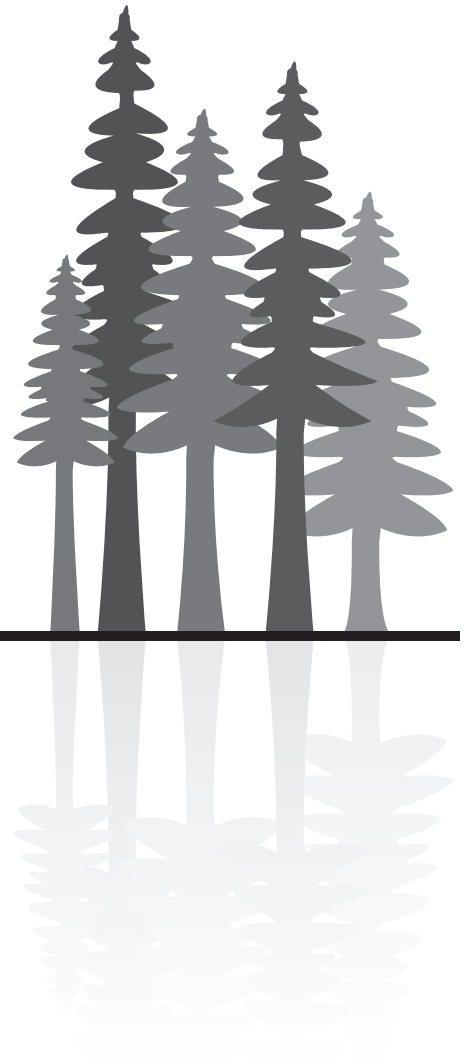


# Resource Management Plan





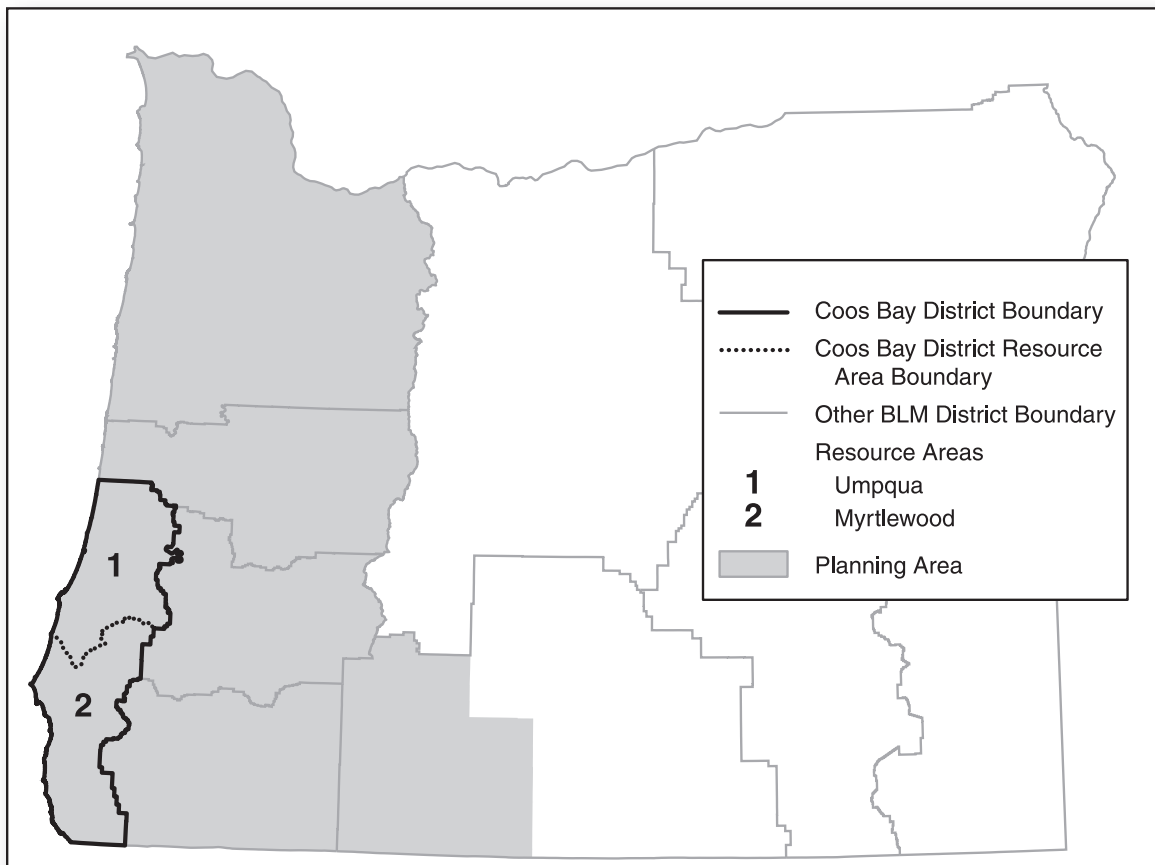
# Resource Management Plan

## Planning Area

The entire planning area analyzed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Revision of the Resource Management Plans of the Western Oregon Bureau of Land Management includes all lands (private, local, state, and federal) in western Oregon. See *Figure 1 (Entire planning area of the Western Oregon BLM resource management plan revisions)*. The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and the coordinated resource management plans for the other districts affect BLM-administered lands in the BLM districts and counties of western Oregon that are listed in *Table 1 (BLM districts and Oregon counties included in the planning area of the Western Oregon BLM resource management plan revisions)*.

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

**FIGURE 1. ENTIRE PLANNING AREA OF THE WESTERN OREGON BLM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISIONS**





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

Coos Bay	Benton
Eugene	Clackamas
Lakeview (Klamath Falls Resource Area only)	Columbia
Medford	Coos
Roseburg	Curry
Salem	Douglas
	Jackson
	Josephine
	Klamath

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

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



## Introduction

This document describes the resource management plan (RMP) for the Bureau of Land Management Coos Bay District.

The Resource Management Plan consists of management objectives, land use allocations, and management direction.

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

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

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

For a depiction of the Bureau of Land Management Coos Bay District's portion of the planning area, see *Figure 2*. The lands in the Coos Bay District are divided into two resource areas: Umpqua and Myrtlewood. The locations of these two resource areas are shown in *Figure 1*.

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

## Land Use Allocations

The BLM-administered lands within the Coos Bay District planning area are allocated to one of the following six land use allocations:

1. National Landscape Conservation Area/Congressionally Designated/Acquired Lands (2,500 acres)
2. Administratively Withdrawn Area (59,800 acres)
3. Late-Successional Management Area (116,500 acres)
4. Riparian Management Area (34,200 acres)
5. Deferred Timber Management Area (8,700 acres)
6. Timber Management Area (99,500 acres)

