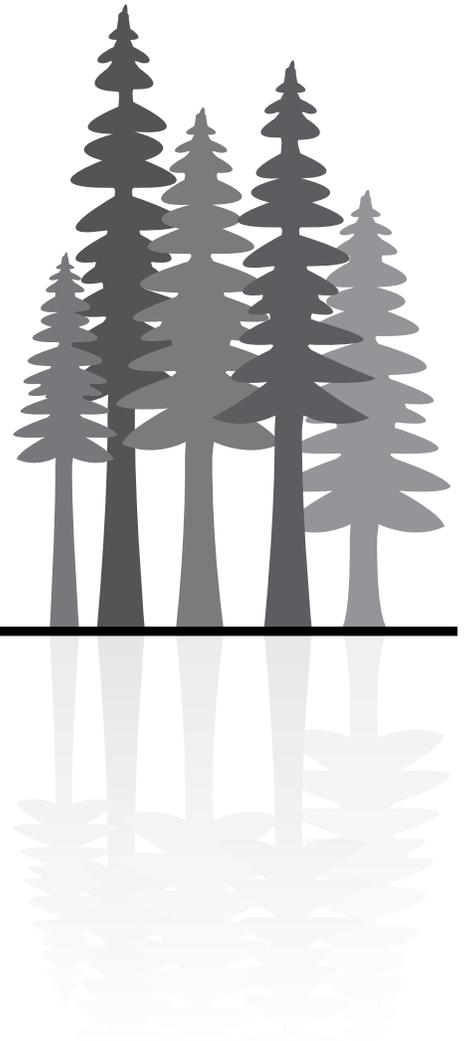
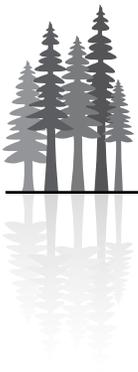


