

Appendix K Recreation



This appendix provides supplemental material for the recreational topics discussed in this final environmental impact statement.

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Interim Off-highway Vehicle Management Guidelines

This section provides interim off-highway vehicle (OHV) management guidelines that would be implemented until subsequent transportation management plans are completed. These interim guidelines have been developed at the district level, for OHV emphasis areas. These guidelines are presented in the order of Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, Medford (the five western Oregon BLM districts), and Klamath Falls (one of the resource areas of the Lakeview District).

Maps associated with these interim OHV management guidelines are available at BLM district offices. These maps show OHV area designations, a preliminary road and trail network, and BLM-administered lands that have secured legal public access. See *Chapter 2* for a listing of individual closed areas and OHV emphasis areas by district.

The BLM road maintenance levels that pertain to limitations on types of OHV use are described below.

Level 1 – This level is assigned to roads where minimum maintenance is required to protect adjacent lands and resource values. Emphasis is given to maintaining drainage and runoff patterns as needed to protect adjacent lands. Grading, brushing, or slide removal is not performed unless roadbed drainage is being adversely affected, causing erosion. Closure and traffic restrictive devices are maintained as needed.

Level 2 – This level is assigned to roads that are passable by high clearance vehicles. Drainage structures are to be inspected within a 3-year period and maintained as needed. Grading is conducted as necessary to correct drainage problems. Brushing is conducted as needed to allow access. These are typically low standard, low volume, single lane, natural and aggregate surfaced, and are functionally classified as a resource road.

Level 3 – This level is assigned to roads where management objectives require the road to be open seasonally or year-round for commercial, recreational, or administrative access. Typically, these roads are natural or aggregate surfaced, but may include low use bituminous surfaced road. These roads have a defined cross section with drainage structures (e.g., rolling dips, culverts, or ditches). These roads may be negotiated by passenger cars traveling at prudent speeds. User comfort and convenience are not considered a high priority. Drainage structures are to be inspected at least annually and maintained as needed. Grading is conducted to provide a reasonable level of riding comfort at prudent speeds for the road conditions. Brushing is conducted as needed to improve sight distance.

Level 4 – This level is assigned to roads where management objectives require the road to be open all year (except may be closed or have limited access due to snow conditions) and which connect major administrative features (recreational sites, local road systems, administrative sites, etc.) to County, State, or Federal roads. Typically these roads are single or double lane, aggregate, or bituminous surface, with a higher volume of commercial and recreational traffic than administrative traffic.

Salem District

OHV Designations:

Limited to designated roads and trails: 274,600 acres

Limited to designated roads: 85,165 acres

Closed: 39,646 acres

**Description:**

Includes all BLM-administered lands within the Salem District. See additional interim guidelines for the Upper Nestucca OHV Emphasis Area.

Limited Area Management Guidelines:

- Limited OHV areas are managed in accordance with all applicable federal and state off-highway vehicle regulations.
- Motor vehicle use will be limited to administrative, commercial, and passenger vehicle traffic where not specifically signed or gated.
- Until road and trail designations are complete, all motorized vehicles will be limited to the interim road and trail network as mapped unless closed or restricted under a previous planning effort or due to special circumstances as defined below.
- Routes may be closed or their use limited under seasonal or administrative restrictions. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, fire danger, wet conditions, special requirements for wildlife species, protection of cultural resources, or for public safety.
- Vehicles may pull off roads or trails to park or allow others to pass, up to 25 feet from centerline of roads or up to 15 feet from centerline of trails.
- Limitations apply to all Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles and to all activity types (recreational, commercial, etc.) unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Closed Area Management Guidelines:

All motorized vehicles are prohibited from entering closed OHV areas unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

- The principal venue for public collaboration is through public outreach and scoping during future travel management planning efforts, special projects, and local partnership.
- Press releases will be sent out as needed informing the public of OHV opportunities and restrictions. Signs will be posted where appropriate.
- Upon completion of the transportation management plan, maps and brochures shall be available to the public at the main office illustrating designations, describing specific restrictions, and defining opportunities.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Route designations have been completed for the Upper Nestucca OHV Emphasis Area. Final route designations for the rest of the district will be accomplished in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary travel and transportation management plan scheduled to be complete no later than five years after completion of the RMP revision.

The BLM's geo-database will provide information for identifying roads and trails for both motorized and non-motorized activities. On-the-ground inventories will be conducted if a reasonable determination can not be made using remote-sensing techniques. Proposed designations will be analyzed through public scoping and a NEPA analysis. Amendments to the designated system will be considered during the transportation management planning process.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance will be done in accordance with the standards in BLM Manual H-9114-1 and other professional sources.



Upper Nestucca OHV Emphasis Area

Acres: 9,579

OHV Designation:

Limited to designated roads and trails

Niche: Located 20 miles northwest of McMinnville, Oregon, this area provides Class I (ATVs) and Class III (motorcycles) OHV riding experience along a designated road and trail network.

Management Guidelines:

- Designated trails and maintained roadways are limited to Class I and Class III motor vehicle use within the boundaries of the OHV emphasis area.
- All Class I and Class III vehicles must be equipped with approved spark arresters, an Oregon ATV sticker for the appropriate vehicle class, and must meet posted noise requirements.
- Class II vehicle use is only authorized on Level 3 and Level 4 roadways.
- Motorized use on the trail system may be restricted during summer months due to fire hazard conditions.
- Areas and trails may be permanently or temporarily closed for administrative use, extreme wet conditions, construction/reconstruction requirements, or other environmental concerns.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

The principal venue for public collaboration on the trail system is through local partnership with the Applegate Rough Riders Motorcycle Club. A trail map is available to the public at the Salem District Office and Tillamook Field Office. The trail system is marked on the ground with regulatory and directional signage.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Route designations have been completed through the Upper Nestucca Motorcycle Trail System Environmental Assessment (EA OR 086-97-05). Adaptive management is used to adjust the system for timber management, user needs, and resource protection.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance are completed in accordance with the design features identified in the Monitoring and Maintenance Plan for the Upper Nestucca OHV Trail System. Trail maintenance will be a priority within this OHV emphasis area to ensure a quality riding experience for trail users and to conserve natural resource values.

Eugene District

OHV Designations:

Limited to designated roads and trails: 321,138 acres

Closed: 3,277 acres

**Description:**

Includes all BLM-administered lands within the Eugene District. See additional interim guidelines for the Shotgun Creek OHV Emphasis Area.

Limited Area Management Guidelines:

- Until road and trail designations are complete, all motorized vehicles will be limited to the interim road and trail network as mapped unless closed or restricted under a previous planning effort or due to special circumstances as defined below.
- Routes may be closed or limited under seasonal or administrative restrictions. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, fire danger, wet conditions, special requirements for wildlife species, to protect cultural resources, or for public safety.
- Vehicles may pull off roads or trails to park or allow others to pass, up to 25 feet from centerline of roads or up to 15 feet from centerline of trails.
- Limitations apply to all Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles and to all activity types (recreational, commercial, etc.) unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Closed Area Management Guidelines:

All motorized vehicles are prohibited from entering closed OHV areas unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

- The principal venue for public collaboration is through public outreach and scoping during future travel management planning efforts, special projects, and local partnership.
- Press releases will be sent out as needed informing the public of OHV opportunities and restrictions. Signs will be posted where appropriate.
- Upon completion of the transportation management plan, maps and brochures shall be available to the public at the main office illustrating designations, describing specific restrictions, and defining opportunities.

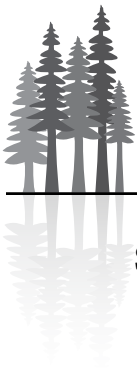
Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Route designations have been completed for the Upper Lake Creek Special Recreation Management Area and the Shotgun Creek OHV Emphasis Area. Final route designations for the rest of the district will be accomplished in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary travel and transportation management plan scheduled to be complete no later than five years after completion of the RMP revision.

The BLM's geo-database will provide information for identifying roads and trails for both motorized and non-motorized activities. On-the-ground inventories will be conducted if a reasonable determination can not be made using remote-sensing techniques. Proposed designations will be analyzed through public scoping and a NEPA analysis. Amendments to the designated system will be considered during the transportation management planning process.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance will be done in accordance with the standards in BLM Manual H-9114-1 and other professional sources.



Shotgun Creek OHV Emphasis Area

Acres: 8,090

OHV Designation:

Limited to designated roads and trails

Niche: Offers a multiple-use trail riding experience for motorcycle riders, ATV riders, and four-wheel drive enthusiasts.

Management Guidelines:

- The trail system is available to Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) motorized vehicles with Oregon ATV permits.
- Routes open to OHV use will be signed and mapped.
- Routes available for OHV use may change periodically due to timber harvest activity or trail rehabilitation.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

The principal venue for public collaboration on the trail system is through local partnership relationships. A trail map is available to the public at the Eugene District Office and will be updated as trail routes change. The trail system is marked on the ground with regulatory and directional signs.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Route designations were completed through two Shotgun OHV Trail System Environmental Assessments (EA OR 090-00-04 and EA OR 090-06-04). Amendments to the transportation system will be considered during the route designation planning process. These modifications will be accomplished in collaboration with trail partners and users.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Trail maintenance will be a priority within this OHV emphasis area to ensure quality riding experiences for trail users and to conserve natural resource values.

Roseburg District

OHV Designations:

Limited to designated roads and trails: 423,986 acres

Closed: 3,317 acres

Description:

Includes all BLM-administered lands within the Roseburg District. See additional interim guidelines for the Hubbard Creek OHV Emphasis Area.

**Limited Area Management Guidelines:**

- Limited OHV areas are managed in accordance with all applicable federal and state off-highway vehicle regulations.
- Motor vehicle use will be limited to administrative, commercial, and passenger vehicle traffic where not specifically signed or gated.
- Until road and trail designations are complete, all motorized vehicles will be limited to the interim road and trail network as mapped unless closed or restricted under a previous planning effort or due to special circumstances as defined below.
- Routes may be closed or limited under seasonal or administrative restrictions. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, fire danger, wet conditions, special requirements for wildlife species, to protect cultural resources, or for public safety.
- Vehicles may pull off roads or trails to park or allow others to pass, up to 25 feet from centerline of roads or up to 15 feet from centerline of trails.
- Limitations apply to all Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicle use and to all activity types (recreational, commercial, etc.) unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Closed Area Management Guidelines:

All motorized vehicles are prohibited from entering closed OHV areas unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

- The principal venue for public collaboration is through public outreach and scoping during future travel management planning efforts, special projects, and local partnership.
- Press releases will be sent out as needed informing the public of OHV opportunities and restrictions. Signs will be posted where appropriate.
- Upon completion of the transportation management plan, maps and brochures shall be available to the public at the Roseburg District office illustrating designations, describing specific restrictions, and defining opportunities.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Final route designations for the district will be accomplished in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary travel and transportation management plan scheduled to be complete no later than five years after completion of the RMP revision.

The BLM's geo-database will provide information for identifying roads and trails for both motorized and non-motorized activities. On-the-ground inventories will be conducted if a reasonable determination can not be made using remote-sensing techniques. Proposed designations will be analyzed through public scoping and a NEPA analysis. Amendments to the designated system will be considered during the transportation management planning process.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance will be done in accordance with the standards in BLM Manual H-9114-1 and other professional sources.



Hubbard Creek OHV Emphasis Area

Acres: 12,041

OHV Designation:

Limited to designated roads and trails

Niche: Offers a multiple-use trail riding experience for motorcycles, ATVs, and 4X4 vehicles.

Management Guidelines:

- Level 1 and 2 routes are open to Class I (ATVs), Class II (4X4s) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles according to width. Trails under 50 inches wide are restricted to Class I and Class III vehicles.
- ATVs and motorcycles must have Oregon ATV permits.
- Non-motorized travel (horseback riding, hiking, and mountain biking) is allowed on all access routes.
- Motorized use on the trail system may be restricted during the summer due to fire hazard conditions, as determined by Douglas Forest Protective Association.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

The principal venue for public collaboration on the trail system is through partnerships with the local motorcycle and 4X4 associations.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

No route designations were made in the previous planning effort since it was designated as limited to existing roads and trails. After completion the RMP revision, a road and trail inventory and designation process for the area will be developed.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Trail maintenance will be a priority within this OHV emphasis area to ensure a quality riding experience for trail users, to minimize user conflicts, promote safety for users, and conserve resource values.

Coos Bay District

OHV Designations:

Limited to designated roads and trails: 318,437 acres

Closed: 3,844 acres

Description:

Includes all BLM-administered lands within the Coos Bay District. See additional interim guidelines for the Blue Ridge OHV Emphasis Area.

Limited Area Management Guidelines:

- Limited OHV areas are managed in accordance with all applicable federal and state off-highway vehicle regulations.
- Motor vehicle use will be limited to administrative, commercial, and passenger vehicle traffic where not specifically signed or gated.



- Until road and trail designations are complete, all motorized vehicles will be limited to the interim road and trail network as mapped unless closed or restricted under a previous planning effort or due to special circumstances as defined below.
- Routes may be closed or limited under seasonal or administrative restrictions. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, fire danger, wet conditions, special requirements for wildlife species, to protect cultural resources, or for public safety.
- Vehicles may pull off roads or trails to park or allow others to pass, up to 25 feet from centerline of roads or up to 15 feet from centerline of trails.
- Limitations apply to all Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicle use and to all activity types (recreational, commercial, etc.) unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Closed Area Management Guidelines:

All motorized vehicles are prohibited from entering closed OHV areas unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

- The principal venue for public collaboration is through public outreach and scoping during future travel management planning efforts, special projects, and local partnership.
- Press releases will be sent out as needed informing the public of OHV opportunities and restrictions. Signs will be posted where appropriate.
- Upon completion of the transportation management plan, maps and brochures shall be available to the public at the Coos Bay District office illustrating designations, describing specific restrictions, and defining opportunities.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Route designations have been completed for the New River ACEC and the Blue Ridge OHV Emphasis Area. Final route designations for the rest of the district will be accomplished in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary travel and transportation management plan scheduled to be complete no later than five years after completion of the RMP revision.

The BLM's geo-database will provide information for identifying roads and trails for both motorized and non-motorized activities. On-the-ground inventories will be conducted if a reasonable determination can not be made using remote-sensing techniques. Proposed designations will be analyzed through public scoping and a NEPA analysis. Amendments to the designated system will be considered during the transportation management planning process.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance will be done in accordance with the standards in BLM Manual H-9114-1 and other professional sources.

Blue Ridge OHV Emphasis Area

Acres: 1,609

OHV Designation:

Limited to designated roads and trails



Niche: Offers a multiple-use, single-track trail riding experience for hikers, equestrians, mountain bikers, and motorcycle riders.

Management Guidelines

- The single-track trail system is available to Class III (motorcycles) vehicles with Oregon ATV permits and all non-motorized modes of travel.
- Motorized, mechanized, and equestrian use is prohibited between December and April to prevent excessive damage to the trail tread when soil moisture conditions are high. Motorized use on the trail system may be restricted during summer months due to fire hazard conditions.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

The principal venue for public collaboration on the trail system is through local partnership relationships. A printed trail map is available to the public at the Coos Bay District office and on the Coos Regional Trail Partnership webpage. The trail system is marked on the ground with regulatory and directional signage.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Route designations were completed through the Blue Ridge Multiple Use Trail System environmental assessment (EA OR-125-98-18). Adaptive management will be used to adjust the system for commercial timber production demands, user needs and resource protection. These modifications will be accomplished in collaboration with trail partners and users and through amendments to the Blue Ridge Trail system plan and an environmental assessment.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance shall be done in accordance with the design features identified in the environmental assessment, standards in BLM Manual H-9114-1, and other professional sources. Trail maintenance will be a priority within this OHV emphasis area to ensure a quality riding experience for trail users and to conserve natural resource values.

Medford District

OHV Designations:

Limited to designated roads and trails: 825,843 acres

Closed: 60,508 acres

Description:

Includes all BLM-administered lands within the Medford District. See additional interim guidelines that apply to all OHV emphasis areas within the district.

Limited Area Management Guidelines:

- Limited OHV areas are managed in accordance with all applicable federal and state off-highway vehicle regulations.
- Paved roads are limited to licensed, street-legal vehicles only.
- Level 1 and 2 routes are open to Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles. Trails less than 50 inches in width are restricted to ATVs and motorcycles.



- Roads on private property that do not have a secured public right-of-way are not necessarily open to public or recreational vehicle traffic, even if they are a “continuation” of the BLM road system or a road shown on the preliminary maps.
- Until road and trail designations are complete, all motorized vehicles will be limited to the interim road and trail network as mapped unless closed or restricted under a previous planning effort or due to special circumstances as defined below.
- Routes may be closed or limited under seasonal or administrative restrictions. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, fire danger, wet conditions, special requirements for wildlife species, to protect cultural resources, or for public safety.
- In the Butte Falls Resource Area, the Jackson Access and Cooperative Travel Management Area closure (32,822 acres) is in effect from mid-October through April 30. Only those roads shown in green on ODFW maps or posted with green reflectors are open to motorized vehicles during the period of the restriction.
- Vehicles may pull off roads or trails to park or allow others to pass, the minimum distance needed to allow for safe passage.
- Limitations apply to all Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicle use and to all activity types (recreational, commercial, etc.) unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.
- Non-motorized travel is allowed on all access routes (e.g. horseback riding, hiking, and mountain biking).

Closed Area Management Guidelines:

All motorized vehicles are prohibited from entering closed OHV areas unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

- The principal venue for public collaboration is through public outreach and scoping during future travel management planning efforts, special projects, and local partnership.
- Press releases will be sent out as needed informing the public of OHV opportunities and restrictions. Signs will be posted where appropriate.
- Upon completion of the transportation management plan, maps and brochures shall be available to the public at the main office illustrating designations, describing specific restrictions, and defining opportunities.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Final route designations for the district will be accomplished in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary travel and transportation management plan scheduled to be complete no later than five years after completion of the RMP revision.

The BLM’s geo-database will provide information for identifying roads and trails for both motorized and non-motorized activities. On-the-ground inventories will be conducted if a reasonable determination can not be made using remote-sensing techniques. Proposed designations will be analyzed through public scoping and a NEPA analysis. Amendments to the designated system will be considered during the transportation management planning process.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance will be done in accordance with the standards in BLM Manual H-9114-1 and other professional sources.



Medford District OHV Emphasis Areas

The OHV emphasis areas in the Medford District will be managed as Special Recreation Management Areas with an off-highway vehicle focus. The following interim management guidelines apply to these areas on the Medford District:

- Anderson Butte: 11,482 acres
- Coyote Creek: 14,585 acres
- Elderberry Flats: 3,393 acres
- Elliot Creek: 3,931 acres
- Quartz Creek: 8,727 acres
- Spencer Creek: 11,912 acres
- Timber Mountain/ Johns Peak: 13,919 acres

Niche: These areas offer a multiple-use trail riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles. The transportation system of these areas also supports commercial and administrative access.

Management Guidelines:

- Level 1 and 2 routes are open to Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles. Trails less than 50 inches wide are restricted to ATVs and motorcycles.
- ATVs and motorcycles must have valid Oregon ATV permits.
- Non-motorized travel is allowed on all access routes (e.g. horseback riding, hiking, and mountain biking).
- Motorized use on the road and trail system may be restricted during the summer due to fire hazard conditions.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

The principal venue for public collaboration within these areas is through local partnership relationships with local motorcycle and 4X4 associations.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Criteria shall be established for future route designations. No route designations were made in the planning effort for the previous resource management plan.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Trail maintenance would be a priority within these areas to ensure a quality riding experience for trail users, to minimize user conflicts, promote safety for users, and conserve natural resource values.

Klamath Falls Resource Area

OHV Designations:

Limited to designated roads and trails: 214,010 acres

Closed: 10,971 acres

Description:

Includes all BLM-administered lands within the Klamath Falls Resource Area.

Limited Area Management Guidelines:

- Limited OHV areas are managed in accordance with all applicable federal and state off-highway vehicle regulations.



- Motor vehicle use will be limited to administrative, commercial, and passenger vehicle traffic where not specifically signed or gated.
- Until road and trail designations are complete, all motorized vehicles will be limited to the interim road and trail network as mapped unless closed or restricted under a previous planning effort or due to special circumstances as defined below.
- Routes may be closed or limited under seasonal or administrative restrictions. These restrictions may include, but are not limited to, fire danger, wet conditions, special requirements for wildlife species, to protect cultural resources, or for public safety.
- Vehicles may pull off roads or trails to park or allow others to pass, up to 25 feet from centerline of roads or up to 15 feet from centerline of trails.
- Limitations apply to all Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles and to all activity types (recreational, commercial, etc.) unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Seasonal restrictions:

- The Eastside seasonal OHV closure is in effect from November 1 to April 15. Applies to all BLM-administered lands within deer winter range cooperative wildlife areas, including the majority of Stukel and Bryant Mountain and portions of the Gerber block as mapped.
- The Pokegema wildlife area seasonal OHV closure is in effect from November 20 to April 1.
- For designated snowmobile trails, wheeled vehicles are prohibited once grooming of trails begins for winter season.
- The OHV use may be limited in other areas on a seasonal basis due to special conditions such as temporary fire restrictions, special wildlife requirements, etc.