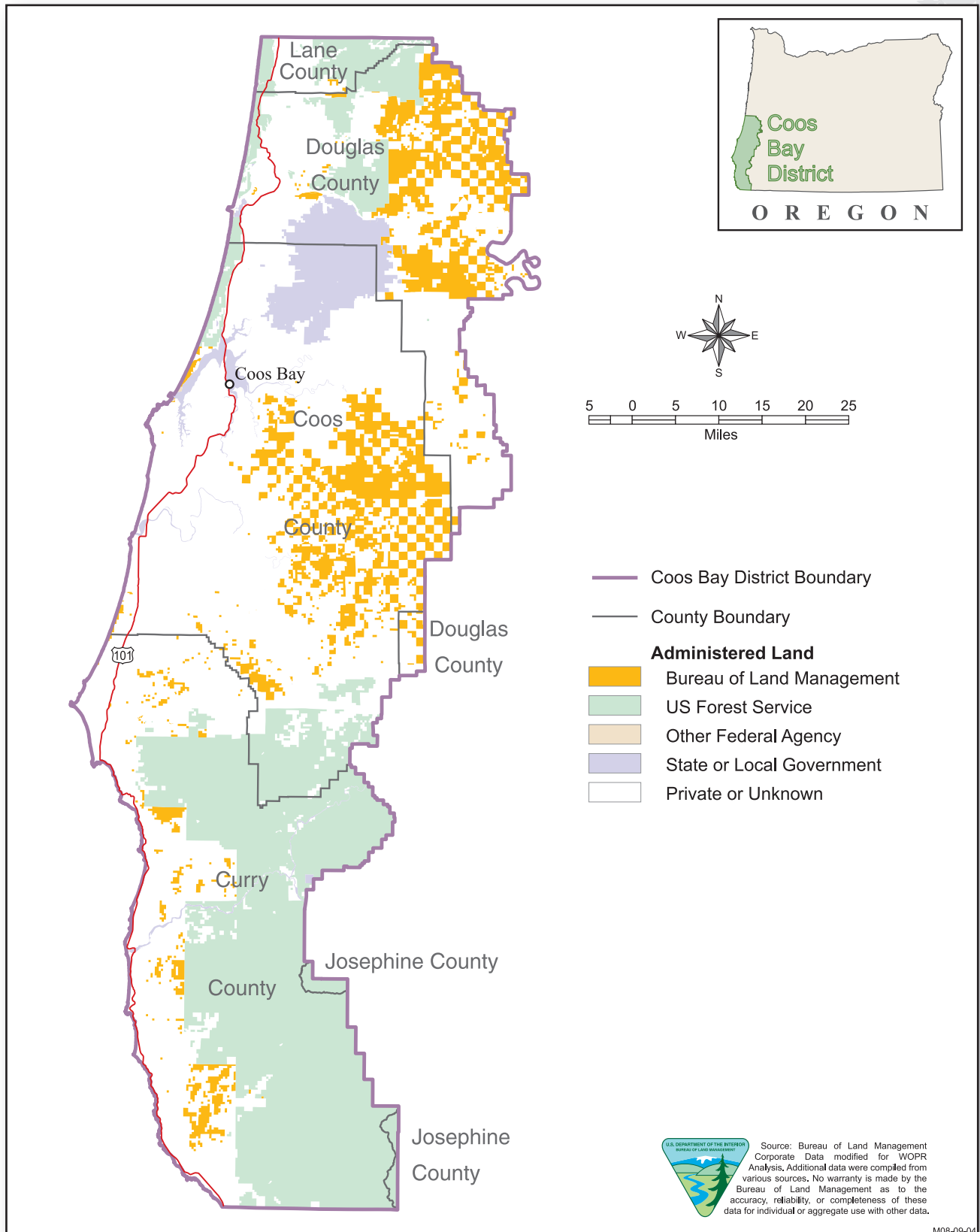
For land use allocations by resource area in the Coos Bay District, see the map packet: *Map 1A* for the Umpqua Resource Area, and *Map 1B* for the Myrtlewood Resource Area.

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

Riparian Management Area management objectives and management direction will be applied to streams, lakes, wetlands, etc. as defined in *Table 8* (in the *Riparian Management Area* section below) within the Late-Successional Management Area, Deferred Timber Management Area, and Timber Management Area.



**FIGURE 2. COOS BAY DISTRICT'S PORTION OF THE PLANNING AREA**





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

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

- Wild and scenic rivers
- Wilderness instant study areas

### Management Objective

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

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

### Management Direction

#### Wild and Scenic Rivers

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

See *Table 3 (Eligible wild and scenic rivers and river segments, Coos Bay District)*.

#### Wilderness Instant Study Areas

Maintain the wilderness suitability of wilderness instant study areas.

See *Table 4 (Wilderness instant study areas, Coos Bay District)*.

**TABLE 3. ELIGIBLE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AND RIVER SEGMENTS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Eligible	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles <sup>a</sup>	Acres <sup>b</sup> (BLM lands only)
Sixes	Recreational	Fish, History	28	271
South Fork Coos	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	37	503
South Fork Coquille	Recreational	Fish, Prehistory	35	139
Umpqua (Mouth to Kellogg)	Recreational	Ecology, Fish, Geology, History, Prehistory, Recreation, Scenery	70	1,045
<b>Totals</b>			<b>170</b>	<b>1,958</b>

<sup>a</sup>Mileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands.

<sup>b</sup>Acres calculations are for BLM-administered lands only and based on the amount of BLM-administered lands that are located within a half mile wide river corridor.

**TABLE 4. WILDERNESS INSTANT STUDY AREAS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Wilderness Instant Study Areas	Classification	Administered by the BLM (acres)
Cherry Creek/Douglas fir	Instant Study	590



## Administratively Withdrawn Area

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

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

## Management Objectives and Management Direction

The management objectives and management direction for areas of critical environmental concern, recreation sites/facilities, and special status species are addressed in the *Resource Programs* section of this resource management plan.

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

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

## Late-Successional Management Area

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

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

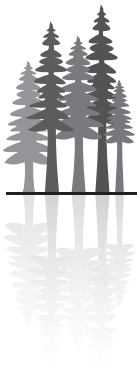
## Management Objectives

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

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

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

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



## Management Direction

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

Retain snags and coarse woody debris during thinning harvest of stands, except for safety or operational reasons. Create new snags and coarse woody debris when existing levels of snags and CWD do not meet the levels defined in *Table 5* and *Table 6*. For the purpose of defining stands of large trees and small trees:

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

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

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

Meet snag and coarse woody debris levels depicted in *Table 5* and *Table 6* by any combination of the creation of new snags and coarse woody debris from live conifer trees and the retention of existing levels of snags (Class I and Class II) and coarse woody debris (Class I and Class II). If existing levels of snags and coarse woody debris are insufficient to meet these levels in a thinning harvest unit, the desired levels can be satisfied by including in the project decision the creation of snags and coarse woody debris within five years to meet these levels after completion of the thinning harvest. Snag and coarse woody debris retention or

**TABLE 5. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) LEVELS FOR STANDS OF LARGER TREES IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA**

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention Or Creation		Cwd Retention Or Creation		
	Total Trees Per Acre	Component Diameter <sup>a</sup>	Total	Component Diameter <sup>a</sup>	Component Length
Western Hemlock	6	> 14 inches dbh	240 feet/Acre	> 14 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas Fir And True Firs	3	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/Acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	4	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/Acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet

<sup>a</sup> Diameter measured at the small end of the log  
dbh – diameter at breast height

**TABLE 6. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) LEVELS FOR STANDS OF SMALLER TREES IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA**

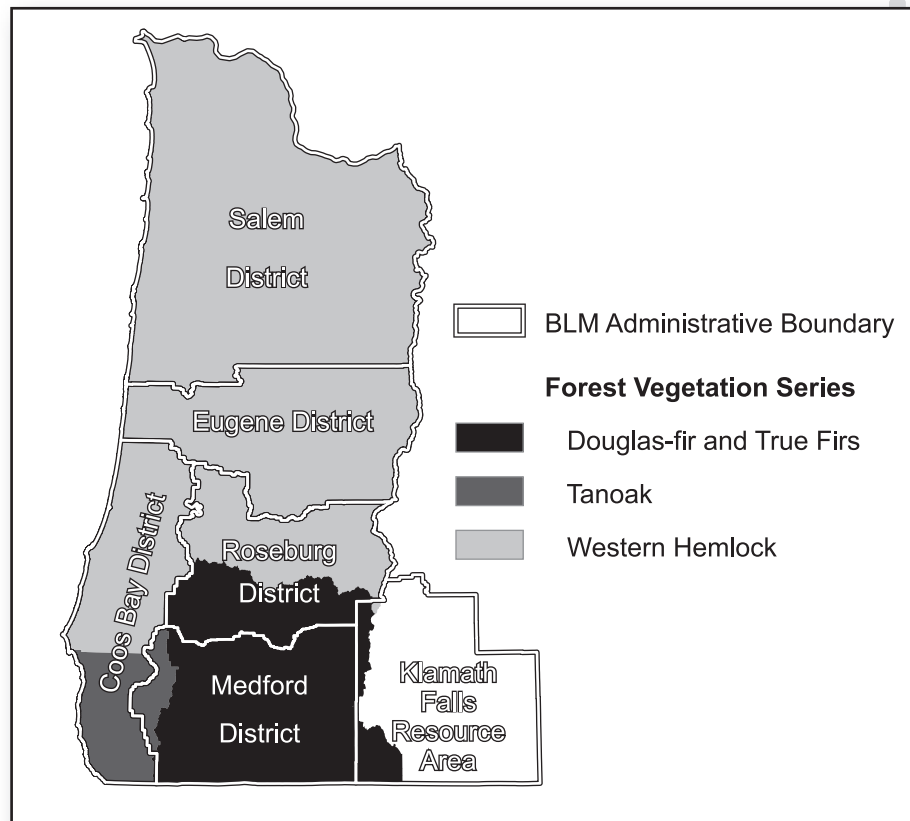
Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total Trees Per Acre	Component Diameter <sup>a</sup>	Total	Component Diameter <sup>a</sup>	Component Length
Western hemlock	3	> 12 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 12 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	2	> 10 inches dbh	60 feet/acre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

<sup>a</sup> Diameter measured at the small end of the log  
dbh – diameter at breast height





**FIGURE 3. FOREST VEGETATION SERIES**



creation levels are to be met at the scale of the harvest unit and are not intended to be attained on every acre. Snag and coarse woody debris retention will be variable per acre throughout the area being treated. Retain noncommercial snags and coarse woody debris, except for safety or operational reasons.

