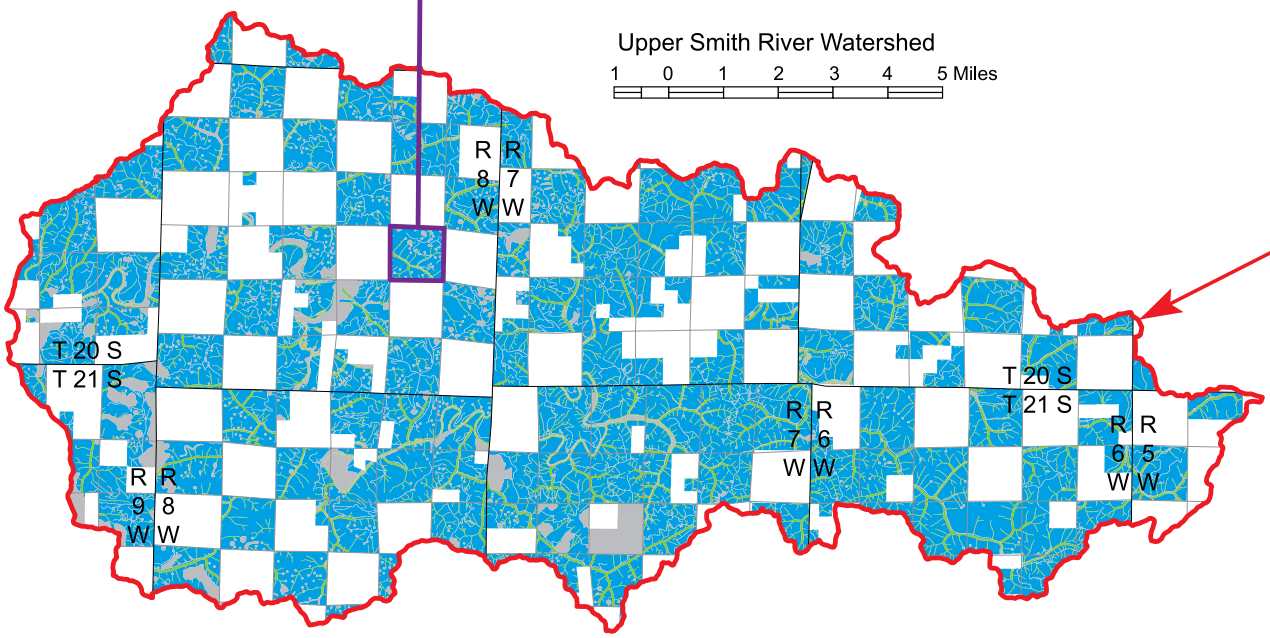
Figure 2-8. Location of management areas (physiographic provinces within sustained yield units) under

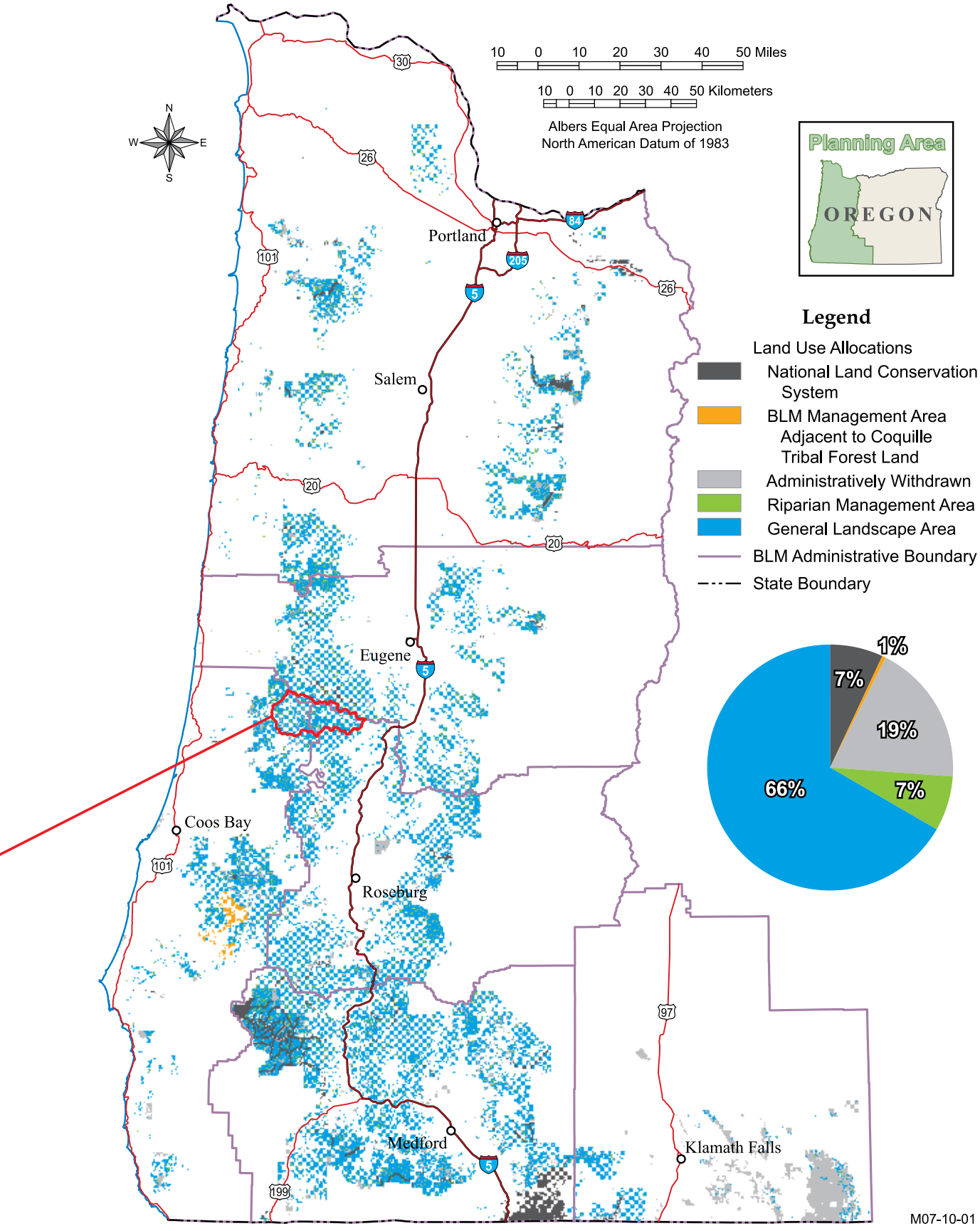
Western Oregon Plan Revisions
Final Environmental
Impact Statement

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.








10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983
N
W
E
S
Planning Area
OREGON
Legend
Land Use Allocations
National Land Conservation System
BLM Management Area Adjacent to Coquille Tribal Forest Land
Administratively Withdrawn
Riparian Management Area
General Landscape Area
BLM Administrative Boundary
State Boundary
1%
7%
19%
7%
66%
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Coos Bay
Roseburg
Medford
Klamath Falls
30
26
101
84
205
5
20
97
199

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- Existing snags and coarse woody debris would be supplemented with created snags and coarse woody debris to meet the levels in *Table 2-57* and *Table 2-58*.
- Commercial thinning would be applied, as needed, to a stand of any age to maintain the growth and vigor of the stand, and to adjust the species composition of the stand.
- Trees killed from disturbances (such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation) would be salvaged to recover volume and economic value within the time necessary to avoid loss of value through deterioration.
- When salvaging after disturbances (such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation that approximate a regeneration harvest [i.e., the density of surviving trees is comparable to the green tree retention levels given in *Table 2-57*]), the green trees, snags, and coarse woody debris would be retained, if they are available, in the quantities shown in *Table 2-57* in this chapter.
- When salvaging after disturbances (such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation that approximate a partial harvest [i.e., the density of surviving trees is comparable to the green tree retention levels given in *Table 2-58]*), the green trees, snags, and coarse woody debris would be retained, if they are available, in the quantities shown in *Table 2-58* in this chapter.
- Stands with a composition of commercially undesirable tree species or an inadequate stocking of desirable tree species would be converted to stands that are fully stocked by desirable tree species. In converting hardwood stands to the desired conifer species, the green tree, snag, and coarse woody debris retention or creation requirements for stand-replacement harvests would be applied with the following exception: hardwood trees may be substituted for conifer trees for green tree, snag, and coarse woody debris retention or creation.
- Owl activity centers of 215 acres of suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat would be retained within 5/8 of a mile of each known northern spotted owl center of activity as identified in the Northern Spotted Owl database. If 215 acres of habitat are not available within 5/8 of a mile of an owl center of activity, no further acres would be retained. This habitat would be retained until 50% or more of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:
  - 90 years of age in the areas that are generally north of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades
  - 140 years of age in the areas that are generally south of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the uneven-aged management area). For the uneven-aged management areas, 215 acres of suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat would be retained for 5 decades, which is 50 years.