Closed Area Management Guidelines:

All motorized vehicles are prohibited from entering closed OHV areas unless authorized by the BLM for administrative purposes.

Process for ongoing public collaboration/outreach:

- The principal venue for public collaboration is through public outreach and scoping during future travel management planning efforts, special projects, and local partnership.
- Press releases will be sent out as needed informing the public of OHV opportunities and restrictions. Signs will be posted where appropriate.
- Upon completion of the transportation management plan, maps and brochures shall be available to the public at the main office illustrating designations, describing specific restrictions, and defining opportunities.
- The BLM will continue to participate with other land managers in the cooperative management of the Pokegema wildlife area and deer winter range areas.

Process for selecting a final road and trail network:

Final route designations for the district will be accomplished in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary travel and transportation management plan scheduled to be complete no later than five years after completion of the RMP revision.

The BLM's geo-database will provide information for identifying roads and trails for both motorized and non-motorized activities. On-the-ground inventories will be conducted if a reasonable determination can not be made using remote-sensing techniques. Proposed designations will be analyzed through public scoping and a NEPA analysis. Amendments to the designated system will be considered during the transportation management planning process.

Road and trail construction and maintenance standards:

Construction and maintenance will be done in accordance with the standards in BLM Manual H-9114-1 and other professional sources.



Planning Frameworks for Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs)

This section presents district-specific management guidelines for management areas that would be carried forward under all three action alternatives. For a complete list of special recreation management areas, see the Tables section in Chapter 2. The management guidelines are presented in the order of Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, Medford (the five western Oregon BLM districts), and Klamath Falls (one of the resource areas of the Lakeview District).

Salem District

Alsea Falls SRMA

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Overnight camping, picnicking, hiking and mountain biking, horse-back riding, and leisurely driving opportunities in a coastal mountain setting.

Management Objectives: Manage the area to provide overnight camping, hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian opportunities in a coastal mountain setting.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, hiking, picnicking, viewing natural landscapes, mountain biking, equestrian trail riding, and resting at a stop along a national backcountry byway

Experiences: Sense of achievement by developing personal skills and abilities; savoring the total sensory experience of a natural landscape; enjoying the closeness of family; relishing group affiliation and togetherness; bringing back pleasant memories; enjoying getting some needed physical exercise or rest; and escaping from personal-social, physical, or family pressures for awhile

Benefits: Improved mental health and health maintenance; restored body from fatigue, improved capacity for outdoor physical activity, improved fitness and health; greater family bonding, opportunity for a more well-rounded childhood development, enhanced lifestyle; and greater retention of distinctive natural landscape features

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Primarily front country and middle country landscaping varies from un-modified forest to highly modified timber actions throughout the SRMA and along the byway

Social: Accommodates 16 families with up to 100 people in the campground and 22 families and up to 150 people in the picnic area when at full capacity. Encounters are highly expected during the high-use season. A group size of up to 10 in the rest of Alsea Falls Area SRMA with a less likelihood of encounters

Administrative: Brochures are available. Agency presence lessens as remoteness increases, mostly non-motorized recreation in and around the recreation site. The remaining SRMA is limited to mapped designated roads and trails. Resident summer staff and camp hosts during the open season. Site is closed during the low-use season of October through April, while allowing walk-in day use access during that time. Rules are clearly posted throughout the park.

**Activity Planning Framework:**

Management: Continue to provide for a developed camping and day use experience and associated facilities with an emphasis on maintaining a front and middle country recreation setting in the SRMA.

Marketing: Use information and interpretation to lessen visitor conflicts and resource impacts in the recreation area and SRMA.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions as needed to maintain safe and enjoyable recreation experience and to conserve and restore the natural setting.

Fishermen's Bend

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Offers a wide variety of safe and high-quality family and group facilities and outdoor recreational opportunities in a forested setting along the scenic North Santiam River, within 30 miles of larger rural communities and densely populated urban communities.

Management Objectives: To provide highly developed, clean, safe, enjoyable, and accessible facilities and outdoor recreation opportunities in a forested setting. To provide outdoor nature study programs and activities for children and adults.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Individual and group camping and picnicking, non-motorized boating, fishing, nature study, water-play, biking, walking, and athletic field sports

Experiences: Enjoying closeness of family and friends and group affiliation and togetherness, enjoying easy access to natural landscapes, participating in outdoor events, getting some needed physical exercise, getting some needed physical rest, and releasing or reducing built-up mental tensions

Benefits: Improved mental health and health maintenance, stronger ties with family and friends, greater appreciation for parks and how managers care for them, and positive economic contribution to nearby rural communities

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: The overall physical setting is rural with a relatively natural appearing mature conifer forest setting along the scenic North Santiam River. The level of development and visitor amenities is high with paved roads, developed campsites (water, sewer and electrical hook-ups), cabins, flush restrooms with showers, accessible trails, and a boat ramp. Large group camping and picnic facilities are present with athletic fields, playgrounds, and basketball courts. Nature study facilities include a nature center and interpretive nature trail.

Social: High density with family, friends, and group interactions

Administrative: Park staff presence high with seasonal staff and volunteer hosts staying onsite and conducting frequent fee compliant checks and maintaining park facilities and cleanliness. Rules are clearly posted throughout site. Nature study programs and activities for both children and adults are provided on a weekly basis.



Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to manage the park's facilities for a high level of facility maintenance, safety, cleanliness, and accessibility. To the extent possible, maintain the park's desirable mature forest and native vegetation. Expand site use for environmental educational activities, especially in the shoulder season.

Marketing: Work with interested groups to provide visitor information both on and off site.

Monitoring: Continue recreation staff/law enforcement patrols, resource monitoring, and seek input from visitors.

Administrative: To provide high-quality visitor service and to ensure compliance with park rules and resource protection, continue to use efficient mix of seasonal and volunteer staff to provide onsite management presence. To participate in partnerships that help meet management objectives.

Little North Santiam River

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Offers a wide variety of safe and high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities in a forested setting along the scenic Little North Santiam River, within 40 miles of larger rural communities and densely populated urban communities. Rugged and remote backcountry experiences are available in the Elkhorn Creek Wild and Scenic River (WSR).

Management Objectives: To provide a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities and protect Elkhorn Creek WSR. To provide facilities, river access and administrative control that support resource protection, visitor safety, health, and enjoyment. To provide recreation visitor with education, information and interpretation designed to encourage stewardship and minimize user impacts and conflicts.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, hunting, and recreational mining

Experiences: Enjoying closeness of family and friends and group affiliation and togetherness; enjoying easy access to natural landscapes, participating in outdoor events and getting some needed physical exercise; getting some needed physical rest and reducing built-up mental tensions; and enjoying more strenuous exercise and escaping crowds

Benefits: Improved mental health and health maintenance, stronger ties with family and friends, greater appreciation for parks and how managers care for them, personal growth and development with greater self-reliance associated with improved outdoor skills, and positive economic contribution to nearby rural communities

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Modifications such as paved roads, utilities, houses, a golf course, and forest management are frequently observable along county roads and the Little North Santiam River. BLM-administered lands along Elkhorn Creek WSR are much more rugged and remote with little to no observable modifications.

Social: Moderate to high levels of visitor interaction occurs in most of the SRMA with very low to no encounters expected along in the Elkhorn Creek WSR.



Administrative: Park staff presence high with seasonal staff and volunteer hosts staying onsite and conducting frequent fee compliant checks and maintaining park facilities and cleanliness. Rules are clearly posted in sites and areas. Much less agency presence and signage for Elkhorn Creek WSR.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to manage park's facilities for a high level of facility maintenance, safety, cleanliness, and accessibility. To the extent possible, maintain desirable mature forest and native vegetation at parks.

Marketing: Work with interested groups to provide visitor information both on and off site.

Monitoring: Continue recreation staff/law enforcement patrols, resource monitoring, and seek input from visitors.

Administrative: Provide high-quality visitor service and to ensure compliance with park rules and resource protection, continue to use efficient mix of seasonal and volunteer staff to provide onsite management presence. Participate in partnerships that help meet management objectives.

Molalla River/Table Rock

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Offers a wide variety of settings and recreation activities within 10 miles of a large rural community and 60 miles of large urban populations. Uplands provide year round non-motorized trail opportunities and the Molalla River is popular for summer fishing, swimming, and rafting. Table Rock Wilderness (TRW) offers more remote opportunities with scenic overlooks, mountain meadows and forested non-motorized trails.

Management Objectives: To provide the facilities and visitors services needed for resource protection and a wide spectrum of outdoor recreational and nature study opportunities in a variety of natural settings from rural to primitive and social settings from highly interactive to more remote. To provide a variety of visitor information media and support to special events that promote "Leave No Trace" use practices, public land stewardship, and partnerships.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Hiking, biking, equestrian use, camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating, hunting, and natural resource education

Experiences: Enjoying closeness of family and friends and group affiliation and togetherness, enjoying having access to hands-on outdoor natural resource educational facilities and activities, and getting some needed physical rest and reducing built-up mental tensions and escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile in both developed and remote areas

Benefits: Improved mental health and health maintenance, stronger ties with family and friends; personal growth and development with greater self-reliance associated with improved outdoor skills, and positive economic contribution to nearby rural communities

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: The entire area is characterized by a forested setting of various ages. The Molalla River is more developed where timber management, roads, designated campsites, vaulted restrooms, and signs are



frequently observable. Aquila Vista Environmental Education Site has trails, shelters, and a vaulted restroom for use in outdoor natural resource educational programs by schools and other groups. The uplands along the Molalla River are less developed with gravel roads and single-track trails and minimal signage and TRW more primitive with trailhead parking, signs, and single-track trails.

Social: Encounters with others along the Molalla River is more frequent and intensive than in the uplands along the trail system with the most remote area being within the wilderness.

Administrative: Regular patrols and visitor contact are made by agency recreation staff and law enforcement along the Molalla River with lower levels of agency presence in the uplands.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide agency presence and facility management for resource protection and a variety of recreation opportunities. Consider new facility and program development as needed.

Marketing: Work with interested groups to provide visitor information both on and off site.

Monitoring: Continue recreation staff/law enforcement patrols, resource monitoring, and seek input from visitors.

Administrative: Complete a SRMA plan to help identify future facility and program needs. To participate in partnerships that help meet management objectives.

Nestucca River

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Developed overnight camping, water-based day use recreation, and scenic driving opportunities

Management Objectives: With increasing public use of the Nestucca River corridor, it is necessary to manage the recreation resource to not only accommodate increased use but to protect or enhance recreation, watershed, and wildlife values present.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing, and scenic driving

Experiences: Relaxation, family and group bonding, escape from personal and social pressures, and opportunity to enjoy the sights and sounds nature has to offer

Benefits: Personal – better mental health and health maintenance, and restored sense of self; Psycho-physiological – enhanced feeling of freedom and refinement; Household and Community – greater family bonding, opportunity for more well-rounded childhood development, learning and passing on of outdoor skills, and fulfilling the desire of simple living; and Economic – positive contribution to regional economic stability

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Four semi-developed campgrounds. Three with paved roads and parking surfaces and one walk-in site. The campgrounds border the Nestucca River, which is a free-flowing State Scenic Waterway through the Oregon Coast Range. The Nestucca Back Country Byway parallels the river winding through steep canyon walls of the coast range. It is within a mature forest dominated primarily by Douglas fir.



Social: Medium visitor density. The campgrounds are approximately 5 acres in size each and range between 5 and 11 sites per campground. The larger campgrounds at full capacity can accommodate 11 families.

Administrative: Self-service fee booth at information kiosk. Regularly patrolled during summer months by law enforcement and other agency staff. Rules are clearly posted at fee station/information kiosk.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide for a semi-developed camping experience and associated facilities with an emphasis on maintaining a front country recreational setting.

Marketing: Use visitor information to disperse recreation use throughout the recreation season to reduce crowding during peak-use periods and enhance the overall visitor experience. Use information and interpretation to lessen visitor conflicts and resource impacts in the recreation area. Inform visitor how user fees are being used in the operation of the recreation area. Solicit feedback from users and user groups on how they would like to see their fees used in the future.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions as needed to maintain a safe and enjoyable recreation experience and to conserve and restore the natural environment (i.e., visitor services, law enforcement presence, restoration, permitting, and fees).

Sandy River/Mt. Hood Corridor

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Only 40 miles from the Portland metropolitan area, this SRMA offers a scenic corridor with a unique mix of both high-quality developed recreation and interpretive facilities and river greenway open space. Key features include the Sandy and Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR), Wildwood Recreation Site, and the Barlow National Historic Trail.

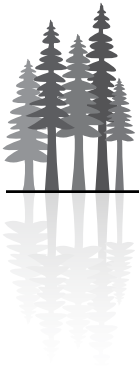
Management Objectives: At developed sites provide clean, safe, enjoyable, and accessible facilities and outdoor recreational opportunities in a forested setting, and in undeveloped areas provide less developed open space for a variety of outdoor recreation and nature study opportunities. To provide recreation visitor with education, information, and interpretation designed to encourage stewardship and minimize user impacts and conflicts.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Hiking, swimming, biking, fishing, non-motorized boating, individual, nature study, picnicking, scenic driving, historic study, and hunting

Experiences: Enjoying closeness of family and friends and group affiliation and togetherness, enjoying easy access to natural landscapes and getting some needed to strenuous physical exercise, enjoying having access to hands-on outdoor natural resource educational facilities and activities, and getting some needed physical rest and reducing built-up mental tensions

Benefits: Improved mental health and health maintenance, stronger ties with family and friends, positive economic contribution to nearby rural communities



Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Modifications such as paved roads, utilities, houses, businesses, and some forest management are readily observable along U.S. Highway 26. Wildwood Recreation Site is a highly developed park located along the Salmon WSR in a forested setting that features an interpretive watershed and fisheries trail with a unique in-stream fish viewing window, an interpretive wetlands boardwalk, flush restrooms, and group facilities. The Sandy River and uplands offer less developed areas.

Social: Wildwood has more frequent and intensive interaction with some groups, while less developed areas along the Sandy River have less intensive interaction and may include low to moderate encounters with other visitors.

Administrative: Park staff presence high with seasonal staff and volunteer hosts staying onsite and conducting frequent fee compliant checks and maintaining park facilities and cleanliness. Rules are clearly posted in sites and areas.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Manage park facilities for a high level of facility maintenance, safety, cleanliness, and accessibility. To the extent possible, maintaining park's desirable mature forest and native vegetation. Continue to support environmental education activities. As needed, address management issues on less developed areas.

Marketing: Work with interested groups to provide visitor information both on and off site.

Monitoring: Continue recreation staff/law enforcement patrols and work with volunteers to meet resource monitoring needs and seek input from visitors.

Administrative: Complete an SRMA plan to help identify future facility and program needs. Participate in partnerships that help meet management objectives.

Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Access to a unique coastal headland setting with historic lighthouse and ocean front settings for traditional recreation uses, resource appreciation, education, and interpretation

Management Objectives: Promote the conservation and development of the area's scenic, natural, and cultural resource values; protect the area's wildlife habitat; and make use of the area for education, scientific study, and public recreation activities.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Access to the ocean for bird watching, whale and harbor seal watching, nature study, tide pooling, visiting an historic lighthouse, hiking, interpretive programs, and environmental education

Experiences: Learning about and enjoying nature, enjoying the closeness of family, relishing group affiliation and togetherness, enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes, exercise and physical fitness, escaping everyday responsibilities for awhile, learning more about wildlife and the marine environment, and learning more about northwest coastal maritime history



Benefits: Improved mental health and health maintenance; personal development and growth; supporting a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle; improved opportunity to view wildlife; improved fitness and health; greater family bonding, more well-rounded child development, enhanced lifestyle, access to low cost recreation opportunities; positive contributions to local economic stability; and maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character, greater community ownership of recreation and natural, cultural and heritage resources, and greater protection of wildlife habitats

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Developed recreation and interpretive site with paved roads and parking lot surfaces, a large interpretive center on a marine coastal headland. Landscape varies from ocean front beach and tide pool environment to unmodified coastal forest to urban park-like settings. The overall physical setting character is rural.

Social: High visitor density – approximately 340,000 visitors annually

Administrative: Controlled access entrance station. Patrolled daily by agency staff. Rules and regulations are clearly posted throughout the park. High presence of regulatory and interpretive signs. High degree of visitor control.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide for a high-quality day use interpretive experience and maintain the associated facilities with an emphasis on maintaining a rural recreation setting.

Marketing: Use interpretation to increase visitor awareness of coastal marine wildlife habitat and maritime history, disperse use throughout the season to reduce crowding at peak periods to enhance the overall visitor experience and lessen visitor conflicts and resource impacts.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction on a periodic basis to determine the appropriateness of management activities, signage, fees, etc.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions as needed to maintain a safe and enjoyable recreation experience and to conserve and restore the natural and historical setting.

Yellowstone

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Features the scenic Quartzville Creek Wild and Scenic River (WSR), which is easily accessed by the paved Quartzville National Back Country Byway (BCB) Road. A unique feature includes large stands of old-growth forest.

Management Objectives: To provide a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities and protect Quartzville Creek WSR. To provide facilities, river access and administrative control that support resource protection, visitor safety, health, and enjoyment. To provide recreation visitor with education, information, and interpretation designed to encourage stewardship and minimize user impacts and conflicts.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Hiking, biking, camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating, hunting, scenic driving, recreational mining, and mining history



Experiences: Enjoying closeness of family and friends and group affiliation and togetherness and enjoying easy access to natural landscapes, enjoying having access to hands-on outdoor natural resource educational facilities and activities, getting some needed physical rest and reducing built-up mental tensions, and enjoying more strenuous exercise and exercise and escaping crowds

Benefits: Improved mental health and health maintenance, stronger ties with family and friends, personal growth and development with greater self-reliance associated with improved outdoor skills, and positive economic contribution to nearby rural communities

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: The entire area is characterized by a forested setting of various ages, but with old-growth forest dominating BLM-administered lands. Lands along Quartzville Creek Wildland Scenic River are more developed, including three developed recreation sites and other modifications such as paved roads, designated river campsites, and visitor signs. The uplands in the northern part of the SRMA are less developed with gravel roads and very little evidence of human activities except past timber management activities.

Social: The social setting along Quartzville Creek has more frequent and intensive interaction with some group interaction, while the uplands have less intensive use and lower encounters.

Administrative: Regular patrols and visitor contact are made by agency recreation staff and law enforcement along the Quartzville Creek with low levels of agency presence in uplands.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to manage recreation sites for a high level of facility maintenance, and sites and the corridor for visitor safety, cleanliness, and resource protection. To the extent possible, maintain desirable mature forest and native vegetation at parks.

Marketing: Work with interested groups to provide visitor information both on and off site.

Monitoring: Continue patrolling with recreation and law enforcement staff, continue monitoring resources, and continue seeking input from visitors.

Administrative: To provide high-quality visitor service and to ensure compliance with park and corridor rules and resource protection, continue to use efficient mix of seasonal and volunteer staff to provide park and corridor management presence. To participate in partnerships that help meet management objectives.

Eugene District

Lower Lake Creek

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Opportunities for swimming, water play, picnicking, fishing and wildlife viewing in a natural setting.

Management Objectives: Improve visitor safety and decrease health hazards; enhance visitors' recreation experience and appreciation of natural resources.

**Targeted Outcomes:**

Activities: Water play, hiking, mountain biking, primitive camping.

Experiences: Enjoy socializing with friends and families in a scenic area; Physical activity (hiking and mountain biking) in a scenic area.

Benefits: Relaxation, physical exertion; interaction with family and friends.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Adjacent to a state highway; rustic amenities away from developed parking lot

Social: High levels of visitation; no possibility for solitude. Crowding expected on high-use weekends.

Administrative: Regulations posted; regular visitor services and law enforcement presence.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide for improved visitor safety and health as described in the Lower Lake Creek RAMP (1997).

Marketing: Use information and interpretation to increase visitor awareness of safety and health issues in the SRMA.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions as needed to maintain a safe and enjoyable experience.

McKenzie River

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Opportunities for nonmotorized boating, fishing, environmental education.

