



The Alternatives

This section describes what is unique between the individual alternatives. The previous section identified the land use allocations, management objectives, and management actions that would apply to the resources, programs, and land use allocations under the three action alternatives.

Management actions would be used only where and when necessary and practical to achieve management objectives. The following would be among the considerations in determining how and where to appropriately implement management actions:

- Site-specific circumstances made the application of the management action unnecessary to achieve resource management plan objectives.
- Site-specific circumstances made the application of the management action impractical.
- The application of the management action would be inconsistent with other resource management plan decisions.

Activities that are not specifically mentioned in management actions would be permitted if they are not inconsistent with management objectives.

Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is the alternative that best meets the purpose and need (see *Chapter 1*). Based on the analysis in this draft environmental impact statement, the BLM identifies Alternative 2 as the preferred alternative. Considering the economic, environmental, social, and other selection factors, the BLM believes this alternative would best fulfill its statutory mission and responsibilities. Alternative 2 would:

- contribute to the recovery of species listed under the Endangered Species Act,
- maintain or improve water quality,
- reduce fire hazard risks in most districts,
- meet recreational demand with a variety of recreational settings, and
- produce the highest economic return to local communities from a sustained yield of timber.

Comments from state and federal agencies, local governments, tribes, and the public on this draft environmental impact statement will assist the BLM in preparing the proposed resource management plans and the final environmental impact statement. These comments can be used by the BLM to modify an action alternative to create a proposed decision. Examples of modifications that the BLM will consider in developing the proposed resource management plans are:

- Increasing the fire resiliency of forests in the Medford District and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District.



- Ways to manage the harvest land base that will increase the rate of recovery of the northern spotted owl and the marbled murrelet in the short term (less than 50 years) while suitable habitat develops in the large blocks managed for long-term recovery.
- Speeding the redevelopment of structurally complex forests after regeneration harvesting.

No Action Alternative

For details about the No Action Alternative, refer to the 1995 resource management plans for the districts of Salem, Eugene, Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford, and the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District, as amended. The No Action Alternative, as analyzed in this environmental impact statement, includes Survey and Manage standards and guidelines consistent with the January 2001, Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl, but does not include the March 2004, Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl or the March 2004, Record of Decision, Amending Resource Management Plans for Seven Bureau of Land Management Districts and Land and Resource Management Plans for Nineteen National Forests Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl, Decision to Clarify Provisions Relating to the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. The two March 2004 Records of Decision have been the subject to litigation, and their implementation is uncertain at this time. Implementation of these two plan amendments would change the effects of the No Action Alternative from the effects analyzed in this environmental impact statement. However, the effects of such a changed No Action Alternative would still be within the range of effects analyzed in this environmental impact statement. That is, these amendments to the No Action alternative would change the effects of the No Action Alternative to be more similar to the action alternatives. For example, an amendment that would remove the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines from the No Action Alternative would result in effects more like the action alternatives, all of which do not include the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines.

Plan maintenance for the 1995 resource management plans is documented in the district annual program summary and monitoring reports that were published from 1996 through 2005. These district annual program summary and monitoring reports are incorporated by reference.

See *Map 2 (Land use allocations under the No Action Alternative)* that follows this discussion. Also see the map packet (*Maps 1, 5, and 9*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

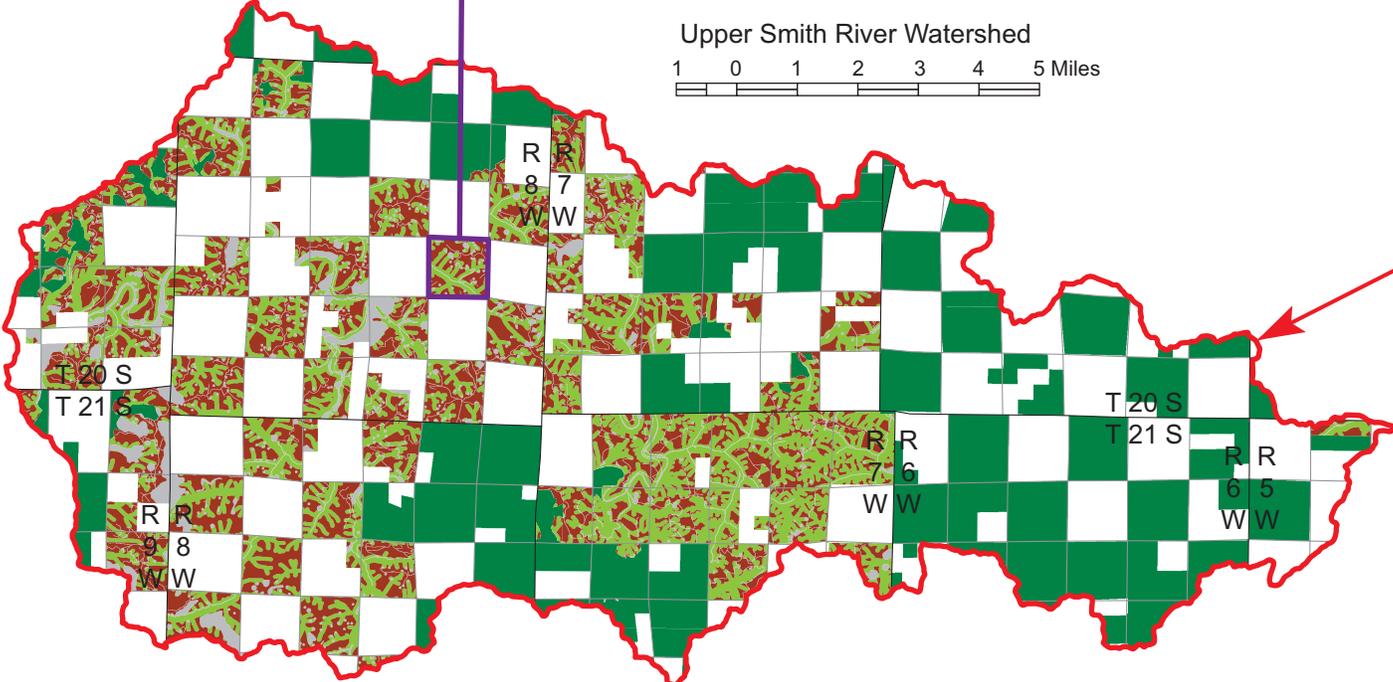
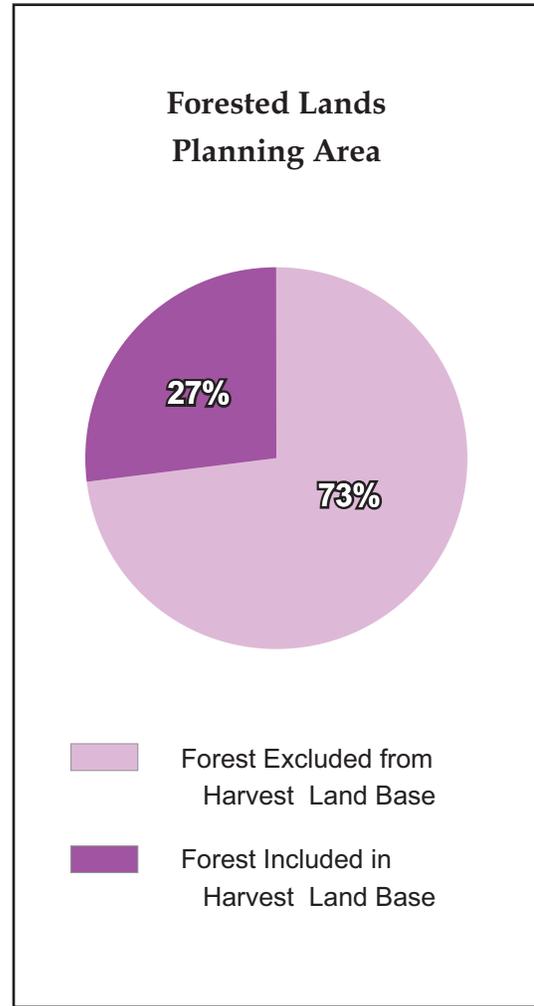
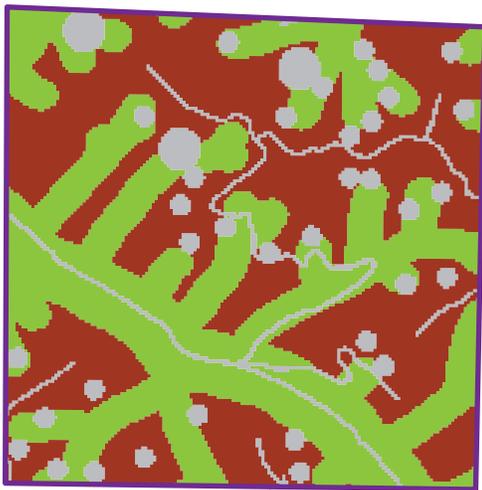
Western Oregon Plan Revisions



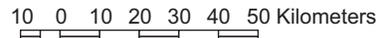
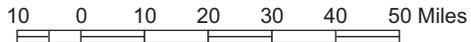
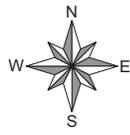
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Source: Bureau of Land Management Corporate Data revised for WOPR Analysis. No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data.

Township 20 South, Range 8 West, Section 23



Map 2. Land use allocations under the No Action Alternative



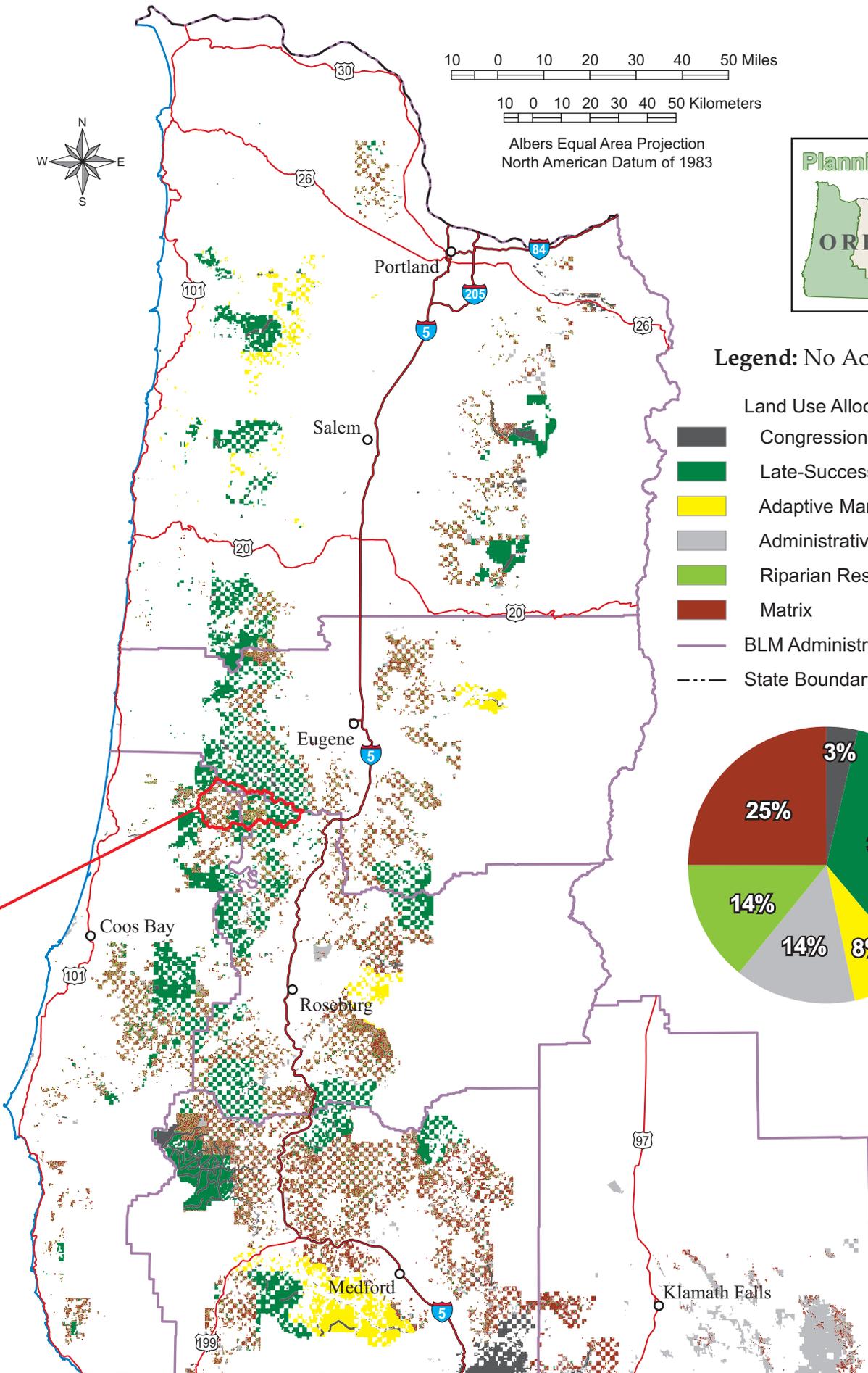
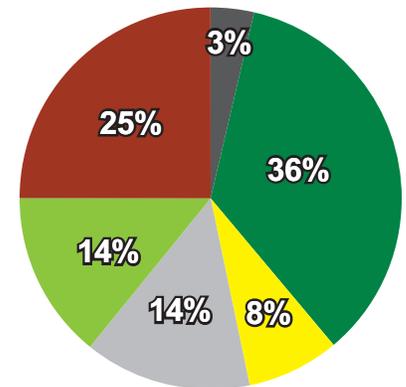
Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983



Legend: No Action Alt.

Land Use Allocations

-  Congressionally Withdrawn
-  Late-Successional Reserve
-  Adaptive Management Area
-  Administratively Withdrawn
-  Riparian Reserve
-  Matrix
-  BLM Administrative Boundary
-  State Boundary





Alternative 1

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

- late-successional management area
- riparian management area
- timber management area
- areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas

Late-Successional Management Area

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

- In the areas shown on *Map 3 (Land use allocations under Alternative 1)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2, 6, and 10*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.
- In the areas of contiguous marbled murrelet habitat and recruitment habitat (stands capable of becoming habitat for the marbled murrelet within 25 years) that are within 0.5 mile of any occupied site. Occupation would be determined by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior (i.e., flying below the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand).

Management Objective

Maintain or promote the development of structurally complex forests.

Management Actions

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

See Table 23 (Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of larger trees (stand average diameter of QMD > 14 in.)) and Map 14 (Forest vegetation series).



Table 23. Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of larger trees (stand average diameter of QMD > 14 in.)

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

dbh (diameter breast height) ft. (linear feet) tpa (trees per acre)

- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained or created in thinning harvests in stands of smaller trees, which are generally those with a stand average diameter of quadratic mean diameter (QMD) less than or equal to 14 inches.

See Table 24 (Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of smaller trees (stand average diameter of QMD ≤ 14 in.)) and Map 14 (Forest vegetation series).

Table 24. Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of smaller trees (stand average diameter of QMD ≤ 14 in.)

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

dbh (diameter breast height) ft. (linear feet) tpa (trees per acre)

- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation requirements would be met by any combination of new snags and coarse woody debris from live conifer trees and the retention of existing levels of snags (Class I and Class II) and coarse woody debris (Class I and Class II).
- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels would be met at the scale of the harvest unit. Snag and coarse woody debris levels per acre would be variable within harvest units.
- Salvage would not occur in stands that are disturbed by a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestations, except to reduce hazards in wildland urban interface areas.



Riparian Management Area

Under Alternative 1, the riparian management area land use allocation would be established according to *Table 25 (Criteria established for the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 1)*. For a representation of those areas, see *Map 3 (Land use allocations under Alternative 1)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2, 6, and 10*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

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

Table 25. Criteria established for the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 1

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

Management Objectives

- Maintain or promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests.
- Provide for the riparian and aquatic conditions that supply stream channels with shade, sediment filtering, leaf litter and large wood, and root masses that stabilize stream banks.

Management Actions

- Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote the development of mature forests.
- Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along larger-order streams (generally, fourth-order and larger streams) to promote the development of structurally complex forests.



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

Timber Management Area

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

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

See *Map 3 (Land use allocations under Alternative 1)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 2, 6, and 10*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

- Manage forests to achieve a high level of continuous timber production that could be sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.
- Offer for sale an annual allowable sale quantity.

Management Actions

- Timber would be offered for sale from regeneration harvest units. See *Table 26 (Timber offered for sale from regeneration harvest units)* and *Map 29 (Sustained yield units)*.

Table 26. Timber offered for sale from regeneration harvest units

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



- Timber would be offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units. See *Table 27 (Timber offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units)*.

Table 27. Timber offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units

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

- Annual offering of the allowable sale quantity would potentially vary up to 10% from the declared allowable sale quantity to allow for variations in yield from different harvest areas and to allow for the preparation and sale of logical, operationally feasible, and economically viable sale areas.
- Cumulative total offering of the allowable sale quantity would be maintained within 5% over two or more years by adjusting annual offerings within the allowed 10% variation.
- Regeneration harvests would be conducted to remove volume and replace slower growing stands with young, rapidly growing stands. Generally, regeneration harvests would be scheduled for stands to maximize potential growth and yield. Regeneration harvests would be applied to younger stands for purposes that include the management of age class distribution, the management of diseased stands, and the management of overstocked stands with poor vigor and low crown ratio. The minimum age of stands that would be considered suitable for regeneration harvesting would be 40 years of age in the western hemlock and the tanoak vegetation series and 60 years of age in the Douglas fir and true firs vegetation series. See *Map 14 (Forest vegetation series)*.
- No merchantable material would be reserved from removal in regeneration harvest units. Noncommercial snags and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons.
- Commercial thinning would be applied to recover anticipated mortality; to adjust stand composition or dominance; to reduce stand susceptibility to disturbances such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation; and to improve merchantability and value.