Table 2-58. Harvest Interval, Green Tree Retention, And Snag And Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) Retention Or Creation Levels Per Vegetation Series For Partial Harvests Under Alternative 3

Vegetation Series	Harvest Interval (years)	Green Tree Retention		Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
		Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	120	30 tpa	> 16 inches dbh	4 tpa	> 20 inches dbh	240 feet/ acre	> 20 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	80	20 tpa	> 12 inches dbh	2 tpa	> 12 inches dbh	120 feet/ acre	> 12 inches	> 12 feet
Tanoak	80	20 tpa	> 16 inches dbh	2 tpa	> 16 inches dbh	120 feet/ acre	> 16 inches	> 16 feet

dbh - diameter breast height tpa - trees per acre feet - linear feet

- Contiguous marbled murrelet habitat and recruitment habitat (stands capable of becoming habitat for the marbled murrelet within 25 years) would be retained within 0.5 mile of any occupied site. Occupation would be determined by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior (i.e., flying below the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand). This habitat would be retained until 50% or more of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:
  - 90 years of age in the areas that are generally north of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades
  - 140 years of age in the areas that are generally south of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the uneven-aged management area).

Riparian Management Area

Under Alternative 3, the riparian management area land use allocation would be established according to *Table 2-59 (Zones and the zone-specific management directions of the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 3)*. For a representation of those areas, see *Map 2-22* (*Land use allocations under Alternative 3)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2-22A, 2-22B, and 2-22C*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

Maintain or promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests.

Provide for the riparian and aquatic conditions that supply stream channels with shade, sediment filtering, leaf litter and large wood, and root masses that stabilize stream banks.

Management Directions

- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained in thinning operations, except for safety or operational reasons.
- Salvage would not occur in stands that are disturbed by a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestations, except to reduce hazards in wildland urban interface areas.
- Timber from thinning and salvage operations would be available for sale.
- Prescribed burns would be used in areas of high fuel loadings to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas (Land Use Allocations)

Under Alternative 3, there would be 83 areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas designated. At the end of this chapter, see *Map 2-26 (Areas of critical environmental concern under Alternatives 1, 2, and 3)* and *Table 2-65 (Areas of critical environmental concern designated by alternative)*. This map and table are located at the end of this chapter.

Management Objective

Maintain or restore important and relevant values in areas of critical environmental concern, which include research natural areas and outstanding natural areas.

Management Direction

- Maintenance or restoration activities would occur to protect important and relevant values.

Table 2-59. Zones And The Zone-Specific Management Directions Of The Riparian Management Area Land Use Allocation Under Alternative 3

Zones	Zone-Specific Management Directions
	Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams and Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 feet)[a]	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.
Water influence zone (25 to 100 feet)	• Harvesting where mature or structurally complex forest stands already exist would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • 80% effective shade or potential shade from 25 to 60 feet, whichever is less, would be maintained. • At least 50% canopy closure from 60 to 100 feet would be maintained after harvests. • Snag and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons. • Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote the development of mature forests. • Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along larger-order streams (generally, fourth-order and larger streams) to promote the development of structurally complex forests.
[a]Measured from the edge of the channel migration zone.	
	Lakes, Natural Ponds, and Wetlands
Greater than 1/4 acre (0 to 25 feet)[b]	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.
Greater than 1/4 acre (25 to 100 feet)[b]	• At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 square feet of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained. • Retention would favor trees greater than 20 inches dbh.
Less than 1/4 acre (0-50 feet)[b]	• At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 square feet of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained. • Retention would favor trees greater than 20 inches dbh.
[b]Measured from the high waterline or wetland boundary, whichever is greater.	
	Constructed Ponds, Ditches, and Canals
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 feet)	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.
	Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 feet)	• Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons. • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed.

Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest Land Use Allocation

Under Alternative 3, a management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest would be established. See *Figure 1-1 (Coquille Forest and adjacent BLM-administered lands)* in *Chapter 1*.

Management Objective

Coordinate the management of the adjacent BLM-administered lands with the Coquille Forest lands.

Management Directions

- The Coquille Tribe's September 2006 *Management Direction for Tribal Cooperative Management Areas (TCMAs)* document provides the management direction for the Coquille Forest. The management of the 15,000 acres of BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest would adopt the management directions in this tribal plan for managing the comparable resources in this adjacent area. Those management directions are incorporated by reference. Since the management in this adjacent area would be in a manner that is consistent with the tribal plan, the tribal plan would be considered by the BLM to conform to the BLM's resource management plans in its entirety.

See *Figure 1-1 (Coquille Forest and adjacent BLM-administered lands)* in *Chapter 1*.

Riparian Management Areas

- See *Table 2-60 (Criteria established for the riparian management areas of the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest as part of Alternative 3).*

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

Forest Management

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- A well-distributed pattern of early- and mid-seral stands would be maintained.
- A minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre in a cutting area (comprised of logs that are at least 16 inches in diameter at the large end, and at least 16 feet in length) would be retained.
- From 0 to 6 green conifer trees would be retained after regeneration harvests to provide a source of snag recruitment.

Table 2-60. Criteria Established For The Riparian Management Areas Of The Lands That Are Adjacent To The Coquille Forest As Part Of Alternative 3

Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 feet	• Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes. • Require full suspension during cable logging. • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities.
25 to 50 feet	• Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade. • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover. • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner. • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved. • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible, or else require one-ended suspension. • Limit ground-based equipment, when possible. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation.
50 to 100 feet	• Retain 10 to 45 conifer trees per acre or per 35 to 157 square feet of basal area, which is 20 to 90 trees per 1,000 feet. • Retain all snags if safety allows. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation.
Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 feet	• Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes. • Require full suspension during cable logging. • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities.
25 to 50 feet	• Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade. • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover. • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner. • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved. • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation.
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
	• Maintain the integrity of the stream channel. • Retain 10 to 15 conifer trees per acre or per 35 to 45 square feet of basal area, which is 20 to 30 trees per 1,000 feet, where operationally feasible. • Retain all snags if safety allows. • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to the operation.

- Stands would be managed under an average rotation age of 80 years, but regeneration harvests would be allowed in stands as young as 60 years of age to develop the desired age class distribution across the landscape and to provide for some commodity output.

Soils and Water

Note: This management direction would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- The best management practices set forth in the plan for the tribal cooperative management area would be applied during all ground- and vegetation-disturbing activities.

Federally Listed Species under the Endangered Species Act

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- Field surveys would be conducted, according to protocols and other established procedures, unless surveys are deemed unnecessary through project planning and environmental assessment.
- Consideration would be given to modifying, relocating, or abandoning proposed actions to avoid contributing to the need to list a federal candidate species based on consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency.