Management Objectives: Provide river-oriented recreation opportunities in coordination with other recreation providers along the river corridor.

Targeted Outcomes:

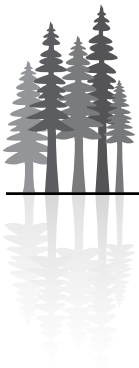
Activities: Fishing, boating, scenic viewing, resource interpretation Experiences: Water-based physical activity in a roaded natural setting Benefits: Outdoor skills development, exercise, relaxation, enjoyment of forested surroundings

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Mostly natural appearing environment as viewed from sensitive roads and trails. Some obvious onsite controls of visitors. Access and travel is conventional motorized vehicles (e.g., sedans, RVs, etc.) and watercraft (primarily non-motorized).

Social: Visitor encounters common, but some chance for privacy

Administrative: Regular BLM staff patrols during high-use season (May- September). Interagency maintenance agreement continued to address routine maintenance needs of some developed sites.



Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Manage for continued water-based recreation activities. Incorporate interpretive/educational opportunities to strengthen visitor understanding and appreciation of the natural environment. Maintain river access opportunities.

Marketing: Continue to work with other agencies and private partners to promote responsible recreational use of the river corridor.

Monitoring: Monitor for visitor compliance, capacity and satisfaction. Draw upon university resources for periodic surveying.

Administrative: Provide visitor services and law enforcement presence.

Row River Trail

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Opportunities for hard surface, non-motorized trail recreation.

Management Objectives:

- Provide a broad spectrum of resource-dependent recreation opportunities to meet the needs and demands of public land visitors.
- Foster interagency efforts to improve service to the visiting public.
- Maintain high-quality recreation facilities to meet public needs and enhance the image of the agency.
- Improve public understanding and support of the Bureau by effectively communicating the agency's multiple use management programs to the recreation visitor.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Bicycle riding, walking, horseback riding

Experiences: Physical activity in a rural setting

Benefits: Exercise, appreciation of natural surroundings, feelings of accomplishment

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Rural—adjacent to heavily traveled paved county road

Social: Rural—small group size, but encounters with others are commonplace; traffic noise prevalent

Administrative: Rural—A substantial amount of information is provided along the trail; BLM presence daily during the high-use season.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide hard-surface non-motorized riding opportunities; provide trailheads with parking lots and basic amenities. Provide interpretive signage along the trail.

Marketing: Include on printed and web-based media generated by BLM; work with partners to promote the trail.



Monitoring: Monitor for visitor compliance and satisfaction

Administrative: Provide visitor services and law enforcement presence. Maintain OHV closure on trail.

Shotgun Creek

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Opportunities for organized group events, swimming, picnicking, and hiking.

Management Objectives:

- Provide resource-based, nonmotorized recreation activities.
- Promote organized group gatherings.
- Maintain facilities that offer convenience to visitors.
- Minimize visitor conflicts between groups.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Group events, picnicking, hiking, competitive sport activities

Experiences: Physical activity, comfort in a developed setting

Benefits: Exercise, companionship, appreciation of natural surroundings

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Natural forested setting containing facilities/amenities typical of those found in urban recreation sites, including opportunities for competitive sporting events

Social: Small to large group accommodations offered. Opportunity to observe/affiliate with others.

Administrative: BLM staff and volunteer presence daily. Low cost/low maintenance fee collection procedures established.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide group event and nonmotorized trail opportunities

Marketing: Distribute print and internet-based media, partner with independent newspaper media to promote recreation site.

Monitoring: Monitor for visitor compliance and safety.

Administrative: Provide high level of visitor services from May-October; collect recreation use fees from May-October; maintain OHV closure; administer group shelter rental program.

Upper Lake Creek

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Regionally important opportunities for fishing, horseback riding, camping, and nonmotorized boating



Management Objectives:

Roaded natural: Protect natural and scenic qualities of the SRMA around Hult Reservoir while allowing for rustic recreation facility development.

Semi-primitive motorized: Maintain existing semi-primitive setting, natural appearing environment, and allow for development of multiple use nonmotorized trails.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities:

- Roaded natural: Fishing, camping, boating (lake), hiking, horseback riding
- Semi-primitive motorized: Hiking, horseback riding, OHV use on designated roads.

Experiences: Enjoyment of natural settings and scenic values

Benefits:

- Offer comfort in an outdoor setting
- Improved health and safety of visitors
- Enhanced appreciation of natural settings

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: RN – adjacent to all-weather paved road, small dam, bridge, and fish ladder readily apparent. SPM – roads available for motorized vehicle use are generally graveled surface, relatively high density of roads.

Social: RN – relatively small group size, but mostly within sight and sound of others; high traffic level on paved road. SPM – small group size, less likely to encounter others.

Administrative: RN – rules posted; BLM presence on most summer weekends. SPM: occasional regulatory signage; some BLM presence.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide for rustic day use and overnight facilities as described in the Upper Lake Creek RMP (2005).

Marketing: Provide visitor use and experience opportunity information through a variety of media including web-based, brochures and onsite information.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions as needed to maintain a safe and enjoyable recreation experience and to conserve and restore the natural setting (e.g., visitor services, law enforcement, volunteer organizations for trail maintenance)



Roseburg District

Cow Creek

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Back Country Byway; semi-developed day-use and river access; potential for overnight camping.

Management Objectives:

- Provide a broad spectrum of resource dependent recreation opportunities to meet the needs and demands of visitors as prescribed in the Cow Creek Rec. Area Management Plan.
- Withdraw developed sites from mineral entry. Monitor and deter vandalism.
- Operate in accord with adjacent landowners and manage backcountry byway.
- Develop camping opportunities within the scenic corridor, including the Island Recreation Site.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Driving for pleasure, watchable wildlife, historical interpretation, camping, picnicking, recreational gold panning, other river activities, biking, and hiking.

Experiences: Group and family affiliations, escape from social pressure, physical exercise, developing outdoor skills, exploration and enjoying outdoor resources and viewsheds.

Benefits:

Personal – Increased physical fitness, obtaining greater self confidence, savoring the senses of the natural environment, enjoying participation in desired activities in preferred outdoor setting, experiencing a greater sense of independence and exploration.

Psychological – Better mental health, reducing built up tensions, feeling of personal freedom and exhilaration, enjoying a risk taking adventure, improved outdoor skills.

Economic – Increased local tourism revenue, reduced health maintenance costs.

Environmental – Increased commitment to maintain quality natural, greater local community support to manage natural resources to be enjoyed by prosperity.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Varies from small developed recreation sites to natural areas of river and rolling forested hills. Landscaping varies from forest to managed park like environments. The overall physical setting character is front country.

Social: The social setting varies on three areas of the SRMA: 1) Cow Creek Back Country Byway – Moderate visitor density; 2) Cow Creek River – Low visitor density; 3) Developed recreation sites – Moderate visitor density during use season.

All settings are within a narrow corridor, but due to length, crowding seems diminished.

Administrative: The SRMA is mainly accessed from the south and north ends of the byway, however, other access points are available.



Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide for quality recreation settings and facilities to support a wide variety of recreation opportunities for preferred benefit outcomes. Strengthen partnerships with local and other federal agencies. Utilize volunteers. Maintain a middle country to rural recreation setting.

Marketing: Disseminate brochures, post information on the internet, and post news releases.

Monitoring: Conduct patrols to sites within the area. Collect visitor use statistics and user preferences. Perform safety inventories annually.

Administrative: Determine and apply administrative actions as needed to promote quality recreation experiences, protect the character of settings, minimize user conflicts, promote safety of visitors and protect the natural resources. Issue Special Recreation Permits.

North Umpqua

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Developed overnight and day-use recreation; non-motorized river recreation, undeveloped non-motorized use area, and a paved access corridor.

Management Objectives:

- Enhance recreation opportunities through management plans, including: North Bank Ranch, North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River, and North Umpqua National Scenic Byway.
- Provide recreational opportunities compatible with the management of Columbia White Tail deer within the North Bank Habitat Management Area.
- Maintain high-quality recreation facilities to meet public needs and provide for quality recreation experiences in preferred settings. Withdraw developed sites from mineral entry.
- Coordinate volunteer host program and recreation partnerships with Umpqua National Forest.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, wildlife viewing, rafting, kayaking, swimming, fishing, hunting, driving for pleasure, group gatherings, collecting forest products.

Experiences: Individual, family and group affiliations, escape from personal social pressure, achievement and challenge from adventure, physical exercise, enjoying outdoor resources.

Benefits:

Personal – Increased physical fitness, learning outdoor skills, testing endurance, obtaining self confidence, experiencing a greater sense of independence and exploration.

Psychological – Better mental health, personal satisfaction achieved in outdoor quests, releasing or reducing built up tensions or stress, feeling of personal freedom and exhilaration.

Economic – Increased local tourism revenue, increased work productivity after experiences.

Environmental – Increased commitment to maintain quality natural settings for future recreation activities and opportunities, greater community support to manage natural resources.

**Prescribed Setting Character:**

Physical: Varies from developed recreation sites to natural areas of forested to semi-forested hills. The overall physical setting character is rural.

Social: 1) North Umpqua River – Low visitor density on W&SR section, high use in bait fishing area of Swiftwater; 2) North Umpqua Trail – Low visitor density; 3) North Umpqua Scenic Byway – High visitor density during summer use season; 4) Developed Recreation Sites – High visitor density during camping season; 5) North Bank Ranch – Low density.

Administrative: The entire area is accessed through specific areas where visitors can be monitored. Regular patrols and field presence are common. Rules are posted at sites. Brochures are available. Volunteer hosts reside seasonally or year round at seven sites.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide for quality recreation settings and facilities to support a wide variety of recreation opportunities. Strengthen partnerships. Utilize volunteers. Maintain rural setting.

Marketing: Disseminate brochures, post information on the internet, post news releases. Implement tourism actions from management plans of the byway and Wild and Scenic River.

Monitoring: Conduct regular field patrols. Collect visitor use statistics and preferences. Conduct safety inventories. Document river activities in the annual North Umpqua Wild & Scenic River Monitoring Report.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions to promote quality recreation, protect settings, minimize user conflicts, promote visitor safety, and protect natural resources. Partner with the Umpqua National Forest on management of the North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River and National Scenic Byway.

Umpqua

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Developed overnight and day-use recreation sites along river corridor

Management Objectives:

- Manage recreation use to protect natural resources, provide visitor safety, and minimize user conflicts. Withdraw developed sites from mineral entry.
- Maintain high-quality recreation facilities to meet public needs and provide for quality recreation experiences in a preferred setting.
- Cultivate quality volunteer hosts who provide service to users of recreation sites and river.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, picnicking, wildlife viewing, water play/swimming, fishing, driving for pleasure, viewing scenery, organized group gathering and socializing, off-highway vehicles.

Experiences: Individual, family and group affiliations, developing outdoor skills.

Benefits: Personal – Increased physical fitness, learning outdoor skills, testing endurance, obtaining self confidence, enjoying desired activities in preferred outdoor setting.



Psychological – Better mental health, personal satisfaction achieved in outdoor quests, releasing or reducing built up tensions or stress, feeling of personal freedom and exhilaration.

Economic – Increased local tourism revenue, reduced health maintenance costs.

Environmental – Increased commitment to maintain quality natural settings, greater local community support to manage natural resources.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Varies from highly developed recreation sites to forested areas. Landscaping includes managed park like environments. The overall physical setting character is rural.

Social: The social setting varies on three areas of the SRMA: 1) The Umpqua River – Low visitor density; 2) Developed recreation sites – High visitor density during camping season.

Administrative: Parts of the SRMA are accessed through areas where visitors can be monitored. Regular patrols are common. Rules are posted at sites and brochures are available. Volunteer hosts reside year-round at two recreation sites.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide for quality recreation settings and facilities to support a wide variety of recreation opportunities. Utilize volunteers. Maintain a rural recreation setting.

Marketing: Provide brochures, post information on the internet, and post news releases about recreation opportunities, rules, and special events.

Monitoring: Conduct patrols to use sites and collect use statistics and preferences. Perform safety inventories annually. Monitor volunteer efforts.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions as needed to promote quality recreation experiences, protect the character of settings, minimize user conflicts, promote safety of visitors and protect the natural resources. Issue Special Recreation Permits as needed.

Coos Bay District

Coos Bay Shorelands

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Access for ocean, coastal, and bay-front dependant recreation activities.

Management Objectives:

- Promote awareness of and appreciation for the many resource values and recreational opportunities, and support a minimum impact land use ethic through educational programs such as Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly.
- Manage the area to provide for a range of recreational opportunities that contribute to meeting recreation demand while protecting natural, cultural, and scenic resources.
- Provide and maintain visitor facilities, services, signage, and programs that are appropriate for the area's recreational opportunity setting that serves to protect the sensitive resources.

**Targeted Outcomes:**

Activities: Access to the ocean and bay for clamming, fishing, crabbing, boating, surfing, and wind sports. Four-wheel drive and off-highway vehicle touring, hunting, hiking, horseback-riding, mushroom hunting, bird watching, dispersed camping.

Experiences: Developing outdoor skills; experiencing a greater sense of independence, exploring, closeness of family, and group affiliation; easy access to natural landscapes; exercise and physical fitness; and an ability to utilize natural resources for personal enjoyment.

Benefits: Psychological – better mental health, personal development and growth, supporting an outdoor-oriented lifestyle, and greater freedom from urban living; Household and Community – greater family bonding, more well-rounded children, enhanced lifestyle, easy access to low-cost recreation opportunities; Economic – positive contributions to local economic stability, maintenance of community's distinctive recreation- tourism market, increased desirability as a place to live or retire; Environmental – maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character, greater community ownership of recreation and natural resources, greater protection of wildlife and plant habitats from growth and development.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Rural to front/middle country setting comprised of sand dune, wetlands, meadows, shore pine uplands, and bay/ocean front beaches. BLM's developed site includes a boat ramp, a parking lot, restrooms, interpretive kiosk, dock, and volunteer host site.

Social: Visitor encounters can be high during peak use periods at the boat ramp. Encounters diminish along the sand roads and are rare along the non-motorized trail system.

Administrative: Primarily in the form of fences, gates and posted regulatory signs. Patrolled frequently by BLM staff and county and BLM law enforcement officers.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a range of opportunities that contribute to meeting recreation demand while protecting resources. Provide and maintain visitor facilities, services, signage, and programs that are appropriate for the area's setting and serve to protect sensitive resources.

Marketing: Use information and education to lessen potential conflicts between visitors and manage impacts to natural, cultural and scenic resources.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction and recreation-related resource impacts.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions to maintain a quality recreation experience.

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Unparalleled opportunities to view a Roosevelt elk herd in a day- use wildlife observation and interpretive site.



Management Objectives:

- Provide safe opportunities for the public to view and study elk, other wildlife and their habitats at Dean Creek.
- Provide high-quality forage for the elk as a means of maintaining herd health and supporting public viewing opportunities.
- Provide facilities and programs that support visitor safety; wildlife viewing; and interpretive, educational and passive recreational uses, all of which are compatible with the elk and other wildlife that inhabit Dean Creek.
- Manage visitor use to avoid unacceptable conflicts with, or damage to, wildlife and their habitats. Manage visitor use so elk and other wildlife retain their wild instincts and actions, by providing them freedom to roam the entire area without human intervention.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Wildlife viewing, photography, interpretive and educational programs.

Experiences: Learning more about wildlife and wetlands, enjoy the experience of viewing an elk herd and natural landscapes, and physical rest

Benefits: Psychological – personal appreciation and satisfaction – closer relationship with the natural world, improved opportunity to view wildlife close-up; Economic – positive contributions to regional economic stability, increased local tourism revenue, maintenance of community’s distinctive recreation-tourism character; Environmental – retention of rural landscape features, maintenance and enhancement of habitat for elk and other wildlife.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Developed wildlife viewing and interpretive site with paved road and parking lots, a large covered interpretive wayside and restrooms. Landscape is rural pastureland and tidally affected wetlands and forested islands on the banks of the Umpqua River.

Social: Visitors are confined to specified routes and viewing areas at Dean Creek, creating a setting with a high density of visitors, especially during peak use periods.

Administrative: Most of the property is closed to all public entry, except for the designated viewing areas. The area is regularly patrolled by law enforcement, BLM staff and volunteers. Fences and gates, posted rules, and no trespassing signs are common.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide for a high-quality wildlife viewing and interpretive experience and maintain facilities with an emphasis on the rural recreation setting.

Marketing: Use information and interpretation to increase visitor awareness of wildlife habitat and wetland management. Work closely with the gateway community of Reedsport and other partners in the region in marketing and outreach.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction and resource conditions based on stated objectives.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions to maintain a safe and enjoyable wildlife viewing experience while protecting the elk herd from harassment.



Loon Lake/East Shore

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Developed overnight camping and access to water-based day use recreation.

Management Objective: Provide a clean, safe, enjoyable experience for visitors.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, picnicking, beach activities, access to power boating and interpretive programs.

Experiences: Family and group affiliation, physical rest, and to escape from personal-social pressures.

Benefits: Personal – Better mental health and health maintenance; Psycho-physiological - restored body from fatigue; Household and Community – greater family bonding, opportunity for more well-rounded childhood development; learning and passing on of outdoor skills, reduced social isolation; Economic – positive contribution to regional economic stability.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Developed recreation site with paved road and parking lot surfaces within a mature Douglas fir forest on the shore of a natural lake. Landscaping varies from unmodified forest to urban-like park settings. The overall physical setting character is rural.

Social: High visitor density – accommodates over 850 people within the developed 35 acre campground and day use area when at full capacity.

Administrative: Controlled access entrance station. Regularly patrolled by law enforcement and other agency staff. Resident staff during the summer recreation season. Rules are clearly posted throughout the park.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide for a developed camping and day use experience and associated facilities with an emphasis on maintaining a rural recreation setting.

Marketing: Use visitor information and the reservation system to disperse use and reduce crowding during peak periods to enhance the overall visitor experience at Loon Lake. Use information and interpretation to lessen visitor conflicts and resource impacts in the recreation area. Inform visitors how their fees are being used in the operation of the recreation area and solicit feedback from them on how they would like to see their fees used in the future.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction and the natural setting values within the area.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions as needed to maintain a safe and enjoyable recreation experience and to conserve and restore the natural setting at Loon Lake (i.e., permits and fees, visitor services, law enforcement, restoration/renovation).



New River

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Opportunities to explore undeveloped coastal uplands, river and ocean-front settings for traditional recreation uses, resource appreciation, and educational and interpretive programs.

Management Objectives:

- Accommodate low-impact recreational use at New River while providing a variety of experience opportunities to help meet existing and anticipated demands.
- Promote awareness and appreciation for New River's many resource values, especially those significant to its Area of Critical Environmental Concern designation.
- Provide adequate supervision, visitor facilities, services, signage, and programs to protect resources and support planned visitor use activities and levels.
- Provide reasonable access with minimal impact on resources and visitor experiences.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Access to the ocean and river for fishing, waterfowl hunting, and kayaking, hiking, bird watching, photography, nature study, interpretive programs and environmental education.

Experiences: Learning about and enjoy nature; developing outdoor skills; experiencing independence, enjoying the closeness of family, group affiliation, exercise; escape pressures.

Benefits: Psychological – personal development and growth, supporting an outdoor-oriented lifestyle, improved opportunity to view wildlife, greater freedom from urban living;
Household and Community – greater family bonding, more well-rounded children, enhanced lifestyle, access to low cost recreation opportunities;
Economic – contributions to local economic stability, maintenance of community's distinctive recreation-tourism market niche, increased desirability as a place to live, increased property values for adjacent landowners.

Environmental – maintenance of distinctive recreation setting, greater community ownership of recreation and natural resources, greater protection of habitats from development.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Primarily a rural to front/middle country setting that includes diverse coastal habitats, sand dunes and ocean-front beaches. Facilities at Storm Ranch include a learning center, parking lots, restrooms, interpretive kiosk, picnic tables and a host site.

Social: Visitor encounters are highest (10-20 contacts) during peak use periods at Storm Ranch and Floras Lake. Encounters diminish significantly on the trail network and river.

Administrative: Primarily in the form of gates and posted regulatory signs. Area is closed to the public at night. Patrolled frequently by BLM staff and law enforcement. Interpretive and environmental education programs are used to increase awareness and to lessen impacts.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide opportunities that contribute to meeting recreation demand while protecting resources. Provide and maintain visitor facilities, services, signage, and programs.



Marketing: Use information and education to lessen potential visitor conflicts and resource impacts. Exercise discretion in promoting the recreation opportunities to minimize crowding.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction and recreation-related resource impacts.

Administrative Apply administrative actions to maintain a quality recreation experience compatible with the appropriate setting and to protect sensitive resources.

