
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

Key Points

- Alternative A and the Proposed RMP would provide the largest protection of lands with wilderness characteristics within the decision area.
- Alternatives B and C would provide protection of an intermediate amount of lands with wilderness characteristics within the decision area.
- The No Action alternative and Alternative D would provide no protection of lands with wilderness characteristics within the decision area.

Summary of Notable Changes from the Draft RMP/EIS

The BLM refined the calculation of acres of identified lands with wilderness characteristics. The BLM also corrected spatial assignment errors at the unit level in the Draft RMP/EIS analysis of the action alternatives, altering the acreage of lands that would be managed for wilderness characteristics for Alternatives A, B, and C.

Issue 1

Issue 1: How would the alternatives affect BLM-administered lands with identified wilderness characteristics?

Summary of Analytical Methods

This section analyzes the environmental effects to lands with wilderness characteristics outside of designated Wilderness Areas and existing Wilderness Study Areas⁷⁶ within the decision area.

The BLM analyzed the extent to which each alternative or the Proposed RMP would protect or degrade identified lands with wilderness characteristics (i.e., size, naturalness, and either outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation). The BLM did so by comparing the acres of identified lands with wilderness characteristics that the BLM would manage for their wilderness characteristics under each alternative and the Proposed RMP, as well as considering the acres not managed for identified wilderness characteristics to which the BLM would apply management actions likely to degrade the identified wilderness characteristics.

Managing for wilderness characteristics is inherently incompatible with sustained-yield timber harvest. As explained in Chapter 1, the BLM would not include managing O&C lands for wilderness characteristics in areas dedicated to sustained-yield timber production. While timber harvest practices would vary among alternatives and the Proposed RMP, all lands within the Harvest Land Base would eventually be subject to sustained-yield timber harvest, which is incompatible with managing for wilderness characteristics.

⁷⁶ Designated Wilderness Areas and existing Wilderness Study Areas would continue to be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics under all alternatives and the Proposed RMP. As a result, the alternatives and the Proposed RMP would not differ in their effects on designated Wilderness Areas and existing Wilderness Study Areas.

In this analysis, the BLM assumed that wilderness characteristics would persist where the BLM would manage lands with wilderness characteristics for their wilderness characteristics. Under Alternatives A, B, and C, and the Proposed RMP, the BLM would allocate areas to be managed for their wilderness characteristics to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

The BLM also assumed that wilderness characteristics would be lost over time where the BLM would manage lands with wilderness characteristics for other resources or land uses (e.g., sustained-yield timber production and incompatible recreation). The BLM assumed that any management action that would allow surface-disturbing activities that would degrade naturalness would cause adverse effects to wilderness characteristics.

Where wildfire threatens safety of property, wildfire response could degrade wilderness characteristics, even in the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. However, there is no accurate way to predict the exact location and timing of wildfires or the specific wildfire response. Therefore, there is no reasonable basis on which to identify a difference in the effect of wildfire response under the alternatives or the Proposed RMP on wilderness characteristics at this scale of analysis.

Illegal activities, such as illegal motorized travel, could degrade wilderness characteristics, even in the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. Although the BLM has some site-specific and anecdotal information about illegal public motorized travel activities, the BLM does not have a basis for predicting the location or effects of any widespread or systematic illegal public motorized travel activities. In addition, much of the decision area has physical limitations to potential illegal public motorized travel activities, including dense vegetation, steep slopes, and locked gates. Terrain, vegetation, and a greater amount of open spaces in most of the interior/south can lead to degradation and erosion in a greater proportion than most of the coastal/north where vegetation is denser and terrain is steeper. However, the BLM lacks a basis for characterizing current illegal public motorized travel activities or forecasting such potential illegal public motorized travel activities in the future under any of the alternatives or the Proposed RMP, at this scale of analysis. Therefore, in this analysis, the BLM assumed that members of the public participating in motorized travel recreation would operate vehicles consistent with BLM decisions about public motorized travel opportunities.