Roads

Note: The following management directions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

- New stream-crossing structures would be designed to accommodate at least a 100-year flood, including the associated bedload and debris.
- Fish passage would be provided and maintained at all road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams.

Subalternatives

Subalternatives are variations of an alternative that add, remove, or modify certain management directions. The analysis of subalternatives in the Draft EIS allowed the BLM to examine concepts that were contained in the alternatives. These examinations provided the responsible official with information that was useful in more fully understanding the alternatives to inform the selection of a proposed RMP for the Final EIS.

Analysis of the subalternatives contained in the draft EIS has not been carried forward into the final EIS.

Table 2-61 below lists the subalternatives that were examined in the draft environmental impact statement.

Table 2-61. Subalternatives Examined In The Draft EIS

Alternative	Subalternative
No Action	None.
Alternative 1	1. Allow no harvesting of stands that are older than 80 years of age. 2. Allow no harvesting of stands that are older than 200 years of age. 3. Allow no regeneration harvesting until thinning opportunities are exhausted. 4. Increase the size of the late-successional management area to include all critical habitat of the northern spotted owl.
Alternative 2	Change the rotation to emulate the timber industry's short rotation.
Alternative 3	Apply the landscape target of 50% in late-successional habitat condition to only those areas where the government land ownership (federal, state, and local) is half or more of the total ownership.

Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Study

An environmental impact statement must rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives. The range of alternatives is limited by the requirement to fulfill the purpose and need, which is the reason or reasons for the agencies to be proposing action. See *Chapter 1* for the purpose and need.

When an alternative is eliminated from detailed study, it is because it was found to be unreasonable in some way. An alternative may be found to be unreasonable when it:

- does not meet the purpose and need.
- is substantially similar to an alternative being considered in detail, or it would have substantially similar effects to an alternative being considered in detail.
- would not be feasible or practical to implement.
- would be exorbitant to implement.
- cannot be analyzed for its effects because its implementation is remote or speculative.

Alternatives Eliminated from Detailed Study

These alternatives, which were considered but eliminated from detailed study, were the result of proposals received from the public through the scoping process or proposed by agency staff during the process of formulating reasonable alternatives that would meet the purpose and need.

Vary Management Based on High Versus Low Government Ownership

This alternative would vary management objectives at the landscape level and vary management directions based on the checkerboard ownership pattern of the BLM-administered lands.

Landscape-level areas with greater than 50% state and federal ownership would be managed primarily to develop habitat for late-successional forest-related species. These areas would provide the opportunity for creating large blocks of contiguous habitat in the future.

Where the combined state and federal ownership is below 50%, the BLM-administered lands would be managed for early- and mid-successional forests with structural legacies. A majority of the commercial timber harvesting activities would occur in these areas.

This alternative was eliminated from detailed study because it is a variation of Alternative 3, which sets landscape objectives for the development of late-successional forests. A subalternative of Alternative 3 varies these landscape targets in areas relative to a high or low government ownership pattern. Analysis of this subalternative is intended to provide information regarding the ability of the BLM to achieve management objectives given the checkerboard ownership pattern of the BLM-administered lands.

Use Historic Variability, Retention of All Mature and Old-Growth Stands, and Small Tree Harvesting

This alternative would manage within the historic range of variability, would protect mature and old-growth stands, and would harvest only small-diameter trees. It would focus on restoration, fuels reduction, and maintenance of the protections of the Northwest Forest Plan.

This alternative was eliminated from detailed study because it would not meet the purpose and need, which states that the resource management plan revisions must meet all applicable laws. One of the applicable laws is the O&C Act. The O&C Act requires that the O&C lands that are classified as timberlands are to be

managed for permanent forest production following the principles of sustained yield, which includes the selling, cutting, and removing of timber.

However, the alternatives that were analyzed in detail contain the essential elements of this alternative. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 all provide for restoration, the reduction of fuels, and the protection or development of mature or structurally complex forests. Therefore, a redundant detailed analysis is unnecessary.

Protect All Forests That Are Over 80 Years of Age

This alternative would protect all forests that are over 80 years of age and prohibit logging and the building of new roads in all large unroaded areas. In stands that are less than 80 years of age, active restoration would occur, including thinning, road removal, culvert replacement to improve fish passage, trail maintenance, prescribed burns, and riparian restoration.

This alternative was eliminated from detailed study because it would not meet the purpose and need, which states that the resource management plan revisions must meet all applicable laws. One of the laws is the O&C Act. This alternative would exclude timber harvesting on large acreages of O&C lands and would eventually exclude all harvesting on all O&C lands, once their forests reached the age of 80 years. Therefore, this alternative would not meet the O&C Act's requirement to manage the O&C lands that are classified as timberlands for permanent forest production following the principles of sustained yield, which includes the selling, cutting, and removing of timber. Also note that no law exists that requires the protection of forests that are over the age of 80 years.

However, a subalternative of Alternative 1 analyzed the effects of not allowing the regeneration harvesting of older stands until the appropriate thinning of all available younger stands has been accomplished. Additionally, two analyses were completed to evaluate the impacts of the reservation of older stands (i.e., those that are at ages greater than 80 years and those that are at ages greater than 200 years). Since these subalternatives are substantially similar to this alternative, a redundant detailed analysis is unnecessary.

Two-Phased Management Approach

This alternative would focus on the recovery and restoration of habitat for threatened and endangered species. After species recover and are delisted, this alternative would then focus on harvesting.

This alternative was eliminated from detailed study because it would not meet the purpose and need, which states that the resource management plan revisions must meet all applicable laws. Two of the applicable laws are the O&C Act and the Endangered Species Act. The Endangered Species Act does not specifically require that timber harvesting be delayed in the entire classification of older stands in order to allow for the recovery of any one or combination of species. Additionally, it is unknown how long delisting or recovery would take, or even if it would occur for some species. This alternative would indefinitely postpone timber harvesting. Therefore, this alternative would not meet the O&C Act's requirement to manage the O&C land that are classified as timberlands for permanent forest production following the principles of sustained yield, which includes the selling, cutting, and removing of timber.

However, a subalternative of Alternative 1 analyzed the effects of not allowing the regeneration harvesting of older stands until the appropriate thinning of all available younger stands has been accomplished. Since this subalternative is substantially similar to this alternative, a redundant detailed analysis is unnecessary.

Harvest Only Naturally Selected Dead and Dying Trees

This alternative would remove only "naturally selected dead and dying trees, conditioned upon meeting the needs of other species." Timber harvesting of such trees would be accomplished with small equipment from a network of narrow roads.

This alternative was eliminated from detailed study because it would not meet the purpose and need, which states that the resource management plan revisions must meet all applicable laws. One of the applicable laws is the O&C Act. The O&C Act requires that the O&C lands that are classified as timberlands are to be managed for permanent forest production following the principles of sustained yield, which includes determining and declaring the annual productive capacity of such lands with the timber from those lands (not less than the annual sustained yield capacity) being sold annually.

Also, while this management approach may be practical for managing a small woodlot on relatively flat terrain, such an approach is impractical for managing a landscape of the size and ruggedness that is managed by the BLM in western Oregon. The level of roaded access and survey efforts that would be necessary to identify and harvest the trees that die on BLM-administered lands in western Oregon every year would be prohibitively expensive both in financial and environmental terms.

No Old-Growth Harvesting

This alternative would reserve all old-growth stands and focus harvesting on small-diameter trees.

This alternative was eliminated from detailed study because it would not meet the purpose and need, which states that the resource management plan revisions must meet all applicable laws. One of the applicable laws is the O&C Act. In a 1990 opinion by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (*Headwaters, Inc. v. BLM*), the court ruled that the O&C Act was a dominant use act.

> "*Nowhere does the legislative history suggest that wildlife habitat conservation or conservation of old growth is a goal on a par with timber production, or indeed that it is a goal of the O&C Act at all.*"

Precluding the harvesting of timber from old-growth stands that are not needed to comply with some other law, such as the Endangered Species Act, would violate the O&C Act's requirement to manage the O&C lands that are classified as timberlands for permanent forest production following the principles of sustained yield, which includes the selling, cutting, and removing of timber.