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

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas

Under Alternative 1, 92 areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas would be designated. At the end of this chapter, see *Map 15 (Areas of critical environmental concern within the planning area)* and *Table 41 (Areas of critical environmental concern under the alternatives)*.

Management Objective

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

Management Action

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

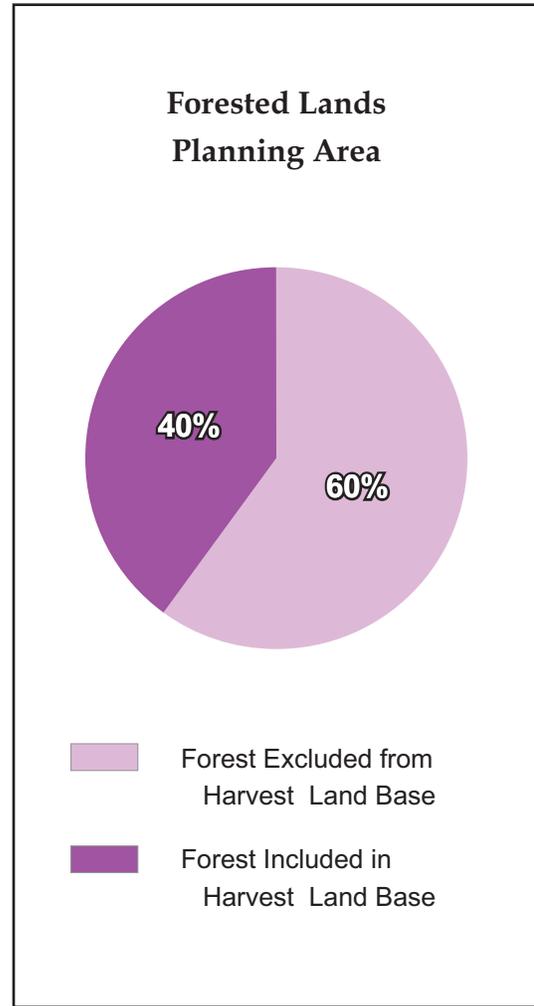
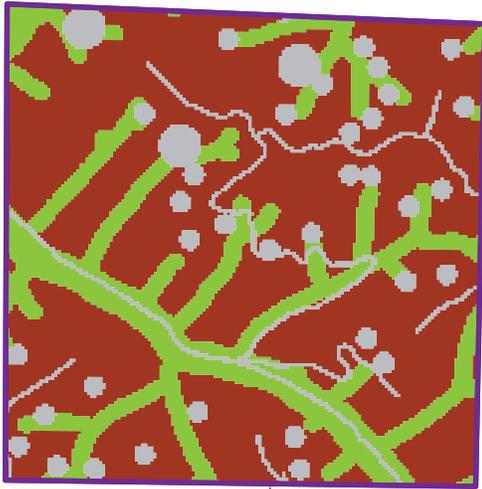
Western Oregon Plan Revisions



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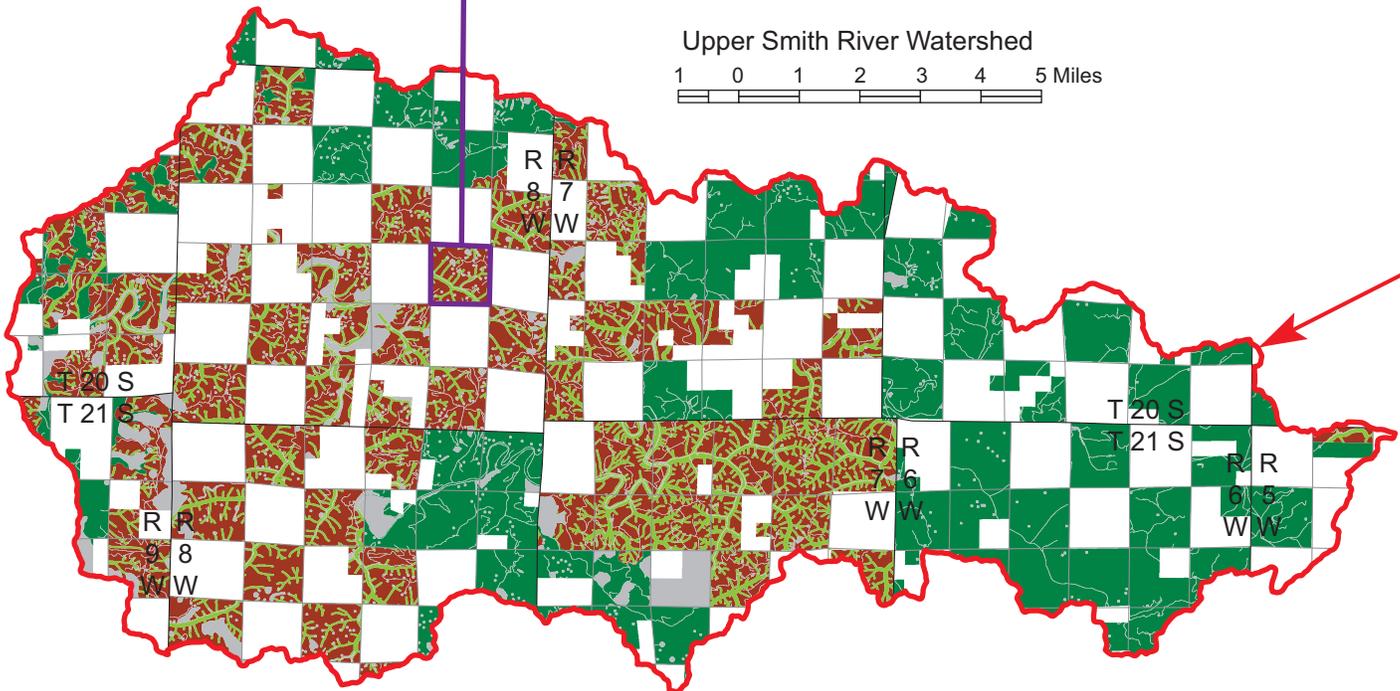
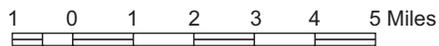
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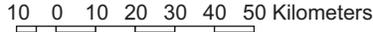
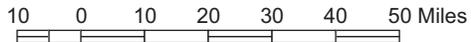
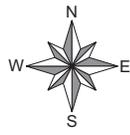


- Forest Excluded from Harvest Land Base
- Forest Included in Harvest Land Base

Upper Smith River Watershed



Map 3. Land use allocations under Alternative 1



Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983

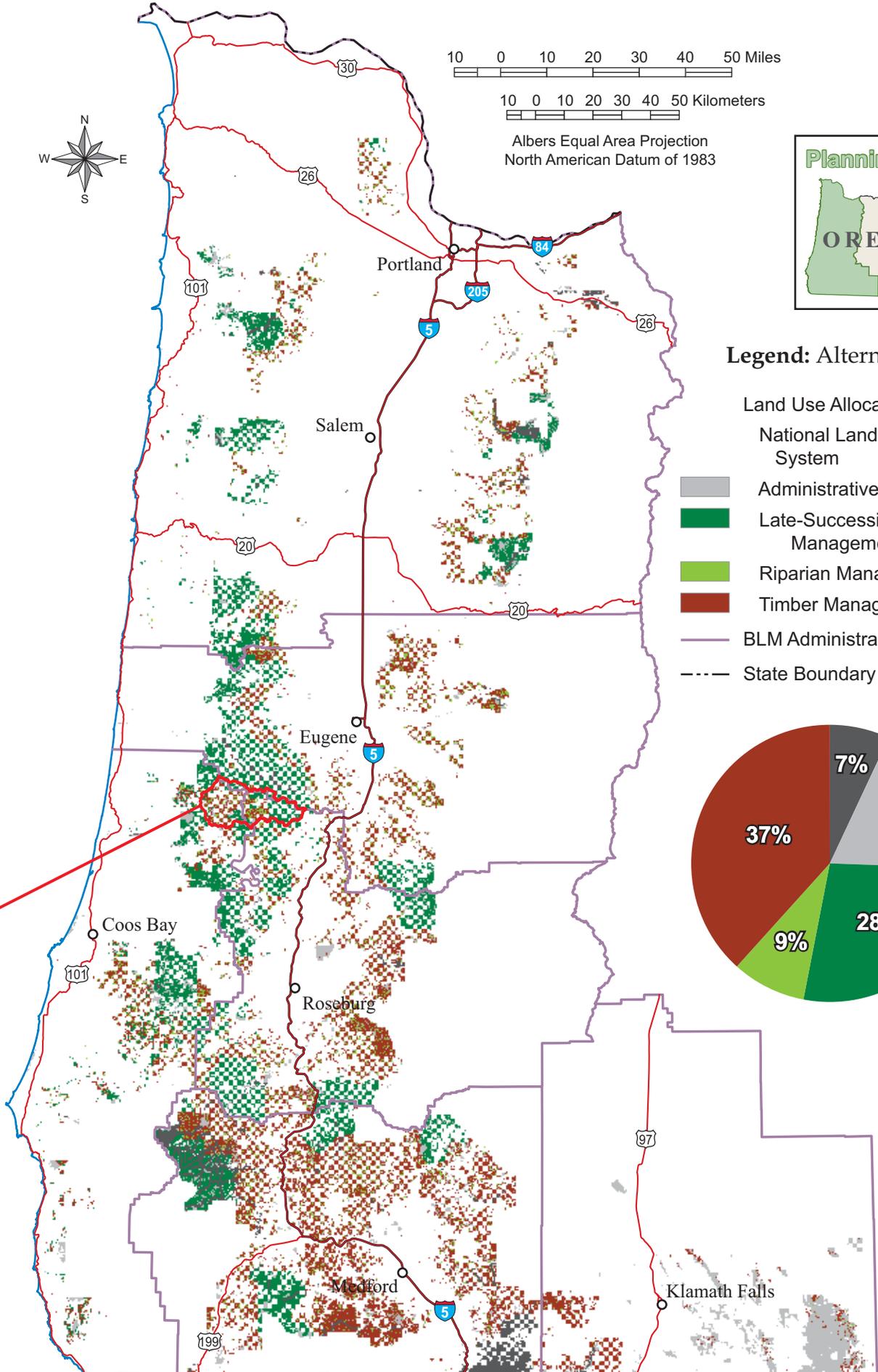
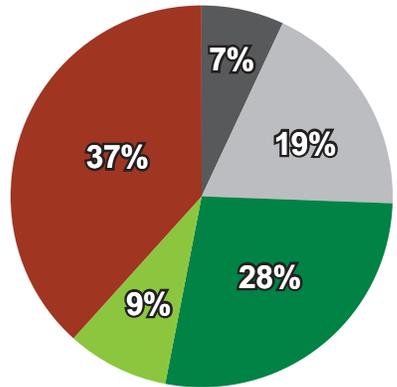


Legend: Alternative 1

Land Use Allocations

National Land Conservation System

-  Administratively Withdrawn
-  Late-Successional Management Area
-  Riparian Management Area
-  Timber Management Area
-  BLM Administrative Boundary
-  State Boundary





Alternative 2

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

- late-successional management area
- riparian management area
- timber management area
- areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas
- management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest

Late-Successional Management Area

Under Alternative 2, the late-successional management area land use allocation would be established as follows:

- In the areas shown on *Map 4 (Land use allocations under Alternative 2)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 3, 7, and 11*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.
- In the areas of contiguous marbled murrelet habitat and recruitment habitat (stands capable of becoming habitat for the marbled murrelet within 25 years) that are within 0.5 mile of occupied sites identified as of the end of the 2005 field season. Occupation would be determined by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior (i.e., flying below the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand).

Management Objectives

- Maintain habitat for the northern spotted owl and the marbled murrelet.
- Promote the development of habitat for the northern spotted owl in stands that do not currently meet suitable habitat criteria.
- Recover economic value from timber harvested after a stand-replacement disturbance, such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation.

Management Actions

- Thinning would be applied to promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests, and to promote the development of suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl. Timber from thinning would be offered for sale.



- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained or created when thinning stands of larger trees, which are generally those with a stand average diameter of quadratic mean diameter (QMD) greater than 14 inches.

See Table 28 (*Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of larger trees (stand average diameter of QMD > 14 in.)*) and Map 14 (*Forest vegetation series*).

Table 28. Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of larger trees (stand average diameter of QMD > 14 in.)

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

dbh (diameter breast height) ft. (linear feet) tpa (trees per acre)

- Snags and coarse woody debris would be retained or created when thinning stands of smaller trees, which are generally those with a stand average diameter of quadratic mean diameter (QMD) less than or equal to 14 inches.

See Table 29 (*Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of smaller trees (stand average diameter of QMD ≤ 14 in.)*) and Map 14 (*Forest vegetation series*).

Table 29. Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation for stands of smaller trees (stand average diameter of QMD ≤ 14 in.)

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

dbh = diameter breast height ft. = linear feet tpa = trees per acre

- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation requirements would be met by any combination of new snags and coarse woody debris from live conifer trees and the retention of existing levels of snags (Class I and Class II) and coarse woody debris (Class I and Class II).



- Salvage of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance, such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation, would occur to recover economic value while retaining snags and coarse woody debris according to *Table 30 (Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention for salvaging of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance)*.

Table 30. Snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention for salvaging of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention		CWD Retention		
	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	8 tpa	> 20 in. dbh	480 ft./ac.	> 20 in.	> 20 ft.
Douglas fir and true firs	4 tpa	> 16 in. dbh	240 ft./ac.	> 16 in.	> 16 ft.
Tanoak	4 tpa	> 20 in. dbh	240 ft./ac.	> 20 in.	> 20 ft.

dbh (diameter breast height) ft. (linear feet) tpa (trees per acre)

- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels would be met at the scale of the harvest unit. Snag and coarse woody debris retention would be variable per acre throughout the area salvaged. If sufficient snags or coarse woody debris of the minimum sizes were not available, an equivalent number of smaller snags or coarse woody debris would be retained. Noncommercial snags and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons.



Riparian Management Area

Under Alternative 2, the riparian management area land use allocation would be established according to *Table 31 (Zones and the zone-specific management actions of the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 2)*. For a representation of those areas, see *Map 4 (Land use allocations under Alternative 2)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 3, 7, and 11*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Table 31. Zones and the zone-specific management actions of the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 2

Zones	Zone-Specific Management Actions
Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams and Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 ft. ¹)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed
Water influence zone (25 to 100 ft.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting where mature or structurally complex forest stands already exist would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons 80% effective shade or potential shade from 25 to 60 ft., whichever is less, would be maintained At least 50% canopy closure from 60 to 100 ft. would be maintained after harvests Snag and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote the development of mature forests Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along larger-order streams (generally, fourth-order and larger streams) to promote the development of structurally complex forests
¹ Measured from the edge of the channel migration zone.	
Debris-Flow Prone² Intermittent Streams	
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 ft.) [extends from the unstable area to the fish-bearing stream]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed

Table continues on the next page.



Zones	Zone-Specific Management Actions
Debris-Flow Prone² Intermittent Streams (cont.)	
Water influence zone (25 to 100 ft.) [extends from the unstable area to the fish-bearing stream]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting where mature or structurally complex forest stands already exist would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons • Snag and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons • Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote the development of mature forests
<small>² Intermittent streams that are below unstable headwalls (as identified by the timber production capability classification (TPCC) codes indicating significant instability (i.e., FGNW, FPNW, and FGR2)) that would periodically deliver large wood to fish-bearing streams. Intermittent streams that would not deliver large wood to fish-bearing streams because of geomorphic conditions (such as stream junction angle and low stream gradient) or roads would not be included.</small>	
Lakes, Natural Ponds, and Wetlands	
Greater than 1/4 acre (0 to 25 ft. ³)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed
Greater than 1/4 acre (25 to 100 ft. ²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 sq. ft. of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained • Retention would favor trees greater than 20 in. dbh
Less than 1/4 acre (0-50 ft. ²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 sq. ft. of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained • Retention would favor trees greater than 20 in. dbh
<small>³ Measured from the high waterline or wetland boundary, whichever is greater.</small>	
Constructed Ponds, Ditches, and Canals	
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 ft.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 ft.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed • 12 conifer trees per acre would be retained • Shrubs, forbs, and noncommercial trees would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons



Management Objectives

- Maintain or promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests.
- Provide for the riparian and aquatic conditions that supply stream channels with shade, sediment filtering, leaf litter and large wood, and root masses that stabilize stream banks.

Management Actions Common to All Zones of the Riparian Management Areas

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

Timber Management Area

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

- lands of the National Landscape Conservation System
- late-successional management area
- riparian management area
- administratively withdrawn areas
- management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest

See *Map 4 (Land use allocations under Alternative 2)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 3, 7, and 11*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

- Manage forests to achieve a high level of continuous timber production that could be sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.
- Offer for sale an annual allowable sale quantity.



Management Actions

- Timber would be offered for sale from regeneration harvest units. See *Table 32 (Timber offered for sale from regeneration harvest units)* and *Map 29 (Sustained yield units)*.

Table 32. Timber offered for sale from regeneration harvest units

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

- Timber would be offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units. See *Table 33 (Timber offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units)*.

Table 33. Timber offered for sale from commercial thinning harvest units

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

- Annual offering of the allowable sale quantity would potentially vary up to 10% from the declared allowable sale quantity to allow for variations in yield from different harvest areas and to allow for the preparation and sale of logical, operationally feasible, and economically viable sale areas.
- Cumulative total offering of the allowable sale quantity would be maintained within 5% over two or more years by adjusting annual offerings within the allowed 10% variation.
- Regeneration harvests would be conducted to remove volume and replace slower-growing stands with young, rapidly growing stands. Generally, regeneration harvests would be scheduled for stands to maximize potential growth and yield. Regeneration harvests would be applied to younger stands for purposes that include the management of age class distribution, the management of diseased stands, and the management of overstocked stands with poor vigor and low crown ratio. The minimum age of stands that would be considered suitable for regeneration harvesting would be 40 years



of age in the western hemlock and the tanoak vegetation series and 60 years of age in Douglas fir and true firs vegetation series.