The Planning Criteria provides more detailed information on analytical assumptions, methods and techniques, and geographic and temporal scales, which is incorporated here by reference (USDI BLM 2014, pp. 125–126).

Background

The BLM's authority to conduct wilderness reviews, including the establishment of new Wilderness Study Areas, expired on October 21, 1993, pursuant to Section 603 of the FLPMA. However, the BLM retained the authority under Sections 201 and 202 of the FLPMA to inventory wilderness characteristics and to consider such information during land use planning.

As required under the FLPMA and current BLM policy, the BLM updated its inventories of lands with wilderness characteristics for the decision area in 2013. This update included BLM-administered lands contained in citizens' wilderness proposals. The impetus for this update was the need for accurate information for this RMP revision. In conducting these inventories, the BLM followed the guidance provided in BLM Manual 6310 – Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands (USDI BLM 2012). Those inventories are incorporated here by reference and are available at <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/lwci.php>.

The BLM conducted the inventories using the criteria from Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act to determine the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics: sufficient size of a roadless area, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. The BLM received proposals from the public regarding lands with wilderness characteristics, but these proposals did not alter the results of the BLM inventory. The BLM received several proposals for areas that the BLM determined do not to meet the minimum size criteria. The Medford District received a detailed citizen proposal for the Green Springs Mountain inventory unit, totaling 3,077 acres. The BLM reviewed this information and found that this unit did not meet the minimum size requirement, consistent with BLM Manual 6310 – Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands, Section .06 C.2.A (USDI BLM 2012).

As part of this inventory and consistent with Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, the BLM evaluated lands adjacent to other Federal ownerships. Where these adjacent lands contained wilderness characteristics, the BLM included these acres in determining if BLM-lands would meet the minimum size requirement. All inventoried lands with wilderness characteristics identified on the Coos Bay and Salem Districts are dependent on adjacent Forest Service lands to meet the minimum size requirement.

Under Alternatives A, B, and C, and the Proposed RMP, the BLM would allocate areas to be managed for their wilderness characteristics to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. In the design of Alternatives A, B, and C, and the Proposed RMP, if management of a portion of an area identified as having wilderness characteristics for other resources or land uses would result in an area of less than 5,000 acres that could be managed for wilderness characteristics, none of the area would be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. However, if management of a portion of an area identified as having wilderness characteristics for other resources or land uses would result an area of more than 5,000 acres that could be managed for wilderness characteristics, the remaining area would be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

In Alternative A and the Proposed RMP, the BLM would allocate to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics all identified lands with wilderness characteristics that are not within the Harvest Land Base on O&C lands and meet the minimum size requirement. In Alternatives B and C, the BLM would allocate to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics all identified lands with wilderness characteristics that are outside of the Harvest Land Base on O&C lands, are outside of Recreation Management Areas with potentially non-compatible recreation opportunities (motorized and mechanized uses), and meet the minimum size requirement. In Alternative D, the BLM would not allocate any lands to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics and thus would not protect any identified lands with wilderness characteristics. The 1995 RMPs did not identify lands with wilderness characteristics and did not direct any protection of lands with wilderness characteristics. Therefore, the No Action alternative would not protect any identified lands with wilderness characteristics.