However, a subalternative of Alternative 1 analyzed the effects of not allowing the regeneration harvesting of older stands until the appropriate thinning of all available younger stands has been accomplished. Additionally, two analyses were completed to evaluate the impacts of the reservation of older stands by using two variations of what is considered an older stand (i.e., 80 years per the Northwest Forest Plan for late-successional/old-growth stands, and 200 years per the BLM for old-growth stands). Since these subalternatives are substantially similar to this alternative, a redundant detailed analysis is unnecessary.

No Logging

This alternative would prohibit all timber harvesting and allow only custodial management of the federal forests.

This alternative was eliminated from detailed study because it would not meet the purpose and need, which states that the resource management plan revisions must meet all applicable laws. One of the applicable laws is the O&C Act. The O&C Act requires that the O&C lands that are classified as timberlands are to be managed for permanent forest production following the principles of sustained yield, which includes the selling, cutting, and removing of timber.

However, a reference analysis analyzed the effects of not harvesting. Since this reference analysis is substantially similar to this alternative, a redundant detailed analysis is unnecessary.

Transfer Forested BLM Lands to the USDA Forest Service

This proposal would transfer all BLM-administered lands in the area of the Northwest Forest Plan to the U.S. Forest Service.

This alternative would not be feasible or practical to implement because the BLM does not have the authority to transfer the management of its lands. The transfer of lands from one agency of one federal department to another (in this case, from the BLM under the U. S. Department of the Interior, to the U.S. Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture) would require congressional action.

This alternative is also beyond the scope of the resource management plan revisions because it would not address any of the elements of the purpose and need that are given in *Chapter 1*.

Repeal or Change the O&C Act

This alternative would repeal the O&C Act or change it to a multiple-use act from a timber dominant-use act.

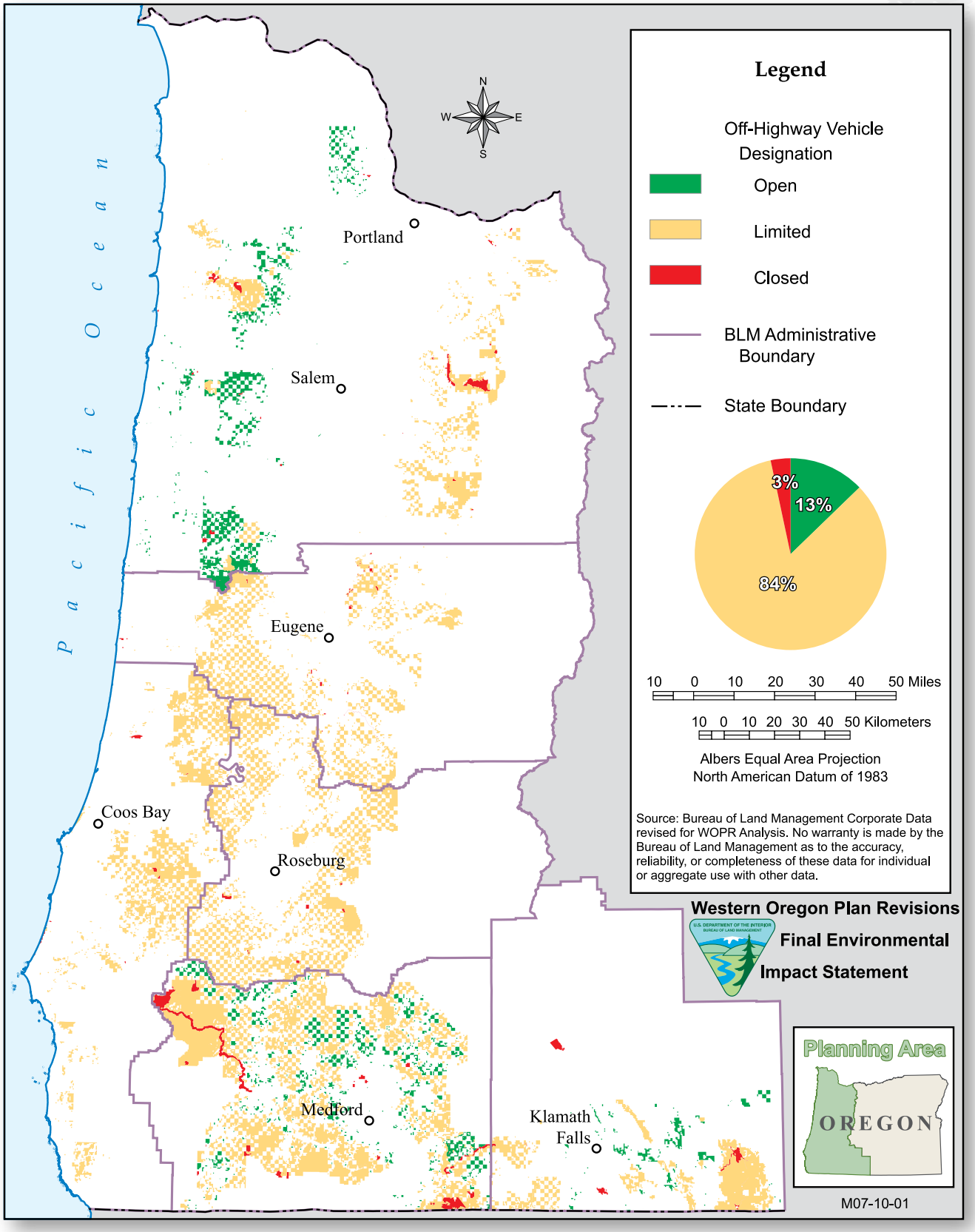
This alternative would not be feasible for the BLM to implement because only Congress can repeal or amend laws.

This alternative is also beyond the scope of the resource management plan revisions because it would not address any of the elements of the purpose and need that are given in Chapter 1.

