

Att. #1

**WOPR Core Group Consensus Recommendations
October 6, 2007**

WILDFIRE

Statements

- **The management plan should reflect the fact that there is more fire risk in the Medford District than elsewhere in the planning area.**
- **The analysis should account for the likelihood of wildfire and its effects on future harvest levels and other values.**
- **The management plan should focus to a greater extent on linking timber harvest to the reduction of fire risk with the goal of improving the fire resiliency of the forest and maintaining or improving forest health.**
- **The plan should describe possible prescriptions, management schemes and methods to reduce fire risk and increase forest and stand resiliency for the typical forest types in the Medford District.**

TIMBER Management

Statements

- **The management plan should recognize the distinct forest types and ecology of the Medford District as compared to other parts of the western Oregon planning area. The management plan for the Medford District should rely more on thinning and partial cuts.**
- **Where regeneration harvests are appropriate, there should be retention of snags, woody debris and live trees, including hardwoods and representative species.**
- **More volume could be cut in reserves with prescriptions that emphasize forest and ecosystem health and fire resiliency.**
- **Emphasize management for objectives allowing broader integrated management. This would allow a larger portion of the landscape – and individual areas within the landscape – to be managed for timber production while maintaining habitat and/or other non-timber values.**

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

Statements

- **More attention should be given to site-specific management and making sales economically viable while providing jobs.**
- **A sustainable, predictable BLM timber harvest is important for job creation, county revenues and continued private sector investment in mill infrastructure. The ASQ can be increased from present levels with sustained**

yield while still meeting other objectives such as fire resiliency and forest health.

- **The management plan should promote the supply and utilization of small diameter trees and biomass with the goal of economic viability. The plan should address the importance of collaboration and incorporate language that enables and encourages the districts to participate in such collaboratives.**

WILDLIFE

Statements

- **The management plan must recognize the importance of legacy trees/green trees (including both conifer and hardwoods), snags and coarse woody debris.**
- **There should be adequate representation of forest seral stages, including open and closed canopy old growth at lower elevations.**
- **There should be an analysis on the effects of habitat fragmentation that the alternatives would create, especially as a result of reduced riparian reserves and lack of green tree retention in some alternatives.**
- **Sensitive species should be managed on a landscape scale to prevent new ESA listings and additional set asides, and should include a safety net for conifer-associated rare species based on reliable data.**

WATER

Statements

- **Riparian buffers should be determined by specialists on a site-specific basis when necessary, based on predetermined criteria for proper functioning conditions. The resulting buffers should be sufficient to avoid significant impacts to water quality or fish habitat, including increases in temperature and sediment, or reductions in large wood recruitment and current and future shade.**
- **Streams with the potential for fish (salmonid) presence should be afforded equal protection to similar streams with fish presence.**
- **Potential impacts from new and existing roads should be minimized. BMPs should be deployed and monitored and deferred maintenance should be made a high priority.**