Affected Environment

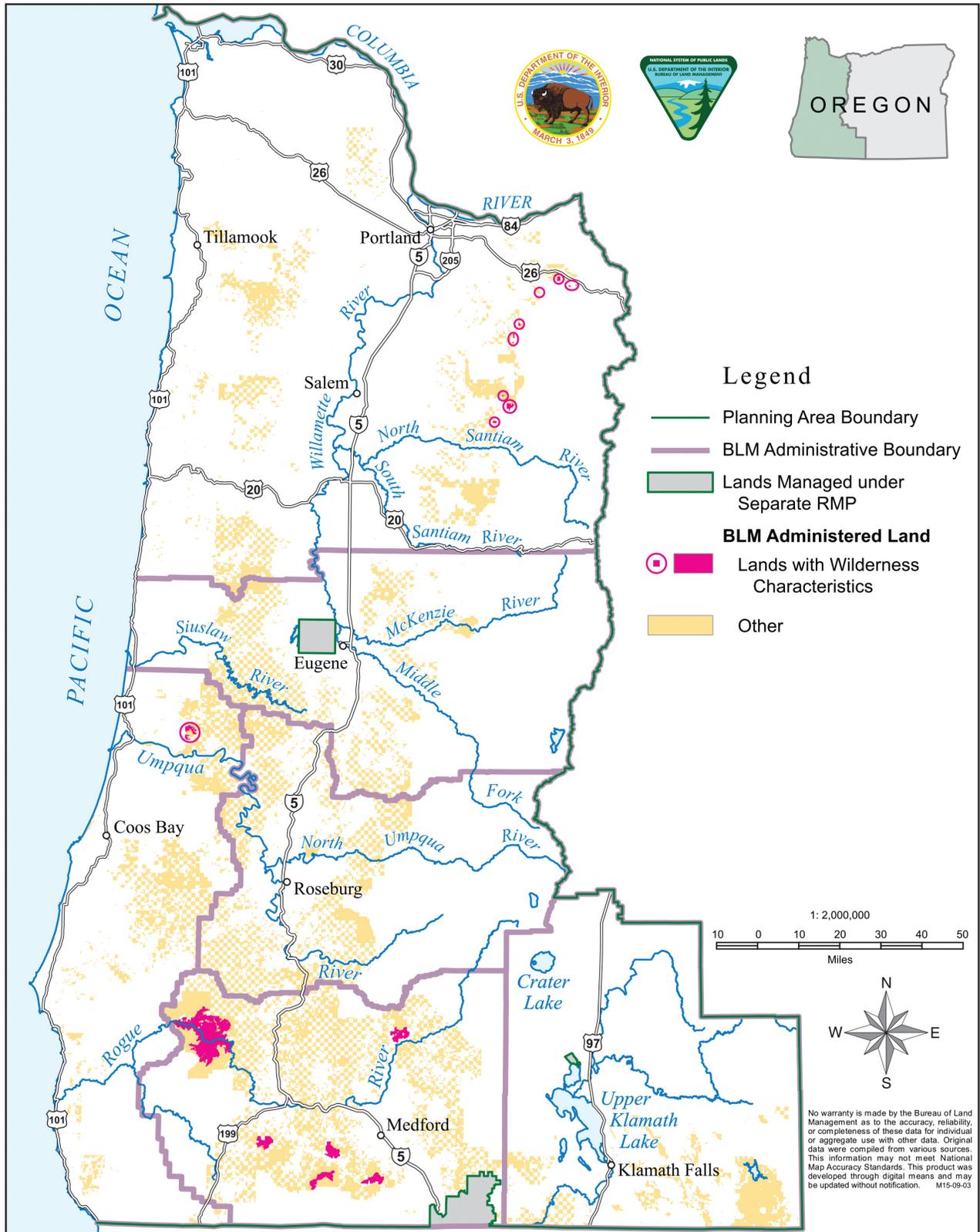
Through inventories, the BLM identified 91,003 acres of lands with wilderness characteristics in the Coos Bay, Medford, and Salem Districts. Inventories did not identify any lands with wilderness characteristics in the Eugene and Roseburg Districts or the Klamath Falls Field Office.

The Coos Bay District inventory found one area of 2,473 acres that possesses wilderness characteristics, refining the area from their 2006 inventory updates. The interdisciplinary review by the BLM concluded that these acres of the Wasson Creek unit remain valid in terms of relevance and supporting rationale. This area on the Coos Bay District relies on adjacent U.S. Forest Service lands containing identified

wilderness characteristics to meet the size criterion. The Medford District inventory found seven areas that possess wilderness characteristics, totaling 85,899 acres. The Salem District inventory found 4 areas, including 9 sub-units that possess wilderness characteristics, resulting in a total of 2,631 acres. All areas in the Salem District rely on adjacent designated Wilderness on BLM-administered lands or adjacent areas on other Federal lands containing wilderness characteristics to meet the size criterion. **Table 3-83** lists and **Map 3-4** displays the areas with wilderness characteristics identified by the BLM through inventories.