Resource Management Plan





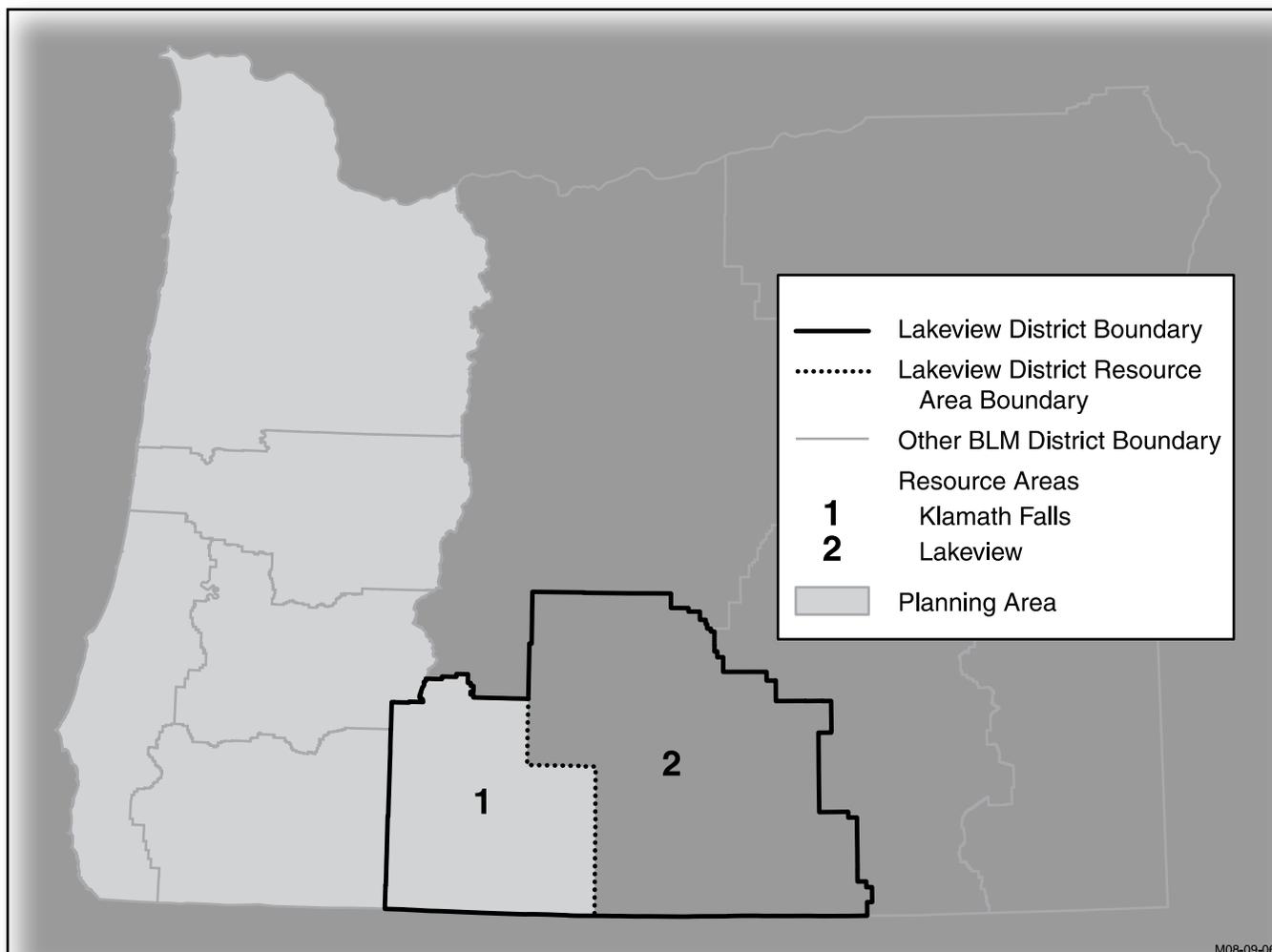


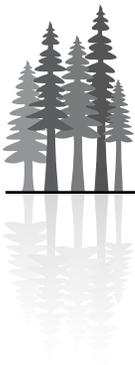
Resource Management Plan

Planning Area

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

FIGURE 1. ENTIRE PLANNING AREA OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISIONS





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

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

BLM Districts	Oregon Counties	
Coos Bay	Benton	Lane
Eugene	Clackamas	Lincoln
Lakeview (Klamath Falls Resource Area only)	Columbia	Linn
Medford	Coos	Marion
Roseburg	Curry	Multnomah
Salem	Douglas	Polk
	Jackson	Tillamook
	Josephine	Washington
	Klamath	Yamhill

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

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



Introduction

This document describes the resource management plan (RMP) for the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview BLM District.

The resource plan consists of management objectives, land use allocations, and management direction.

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

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

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

For a depiction of the Klamath Falls Resource Area's portion of the planning area, see *Figure 2*.

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

Land Use Allocations

The BLM-administered lands in the Klamath Falls Resource Area are allocated to the following seven land use allocations:

1. National Landscape Conservation System/Congressionally Designated/Acquired Lands (3,200 acres)
2. Administratively Withdrawn Area (166,900 acres)
3. Late-Successional Management Area (300 acres)
4. Riparian Management Area (1,900 acres)
5. Eastside Forest Management Land (14,300 Acres)
6. Deferred Timber Management Area (3,800 acres)
7. Uneven-Age Timber Management Area (33,800 acres)

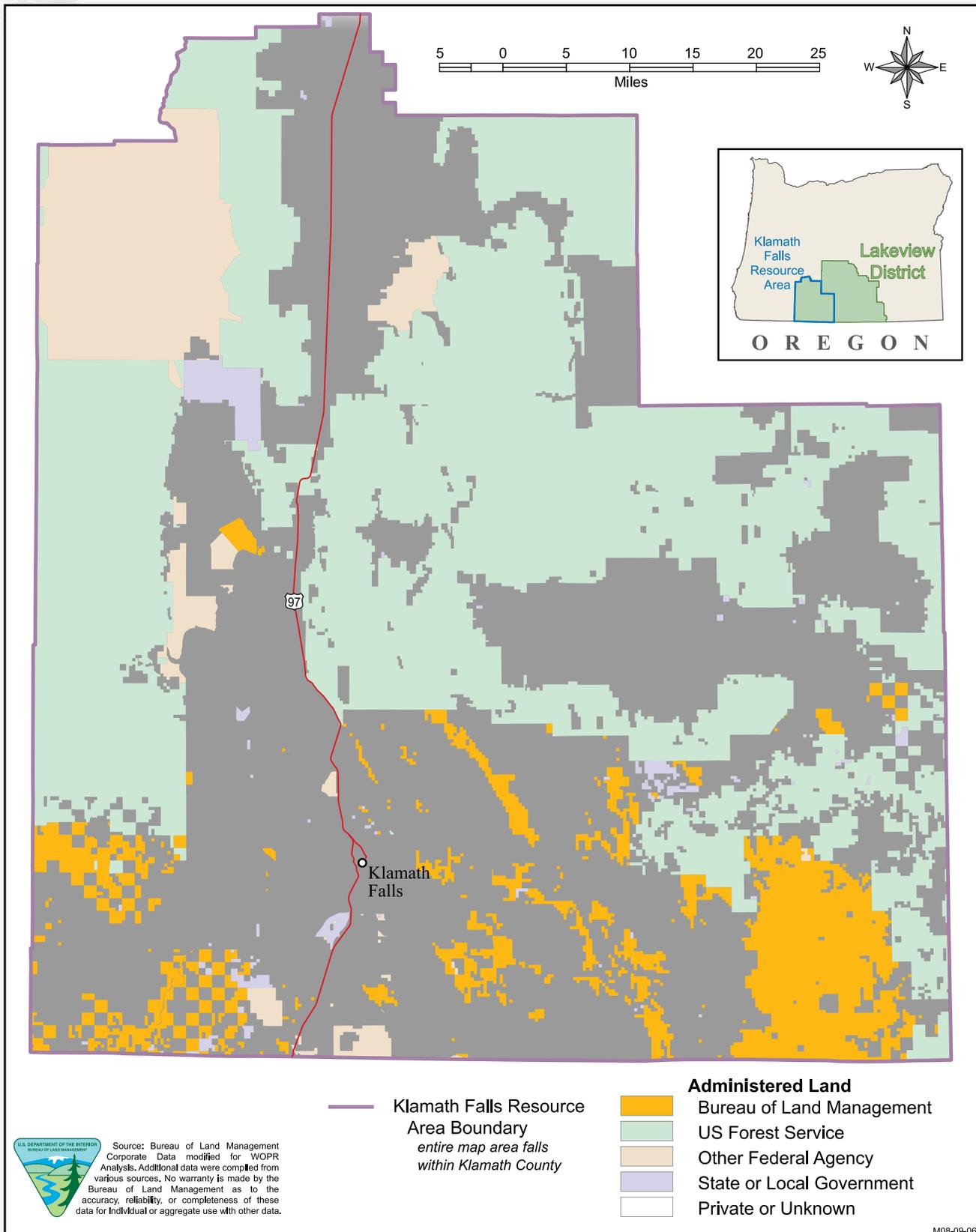
These land use allocations are shown on *Map 1* in the map packet.