Implement salvage harvest of timber after a stand-replacing disturbance to recover economic value of the stand, so long as the salvage harvest retention standards for snags and coarse woody debris described in *Table 7 (Snag and coarse woody debris retention for salvaging of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance)* are met. Snags and coarse woody debris retention standards are to be met as an average at the scale of the salvage harvest unit, and are not intended to be attained on every acre. Retain an equivalent number of smaller snags or coarse woody debris if sufficient snags or coarse woody debris of the minimum sizes are not available.

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

**TABLE 7. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) RETENTION FOR SALVAGING TIMBER AFTER A STAND-REPLACEMENT DISTURBANCE IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA**

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

<sup>a</sup>Diameter measured at the small end of the log  
dbh - diameter breast height



## Riparian Management Area

The Riparian Management Area land use allocation is established according to *Table 8 (Criteria established for the Riparian Management Area land use allocation)*. See the map packet: *Map 1A* for the Umpqua Resource Area and *Map 1B* for the Myrtlewood Resource Area.

### Management Objectives

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

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

Maintain and restore water quality.

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

### Management Direction

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

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

**TABLE 8. CRITERIA ESTABLISHED FOR THE RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA LAND USE ALLOCATION**

Riparian Management Areas	Distance <sup>a</sup>
Perennial and intermittent fish-bearing streams and perennial non-fish-bearing streams	One site-potential tree height <sup>b</sup> on each side of a stream channel as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Intermittent non-fish-bearing streams	Half of one site-potential tree height on each side of a stream channel as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Natural lakes, ponds > .25 acre	One site-potential tree height extending from the edge of the water body as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Ponds < .25 acre, natural wetlands, springs, seeps, constructed reservoirs, ditches, and canals	The edge of a body of water or wetland to the outer edge of its riparian vegetation, or to the extent of seasonally saturated soil, whichever is greatest.

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

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

**For Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams:**

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

**For Natural Lakes and Ponds:**

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

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

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

**Note:** The management direction below applies within the entirety of the Riparian Management Area, including the 60-foot and 35-foot zones. See *Table 8 (Criteria established for the riparian management area land use allocation)* for a description of Riparian Management Areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Deferred Timber Management Area

The Deferred Timber Management Area land use allocation in the Coos Bay District is established as shown in the map packet: *Map 1A* for the Umpqua Resource Area, and *Map 1B* for the Myrtlewood Resource Area. The acres included in the deferred areas are taken from the underlying land use allocation, which for the Coos Bay District is the Timber Management Area. After year 2023, the deferred acres will revert back to their underlying land use allocation and associated management objectives and management direction.

### Management Objective

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

### Management Direction

Defer timber harvest of stands until after the year 2023.

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

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

Return deferred areas to the Timber Management Area land use allocation after a stand-replacement disturbance.

## Timber Management Area

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

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

For detailed views of the Timber Management Area land use allocation by resource area in the Coos Bay District, see the map packet: *Map 1A* for the Umpqua Resource Area, and *Map 1B* for the Myrtlewood Resource Area.

### Management Objectives

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

Offer for sale annually the declared annual productive capacity (allowable sale quantity) of 75 million board feet.



## Management Direction

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

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

Offer timber for sale from regeneration harvest units.

See *Table 9 (Estimated Decadal Allowable Sale Quantity Offered For Sale In The Timber Management Area, Coos Bay District)* for the estimated portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from regeneration harvest units in the Timber Management Area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Offer timber for sale from commercial thinning harvest units. See *Table 9* for the estimated portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units in the Timber Management Area.

**TABLE 9. ESTIMATED DECADAL ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE TIMBER MANAGEMENT AREA, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Estimated Portion of the Decadal ASQ Offered for Sale	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
From regeneration harvest units in the Timber Management Area	480
From commercial thinning harvest units in the Timber Management Area	270



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

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

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

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

### **Management Objective**

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

### **Management Direction**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Management Objective**

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

### **Management Direction**

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

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

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

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



## Resource Programs

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

### Air

#### Management Objective

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

#### Management Direction

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

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

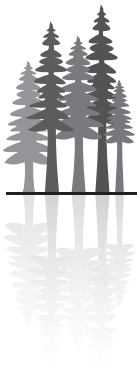
### Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Including Research Natural Areas

Designate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, including Research Natural Areas, as listed in *Table 10 (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Coos Bay District)* and as shown in the map packet: *Map 2A* for the Umpqua Resource Area, and *Map 2B* for the Myrtlewood Resource Area.

**TABLE 10. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Location # on Map 2A/2B <sup>a</sup>	ACEC Name	Total Area (acres)
<b>Map 2A</b>		
	<b>Umpqua Resource Area</b>	
54	Cherry Creek RNA	592
60	North Fork Coquille River	310
62	North Spit	682
64	Roman Nose	205
66	Tioga Creek	42
68	Wasson Creek	3,394
<b>Map 2B</b>		
	<b>Myrtlewood Resource Area</b>	
53	Brownson Ridge	369
55	China Wall	302
56	Euphoria Ridge	239
57	Hunter Creek Bog	721
58	New River	1,133
59	North Fork Chetco	603
61	North Fork Hunter Creek	1,757
63	Rocky Peak	1,827
65	Steel Creek	1,204
67	Upper Rock Creek	387

<sup>a</sup>Map numbers start at 53 because ACECs were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.



### **Management Objective**

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

### **Management Direction**

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

## **Botany**

### ***Special Status Plant and Fungi Species***

#### **Management Objective**

Provide for conservation of BLM special status species.

#### **Management Direction**

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

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

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

### ***Plant Communities on Nonforest and Noncommercial Forest Lands***

#### **Management Objective**

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

#### **Management Direction**

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

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

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





## ***Invasive Plants***

### **Management Objective**

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

### **Management Direction**

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

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

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

## **Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Including American Indian Traditional Uses**

### **Management Objective**

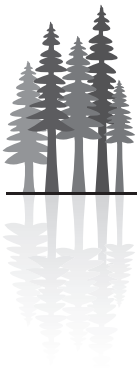
Conserve scientific, traditional use, heritage, educational, public, and recreational values of cultural and paleontological resource sites.

### **Management Direction**

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

Classify cultural properties to the following use categories:

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



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

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

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

## Energy and Minerals

### Management Objective

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

### Management Direction

Provide for energy and mineral resource exploration and development.

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

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

See *Table 11 (Areas open or closed to energy and mineral developments)* for the areas that are open or closed to energy and mineral developments.

See *Appendix E - Energy and Minerals* for a reasonably foreseeable development scenario and the stipulations that will be applied to the development.

**TABLE 11. AREAS OPEN OR CLOSED TO ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Categories and Subcategories		Acres
Federal Surface and Mineral Estate		329,600
Federal Minerals/Private Surface		12,200
<b>Locatable (e.g., metallics and gemstones)</b>		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	1,000
Closed	Discretionary	11,500
Open	Standard Restrictions and/or Stipulations	99,500
Open	Additional Restrictions	217,600
<b>Salable (e.g., sand, gravel, stone, clays, pumice)</b>		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	600
Closed	Discretionary	14,700
Open	Standard Restrictions/Stipulations	84,600
Open	Additional Restrictions	229,700
<b>Leasable (e.g., oil, gas, geothermal, coal, chemical minerals<sup>a</sup>)</b>		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	0
Open	Standard Restrictions/Stipulations	94,300
Open	Additional Restrictions	212,000
Open	No Surface Occupancy	15,000