Table 3-83. BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics in the decision area

District/ Field Office	Sub-unit (Name)	Identified BLM-administered Lands (Acres)
Coos Bay		
Wasson Creek	-	2,473
Eugene		
<i>No lands were found to possess wilderness characteristics</i>		
Klamath Falls		
<i>No lands were found to possess with wilderness characteristics</i>		
Medford		
Berry Creek	-	6,254
Burton Nine Mile	-	6,103
Dakubetede	-	5,099
Round Top Mountain	-	5,295
Wellington	-	5,712
Whiskey Creek	-	6,187
Wild Rogue	-	51,249
Roseburg		
<i>No lands were found to possess wilderness characteristics</i>		
Salem		
Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions	Nasty Rock	1,197
Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions	Evans Mountain	280
Table Rock Wilderness Additions	Table Rock	95
Salmon Huckleberry Additions	Boulder Creek	506
Salmon Huckleberry Additions	Eagle River	14
Salmon Huckleberry Additions	Salmon River	119
Clackamas Wilderness/South Fork Clackamas River	Memaloose Creek	200
Clackamas Wilderness/South Fork Clackamas River	South Fork Clackamas #1	178
Clackamas Wilderness/South Fork Clackamas River	South Fork Clackamas #2	42
Totals		91,003



Map 3-4: Lands with Wilderness Characteristics within the Decision Area

Environmental Consequences

The No Action alternative would not protect any identified lands with wilderness characteristics. Management actions would degrade wilderness characteristics over time, and, eventually, wilderness characteristics would be lost in all 91,003 acres of identified lands with wilderness characteristics.

The action alternatives and the Proposed RMP vary in the acreage of identified lands with wilderness characteristics that would be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. **Table 3-84** and **Figure 3-104** show the acres of identified lands with wilderness characteristics that the BLM would allocate to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

Table 3-84. Inventoried lands with wilderness characteristics within the decision area allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics

District	Unit Name	Identified BLM-administered Lands (Acres)	Alt. A (Acres)	Alt. B (Acres)	Alt. C (Acres)	Alt. D (Acres)	PRMP (Acres)
Coos Bay	Wasson Creek	2,473	2,473	2,473	2,472	-	2,473
Medford	Berry Creek	6,254	6,058	5,160	5,468	-	5,288
	Burton Nine Mile	6,103	5,949	6,103	-*	-	6,103
	Dakubetede	5,099	-*	-*	-*	-	-*
	Round Top Mountain	5,295	5,295	5,295	-*	-	5,295
	Wellington	5,712	-*	-*	-*	-	-*
	Whiskey Creek	6,187	6,187	6,187	6,187	-	6,187
	Wild Rogue	51,249	51,214	51,249	51,249	-	51,246
Salem	Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions–Nasty Rock [†]	1,197	1,187	-	837	-	1,185
	Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions–Evans Mountain	280	250	-	142	-	234
	Table Rock Wilderness Additions	95	95	58	55	-	95
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Boulder Creek	506	506	-	-	-	506
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Eagle River	14	7	-	-	-	7
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Salmon River	119	119	-	119	-	119
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–Memaloose Creek	200	169	-	163	-	169
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–South Fork Clackamas #1	178	158	-	158	-	158
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–South Fork Clackamas #2	42	42	-	42	-	42
	Totals	91,003	79,709	76,525	66,190	-	79,107

* The total acres of contiguous inventoried lands with wilderness characteristics remaining outside the Harvest Land Base or incompatible Recreation Management Areas would drop below 5,000 acres and would no longer meet the minimum requirements to be considered for allocation to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

[†] Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions-Nasty Rock contains 8 acres of overlapping Harvest Land Base, which are also overlapping Recreation Management Areas.