Sixes River

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Developed camping, water based day-use activities, and recreational gold mining.

Management Objectives:

Provide the facilities, services and administrative designations needed to manage the activities associated with recreational use.

Manage the existing recreation sites consistent with Roaded Natural to Roaded Modified management classes. Continue to provide for a range of recreation opportunities in the area, including individual to large-sized group camping and picnicking experiences within the Edson Creek Recreation Site.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, picnicking, fishing, social gatherings, swimming, non-motorized boating, recreational gold panning and sluicing.

Experiences: Family and group affiliation; physical rest; escape from personal-social pressures; ability to collect and utilize natural resources for personal enjoyment (e.g., fishing and recreational mining).

Benefits: Personal - better mental health and health maintenance, greater self reliance, stronger ties with family and friends; Psycho-physiological - restored body from fatigue; Household and Community - greater family bonding, opportunity for more well-rounded childhood development, learning and passing on of outdoor skills, reduced social isolation; Economic - positive contribution to regional economic stability.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Developed recreation sites along the banks of the Sixes River, varying from an unmodified alder and Douglas fir forest to a rural park setting.

Social: High visitor density in the developed campgrounds when operating at peak capacity. During the off-season visitor contacts can be less than 10 per day.

Administrative: Regularly patrolled by law enforcement and other agency staff. Both campgrounds are fee areas and rules are clearly posted throughout the recreation area.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to provide for a developed camping and day use experience and associated facilities with an emphasis on maintaining a rural recreation setting.



Marketing: Use information and interpretation to lessen visitor conflicts and resource impacts in the recreation area. Inform visitors how fees are being used in the operation of the recreation area and solicit feedback from them on how they would like to see their fees used in the future.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction and recreation-related resource impacts based on the SRMA objectives.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions to maintain a safe and enjoyable recreation experience and to conserve and restore the natural setting of the Sixes River (e.g., permits and fees, visitor services, law enforcement, restoration/renovation).

Tioga

Primary Market Strategy: Undeveloped

Niche: Undeveloped Coast Range setting for traditional forest-based recreation activities.

Management Objectives: An SRMA management plan has not been developed to establish management objectives for this area.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Driving for pleasure, big game hunting, fishing, mushroom gathering, camping in developed campgrounds, primitive dispersed camping, hiking, mountain biking/bicycling.

Experiences: Developing skills and abilities; experiencing a greater independence, exploring, enjoying nature, utilize resources for personal enjoyment, physical fitness; escape pressures.

Benefits: Psychological – better mental health, personal development and growth, greater self reliance, improved outdoor skills and self confidence, stronger ties with family, friends, and the natural world, a more outdoor- oriented lifestyle, enhanced sense of personal freedom; Psycho-physiological – improved physical fitness and health, restored body from fatigue.

Household and Community – greater family bonding, reduced social isolation, passing on outdoor skills and values, more well-rounded children, enhanced lifestyle; **Economic –** access to low cost outdoor recreation experiences, positive contribution to local economic stability, maintenance of the region's distinctive recreation market niche and character.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Developed recreation sites include: Park Creek Campground, Burnt Mountain Recreation Site, and the Doerner Fir Trail. The area contains tracts of substantially unmodified forest landscapes in the Cherry Creek Research Natural Area and Wilderness Instant Study Area, the Tioga Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern and the China Wall Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

Social: Social encounters are very low except the Park Creek Campground during the peak of summer and fall hunting season. Visitors may encounter log trucks on the roadways and other activities commonly associated with commercial forestry practices on public and private land.

Administrative: Very few administrative controls except for gates and some regulatory signs. Infrequent patrol by law enforcement and other BLM employees involved in visitor services.



Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a developed camping experience at Park Creek and associated facilities with an emphasis on maintaining a front country recreation setting. Maintain existing trails and evaluate the conversion of closed roads for additional hiking, mountain biking, equestrian, and off-highway vehicle opportunities. Develop new trails to connect with existing opportunities in the area.

Marketing: Use information and interpretation to lessen visitor conflicts and resource impacts with an emphasis on low impact recreation practices. Provide information to visitors about forest management practices, stream restoration and wildlife habitat management efforts.

Monitoring: Monitor visitor satisfaction and recreation-related resource impacts.

Administrative: Apply administrative actions to maintain a safe and enjoyable recreation experience within the Park Creek Campground and to conserve the middle country and backcountry settings of the area. Keep administrative controls to the minimum necessary to meet objectives in order to preserve the primitive setting valued by visitors

Medford District

Hyatt Lake-Howard Prairie Lake

Primary Market Strategy: Destination

Niche: Sub-alpine plateau featuring two lakes adjacent to the Cascade/ Siskiyou National Monument.

Management Objectives: Address Special Recreation Management Area issues and prioritize projects in watershed analyses or separate recreation area management plans as appropriate. Prepare project plans as needed. Provide for water-based recreation opportunities, winter sports, hiking, camping, equestrian use, fishing, and sightseeing.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, fishing, swimming, hiking, winter sports, equestrian use, wildlife observation, and nature interpretation.

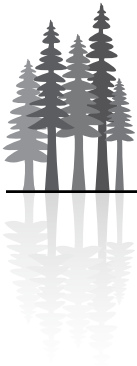
Experiences: Escape personal or social pressures. Relaxation in a forested mountain setting. Enjoy the company of family and friends, the use of recreation equipment, and exercising.

Benefits: Restored mind from unwanted stress; improved mental well being; improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; stronger ties to family and friends.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Sub-alpine forested plateau featuring two lakes with excellent fisheries, boating opportunities, hiking opportunities, and scenic vistas. The area is of a semi-developed rural character and is accessible by county roads, state highways, and BLM roads.

Social: Moderate to high visitor density during peak use periods. Off-season periods offer opportunities for solitude, especially in undeveloped areas suitable for dispersed recreation. Campgrounds are generally full on weekends with much interaction between camping groups and BLM personnel.



Administrative: Most campgrounds have controlled access entrance stations with no reservations. County, state, and BLM law enforcement patrol periodically. Campground hosts provide visitor services.

Land ownership is mixed between county, state, private, and BLM.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide the widest array of recreation opportunities available in a forest, lake, mountain, and trail environment. Provide for winter sports opportunities. Emphasize camping and water based recreation.

Marketing: This SRMA markets itself and is a perennial favorite destination for the local population of the Rogue Basin and Klamath Basin. BLM and Jackson County distribute brochures and literature describing the attractions of the area.

Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform daily monitoring in high-use density areas, providing visitor services and noting and mitigating any resource damage. Periodic customer satisfaction surveys are conducted.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with county and private landowners to preserve and maintain the natural character of the area.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Primary Market Strategy: National strategy for long-distance hikers, local strategy for short-distance hikers and equestrian users.

Niche: This 40-mile portion of the trail offers high elevation hiking and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive camping along the Cascade-Siskiyou Mountains.

Management Objectives: Protect and preserve the physical, aesthetic, social and biological environments characteristic within the trail corridor. Provide interpretive information at all access points. Maintain trail conditions as prescribed by BLM standards. Cooperate with trail groups, other agencies, and private landowners in the overall management of the trail.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Long distance and day hiking, equestrian use, photography, wildlife observation, sightseeing, camping, hunting, and cross-country jogging.

Experiences: Solitude and self reliance. Escape stress and pressure of the outside world. Enjoy physical exercise, challenge, and adventure of long distance wilderness hiking.

Benefits: Development of improved physical endurance. A restored mind from unwanted stress. Enhanced awareness of nature and natural processes.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: The trail corridor is generally within a short distance of the ridge crest and proceeds below timberline through coniferous forest stands, abbreviated by occasional meadows. Water sources are generally uncommon. Frequent encounters with grazing livestock.



Social: Encounters with other hikers and equestrian riders are nominal away from trailheads.

Administrative: The trail passes through federal, state, county, and private lands. BLM's dominant management role is apparent to hikers as all signage is BLM produced. Law enforcement presence is negligible with the exception of very infrequent patrols.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Continue to monitor use patterns to detect trends and predict changes. Practice adaptive management techniques to react to changing conditions and user needs.

Marketing: Information provided at trailheads, road crossings, or at agency offices provides the user with a description of features along the trail, adjacent recreation opportunities, and information on the differing types of uses a hiker may encounter. Maintain an updated agency webpage covering trail conditions, attractions, available resources and their location. Cooperate with trail groups, managing agencies, and landowners to promote proper use.

Monitoring: Use passive electronic trail counters for visitor use information. Provide comment and message journals at trailheads. Through the trail website, encourage and request users to contact BLM and offer assessments as to trail conditions or other observations. When possible, utilize BLM staff, or volunteers to conduct foot patrols.

Administrative: Assume a proactive role in trail management, obviating any problems or conditions before any degradation of the recreation resource occurs. Use appropriate signage to alert hikers of land ownership, jurisdictional boundaries, use regulations, and emergency services.

Rogue National Wild and Scenic River

Primary Market Strategy: Employ a nationally based destination marketing strategy

Niche: The Rogue River is renowned for its broad array of outstandingly remarkable values: superior fisheries, outstanding scenery, challenging white water, and historical significance all combine to make the Rogue stand out as a nationally significant component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Management Objectives: Manage the designated portion of the Rogue River to protect its outstandingly remarkable values.

Targeted Outcomes:

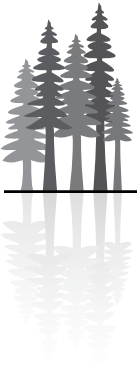
Activities: Motorized and non-motorized white water boating, camping, fishing, swimming, hiking, photography, wildlife observation, and tributary exploration.

Experiences: Family and group affiliation, physical rest, escape from personal and social pressures, experience a risk activity, develop outdoor skills, develop nautical skills, appreciate natural wonders, and enjoyment of a relatively natural and undisturbed environment.

Benefits: Better mental health, restored mind from unwanted stress, greater self reliance, improve skills for outdoor enjoyment, and enhanced awareness and understanding of nature.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Within the designated "Wild" section of the river, visitors experience a primitive and relatively undeveloped coastal confluence river corridor with challenging rapids requiring advanced boating skills.



Within the designated “Recreation” section, visitors experience a semi- developed shoreline with adjacent roads and dwellings, flatter terrain, and slow water.

Social: Within the designated “Wild” river classification, visitors encounter mostly non-motorized boating groups and shore-side campers. Encounters with others are sporadic with long time periods between contacts. Within the designated “Recreation” section, motorized tour boats are common and the dominant conveyance for visitors.

Administrative: BLM, state, and county jurisdictions overlap along the entire river stretch. BLM has the dominant role in administrative presence. Regular river maintenance and permit compliance trips are performed by BLM staff. County marine deputies provide the majority of law enforcement services. BLM manages 47 miles of the river’s 84-mile long designated length. The 33-mile “Wild” section is under a limited entry permit system, allowing approximately 120 people per day to proceed down river from Grave Creek to Watson Creek. Private party permits are obtained through a lottery conducted yearly. Commercial parties are allocated approximately half of these spaces based on historic use levels.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Manage the entire designated BLM portion according to management plans.

Marketing: The Rogue enjoys a national reputation for its outstanding qualities. An active website is maintained to educate potential visitors regarding the opportunities.

Monitoring: Visitor numbers, types of uses, physical, social and biological resource conditions are monitored according to the prescriptive measures outlined in the river’s management plans.

Administrative: Adaptive management is applied as necessary to ensure that the river’s outstandingly remarkable values are either maintained or enhanced.

Anderson Butte

Primary Market Strategy: focused motorized vehicle recreation use.

Niche: This area offers a quality riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles in an area with long views and challenging terrain. While limited Class II (4WDs) opportunities currently exist, there is potential to offer quality Class II opportunities. Site-specific analysis will further determine each class’s opportunities.

Management Objective: Address SRMA issues associated with OHV recreation use in designating a road and trail system and facilities, including loop routes, signage, informational opportunities, noise mitigation, road and trail construction and/ or maintenance, terrain variety, visual resource management, and prevention of user conflicts or natural resource damage.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: OHV riding on designated roads and trails.

Experiences: Use of OHV recreation equipment, enjoyment of family and friends.

Benefits: Improved skill in operation of OHV recreation equipment, stronger ties to family and friends, improved mental well being.

**Prescribed Setting Character:**

Physical: Forested area of low to mid elevation uplands with some longer views of the Rogue Valley view shed. The area is of a semi-developed rural character and is accessible by county roads, state highways, and BLM roads.

Social: Moderate to high visitor density during peak use periods. This area is close to the urbanized Rogue Valley, therefore there are no overnight camping facilities.

Administrative: Land ownership is blocked BLM land surrounded by a mixed ownership of county, state, and private individuals. Areas adjacent to the focus area include a hiking trail, and existing and proposed RNA/ACECs with elements of T&E species, historical features and natural processes that are relevant and important.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a recreation opportunity available in a forest, mountain, and trail environment that is close to an urban area.

Marketing: This SRMA markets itself and is a perennial favorite destination for the local population of the Rogue Valley.

Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform occasional monitoring in high-use density areas, provide law enforcement activities, and mitigate any resource damage.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with county and private landowners to preserve and maintain the character of the area.

Coyote Creek

Primary Market Strategy: focused motorized vehicle recreation use.

Niche: This area could potentially offer a quality riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles in an area with long views and challenging terrain. It will have limited opportunities for Class II vehicles. Site specific analysis will further determine each class's opportunities.

Management Objective: Address SRMA issues associated with OHV recreation use in designating a road and trail system and facilities, including loop routes, signage, informational opportunities, noise mitigation, road and trail construction and/ or maintenance, terrain variety, visual resource management, and prevention of user conflicts or natural resource damage. There may be an opportunity to connect this area with the Elderberry Flat focus area for a longer ride or more dispersed recreational opportunity.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: OHV riding on designated roads and trails.

Experiences: use of OHV recreation equipment, enjoyment of family and friends.

Benefits: improved skill in operation of OHV recreation equipment, stronger ties to family and friends, improved mental well being.



Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Forested area of low to mid elevation uplands with some longer views of the Cow Creek and Grave Creek view shed. The area is of a semi-developed rural character and is accessible by county roads, state highways, and BLM roads.

Social: Low to moderate visitor density during peak use periods. This area is located between the communities of Grants Pass and Roseburg. There are no overnight camping facilities.

Administrative: Land ownership is checkerboard BLM land surrounded by a singular ownership of industrial timberland.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a recreation opportunity available in a forest, mountain, and trail environment that is between two urban areas.

Marketing: This SRMA is further from the local population of the Rogue Valley and may serve local area riders in the north part of the Medford District.

Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform occasional monitoring in high-use density areas, provide law enforcement activities, and mitigate any resource damage.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with private landowners to preserve and maintain the character of the area.

Elderberry Flats

Primary Market Strategy: focused motorized vehicle recreation use.

Niche: This area offers a quality riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles in a forested area with paved access and camping facilities.

Management Objective: Address SRMA issues associated with OHV recreation use in designating a road and trail system and facilities, including loop routes, signage, informational opportunities, noise mitigation, road and trail construction and/ or maintenance, terrain variety, visual resource management, and prevention of user conflicts or natural resource damage. There may be an opportunity to connect this area with the Coyote Creek focus area for a longer ride or more dispersed recreational opportunity.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: OHV riding on designated roads and trails.

Experiences: use of OHV recreation equipment, enjoyment of family and friends.

Benefits: improved skill in operation of OHV recreation equipment, stronger ties to family and friends, improved mental well being.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Forested area of low to mid elevation valleys. The area is of rural character and is accessible by county roads, state highways, and BLM roads.



Social: Moderate to high visitor density during peak use periods. This area is further from the urbanized Rogue Valley, and camping facilities are available.

Administrative: Land ownership is checkerboard BLM land surrounded by a singular ownership of industrial timberland. A 500-kV electrical transmission corridor transects the area.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a recreation opportunity available in a forest, mountain, and trail environment that is in a mostly rural area.

Marketing: Work with surrounding industrial landowners to promote responsible OHV use of the area. Use different medias to increase visitor awareness of soils and riparian habitat.

Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform occasional monitoring in high-use density areas, provide law enforcement activities, and mitigate any resource damage.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with private landowners to preserve and maintain the character of the area.

Elliot Creek

Primary Market Strategy: focused motorized vehicle recreation use.

Niche: This area could potentially offer a quality riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles in an area with long views and challenging terrain. It will have limited opportunities for Class II (4WDs) vehicles. Site specific analysis will further determine each class's opportunities.

Management Objective: Address issues of the special recreation management area that are associated with OHV recreation use in designating a road and trail system and facilities, including loop routes, signage, informational opportunities, noise mitigation, road and trail construction and/ or maintenance, terrain variety, visual resource management, and prevention of user conflicts or natural resource damage.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: OHV riding on designated roads and trails.

Experiences: Use of OHV recreation equipment, and enjoyment of family and friends.

Benefits: Improved skill in operation of OHV recreation equipment, stronger ties to family and friends, and improved mental well-being.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Forested area of low to mid elevation uplands with some longer views of the Rogue Valley view shed. The area is of a semi-developed rural character and is accessible by county roads, state highways, and BLM roads.

Social: Moderate to high visitor density during peak use periods. This area is close to the urbanized Rogue Valley; therefore, there are no overnight camping facilities.



Administrative: Land ownership is blocked BLM-administered land surrounded by a mixed ownership of county, state, and private individuals.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a recreation opportunity available in a forest, mountain, and trail environment that is close to an urban area.

Marketing: This special recreation management area markets itself and is a perennial favorite destination for the local population of the Rogue Valley.

Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform occasional monitoring in high-use density areas, provide law enforcement activities, and mitigate any resource damage.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with county and private landowners to preserve and maintain the character of the area.

Quartz Creek

Primary Market Strategy: focused motorized vehicle recreation use.

Niche: This area could potentially offer a quality riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles in an area with long views and challenging terrain. It will have limited opportunities for Class II (4WDs) vehicles. Site-specific analysis will further determine each class's opportunities.

Management Objective: Address issues of the special recreation management area that are associated with OHV recreation use in designating a road and trail system and facilities, including loop routes, signage, informational opportunities, noise mitigation, road and trail construction and/ or maintenance, terrain variety, visual resource management, and prevention of user conflicts or natural resource damage.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: OHV riding on designated roads and trails.

Experiences: Use of OHV recreation equipment, enjoyment of family and friends.

Benefits: Improved skill in operation of OHV recreation equipment, stronger ties to family and friends, improved mental well being.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Forested area of low to mid elevation uplands with some longer views of the Rogue Valley view shed. The area is of a semi-developed rural character and is accessible by county roads and BLM roads.

Social: Moderate to high visitor density during peak use periods. This area is close to the urbanized Rogue Valley; therefore, there are no overnight camping facilities.

Administrative: Land ownership is blocked BLM-administered land surrounded by a mixed ownership of county, state, and private industry.

**Activity Planning Framework:**

Management: Provide a recreation opportunity available in a forest, mountain, and trail environment that is close to an urban area.

Marketing: This special recreation management area markets itself and is a perennial favorite destination for the local population of the Rogue Valley.

Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform occasional monitoring in high-use density areas, provide law enforcement activities, and mitigate any resource damage.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with county and private landowners to preserve and maintain the character of the area.

Spencer Creek

Primary Market Strategy: focused motorized vehicle recreation use.

Niche: This area could potentially offer a quality riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles in an area with long views and challenging terrain. Site-specific analysis will further determine each class's opportunities.

Management Objective: Address issues of the special recreation management area that are associated with OHV recreation use in designating a road and trail system and facilities, including: loop routes, signage, informational opportunities, noise mitigation, road and trail construction and/ or maintenance, terrain variety, visual resource management, and prevention of user conflicts or natural resource damage.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: OHV riding on designated roads and trails.

Experiences: Use of OHV recreation equipment, and enjoyment of family and friends.

Benefits: Improved skill in operation of OHV recreation equipment, stronger ties to family and friends, and improved mental well-being.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Forested area of low to mid elevation uplands with some longer views of the Illinois Valley watershed. The area is of a semi-developed rural character and is accessible by county roads, state highways, and BLM roads.

Social: Moderate to high visitor density during peak use periods. This area is close to the urbanized Rogue Valley; therefore, there are no overnight camping facilities.

Administrative: Land ownership is blocked BLM-administered land surrounded by a mixed ownership of county, state, and private individuals.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a recreation opportunity available in a forest, mountain, and trail environment that is close to an urban area.



Marketing: This special recreation management area markets itself and is a perennial favorite destination for the local population of the Rogue Valley.

Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform occasional monitoring in high-use density areas, provide law enforcement activities, and mitigate any resource damage.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with county and private landowners to preserve and maintain the character of the area.