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



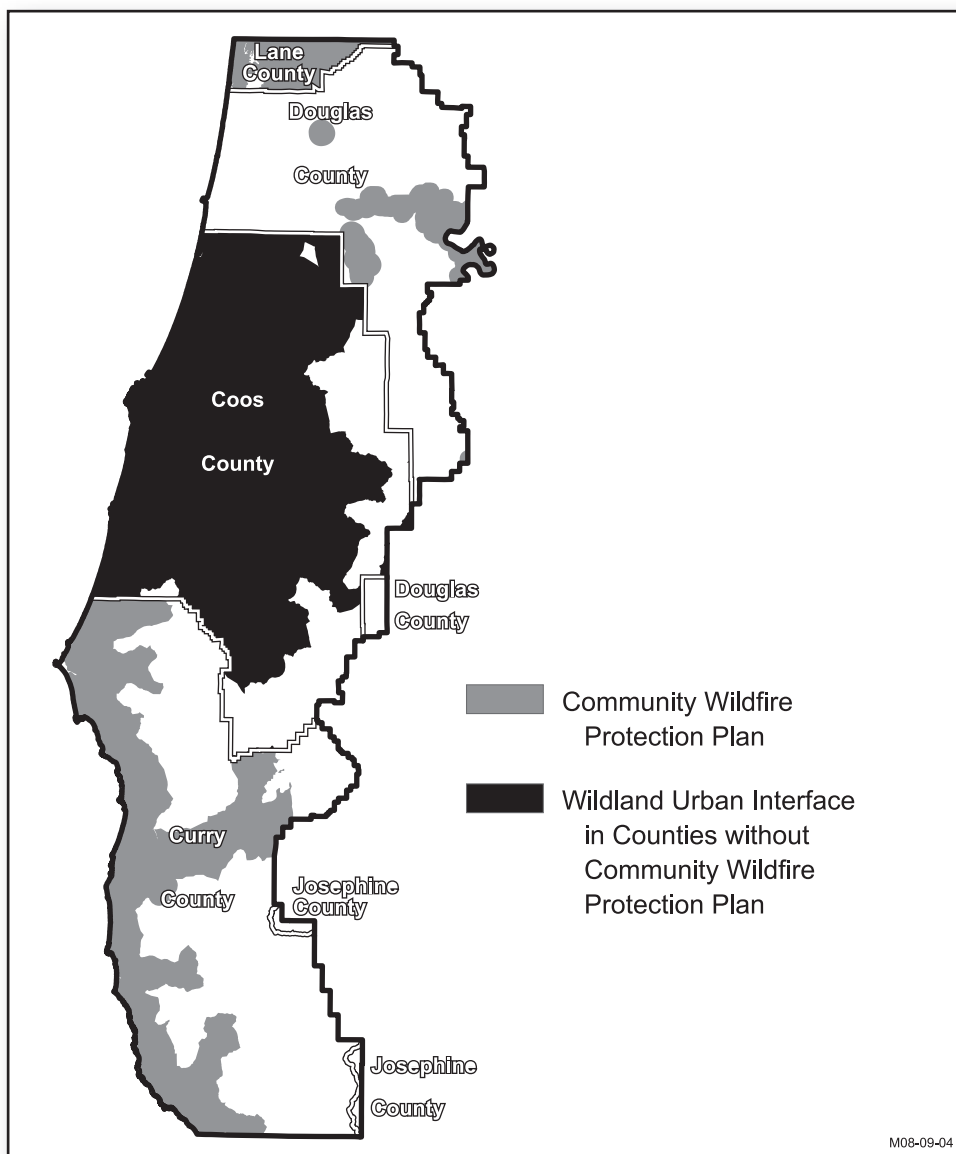
## Fire and Fuels Management

### Management Objectives

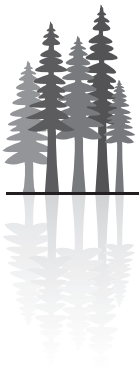
- Reduce the fire hazards to communities that are at risk from uncharacteristic wildfires.
- Decrease the risk of large wildfires, and reduce the cost and associated hazard of fire suppression.
- Reduce the risk of resource damage due to uncharacteristic wildfires.

### Management Direction

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



**FIGURE 4. WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE**



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

Fuels treatments will occur in various combinations of Fire Regimes and Fire Regime Condition Classes, with an emphasis on those combinations identified as high priority in *Table 12 (Fuel treatment emphasis areas using Fire Regime and Fire Regime Condition Class)*.

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

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

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

**TABLE 12. FUEL TREATMENT EMPHASIS AREAS USING FIRE REGIME AND FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS**

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

## Fish

Management objectives and management direction for fish habitat are included under the *Riparian Management Area* land use allocation section in this resource management plan.

## Grazing

### Management Objective

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

### Management Direction

Discontinue the authorization of livestock grazing through the issuance of grazing leases. Authorize grazing through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits in a manner consistent with the grazing regulations.



## Hazardous Materials

### Management Objectives

Limit the use of hazardous materials.

Eliminate hazardous wastes.

### Management Direction

Respond to hazardous material incidents through actions such as cleanup, proper notifications, criminal investigations, and site assessments.

Store, treat, and dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Protect employees and the public from known hazardous materials on BLM-administered lands.

## Lands, Realty, Access, and Transportation

### Management Objectives

Make land tenure adjustments to facilitate the management of resources.

Provide legal access to BLM-administered lands and facilities to support resource management programs.

Provide needed rights-of-way, permits, leases, and easements over BLM-administered lands in a manner that is consistent with federal and state laws.

Provide a road transportation system that serves resource management needs.

Protect lands that have important resource values or substantial levels of investment by withdrawing them, where necessary, from the implementation of nondiscretionary public land and mineral laws.

### Management Direction

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

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

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



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

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

Assign lands with survey hiatuses and encroachments that are discovered in the future to Zone 3. For land tenure Zone 3 lands, see the map packet: *Map 3A* for the Umpqua Resource Area, and *Map 3B* for the Myrtlewood Resource Area.

See *Table 13 (Acres Of Land Tenure Zones)* below for acres of land tenure zones in the Coos Bay BLM District.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE 13. ACRES OF LAND TENURE ZONES, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

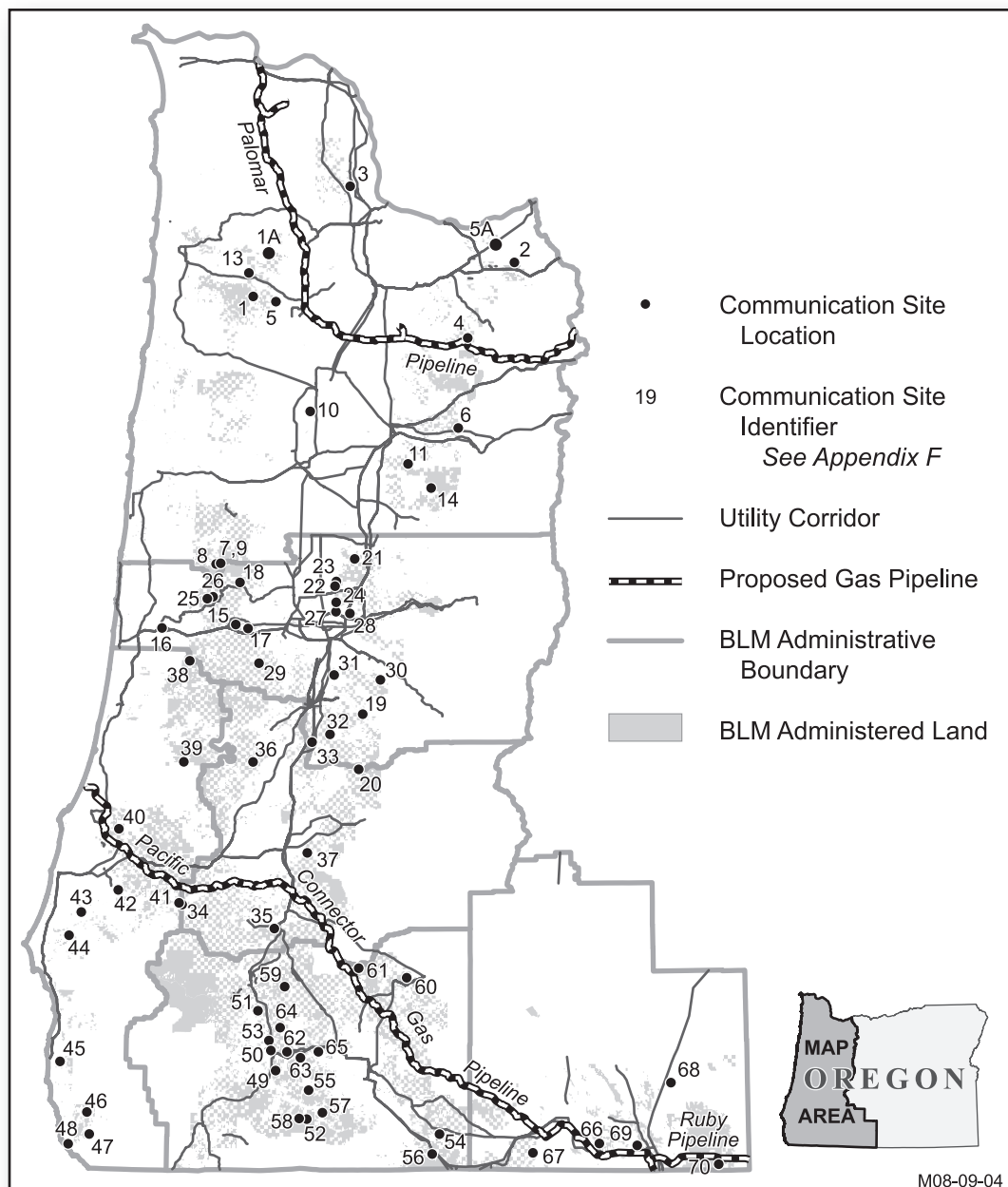
Land Tenure Zone	Acres
Zone 1 – Retention and Acquisition	169,000
Zone 2 – Suitable for Exchange and Consolidation	151,300
Zone 3 – Suitable for Disposal	800

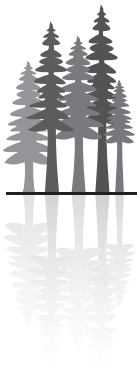


Utility corridors are the preferred location for energy transmission or distribution facilities. Corridors are generally 1,000 feet on each side of the centerline. The rights-of-way granted will be the minimum necessary to accommodate a specific request. No development or management activities will be permitted that would conflict with construction, operation, or maintenance of facilities corresponding to the purpose of the utility corridor. See *Figure 5 (Utility corridors and communication sites)*.