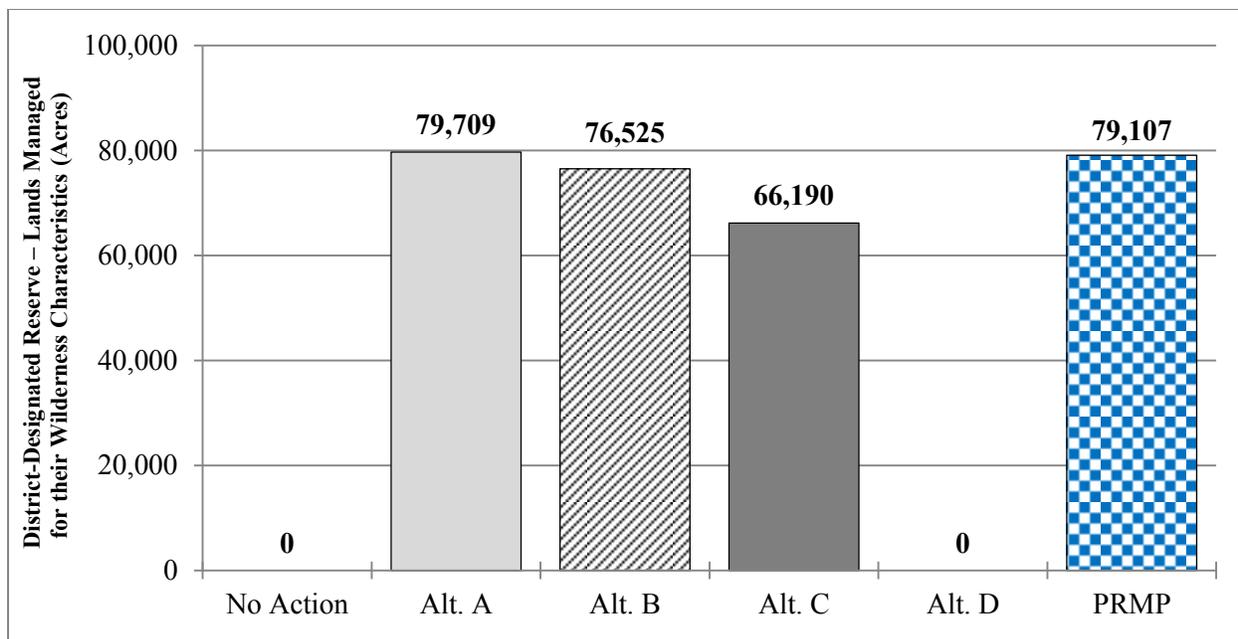


Figure 3-104. Acres of inventoried lands with wilderness characteristics allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics

Under Alternatives A, B, and C, and the Proposed RMP, the BLM would manage the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics with a suite of measures to protect wilderness characteristics, including—

- Designating the area as *closed* to public motorized travel activities;
- Designating the area as a right-of-way exclusion area;
- Designating the area as Visual Resources Management Class II;
- Closing the area to salable mineral material disposal;
- Requiring stipulations on leasable minerals; and
- Recommending the area for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.

Through these protective measures, the BLM would successfully protect lands with wilderness characteristics where allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

Under Alternative A, the BLM would allocate 79,709 acres (88 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. On the remaining 11,294 acres (12 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics, management actions would degrade wilderness characteristics over time, and, eventually, wilderness characteristics would be lost. Identified lands with wilderness characteristics within the Dakubetede and Wellington units would drop below the 5,000-acre minimum size requirement under Alternative A, and therefore the entire units would not be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

Under Alternative B, the BLM would allocate 7 units, totaling 76,525 acres (84 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. On the remaining 14,478 acres (16 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics, management actions would degrade wilderness characteristics over time, and, eventually, wilderness characteristics would be lost. Identified lands with wilderness characteristics

within the Dakubetede and Wellington units would drop below the 5,000-acre minimum size requirement under Alternative B, and therefore the entire units would not be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

Under Alternative C, the BLM would allocate 11 units, totaling 66,190 acres (73 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. On the remaining 24,813 acres (27 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics, management actions would degrade wilderness characteristics over time, and, eventually, wilderness characteristics would be lost. Identified lands with wilderness characteristics within the Burton Nine Mile, Dakubetede, Round Top Mountain, and Wellington units would drop below the 5,000-acre minimum size requirement under Alternative C, and therefore the entire units would not be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics.