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

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

Under Alternative 2, 93 areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas would be designated. At the end of this chapter, see Map 15 (Areas of critical environmental concern within the planning area) and Table 41 (*Existing and potential areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) designated by alternative*).

Management Objective

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

Management Action

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



Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest Land Use Allocation

Under Alternative 2, a management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest would be established. See *Map 16 (BLM management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest)*.

Management Objective

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

Management Actions

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

See *Map 16 (BLM management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest)*.

Riparian Management Areas

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



Table 34. Criteria established for the riparian management areas of the lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest as part of Alternative 2

Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes • Require full suspension during cable logging • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities
25 to 50 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible, or else require one-ended suspension • Limit ground-based equipment, when possible • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation
50 to 100 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 10 to 45 conifer trees per acre or per 35 to 157 sq. ft. of basal area, which is 20 to 90 trees/1,000 ft. • Retain all snags if safety allows • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation
Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes • Require full suspension during cable logging • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities
Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams (cont.)	
25 to 50 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the integrity of the stream channel • Retain 10 to 15 conifer trees per acre or per 35 to 45 sq. ft. of basal area, which is 20 to 30 trees/1,000 ft., where operationally feasible • Retain all snags if safety allows • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to the operation



Forest Management

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

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

Soils and Water

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

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

Federally Listed Species under the Endangered Species Act

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

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



Roads

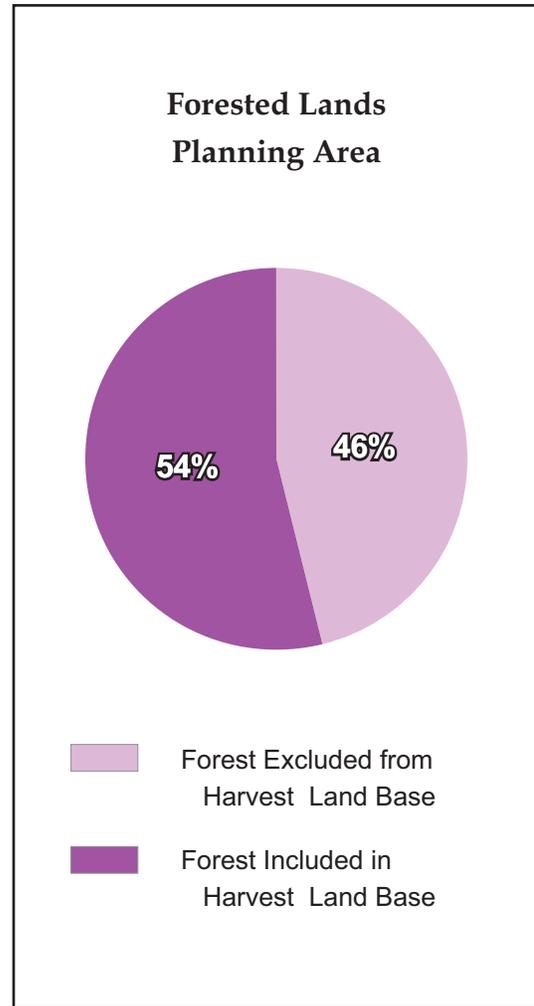
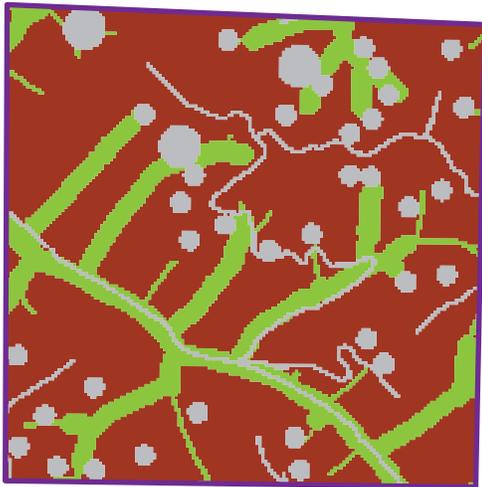
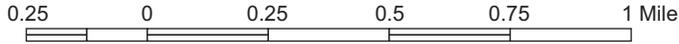
Note: The following management actions would apply only to the BLM-administered lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest.

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

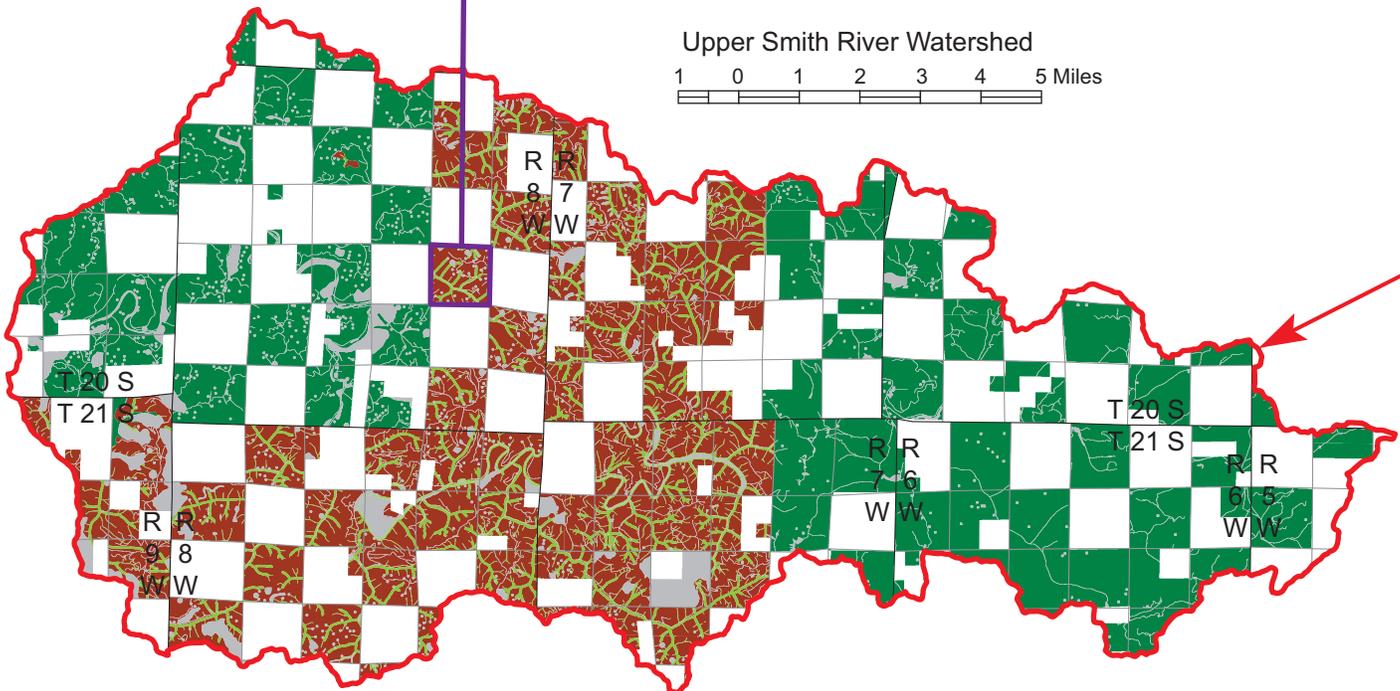
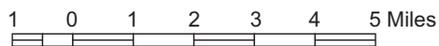


Source: Bureau of Land Management Corporate Data revised for WOPR Analysis. No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data.

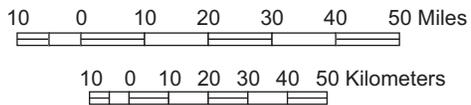
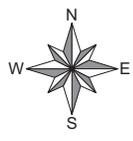
Township 20 South, Range 8 West, Section 23



Upper Smith River Watershed



Map 4. Land use allocations under Alternative 2

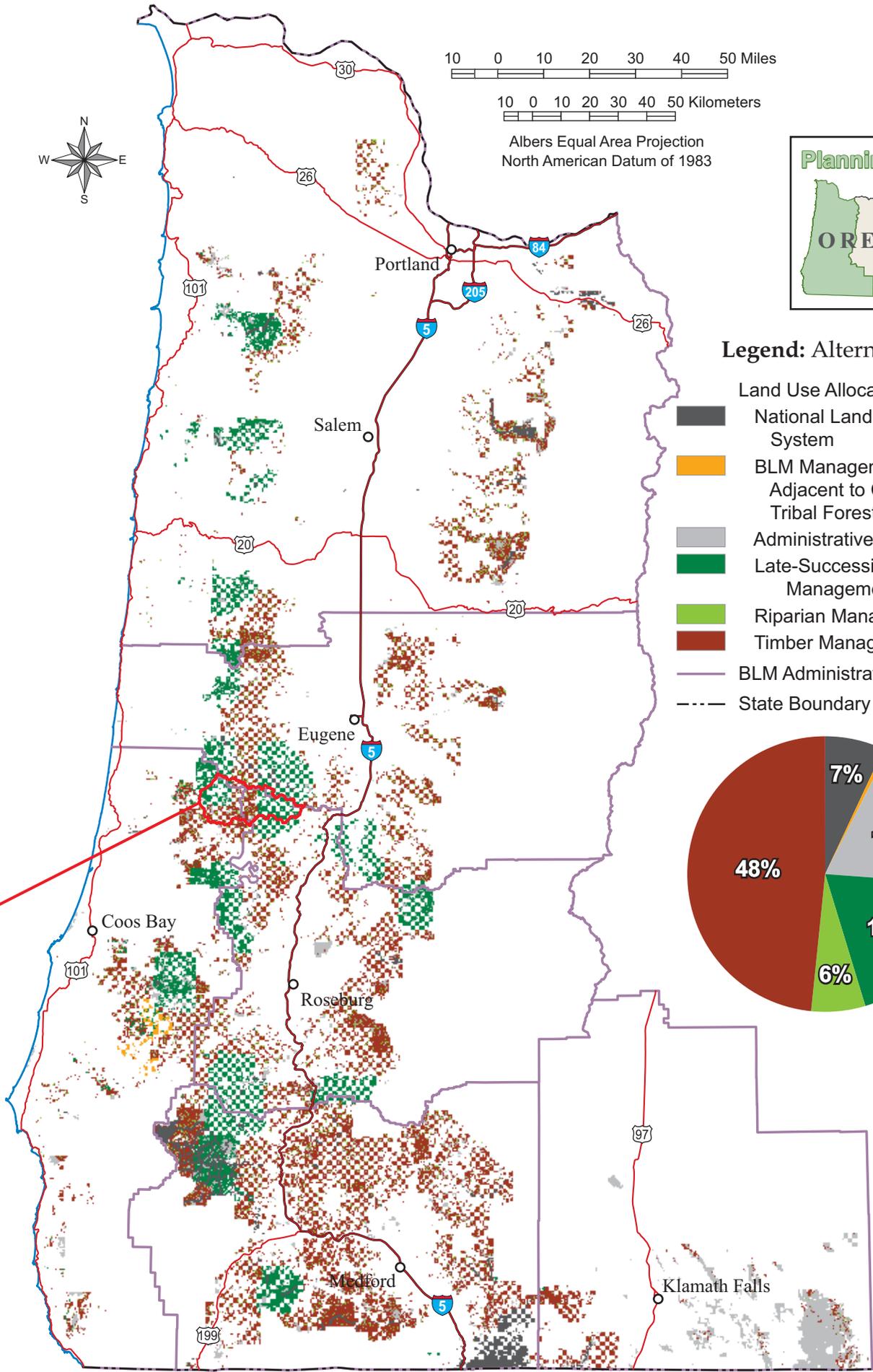
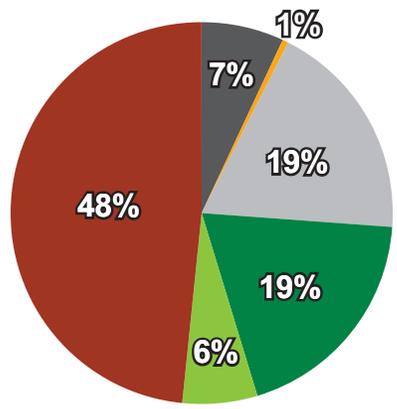


Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983



Legend: Alternative 2

- Land Use Allocations
- National Land Conservation System
 - BLM Management Area Adjacent to Coquille Tribal Forest Land
 - Administratively Withdrawn
 - Late-Successional Management Area
 - Riparian Management Area
 - Timber Management Area
 - BLM Administrative Boundary
 - State Boundary





Alternative 3

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

- general landscape area
- riparian management area
- areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas
- management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest

General Landscape Area

Under Alternative 3, the general landscape area land use allocation would consist of all lands other than the:

- lands of the National Landscape Conservation System
- riparian management areas
- administratively withdrawn areas
- lands adjacent to the Coquille Forest

See *Map 5 (Land use allocations under Alternative 3)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 4, 8, and 12*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Management Objectives

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

Management Actions

- Annual offering of the allowable sale quantity would potentially vary up to 10% from the declared allowable sale quantity to allow for variations in yield from different harvest areas and to allow for the preparation and sale of logical, operationally feasible, and economically viable sale areas.
- Cumulative total offering of the allowable sale quantity would be maintained within 5% over two or more years by adjusting annual offerings within the allowed 10% variation.



- Regeneration harvests would be applied as shown in *Table 35* (*Harvest interval, green tree retention, and snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation levels per vegetation series for regeneration harvests under Alternative 3*).

Table 35. Harvest interval, green tree retention, and snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation levels per vegetation series for regeneration harvests under Alternative 3

Vegetation Series	Harvest Interval (years)	Green Tree Retention		Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
		Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	360	6 tpa	> 20 in. dbh	4 tpa	> 20 in. dbh	240 ft./ac.	> 20 in.	> 20 ft.
Douglas fir and true firs	240	9 tpa	> 16 in. dbh	2 tpa	> 16 in. dbh	120 ft./ac.	> 16 in.	> 16 ft.
Tanoak		6 tpa	> 20 in. dbh	2 tpa	> 20 in. dbh	120 ft./ac.	> 20 in.	> 20 ft.
dbh (diameter breast height)		ft. (linear feet)		tpa (trees per acre)				

- Regeneration harvests would not be applied in the areas that are generally south of Grants Pass in the Medford District and in the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District.
- Forest stands would be salvaged after disturbances where economically feasible within the time necessary to avoid loss of value through deterioration. Salvage would emulate a partial harvest or a regeneration harvest depending on the nature and extent of the disturbance.
- Regeneration harvests would be applied to stands that are at or beyond the harvest interval for regeneration harvesting if 50% or more of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:
 - 90 years of age in the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades
 - 140 years of age in the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the uneven-aged management area)

See *Map 17 (Location of assessment areas (physiographic provinces within sustained yield units) under Alternative 3)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 4, 8, and 12*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

- Partial harvests and commercial thinning would be applied to stands that are at or beyond the harvest interval for partial harvesting if less than 50% of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a



physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:

- 90 years of age in the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades
- 140 years of age in the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the uneven-aged management area)

See Map 17 (*Location of assessment areas (physiographic provinces within sustained yield units) under Alternative 3*). Also see the map packet (*Maps 4, 8, and 12*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

- Partial harvests would be applied as shown in Table 36 (*Harvest interval, green tree retention, and snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation levels per vegetation series for partial harvests under Alternative 3*).

Table 36. Harvest interval, green tree retention, and snag and coarse woody debris (CWD) retention or creation levels per vegetation series for partial harvests under Alternative 3

Vegetation Series	Harvest Interval (years)	Green Tree Retention		Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
		Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Total	Component Diameters	Component Lengths
Western hemlock	120	30 tpa	> 16 in. dbh	4 tpa	> 20 in. dbh	240 ft./ac.	> 20 in.	> 20 ft.
Douglas fir and true firs	80	20 tpa	> 12 in. dbh	2 tpa	> 12 in. dbh	120 ft./ac.	> 12 in.	> 12 ft.
Tanoak	60	20 tpa	> 16 in. dbh	2 tpa	> 16 in. dbh	120 ft./ac.	> 16 in.	> 16 ft.

dbh (diameter breast height) ft. (linear feet) tpa (trees per acre)

- The harvest intervals for regeneration harvests and partial harvests in Table 35 and Table 36 are approximate schedules for harvesting timber stands, not minimum ages of trees to be cut. Individual or clumps of trees may be harvested for operational reasons. Harvests may occur at stand ages above the described harvest intervals because of the current age-class distribution as well as operational and planning constraints. Regardless of a stand’s age at the time of harvest, the same stand would not be harvested again until after the harvest interval.
- Green tree retention levels would be met from conifer trees.
- Green tree, snag, and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels in Table 35 and Table 36 are averages that would be met at the scale of the harvest unit, and levels would be highly variable within harvest units.