Maps

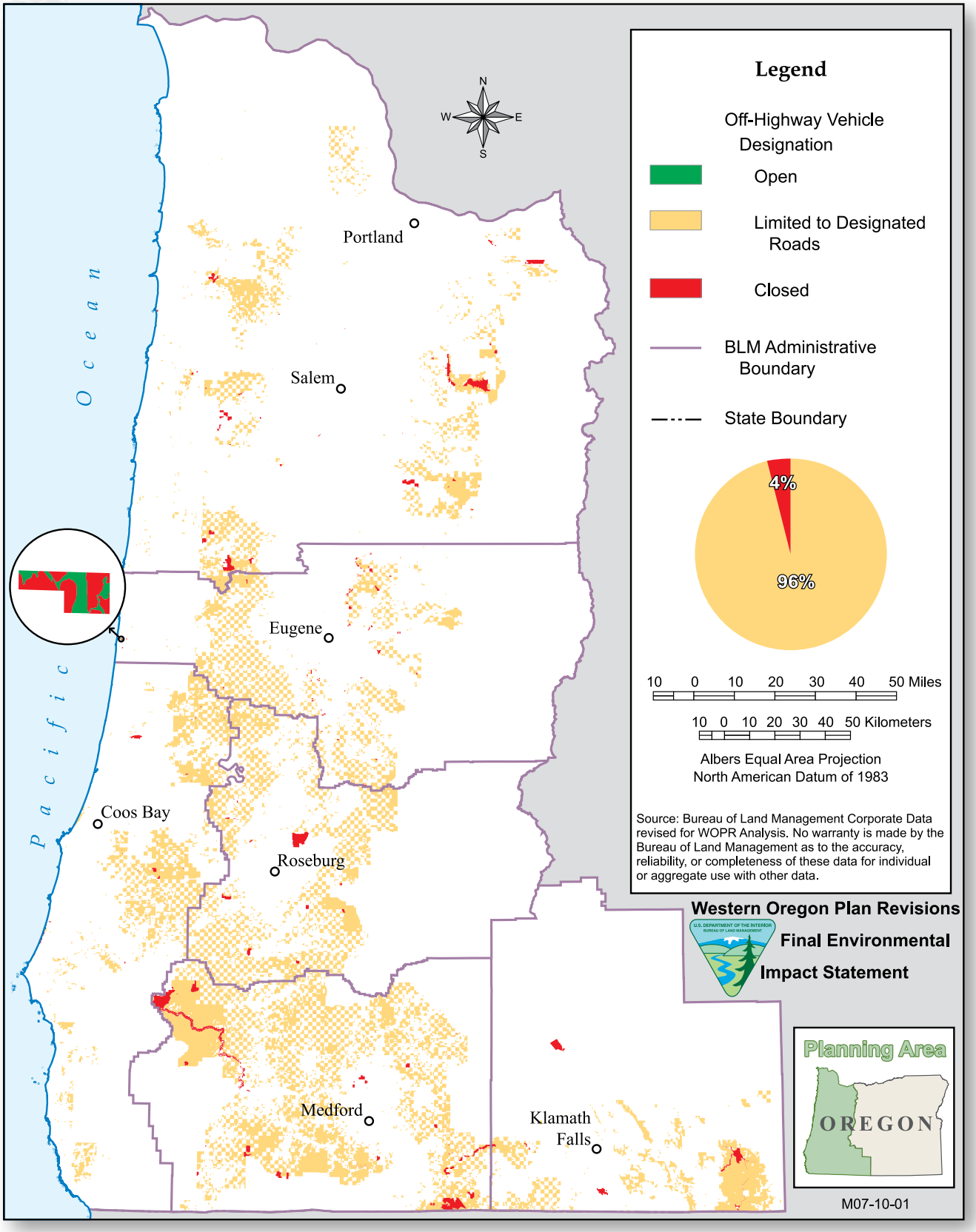
This section provides *Map 2-23* through *Map 2-25* for off-highway vehicle areas under the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 1, 2, and 3; and also *Map 2-26* for areas of critical environmental concern under Alternatives 1, 2, and 3.

Map 2-23. Off-Highway Vehicle Designation Areas Under The No Action Alternative



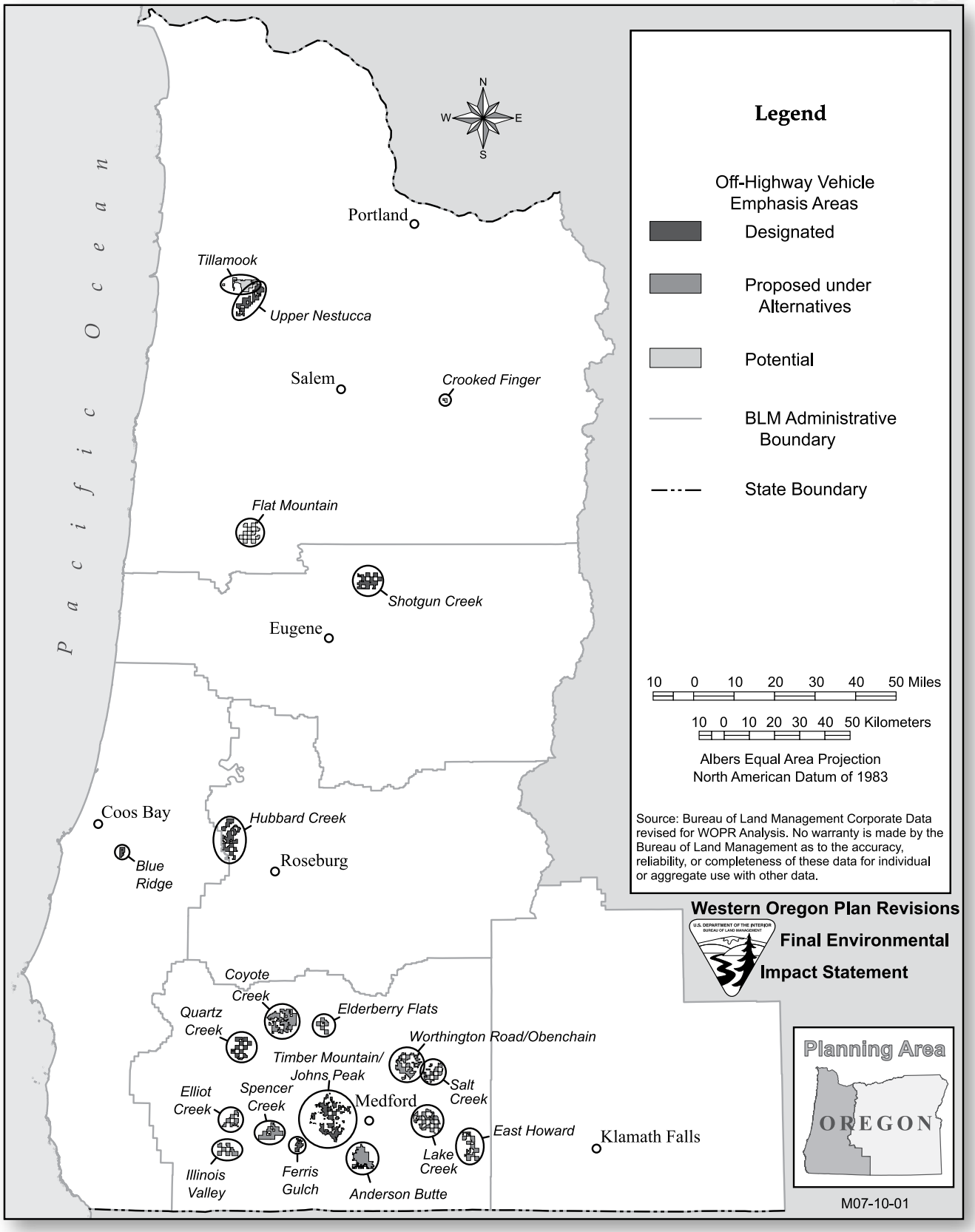
Map 2-24. Off-Highway Vehicle Areas Under Alternatives 1,2, 3

Note: See *Table 2-28* for OHV areas by alternative.