Under Alternative D, the BLM would not allocate any lands to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics and therefore would not protect any identified lands with wilderness characteristics, similar to the No Action alternative. Management actions would degrade wilderness characteristics over time, and, eventually, wilderness characteristics would be lost in all 91,003 acres of identified lands with wilderness characteristics.

Under the Proposed RMP, the BLM would allocate 79,107 acres (87 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. On the remaining 11,896 acres (13 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics, management actions would degrade wilderness characteristics over time, and, eventually, wilderness characteristics would be lost. Identified lands with wilderness characteristics within the Dakubetede and Wellington units would drop below the 5,000-acre minimum size requirement under the Proposed RMP, and therefore the entire units would not be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics. The Proposed RMP includes additional management direction not included in Alternatives A, B, and C, which would provide specific restrictions on management actions that could adversely affect wilderness characteristics within the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics (see **Appendix B**).

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the Harvest Land Base

In lands with wilderness characteristics that would not be allocated to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics, wilderness characteristics would be lost over time. However, that loss would occur only as the BLM would implement management actions over time, and the rate and extent of implementation of management actions that would adversely affect wilderness characteristics would vary by land use allocation. Lands with wilderness characteristics that would be allocated to the Harvest Land Base would be most susceptible of all land use allocations to rapid and extensive loss of wilderness characteristics, because the BLM would implement timber harvest eventually on all lands within the Harvest Land Base and because of the inherent incompatibility of managing for wilderness characteristics and sustained-yield timber harvest. **Table 3-85** shows the acres of lands with wilderness characteristics that would be allocated to the Harvest Land Base.

Table 3-85. Inventoried BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics allocated to the Harvest Land Base

District	Unit Name	Identified BLM-administered Lands (Acres)	No Action ⁷⁷ (Acres)	Alt. A (Acres)	Alt. B (Acres)	Alt. C (Acres)	Alt. D (Acres)	PRMP (Acres)
Coos Bay	Wasson Creek	2,473	-	-	-	1	146	-
Medford	Berry Creek	6,254	2,572	196	1,094	786	613	966
	Burton Nine Mile	6,103	5,051	154	-	-	2,522	-
	Dakubetede	5,099	4,322	222	734	769	634	455
	Round Top Mountain	5,295	-	-	-	-	25	-
	Wellington	5,712	4,530	1,425	1,837	1,923	1,520	1,540
	Whiskey Creek	6,187	2,892	-	-	-	350	-
	Wild Rogue	51,249	3,705	35	-	-	2,835	3
Salem	Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions–Nasty Rock	1,197	-	10	12	112	125	12
	Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions–Evans Mountain	280	222	30	47	138	11	46
	Table Rock Wilderness Additions	95	-	-	37	37	42	-
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Boulder Creek	506	67	-	-	93	-	-
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Eagle River	14	7	7	7	8	8	7
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Salmon River	119	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–Memaloose Creek	200	42	31	29	37	22	31
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–South Fork Clackamas #1	178	73	20	20	20	20	20
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–South Fork Clackamas #2	42	20	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		91,003	23,502	2,130	3,817	3,924	8,873	3,080

Under the No Action alternative, the BLM would allocate 23,502 (26 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics to the Harvest Land Base, more than any other alternative or the Proposed RMP. Under the Alternative A, the BLM would allocate 2,130 acres (2 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics to the Harvest Land Base, less than any other alternative and the Proposed RMP. Under the Proposed RMP, the BLM would allocate 3,080 acres (3 percent) of identified lands with wilderness characteristics to the Harvest Land Base, less than any alternative except Alternative A.