- Existing snags and coarse woody debris would be supplemented with created snags and coarse woody debris to meet the levels in *Table 35* and *Table 36*.
- Commercial thinning would be applied, as needed, to a stand of any age to maintain the growth and vigor of the stand, and to adjust the species composition of the stand.
- Trees killed from disturbances, such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation, would be salvaged to recover volume and economic value within the time necessary to avoid loss of value through deterioration.
- When salvaging after disturbances such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation that approximate a regeneration harvest (i.e., the density of surviving trees that is comparable to the green tree retention levels given in *Table 35*), green trees, snags, and coarse woody debris would be retained, if they are available, in the quantities shown in *Table 35* in this chapter.
- When salvaging after disturbances such as a fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation that approximate a partial harvest (i.e., the density of surviving trees that is comparable to the green tree retention levels given in *Table 36*), green trees, snags, and coarse woody debris would be retained, if they are available, in the quantities shown in *Table 36* in this chapter.
- Stands with a composition of commercially undesirable tree species or an inadequate stocking of desirable tree species would be converted to stands that are fully stocked by desirable tree species. In converting hardwood stands to the desired conifer species, green tree, snag, and coarse woody debris retention or creation requirements for stand-replacement harvests would be applied with the following exception: hardwood trees may be substituted for conifer trees for green tree, snag, and coarse woody debris retention or creation.
- Owl activity centers of 215 acres of suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat would be retained within 5/8 of a mile of each known northern spotted owl center of activity as identified in the Northern Spotted Owl Database. If 215 acres of habitat are not available within 5/8 of a mile of an owl center of activity, no further acres would be retained. This habitat would be retained until 50% or more of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:
 - 90 years of age in the areas that are generally north of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/



West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades

- 140 years of age in the areas that are generally south of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the uneven-aged management area)
For the uneven-aged management areas, 215 acres of suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat would be retained for 5 decades, which is 50 years.
- Contiguous marbled murrelet habitat and recruitment habitat (stands capable of becoming habitat for the marbled murrelet within 25 years) would be retained within 0.5 mile of any occupied site. Occupation would be determined by the presence of an active nest, a fecal ring, eggshell fragments, or birds demonstrating occupying behavior (i.e., flying below the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand). This habitat would be retained until 50% or more of the acres in an assessment area (defined as a physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) are older than the following threshold stand ages:
 - 90 years of age in the areas that are generally north of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Salem/Coast Range, Salem/West Cascades, Eugene/Coast Range, Eugene/West Cascades, Coos Bay/Coast Range, Coos Bay/Klamath, Roseburg/Coast Range, and Roseburg/West Cascades
 - 140 years of age in the areas that are generally south of Grants Pass, which include the assessment areas of Roseburg/Klamath and Medford/West Cascades (outside of the uneven-aged management area)



Riparian Management Area

Under Alternative 3, the riparian management area land use allocation would be established according to *Table 37 (Zones and the zone-specific management actions of the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 3)*. For a representation of those areas, see *Map 5 (Land use allocations under Alternative 3)*. Also see the map packet (*Maps 4, 8, and 12*) for detailed views of the land use allocations.

Table 37. Zones and the zone-specific management actions of the riparian management area land use allocation under Alternative 3

Zones	Zone-Specific Management Actions
Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams and Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 ft. ¹)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed
Water influence zone (25 to 100 ft.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting where mature or structurally complex forest stands already exist would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons 80% effective shade or potential shade from 25 to 60 ft., whichever is less, would be maintained At least 50% canopy closure from 60 to 100 ft. would be maintained after harvests Snag and coarse woody debris would be retained, except for safety or operational reasons Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along smaller-order streams (generally, first-, second-, and third-order streams) to promote the development of mature forests Thinning and other silvicultural treatments would be applied along larger-order streams (generally, fourth-order and larger streams) to promote the development of structurally complex forests
¹ Measured from the edge of the channel migration zone.	
Lakes, Natural Ponds, and Wetlands	
Greater than 1/4 acre (0 to 25 ft. ²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed
Greater than 1/4 acre (25 to 100 ft. ²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 sq. ft. of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained Retention would favor trees greater than 20 in. dbh
Lakes, Natural Ponds, and Wetlands (cont.)	
Less than 1/4 acre (0-50 ft. ²)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of the existing live tree basal area or 110 sq. ft. of basal area per acre, whichever is greater, would be retained Retention would favor trees greater than 20 in. dbh
² Measured from the high waterline or wetland boundary, whichever is greater.	



Zones	Zone-Specific Management Actions
Constructed Ponds, Ditches, and Canals	
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 ft.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
Stream bank zone (0 to 25 ft.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting would not be allowed, except for safety or operational reasons Ground-based harvesting equipment would not be allowed

Management Objectives

- Maintain or promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests.
- Provide for the riparian and aquatic conditions that supply stream channels with shade, sediment filtering, leaf litter and large wood, and root masses that stabilize stream banks.

Management Actions

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

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

Under Alternative 3, 82 areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas would be designated. At the end of this chapter, see *Map 15 (Areas of critical environmental concern within the planning area)* and *Table 41 (Areas of critical environmental concern under the alternatives)*.

Management Objective

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



Management Action

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

Management Area Adjacent to the Coquille Forest Land Use Allocation

Under Alternative 3, a management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest would be established. See *Map 16 (BLM management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest)*.

Management Objective

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

Management Actions

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

See *Map 16 (BLM management area adjacent to the Coquille Forest)*.

Riparian Management Areas

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



Table 38. Criteria established for the riparian management areas of the lands that are adjacent to the Coquille Forest as part of Alternative 3

Perennial and Intermittent Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes • Require full suspension during cable logging • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities
25 to 50 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible, or else require one-ended suspension • Limit ground-based equipment, when possible • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation
50 to 100 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 10 to 45 conifer trees per acre or per 35 to 157 sq. ft. of basal area, which is 20 to 90 trees/1,000 ft. • Retain all snags if safety allows • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation
Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
0 to 25 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid harvesting, except for restoration purposes • Require full suspension during cable logging • Leave any trees damaged or felled during logging activities
Perennial Non-Fish-Bearing Streams (cont.)	
25 to 50 ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage for mature forest conditions; maintain a minimum of 80% effective stream shade • Retain no less than 50% canopy cover • Actively manage, where necessary, to achieve desired future conditions in a timely manner • Allow no harvesting where mature forest conditions exist or when mature forest is achieved • Require full suspension during cable logging, whenever feasible • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to an operation
Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the integrity of the stream channel • Retain 10 to 15 conifer trees per acre or per 35 to 45 sq. ft. of basal area, which is 20 to 30 trees/1,000 ft., where operationally feasible • Retain all snags if safety allows • Retain all dead and downed material that is present prior to the operation



Forest Management

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

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

Soils and Water

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

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

Federally Listed Species under the Endangered Species Act

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

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

Roads

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

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

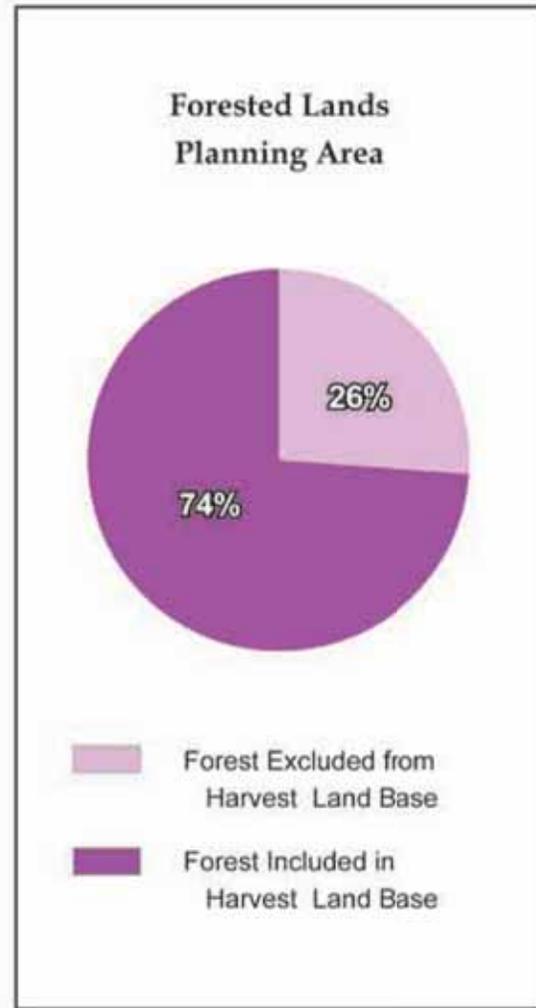
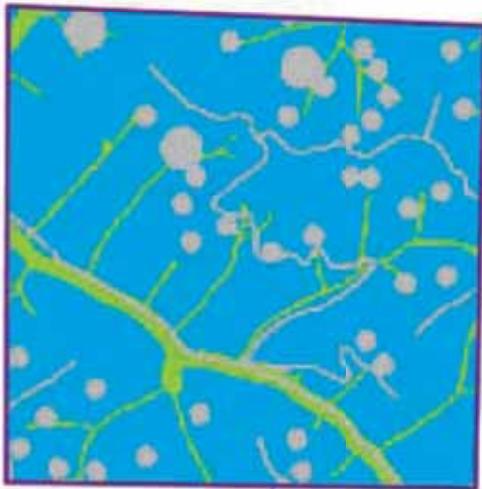
Western Oregon Plan Revisions



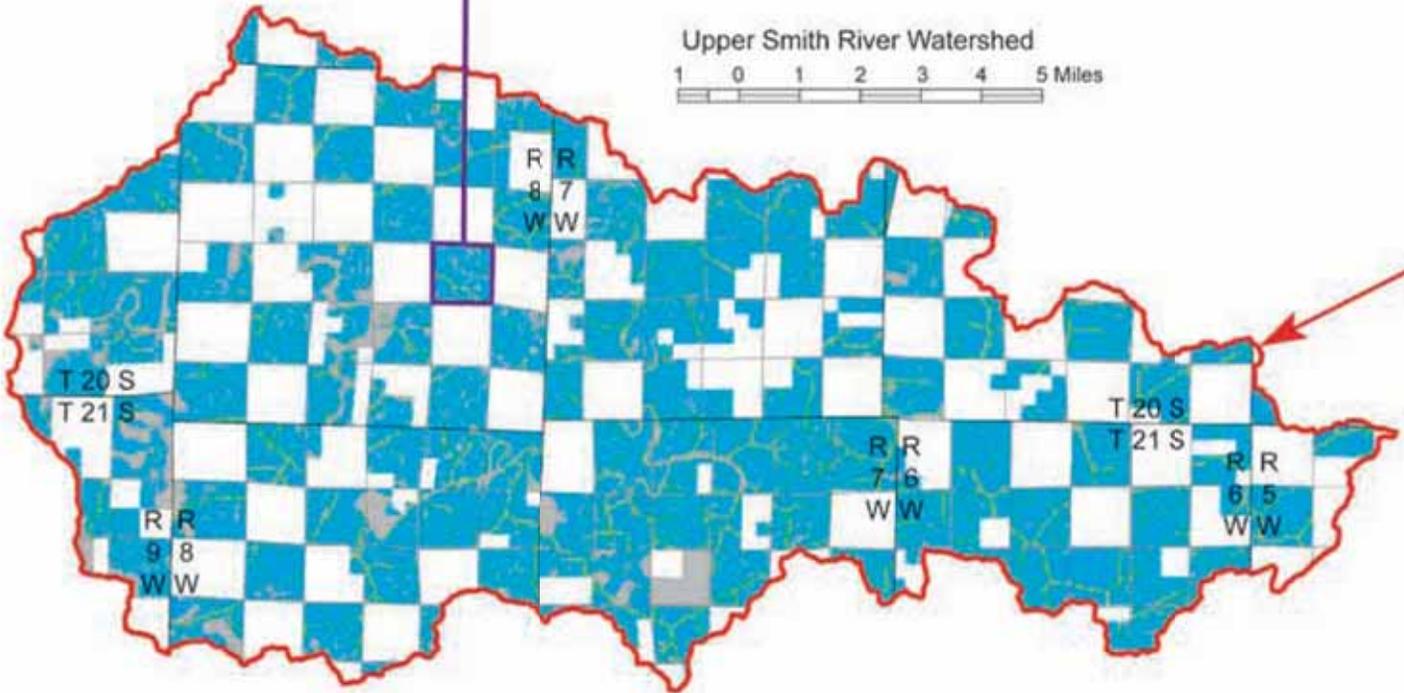
Draft Environmental
Impact Statement

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

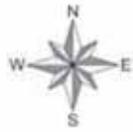
Township 20 South, Range 8 West, Section 23



Upper Smith River Watershed



Map 5. Land use allocations under Alter



10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

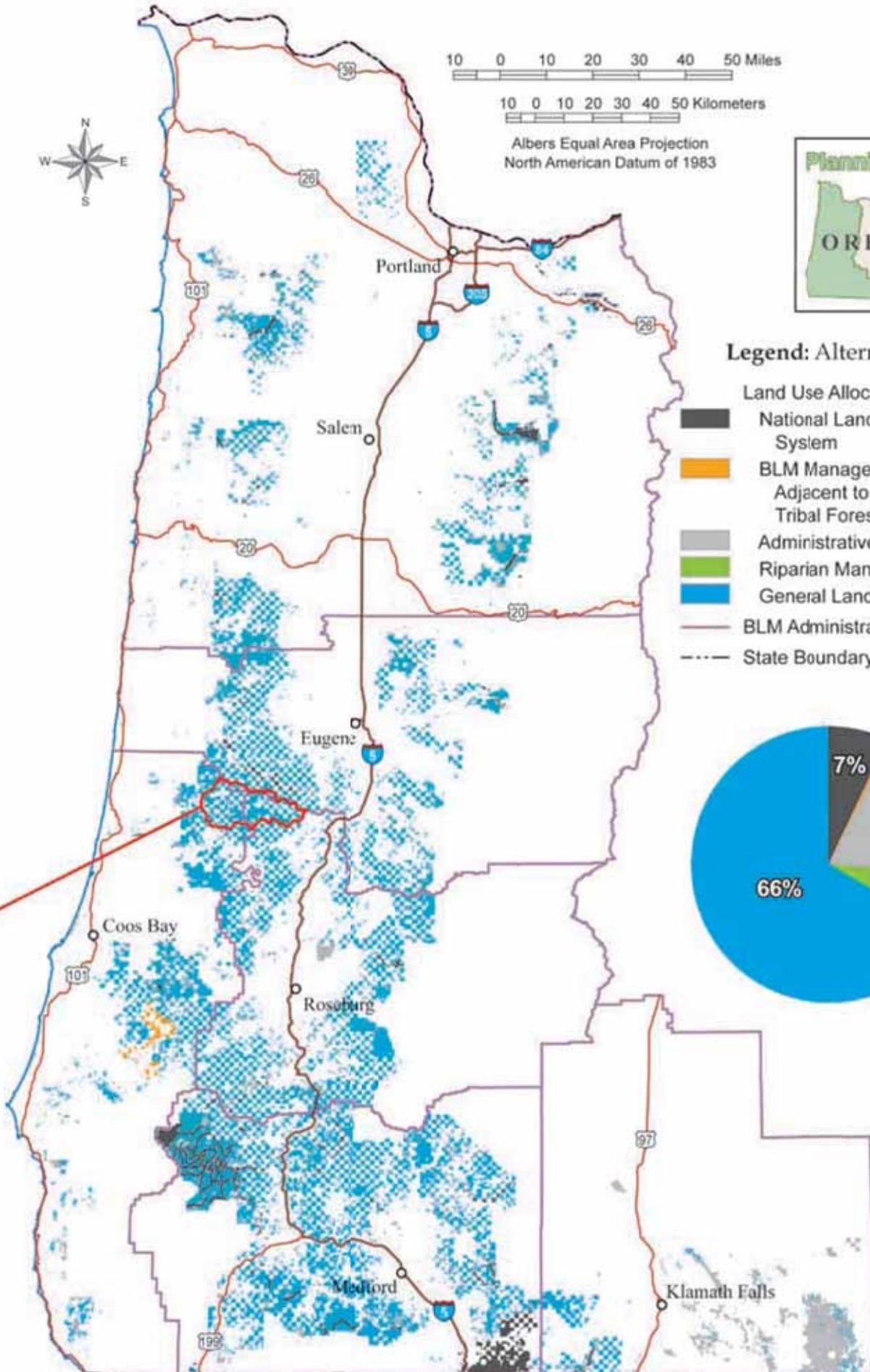
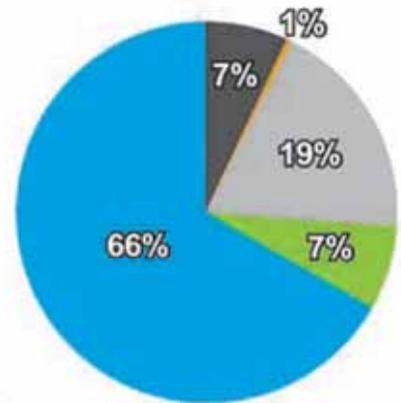
Albers Equal Area Projection
North American Datum of 1983



Legend: Alternative 3

Land Use Allocations

-  National Land Conservation System
-  BLM Management Area Adjacent to Coquille Tribal Forest Land
-  Administratively Withdrawn
-  Riparian Management Area
-  General Landscape Area
-  BLM Administrative Boundary
-  State Boundary





Subalternatives

Subalternatives are variations of an alternative that add, remove, or modify certain management actions. The analysis of subalternatives allows the BLM to examine concepts that were contained in the alternatives. These examinations provide the public and the responsible official with information that is useful to more fully understand the alternatives and to arrive at subsequent decisions.

The analysis of the subalternatives is focused and limited to the specific analytical question that is associated with a subalternative. This is in contrast to the broader analysis that is associated with the No Action Alternative and the three action alternatives. Some subalternatives, however, may be incorporated into or used in modifying an action alternative in the final environmental impact statement analysis.

The following are the subalternatives examined in this draft environmental impact statement.

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

Subalternatives Analyzed

Subalternatives for Alternative 1

Allow no harvesting of stands that are older than 80 years of age and allow no harvesting of those that are older than 200 years of age (two analyses)

Analytical Question: What would be the effect on forest structural conditions, habitat, and timber harvest levels if no harvesting was permitted in older forests?



The analysis of these subalternatives is intended to examine the issue of the management of old-growth forests. Some members of the public commented through the scoping process that all old-growth forests should be reserved from timber harvesting. Because there are varied opinions as to what constitutes older forests, these subalternatives examine the reservation of forest stands that are older than 80 years of age and those that are older than 200 years of age. The analysis of these subalternatives is limited to forest ecology, wildlife, and timber.