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

Riparian Management Area management objectives and actions will be applied to streams, lakes, wetlands, etc. as defined in *Table 9* (in the Riparian Management Area section below) within the Late-Successional Management Area, Eastside Forest Management Area, Deferred Timber Management Area, and Uneven-Age Timber Management Area.



FIGURE 2. KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA'S PORTION OF THE PLANNING AREA





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

The National Landscape Conservation System designations on BLM-administered lands in the Klamath Falls Resource Area include:

- Wild and scenic rivers
- Wilderness, wilderness study, and wilderness instant study areas
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Management Objective

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

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

Management Direction

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Protect outstandingly remarkable values of designated wild and scenic river corridors (including those classified as wild, scenic, or recreational).

Wilderness Study Areas

Wilderness study areas will be managed to maintain wilderness suitability.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail will be managed for outdoor recreational opportunities while conserving its scenic, historic, natural, and cultural values.

TABLE 3. DESIGNATED WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AND RIVER SEGMENTS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Designated Rivers/ River Segments	Classification	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Total Miles ^a	Acres ^b
Upper Klamath River	Scenic	Fish, History, Prehistory, Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife	11	2,780

^aMileage calculations include both BLM-administered and non-BLM-administered lands.

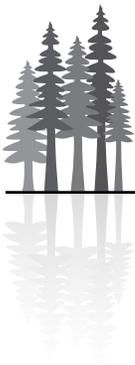
^bAcreage calculations are for BLM-administered lands only and based on the amount of BLM-administered lands within a 0.5-mile-wide river corridor.

TABLE 4. WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Wilderness Study Areas	Classification	Administered by the BLM (acres)
Mountain Lakes	Study	340

TABLE 5. MISCELLANEOUS NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM LANDS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Miscellaneous National Landscape Conservation System Lands	Administered by the BLM (miles)
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	1



Wood River Wetland

The BLM-administered lands within the Wood River Wetland will be managed in accordance with the Wood River Wetland Resource Management Plan as described in the upper Klamath Basin and Wood River Wetland Resource Management Plan and Final EIS (1995). See *Appendix I – Summary of Wood River Management Plan*.

Administratively Withdrawn Area

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

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

Management Objectives and Management Direction

The management objectives and management direction for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, recreation sites/facilities, and special status species are addressed in the Resource Programs section of this resource management plan.

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

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

Late-Successional Management Area

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

- In the areas shown on *Map 1* (see map packet).

Management Objectives

Maintain habitat for the northern spotted owl.

Promote development of habitat suitable for nesting, roosting, and foraging 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 Direction

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

Retain snags and coarse woody debris (CWD) during thinning harvest of stands, except for safety or operational reasons. Create new snags and coarse woody debris when existing levels of snags and CWD do not meet the levels defined in *Table 6 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] levels for stands of larger trees in the late-successional management area)* and *Table 7 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] levels for stands of smaller trees in the late-successional management area)*. See also *Figure 3 (Forest vegetation series)*. For the purpose of defining stands of large trees and small trees:

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

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

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

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

Vegetation Series	Snag Retention or Creation		CWD Retention or Creation		
	Total Trees Per Acre	Component Diameter ^a	Total	Component Diameter ^a	Component Length
Western hemlock	6	> 14 inches dbh	240 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 20 feet
Douglas fir and true firs	3	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet
Tanoak	4	> 14 inches dbh	120 feet/acre	> 14 inches	> 16 feet