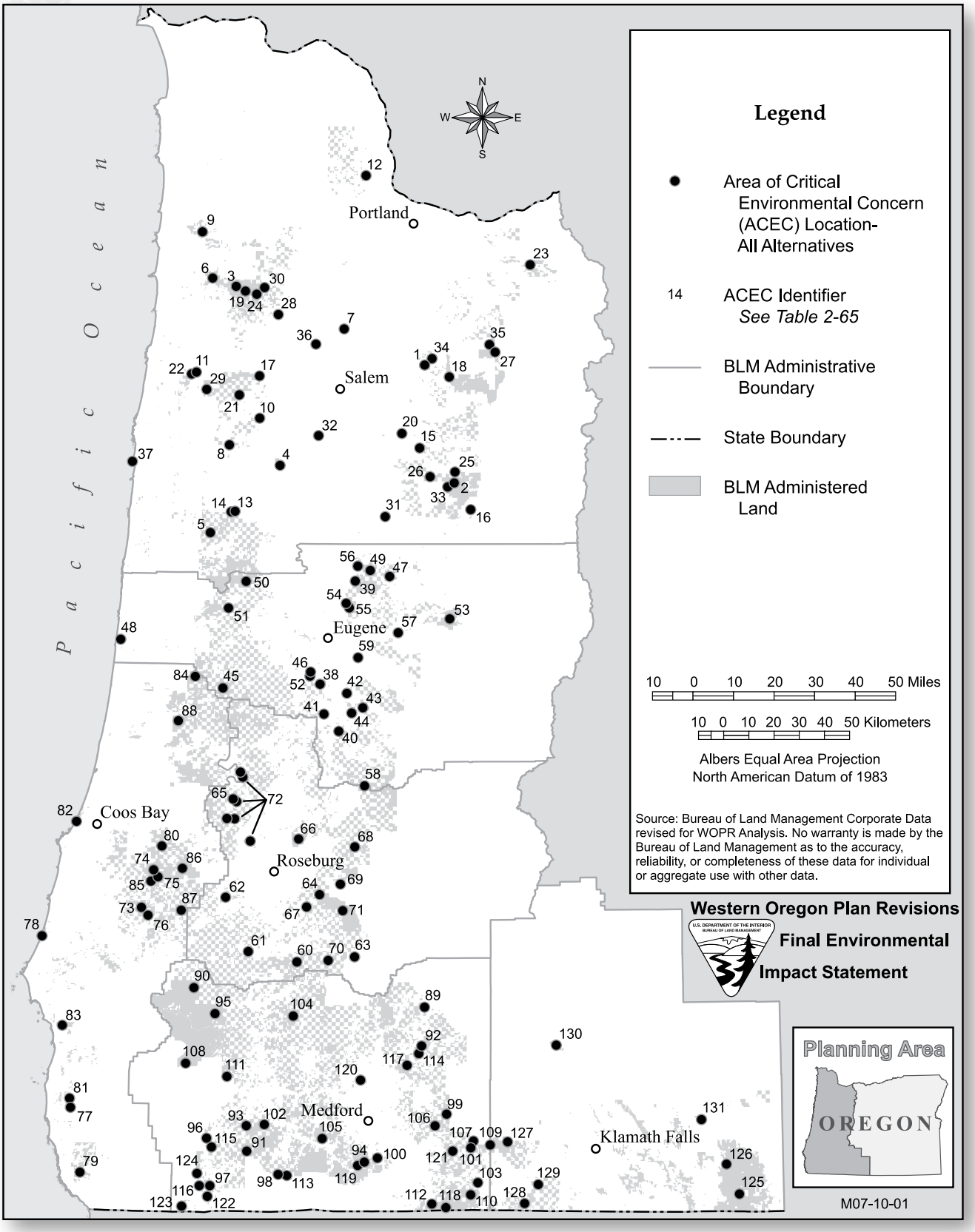


Map 2-25. Off-Highway Vehicle Emphasis Areas Under Alternatives 1, 2, And 3

Note: See *Table 2-30* for OHV emphasis areas by alternative.



Map 2-26. Areas Of Critical Environmental Concern Under Alternatives 1, 2, And 3



Comparison of the Alternatives

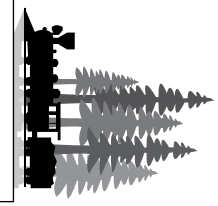
This section provides comparison tables. *Table 2-62* provides a comparison of the key features of the five alternatives, focusing on features that vary. *Table 2-63* provides a comparison of the key impacts of these alternatives. For details, refer to the management objectives and management directions provided for each alternative. *Table 2-64* provides a comparison of the land use allocation acres for the five alternatives. *Table 2-65* provides a list of the areas of critical environmental concern designated by alternative.

Table 2-62. Comparison Of The Key Features Of The Five Alternatives

Features	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	PRMP
Late-Successional Vegetation	• Maintain Northwest Forest Plan's late-successional reserve (LSR). • No treatment of stands older than 80 years.	• Establish a late-successional management area (LSMA). • Treat LSMA to promote development of structurally complex forests.	• Establish a late-successional management area (LSMA). • Treat LSMA to promote development of suitable habitat.	• Establish landscape target for regeneration harvest that requires 50% or more of acres in an assessment area (physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) be of the required age for harvesting (90 years roughly north of Grants Pass, and 140 years roughly south of Grants Pass).	• Establish a late-successional management area (LSMA). • Treat LSMA to promote development of suitable habitat.
Critical Habitat Units (CHUs) for the Northern Spotted Owl and the Marbled Murrelet	• CHUs for the marbled murrelet completely match with the LSR. • CHUs for the northern spotted owl partially match the LSR.	• CHUs for the marbled murrelet completely match with the LSMA. • CHUs for the northern spotted owl partially match the LSMA.	• CHUs for the marbled murrelet partially match with the LSMA. • CHUs for the northern spotted owl partially match the LSMA.	• No special management.	• For the marbled murrelet, the primary constituent elements within the CHUs are retained and managed as LSMA. • CHUs for the northern spotted owl completely match the LSMA.
Northern Spotted Owl Activity Centers	• Retain owl activity centers known as of January 1994.	• Retain no owl activity centers in the Timber Management Area (TMA).	• Retain 100-acre owl activity centers in the Timber Management Area (TMA).	• Retain 215-acre owl activity centers in the General Landscape Area. • Manage the owl activity centers until the landscape target is reached.	• Retain no owl activity centers in the Timber Management Area (TMA).
Marbled Murrelet Sites	• Retain existing sites.	• Retain existing sites.	• Retain existing sites.	• Retain sites until the landscape target is reached.	• Retain existing & future sites.
Rotation Age for Regeneration Harvesting	• Approximately 80 to 100 years.	• Approximately 80 to 100 years.	• Approximately 80 to 100 years.	• 360 years in the Western hemlock, and 240 years in the Douglas fir and tanoak zones.	• Approximately 80 to 100 years, except establish an Uneven-Age Timber Management Areas on portions of the Medford District and the Klamath Falls Resource Area which have no fixed rotation age.
Green Tree Retention	• North of Grants Pass: 6 to 8 trees per acre. • South of Grants Pass: 18 to 25 trees per acre. • In connectivity diversity blocks: 12 to 18 trees per acre.	• None.	• None.	• 6 to 9 trees per acre, depending on vegetation series.	• None, except in the Uneven-age Timber Management Areas where overstory trees would be retained as needed within regeneration harvest areas for shade, frost protection, natural seeding, or other silvicultural needs.

Table 2-62. (Continued)

Features	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	PRMP
Snag Retention	• 1.1 snags per acre	• In the LSMA: - 2 to 6 snags per acre depending on vegetation series • In the TMA: - Noncommercial only	• In the LSMA: - 2 to 6 snags per acre depending on vegetation series • In the TMA: - Noncommercial only	• 2 to 4 snags per acre. depending on vegetation series	• In the LSMA: - 2 to 6 snags per acre depending on vegetation series • In the TMA: - Noncommercial only
Down Wood	• 120 to 240 feet/acre	• In the LSMA: - 120 to 240 feet/ acre for stands with QMD > 14 inches - 60 to 120 feet/ acre for stands with QMD ≤ 14 inches • In the TMA: - Noncommercial only	• In the LSMA: - 40 to 240 feet./ acre for stands with QMD > 14 inches - 20 to 120 feet/ acre for stands with QMD ≤ 14 inches • In the TMA: - Noncommercial only	• In the Western hemlock zone: - 240 feet/acre • In the Douglas fir/true fir and Tanoak zones: - 120 feet/acre	• In the LSMA: - 120 to 240 feet/ acre for stands with QMD > 14 inches - 60 to 120 feet/ acre for stands with QMD ≤ 14 inches • In the TMA: - Noncommercial only
Salvaging	• Allow salvaging in the LSR reserves when a disturbance is greater then 10 acres. • Allow salvaging in the matrix land use allocations for economic purposes.	• Allows no salvaging in the LSMA, except to reduce hazards in the wildland urban interface areas. • Allow salvaging in the wildland urban interface areas to reduce hazards. • Allow salvaging in the TMA for economic purposes.	• Allow salvaging in the LSMA for economic purposes with retention of legacy. • Allow salvaging in the wildland urban interface areas to reduce hazards. • Allow salvaging in the TMA for economic purposes.	• Allow salvaging after stand- replacing events for economic purposes with retention of legacy.	• After a stand-replacing event, allow salvaging in the LSMA for economic purposes with retention of legacy. • Allow salvaging in the wildland urban interface areas to reduce hazards. Allows salvaging in the TMA for economic purposes
Zones for Riparian Management Areas	• For all fish-bearing streams: - 2 site-potential tree height - For all non-fish-bearing streams: - 1 site-potential tree height	• For all but intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 1 site-potential tree height • For intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 1/2 site-potential tree height	• For all but intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 0 to 25 feet no harvest - 25 to 60 ft. 80% shade retention - 60 to 100 feet 50% canopy retention • For non-debris-flow prone intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 0 to 25 feet noncommercial vegetation • For debris-flow prone intermittent streams: - 0 to 25 feet no harvest - 25 to 100 ft. managing for mature or structurally complex forests	• For all but intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 0 to 25 feet no harvest - 25 to 60 feet 80% shade retention - 60 to 100 feet 50% canopy retention • For all intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 0 to 25 feet no harvest	• For all but intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 1 site-potential tree height - 0 to 60 feet no silvicultural or fuels treatments - 61 feet to 1 site-potential tree. Retain 50% canopy closure • For intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: - 1/2 site-potential tree height - 0 to 35 feet no silvicultural or fuels treatments