Allow no regeneration harvesting until thinning opportunities are exhausted

Analytical Question: Is thinning sustainable for meeting the annual allowable sale quantity?

The analysis of this subalternative examines how long a thinning-only approach to harvesting could sustain the allowable sale quantity of the alternative. The analysis will also examine the effect of such a harvesting regime on the value of the timber harvested. The analysis of this subalternative is in response to comments received during scoping that advocated forest management that would use thinning only with no regeneration harvesting. The analysis of this subalternative is limited to timber and economics.

Increase the size of the late-successional management area to include all critical habitat of the northern spotted owl

Analytical Question: How would increasing the size of late-successional management areas to include all northern spotted owl critical habitat affect timber harvest levels?

Although Alternative 1 would create large reserves that incorporate much of the critical habitat for the northern spotted owl, there would be some critical habitat that would not be included in the reserve system. The analysis of this subalternative is limited to timber.

Subalternative for Alternative 2

Change the rotation to emulate the timber industry's short rotation

Analytical Question: What would be the economic gain of using a short rotation and how would such management affect habitat?

This analysis examines what economic benefits would result from increased intensive forest management and how compatible the intensive forest management would be with wildlife objectives. The analysis of this subalternative is limited to timber, economics, and wildlife.



Subalternative for Alternative 3

Apply the landscape target of 50% in late-successional habitat condition to only those areas where the government land ownership (federal, state, and local) is half or more of the total ownership

Analytical Question: How would applying the landscape target to only areas of high government ownership affect harvest levels and habitat?

The analysis of this subalternative examines the sensitivity of timber harvest level and habitat outcomes to the varying of the landscape target. The analysis is intended to provide insight into the ability to achieve habitat objectives by varying management action in areas of high government ownership and low government ownership. This analysis has particular relevance to the uneven checkerboard pattern of the O&C lands. The analysis of this subalternative is limited to timber and wildlife.

Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Study

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

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

1. Does not meet the purpose and need.
2. Is substantially similar to an alternative being considered in detail or it would have substantially similar effects to an alternative being considered in detail.
3. Would not be feasible or practical to implement.
4. Would be exorbitant to implement.
5. Cannot be analyzed for its effects because of its implementation being remote or speculative.

Eliminated Alternatives

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



Vary Management Based on High versus Low Government Ownership

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Protect All Forests That Are Over 80 Years of Age

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

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

However, a subalternative of Alternative 1 analyzed the effects of not allowing the regeneration harvesting of older stands until the appropriate thinning of all available younger stands has been accomplished.

Additionally, two analyses were completed to evaluate the impacts of the reservation of older stands (i.e., those that are at ages greater than 80 and those that are at ages greater than 200 years). Since these subalternatives are substantially similar to this alternative, a redundant detailed analysis is unnecessary.

Two-Phased Management Approach

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

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



that are classified as timberlands for permanent forest production following the principles of sustained yield, which includes the selling, cutting, and removing of timber.

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

Harvest Only Naturally Selected Dead and Dying Trees

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

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

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

No Old-Growth Harvesting

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

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



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

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

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

No Logging

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

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

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



Transfer Forested BLM Lands to the USDA Forest Service

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

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

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

Repeal or Change the O&C Act

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

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

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



Comparison of the Alternatives

Table 39 provides a comparison of the key features of the alternatives, focusing on features that vary among the action alternatives. Table 40 provides a comparison of the key impacts of the alternatives. For the explicit details, refer to the management objectives and management actions that are listed for each alternative.

Table 39. Comparison of the key features of the four alternatives

Features	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Late-Successional Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains the Northwest Forest Plan's late-successional reserve (LSR) Allows no treatment of stands that are older than 80 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a late-successional management area (LSMA) Treats LSMA to promote the development of structurally complex forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a late-successional management area (LSMA) Treats LSMA to promote the development of suitable habitat 	Establishes a landscape target for regeneration harvesting that requires 50% or more of the acres in an assessment area (physiographic province within a sustained yield unit) be of the required age for harvesting.
Critical Habitat Units (CHUs) for the Northern Spotted Owl and the Marbled Murrelet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHUs for the marbled murrelet completely match with the LSR CHUs for the northern spotted owl partially match the LSR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHUs for the marbled murrelet completely match with the LSMA CHUs for the northern spotted owl partially match the LSMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHUs for the marbled murrelet partially match with the LSMA CHUs for the northern spotted owl partially match the LSMA 	No special management
Northern Spotted Owl Activity Centers	Retains the owl activity centers that were known as of January 1994	Retains no owl activity centers in the timber management area (TMA)	Retains no owl activity centers in the timber management area (TMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retains 215 acre owl activity centers in the general landscape area Manages the owl activity centers until the landscape target is reached
Marbled Murrelet Sites	Retains sites	Retains sites	Retains known sites as of 10/2005	Retains sites until the landscape target is reached
Rotation Age for Regeneration Harvesting	Approximately 80 to 100 years	Approximately 80 to 100 years	Approximately 80 to 100 years	360 years in the Western hemlock and Douglas fir zones and 240 years in the Tanoak zone
Green Tree Retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North of Grants Pass: 6 to 8 trees per acre South of Grants Pass: 18 to 25 trees per acre In connectivity diversity blocks: 12 to 18 trees per acre 	None	None	6 to 9 trees per acre depending on vegetation series
Snag Retention	1.1 snags per acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the LSMA: 2 to 6 snags per acre depending on vegetation series In the TMA: Noncommercial only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the LSMA: 2 to 6 snags per acre depending on vegetation series In the TMA: Noncommercial only 	2 to 4 snags per acre depending on vegetation series
Down Wood	120 to 240 ft./ac.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the LSMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 to 240 ft./ac. for stands with QMD > 14 in. 60 to 120 ft./ac. for stands with QMD ≤ 14 in. In the TMA: Noncommercial only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the LSMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 to 240 ft./ac. for stands with QMD > 14 in. 20 to 120 ft./ac. for stands with QMD ≤ 14 in. In the TMA: Noncommercial only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Western hemlock zone: 240 ft./ac. In the Douglas fir/true fire and Tanoak zones: 120 ft./ac.

(ft./ac. = linear feet per acre)



Features	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Salvaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows salvaging in the LSR reserves when a disturbance is greater than 10 acres Allows salvaging in the matrix land use allocations for economic purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows no salvaging in the LSMA, except to reduce hazards in the wildland urban interface areas Allows salvaging in the wildland urban interface areas to reduce hazards Allows salvaging in the TMA for economic purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows salvaging in the LSMA for economic purposes with retention of legacy Allows salvaging in the wildland urban interface areas to reduce hazards Allows salvaging in the TMA for economic purposes 	Allows salvaging for economic purposes with retention of legacy
Zones for Riparian Management Areas	<p>For all fish-bearing streams: 2 site potential tree ht.</p> <p>For all non-fish-bearing streams: 1 site potential tree ht.</p>	<p>For all but intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: 1 site potential tree ht.</p> <p>For intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: 1/2 site potential tree ht.</p>	<p>For all but intermittent non-fish-bearing streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 25 ft. no harvest 25 to 60 ft. 80% shade retention 60 to 100 ft. 50% canopy retention <p>For non-debris-flow prone intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: 0 to 25 ft. noncommercial vegetation + 12 tpa</p> <p>For debris-flow prone intermittent streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 25 ft. no harvest 25 to 100 ft. managing for mature or structurally complex forests 	<p>For all but intermittent non-fish-bearing streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 to 25 ft. no harvest 25 to 60 ft. 80% shade retention 60 to 100 ft. 50% canopy retention <p>For all intermittent non-fish-bearing streams: 0 to 25 ft. no harvest</p>
Timber Management of Riparian Management Areas	Manages timber to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives	Manages timber to promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests	Manages timber to promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests	Manages timber to promote the development of mature or structurally complex forests
Restoration Priority	Key watersheds	Streams with a high intrinsic potential and high-priority populations (per recovery plans)	Streams with a high intrinsic potential and high-priority populations (per recovery plans)	Streams with a high intrinsic potential and high-priority populations (per recovery plans)
Fire and Fuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppresses all wildfires Applies treatments to reduce fuel hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppresses all wildfires Applies treatments to reduce fuel hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppresses all wildfires Applies treatments to reduce fuel hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppresses all wildfires Applies treatments to reduce fuel hazards South of Grants Pass: applies prescription of partial harvest with no final regeneration harvesting
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	94	92	93	82
Subalternatives	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allows no harvesting of stands older than 80 years Allows no harvesting of stands older than 200 years of age Allows no regeneration harvesting until thinning opportunities are exhausted Adds all critical habitat of the northern spotted owl to the LSMA 	Changes the rotation to emulate the timber industry's practices short rotation	Applies the landscape target of 50% to only those areas where government land ownership (federal, state, and local) is half or more of the total ownership

LSMA = late-successional management area

LSR = late-successional reserve

QMD = quadratic mean diameter

TMA = timber management area



Table 40. Comparison of the key impacts of the four alternatives

Resource	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Socioeconomics				
Change in Cumulative Jobs (from 8,948 current)	-3,770	-516	3,442	-1,275
Annual County Payment (\$ million)	42	69	108	52
(percentage of 2005 payment) (%)	37	60	94	45
BLM Annual Budget (\$ million)	180	209	246	199
(increase from 2006 Budget) (%)	17	37	60	29
Present Net Value of Timber (in 50 years) (\$ million)	108	343	962	46
Timber				
Annual Sale Quantity (ASQ) (mmbf)	268	456	727	471
Annual Non ASQ Volume (mmbf)	87	81	40	2
10 Year Revenues (\$ billion)	0.84	1.37	2.16	1.03
Special Forest Products				
Availability	Abundant relative to demand			
Invasive Plants				
Risk of Introduction or Spread	Lowest risk for introduction and spread		Highest risk for introduction	Highest risk for spread
Special Status Species				
Botany - Risk of local extirpation of conifer associates	Low	Moderate		
Botany – Risk of extinction	Low			
Wildlife - Risk of local extirpation for forest floor highly endemic	Low	Slight Increase	Slight Increase	Slight Increase
Wildlife - Risk of local extirpation for (riparian associate)	Low	Low	Slight increase	Slight increase
Wildlife – Risk of extinction	Low			
Wildlife				
MAMU Habitat Creation (Coast Range and Klamath Provinces)	100 years	Increases		
	50 years	Increase	Decrease	
NSO Suitable Habitat Creation (>50yrs)	Creates large blocks			No large blocks
Suitable Habitat Outside Blocks (<50 Yrs)	Increases	Maintains	Decreases	N/A
NSO Dispersal Habitat Quantity	Maintains high percentage			
NSO Dispersal Habitat Quality	Increases	Increases	Maintains	Increases



Resource	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Fish				
Large Wood Contribution	Increases to near maximum in long term		Slightly less, but increases to near maximum in long term	
Potential Fish Productivity (steelhead, chinook, coho)	< 3% change across alternatives			
Water				
Peak Flows	Four sixth-field watersheds susceptible (out of 1,106)			
Temperature	Maintains or improves shade		Maintains or improves shade (except Coquille)	
Fine Sediment	Increases < 1,000 tons/year (358,000 tons/year current)			
Fire and Fuels				
Hazard and Severity (All except Klamath Falls RA)	Reduces hazard and severity			
Hazard and Severity (Klamath Falls RA)	Decreases	Increases		Decreases
Resiliency (Medford District and Klamath Falls RA)	Increases resiliency	Reduces resiliency	Reduces resiliency	Increases resiliency
Air				
Quality	Air quality, Class 1 visibility areas, and air quality maintenance areas protected			
Recreation				
Demand and Experiences	Meets recreational demand and improves quality of visitor experiences			
Wilderness Characteristics				
Maintained (%)	63	60	52	53
Visual Resource Management				
Class II Maintained (%)	73	64	55	46
Class III Maintained (%)	69	57	43	39
Soils				
Residual Soil Disturbance in 2016 (acres)	8,400	10,700	10,800	15,300
Soil Productivity	Maintains			
Grazing				
Authorizations (acres)	560,000	418,500 (Reduction: Medford/Klamath Falls = inactive permits/ leases; Coos Bay = 16 acres active leases)		
Forage Production in 2106 (in AUMs)	28,950	19,673	19,867	22,805
Wild Horses				
Herd Management Level	Maintained (and forage increases)			
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern				
Relevant and Important Values Maintained	211 (all)	153	159	137
Cultural				
Number Damaged	≤ 2% of the number of sites damaged per decade			
Energy and Minerals				
Availability and Quantity	Maintains similar levels of availability and quantity of energy and mineral resources			



Tables for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The tables in this section provide the number and names of areas of critical environmental concern that would be designated under the alternatives. See *Map 15 (Areas of critical environmental concern within the planning area)* at the end of this chapter. For additional details about the areas of critical environmental concern, see *Appendix M. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas*.

Table 41. Existing and potential areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) designated by alternative

Designated	No Action Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Number of ACECs	94	92	93	82

Table 42. Areas of critical environmental concern under the alternatives

No. on Map	ACEC Name	Status	Total Area (acres)	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Salem District						
1	Beaver Creek	Potential	44	no	no	no
2	Crabtree Complex RNA/ONA	Existing	1,231	yes	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
3	Elk Creek	Existing	784	no	yes	no
4	Forest Peak RNA	Existing	155	yes	yes	yes
5	Grass Mountain RNA	Existing	930	yes	yes	yes
6	High Peak - Moon Creek RNA	Existing	1,490	yes	yes	yes
7	Jackson Bend	Existing	15	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
8	Little Grass Mountain	Existing	80			
9	Little North Fork Wilson River	Potential	1,822	yes	yes_without_OC	yes
10	Little Sink	Existing	81	yes	yes	yes
11	Lost Prairie	Existing	61	yes	yes	yes
12	Lower Scappoose Eagle	Potential	179	yes_without_OC	no	no
13	Marys Peak ONA	Existing	353	yes	yes	no
14	Marys Peak B	Potential	75	yes	yes	yes
15	McCully Mountain	Potential	101	no	no	no
16	Middle Santiam Terrace	Existing	182	yes	yes	yes
17	Mill Creek Ridge	Potential	114	yes	yes	no
18	Molalla Meadows	Potential	205	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
19	Nestucca River	Existing	1,163	no	yes	no
20	North Santiam	Existing	15	no	no	no



No. on Map	ACEC Name	Status	Total Area (acres)	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
21	Rickreall Ridge	Existing	368	yes	yes	yes_without_OC
22	Saddleback Mountain RNA	Existing	300	yes	yes	yes
23	Sandy River Gorge ONA	Existing	9,780	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
24	Sheridan Peak	Existing	310			
25	Silt Creek	Potential	140	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
26	Snow Peak	Potential	1,667	no	no	no
27	Soosap Meadows	Existing	343	yes	no	no
28	The Butte RNA	Existing	39	yes	yes	yes
29	Valley of the Giants ONA	Existing	1,311	yes	yes	no
30	Walker Flat	Existing	11	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
31	Waterloo	Potential	9	yes	yes	yes
32	Wells Island	Potential	73	no	no	no
33	White Rock Fen	Existing	55	yes	no	no
34	Wilhoit Springs	Existing	133	no	no	no
35	Williams Lake	Existing	90	no	no	no
36	Yampo	Existing	13	yes	yes	yes
37	Yaquina Head ONA	Existing	91	yes	yes	yes
Eugene District						
38	Camas Swale RNA	Existing	308	yes	yes	yes
39	Coburg Hills RFI	Existing	855	no	no	no
40	Cottage Grove Lake RFI	Existing	15	no	yes	no
41	Cottage Grove Old Growth	Existing	80			
42	Cougar Mountain Yew Grove	Existing	90	no	no	no
43	Dorena Lake RFI	Existing	18	no	no	no
44	Dorena Prairie	Potential	8	yes	yes	yes
45	Esmond Lake	Potential	86	no	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
46	Fox Hollow RNA	Existing	159	yes	yes	yes
47	Grassy Mountain	Existing	74	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
48	Heceta Sand Dunes ONA	Existing	210	yes	yes	yes



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No. on Map	ACEC Name	Status	Total Area (acres)	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
49	Horse Rock Ridge RNA	Existing	378	yes	yes	yes
50	Hult Marsh	Existing	177	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
51	Lake Creek Falls	Existing	54			
52	Lorane Ponderosa Pine	Potential	104	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
53	Low Elevation Headwaters of the McKenzie River	Potential	9,765	no	no	no
54	McGowan Meadow	Potential	75	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
55	Mohawk RNA	Existing	290	yes	yes	yes
56	Oak Basin Prairies	Potential	223	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
57	Taylor Creek	Potential	155	no	no	no
58	Upper Elk Meadows RNA	Existing	217	yes	yes	yes
59	Willamette Valley Prairie/Oak and Pine Area	Potential	1,486	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
Roseburg District						
60	Bear Gulch RNA	Existing	351	yes	yes	yes
61	Beatty Creek RNA	Existing	864	yes	yes	yes
62	Bushnell-Irwin Rocks RNA	Existing	1,085	yes	yes	yes
63	Callahan Meadows	Potential	34	yes	yes	yes
64	China Ditch	Potential	60	no	no	no
65	Myrtle Island RNA	Existing	19	yes	yes	yes
66	North Bank	Existing	6,162	yes	yes	yes
67	North Myrtle Creek RNA	Existing	453	yes	yes	yes
68	North Umpqua River	Existing	1,791			
69	Red Pond RNA	Existing	141	yes	yes	yes
70	Stouts Creek	Potential	64	no	no	no
71	Tater Hill RNA	Existing	303	yes	yes	yes
72	Umpqua River Wildlife Area	Existing	855	no	no	no
Coos Bay District						
73	Brownson Ridge	Potential	399	no	no	no
74	Cherry Creek RNA	Existing	592	yes	yes	yes
75	China Wall	Existing	302	yes	yes	yes_without_OC
76	Euphoria Ridge	Potential	241	no	no	no
77	Hunter Creek Bog	Existing	721	yes	yes	yes
78	New River	Existing	876	yes	yes	yes
79	North Fork Chetco	Existing	603	yes	yes	yes