^aDiameter measured at the small end of the log
dbh – diameter at breast height

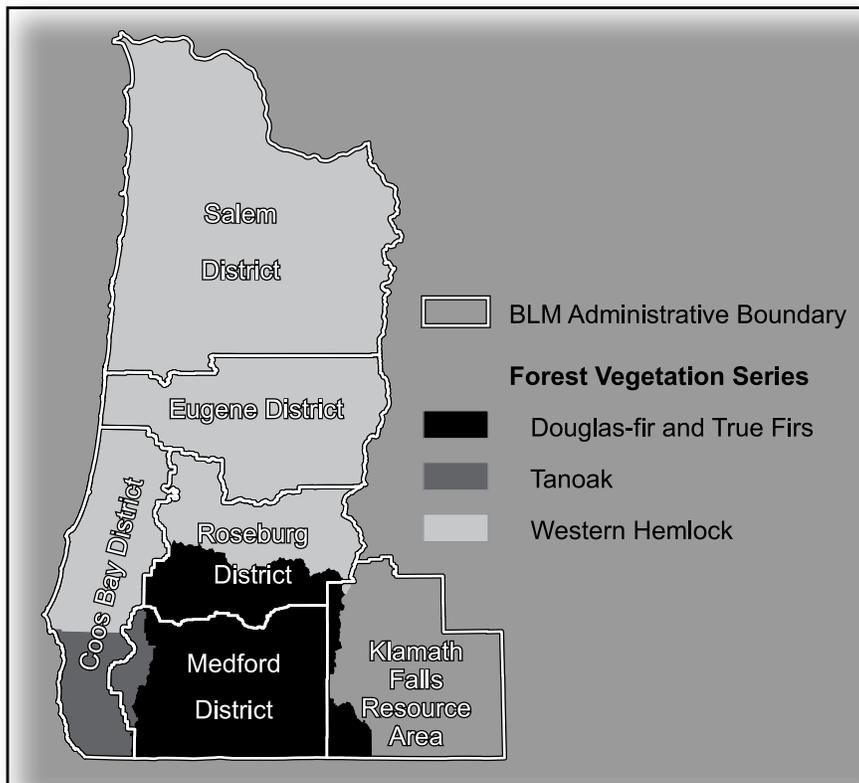
TABLE 7. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) LEVELS FOR STANDS OF SMALLER TREES IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA

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

^aDiameter measured at the small end of the log
dbh – diameter at breast height



FIGURE 3. FOREST VEGETATION SERIES



Meet snag and coarse woody debris levels depicted in *Table 6* and *Table 7* by any combination of the creation of new snags and coarse woody debris from live conifer trees and the retention of existing levels of snags (Class I and Class II) and coarse woody debris (Class I and Class II). If existing levels of snags and coarse woody debris are insufficient to meet these levels in a thinning harvest unit, the desired level can be satisfied by including in the project decision the creation of snags and coarse woody debris within five years to meet these levels after completion of the thinning harvest. Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels are to be met at the scale of the harvest unit and are not intended to be attained on every acre. Snag and coarse woody debris retention will be variable per acre throughout the area being treated. Retain noncommercial snags and coarse woody debris, except for safety or operational reasons.

Implement salvage harvest of timber after a stand-replacing disturbance to recover economic value of the stand, so long as the salvage harvest retention standards for snags and coarse woody debris described in *Table 8 (Snag and coarse woody debris [CWD] retention for salvaging of timber after a stand-replacement disturbance in the late-successional management area)* are met. Snags and coarse woody debris retention standards are to be met as an average at the scale of the salvage harvest unit, and are not intended to be attained on every acre. Retain an equivalent number of smaller snags or coarse woody debris if sufficient snags or coarse woody debris of the minimum sizes are not available.

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



Riparian Management Area

The Riparian Management Area land use allocation is established according to *Table 9 (Criteria established for the Riparian Management Area land use allocation)*. See the map packet (*Map 1*) for detailed views of the land use allocation.

Management Objectives (except for eastside non-forest lands)

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

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

Maintain and restore water quality.

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

Management Direction (except for eastside non-forest lands)

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

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

TABLE 8. SNAG AND COARSE WOODY DEBRIS (CWD) RETENTION FOR SALVAGING TIMBER AFTER A STAND-REPLACEMENT DISTURBANCE IN THE LATE-SUCCESSIONAL MANAGEMENT AREA

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

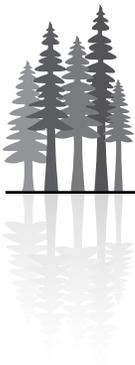
^aDiameter measured at the small end of the log
dbh - diameter breast height

TABLE 9. CRITERIA ESTABLISHED FOR THE RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT AREA LAND USE ALLOCATION

Riparian Management Areas	Distance ^a
Perennial and intermittent fish-bearing streams and perennial non-fish-bearing streams	One site-potential tree height ^b on each side of a stream channel as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Intermittent non-fish-bearing streams	Half of one site-potential tree height on each side of a stream channel as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Natural lakes, ponds > 0.25 acre	One site-potential tree height extending from the edge of the water body as measured from the ordinary high water line.
Ponds < 0.25 acre, Natural wetlands, springs, seeps, constructed reservoirs, ditches, and canals	The edge of a body of water or wetland to the outer edge of its riparian vegetation, or to the extent of seasonally saturated soil, whichever is greatest.
Eastside non-forest areas of the Klamath Falls Resource Area	The extent of the water influence zone as indicated by hydrophilic vegetation.