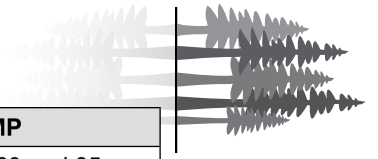


Table 2-62. (Continued)

Features	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	PRMP
Timber Management of Riparian Management Areas	• Manage timber to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.	• Manage timber to promote development of mature or structurally complex forests.	• Manage timber to promote development of mature or structurally complex forests.	• Manage timber to promote development of mature or structurally complex forests.	• Outside of the 60 and 35 feet zones: manage timber to develop large trees to provide an eventual source of large woody debris.
Restoration Priority	• Key watersheds.	• Streams with a high intrinsic potential and high-priority populations (per recovery plans).	• Streams with a high intrinsic potential and high-priority populations (per recovery plans).	• Streams with a high intrinsic potential and high-priority populations (per recovery plans).	• Emphasis 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.
Fire and Fuels	• Suppress all wildfires. • Apply treatments to reduce fuel hazards.	• Suppress all wildfires. • Apply treatments to reduce fuel hazards.	• Suppress all wildfires • Apply treatments to reduce fuel hazards.	• Suppress all wildfires • Apply treatments to reduce fuel hazards. • South of Grants Pass: apply prescription of partial harvest with no final regeneration harvesting.	• Suppress all wildfires. • Apply itreatments to reduce fuel hazards. • Establish an Uneven-Age Timber Management Area on portions of the Medford District and the Klamath Falls Resource Area.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	99	93	94	83	100

LSMA - late-successional management area LSR - late-successional reserve QMD - quadratic mean diameter TMA - timber management area CHU – Critical habitat unit

Table 2-63. Comparison Of The Key Impacts Of The Five Alternatives

Resource		No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	PRMP
Socioeconomics						
Change in Cumulative Jobs (8,948 current)		- 3,768	- 525	3,442	- 1,288	1187
Annual County Payment ($ million)		42	69	108	52	75
(percentage of 2005 payment) (%)		37	60	94	45	65
BLM Annual Budget ($ million)		173	202	238	192	210
(increase from 2006 Budget) (%)		18	37	62	31	43
Present Net Value of Timber (in 50 years) ($ million)		108	343	962	46	465
Timber						
Annual Sale Quantity (ASQ) (mmbf)		268	456	727	471	502
Annual Non-ASQ Volume (mmbf)		87	81	40	2	86
10-Year Revenues ($ billion)		0.84	1.37	2.15	1.04	1.50
Special Forest Products						
Availability		Abundant relative to demand				
Invasive Plants						
Risk of Introduction or Spread		Lowest	Low	High	Highest	Moderate
Special Status Species						
Populations or Occurrences		Maintain or increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Maintain or increase
Wildlife						
MAMU Habitat Creation (Coast Range & Klamath Provinces)	100 years	Increases				
	50 years	Increase		Slight decrease		Increase
Northern Spotted Owl Suitable Habitat (Large block distribution & spacing) (>50yrs)		Sufficient		Not sufficient	Spacing not sufficient	Sufficient
Northern Spotted Owl (Movement and survival)		Improved				
Fish						
Large Wood Contribution		Most increase	Less increase			Most increase
Water						
Susceptibility of Peak Flows		Lowest		Low		
Temperature		Maintains or improves shade		Maintains or improves shade (except on BLM-administered lands adjacent to the Coquille Forest)		Maintains or improves shade
Fine Sediment		Increases < 1%				
Landslide sediment		No increase over natural levels.				
Fire and Fuels						
Hazard and Severity (All except Klamath Falls Resource Area)		Reduces hazard and severity				
Hazard and Severity (Klamath Falls RA)		Decrease	Increase			Decrease
Resiliency (Medford District & Klamath Falls RA)		Reduce resiliency			Increase resiliency	

Table 2-63. (Continued)

Resource	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	PRMP
Air					
Quality	Air quality, Class 1 visibility areas, and air quality maintenance areas protected.				
Recreation					
Demand and Experiences	Meets recreational demand and improves quality of visitor experiences.				
Wilderness Characteristics					
Maintained (%)	59	55	52	53	57
Visual Resource Management					
Class II Maintained (%)	73	64	55	46	71
Class III Maintained (%)	69	57	43	39	62
Soils					
Residual Soil Disturbance in 2016 (acres)	8,400	10,700	10,800	15,300	15,000
Soil Productivity	Maintains				
Grazing					
Authorizations (acres)	560,000	419,000 (Reductions: Medford/Klamath Falls = inactive permits/leases Coos Bay = 16 acres active leases)			
Forage Production in Year 2106 (in AUMs)	28,950	19,673	19,867	22,805	20,447
Wild Horses					
Herd Management Level	Maintained				
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern					
Some Relevant and Important Values Degraded or Lost	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cultural					
Number Damaged	≤ 2% of the number of sites damaged per decade				
Energy and Minerals					
Availability and Quantity	Maintains similar levels of availability and quantity of energy and mineral resources.				

Table 2-64. Comparison Of The Land Use Allocation Acres Of The Five Alternatives

Land Use Allocation	No Action	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	PRMP
National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)[a]	89,200	177,100	177,100	177,100	148,600[b]
Administratively Withdrawn Area	362,300	473,200	477,000	471,800	588,300
Late-Successional Management Area (LSMA)[a]	905,100	704,700	484,500	0	566,400
Riparian Management Area (RMA)[a]	362,900[c]	221,600	163,000	186,200	242,300
Eastside Forest Management Areas	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300
Timber Management Area (TMA)[a]	623,000	959,200	1,220,600	0	990,200[d]
General Management Area	0	0	0	1,684,800	0
Adaptive Management Area	193,300	0	0	0	0
Coquille Management Area	0	0	13,600	15,900	0
Totals	**2,550,100**	**2,550,100**	**2,550,100**	**2,550,100**	**2,550,100**

[a] In the 1994 Resource Management Plan and Northwest Forest Plan (No Action Alternative in this FEIS):

- NLCS was called Congressional Reserve
- LSMA was called Late-Successional Reserve
- RMA was called Riparian Reserve
- TMA was called General Forest Management Area or Matrix

[b] The decreased acreage under the PRMP is because eligible Wild and Scenic rivers in the Medford District that were determined not suitable as Wild and Scenic rivers were included in the Draft EIS in error; they are not in the PRMP.

[c] In Draft EIS, non-suitable woodlands were in Timber Management Areas although no allowable sale quantity harvest was modeled. In PRMP, non-suitable woodlands are in the Administratively Withdrawn Area to better reflect their status.

[d] Includes Deferred Timber Management Area, Uneven-Age Timber Management Area, and Timber Management Area.