New communication facilities will be allowed on existing developed communication sites where they do not conflict with other management objectives. See *Figure 5 (Utility corridors and communication sites)* and *Appendix F - Lands*.

**FIGURE 5. UTILITY CORRIDORS AND COMMUNICATION SITES**





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

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

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

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

## Recreation

### Management Objective

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

### Management Direction

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

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

See the following:

- *Table 14 (Recreation management areas)*
- *Appendix G – Recreation*
- *Maps in the map packet:*
  - *Map 2A* for recreation management areas in the Umpqua Resource Area
  - *Map 2B* for recreation management areas in the Myrtlewood Resource Area

**TABLE 14. RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Location # on Map 2A/2B <sup>a</sup>	Recreation Management Area	Acres
<b>Special Recreation Management Areas</b>		
17	Coos Bay Shorelands	1,754
18	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	1,136
19	Loon Lake	126
20	New River	1,133
21	Sixes River	208
22	Tioga	34,013
<b>Total Acres</b>		<b>38,370</b>
<b>Extensive Recreation Management Areas</b>		
Map 2A	Umpqua	110,763
Map 2B	Myrtlewood	173,089
<b>Total Acres</b>		<b>283,852</b>

<sup>a</sup>Map numbers start at 17 because Recreation Management Areas were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.





Manage lands not designated as special recreation management areas as extensive recreation management areas for developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. See *Table 14 (Recreation management areas)*.

Maintain recreational developments, including sites and trails. See *Table 15 (Recreation sites)* and *Table 16 (Recreation trails)*.

**TABLE 15. RECREATION SITES, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

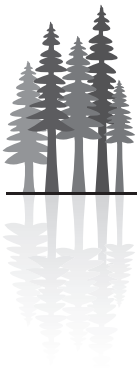
57	Bear Creek Campground	80
58	Burnt Mountain Campground	38
59	Cape Blanco Lighthouse (under permit from the U.S. Coast Guard)	35
60	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	1,136
61	East Shore Campground	52
62	Edson Creek Campground	46
63	Fawn Creek Campground	5
64	Loon Lake Campground	76
65	North Spit Boat Ramp	24
66	Park Creek Campground	58
67	Sixes River Campground	162
68	Smith River Falls Campground	47
69	Storm Ranch Day-Use Area	240
70	Vincent Creek Campground	4
<b>Total Acres</b>		<b>2,003</b>

<sup>a</sup>Map numbers start at 57 because Recreation Sites were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

**TABLE 16. RECREATION TRAILS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Location # on Maps 2A/2B <sup>a</sup>	Recreation Trails	Miles
27	Blue Ridge	10
28	Doerner Fir	0.5
29	Euphoria Ridge	4
30	Floras Lake	1
31	Fourmile Creek	0.3
32	Loon Lake Waterfall	0.5
33	Lost Lake	1
34	New River/Storm Ranch	2
35	New River Water Trail	5
36	North Fork Hunter Creek	2
37	North Spit	9
<b>Total Miles</b>		<b>35.3</b>

<sup>a</sup>Map numbers start at 27 because Recreation Trails were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.



Develop potential recreational sites and trails in the future depending on recreational demand and feasibility. See *Table 17 (Potential recreation sites and trails)* and *Figures 6 and 7*.

Withdraw areas containing recreational developments from mineral entry or development.

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

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

Manage environmental education areas to provide educational opportunities for the public. See *Table 18 (Environmental education areas)*.

**TABLE 17. POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES AND POTENTIAL RECREATION TRAILS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Location # on Figure 6 <sup>a</sup>	Potential Recreation Sites <sup>b</sup>	Acres
21	Big Bend	200
22	Fawn Creek Boat Ramp	11
23	McKinley Camp	10
24	Smith River Log Dump	5
25	Spruce Reach Island Day-Use Area	15
26	Tioga Basin	30
27	Wells Creek Guard Station	1
<b>Total Acres</b>		<b>272</b>
Location # on Figure 7 <sup>a</sup>	Potential Recreation Trails <sup>b</sup>	Miles
25	Bear Creek Extension	3
26	Brummit Creek Trail System	10
27	Coos Head Trail System	3
28	Doerner Fir Extension	1
29	Hunter Creek Bog	1
30	McKinley Camp Trail	1
31	Rocky Peak Trail	6
32	Roman Nose/Kentucky Creek	6
33	Upper Rock Creek	2
34	Wasson Creek	5
<b>Total Miles</b>		<b>38</b>

<sup>a</sup>Figure numbers start at 21 and 25 because potential recreation sites and trails were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

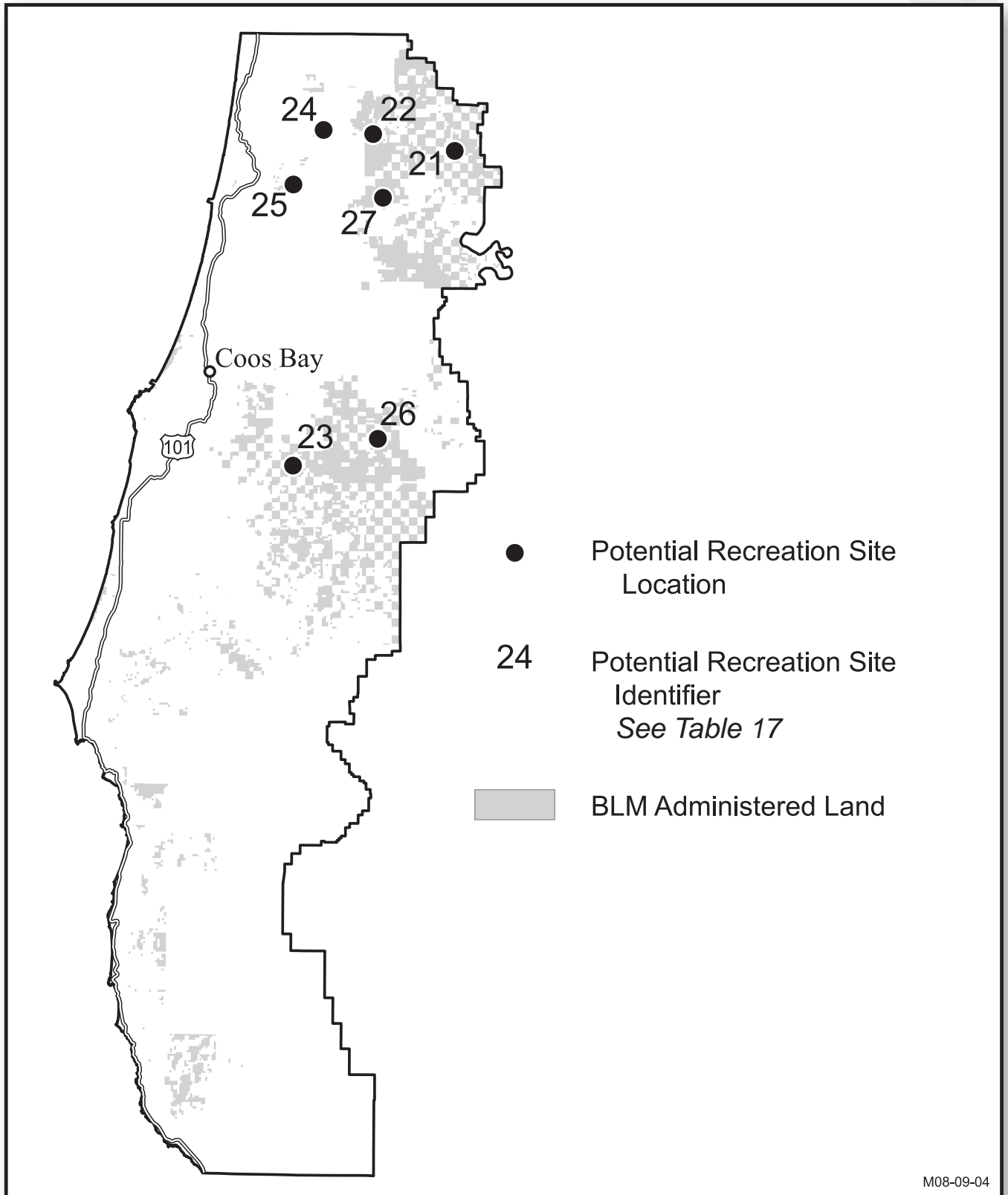
<sup>b</sup>See Figure 6 for general locations of potential recreation sites, and Figure 7 for general locations of potential recreation trails.