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

^bThe *site-potential tree height* for the purposes of determining Riparian Management Areas will be based on district averages measured at a scale no finer than the fifth-field watershed.



For Intermittent Non-Fish-Bearing Streams:

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

For Natural Lakes and Ponds:

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

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

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

Note: The management direction below applies within the entirety of the Riparian Management Area, including the 60-foot and 35-foot zones. See Table 9 (Criteria established for the Riparian Management Area land use allocation) for a description of Riparian Management Areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Management Objective for Eastside Non-Forest Lands

Note: Eastside lands are those lands east of Highway 97.

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

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

Maintain and restore water quality.

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

Maintain and restore the proper functioning condition and ecological site potential of riparian and wetland areas.

Management Direction for Eastside Non-Forest Lands

Manage livestock grazing in Riparian Management Areas at a level that allows maintenance or development of the proper functioning condition of riparian and wetland plant communities. Methods for attaining this condition will include, but not be limited to, installing and maintaining livestock exclosures, managing season of use and intensity, developing off-stream watering facilities, and implementing other appropriate techniques.

Remove conifer encroachment in Riparian Management Areas where interfering with the natural vegetation community-type, or where excessive erosion may occur.

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

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

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

Implement instream and riparian restoration activities, such as placement of large wood and boulders in streams, will be allowed for all streams. An emphasis will be placed on streams that have high intrinsic potential for fish, high priority fish populations (such as those defined in recovery plans), or high levels of chronic sediment inputs.

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

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

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

Deferred Timber Management Area

The Deferred Timber Management Area land use allocation is established as shown on *Map 1* (see map packet). The acres included in the deferred areas are taken from the underlying land use allocation of Uneven-Age Timber Management Area. After year 2023, the deferred acres will revert back to their underlying land use allocation and associated management objectives and actions.



Management Objective

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

Management Direction

Defer timber harvest of stands until after the year 2023.

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

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

Return deferred areas to their underlying land use allocation of Uneven-age Timber Management Area after a stand-replacement disturbance

Uneven-Age Timber Management Area

The Uneven-Age Timber Management Area is established as shown on *Map 1* (see map packet).

Management Objectives

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

Offer for sale annually the declared annual productive capacity of the lands included in the harvest base (also referred to as allowable sale quantity or ASQ) of 5 million board feet.

Promote development of fire-resilient forests.

Management Direction

Utilize uneven-age management in managing forest stands. This will include use of a combination of harvesting methods including thinning, single tree selection harvest, and group selection harvest.

Timber will be offered for sale from harvest units.

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

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

See *Table 10* (Estimated portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity offered for sale from the Uneven-age Timber Management Area).

TABLE 10. ESTIMATED PORTION OF THE DECADAL ASQ OFFERED FOR SALE FROM THE UNEVEN-AGE TIMBER MANAGEMENT AREA

Timber Management Area	10-Year Volume (mmbf)
Uneven-age harvest in the Uneven-Age Timber Management Area	50



Conduct uneven-age management for the removal and sale of timber and biomass and applied to stands of any age for any one or more of the following purposes: to maintain the growth and vigor of the stand; to adjust stand composition or dominance; to recover anticipated mortality; to reduce stand susceptibility to natural disturbance such as fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation; to improve merchantability and value; and to promote multi-structural conditions in forest stands.

Retain an overstory component in Uneven-Age Timber Management Areas to provide shade, reduce wind speed, and promote overall fire resiliency in the stand. Generally, relative density (Curtis 1982) will be maintained between 25 and 55, but will vary outside this range based on vegetative type, site productivity, and fire risk factors such as slope, aspect, and elevation.

Include group selection harvest of up to 4 acres in size individually, and an aggregate level of up to 25% of the area of the treated stand within uneven age management harvest units when needed to: maintain or develop desired species composition; achieve desired diameter distribution; or address natural disturbances.

Utilize regeneration harvest as necessary to respond to natural disturbances, or to develop a more desirable mix of commercial species.

Utilize either even-age or two-aged regeneration harvest, or an uneven-age management silvicultural system, depending on site-specific conditions to promote fire resiliency in a zone that is one mile on either side of the boundary between the Timber Management Area and the Uneven-Age Management Area shown on *Map 1* in the map packet.

Retain overstory trees as needed within regeneration harvest areas for shade, frost protection, natural seeding, or other silvicultural needs. Harvest these trees when no longer needed for these purposes.

Implement salvage harvest in a timely manner after natural disturbances to recover economic value and to minimize commercial loss or deterioration of damaged trees. Utilize either uneven-age management or regeneration harvest.