Timber Mountain/ Johns Peak

Primary Market Strategy: focused motorized vehicle recreation use.

Niche: This area offers a quality riding experience for users of Class I (ATVs), Class II (4WDs) and Class III (motorcycles) vehicles in an area with varying terrain and long views. This area has an extensive system of existing trails that, with modification, would provide a superior OHV experience for all ATV classes.

Management Objective: Address the issues of special recreation management areas that are associated with OHV recreation use in designating a road and trail system and facilities, including: loop routes, signage, informational opportunities, noise mitigation, road and trail construction and/ or maintenance, terrain variety, visual resource management, and prevention of user conflicts or natural resource damage.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: OHV riding on designated roads and trails.

Experiences: use of OHV recreation equipment, enjoyment of family and friends.

Benefits: Improved skill in operation of OHV recreation equipment, stronger ties to family and friends, improved mental well being.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Forested area of low to mid elevation uplands with some longer views of the Rogue Valley view shed and Siskiyou Mountains. The area is of a semi-developed rural character and is accessible by county roads, state highways, and BLM roads.

Social: Moderate to high visitor density during peak use periods. This area is close to the urbanized Rogue Valley; therefore, there are no overnight camping facilities.

Administrative: Land ownership is blocked BLM-administered land surrounded by a mixed ownership of county, state, and private individuals, including a local OHV club with developed OHV facilities and trails.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Provide a recreation opportunity available in a forest, mountain, and trail environment that is close to an urban area.

Marketing: This special recreation management area markets itself and is a perennial favorite destination for the local population of the Rogue Valley. Work with surrounding industrial landowners to promote responsible OHV use of the area and connectivity of trails. Use different medias to increase visitor awareness of soils and riparian habitat.



Monitoring: During peak use periods, agency staff perform occasional monitoring in high-use density areas, provide law enforcement activities, and mitigate any resource damage.

Administrative: On BLM-administered lands, provide visitor information to ensure proper use of public lands, employ law enforcement measures as appropriate, and cooperate with county and private landowners to preserve and maintain the character of the area.

Klamath Falls Resource Area

Gerber

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Provide opportunities for roaded natural and semi-primitive recreation experiences.

Management Objectives: Manage Gerber Recreation site with camping units to accommodate overnight, day use, and mobility-impaired visitors; Frog camp day use area; and boat ramps. Manage several nearby semi-developed campsites to provide primitive camping and day use. Manage and maintain the Gerber Watchable Wildlife Area Tour. In addition, develop or enhance watchable wildlife and other interpretive sites to showcase resource management. Manage area for roaded natural and semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Camping, fishing, wildlife viewing, hunting, and OHV driving.

Experiences: Opportunities for solitude, achievement/stimulation, and enjoying nature.

Benefits: Greater self-reliance, improved outdoor skills, greater sense of adventure, and physical fitness.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Provide roaded natural and semi-primitive recreation experiences.

Social: Low (6 to 10 parties per day) to moderate (10 to 50 parties per day) recreation use levels (moderate near developed sites and roads, and low to moderate in other areas).

Administrative: Onsite regimentation and controls present, but are subtle. Camp hosts provided at Gerber Recreation site (fee site).

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Facilities include developed and semi-developed campgrounds, day use areas, boat ramps, hiking trail, Watchable Wildlife and Klamath Basin Birding Trail viewing site. Seasonal road closure in Gerber Block from November 1 to April 15.

Marketing: New brochure has been developed. Area is identified on Klamath Basin Birding Trail map.

Possible enhancement measures include additional interpretive panels and sign.

Monitoring: Area is OHV limited to designated roads, with additional seasonal road closures in place. Miller Creek ACEC, Gerber Reservoir, Willow Valley Reservoir and several streams are closed to OHV use. Limited onsite administration (except at Gerber Recreation site where camp hosts are provided).



Administrative: Limited onsite administration, primarily at Gerber Recreation site and during regular patrols and law enforcement.

Hamaker Mountain

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Roaded natural recreation opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, OHV, competitive hill climbs and winter sports within the Klamath Falls urban area.

Management Objectives: Manage SRMA for Roaded Natural recreation opportunities. Design timber management and other activities to enhance future trail and site development with an emphasis on winter sports and mountain biking. Examples of timber management activities that would enhance recreation would include the development of cleared trails suitable for downhill or cross country skiing. Trails would be replanted with vegetation to benefit wildlife and would be unavailable for future timber harvest. The identification and resolving of specific recreation management issues and prioritization of projects (developed parking areas, designated trails, etc.) will occur during watershed analysis (completed) or recreation area planning. Establish a BLM patrol during winter months to provide visitor assistance on Hamaker Mountain. Coordinate with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) on access road plowing, maintenance, improvements. Winter recreation opportunities limited if road is not regularly plowed by FAA.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Winter sports, mountain biking, hiking, OHV trail riding, competitive events.

Experiences: Exercise, Escape physical pressure, enjoying nature.

Benefits: Greater self-reliance, improved outdoor skills, greater sense of adventure, physical fitness. Close to urban area recreation opportunities.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Roaded natural opportunities.

Social: About equal opportunities for affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from sights and sounds of man. Concentrations of users are low to moderate.

Administrative: Onsite controls and restrictions offer a sense of security. Rustic facilities provided.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: No facilities currently provided. New facilities to include trailheads, designated OHV routes, developed trails, group use areas and winter sports trails and parking areas. Seasonal fire restrictions limit OHV use. Opportunity to tie-in with Klamath Sportsman's Park.

Marketing: New brochure to be developed once facilities are developed and needed easements are in place. Opportunities for concession for permitted travel/shuttle service.

Monitoring: Ongoing monitoring to be conducted during spring through fall months to monitor use, facility conditions and reduce user conflicts. Monitoring of winter use when snow is adequate for recreation activities.



Administrative: OHV use limited to existing roads (existing condition). OHV use is to be limited to designated trails once OHV inventory is completed. Limited onsite administration, primarily patrols and law enforcement. ATV allocation committee grants to be pursued for facility development and law enforcement.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Primary Market Strategy: Destination.

Niche: This 0.5-mile portion of the trail offers high elevation hiking and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive camping along the Cascade-Siskiyou Mountains.

Management Objectives: Protect and preserve the physical, aesthetic, social and biological environments characteristic within the trail corridor. Provide interpretive information at all access points. Maintain trail conditions as prescribed by BLM standards. Cooperate with trail groups, other agencies, and private landowners in the overall management of the trail.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Long distance and day hiking, equestrian use, photography, wildlife observation, sightseeing, camping, hunting, and cross-country jogging.

Experiences: Solitude and self reliance. Escape stress and pressure of the outside world. Enjoy physical exercise, challenge, and adventure of long distance wilderness hiking.

Benefits: Development of improved physical endurance. A restored mind from unwanted stress. Enhanced awareness of nature and natural processes.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: The trail corridor is generally within a short distance of the ridge crest and proceeds below timberline through coniferous forest stands, abbreviated by occasional meadows. Water sources are generally uncommon. Frequent encounters with grazing livestock.

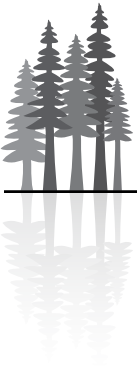
Social: Encounters with other hikers and equestrian riders are nominal away from trailheads.

Administrative: The trail passes through federal, state, county, and private lands. BLM's dominant management role is apparent to hikers as all signage is BLM produced. Law enforcement presence is negligible with the exception of very infrequent patrols.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Maintenance for the Klamath Falls Resource Area section of the trail is coordinated by the Medford District BLM. Monitor use patterns to detect trends and predict changes. Practice adaptive management to react to changing conditions and user needs.

Marketing: Information provided at trailheads, road crossings, or at agency offices provides the user with a description of features along the trail, adjacent recreation opportunities, and information on the differing types of uses a hiker may encounter. Maintain an updated agency webpage covering trail conditions, attractions, available resources and their location. Cooperate with trail groups, managing agencies, and landowners to promote proper use.



Monitoring: Use passive electronic trail counters for visitor use information. Provide comment and message journals at trailheads. Through the trail website, encourage and request users to contact BLM and offer assessments as to trail conditions or other observations. When possible, utilize BLM staff, or volunteers to conduct foot patrols.

Administrative: Assume a proactive role in trail management, obviating any problems or conditions before any degradation of the recreation resource occurs. Use appropriate signage to alert hikers of land ownership, jurisdictional boundaries, use regulations, and emergency services.

Stukel Mountain

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized trail opportunities within the Klamath Falls urban area. Includes proposed hiking, horseback, mountain biking, and OHV trail opportunities; and hang gliding launch area.

Management Objectives: Manage SRMA for semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities. The identification and resolving of specific recreation management issues and prioritization of projects (designated off-highway vehicle trails, ease of public access, developed recreation sites, etc.) will occur during watershed analysis or recreation area planning. Improve main road access. Consider development of hang gliding and other facilities for day use and overnight camping. Improve legal access through easements.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, OHV tour routes.

Experiences: Exercise, Escape physical pressure, enjoying nature.

Benefits: Greater self-reliance, improved outdoor skills, greater sense of adventure, physical fitness.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized opportunities.

Social: Concentrations of users is low except on weekends where it is moderate.

Administrative: Onsite regimentation and controls present, but are subtle.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: No facilities currently provided. New facilities to include trailheads, designated OHV routes, developed trails, camping areas and hang gliding. Seasonal road closure from Nov. 1 to April 15.

Marketing: New brochure to be developed once facilities are developed and needed easements are in place.

Monitoring: Ongoing monitoring to be conducted during spring through fall months to monitor use, facility conditions and reduce user conflicts.

Administrative: Limited onsite administration, primarily patrols and law enforcement.



Upper Klamath River

Primary Market Strategy: Destination recreation tourism.

Niche: Outstanding summer whitewater boating, fishing and camping opportunities.

Management Objectives: Manage for semi-primitive motorized recreation objectives. Manage the area to emphasize whitewater boating, fishing and camping along the upper Klamath River. Improve and expand Stateline take-out, scouting trails for the Caldera and Hell's Corner rapids. Manage and maintain Topsy recreation site with camping units for overnight and day use visitors, boat ramp, the Spring Island rafting launch site, and several primitive camping sites along the Klamath River. Continue to follow the cooperative management agreement with the Pacific Power and Light Company for coordinated recreation trail and facility development. Nominate Topsy Road to the National Back Country Byway System. Maintain the Klamath River edge trail for non- motorized use.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Whitewater boating, fishing, camping, off-highway vehicle driving, sightseeing.

Experiences: Risk taking, opportunities for solitude, achievement/ stimulation, enjoying nature.

Benefits: Greater self-reliance, improved outdoor skills, greater sense of adventure.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Semi-primitive motorized.

Social: Low to moderate interaction, (less on weekdays, moderate on weekends).

Administrative: Onsite regimentation and controls present but subtle.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Facility development includes existing facilities (Topsy, Spring Island, Klamath River campground, Stateline, and dispersed camps). Future facilities include Bypass reach parking areas, boat launch and access trails, additional trails connecting Topsy campground with Copco village, and Keno dam area.

Marketing: New brochure to be developed in conjunction with statewide developed facility brochure marketing. Other marketing done by commercial outfitters.

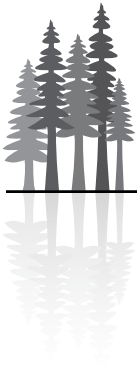
Monitoring: Ongoing monitoring for Wild and Scenic River, and outfitter/guides to be done by primarily during the summer whitewater boating season.

Administrative: Limited onsite administration, primarily at Topsy campground, Spring Island boat launch, and during regular seasonal patrols.

Wood River Wetland

Primary Market Strategy: Community

Niche: Provide opportunities for roaded natural and semi-primitive recreation experiences.



Management Objectives: Provide opportunities for roaded natural and semi-primitive recreation experiences (opportunities to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment; to have moderate challenge and risk and to use outdoor skills). See Wood River RMP/Environmental Impact Statement for additional management objectives and detailed guidance.

Targeted Outcomes:

Activities: Wildlife viewing, hiking, fishing, hunting, boating, dog walking.

Experiences: Exercise, escape physical pressure, enjoying nature.

Benefits: Greater self-reliance, improved outdoor skills, greater sense of adventure, physical fitness, rural recreation.

Prescribed Setting Character:

Physical: Provide roaded natural and semi-primitive recreation experiences.

Social: Low (6 to 10 parties per day) to moderate (10 to 50 parties per day) recreation use levels (moderate near developed sites and roads, and low to moderate in other areas).

Administrative: To manage the area for day use only. Recreation use and facilities would be secondary to the overall objective of wetland restoration and water quality improvement.

Activity Planning Framework:

Management: Facilities include a paved parking area, canoe/small boat launch, vault toilets, hiking trail, interpretive panels. Area closed to motorized use, and additional use restrictions (time of day, personal belongings, etc.).

Marketing: New brochure has been developed. Day use facilities and trail are developed, as well as interpretive panels. Future development includes additional wetland and nature trails and environmental education gathering area. Area is identified as a site on the Klamath Basin Birding Trail map and is used for environmental and classroom education.

Monitoring: Area has a self-registration form, and additional monitoring occurs throughout the year by BLM staff and volunteers.

Administrative: Area is OHV closed (except for administrative uses), closed to overnight use, area open to hunting. Limited onsite administration, primarily patrols and law enforcement.

Appendix L Wilderness Characteristics



This appendix provides background on the Evaluation and Planning Process for lands with wilderness characteristics.

In this appendix:

Wilderness Characteristics Analysis 440



Wilderness Characteristics Analysis

Introduction

The BLM has developed an evaluation and planning process to consider wilderness characteristics during the western Oregon plan revisions. This process has been designed to: (1) review original wilderness inventories conducted by BLM between 1978 and 1980 to ensure current and accurate information exists to analyze the environmental impacts of alternatives on BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics; and (2) address proposals from the public to inventory and protect BLM lands with wilderness characteristics.

The authority of the BLM to conduct wilderness reviews, including the establishment of new wilderness study areas, expired on October 21, 1993, pursuant to Section 603 of FLPMA. However, the BLM has retained authority under Section 201 of FLPMA to inventory wilderness characteristics and to consider such information during land use planning. Through this planning process, the BLM has discretion to determine which portions of BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics would be protected under special management. However, BLM cannot manage these areas under the non-impairment standard described in BLM's *Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review Handbook* (H-8550-1), which applies only to wilderness study areas.

The BLM received scoping comments from the public to inventory and protect wilderness characteristics on specific BLM lands in western Oregon (hereinafter referred to as "public wilderness proposals"). These requests have been considered along with all other resource information during this land use planning process.

Protection of wilderness characteristics on O&C lands determined to be suitable for permanent timber production is considered to be inconsistent with the O&C Act. Information about the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics on these lands, therefore, is not necessary to make land use plan decisions. However, BLM has determined where O&C lands suitable for permanent timber production overlap public wilderness proposals in order to analyze how wilderness characteristics, if present, would be affected by each alternative.

Wilderness characteristics include: naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. These characteristics must be present in a roadless area of at least 5,000 acres or a smaller roadless area that is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation in an unimpaired condition. A consideration used in this evaluation process is when a smaller BLM roadless area adjoins an identified roadless area of the U.S. Forest Service, and their combined acreage is a minimum 5,000 acres. In this situation, a determination has been made whether or not the BLM portion contains wilderness characteristics when considered in context with the U.S. Forest Service portion.

The size of the roadless area is a critical factor in the determination of the presence or absence of individual wilderness characteristics. If the size requirement is not met, then the area cannot be considered to possess wilderness characteristics, since such characteristics are dependent on the sufficient size of the roadless area. Wilderness characteristics within areas of sufficient size are defined as follows:

Naturalness. Naturalness is present within an area that has been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of human activity substantially unnoticeable. Some imprints of human activity may exist if they are substantially unnoticeable. More consideration is given to "apparent naturalness" rather than "natural integrity." "Apparent naturalness" refers to whether or not an area appears to be in a natural condition to the average visitor who is not familiar with the biological composition of natural ecosystems versus human-affected ecosystems in a given area. Major influences on apparent naturalness are structures,



evidence of past significant vegetative disturbance such as logging, and other obvious surface-disturbing activities. “Natural integrity” refers to the presence or absence of ecosystems that are relatively unaffected by human activity, such as the presence of native vegetative communities and absence of invasive species.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude. “Solitude” is defined as the state of being alone or remote from others; isolation; a lonely or secluded place. “Outstanding” is defined as standing out among others of its kind; conspicuous; prominent; superior to others of its kind; distinguished; excellent. Presence of this wilderness characteristic considers an individual’s opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the area. Factors that affect opportunities for solitude are the size and configuration of the unit; vegetative and topographic screening; and the ability of visitors to find a secluded spot, even when others are present in the area. It does not consider the sights and sounds of human activity outside of the unit’s boundaries, unless they are so extremely imposing that they cannot be ignored.

Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive and Unconfined Recreation. Primitive and unconfined recreation includes activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation that does not require facilities or motorized equipment. Some examples include, but are not limited to: hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, caving, horseback riding, rock climbing, river running, cross-country skiing, and bird watching. An area may possess outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation either through the diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreational activities possible, or the outstanding quality of one opportunity.

The following includes a step-by-step evaluation and planning process that was used to: (1) review past wilderness inventories; (2) screen public wilderness proposals; (3) evaluate public wilderness proposals; (4) determine if proposed management would be applied to protect select units of BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics; and (5) analyze each alternative’s effect on all BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics.

Step 1. Review past wilderness inventories.

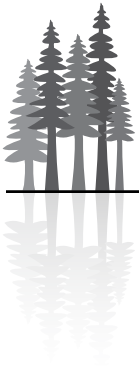
The BLM reviewed existing published wilderness inventory reports and maps that were prepared as a result of the original inventories conducted between 1978 and 1980, under Section 603 of FLPMA. This review enabled BLM to determine if public wilderness proposals contained any new information that was not considered as part of the original inventories.

Step 2. Screen public wilderness proposals.

All public wilderness proposals were organized by BLM district. These proposals were mapped in GIS and then overlaid with O&C lands suitable for permanent timber production. All proposals were considered in the evaluation process; however, portions of those that occur on O&C lands suitable for permanent timber production were not considered further for protection.

Step 3. Evaluate public wilderness proposals.

The BLM then determined if lands specified in each public wilderness proposal overlap the boundary of an original wilderness inventory unit, and if so, if any wilderness characteristics were identified in the original inventory of those lands. If necessary, original inventories were updated. If an inventory was not previously completed for a portion of BLM-administered lands contained within a public wilderness proposal, then an assessment was completed to determine if wilderness characteristics currently exist. In most cases, this assessment was completed using existing field knowledge of an area and remote-sensing techniques such as: digital ortho photography, forest operations inventory data, and ground transportation road network



data. On-the-ground evaluations were conducted if a reasonable determination could not be made using these techniques. Evaluation reports that summarize these results were developed for all public wilderness proposals. These reports were the basis for making a final determination of which BLM-administered lands contain wilderness characteristics.

Step 4. Determine if proposed management would be applied to protect selected lands with wilderness characteristics.

The BLM districts selected one of the following outcomes for each unit of BLM-administered lands that was determined to contain wilderness characteristics: (1) emphasize the protection of wilderness characteristics as a priority over other uses, excluding portions that occur on O&C lands suitable for permanent timber production; or (2) emphasize other uses as a priority over protecting wilderness characteristics.

Step 5. Analyze each alternative's effect on BLM lands with wilderness characteristics.

See the *Planning Criteria* for the process used to analyze each alternative's effect on BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics.

Appendix M

Grazing



This appendix provides the background information regarding standards for range improvements, grazing allotments, and standards for rangeland health. These topics are referenced in *Chapters 1-3*.

In this appendix:

Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements within the Medford District and Klamath Falls Resource Area	444
Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area and Medford District	450
Standards for Rangeland Health	461



Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements within the Klamath Falls Resource Area and Medford District

The following standard procedures and design elements would be adhered to in implementation of the proposed construction of range improvements within the Klamath Falls Resource Area and Medford District:

- Inventories and surveys for cultural resources, threatened and endangered species, and special status species would be conducted prior to authorization of any project construction, and appropriate mitigation implemented to reduce or eliminate potential effects.
- Surface disturbance at all project sites would be held to a minimum. Disturbed soil would be rehabilitated to blend into surrounding soil surface and reseeded as needed with a mixture of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees as applicable to replace ground cover, reduce soil loss from wind and water erosion, and discourage the potential establishment of any invasive, non-native plant species.
- Where possible, existing roads and trails would provide access for range improvement construction. If needed, unimproved trails and tracks would be created to reach construction sites and provide access for future maintenance of the improvements. Locate unimproved trails or tracks outside riparian management areas where workable.