No. on Map	ACEC Name	Status	Total Area (acres)	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
80	North Fork Coquille River	Existing	311	yes	yes_without_OC	no
81	North Fork Hunter Creek	Existing	1,757	yes	yes	yes
82	North Spit	Existing	682	yes	yes	yes
83	Rocky Peak	Potential	1,827	yes	yes	yes
84	Roman Nose	Potential	205	yes	yes	yes_without_OC
85	Steel Creek	Potential	1,381	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	no
86	Tioga Creek	Existing	42	yes	yes	no
87	Upper Rock Creek	Existing	472	yes	no	no
88	Wassen Creek	Existing	3,394	yes	no	no
Medford District						
89	Baker Cypress	Existing	11	no	no	no
90	Bobby Creek RNA	Existing	1,915	yes	yes	yes
91	Brewer Spruce RNA	Existing	1,707	yes	yes	yes
92	Cobleigh Road	Potential	261	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
93	Crooks Creek	Existing	147	no	yes	no
94	Dakubetede Wildland	Potential	1,796	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
95	East Fork Whiskey Creek	Potential	3,188	no	yes	no
96	Eight Dollar Mountain	Existing	1,249	yes	yes	yes
97	French Flat	Existing	651	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
98	Grayback Glades RNA	Existing	1,022	yes	yes	yes
99	Hole-In-The-Rock	Existing	63	no	no	no
100	Holton Creek RNA	Existing	421	yes	yes	yes
101	Hoxie Creek	Existing	255	no	no	no
102	Iron Creek	Existing	286			
103	Jenny Creek	Existing	966			
104	King Mountain Rock Garden	Existing	68	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
105	Long Gulch	Potential	1,020	no	no	no
106	Lost Lake RNA	Existing	387	yes	yes	yes
107	Moon Prairie	Existing	92	no	no	no
108	North Fork Silver Creek RNA	Existing	499	yes	yes	yes
109	Oregon Gulch RNA	Existing	1,051	yes	yes	yes
110	Pickett Creek	Potential	32	yes	yes	yes
111	Pilot Rock	Existing	544			
112	Pipe Fork RNA	Existing	516	yes	yes	yes
113	Poverty Flat	Existing	29	yes	yes	yes



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No. on Map	ACEC Name	Status	Total Area (acres)	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
114	Reeves Creek	Potential	117	no	no	no
115	Rough and Ready	Existing	1,189	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
116	Round Top Butte RNA	Existing	605	yes	yes	yes
117	Scotch Creek RNA	Existing	1,799	yes	yes	yes
118	Sterling Mine Ditch	Existing	143	no	no	no
119	Table Rocks ONA	Existing	1,244	yes	yes	yes
120	Tin Cup	Existing	83	no	no	no
121	Waldo-Takilma	Potential	1,760	yes	yes	yes
122	Woodcock Bog RNA	Existing	265	yes	yes	yes
Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District						
123	Bumpheads	Potential	112	yes	yes	yes
124	Four Mile Wetland	Potential	1,173	yes	yes	yes
125	Miller Creek	Existing	939	yes	yes	yes
126	Old Baldy RNA	Existing	355	yes	yes	yes
127	Tunnel Creek	Potential	72	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
128	Upper Klamath River	Existing	5,092	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
129	Upper Klamath River Addition	Potential	910	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC	yes_without_OC
130	Wood River Wetland	Existing	3,225	yes	yes	yes
131	Yainax Butte	Existing	707	yes	yes	yes

Note:

- *yes_without_OC* means that an area would be designated without including the O&C timber harvest base acres.
- The grayed ACECs are those that were not analyzed further for designation under the action alternatives because they did not meet the relevance and importance criteria or did not need special management attention. The management direction for these areas would be the management direction in the current resource management plans, and would only be applied under the No Action Alternative.



Tables for District-Specific Recreation Management Actions

The tables in this section correspond with individual recreation management actions that were presented earlier in this chapter and are organized in this section as follows:

- Recreation
 - Special recreation management areas
 - Extensive recreation management areas
 - Recreation sites
 - Recreation trails
 - Potential recreation sites
 - Potential recreation trails
 - Backcountry byways
 - Potential backcountry byways
 - Environmental education areas
 - Recreation and public purpose leases
 - Off-highway vehicle area designations
 - Areas closed to off-highway vehicle use
 - Off-highway vehicle emphasis areas
 - Potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas
 - Oregon State scenic waterways
- National Landscape Conservation System designated lands
 - Wild and scenic rivers
 - Wilderness areas
 - Wilderness study areas and wilderness instant study areas
 - Miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands

The information in these tables is 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). See *Maps 10, 11, and 19 through 26* at the end of this chapter for the location of district-specific recreation areas, sites, and trails.

Note: Some of the names in some of the tables have numbers to their left. These numbers correspond to numbers that are on specified maps that locate the named designations. Only those designations that are common to all of the action alternatives are included on the maps.



Recreation

Special Recreation Management Areas

For the planning frameworks of those special recreation management areas that would be carried forward under all of the action alternatives, see *Appendix J. Recreation*.

Table 43. District-specific special recreation management areas

Special Recreation Management Areas	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District		
1 Alesa Falls	N/A	13,270
2 Fishermen's Bend	177	178
3 Little North Santiam River	3,282	3,282
Marys Peak (potential)	N/A	--
Mill Creek (potential)	N/A	--
4 Molalla River/Table Rock	11,875	11,875
Mt. Hood Corridor	2,681	--
5 Nestucca River	1,074	1,074
North Fork Siletz (potential)	N/A	--
Sandy River	756	--
6 Sandy River/Mt. Hood Corridor	N/A	11,568
7 Yaquina Head	100	100
8 Yellowstone	38,257	38,261
Subtotals	57,445	79,608
Eugene District		
Gilkey Creek (potential)	N/A	--
9 Lower Lake Creek	1,873	1,873
10 McKenzie River	1,525	1,226
11 Row River Trail	15,115	171
12 Shotgun Creek	278	413
Siuslaw River (potential)	N/A	--
13 Upper Lake Creek	12,675	12,676
Subtotals	31,446	16,359
Roseburg District		
14 Cow Creek	1,809	1,809
15 North Umpqua	1,903	8,512
16 Umpqua	2,240	457
Subtotals	5,952	10,778



Special Recreation Management Areas		No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Coos Bay District			
17	Coos Bay Shorelands	1,754	1,754
18	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	1,136	1,136
	Gregory Point (potential)	N/A	--
19	Loon Lake	126	126
20	New River	1,133	1,133
21	Sixes River	161	161
22	Tioga	N/A	34,013
Subtotals		4,310	38,324
Medford District			
	Galesville Lake (potential)	N/A	--
23	Hyatt Lake/Howard Prairie Lake	17,765	17,765
	Lost Creek Lake (potential)	N/A	--
24	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	7,088	7,088
25	Rogue National Wild and Scenic River	11,510	11,510
Subtotals		36,362	36,362
Klamath Falls Resource Area			
26	Gerber	N/A	104,421
27	Hamaker Mountain	1,286	1,286
28	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	500	500
29	Stukel Mountain	11,853	11,853
30	Upper Klamath River	5,766	6,144
31	Wood River Wetland	N/A	3,122
Subtotals		22,526	127,326
Totals		158,041	308,757

Notes:

- N/A denotes that acres or miles for a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway were not identified under the No Action Alternative.
- Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.



Extensive Recreation Management Areas

Table 44. District-specific extensive recreation management areas

Extensive Recreation Management Areas	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District		
Cascades	113,640	105,509
Marys Peak	115,543	115,126
Tillamook	102,987	102,988
Subtotals	332,170	323,623
Eugene District		
Siuslaw	147,969	147,969
Upper Willamette	137,305	150,888
Subtotals	285,274	298,857
Roseburg District		
South River	201,120	201,119
Swiftwater	221,027	214,419
Subtotals	422,147	415,538
Coos Bay District		
Myrtlewood	122,103	110,763
Umpqua	195,764	173,089
Subtotals	317,867	283,852
Medford District		
Ashland	213,977	213,977
Butte Falls	203,761	203,761
Glendale	186,499	186,499
Grants Pass	227,627	227,627
Subtotals	831,864	831,864
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
Klamath Falls	208,138	97,571
Subtotals	208,138	97,571
Totals	2,397,460	2,251,305



Recreation Sites

Table 45. District-specific recreation sites

Recreation Sites		No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District			
1	Alder Glen Campground and Day-Use Area	3	3
2	Alea Falls Campground and Day-Use Area	25	25
3	Canyon Creek Day-Use Area	4	4
4	Dogwood Day-Use Area	11	11
5	Dovre Campground and Day-Use Area	3	3
6	Elk Bend Campground and Day-Use Area	3	3
7	Elk Flat OHV Staging Area	1	1
8	Elkhorn Valley Campground and Day-Use Area	78	78
9	Fan Creek Campground and Day-Use Area	1	1
10	Fishermen's Bend Campground and Day-Use Area	177	177
11	Grassy Flat OHV Staging Area	1	1
12	Hardy Creek Trail Head	3	3
13	Mill Creek Day-Use Area	5	5
14	Missouri Bend Day-Use Area	2	2
15	Old Miner's Meadow Group Use Area	2	2
16	Sheridan Peak Day-Use Area	1	1
17	Whipup OHV Staging Area	1	1
18	Wildwood Day-Use Area	556	556
19	Yaquina Head Day-Use Area	90	90
20	Yellowbottom Campground and Day-Use Area	13	13
Subtotals		980	980
Eugene District			
21	Clay Creek Campground	48	48
22	Culp Creek Trailhead	1	1
23	Lake Creek Falls Day Use Area	2	2
24	Lake Creek Falls Trailhead	1	1
25	Marten Rapids Day-Use Area	18	18
26	Mosby Creek Trailhead	6	6
27	Rennie Landing	1	1
28	Sharps Creek Campground	27	27
29	Shotgun Creek Day-Use Area	278	278
30	Silver Creek Landing Day Use Area	2	2
31	Taylor Landing Day-Use Area	4	4
32	Whitewater Day-Use Area	10	10
33	Whittaker Creek Campground	16	16
Subtotals		414	414



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Recreation Sites		No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Roseburg District			
34	Cavitt Creek Falls	16	16
35	Cow Creek BCBW Kiosk	1	1
36	Cow Creek Recreational Gold Panning Area	19	19
37	Cow Creek Salmonid WWS	1	1
38	Eagleview Group Campground	11	11
	E-Mile Recreation Site	15	--
39	Hill Creek Wayside	1	1
40	Island Creek Day-Use Area	40	40
41	Lone Pine Group Campground	23	23
42	Lone Rock Drift Boat Launch	1	1
43	Millpond	33	33
44	Miner-Wolf Watchable Wildlife Site	5	5
45	North Bank Ranch, Jackson Creek Day-Use Area	2	2
46	North Bank Ranch, West Entrance	1	1
47	Osprey Boat Ramp	4	4
48	Rock Creek	21	21
49	Scaredman	13	13
50	Susan Creek Campground	27	27
51	Susan Creek Day-Use Area	19	19
52	Swiftwater Day-Use Area	5	5
53	Swiftwater Trailhead	8	8
54	Tyee	13	13
55	Wolf Creek Falls Trailhead	3	3
Subtotals		282	267
Coos Bay District			
56	Bear Creek Campground	80	80
	Big Tree Recreation Site	18	--
57	Burnt Mountain Campground	38	38
58	Cape Blanco Lighthouse (under permit from the US Coast Guard)	35	35
59	Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	1,136	1,136
60	East Shore Campground	52	52
61	Edson Creek Campground	46	46
62	Fawn Creek Campground	5	5
63	Loon Lake Campground	76	76
64	North Spit Boat Ramp	24	24
	Palmer Butte	40	--
65	Park Creek Campground	58	58
66	Sixes River Campground	162	162
67	Smith River Falls Campground	47	47
68	Storm Ranch Day-Use Area	240	240
69	Vincent Creek Campground	4	4
Subtotals		2,061	2,003



Recreation Sites		No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Medford District			
70	Burma Pond Campground	15	15
71	Eight Dollar Mountain Wayside and Campground	20	20
72	Elderberry Flat Campground and Day-Use Area	80	80
73	Gold Nugget	53	53
74	Hyatt Lake Campground and Day-Use Area (partially within the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument)	745	745
75	Kenney Meadows	40	40
76	Little Hyatt Lake Day-Use Area	2	2
77	Mt. Bolivar Trailhead	2	2
78	Skull Creek Campground and Day-Use Area	5	5
79	Table Mountain Winter Play Area	10	10
80	Tucker Flat Campground and Day-Use Area	20	20
81	Woodrat Mountain Day-Use Area	20	20
Subtotals		1,012	1,012
Klamath Falls Resource Area			
82	Antelope Reservoir Day Use	2	2
83	Barnes Valley Boat Ramp	6	6
84	Basin Camp	11	11
85	Frain Ranch Campsites	310	310
86	Gerber Potholes Campsite	112	112
87	Gerber Recreation Site	496	496
88	Kilgore Reservoir Day Use	2	2
89	Klamath River Campground	33	33
90	Klamath River Spring Island Boat Launch Site	6	6
91	Lower Klamath Hills Day-Use Area	2	2
92	Miller Creek Campsite	9	9
93	Miller Creek Day Use	2	2
94	Pitchlog Creek Campsite	10	10
95	Rock Creek Campsite	1	1
96	Round Valley Day Use	2	2
97	Stan H. Spring Campsite	19	19
98	Stateline Boat Takeout	13	13
99	Surveyor Recreation Site	9	9
100	Topsy Campground	14	14
101	Twenty-One Reservoir Day Use	2	2
102	Upper Midway Campsite	12	12
103	Wildhorse Campsite	7	7
104	Willow Valley Reservoir Boat Ramp	27	27
105	Wood River Wetland Day-Use Area	3,200	3,200
Subtotals		4,307	4,307
Totals		9,056	8,983

Note: Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.



Recreation Trails

Table 46. District-specific recreation trails

Recreation Trails		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Salem District			
1	Alea Falls Trail	4.0	4.0
2	Baty Butte/Silver King Trail	3.4	3.4
3	Boulder Ridge Trail	0.2	0.2
4	Eagle Creek Trail	0.5	0.5
5	McIntyre Ridge Trail	0.7	0.7
6	Molalla River Trails	24.6	24.6
7	Nasty Rock Trail	0.9	0.9
8	Table Rock Wilderness Trails	20.4	20.4
9	Upper Nestucca OHV Trail System	25.0	25.0
10	Valley-of-the-Giants Trail	0.8	0.8
Subtotals		80.5	80.5
Eugene District			
11	Clay Creek Trail	0.6	0.6
12	Eagles' Rest Trail	0.2	0.2
13	Lake Creek Falls Trail	0.2	0.2
14	Row River Trail	13.5	13.5
15	Shotgun Creek Trails	6.2	6.2
16	Shotgun (OHV) Trails	23.2	23.2
17	Tyrrell Forest Succession Trail	1.0	1.0
18	Whittaker Creek Old Growth National Recreation Trail	1.0	1.0
Subtotals		45.9	45.9
Roseburg District			
19	China Ditch Trail	0.4	0.4
20	Miner-Wolf Creek WW Trail	0.2	0.2
21	North Umpqua Trail	12.3	12.3
22	Sawmill Trail	1.2	1.2
23	Susan Creek Complex Trails	0.8	0.8
24	Susan Creek Day-Use Trail	0.8	0.8
25	Susan Creek Falls Trail	0.8	0.8
26	Susan Creek Indian Mounts Trail	0.3	0.3
27	Wolf Creek Falls Trail	1.2	1.2
Subtotals		18.0	18.0

Table continues on the next page.



Recreation Trails		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Coos Bay District			
28	Blue Ridge	10	10
29	Doerner Fir	0.5	0.5
30	Euphoria Ridge	4	4
31	Floras Lake	1	1
32	Fourmile Creek	0.3	0.3
33	Loon Lake Waterfall	0.5	0.5
34	Lost Lake	1	1
35	New River/Storm Ranch	2	2
36	New River Water Trail	5	5
37	North Fork Hunter Creek	2	2
38	North Spit	9	9
Subtotals		35.3	35.3
Medford District			
39	Armstrong Gulch	1	1
40	Buck Prairie Cross Country Ski/Snowmobile Trails	17	17
41	Grayback Mountain	6.5	6.5
42	Grizzly Peak	5	5
43	Hidden Creek	1	1
44	Jacksonville Historic Landmark	5	5
45	Kelsey Pack	3	3
46	Kerby Peak	8	8
47	Listening Tree	1	1
48	London Peak Accessible	1	1
49	Lower London Peak Trail	2	2
50	Lower Table Rock	2	2
51	Mt. Bolivar	1.5	1.5
52	Mule Creek	3	3
53	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	40	40
54	Sterling Mine Ditch	10	10
55	Tunnel Ridge	41	41
56	Upper Table Rock	2	2
57	Wolf Gap	4	4
Subtotals		154	154

Table continues on the next page.