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

Apply precommercial thinning to forest stands to achieve long-term stocking objectives.

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

Eastside Forest Management Area

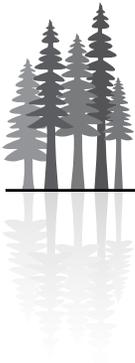
The Eastside Forest Management Area land use allocation is established to consist of those public domain lands shown on *Map 1*.

Note: Eastside lands are those lands east of Highway 97. This land use allocation applies only to forested lands on the eastside.

Management Objectives

Manage the Eastside Forest Management Area on a sustainable basis for multiple uses including: wildlife habitat, recreational needs, riparian habitat, cultural resources, community stability, and commodity production including commercial timber and other forest products.

Promote development of fire-resilient forests.



Management Direction

Utilize uneven-age management in managing forest stands. This will include use of a combination of harvesting methods including thinning, single tree selection harvest, and group selection harvest.

Conduct uneven-age management harvests for the removal and sale of timber and biomass and applied to stands of any age for any one or more of the following purposes: to maintain growth and vigor of the stand; to adjust stand composition or dominance; to recover anticipated mortality; to reduce stand susceptibility to natural disturbance such as fire, windstorm, disease, or insect infestation; to improve merchantability and value; and to promote multi-structural conditions in forest stands.

Retain an overstory component of trees in uneven-age management harvest units to provide shade, reduce wind speed, and promote overall fire resiliency in the stand. Generally, relative density (Curtis 1982) will be maintained between 15 and 55, but will vary outside this range based on vegetative type, site productivity, and fire risk factors such as slope, aspect, and elevation.

Incorporate group selection harvest of up to 4 acres in size individually, and an aggregate level of up to 25% of the area of the treated stand within uneven-age management harvest units when needed to: maintain or develop desired species composition; achieve desired diameter distribution; or address natural disturbances.

Utilize regeneration harvest as necessary to respond to natural disturbances, or to develop a more desirable mix of commercial species.

Retain overstory trees as needed within regeneration harvest areas to provide for shade, frost protection, seeding, or other silvicultural needs.

Implement salvage harvest after natural disturbances to recover economic value and to minimize commercial loss or deterioration of damaged trees. Utilize either uneven-age management or regeneration harvest.

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

Apply precommercial thinning to forest stands to achieve long-term stocking objectives.

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

Retain snags and coarse woody debris during harvest of stands, except for safety or operational reasons. When the existing level of snags, on the average per acre over the stand to be treated, is either: (1) less than two snags over 16 inches dbh, or (2) the existing coarse woody debris over 12 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length totals less than 40 feet, new snags and coarse woody debris will be created to meet these levels. Also:

- Snag and coarse woody debris levels described above will be met by any combination of the creation of new snags and coarse woody debris from live conifer trees and the retention of existing levels of snags (Class I and Class II) and coarse woody debris (Class I and Class II). If existing levels of snags and coarse woody debris are insufficient to meet these levels in a thinning project, the desired levels can be satisfied by including in the project decision the creation of snags and coarse woody debris within five years to meet these levels after completion of the harvest or associated fuels treatment.
- Snag and coarse woody debris retention or creation levels will be met at the scale of the harvest unit and are not intended to be attained on every acre. Snag and coarse woody debris retention will be variable per acre throughout the area being treated.



Resource Programs

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

Air

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

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

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

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern including Research Natural Areas

Designate Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) including research natural areas as listed in *Table 11 (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Klamath Falls Resource Area)*. Also see *Map 2* for locations of the ACECs.

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

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

TABLE 11. AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Location # on Map 2 ^a	ACEC Name	Total Area (acres)
94	Bumpheads	112
95	Miller Creek	939
82	Old Baldy RNA ^b	355
96	Tunnel Creek	72
97	Upper Klamath River	4,670
98	Upper Klamath River Addition	695
99	Wood River Wetland	3,225
100	Yainax Butte	707
	Total Acres	12,365

^aMap numbers start at 94 because ACECs were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

^bPortions of the Old Baldy RNA are within the Medford BLM District.



Botany

Special Status Plant and Fungi Species

Management Objective

Provide for conservation of BLM special status species.

Management Direction

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

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

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

Plant Communities on Nonforest and Noncommercial Forest Lands

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

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

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

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

Invasive Plants

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

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

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

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



Cultural and Paleontological Resources, including American Indian Traditional Uses

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

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

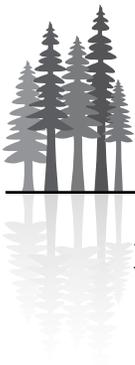
Classify cultural properties to the following use categories:

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

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

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

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



Energy and Minerals

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

Provide for energy and mineral resource exploration and development.