All range improvements would be constructed in accordance with USDI BLM Manual 1741-1 (Fencing), USDI BLM Manual 1741-2 (Water Developments) and Oregon Water Resources Department for water developments.

Additional design features specific to the individual types of improvements are described below.

Reservoirs

- Development of reservoirs would involve the construction of pits and dams to impound water for livestock and wildlife use as shown in *Figure M-1*.
- Pits would be in dry lake beds or other natural depressions. Dams would be constructed in drainages; or to one side of a drainage, with a diversion ditch constructed into the impoundment area.
- Water right applications would be coordinated as needed with applicable agencies, irrigation districts, and other interested parties.
- A water right permit would be obtained from the Oregon Water Resources Department prior to construction.
- Water storage capacity would not exceed 3.0 acre-feet.
- Dams would be located, if possible, to take advantage of natural spillway sites; otherwise a spillway would be constructed around the dam for the reservoir. The slopes of the dam must be a minimum 3 to 1 on the upstream face and minimum of 2 to 1 on the downstream face. Minimum width of the top of all dams would be 12 feet.
- The spillway would be designed to withstand the 50-year flood flow without overtopping the dam. It should also direct the pass flow downstream to prevent erosion of the embankment.
- Fill material, if needed, would come from the impoundment area and/or a borrow area for dams.



- Excavated material from pits would be piled adjacent to the pit. The potential for erosion of the excavated material into the pit would be eliminated. Topsoil would be stockpiled and used to rehabilitate the borrow areas.
- All brush, stumps, roots, and organic matter would be cleared from the borrow area and beneath the dam. Only fill materials consisting of non-organic and cohesive soils adjusted in moisture to optimum water content would be used for construction of the dam. Individual layers would not exceed 8 inches in thickness and would be compacted with a sheep'sfoot roller or similar equipment. Fill material should be placed in thin layers parallel with the long axis of the dam.

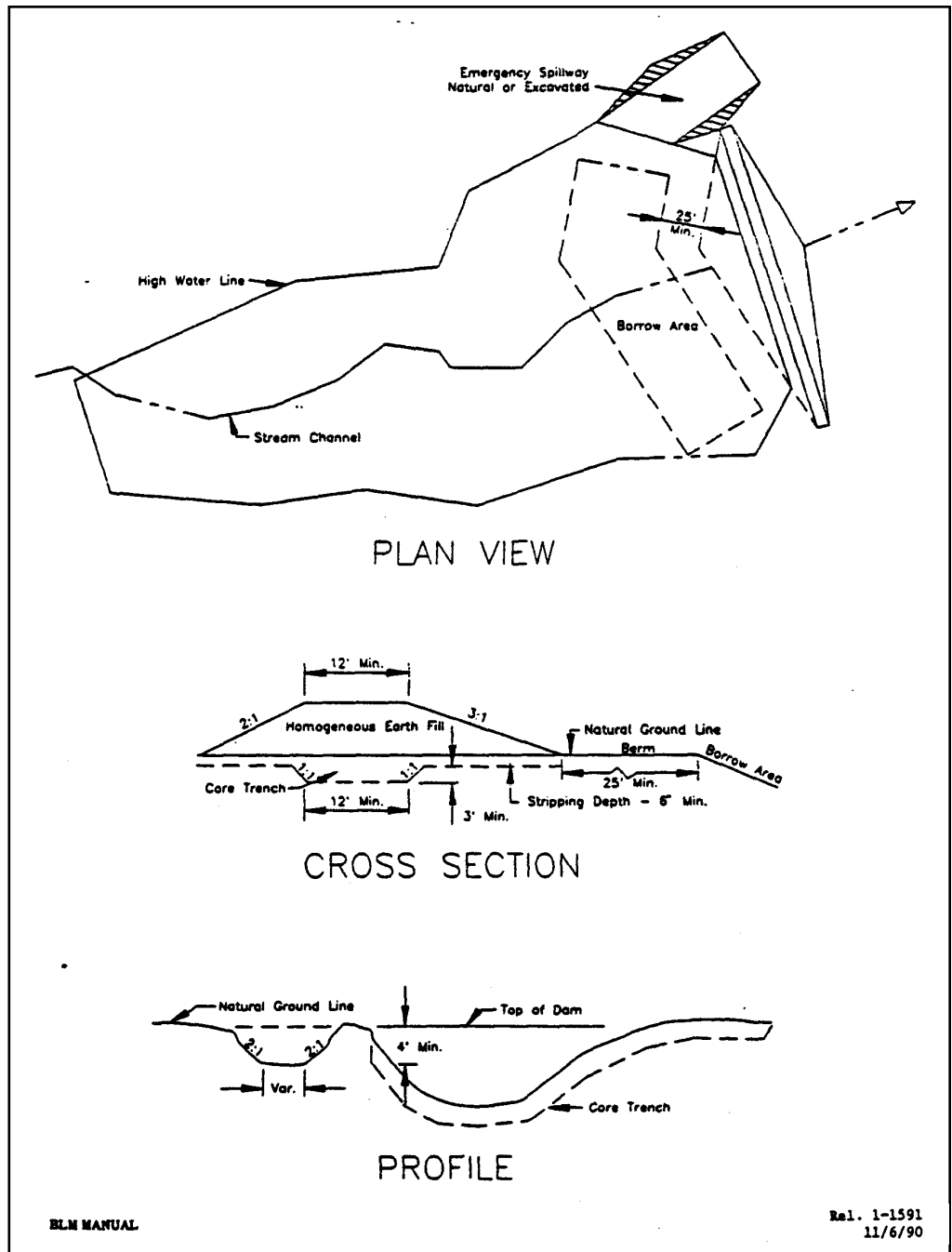


FIGURE M-1.
RESERVOIR
STANDARDS



Spring Developments

- The spring source would be fenced to prevent livestock grazing and trampling.
- Escape ramps would be installed in all water troughs to allow wildlife to escape.
- Overflow from troughs would be piped away from the developed source area.

Fencing

- Fences would be designed to prevent the passage of livestock without stopping the movement of wildlife as shown in *Figure M-2*.
- Wire spacing would follow the specifications found in *Figure M-3*. The majority of fences would be constructed as follows: four wire with the bottom wire 16-18 inches off the ground with the sequence of the remaining three wires above this being 6 inches, 6 inches, and 12 inches; the maximum height of the fence (ground to top wire) would be 42 inches.
- The bottom wire on all fencing would be two-strand smooth wire, not barbed, to facilitate antelope crossings.
- Steel “t-post” spacing would be between 16 feet and 24 feet, depending on local conditions.
- Brace posts, tree scabs, and/or rock jacks (rock cribs) would be constructed to enhance fence integrity with one at least every 0.25 mile.
- No woven wire “sheep” fences would be constructed on public lands.
- Brushing and tree limb removal will be limited to only that necessary for surveying, placement, and construction of a fence.
- Where fences cross existing roads, either gates or cattleguards would be installed.
- Where workable, fence construction would be located outside riparian management areas.

Table M-1 lists the proposed range improvements in the Klamath Falls Resource Area.



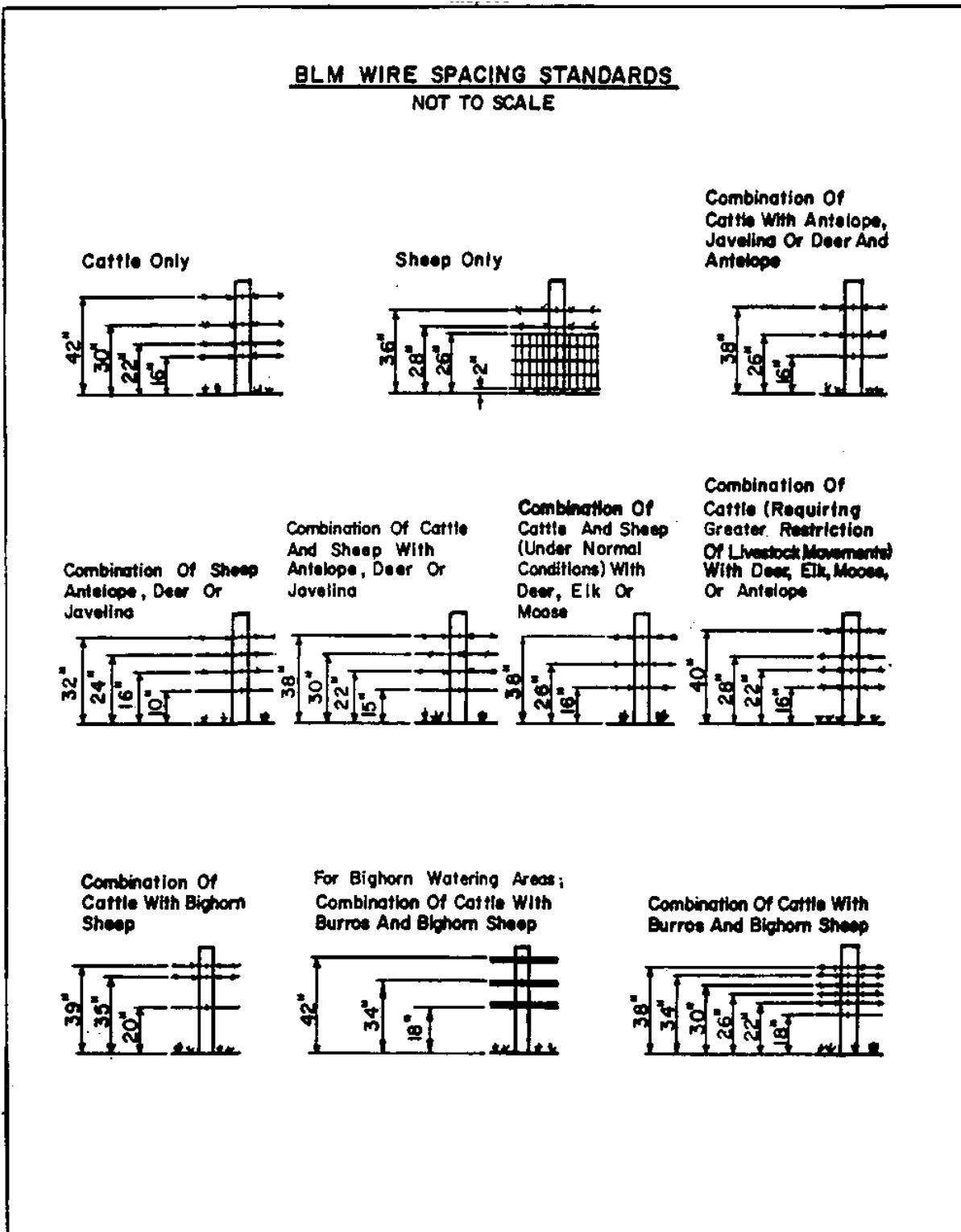
FIGURE M-2. FENCE STANDARDS

<u>BLM Fence Standards for Livestock and Wildlife</u>						
<u>Kinds of Use Combinations</u>						
<u>Kinds of Livestock and Wild Burros</u>	<u>Predominant Big Game Wildlife Species</u>	<u>Number Wires</u>	<u>Max. Fence Height in Inches</u>	<u>Wire Spacing (From Ground Up, in Inches)</u>	<u>Wire Type</u>	<u>No. Stays Between Line Posts w/Spacing of 16.5' - 30'</u>
<u>STANDARD BUREAU FENCES:</u>						
Cattle	None	4	42	16, 6, 8, 12	Barbed.	1 to 4
Sheep	None	-	36	2, 24 (Woven) 2, 8	Woven, barbed.	
<u>STANDARD BUREAU MODIFICATIONS TO MEET MULTIPLE-USE NEEDS:</u>						
Cattle (only)	Antelope, Javelina, or Deer and Antelope.	3	38	16, 10, 12	Bottom strand smooth, others barbed.	One w/post spacing of 16.5' -- 1 or 2 w/post spacing of 30'.
Sheep (only)	Antelope, Javelina or Deer	4	32	12, 6, 6, 6 16.5' -- 1 or 2	Bottom strand smooth, others barbed.	One w/post spacing of 16.5' -- 1 to 3 w/post spacing of 30'.
Cattle and Sheep (Use only where sheep control is necessary.)	Antelope Javelina or Deer	4	38	13, 7, 8, 8	Bottom strand smooth, others barbed.	One w/post spacing of 16.5' -- 1 to 3 w/post spacing of 30'.
Cattle and Sheep (normal conditions)	Deer, Elk Moose, or Antelope.	3	38	16, 10, 12	Bottom strand smooth, others barbed.	1 to 4
Cattle and sheep (Requires greater restriction of livestock movements.)	Deer, Elk, Moose, or Antelope.	4	40	16, 6, 6, 12	Barbed.	1 to 4
Cattle	Bighorn Sheep*	3	39	20, 15, 4	Barbed.	1 to 4
Cattle, Wild Burros	Bighorn Sheep* (Use around watering area)	-	42	18 to bottom rail; 34 and 42 to top of middle and top rails.	Rails 2"-3" diameter.	Line Post spacing 10 feet
Cattle, Wild Burros	Bighorn Sheep*	6	38	18, 4, 4, 4 4, 4	Bottom strand smooth, others barbed.	1 to 2

*These fences also meet antelope, and deer standards.



FIGURE M-3. WIRE SPACING



**TABLE M-1. PROPOSED KLAMATH FALLS RANGE IMPROVEMENTS BY ALLOTMENT**

Allotment	Allotment Number	Type of Improvement	Number	Approximate Location
		Reservoirs	2 each	T41S, R5E, S.11; T40S, R5E, S.35
Edge Creek*	00102	Fencing	3 miles	T41S, R5E, S.11,12; T41S, R6E, S.4,5,6,7,8
Buck Mountain	00103	Fencing	2 miles	T39S, R5E, S.11,13
Buck Lake	00104	Fencing	2 miles	T38S, R5E, S.15,28,29; T38S, R6E, S.20
Dixie*	00107	Fencing	2 miles	T41S, R5E, S.5,7; T41S, R4E, S.1,2,12
Grubb Springs	00147	Reservoirs	2 each	T39S, R6E, S. 7, 15
Stock Drive	00802	Fencing	1 mile	T39S, R11E, S.31
J Spring	00803	Fencing	1 mile	T38S, R14E, S.32
Barnwell	00807	Reservoirs	2 each	T39S, R11.5E, S.4,8
		Reservoir	1 each	T38S, R11.5E, S.5
Drew	00817	Fencing	2 miles	T38S, R11.5E, S.5,6; T37S, R11.5E, S.31,32
North Horsefly	00821	Reservoir	1 each	T37S, R14E, S.16
Stukel-O'Neill	00822	Fencing	3 miles	T39S, R10E, S.25,26; T40S, R10E, S.1,2
		Reservoir	1 each	T37S, R14E, S.4,9
North Horsefly	00823	Fencing	2 miles	T37S, R14E, S.4,9
Haskins	00826	Fencing	1 mile	T38S, R11.5E, S.29,30
Stukel-High	00827	Reservoir	1 each	T39S, R11.5E, S.30,31
Horton	00829	Reservoir	1 each	T39S, R11.5E, S.15
Ketcham	00835	Fencing	1 mile	T39S, R11E, S.19
		Reservoir	1 each	T39S, R11E, S.21,27,28
Harpold Chaining	00836	Fencing	2 mile	T39S, R11E, S.21,27,28
Windy Ridge	00838	Reservoirs	2 each	T39S, R11.5E, S.24,25
Bryant-Loveness	00839	Fencing	2 miles	T41S, R13E, S.5,6,7,8,17
Short Lake	00842	Fencing	2 miles	T39S, R11E, S.27,28
		Reservoirs	2 each	T40S, R9E, S.15,21,22
OK	00846	Fencing	2 miles	T40S, R9E, S.15,21,22,27,28
Swede Cabin	00847	Fencing	2 miles	T36S, R15E, S.28,30,32
		Reservoirs	2 each	T39S, R11E, S.29,30,31,32
Harpold Ridge	00851	Fencing	2 miles	T39S, R11E, S.29,30,31,32
		Reservoirs	2 each	T40S, R11E, S.5,6,7,8
Rodgers	00852	Fencing	3 miles	T40S, R11E, S.5,6,7,8,9,10
		Fencing	1 mile	T38S, R11E, S.26,35
McCartie	00860	Reservoir	1 each	T38S, R11E, S.26,35
Yainax	00861	Fencing	1 mile	T38S, R11E, S.1,12,13
		Reservoir	1 each	T41S, R13E, S.7
Mills Creek	00865	Fencing	2 miles	T41S, R13E, S.7
		Reservoir	1 each	T40S, R15E, S.17,18
Bear Valley	00876	Fencing	2 miles	T40S, R14.5E, S.24,25; T40S, R15E, S.19,30,31
DeVaul	00879	Fencing	1 mile	T39S, R13E, S.10,11,15
Goodlow	00881	Fencing	1 mile	T39S, R13E, S.9,10,15
Horton	00883	Reservoir	1 each	T39S, R12E, S.22
		Reservoir	1 each	T39S, R13E, S.27,28
Panky Basin	00884	Fencing	1 mile	T39S, R13E, S.27,28
Dry Prairie	00885	Reservoirs	2 each	T38S, R13E, S.27,34,36
Rock Creek	00888	Fencing	2 miles	T41S, R15E, S.9,17
Timber Hill	00889	Reservoirs	2 each	T41S, R14.5E, S.11,12,14,23
Williams	00892	Fencing	2 miles	T39S, R12E, S.10,15

*Located Within the Pokegama Herd Management Area
Totals - 29 reservoirs and 48 miles of fencing



Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area and Medford District

The Final EIS provides a summary of the number and acres of grazing allotments for the Klamath Falls Resource Area and the Medford District. *Table M-2* and *Table M-3* contain detailed information about these grazing allotments, including proposed improvements.