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Recreation Trails		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Klamath Falls Resource Area			
58	Gerber-Miller Creek-Potholes Trail	13	13
59	Keno Spencer Snowmobile Trail	6	6
60	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	1	1
61	Pederson Snowmobile Trail	7	7
62	Rock Slide Loop Snowmobile Trail	5	5
63	Surveyor Peak Snowmobile Trail	3	3
64	Wood River Wetland Trail	1	1
Subtotals		35	35
Totals		368.7	368.7



Potential Recreation Sites

Table 47. District-specific potential recreation sites

Potential Recreation Sites		No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District			
1	Alder Glen Expansion	--	1
2	Alesea Falls Expansion	--	96
3	Barlow	--	115
	Bear Creek	N/A	--
	Dick's Ridge	N/A	--
4	Marmot	--	155
5	Molalla River	--	86
	Parker Creek	N/A	--
	Quartzville Creek	N/A	--
	Valley of the Giants Trailhead	N/A	--
Subtotals		N/A	453
Eugene District			
6	Deer Creek	--	10
	Doe Creek	N/A	--
	Edwards Creek	N/A	--
	Esmond Lake	N/A	--
	Fall Creek	N/A	--
	Fall Creek Reservoir	N/A	--
	Frying Pan	N/A	--
	Haight Creek	N/A	--
7	Heceta Sand Dunes Day-Use Area	N/A	1
	Homestead	N/A	--
8	Hult Pond Campground	N/A	11
9	Hult Pond Day-Use Area	N/A	2
10	Lower Lake Creek Day-Use Area	N/A	3
	North Fork Gate Creek	N/A	--
11	Old Rennie Homestead	--	12
	Overland Trailhead	N/A	--
	Oxbow	N/A	--
	Red Bridge Trailhead	N/A	--
	Saleratus	N/A	--
	Sidog	N/A	--
	Siuslaw Bend	N/A	--
	Wolf Creek Falls	N/A	--
Subtotals		N/A	39

Table continues on the next page.



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Potential Recreation Sites		No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Roseburg District			
	Brickyard Pond	N/A	--
	Chimney Rock Pond	N/A	--
12	Chimney Rock Viewpoint Wayside	--	2
13	Doc's Landing Day-Use Area and Boat Ramp	--	11
	Hardscrabble	N/A	--
14	Hubbard Creek OHV Staging Area	--	10
15	Iron Mountain Gold Panning Site	--	40
	Lavadoure Boat Ramp	N/A	--
	Michigan Springs	N/A	--
16	North Umpqua Trail Primitive Campsite	--	4
	Olalla-Thompson Creek	N/A	--
17	Pickett Bridge	--	10
	Red Top Pond	N/A	--
18	South River OHV Trailhead	--	5
19	Susan Creek Group Campground	--	10
20	Swiftwater OHV Trailhead	--	5
21	Tioga Bridge / Wayside / Trailhead	--	25
22	Upper Susan Creek Falls Trailhead	--	6
	Weaver Road Pond	N/A	--
	Subtotals	N/A	128
Coos Bay District			
23	Big Bend	N/A	200
	East Fairview Boat Ramp	N/A	--
24	Fawn Creek Boat Ramp	N/A	11
25	McKinley Camp	N/A	10
	Smith River Falls Boat Ramp	N/A	--
26	Smith River Log Dump	N/A	5
	South Sisters Rock	N/A	--
27	Spruce Reach Island Day Use Area	--	15
28	Tioga Basin	N/A	30
	Umpqua Lighthouse	N/A	--
	Vincent Creek Boat Ramp	N/A	--
	Subtotals	N/A	271

Table continues on the next page.



Potential Recreation Sites		No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Medford District			
29	Cold Springs	N/A	10
30	Galesville Reservoir	N/A	40
31	Illinois River Extension	N/A	40
32	Little Applegate Day-Use Area	--	20
33	North Fork Big Butte Creek	N/A	20
34	Riffle Creek	N/A	5
35	Sensing Falls	N/A	40
36	Shady Branch	N/A	40
37	Skookum Creek Wayside	N/A	5
Subtotals		N/A	220
Klamath Falls Resource Area			
38	Alkali Springs Day Use	--	2
39	Bryant Mountain Horse Camp	2	2
40	Captain Jack Lake Camp	3	2
41	Clover Creek Day Use	30	2
42	Dog Hollow Reservoir Day Use	2	2
	Greensprings Highway Day Use	20	--
43	Hamaker Mountain Snow Park Day Use	30	2
44	Harpold Reservoir Camp	2	2
45	Hogback Mountain Day Use	10	1
46	Horton Rim Trailhead	--	2
47	Klamath River Bypass Reach Fishing Access # 5 and # 6 Day Use	--	4
48	Klamath River Powerhouse Shed Fishing Site Day Use	--	2
49	Malone Dam Day Use	--	2
50	Old Foundations Area Day Use	5	4
51	Smith Reservoir Camp	3	2
52	South Gerber Boat Ramp Day Use	--	1
53	Spencer Creek Day Use	20	1
54	Stukel Mountain Aspen Grove Camp	10	2
55	Stukel Mountain Glider Launch Day Use	5	2
56	Stukel Mountain Target Practice Day Use	20	2
57	Swan Lake Rim Trail Access	5	2
58	Van Meter Reservoir Camp	10	2
Subtotals		177	43
Totals		N/A	1,154

Notes:

- N/A denotes that acres or miles for a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway were not identified under the No Action Alternative.
- Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.



Potential Recreation Trails

Table 48. District-specific potential recreation trails

Potential Recreation Trails		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Salem District			
1	Baty Butte/Silver King Trail Expansion	--	8.2
2	Corvallis-to-Sea Trail	--	1.6
3	Crabtree Mountain	--	12.8
4	CZ Mainline Linear Trail	--	1.0
5	Dovre Trail	--	0.1
	Elkhorn Creek Trails	N/A	--
6	Equestrian Trail	--	5.3
	Harry Mountain Trail	N/A	--
7	Jane Creek Trail	--	2.8
	Marys Peak Trail	N/A	--
8	Molalla Trails Expansion	--	2.5
9	Nestucca River Trail	--	7.8
	North Fork Alsea River Trail	N/A	--
10	Robb Mill Trail	--	3.1
11	Wilhoit Springs Trails	--	2.6
Subtotals		N/A	47.8
Eugene District			
12	Blue Mountain	N/A	0.8
13	Blue Mountain Trail	--	0.8
14	Hult Pond Equestrian Trails	N/A	7.2
15	Shotgun OHV Additions	N/A	3.1
	Siuslaw River Trail	N/A	--
16	South Bank McKenzie	N/A	5.1
17	Whittaker Creek Falls	N/A	1.5
Subtotals		N/A	18.5

Table continues on the next page.



Potential Recreation Trails		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Roseburg District			
	Alexander Butte Trail	N/A	--
	Ben Irving Reservoir Trail	N/A	--
	Bushnell-Irwin Rocks Trail	N/A	--
	Cougar Creek Trail	N/A	--
	Cow Creek Bluffs Trail	N/A	--
	Deadman Mountain Trail	N/A	--
18	Eagleview to Tye Trail	--	1
19	Millpond to Rock Creek Trail	--	2
	Red Top Pond Trail	N/A	--
	Salt Creek Trail	N/A	--
	Tye Mountain Trail	N/A	--
20	Upper Susan Creek Falls Trail	--	1
	Wolf Creek Falls Tr. Extension	N/A	--
Subtotals		N/A	4
Coos Bay District			
21	Bear Creek Extension	--	3
22	Brummit Creek Trail System	--	10
23	Coos Head	N/A	3
24	Coos Head Trail System	--	3
25	Doerner Fir Extension	--	1
26	Hunter Creek Bog	N/A	1
27	McKinley Camp	N/A	1
28	Rocky Peak Trail	--	6
29	Roman Nose/Kentucky Creek	N/A	6
30	Upper Rock Creek	N/A	2
31	Wassen Creek	N/A	5
Subtotals		N/A	41

Table continues on the next page.



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Potential Recreation Trails		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Medford District			
32	Bald Ridge	N/A	2.5
33	Buck Rock-Berry Rock Loop	N/A	10
34	Galesville	N/A	8
35	Green top Loop	N/A	10
36	Kelsey Pack Trail Extension	N/A	2.5
37	King Mountain	N/A	1
38	Lake Selmac Loop	N/A	11
39	London Peak-Grave Creek	N/A	3
40	Medco Railroad (Eagle Point-Butte Falls)	N/A	50
41	Round Top Mountain	N/A	5
42	Upper Mule Creek	N/A	2
Subtotals		N/A	105
Klamath Falls Resource Area			
43	Applegate National Historic Trail	2	0.7
	Barnes Valley Creek	3	--
44	Bryant Mountain	16	10.4
45	Chase Mountain	13	6.1
	Clover Creek	0.5	--
46	Gerber-O.C.E. Trail	--	1.7
	Gerber Point	2.5	--
47	Gerber Potholes	4.5	5.4
48	Gerber Reservoir Loop Trail	--	18.2
49	Hamaker Mountain	5	5.1
50	Hogback Mountain Loop Trail	--	8.0
51	Horton Rim Trail	--	16.5
52	J.C. Boyle Reservoir-Keno Trail	--	0.2
	Klamath River Edge Trail	2.5	--
53	Lower Klamath Hills Trail	--	5.0
54	Old Baldy Trail	3.5	2.3
55	Spencer Creek	2	3.4
56	Stukel Mountain	--	6.1
57	Stukel Mountain OHV Trail	9	12.9
58	Surveyor Mountain/Johnson Creek	3	1.4
59	Swan Lake Rim	14	18.2
60	Upper Klamath River Trail (north side)	8.5	1.0
61	Upper Klamath River Trail (south side)	10	14.8
Subtotals		99	137.4
Totals		N/A	353.7

Notes:

- N/A denotes that acres or miles for a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway were not identified under the No Action Alternative.
- Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.



Backcountry Byways

Table 49. District-specific backcountry byways

Backcountry Byways		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Salem District			
1	Nestucca River	29	29
2	Quartzville	12.5	12.5
3	South Fork Alsea River	11	11
Subtotals		52.5	52.5
Eugene District			
No backcountry byways			
Roseburg District			
4	Cow Creek	20	20
5	North Umpqua National Scenic Byway	8.4	8.4
Subtotals		28.4	28.4
Coos Bay District			
No backcountry byways			
Medford District			
6	Galice-Hellgate	15	15
7	Grave Creek-Marial	33	33
Subtotals		48	48
Klamath Falls Resource Area			
No backcountry byways			
Totals		128.9	128.9



Potential Backcountry Byways

Table 50. District-specific potential backcountry byways

Potential Backcountry Byways		No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Salem District			
No potential backcountry byways			
Eugene District			
	Alsea	N/A	--
	Blue Mountain	N/A	--
8	Calapooya Divide	28.0	28.0
9	Coburg Hills	43.4	43.4
10	Lost Creek	19.7	19.7
11	Mill Pond	10.7	10.7
	Oxbow	N/A	--
12	Siuslaw River	25.3	25.3
	Whittaker Creek Area	N/A	--
	Subtotals	127.1	127.1
Roseburg District			
	Coos Bay Wagon Road	N/A	--
	Loon Lake	N/A	--
	Smith River	N/A	--
	Subtotals	N/A	0
Coos Bay District			
	Coos Bay Wagon Road	N/A	--
	Mill Creek/Loon Lake/Tyee	N/A	--
	Myrtlepoint to Sitkum Road	N/A	--
	Smith River Road	N/A	--
	South Sisters-Oxbow Access Road	N/A	--
	Subtotals	N/A	0
Medford District			
13	Cow Creek-West Fork Evans Creek Road	N/A	40
14	Hyatt Lake-Howard Prairie Lake	N/A	10
15	Lower Cow Creek Road	N/A	18
16	McKee Bridge-Anderson Butte	N/A	16
17	Shale City	N/A	10
18	West Fork Cow Creek-Eden Valley	N/A	23
19	Williams-Selma	N/A	20
	Subtotals	N/A	137

Table continues on the next page.



Potential Backcountry Byways	No Action Alternative (miles)	All Action Alternatives (miles)
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
* Gerber Area Watchable Wildlife Tour/Modoc Trail	30	28.8
* Topsy Road	15	5.9
Subtotals	45	34.7
Totals	172.1	298.8

Notes:

- N/A denotes that acres or miles for a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway were not identified under the No Action Alternative.
- Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.
- Asterisk (*) denotes that these potential backcountry byways are not included on the map due to missing GIS spatial data.

Environmental Education Areas

Table 51. District-specific environmental education areas

Environmental Education Areas	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District		
Aquila Vista	178	178
Larch Mountain	183	183
Subtotals	361	361
Eugene District		
Cottage Grove Old Growth	437	437
McGowan Creek	79	79
Subtotals	516	516
Roseburg District		
No environmental education areas		
Coos Bay District		
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	--	1,136
New River ACEC	--	1,356
Powers	70	70
Subtotals	70	2,562
Medford District		
Eight Dollar Mountain	20	20
Upper and Lower Table Rocks	80	80
Subtotals	100	100
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
Clover Creek	6	6
Surveyor Forest	192	192
Subtotals	198	198
Totals	1,245	3,737

Note: Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.



Recreation and Public Purpose Leases

Table 52. District-specific recreation and public purpose leases

R&PP Leases	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District		
JJ Collins Memorial Park (Columbia County)	2	2
Little North Fork (Marion County)	11	11
Oxbow (Multnomah County)	279	279
Scaponia (Columbia County)	5	5
Silver Falls State Park (State of Oregon)	230	230
Wells Island (Polk County)	73	73
Subtotals	600	600
Eugene District		
McKercher Park (Linn County)	2	2
Willamette River Greenway (Oregon State Parks)	3	3
Subtotals	5	5
Roseburg District		
E-Mile County Park (Douglas County)	NA	15
Richard Baker County Park (Douglas County)	7.5	7.5
Subtotals	7.5	22.5
Coos Bay* District		
Frona Park (Coos County)	80	80
Judge Hamilton Park (Coos County)	88	88
Laverne County Park (Coos County)	120	120
Middle Creek Park (Coos County)	78	78
Rock Prairie Park (Coos County)	160	160
Subtotals	526	526
*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.		
Medford District		
Cantrall-Buckley Park (Jackson County)	12.1	12.1
Cathedral Hills (Josephine County)	400	400
Gold Ray Dam (Jackson County)	4.2	4.2
Illinois River Park (Oregon Department of Transportation)	80	80
Pinehurst School (Jackson County School District 94)	11.2	11.2
Subtotals	507.5	507.5
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
No R&PP leases		
Totals	1,646	1,661

Note: N/A denotes that acres or miles for a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway were not identified under the No Action Alternative.



Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations

Table 53. District-specific off-highway vehicle area designations

Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District		
Open	160,614	0
Limited to existing roads and trails	48,771	0
Limited to existing roads and designated trails	87,144	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	16,192	291,969
Limited to designated roads	69,508	85,165
Closed	17,197	26,208
Eugene District		
Open (portion of Heceta Dunes)	0	77
Limited to existing roads and trails	320,883	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	0	308,595
Closed	3,547	5,187
Roseburg District		
Open	0	0
Limited to existing roads and trails	416,560	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	6,731	415,658
Closed	3,283	10,643
Coos Bay District		
Open	0	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	318,676	318,674
Closed	3,489	3,489
Medford District		
Open	139,878	0
Limited to existing roads and trails	26,514	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	661,357	825,188
Closed	46,371	42,298
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
Open	29,902	0
Limited to existing roads and trails	137,154	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	47,222	213,747
Closed	10,702	10,970
All Western Oregon BLM Lands		
Open	330,394	77
Limited to existing roads and trails	949,882	0
Limited to existing roads and designated trails	87,144	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	1,050,178	2,373,831
Limited to designated roads	69,508	85,165
Closed	84,589	98,795



Areas Closed to Off-Highway Vehicle Use

Table 54. District-specific areas closed to off-highway vehicle use

Closed (areas closed to off-highway vehicle use)	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District		
Aalsea Falls East Elk Emphasis Areas	0	520
Bummer Ridge Elk Emphasis Areas	0	3,566
Carolyn's Crown ACEC/RNA	229	229
Elk Creek ACEC	1,936	0
Forest Peak ACEC	142	142
Grass Mountain ACEC	698	705
Hunter/Church Creek Area	0	2,267
Larch Mountain EEA	183	0
Little Grass Mountain ACEC	44	44
Little Sink ACEC	80	80
Lost Prairie ACEC	61	0
Middle Santiam ACEC/ONA	94	96
Miscellaneous Recreation Sites (Alter Glen, Dove Creek, and Fan Creek)	7	0
Molalla River Non-Motorized Trail System	3,132	2,692
Moon Creek ACEC	1,582	1,493
Mt. Hood Corridor and Bull Run Watershed Management Unit	0	2,660
North Santiam ACEC	45	15
Pacific City	75	75
Progeny Test Sites	211	793
Raymond Creek Bald Eagle Roost Area	278	0
Rickreall Ridge ACEC	178	179
Saddleback Mountain ACEC	0	153
Sandy River Gorge ACEC/RNA	392	392
Skunk Creek Elk Emphasis Areas	660	690
Soosap Meadows ACEC	343	343
Table Rock Wilderness	6,351	6,613
The Butte ACEC	40	40
Valley of the Giants ACEC	153	55
Valsetz-Luckiamute CTMA Elk Emphasis Areas	0	1,981
White Rock Fen	51	51
Wilhoit Springs ACEC	132	132
Willamette River Parcels	0	89
Williams Lake ACEC	100	100
Yampo ACEC	0	13
Subtotals	17,197	26,208

Table continues on the next page.