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

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

See *Table 12 (Areas open or closed to energy and mineral developments, Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

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

TABLE 12. AREAS OPEN OR CLOSED TO ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Categories and Subcategories		Acres
Federal Surface and Mineral Estate		212,000
Federal Minerals/Private Surface		21,000
Locatable (e.g., metallics and gemstones)		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	4,700
Closed	Discretionary	700
Open	Standard Restrictions and/or Stipulations	191,600
Open	Additional Restrictions	37,900
Salable (e.g., sand, gravel, stone, clays, pumice)		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	300
Closed	Discretionary	14,500
Open	Standard Restrictions/Stipulations	0
Open	Additional Restrictions	197,400
Leasable (e.g., oil, gas, geothermal, coal, chemical minerals^a)		
Closed	Nondiscretionary	300
Open	Standard Restrictions/Stipulations	75,900
Open	Additional Restrictions	139,400
Open	No Surface Occupancy	8,700

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



Fire and Fuels Management

Management Objectives

Reduce the fire hazards to communities that are at risk from uncharacteristic wildfires.

Decrease the risk of large wildfires, and reduce the cost and associated hazard of fire suppression.

Reduce the risk of resource damage due to uncharacteristic wildfires.

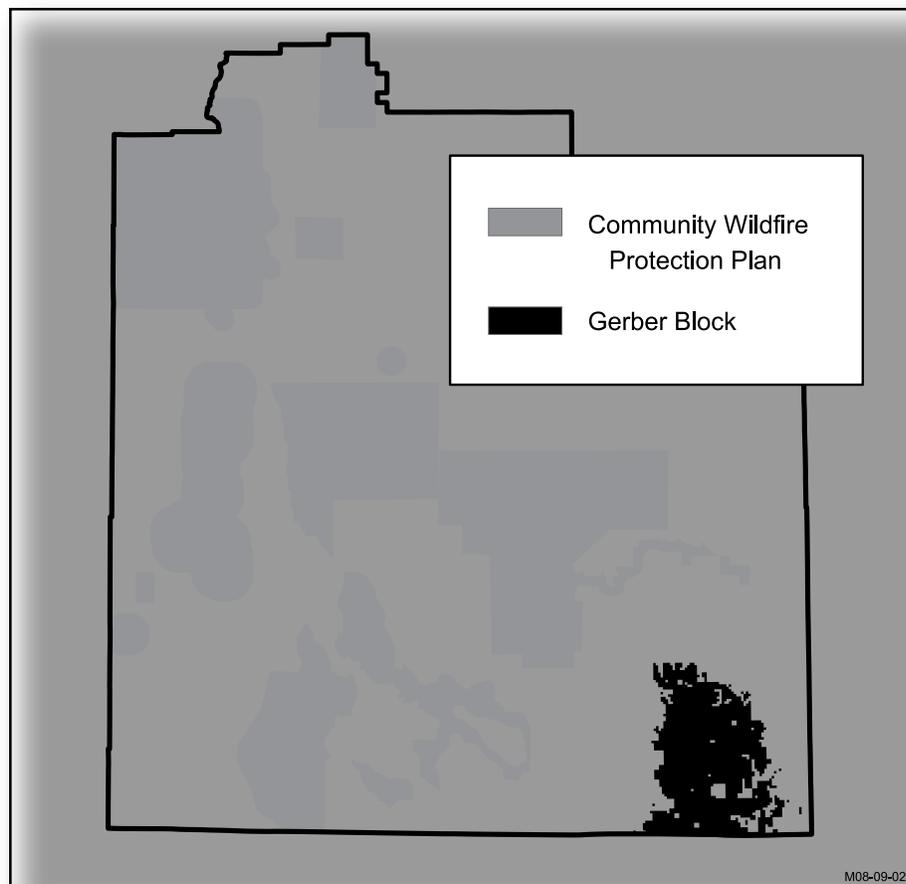
Management Direction

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

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

Fuels treatments will occur in various combinations of Fire Regimes and Fire Regime Condition Classes, with an emphasis on those combinations identified as high priority in *Table 13 (Fuel treatment emphasis using Fire Regime and Fire Regime Condition Class)*.

FIGURE 4. WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE, AREAS COVERED BY COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLANS



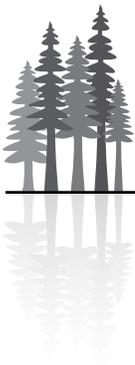


TABLE 13. FUEL TREATMENT EMPHASIS USING FIRE REGIME AND FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS

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

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

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

Implement immediate action to suppress and control wildfire using direct control in all areas. In large contiguous blocks of BLM-administered lands, such as the Gerber Block, other options such as perimeter control and prescription control may also be used.

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

Fish

Management objectives and direction for fish habitat are included under the Riparian Management Area land use allocation.