TABLE M-2. KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Chase Mountain	00101	8,823	195	0	5/15-8/13	C	2001	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	None
Edge Creek	00102	8,860	207	0	5/1-9/1	I	2000	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Deferred-Rotation	Proposed Range Improvement, Common Allotment, Exlosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing, Portion Proposed for Closure
Buck Mountain ¹	00103	7,022	204	0	5/15-9/1	I	2000	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Buck Lake	00104	11,971	280	0	6/15-10/15	C	2000	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement, Common Allotment, Exlosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Johnson Prairie	00105	120	12	0	5/1-10/1	C	2000	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	None
Dixie ¹	00107	2,287	320	100	5/1-8/15	I	2002	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is a factor.	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement Exlosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Dry Lake	00140	145	10	0	5/1-6/30	C	2001	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	None
Chicken Hills	00141	3,422	80	0	5/15-9/15	C	2001	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	None
Long Lake	00142	363	18	0	6/16-9/30	C	2000	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Grubb Springs	00147	3,524	130	0	5/1-9/30	C	2000	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Adams	00800	40	6	0	4/15-7/15	C	2005	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is a factor	Yearly	None
Haught	00801	400	27	0	5/1-7/31	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Stock Drive	00802	40	2	0	5/1-6/30	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
J Spring	00803	320	7	0	5/1-6/30	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Bar CL	00804	480	20	22	5/1-5/31	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
SE 80	00805	80	8	0	5/1-10/31	C	2006	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Two Mile	00806	577	56	0	5/1-9/30	C	2006	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor.	Yearly	None
Barnwell	00807	1,708	75	0	5/1-6/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Lee	00808	40	10	0	6/1-8/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Brown	00809	80	30	0	6/1-8/30	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Brenda	00810	185	18	0	5/16-6/30	C	2006	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Cheyne	00811	875	51	0	5/1-6/15	C	2004	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Stukel-Coffin	00812	760	55	0	5/1-7/1	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Cunningham	00814	840	108	0	5/1-6/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Stukel-Dehlinger C.	00815	1,680	240	0	4/15-8/8	I	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Stukel-Dehlinger H.	00816	440	30	0	5/10-8/10	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Drew	00817	720	72	0	5/1-6/30	C	2005	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Dupont	00819	79	7	0	4/15-6/1	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
North Horsefly	00821	988	68	0	5/1-6/15	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Stukel-O'Neill	00822	3,122	210	0	5/1-7/15	I	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement Enclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
North Horsefly	00823	920	60	0	6/16-8/1	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Jeld-Wen	00824	240	36	0	6/1-7/15	C	2006	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Naylox	00825	760	76	0	5/1-6/30	C	2005	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Haskins	00826	560	80	0	5/1-7/15	C	2004	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Stukel-High	00827	239	17	0	5/1-6/15	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Stukel-Hill	00828	960	60	0	5/1-6/15	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Horton	00829	760	26	0	4/21-6/30	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Hungry Hollow	00830	280	40H	0	6/1-8/30	C	2005	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed for Conversion from Horse to Cattle
Warlow	00831	460	50	0	5/1-9/30	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Jespersion	00832	1578	158	0	5/1-7/1	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Kellison	00834	335	19	0	5/1-6/13	C	2004	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is a factor.	Yearly	None
Ketcham	00835	320	20	0	5/1-6/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Harpold Chaining	00836	900	96	0	5/1-5/30	C	2007	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is a factor.	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Bryant-Horton	00837	1,249	130	0	6/1-7/9	C	2006	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Windy Ridge	00838	600	52	0	5/1-5/31	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Bryant-Loveness	00839	3,440	490	0	5/1-6/30	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Bryant-Lyon	00840	565	38	0	5/1-9/30	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Marshall	00841	348	14	0	4/21-5/30	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Short Lake	00842	440	40	0	5/1-6/30	C	2005	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is a factor.	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
McAuliffe	00843	80	10	0	4/16-6/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Paddock	00844	440	31	0	5/1-6/30	M	2003	Meeting All Standards	Deferred-Rotation	None
Klamath Hills	00845	500	55	0	4/1-5/31	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
OK	00846	1,260	105	35	5/1-6/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Swede Cabin	00847	1,921	108	0	5/1-6/15	I	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Pope	00848	724	48	0	5/1-7/31	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Rajnus Bros.	00849	240	16	0	5/1-6/17	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Wilkinson	00850	400	18	0	5/1-6/5	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Harpold Ridge	00851	1,043	108	0	4/21-6/30	M	2006	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Rodgers	00852	2,355	235	0	5/1-7/1	I	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement Exlosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
7C	00853	688	104	0	5/1-6/30	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Jump	00854	200	20	0	5/1-5/30	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Bryant-Smith	00855	1,140	109	0	5/15-8/31	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Bryant-Stastny	00856	440	70	0	5/10-9/30	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Bryant-Taylor	00857	1,080	74	0	4/15-9/30	C	2007	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Swan Lake Rim	00858	6,448	300	0	5/1-6/30	M	2006	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation	Common Allotment
Cunard	00859	370	60/H	0	5/1-7/31	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation	Proposed for Conversion from Horse to Cattle
McCartie	00860	545	83	0	5/1-5/30	C	2004	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation	Proposed Range Improvement



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Yainax Butte	00861	2,520	120	0	7/1-9/30	M	2005	Meeting All Standards	Deferred-Rotation	Proposed Range Improvement Enclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Klamath Forest Estates	00862	2,520	47	0	5/1-5/31	M	2005	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Wirth	00863	1,200	100	0	4/15-10/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Rajnus & Son	00864	1,440	110	0	5/1-6/30	C	2007	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is a factor.	Yearly	None
Mills Creek	00865	280	40	0	5/1-6/14	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Bear Valley	00876	5,018	415	0	7/1-8/9	I	2000/2003	Meeting All Standards	Deferred-Rotation	Proposed Range Improvement, Common Allotment, Enclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Bumpheads	00877	9,220	420	265	4/21-6/30	I	2003	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is a factor.	Deferred-Rotation	Enclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Campbell	00878	1,465	47H	13	5/1-10/26	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed for Conversion from Horse to Cattle
DeVaul	00879	240	12	15	5/1-8/30	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Goodlow	00881	285	32	52	5/1-8/31	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Horsefly	00882	26,356	2656	2075	4/15-6/30, 10/1-11/15	I	1999/2003	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation/High Intensity-Short Duration	Enclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing, Common Allotment
Horton	00883	800	58	211	4/21-5/20	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Pankey Basin	00884	282	43	38	5/15-8/31	C	2003	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is a factor.	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement Enclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ¹	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Dry Prairie	00885	7,231	642	358	5/1-9/30	I	1999/2003	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation	Exclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing, Common Allotment, Proposed Range Improvement
Horse Camp Rim	00886	9,180	445	281	5/1-7/31	I	2003	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation	Exclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Pitchlog	00887	9,280	434	796	5/10-6/30	I	1999/2003	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation/ High Intensity- Short Duration	Exclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Rock Creek	00888	2,750	216	639	5/1-5/31	I	2003	Meeting All Standards	Rest-Rotation	Proposed Range Improvement
Timber Hill	00889	2,937	270	134	6/21-7/31	I	1999/2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Willow Valley	00890	20,460	1225	506	4/15-6/30	I	2000/2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is a factor	Rest-Rotation	Exclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing, Common Allotment
Williams	00892	1,790	75	0	5/1-5/31	M	2004	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Proposed Range Improvement
Fields	00893	180	6	0	4/21-5/20	C	2005	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Voight	00894	112	8	0	5/1-6/15	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Harpold Canyon	00895	760	76	0	5/1-9/30	C	2006	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
McFall	00896	600	60	0	5/1-6/30	C	2006	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Common Allotment
Bly Mountain	01800	120	9	0	6/1-8/31	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Wood River	30855	2,970	0	0	N/A	N/A	2000	Not Meeting Standards; Grazing is not a factor	N/A	Exclosures or Other Areas Closed to Grazing
Total Acres & AUMs		204,815	13,178	5,540						

¹All or a portion of the allotment is located within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

²Active Preference is cattle AUMs, unless specified as H for domestic horse use.

³Selective Management Categories: Improve (I)-managed to resolve a high level of resource conflicts and concerns and receive the highest priority for funding and management actions; Maintain (M)-managed to maintain satisfactory resource conditions and will be actively managed to ensure that resource values do not decline; Custodial (C)-managed custodially to protect resource conditions and values.



TABLE M-3. MEDFORD DISTRICT GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Lost Creek	10001	11,518	382	0	04/16-10/31	I	2001	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	Common Allotment
Flat Creek	10002	12,421	328	0	05/01-10/15	C	2000	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Longbranch	10004	320	22	0	04/16-05/15	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Portion Proposed for Closure
Meadows	10007	1,564	92	0	04/16-06/30	I	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Neil-Tarbell	10008	552	56	0	04/16-05/31	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
North Sams Valley	10009	120	8	0	06/16-07/31	C	2002	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Upper Table Rock	10012	1,240	66	0	05/01-05/30	I	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Clear Creek	10013	3,790	45	0	05/16-10/31	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Lick Creek	10015	202	15	0	04/16-05/15	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Brownsboro Park	10016	381	68	0	04/16-05/31	I	2002	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Kanuthan Fields	10017	2,419	177	0	04/16-05/31	I	2002	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Sugarloaf	10019	1,566	15	0	04/16-06/30	C	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Section 9	10021	404	25	0	04/16-06/30	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Section 7	10022	371	11	0	04/16-05/31	C	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Bull Run	10023	40	5	0	06/01-06/30	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Big Butte	10024	22,118	1,663	0	04/16-06/30	I	2000	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Deferred-Rotation	Common Allotment
Reese Creek	10027	40	7	0	05/01-06/30	C	1999	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	Common Allotment
Derby Road Sawmill	10029	521	45	0	04/16-07/15	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Summit Prairie	10031	30,743	1,165	0	04/16-09/30	I	2000	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Deferred-Rotation	Common Allotment
Vestal Butte	10035	2,240	120	0	04/16-06/15	I	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Bear Mountain	10037	1,008	81	0	04/16-05/31	I	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Crowfoot	10038	7,393	365	0	04/15-06/30	I	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Crowfoot Creek	10039	521	70	0	04/16-06/30	C	1999	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Cobleigh Road	10040	80	7	0	06/01-07/15	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Moser Mountain	10041	40	3	0	04/16-04/30	C	2003	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Devon South	10043	402	33	0	04/16-06/30	C	1999	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Salt Creek	10044	462	85	0	04/16-06/30	I	2002	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Jenny Creek ¹	10108	1,417	115	0	05/16-09/10	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Deferred-Rotation	
Agate ¹	10109	82	9	0	05/01-09/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
Soda Mountain ¹	10110	35,619	1,794	0	05/01-10/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Deferred-Rotation	Common Allotment
Cove Creek	10112	1,207	75	0	05/01-06/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Buckpoint	10114	3,835	150	0	05/01-06/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Keene Creek ¹	10115	23,643	1,612	0	05/01-10/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Common Allotment
Howard Prairie	10116	320	60	0	10/16-11/15	M	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Siskiyou ¹	10118	2,163	200	0	05/01-09/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	
Grizzly	10119	5,167	378	0	06/01-10/15	I	1999	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	Common Allotment
Lake Creek Spring	10121	4,679	447	0	05/16-07/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Lake Creek Summer	10122	5,561	550	0	07/16-10/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Deer Creek-Reno Lease	10124	4,025	314	0	05/01-09/30	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Heppsie Mountain	10126	4,076	294	0	05/01-10/15	I	2007	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Antelope Road	10132	200	19	0	04/16-06/30	C	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Brownsboro	10133	80	7	0	04/01-06/15	C	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is a factor	Yearly	None
Yankee Reservoir	10134	120	15	0	05/01-06/15	I	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is a factor	Yearly	None
Canal	10136	440	58	0	05/01-06/15	C	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is a factor	Yearly	None
Box R Ranch ¹	10137	88	5	0	10/01-02/28	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Cove Ranch	10143	80	20	0	07/01-11/30	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None



Allotment Name	Allotment Number	BLM Acres	Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) ²	Suspended Grazing Preference (AUMs)	Season-of-Use	Selective Management Category ³	Rangeland Health Assessment Completed	Rangeland Health Assessment Finding	Grazing System	Other Information
North Cove Creek	10148	281	20	0	07/16-09/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Deadwood ¹	20106	8,004	788	0	06/16-08/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Common Allotment
Poole Hill	20113	1,760	25	0	10/01-10/15	C	2007	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Conde Creek	20117	5,346	591	0	06/16-09/30	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	Common Allotment
Billy Mountain	20203	4,758	175	0	04/16-06/30	I	1999	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	None
Lower Big Applegate	20206	11,712	258	0	04/16-06/15	I	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Foots Creek	20219	115	12	0	05/01-06/30	C	1999	Meeting All Standards	Yearly	None
Ferns Lease	20224	246	28	0	05/01-06/15	C	Not Completed	Not Completed	Yearly	None
Deer Creek	20308	887	77	0	04/01-12/15	C	2003	Not Meeting Standards, Grazing is not a factor	Yearly	Portion Proposed for Closure
Total Acres & AUMs		228,387	13,055	0						

¹All or a portion of the allotment is located within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

²Active Preference is cattle AUMs.

³Selective Management Categories: Improve (I)-managed to resolve a high level of resource conflicts and concerns and receive the highest priority for funding and management actions; Maintain (M)-managed to maintain satisfactory resource conditions and will be actively managed to ensure that resource values do not decline; Custodial (C)-managed custodially to protect resource conditions and values.



Standards for Rangeland Health

The following section contains the *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands in Oregon and Washington*. These standards and guidelines are referenced in *Chapters 2, 3, and 4* of this Final EIS. Livestock grazing would be managed in accordance with these standards and guidelines.



STANDARDS FOR RANGELAND HEALTH
AND
GUIDELINES FOR LIVESTOCK
GRAZING MANAGEMENT
FOR
PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IN THE STATES OF OREGON AND
WASHINGTON
AUGUST 12, 1997

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Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands in Oregon and Washington

Introduction

These Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands in Oregon and Washington were developed in consultation with Resource Advisory Councils and Provincial Advisory Committees, tribes and others. These standards and guidelines meet the requirements and intent of 43 Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart 4180 (Rangeland Health) and are to be used as presented, in their entirety. These standards and guidelines are intended to provide a clear statement of agency policy and direction for those who use public lands for livestock grazing, and for those who are responsible for their management and accountable for their condition. Nothing in this document should be interpreted as an abrogation of Federal trust responsibilities in protection of treaty rights of Indian tribes or any other statutory responsibilities including, but not limited to, the Taylor Grazing Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act.

Fundamentals of Rangeland Health

The objectives of the rangeland health regulations referred to above are: "to promote healthy sustainable rangeland ecosystems; to accelerate restoration and improvement of public rangelands to properly functioning conditions; . . . and to provide for the sustainability of the western livestock industry and communities that are dependent upon productive, healthy public rangelands."



To help meet these objectives, the regulations on rangeland health identify fundamental principles providing direction to the States, districts, and on-the-ground public land managers and users in the management and use of rangeland ecosystems.

A hierarchy, or order, of ecological function and process exists within each ecosystem. The rangeland ecosystem consists of four primary, interactive components: a physical component, a biological component, a social component, and an economic component. This perspective implies that the physical function of an ecosystem supports the biological health, diversity and productivity of that system. In turn, the interaction of the physical and biological components of the ecosystem provides the basic needs of society and supports economic use and potential.

The Fundamentals of Rangeland Health stated in 43 CFR 4180 are:

1. Watersheds are in, or are making significant progress toward, properly functioning physical condition, including their upland, riparian-wetland, and aquatic components; soil and plant conditions support infiltration, soil moisture storage and the release of water that are in balance with climate and landform and maintain or improve water quality, water quantity and the timing and duration of flow.
2. Ecological processes, including the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle and energy flow, are maintained, or there is significant progress toward their attainment, in order to support healthy biotic populations and communities.
3. Water quality complies with State water quality standards and achieves, or is making significant progress toward achieving, established Bureau of Land Management objectives such as meeting wildlife needs.
4. Habitats are, or are making significant progress toward being, restored or maintained for Federal threatened and endangered species, Federal Proposed, Category 1 and 2 Federal candidate and other special status species.

The fundamentals of rangeland health combine the basic precepts of physical function and biological health with elements of law relating to water quality, and plant and animal populations and communities. They provide direction in the development and implementation of the standards for rangeland health.

Standards for Rangeland Health

The standards for rangeland health (standards), based on the above fundamentals, are expressions of the physical and biological condition or degree of function necessary to sustain healthy rangeland ecosystems. Although the focus of these standards is on domestic livestock grazing on Bureau of Land Management lands, on-the-ground decisions must consider the effects and impacts of all uses.

Standards that address the physical components of rangeland ecosystems focus on the roles and interactions of geology and landform, soil, climate and water as they govern watershed function



and soil stability. The biological components addressed in the standards focus on the roles and interactions of plants, animals and microbes (producers, consumers and decomposers), and their habitats in the ecosystem. The biological component of rangeland ecosystems is supported by physical function of the system, and it is recognized that biological activity also influences and supports many of the ecosystem's physical functions.

Guidance contained in 43 CFR 4180 of the regulations directs management toward the maintenance or restoration of the physical function and biological health of rangeland ecosystems. Focusing on the basic ecological health and function of rangelands is expected to provide for the maintenance, enhancement, or creation of future social and economic options.

The standards are based upon the ecological potential and capability of each site. In assessing a site's condition or degree of function, it must be understood that the evaluation compares each site to its own potential or capability. Potential and capability are defined as follows:

Potential-The highest level of condition or degree of function a site can attain given no political, social or economic constraints.

Capability-The highest level of condition or degree of function a site can attain given certain political, social or economic constraints. For example, these constraints might include riparian areas permanently occupied by a highway or railroad bed that prevent the stream's full access to its original flood plain. If such constraints are removed, the site may be able to move toward its potential.

In designing and implementing management strategies to meet the standards of rangeland health, the potential of the site must be identified, and any constraints recognized, in order that plan goals and objectives are realistic and physically and economically achievable.

Standards and Guidelines in Relation to the Planning Process

The standards apply to the goals of land use plans, activity plans, and project plans (Allotment Management Plans, Annual Operating Plans, Habitat Management Plans, etc.). They establish the physical and biological conditions or degree of function toward which management of publicly-owned rangeland is to be directed. In the development of a plan, direction provided by the standards and the social and economic needs expressed by local communities and individuals are brought together in formulating the goal(s) of that plan.

When the standards and the social and economic goals of the planning participants are woven together in the plan goal(s), the quantifiable, time specific objective(s) of the plan are then developed. Objectives describe and quantify the desired future conditions to be achieved within a specified timeframe. Each plan objective should address the physical, biological, social and economic elements identified in the plan goal.



Standards apply to all ecological sites and land forms on public rangelands throughout Oregon and Washington. The standards require site-specific information for full on-ground usability. For each standard, a set of indicators is identified for use in tailoring the standards to site-specific situations. These indicators are used for rangeland ecosystem assessments and monitoring and for developing terms and conditions for permits and leases that achieve the plan goal.

Guidelines for livestock grazing management offer guidance in achieving the plan goal and objectives. The guidelines outline practices, methods, techniques and considerations used to ensure that progress is achieved in a way, and at a rate, that meets the plan goal and objectives.

Indicators of Rangeland Health

The condition or degree of function of a site in relation to the standards and its trend toward or away from any standard is determined through the use of reliable and scientifically sound indicators. The consistent application of such indicators can provide an objective view of the condition and trend of a site when used by trained observers.

For example, the amount and distribution of ground cover can be used to indicate that infiltration at the soil surface can take place as described in the standard relating to upland watershed function. In applying this indicator, the specific levels of plant cover necessary to support infiltration in a particular soil should be identified using currently available information from reference areas, if they exist; from technical sources like soil survey reports, Ecological Site Inventories, and Ecological Site Descriptions, or from other existing reference materials. Reference areas are lands that best represent the potential of a specific ecological site in both physical function and biological health. In many instances potential reference areas are identified in Ecological Site Descriptions and are referred to as "type locations." In the absence of suitable reference areas, the selection of indicators to be used in measuring or judging condition or function should be made by an interdisciplinary team of experienced professionals and other trained individuals.

Not all indicators identified for each standard are expected to be employed in every situation. Criteria for selecting appropriate indicators and methods of measurement and observation include, but are not limited to: 1. the relationship between the attribute(s) being measured or observed and the desired outcome; 2. the relationship between the activity (e.g., livestock grazing) and the attribute(s) being measured or observed; and 3. funds and workforce available to conduct the measurements or observations.

Assessments and Monitoring

The standards are the basis for assessing and monitoring rangeland condition and trend. Carrying out well-designed assessment and monitoring is critical to restoring or maintaining healthy rangelands and determining trends and conditions.

Assessments are a cursory form of evaluation based on the standards that can be used at different landscape scales. Assessments, conducted by qualified interdisciplinary teams (which may



include but are not limited to physical, biological and social specialists, and interagency personnel) with participation from permittees and other interested parties, are appropriate at the watershed and sub-watershed levels, at the allotment and pasture levels and on individual ecological sites or groups of sites. Assessments identify the condition or degree of function within the rangeland ecosystem and indicate resource problems and issues that should be monitored or studied in more detail. The results of assessments are a valuable tool for managers in assigning priorities within an administrative area and the subsequent allocation of personnel, money and time in resource monitoring and treatment. The results of assessments may also be used in making management decisions where an obvious problem exists.

Monitoring, which is the well documented and orderly collection, analysis and interpretation of resource data, serves as the basis for determining trends in the condition or degree of function of rangeland resources and for making management decisions. Monitoring should be designed and carried out to identify trends in resource conditions, to point out resource problems, to help indicate the cause of such problems, to point out solutions, and/or to contribute to adaptive management decisions. In cases where monitoring data do not exist, professional judgment, supported by interdisciplinary team recommendation, may be relied upon by the authorized officer in order to take necessary action. Review and evaluation of new information must be an ongoing activity.

To be effective, monitoring must be consistent over time, throughout administrative areas, and in the methods of measurement and observation of selected indicators. Those doing the monitoring must have the knowledge and skill required by the level or intensity of the monitoring being done, as well as the experience to properly interpret the results. Technical support for training must be made available.

Measurability

It is recognized that not every area will immediately meet the standards and that it will sometimes be a long-term process to restore some rangelands to properly functioning condition. It is intended that in cases where standards are not being met, measurable progress should be made toward achieving those standards, and significant progress should be made toward fulfilling the fundamentals of rangeland health. Measurability is defined on a case-specific basis based upon the stated planning objectives (i.e., quantifiable, time specific), taking into account economic and social goals along with the biological and ecological capability of the area. To the extent that a rate of recovery conforms with the planning objectives, the area is allowed the time to meet the standard under the selected management regime.

Implementation

The material contained in this document will be incorporated into existing Land Use Plans and used in the development of new Land Use Plans. According to 43 CFR 4130.3-1, permits and leases shall incorporate terms and conditions that ensure conformance with 43 CFR 4180. Terms and conditions of existing permits and leases will be modified to reflect standards and guidelines at the earliest possible date with priority for modification being at the discretion of the authorized



officer. Terms and conditions of new permits and leases will reflect standards and guidelines in their development.