Table 2-65. Areas Of Critical Environmental Concern Designated By Alternative

(*Note:* An "x" is placed for those alternatives proposing designation of an area as an ACEC. An area with no "x" under an alternative would not be designated an ACEC.)

Location # on Map 2-26	ACEC Name	No Action	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	PRMP
Salem District						
1	Beaver Creek					
2	Crabtree Complex RNA/ONA	X	X	X	X	X
3	Elk Creek	X		X		X
4	Forest Peak RNA	X	X	X	X	X
5	Grass Mountain RNA	X	X	X	X	X
6	High Peak - Moon Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
7	Jackson Bend	X	X	X	X	X
8	Little Grass Mountain[a]	X				
9	Little North Fork Wilson River		X	X	X	X
10	Little Sink	X	X	X	X	X
11	Lost Prairie	X	X	X	X	X
12	Lower Scappoose Eagle		X			
13	Marys Peak ONA	X	X	X		X
14	Marys Peak B		X	X	X	X
15	McCully Mountain					
16	Middle Santiam Terrace	X	X	X	X	X
17	Mill Creek Ridge		X	X		X
18	Molalla Meadows		X	X	X	X
19	Nestucca River	X		X		X
20	North Santiam	X				
21	Rickreall Ridge	X	X	X	X	X
22	Saddlebag Mountain RNA	X	X	X	X	X
23	Sandy River Gorge ONA	X	X	X	X	X
24	Sheridan Peak[a]	X				
25	Silt Creek		X	X	X	X
26	Snow Peak					
27	Soosap Meadows	X	X			X
28	The Butte RNA	X	X	X	X	X
29	Valley of the Giants ONA	X	X	X		X
30	Walker Flat	X	X	X	X	X
31	Waterloo		X	X	X	X
32	Wells Island					
33	White Rock Fen	X	X			
34	Wilhoit Springs	X				
35	Williams Lake	X				
36	Yampo	X	X	X	X	X
37	Yaquina Head ONA	X	X	X	X	X

Table 2-65. (Continued)

Location # on Map 2-26	ACEC Name	No Action	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	PRMP
Eugene District						
38	Camas Swale RNA	X	X	X	X	X
39	Coburg Hills RFI	X				
40	Cottage Grove Lake RFI	X		X		X
41	Cottage Grove Old Growth[a]	X				
42	Cougar Mountain Yew Grove	X				X
43	Dorena Lake RFI	X				
44	Dorena Prairie	X	X	X	X	X
45	Esmond Lake			X	X	X
46	Fox Hollow RNA	X	X	X	X	X
47	Grassy Mountain	X	X	X	X	X
48	Heceta Sand Dunes ONA	X	X	X	X	X
49	Horse Rock Ridge RNA	X	X	X	X	X
50	Hult Marsh	X	X	X	X	X
51	Lake Creek Falls[a]	X				
	Long Tom[b]	X	X	X	X	X
52	Lorane Ponderosa Pine	X	X	X	X	X
53	Low Elevation Headwaters of the McKenzie River	X				
54	McGowan Meadow		X	X	X	X
55	Mohawk RNA	X	X	X	X	X
56	Oak Basin Prairies		X	X	X	X
57	Taylor Creek					
58	Upper Elk Meadows RNA	X	X	X	X	X
59	Willamette Valley Prairie/Oak and Pine Area		X	X	X	X
Roseburg District						
60	Bear Gulch RNA	X	X	X	X	X
61	Beatty Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
62	Bushnell-Irwin Rocks RNA	X	X	X	X	X
63	Callahan Meadows		X	X	X	X
64	China Ditch					
65	Myrtle Island RNA	X	X	X	X	X
66	North Bank	X	X	X	X	X
67	North Myrtle Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
68	North Umpqua River[a]	X				
69	Red Pond RNA	X	X	X	X	X
70	Stouts Creek					
71	Tater Hill RNA	X	X	X	X	X
72	Umpqua River Wildlife Area	X				

Table 2-65. (Continued)

Location # on Map 2-26	ACEC Name	No Action	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	PRMP
Coos Bay District						
73	Brownson Ridge					X
74	Cherry Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
75	China Wall	X	X	X	X	X
76	Euphoria Ridge					X
77	Hunter Creek Bog	X	X	X	X	X
78	New River	X	X	X	X	X
79	North Fork Chetco	X	X	X	X	X
80	North Fork Coquille River	X	X	X		X
81	North Fork Hunter Creek	X	X	X	X	X
82	North Spit	X	X	X	X	X
83	Rocky Peak		X	X	X	X
84	Roman Nose		X	X	X	X
85	Steel Creek		X	X		X
86	Tioga Creek	X	X	X		X
87	Upper Rock Creek	X	X			X
88	Wassen Creek	X	X			X
Medford District						
89	Baker Cypress	X				
90	Bobby Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
91	Brewer Spruce RNA	X	X	X	X	X
92	Cobleigh Road		X	X	X	X
93	Crooks Creek	X		X		X
94	Dakubetede Wildland		X	X	X	X
95	East Fork Whiskey Creek			X		X
96	Eight Dollar Mountain	X	X	X	X	X
97	French Flat	X	X	X	X	X
98	Grayback Glades RNA	X	X	X	X	X
99	Hole-In-The-Rock	X				
100	Holton Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
101	Hoxie Creek	X				
102	Iron Creek[a]	X				
103	Jenny Creek[a]	X				
104	King Mountain Rock Garden	X	X	X	X	X
105	Long Gulch					
106	Lost Lake RNA	X	X	X	X	X
107	Moon Prairie	X				
108	North Fork Silver Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
109	Old Baldy RNA	X	X	X	X	X
110	Oregon Gulch RNA	X	X	X	X	X

Table 2-65. (Continued)

Location # on Map 2-26	ACEC Name	No Action	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	PRMP
111	Pickett Creek		X	X	X	X
112	Pilot Rock[a]	X				
113	Pipe Fork RNA	X	X	X	X	X
114	Poverty Flat	X	X	X	X	X
115	Reeves Creek					
116	Rough and Ready	X	X	X	X	X
117	Round Top Butte RNA	X	X	X	X	X
118	Scotch Creek RNA	X	X	X	X	X
119	Sterling Mine Ditch[a]	X				
120	Table Rocks ONA	X	X	X	X	X
121	Tin Cup	X				
122	Waldo-Takilma		X	X	X	X
123	Whiskey Creek[c]	X	X	X	X	X
124	Woodcock Bog RNA	X	X	X	X	X
Klamath Falls Resource Area[d]						
125	Bumpheads		X	X	X	X
126	Miller Creek	X	X	X	X	X
109	Old Baldy RNA[e]	X	X	X	X	X
127	Tunnel Creek		X	X	X	X
128	Upper Klamath River	X	X	X	X	X
129	Upper Klamath River Addition	X	X	X	X	X
130	Wood River Wetland	X	X	X	X	X
131	Yainax Butte	X	X	X	X	X
Total Number of ACECs/Alternative		**99**	**93**	**94**	**83**	**100**

[a]This ACEC did not meet relevance and importance criteria, and/or do not need special management attention, and therefore was not further analyzed for designation under the action alternatives. Management direction for this area would only be applied under the No Action Alternative.

[b]This ACEC was carried over from the previous RMP. It was inadvertently left off tables in the Draft EIS.

[c] This 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.

[d]At the time of publication of the DEIS, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) was considering a proposal to relinquish a withdrawal of public lands known as the Four Mile Wetland. Anticipating that relinquishment, this property was included in the analysis of the DEIS. However in January 2008, the BOR decided to drop the proposed relinquishment. Thus, the administration over the Four Mile Wetland remains with the BOR and as such would not be subject to management direction by the BLM's resource management plan. The Four Mile ACEC, therefore, has been removed from analysis in the FEIS.

[e]Some of this ACEC is in the Medford District and some is in the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District. Therefore, it is only counted as one ACEC and given the same map reference number.