**TABLE 18. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AREAS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Environmental Education Areas	Acres
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	1,136
New River ACEC	1,356
Powers	70
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>2,562</b>



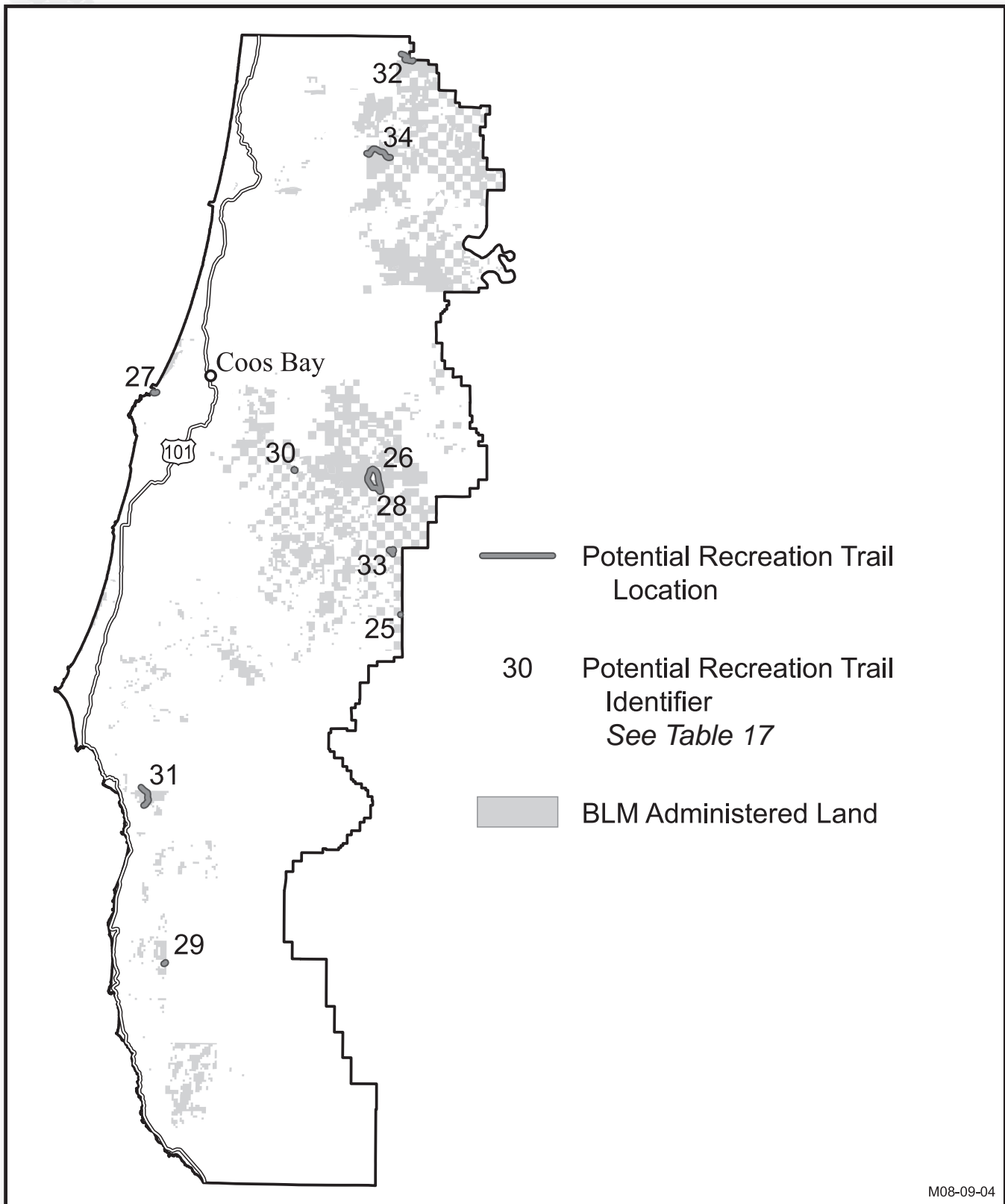
FIGURE 6. POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES, COOS BAY DISTRICT



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FIGURE 7. POTENTIAL RECREATION TRAILS, COOS BAY DISTRICT





Manage recreation sites authorized under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act according to their lease agreements. See *Table 19 (Recreation and public purpose leases)*.

Areas listed in *Table 20 (Areas closed to off-highway vehicle use)* are designated as closed to off-highway vehicle use.

Areas not designated as *closed* to off-highway vehicle use are designated as *limited to designated roads and trails*. See *Table 21 (Off-highway vehicle area designations)*.

Manage the area listed in *Table 22* as an off-highway vehicle emphasis area.

See *Figure 8 (Off-highway vehicle designations)* and *Figure 9 (Off-highway vehicle emphasis areas)*.

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

**TABLE 19. RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSE LEASES (R&PP), COOS BAY DISTRICT**

R&PP Leases <sup>a</sup>	Lessee	Acres
Frona Park	Coos County	80
Judge Hamilton Park	Coos County	88
Laverne County Park	Coos County	120
Middle Creek Park	Coos County	78
Rock Prairie Park	Coos County	160
<b>Total Acres</b>		<b>526</b>

<sup>a</sup>Recreational leases with Coos County were established prior to the R&PP Act as Congressional withdrawals to Coos County for recreational purposes and are termed Congressionally designated recreation withdrawals.

**TABLE 20. AREAS CLOSED TO OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Areas Closed to Off-Highway Vehicle Use	Acres	
Cherry Creek RNA/ACEC & ISA	592	
China Wall ACEC	302	
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area (portion)	1,084	
Euphoria Ridge ACEC	239	
New River ACEC (portion)	883	
North Spit Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration Areas	68	
Powers Environmental Education Area	69	
Progeny Test Sites & Seed Orchards	565	
Tioga Creek ACEC	42	
<b>Total Acres</b>		<b>3,844</b>

**TABLE 21. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AREA DESIGNATIONS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations	Acres	
Open	0	
Limited to designated roads and trails	318,437	
Closed	3,844	
<b>Total Acres</b>		<b>322,281</b>

**TABLE 22. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE EMPHASIS AREAS, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Off-Highway Vehicle Emphasis Area	Acres
Blue Ridge	1,609