Indicators identified in this document will serve as a focus of interpretation of existing monitoring data and will provide the basis of design for monitoring and assessment techniques, and in the development of monitoring and assessment plans.

The authorized officer shall take appropriate action as soon as practicable but not later than the start of the next grazing year upon determining, through assessment or monitoring by experienced professionals and interdisciplinary teams, that a standard is not being achieved and that livestock are a significant contributing factor to the failure to achieve the standards and conform with the guidelines.

Standards for Rangeland Health

Standard 1 Watershed Function – Uplands

Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage and stability that are appropriate to soil, climate and landform.

Rationale and Intent

This standard focuses on the basic physical functions of upland soils that support plant growth, the maintenance or development of plant populations and communities, and promote dependable flows of quality water from the watershed.

To achieve and sustain rangeland health, watersheds must function properly. Watersheds consist of three principle components: the uplands, riparian/wetland areas and the aquatic zone. This standard addresses the upland component of the watershed. When functioning properly, within its potential, a watershed captures, stores and safely releases the moisture associated with normal precipitation events (equal to or less than the 25 year, 5 hour event) that falls within its boundaries. Uplands make up the largest part of the watershed and are where most of the moisture received during precipitation events is captured and stored.

While all watersheds consist of similar components and processes, each is unique in its individual makeup. Each watershed displays its own pattern of landform and soil, its unique climate and weather patterns, and its own history of use and current condition. In directing management toward achieving this standard, it is essential to treat each unit of the landscape (soil, ecological site, and watershed) according to its own capability and how it fits with both smaller and larger units of the landscape.



A set of potential indicators has been identified for which site-specific criteria will be used to determine if this standard is being met. The appropriate indicators to be used in determining attainment of the standard should be drawn from the following list.

Potential Indicators

Protection of the soil surface from raindrop impact; detention of overland flow; maintenance of infiltration and permeability, and protection of the soil surface from erosion, consistent with the potential/capability of the site, as evidenced by the:

- amount and distribution of plant cover (including forest canopy cover);
- amount and distribution of plant litter;
- accumulation/incorporation of organic matter;
- amount and distribution of bare ground;
- amount and distribution of rock, stone, and gravel;
- plant composition and community structure;
- thickness and continuity of A horizon;
- character of micro-relief;
- presence and integrity of biotic crusts;
- root occupancy of the soil profile;
- biological activity (plant, animal, and insect); and
- absence of accelerated erosion and overland flow.

Soil and plant conditions promote moisture storage as evidenced by:

- amount and distribution of plant cover (including forest canopy cover);
- amount and distribution of plant litter;
- plant composition and community structure; and
- accumulation/incorporation of organic matter.

Standard 2 Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas

Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning physical condition appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.

Rationale and Intent

Riparian-wetland areas are grouped into two major categories: 1. lentic, or standing water systems such as lakes, ponds, seeps, bogs, and meadows; and 2. lotic, or moving water systems such as rivers, streams, and springs. Wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Riparian areas commonly occupy the transition zone between the uplands and surface water bodies (the aquatic zone) or permanently saturated wetlands.



Properly functioning condition of riparian and wetland areas describes the degree of physical function of these components of the watershed. Their functionality is important to water quality in the capture and retention of sediment and debris, the detention and detoxification of pollutants, and in moderating seasonal extremes of water temperature. Properly functioning riparian areas and wetlands enhance the timing and duration of streamflow through dissipation of flood energy, improved bank storage, and ground water recharge. Properly functioning condition should not be confused with the Desired Plant Community (DPC) or the Desired Future Condition (DFC) since, in most cases, it is the precursor to these levels of resource condition and is required for their attainment.

A set of indicators has been identified for which site-specific criteria will be used to determine if this standard is being met. The criteria are based upon the potential (or upon the capability where potential cannot be achieved) of individual sites or land forms.

Potential Indicators

Hydrologic, vegetative, and erosional/depositional processes interact in supporting physical function, consistent with the potential or capability of the site, as evidenced by:

- frequency of floodplain/wetland inundation;
- plant composition, age class distribution, and community structure;
- root mass;
- point bars revegetating;
- streambank/shoreline stability;
- riparian area width;
- sediment deposition;
- active/stable beaver dams;
- coarse/large woody debris;
- upland watershed conditions;
- frequency/duration of soil saturation; and
- water table fluctuation.

Stream channel characteristics are appropriate for landscape position as evidenced by:

- channel width/depth ratio;
- channel sinuosity;
- gradient;
- rocks and coarse and/or large woody debris;
- overhanging banks;
- pool/riffle ratio;
- pool size and frequency; and
- stream embeddedness.

Standard 3 Ecological Processes



Healthy, productive and diverse plant and animal populations and communities appropriate to soil, climate and landform are supported by ecological processes of nutrient cycling, energy flow and the hydrologic cycle.

Rationale and Intent

This standard addresses the ecological processes of energy flow and nutrient cycling as influenced by existing and desired plant and animal communities without establishing the kinds, amounts or proportions of plant and animal community compositions. While emphasis may be on native species, an ecological site may be capable of supporting a number of different native and introduced plant and animal populations and communities while meeting this standard. This standard also addresses the hydrologic cycle which is essential for plant growth and appropriate levels of energy flow and nutrient cycling. Standards 1 and 2 address the watershed aspects of the hydrologic cycle.

With few exceptions, all life on earth is supported by the energy supplied by the sun and captured by plants in the process of photosynthesis. This energy enters the food chain when plants are consumed by insects and herbivores and passes upward through the food chain to the carnivores. Eventually, the energy reaches the decomposers and is released as the thermal output of decomposition or through oxidation.

The ability of plants to capture sunlight energy, to grow and develop, to play a role in soil development and watershed function, to provide habitat for wildlife and to support economic uses depends on the availability of nutrients and moisture. Nutrients necessary for plant growth are made available to plants through the decomposition and metabolization of organic matter by insects, bacteria and fungi, the weathering of rocks and extraction from the atmosphere. Nutrients are transported through the soil by plant uptake, leaching and by rodent, insect and microbial activity. They follow cyclical patterns as they are used and reused by living organisms.

The ability of rangelands to supply resources and satisfy social and economic needs depends on the buildup and cycling of nutrients over time. Interrupting or slowing nutrient cycling can lead to site degradation, as these lands become increasingly deficient in the nutrients plants require.

Some plant communities, because of past use, frequent fire or other histories of extreme or continued disturbance, are incapable of meeting this standard. For example, shallow-rooted winter-annual grasses that completely dominate some sites do not fully occupy the potential rooting depth of some soils, thereby reducing nutrient cycling well below optimum levels. In addition, these plants have a relatively short growth period and thus capture less sunlight than more diverse plant communities. Plant communities like those cited in this example are considered to have crossed the threshold of recovery and often require great expense to be recovered. The cost of recovery must be weighed against the site's potential ecological/economic value in establishing treatment priorities.

The role of fire in natural ecosystems should be considered, whether it acts as a primary driver or only as one of many factors. It may play a significant role in both nutrient cycling and energy flows.



A set of indicators has been identified for which site-specific criteria will be used to determine if this standard is being met.

Potential Indicators

Photosynthesis is effectively occurring throughout the potential growing season, consistent with the potential/capability of the site, as evidenced by plant composition and community structure.

Nutrient cycling is occurring effectively, consistent with the potential/capability of the site, as evidenced by:

- plant composition and community structure;
- accumulation, distribution, incorporation of plant litter and organic matter into the soil;
- animal community structure and composition;
- root occupancy in the soil profile; and
- biological activity including plant growth, herbivory, and rodent, insect and microbial activity.

Standard 4 Water Quality

Surface water and groundwater quality, influenced by agency actions, complies with State water quality standards.

Rationale and Intent

The quality of the water yielded by a watershed is determined by the physical and chemical properties of the geology and soils unique to the watershed, the prevailing climate and weather patterns, current resource conditions, the uses to which the land is put and the quality of the management of those uses. Standards 1, 2 and 3 contribute to attaining this standard.

States are legally required to establish water quality standards and Federal land management agencies are to comply with those standards. In mixed ownership watersheds, agencies, like any other land owners, have limited influence on the quality of the water yielded by the watershed. The actions taken by the agency will contribute to meeting State water quality standards during the period that water crosses agency administered holdings.

Potential Indicators

Water quality meets applicable water quality standards as evidenced by:

- water temperature;
- dissolved oxygen;
- fecal coliform;
- turbidity;
- pH;



- populations of aquatic organisms; and
 - effects on beneficial uses (i.e., effects of management activities on beneficial uses as defined under the Clean Water Act and State implementing regulations).
-

Standard 5 Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species

Habitats support healthy, productive and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals (including special status species and species of local importance) appropriate to soil, climate and landform.

Rationale and Intent

Federal agencies are mandated to protect threatened and endangered species and will take appropriate action to avoid the listing of any species. This standard focuses on retaining and restoring native plant and animal (including fish) species, populations and communities (including threatened, endangered and other special status species and species of local importance). In meeting the standard, native plant communities and animal habitats would be spatially distributed across the landscape with a density and frequency of species suitable to ensure reproductive capability and sustainability. Plant populations and communities would exhibit a range of age classes necessary to sustain recruitment and mortality fluctuations.

Potential Indicators

Essential habitat elements for species, populations and communities are present and available, consistent with the potential/capability of the landscape, as evidenced by:

- plant community composition, age class distribution, productivity;
- animal community composition, productivity;
- habitat elements;
- spatial distribution of habitat;
- habitat connectivity; and
- population stability/resilience

Sage-Grouse Management Guidelines

Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Guidelines for livestock grazing management offer guidance in achieving plan goals, meeting standards for rangeland health and fulfilling the fundamentals of rangeland health. Guidelines are applied in accordance with the capabilities of the resource in consultation, cooperation, and coordination with permittees/lessees and the interested public. Guidelines enable managers to



adjust grazing management on public lands to meet current and anticipated climatic and biological conditions.

General Guidelines

1. Involve diverse interests in rangeland assessment, planning and monitoring.
2. Assessment and monitoring are essential to the management of rangelands, especially in areas where resource problems exist or issues arise. Monitoring should proceed using a qualitative method of assessment to identify critical, site-specific problems or issues using interdisciplinary teams of specialists, managers, and knowledgeable land users.

Once identified, critical, site-specific problems or issues should be targeted for more intensive, quantitative monitoring or investigation. Priority for monitoring and treatment should be given to those areas that are ecologically at-risk where benefits can be maximized given existing budgets and other resources.

Livestock Grazing Management

1. The season, timing, frequency, duration and intensity of livestock grazing use should be based on the physical and biological characteristics of the site and the management unit in order to:
 - a. provide adequate cover (live plants, plant litter and residue) to promote infiltration, conserve soil moisture and to maintain soil stability in upland areas;
 - b. provide adequate cover and plant community structure to promote streambank stability, debris and sediment capture, and floodwater energy dissipation in riparian areas.
 - c. promote soil surface conditions that support infiltration;
 - d. avoid sub-surface soil compaction that retards the movement of water in the soil profile;
 - e. help prevent the increase and spread of noxious weeds;
 - f. maintain or restore diverse plant populations and communities that fully occupy the potential rooting volume of the soil;
 - g. maintain or restore plant communities to promote photosynthesis throughout the potential growing season;
 - h. promote soil and site conditions that provide the opportunity for the



- establishment of desirable plants;
- i. protect or restore water quality; and
 - j. provide for the life cycle requirements, and maintain or restore the habitat elements of native (including T&E, special status, and locally important species) and desired plants and animals.
2. Grazing management plans should be tailored to site-specific conditions and plan objectives. Livestock grazing should be coordinated with the timing of precipitation, plant growth and plant form. Soil moisture, plant growth stage and the timing of peak stream flows are key factors in determining when to graze. Response to different grazing strategies varies with differing ecological sites.
 3. Grazing management systems should consider nutritional and herd health requirements of the livestock.
 4. Integrate grazing management systems into the year-round management strategy and resources of the permittee(s) or lessee(s). Consider the use of collaborative approaches (e.g., Coordinated Resource Management, Working Groups) in this integration.
 5. Consider competition for forage and browse among livestock, big game animals, and wild horses in designing and implementing a grazing plan.
 6. Provide periodic rest from grazing for rangeland vegetation during critical growth periods to promote plant vigor, reproduction and productivity.
 7. Range improvement practices should be prioritized to promote rehabilitation and resolve grazing concerns on transitory grazing land.
 8. Consider the potential for conflict between grazing use on public land and adjoining land uses in the design and implementation of a grazing management plan.

Facilitating the Management of Livestock Grazing

1. The use of practices to facilitate the implementation of grazing systems should consider the kind and class of animals managed, indigenous wildlife, wild horses, the terrain and the availability of water. Practices such as fencing, herding, water development, and the placement of salt and supplements (where authorized) are used where appropriate to:
 - a. promote livestock distribution;



- b. encourage a uniform level of proper grazing use throughout the grazing unit;
 - c. avoid unwanted or damaging concentrations of livestock on streambanks, in riparian areas and other sensitive areas such as highly erodible soils, unique wildlife habitats and plant communities; and
 - d. protect water quality.
2. Roads and trails used to facilitate livestock grazing are constructed and maintained in a manner that minimizes the effects on landscape hydrology; concentration of overland flow, erosion and sediment transport are prevented; and subsurface flows are retained.

Accelerating Rangeland Recovery

1. Upland treatments that alter the vegetative composition of a site, like prescribed burning, juniper management and seedings or plantings must be based on the potential of the site and should:
 - a. retain or promote infiltration, permeability, and soil moisture storage;
 - b. contribute to nutrient cycling and energy flow;
 - c. protect water quality;
 - d. help prevent the increase and spread of noxious weeds;
 - e. contribute to the diversity of plant communities, and plant community composition and structure;
 - f. support the conservation of T&E, other special status species and species of local importance; and
 - g. be followed up with grazing management and other treatments that extend the life of the treatment and address the cause of the original treatment need.
2. Seedings and plantings of non-native vegetation should only be used in those cases where native species are not available in sufficient quantities; where native species are incapable of maintaining or achieving the standards; or where non-native species are essential to the functional integrity of the site.
3. Structural and vegetative treatments and animal introductions in riparian and wetland areas must be compatible with the capability of the site, including the system's hydrologic regime, and contribute to the maintenance or restoration of



properly functioning condition.

Glossary

Appropriate action-implementing actions pursuant to subparts 4110, 4120, 4130 and 4160 of the regulations that will result in significant progress toward fulfillment of the standards and significant progress toward conformance with the guidelines. (see **Significant progress**)

Assessment-a form of evaluation based on the standards of rangeland health, conducted by an interdisciplinary team at the appropriate landscape scale (pasture, allotment, sub-watershed, watershed, etc.) to determine conditions relative to standards.

Compaction layer-a layer within the soil profile in which the soil particles have been rearranged to decrease void space, thereby increasing soil bulk density and often reducing permeability.

Crust, Abiotic-(physical crust) a surface layer on soils, ranging in thickness from a few millimeters to a few centimeters, that is much more compact, hard and brittle, when dry, than the material immediately beneath it.

Crust, Biotic-(microbiotic or cryptogamic crust) a layer of living organisms (mosses, lichens, liverworts, algae, fungi, bacteria, and/or cyanobacteria) occurring on, or near the soil surface.

Degree of function-a level of physical function relative to properly functioning condition commonly expressed as: properly functioning, functioning-at-risk, or non-functional.

Diversity-the aggregate of species assemblages (communities), individual species, and the genetic variation within species and the processes by which these components interact within and among themselves. The elements of diversity are: 1. community diversity (habitat, ecosystem), 2. species diversity; and 3. genetic diversity within a species; all three of which change over time.

Energy flow-the processes in which solar energy is converted to chemical energy through photosynthesis and passed through the food chain until it is eventually dispersed through respiration and decomposition.

Groundwater-water in the ground that is in the zone of saturation; water in the ground that exists at, or below the water table.

Guideline-practices, methods, techniques and considerations used to ensure that progress is made in a way and at a rate that achieves the standard(s).



Gully-a channel resulting from erosion and caused by the concentrated but intermittent flow of water usually during and immediately following heavy rains.

Hydrologic cycle-the process in which water enters the atmosphere through evaporation, transpiration, or sublimation from the oceans, other surface water bodies, or from the land and vegetation, and through condensation and precipitation returns to the earth's surface. The precipitation then occurring as overland flow, stream flow, or percolating underground flow to the oceans or other surface water bodies or to other sites of evapo-transpiration and recirculation to the atmosphere.

Indicators-parameters of ecosystem function that are observed, assessed, measured, or monitored to directly or indirectly determine attainment of a standard(s).

Infiltration-the downward entry of water into the soil.

Infiltration rate-the rate at which water enters the soil.

Nutrient cycling-the movement of essential elements and inorganic compounds between the reservoir pool (soil, for example) and the cycling pool (organisms) in the rapid exchange (i.e., moving back and forth) between organisms and their immediate environment.

Organic matter-plant and animal residues accumulated or deposited at the soil surface; the organic fraction of the soil that includes plant and animal residues at various stages of decomposition; cells and tissues of soil organisms, and the substances synthesized by the soil population.

Permeability-the ease with which gases, liquids or plant roots penetrate or pass through a bulk mass of soil or a layer of soil.

Properly functioning condition-Riparian-wetland: adequate vegetation, landform, or large (coarse) woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid in flood plain development; improve flood-water retention and ground water recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse channel and ponding characteristics to provide the habitat and water depth, duration and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity. The result of interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

Uplands: soil and plant conditions support the physical processes of infiltration and moisture storage and promote soil stability (as appropriate to site potential); includes the production of plant cover and the accumulation of plant residue that protect the soil surface from raindrop impact, moderate soil temperature in minimizing frozen soil conditions (frequency, depth, and duration), and the loss of soil moisture to evaporation; root growth and development in the support of permeability and soil aeration. The result of interaction among geology, climate, landform, soil, and organisms.



Proper grazing use-grazing that, through the control of timing, frequency, intensity and duration of use, meets the physiological needs of the desirable vegetation, provides for the establishment of desirable plants and is in accord with the physical function and stability of soil and landform (properly functioning condition).

Reference area-sites that, because of their condition and degree of function, represent the ecological potential or capability of similar sites in an area or region (ecological province); serve as a benchmark in determining the ecological potential of sites with similar soil, climatic, and landscape characteristics.

Rill-a small, intermittent water course with steep sides; usually only a few inches deep.

Riparian area-a form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. These areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and stream, glacial potholes, and shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels area typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Includes, but is not limited to, jurisdictional wetlands.

Significant progress-when used in reference to achieving a standard: (actions), the necessary land treatments, practices and/or changes to management have been applied or are in effect; (rate), a rate of progress that is consistent with the anticipated recovery rate described in plan objectives, with due recognition of the effects of climatic extremes (drought, flooding, etc.), fire, and other unforeseen naturally occurring events or disturbances. Monitoring reference areas that are ungrazed and properly grazed may provide evidence of appropriate recovery rates. (See Proper Grazing Use)

Soil density-(bulk density)-the mass of dry soil per unit bulk volume.

Soil moisture-water contained in the soil; commonly used to describe water in the soil above the water table.

Special status species-species proposed for listing, officially listed (T/E), or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act; those listed or proposed for listing by the State in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction; those designated by each Bureau of Land Management State Director as sensitive.

Species of local importance-species of significant importance to Native American populations (e.g., medicinal and food plants).

Standard-an expression of the physical and biological condition or degree of function necessary to sustain healthy rangeland ecosystems.



Uplands-lands that exist above the riparian/wetland area, or active flood plains of rivers and streams; those lands not influenced by the water table or by free or unbound water; commonly represented by toe slopes, alluvial fans, and side slopes, shoulders and ridges of mountains and hills.

Watershed-an area of land that contributes to the surface flow of water past a given point. The watershed dimensions are determined by the point past, or through which, runoff flows.

Watershed function-the principal functions of a watershed include the capture of moisture contributed by precipitation; the storage of moisture within the soil profile, and the release of moisture through subsurface flow, deep percolation to groundwater, evaporation from the soil, and transpiration by live vegetation.

Wetland-areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

A
New Map of
TEXAS OREGON
AND
CALIFORNIA

WITH THE REGIONS ADJOINING
CORRECTED
FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES.
PHILADELPHIA
Published by S. Augustus Mitchell
N.E. CORNER OF MARKET & SEVENTH STREETS.
1846

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Bureau of Land Management
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The background of the page is a light gray topographic map. It shows contour lines, a grid, and some text labels. The map is oriented vertically, matching the text layout. The text is centered horizontally on the page.

Final Environmental Impact Statement

for the Revision of the Resource Management Plans of the Western Oregon Bureau of Land Management - Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Coos Bay, and Medford Districts, and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District

Vol. III

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