Closed (areas closed to off-highway vehicle use)	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Eugene District		
Camas Swale ACEC/RNA	313	0
Cannery Dune	36	40
Coburg Hills Relic Forest Island ACEC	803	857
Collard Dune	40	36
Cottage Grove Lake ACEC	54	16
Cottage Grove Old Growth EEA (portion)	76	0
Cougar Mountain Yew Grove ACEC	90	90
Dorena Lake ACEC	19	19
Dorena Prairie ACEC	8	8
Esmond Lake ACEC	0	86
Fox Hollow RNA	161	161
Grassy Mountain ACEC	74	74
Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC (portion)	210	133
Horse Rock Ridge RNA	378	378
Hult Marsh ACEC	167	177
Lorane Ponderosa Pine ACEC	105	105
McGowan Creek EEA	79	79
McGowan Meadow ACEC	0	75
Mohawk RNA	290	290
Oak Basin ACEC	0	226
Row River Trail	143	0
Shotgun Creek SRMA	278	414
Taylor Creek ACEC	0	157
Upper Elk Meadows RNA	223	223
Willamette Valley Prairie, Oak, and Pine Proposed ACEC	0	1,543
Subtotals	3,547	5,187
Roseburg District		
Bear Gulch ACEC	347	347
Beatty Creek ACEC	172	865
Bushnell-Irwin Rocks ACEC	1,086	1,086
Myrtle Island ACEC	27	27
North Bank Habitat Management Area	0	6,608
North Myrtle Creek ACEC	453	453
Miscellaneous Recreation Trails (North Umpqua, Rock Creek, Susan Creek, and Wolf Creek Falls)	19	19
Progeny Test Sites	729	0
Red Ponds ACEC	146	146
Tater Hill ACEC	303	303
Umpqua River Wildlife Area (Brad's Creek, Cougar Creek, Golden Bar, Lost Creek, Marin Creek, Woodruff Mountain)	0	789
Subtotals	3,282	10,643

Table continues on the next page.



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Closed (areas closed to off-highway vehicle use)	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Coos Bay District		
Cherry Creek RNA & ISA	564	564
China Wall ACEC	204	204
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area (portion)	1,084	1,084
New River ACEC (portion)	897	897
North Spit Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration Areas	68	68
Powers Environmental Education Area	69	69
Progeny Test Sites & Seed Orchards	565	565
Tioga Creek ACEC (portion)	38	38
Subtotals	3,489	3,489
Medford District		
Bobby Creek RNA	1,915	1,915
Brewer Spruce Wilderness Instant Study Area	1,705	1,705
Eight Dollar Mountain EEA	43	43
Grayback Glades RNA	1,019	1,019
Holton Creek RNA	421	421
Lost Lake RNA	0	387
North Fork Silver Creek RNA	499	499
Old Baldy RNA	29	919
Oregon Gulch RNA	1,051	1,051
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Corridor	3,199	2,310
Pilot Rock ACEC	320	320
Pipe Fork RNA	517	517
Rogue Wild and Scenic River Corridor (wild and recreational sections)	15,951	11,502
Round Top Butte RNA	606	606
Scotch Creek RNA	1,800	1,800
Soda Mountain Wilderness Study Area	6,107	6,106
Sterling Mine Ditch Trail Corridor	143	143
Table Mountain Winter Snow Play Area	11	11
Table Rocks ACEC	1,244	1,244
Table Rocks EEA	40	40
Wetland areas	880	880
Wild Rogue Wilderness Area	8,607	8,596
Woodcock Bog RNA	264	264
Subtotals	46,371	42,298
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
Clover Creek	27	27
Gerber Reservoir (Barnes Valley, Ben Hall, and Pitch Log creeks)	3,859	3,943
Klamath Hills Wildlife Area	1,636	1,636
Miller Creek ACEC	792	792
Old Baldy RNA/Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	526	526
Spencer Creek	80	264
Willow Valley/Antelope Creek	582	582



Closed (areas closed to off-highway vehicle use)	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Wood River Wetland	3,200	3,200
Subtotals	10,702	10,970
Totals	84,588	98,795

Notes: Some of the areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) listed in the table actually vary by alternative. Only those areas carried forward under the selected alternative would be closed to off-highway vehicle use. For those that are not carried forward, off-highway vehicle use would be limited to designated roads and trails.

Off-Highway Vehicle Emphasis Areas

Table 55. District-specific off-highway vehicle emphasis areas

Off-Highway Vehicle Emphasis Areas	No Action Alternative (acres)	Alt. 1 (acres)	Alt. 2 (acres)	Alt. 3 (acres)
Salem District				
1 Upper Nestucca	13,500	9,579	9,579	9,579
Eugene District				
2 Shotgun Creek	6,874	8,090	8,090	8,090
Roseburg District				
3 Hubbard Creek	12,041	12,041	12,041	12,041
Coos Bay District				
4 Blue Ridge	--	1,609	1,609	1,609
Medford District				
5 Anderson Butte	--	--	11,742	--
6 Coyote Creek	--	--	14,597	--
7 East Howard	--	--	6,812	--
8 Elderberry Flats	--	--	3,393	--
9 Elliot Creek	--	--	3,931	--
10 Ferris Gulch	2,200	--	2,222	--
11 Illinois Valley	--	--	4,681	--
12 Lake Creek	--	--	8,561	--
13 Quartz Creek	7,120	--	6,867	--
14 Salt Creek	--	--	4,692	--
15 Spencer Creek	--	--	7,468	--
16 Timber Mountain/ Johns Peak	16,250	--	16,375	--
17 Worthington Road/ Obenchain	--	--	9,410	--
Klamath Falls Resource Area				
No off-highway vehicle emphasis areas				
Totals	57,985	31,319	137,070	31,319

Note: Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.



Potential Off-Highway Vehicle Emphasis Areas

Table 56. District-specific potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas

Potential Off-Highway Vehicle Emphasis Areas	No Action Alternative (acres)	All Action Alternatives (acres)
Salem District		
Crooked Finger	--	454
Flat Mountain	--	6,892
Tillamook	6,852	6,852
Eugene District		
No potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas		
Roseburg District		
No potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas		
Coos Bay District		
No potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas		
Medford District		
No potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas		
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
No potential off-highway vehicle emphasis areas		
Totals	6,852	14,198

Note: Two dashes (--) denote that a designated or potential site, trail, area, or byway either was not identified under the No Action Alternative or would not be carried forward under the action alternatives.



Oregon State Scenic Waterways

Table 57. District-specific Oregon State scenic waterways

State Scenic Waterways	Segment Description	Total Miles
Salem District		
Clackamas River*	<i>Recreational segment:</i> Olallie Lake Scenic Area Boundary to North Fork Reservoir	54
Clackamas River	<i>Recreational segment:</i> River Mill Dam to Baker's Bridge at Carver	12
Nestucca River*	<i>Recreational segment:</i> McGuire Dam to the confluence with Ginger Creek <i>Scenic segment:</i> Ginger Creek to East Creek near Blaine	23
North Fork Clackamas River	<i>Scenic segment:</i> From source to North Fork Reservoir	12
Sandy River*	<i>Natural segment:</i> Dodge Park (Bull Run River) to Indian John Island <i>Scenic segment:</i> Indian John Island to Dabney Park	12.5
South Fork Clackamas River	<i>Scenic segment:</i> River mile four to confluence with mainstem of Clackamas River	4
Walker Creek	<i>Recreational segment:</i> Source to confluence with Nestucca River	3
*These river segments have joint state and federal management plans in place.		
Eugene District		
No Oregon State scenic waterways		
Roseburg District		
No Oregon State scenic waterways		
Coos Bay District		
No Oregon State scenic waterways		
Medford District		
No Oregon State scenic waterways		
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
Klamath River	<i>Scenic segment:</i> J. C. Boyle Powerhouse to the Oregon/California State line	11
This river segment has a cooperative management agreement between the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the BLM.		
Total		131.5



National Landscape Conservation System Designated Lands

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers and River Segments

Table 58. District-specific designated wild and scenic rivers and river segments

Designated	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Salem District				
Clackamas (Segment 6)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	1	143
Elkhorn Creek (Segment 1)	Wild	Scenery, Wildlife	5.8	142
Elkhorn Creek (Segment 2)	Scenic	Scenery, Wildlife	0.6	225
Quartzville Creek	Recreational	Recreation, Scenery	9.7	2,083
Salmon River (Segment 4)	Recreational	Botany, Ecology, Fish, Hydrology, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife	3.2	0
Salmon River (Segment 5)	Scenic	Botany, Ecology, Fish, Hydrology, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife	4.8	728
Sandy River (Segment 1)	Scenic	Culture, Fish, Recreation	3.8	445
Sandy River (Segment 2)	Recreational	Culture, Fish, Recreation, Scenery	8.7	279
Subtotals			37.6	4,045
Eugene District				
No designated wild and scenic rivers or river segments				
Roseburg District				
North Umpqua River	Recreational	Culture, Fish, Hydrology, Recreation, Scenery	8.4	2,142
Subtotals			8.4	2,142
Coos Bay District				
No designated wild and scenic rivers or river segments				
Medford District				
Rogue River (Applegate River to Grave Creek)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	27	4,911
Rogue River (Grave Creek to Mule Creek)	Wild	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	20	6,602
Subtotals			47	11,513

Table continues on the next page.



Designated	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Klamath Falls Resource Area				
Upper Klamath River	Scenic	Fish, History, Prehistory, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife	11	2,780
Subtotals			11	2,780
Totals			104	20,480

Note: Mileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands. Acreage 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.

Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers and River Segments

Table 59. District-specific suitable wild and scenic rivers and river segments

Suitable	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Salem District				
Molalla River (Segment B)	Recreational	Geology, Recreation, Scenery	13.2	2,988
Nestucca River (Segment A)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife	15.5	3,016
Subtotals			28.7	6,004
Eugene District				
McKenzie River (Segment A)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	11	962
Siuslaw River (Segment B)	Recreational	Fish, Wildlife	46	4,518
Siuslaw River (Segment C)	Recreational	Recreation, Wildlife	13	1,211
Subtotals			70	6,691
Roseburg District				
No suitable wild and scenic rivers or river segments				
Coos Bay District				
No suitable wild and scenic rivers or river segments				
Medford District				
Big Windy Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	6.8	1,928
Dulog Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.8	480
East Fork Big Windy Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	3.6	923
Howard Creek	Wild	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	7.0	1,752
Subtotals			19.2	5,083
Klamath Falls Resource Area				
No suitable wild and scenic rivers or river segments				
Totals			117.9	17,778

Note: Mileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands. Acreage 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.



Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers and River Segments

Table 60. District-specific eligible wild and scenic rivers and river segments

Eligible	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Salem District				
Alsea River	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	16.5	312
Clackamas River	Recreational	Recreation, Scenery	15.4	44
Drift Creek (Segments A and B)	Recreational	Fish	30.1	112
Fall Creek	Recreational	Fish	11.7	642
Kilchis River	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Wildlife	14.6	56
Little Luckiamute River	Recreational	Ecology	27.1	40
Little North Santiam River	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	17.2	1,203
Lobster Creek (Segment B)	Recreational	Fish	16.6	305
Luckiamute River	Recreational	Ecology	61.2	553
Middle Santiam River	Recreational	Culture, Ecology	7.9	175
Nehalem River	Recreational	Recreation, Fish and Wildlife	122.0	36
Nestucca River (Segment B)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife	8.0	216
North Fork Clackamas River	Scenic	Fish	14.4	358
North Fork Siletz River	Scenic	Ecology, Fish, Wildlife	10.6	826
North Fork Trask River	Recreational	None identified	11.9	732
North Santiam River (Segment A)	Scenic	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	19.1	217
North Santiam River (Segment B)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	27.9	132
Sandy River (Segment A)	Recreational	Culture, Fish, Recreation	15.0	627
Sandy River (Segment B)	Recreational	Culture, Fish, Recreation, Scenery	11.8	872
Siletz River	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	68.8	38
South Fork Trask River	Recreational	Fish, Wildlife	9.3	30
South Yamhill River	Recreational	Culture, Ecology	62.5	0
Table Rock Fork Molalla River	Recreational	Culture	13.4	1,385
Trask River	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Wildlife	19.5	333

Table continues on the next page.



Eligible	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Salem District (cont.)				
Tualatin River	Recreational	Culture	80.6	312
Willamette River	Recreational	Culture, Ecology, Fish, Recreation, Wildlife	164.4	88
Wilson River	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Wildlife	29.8	79
Yaquina River	Recreational	Fish	44.6	238
Subtotals			951.9	9,961
Eugene District				
Fall Creek	Recreational	Recreation	6.0	1,126
Lake Creek (Segment B)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	18.3	482
McKenzie River (Segment B)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife	40.0	55
Nelson Creek	Recreational	Fish	7.0	542
North Fork Gate Creek	Recreational	Fish	7.9	201
South Fork Gate Creek	Recreational	Fish	8.9	106
Subtotals			88.1	2,512
Roseburg District				
Cow Creek (West Fork to South Umpqua)	Recreational	Culture, Fish, History, Wildlife	26	744
South Umpqua (Tiller to North Umpqua)	Recreational	Culture, Fish, History, Wildlife	73	746
Umpqua (River Forks to Elkton)	Recreational	Culture, Fish, History, Recreation, Scenery	57	1,891
Subtotals			156	3,381
Coos Bay District				
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
Subtotals			170	1,958

Table continues on the next page.



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Eligible	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Medford District				
Alder Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1	259
Anna Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.7	915
Antelope Creek	Recreational	Fish	1	662
Applegate River	Recreational	Fish	46.3	629
Ash Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	2.6	545
Bailey Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	2.7	761
Big Butte Creek (including the south fork of Big Butte Creek)	Recreational	Fish	21.1	579
Booze Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	0.9	328
Bronco Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.5	383
Bunker Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	6.4	1,619
Centennial Gulch	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.8	421
Cheney Creek	Recreational	Fish	4.2	651
Copsey Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.1	346
Cow Creek	Recreational	Fish	30	1,219
Cowley Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	0.8	164
Ditch Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	2.1	423
East Fork Elk Valley Creek	Recreational	Fish	2.3	446
East Fork Whisky Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	3.7	1,061
Elk Valley Creek	Recreational	Fish	5.0	370
Grave Creek	Recreational	Fish	10.9	3,402
Hewett Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	2.2	568
Jenny Creek Ashland	Scenic	Fish, History	17.6	2,846
Jenny Creek Grants Pass	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	4.4	1,363
Kelsey Creek	Wild	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	4.8	2,162
Left Fork Foothills Creek	Recreational	Fish	1.5	138

Table continues on the next page.



Eligible	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Medford District (cont.)				
Little Applegate River	Recreational	Fish	10	1,203
Little Windy Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	2.5	783
Long Gulch Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	2	494
Lost Creek	Wild	Scenery	0.9	1,191
Meadow Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	3.8	1,043
Missouri Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	4.4	1,077
Montgomery Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.3	419
Mule Creek	Wild	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	7.6	3,053
Ninemile Creek	Recreational	Fish	1.6	836
North Fork Big Butte Creek	Recreational	Fish	13.4	1,741
North Fork Deer Creek	Recreational	Fish	2.9	615
North Fork Galice Creek	Recreational	Recreation, Scenery	5.5	1,557
North Fork Silver Creek	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	6	1,707
Powell Creek	Recreational	Fish, Recreation, Scenery	7.7	1,446
Quail Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.8	379
Quartz Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	2.4	790
Quines Creek	Recreational	Fish	4.5	750
Riffle Creek	Recreational	Fish	3.6	651
Rock Creek	Recreational	Fish	6.0	351
Rogue River (Segment 1)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	12.5	1
Rogue River (Segment 2)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	18	227
Rogue River (Segment 3)	Recreational	Fish, Recreation	18	395
Rum Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	3.2	978
Russian Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.9	653
Sams Creek	Recreational	Fish	5.5	427
Slide Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1	220
Soda Creek	Recreational	Fish	3.8	705
South Fork Little Butte Creek	Recreational	Fish	16.3	419
Stanley Creek	Recreational	Fish	1.5	226
Star Gulch Creek	Recreational	Fish	8.1	2,321

Table continues on the next page.



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Eligible	Potential Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles	Acres (BLM lands only)
Medford District (cont.)				
West Fork Illinois River	Scenic	Scenery	19	1,018
West Fork Whisky Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	6	1,256
Whisky Creek (to east and west forks)	Wild	History, Recreation, Scenery	2.4	374
Whitehorse Creek	Recreational	Fish	3.5	600
Wildcat Creek	Wild	Recreation, Scenery	1.7	340
Subtotals			387.9	52,506
Klamath Falls Resource Area				
No eligible wild and scenic rivers or river segments				
Totals			1,753.9	70,318

Note: Mileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands. Acreage calculations are for BLM-administered lands only and based on the amount of BLM-administered lands that are located within a half mile wide river corridor.

Wilderness Areas

Table 61. District-specific wilderness areas

Wilderness Areas	Administered by the BLM (acres)
Salem District	
Table Rock	5,706
Managed according to the 1987 <i>Table Rock Wilderness Management Plan</i> to preserve the area's undisturbed natural integrity.	
Eugene District	
No wilderness areas	
Roseburg District	
No wilderness areas	
Coos Bay District	
No wilderness areas	
Medford District	
Wild Rogue	8,629
This wilderness spans across both BLM and United States Forest Service (USFS) lands. Under a memorandum of understanding, the USFS administers the BLM's portion of this wilderness (the acres stated here).	
Klamath Falls Resource Area	
No wilderness areas	
Total	
14,335	



Wilderness Study Areas and Wilderness Instant Study Areas

Table 62. District-specific wilderness study and wilderness instant study areas

Wilderness Study and Wilderness Instant Study Areas	Classification	Administered by the BLM (acres)
Salem District		
Little Sink	Instant Study	80
Eugene District		
No wilderness study or wilderness instant study areas		
Roseburg District		
No wilderness study or wilderness instant study areas		
Coos Bay District		
Cherry Creek/Douglas fir	Instant Study	570
Medford District		
Brewer Spruce	Instant Study	1,705
Soda Mountain	Study	6,107
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
Mountain Lakes	Study	340
Total		8,802

Miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System Designated Lands

Table 63. District-specific miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands

Miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System Designated Lands	Administered by the BLM	
	(acres)	(miles)
Salem District		
Bull Run Watershed Management Unit	658	
Mt. Hood Corridor	4,644	
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	102	
Eugene District		
No other miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands		
Roseburg District		
No other miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands		
Coos Bay District		
No other miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System designated lands		
Medford District		
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	52,947	
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail		40
Klamath Falls Resource Area		
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail		1
Total		41