FIGURE 8. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AREA DESIGNATIONS, COOS BAY DISTRICT

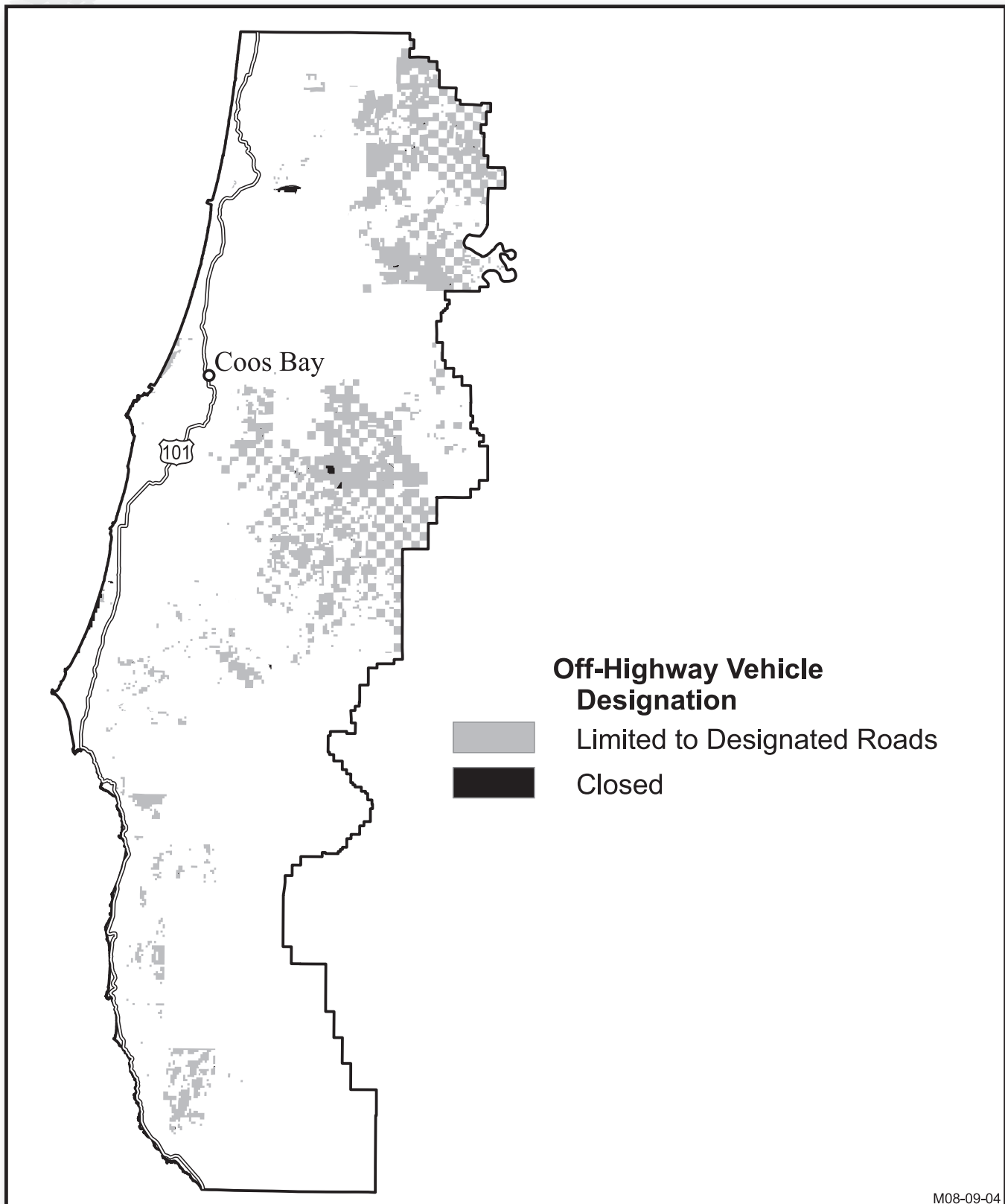
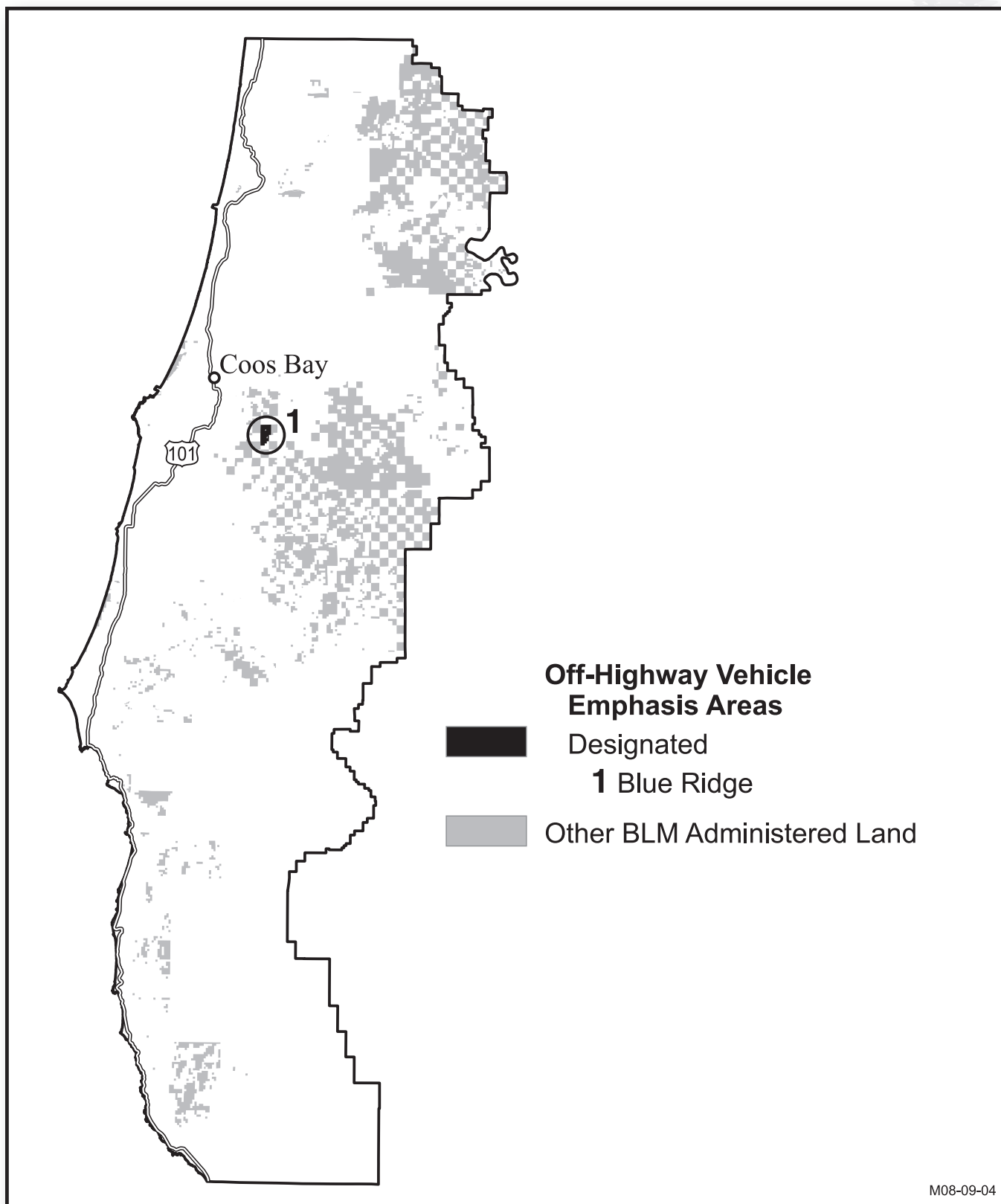




FIGURE 9. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE EMPHASIS AREA, COOS BAY DISTRICT



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## **Research**

### **Management Objective**

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

### **Management Direction**

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

## **Soils**

### **Management Objective**

Provide for long-term soil productivity.

### **Management Direction**

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

## **Special Forest Products**

### **Management Objective**

Provide for the harvest and collection of special forest products.

### **Management Direction**

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

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

## **Timber**

Management Objectives and Management Direction for timber are included under the sections on Deferred Timber Management Area and the Timber Management Area land use allocations. In addition, the following objective and direction applies to all land use allocations:

### **Management Objective**

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

### **Management Direction**

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





## Visual Resource Management

Visual resource management classes are established as shown in the map packet: *Map 3A* for the Umpqua Resource Area, and *Map 3B* for the Myrtlewood Resource Area. Also see *Table 23 (Acres of visual resource management classes)*.

### Management Objective

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

### Management Direction

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

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

### Management Objective

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

### Management Direction

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

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

### Management Objective

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

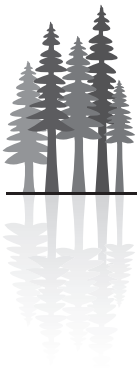
### Management Direction

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

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

**TABLE 23. ACRES OF VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes	Acres
VRM Class I	7,545
VRM Class II	10,345
VRM Class III	14,729
VRM Class IV	369,566



### Management Objective

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

### Management Direction

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

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

## Water

### Management Objective

Maintain and restore water quality.

### Management Direction

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

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

## Wilderness Characteristics

### Management Objective

Maintain wilderness characteristics on those BLM-administered lands designated in *Table 24 (Lands with wilderness characteristics maintained under special management)*.