⁷⁷ The Matrix and Adaptive Management Area allocations in the No Action alternative are equivalent to the Harvest Land Base in the action alternatives and Proposed RMP.

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in Recreation Management Areas

Wilderness characteristics would be lost within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation use. **Table 3-86** shows the acres of lands with wilderness characteristics that would be in the Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible motorized and mechanized recreation use. These acreages overlap to some extent with the acreages allocated to the Harvest Land Base. That is, some lands with wilderness characteristics would be both allocated to the Harvest Land Base and would be within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation.

Table 3-86. Inventoried BLM-administered lands with wilderness characteristics with incompatible recreation management designations⁷⁸

District	Unit Name	Identified BLM-administered Lands (Acres)	Alt. A (Acres)	Alt. B (Acres)	Alt. C (Acres)	Alt. D (Acres)	PRMP (Acres)
Coos Bay	Wasson Creek	2,473	-	-	-	2,473	-
Medford	Berry Creek	6,254	-	-	-	-	-
	Burton Nine Mile	6,103	-	-	5,829	5,829	-
	Dakubetede	5,099	-	1	3,917	3,917	-
	Round Top Mountain	5,295	-	-	5,295	5,295	-
	Wellington	5,712	-	-	8	170	-
	Whiskey Creek	6,187	-	-	-	-	-
	Wild Rogue	51,249	-	-	-	-	-
Salem	Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions–Nasty Rock	1,197	-	121	121	121	-
	Bull of the Woods/Opal Creek Additions–Evans Mountain	280	-	-	-	-	-
	Table Rock Wilderness Additions	95	-	-	3	3	-
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Boulder Creek	506	-	-	-	-	-
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Eagle River	14	-	14	14	14	-
	Salmon Huckleberry Additions–Salmon River	119	-	-	-	-	-
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–Memaloose Creek	200	-	-	-	200	-
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–South Fork Clackamas #1	178	-	-	-	-	-
	Clackamas Wilderness Additions–South Fork Clackamas #2	42	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		91,003	-	136	15,188	18,022	-

⁷⁸ This table does not include the No Action alternative because the Recreation Management Area designations under the 1995 RMPs differ from the action alternatives and the Proposed RMP (see the Recreation section of this chapter).

Under Alternative A and the Proposed RMP, no lands with wilderness characteristics would be within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation use. Under Alternative B, 136 acres (less than 1 percent) of lands with wilderness characteristics would be within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation use. Under Alternative C, 15,188 acres (17 percent) of lands with wilderness characteristics would be within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation use. Under Alternative D, 18,022 acres (20 percent) of lands with wilderness characteristics would be within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation use, more than any other action alternative and the Proposed RMP.

Summary

The No Action alternative and Alternative D would provide no protection for lands with wilderness characteristics, and would allocate the most acreage of lands with wilderness characteristics to the Harvest Land Base or would include the most acreage within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation use than in other alternatives or the Proposed RMP. As a result, wilderness characteristics would most quickly be lost under the No Action alternative and Alternative D and would eventually be lost on all identified lands with wilderness characteristics in the decision area under these alternatives.

Alternatives B and C would provide more protection of wilderness characteristics than the No Action alternative and Alternative D, but less than Alternative A and the Proposed RMP.

Alternative A and the Proposed RMP—

- Would allocate the most lands with wilderness characteristics to the District-Designated Reserve – Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics,
- Would allocate the least acreage of lands with wilderness characteristics to the Harvest Land Base, and
- Would not include any lands with wilderness characteristics within Recreation Management Areas where the BLM would manage for non-compatible public motorized and mechanized recreation use.

As a result, Alternative A and the Proposed RMP would provide the most protection of wilderness characteristics.

References

- USDI BLM. 2012. Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands Manual 6310. Release 6-129. March 14, 2012. Washington, D. C. <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/files/lwci-manual.pdf>.
- . 2014. Resource management plans for western Oregon planning criteria. Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/plandocs.php>.

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