### Management Direction

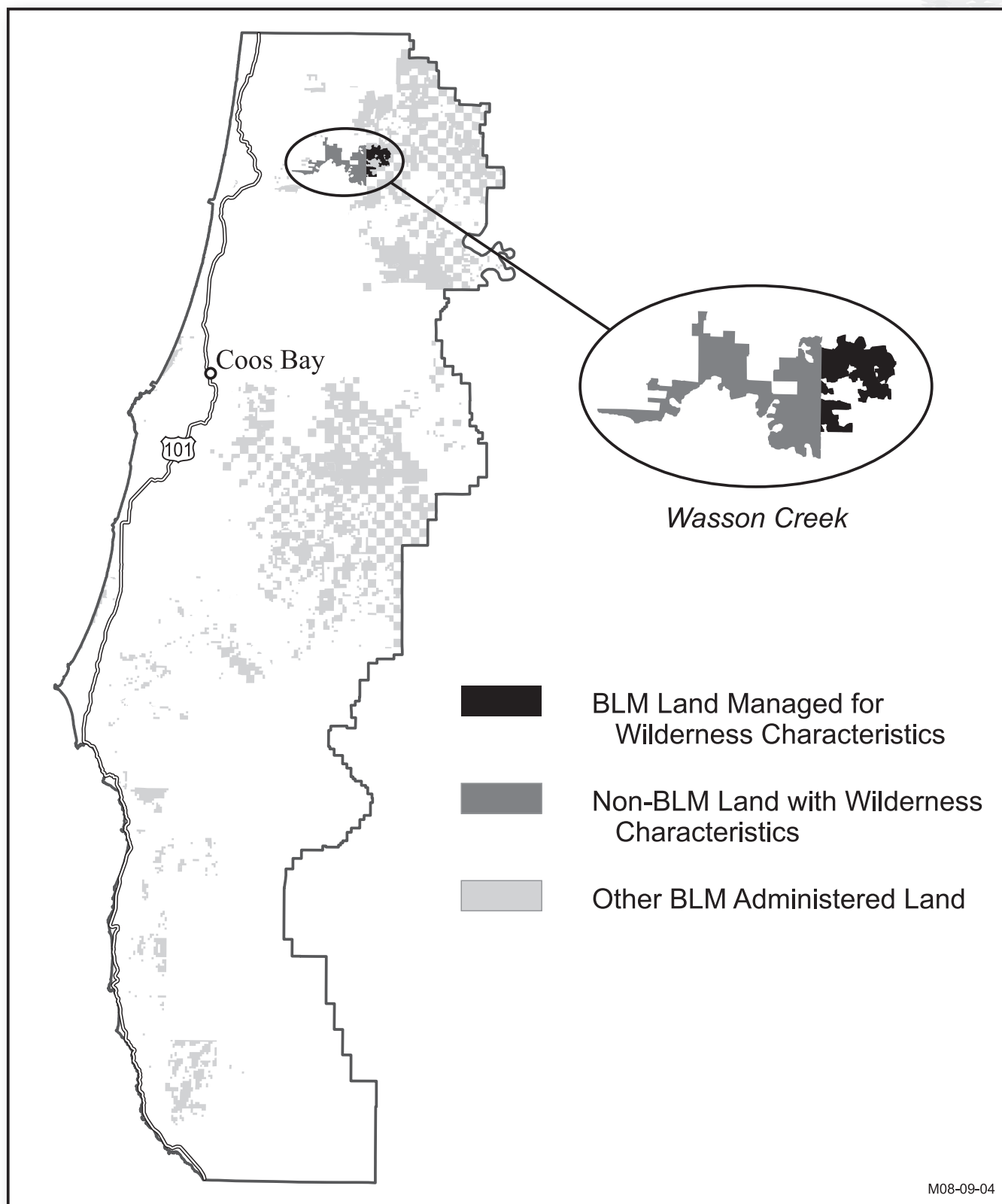
Maintain wilderness characteristics on the BLM-administered lands that are listed in *Table 24 (Lands with wilderness characteristics maintained under special management)* and shown in *Figure 10 (Lands with wilderness characteristics)*, excluding the portions of those areas that occur on O&C lands that are suitable for permanent timber production.

**TABLE 24. LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS MAINTAINED UNDER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT, COOS BAY DISTRICT**

BLM-administered Lands	Total (acres)	Identified Wilderness Characteristics		
		Naturalness	Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude	Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive, Unconfined Recreation
<b>Coos Bay District</b>				
Wasson Creek	3,408	X	X	X



**FIGURE 10.** LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS, COOS BAY DISTRICT





## Wildlife

### Management Objective

Provide for the conservation of BLM special status species.

### Management Direction

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

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

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

Implement the following actions for the management of western snowy plover:

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

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

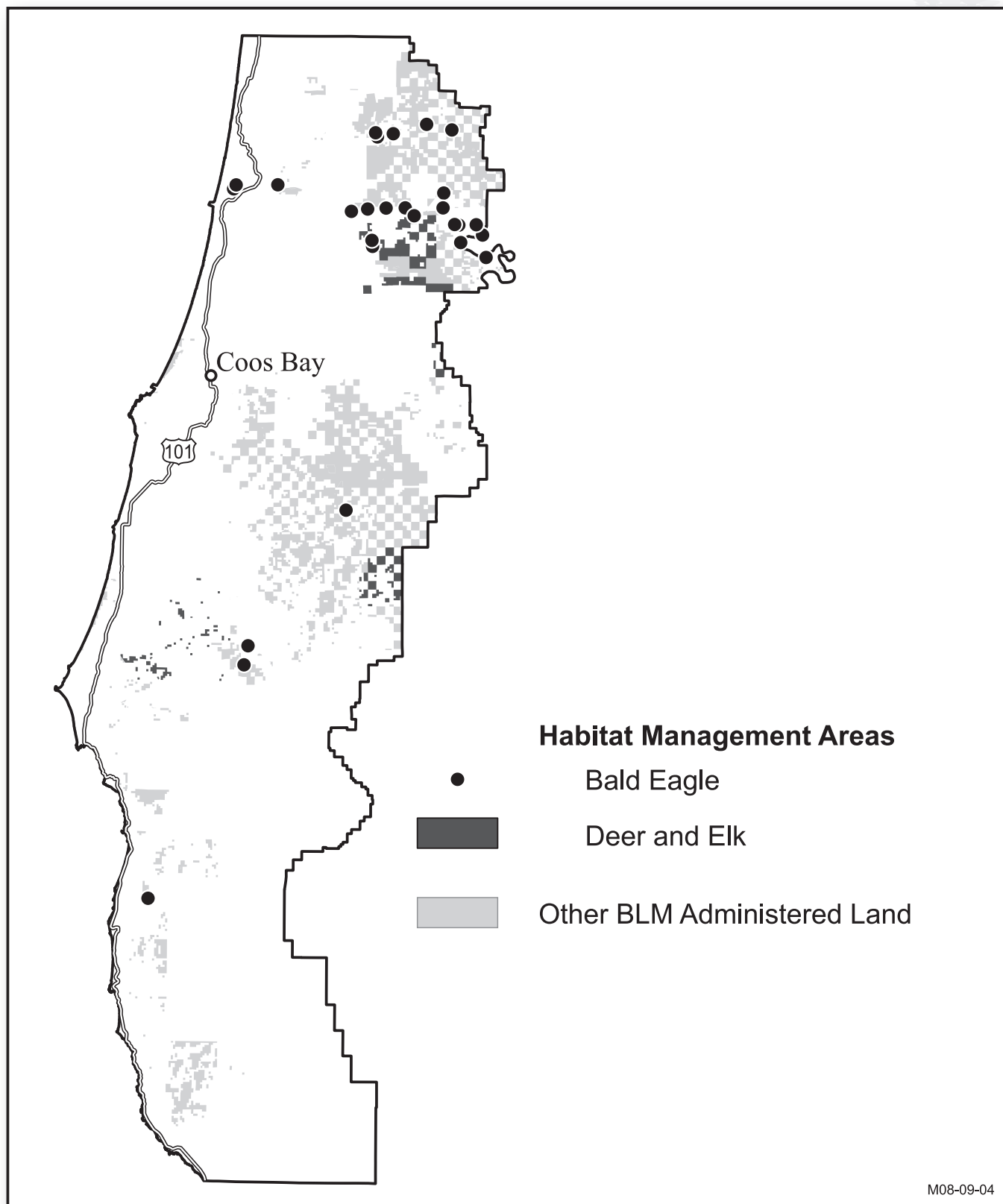
Prior to project implementation and using approved protocol standards, survey proposed projects that are within the range of the marbled murrelet and that could degrade or remove suitable marbled murrelet habitat. The Pacific Seabird Groups' *Method for Surveying Marbled Murrelets in Forests: A Revised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

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

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



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



M08-09-04



## Management Objective

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

## Management Direction

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

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

## Administrative Actions

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

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

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