Grazing

Management Objective

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

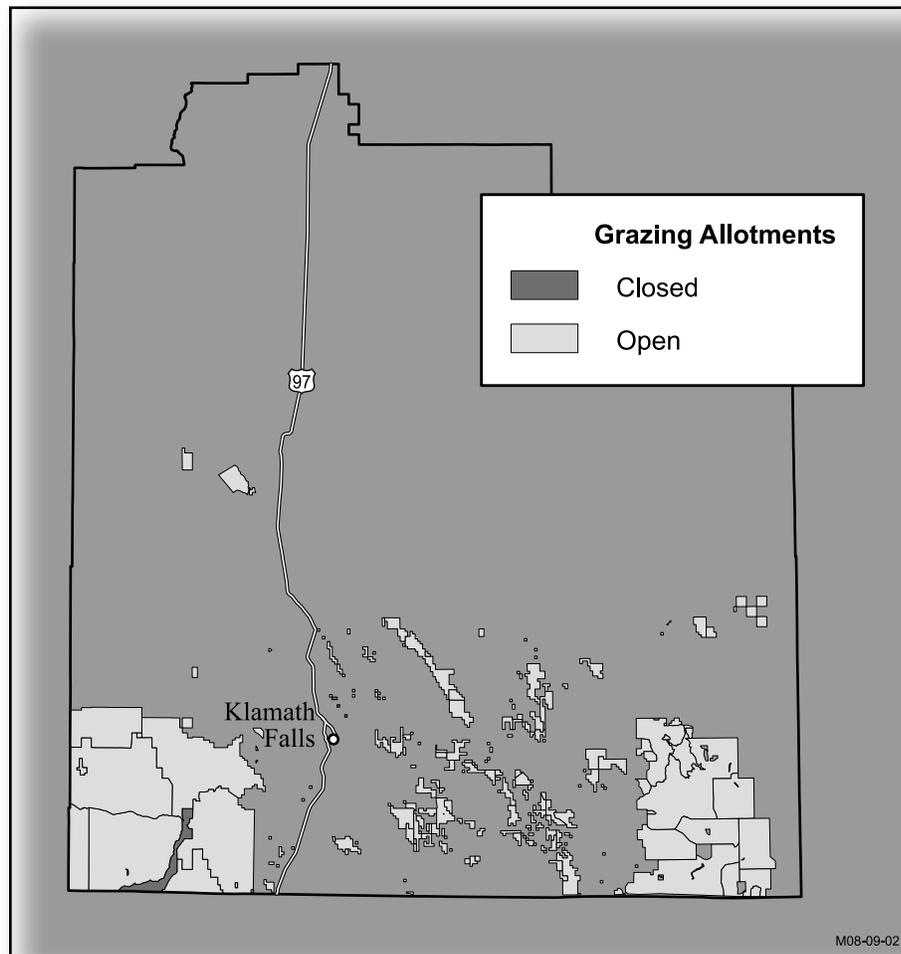
Management Direction

Manage livestock grazing in accordance with the *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington*. See:

- *Figure 5 - Lands available (open) for livestock grazing*
- *Appendix H - Grazing (Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*
- *Appendix H - Grazing (Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Oregon and Washington)*



FIGURE 5. LANDS AVAILABLE (OPEN) FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN THE KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA



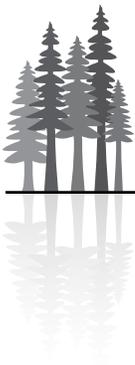
Maintain grazing levels for the allotments as listed in *Appendix M - Grazing*. Adjustments will be made when needed to meet or make progress toward meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health for Oregon and Washington. See *Appendix H - Grazing (Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

Rest areas disturbed by natural and human-induced events (including wildfire, prescribed burns, timber-management treatments, and juniper cutting) from livestock grazing, except where grazing will either not impede site recovery or where grazing could be used as a tool to aid in achieving recovery objectives. Resume livestock grazing after soil and vegetation have sufficiently recovered to support livestock grazing.

Authorize livestock grazing through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits on lands that are not available through the issuance of a grazing lease or permit.

Utilize prescribed livestock grazing where appropriate to control invasive plants, reduce fire danger, or accomplish other management objectives.

Discontinue authorization of livestock grazing through the issuance of grazing leases in whole or in part, for the grazing allotments identified in *Table 14 (Allotments not available for livestock grazing under the Taylor Grazing Act in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.



Grazing will not be authorized under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. §315 et seq.) for the allotments listed in *Table 14*. Grazing will be authorized through management agreements, temporary nonrenewable grazing permits or leases, or special-use permits in a manner consistent with the grazing regulations.

Close to grazing, except as scheduled, those exclosures or other areas as identified on *Table 15* (*Exclosures or other areas closed to grazing in the Klamath Falls Resource Area*).

Develop range improvements as described in *Appendix H - Grazing (Standard Procedures and Design Elements for Range Improvements within the Klamath Falls Resource Area)* and *Figure 6 (Location of proposed range improvements in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

TABLE 14. ALLOTMENTS NOT AVAILABLE FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING UNDER THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT IN THE KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Acres	Forage Allocation (AUMs) ^a
Edge Creek ^b	00102	5,950	---
Plum Hills	00813	160	20
Total Acres and AUMs		6,110	20

^aAUM (Animal Unit Month) - Amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow (or its equivalent) for one month.

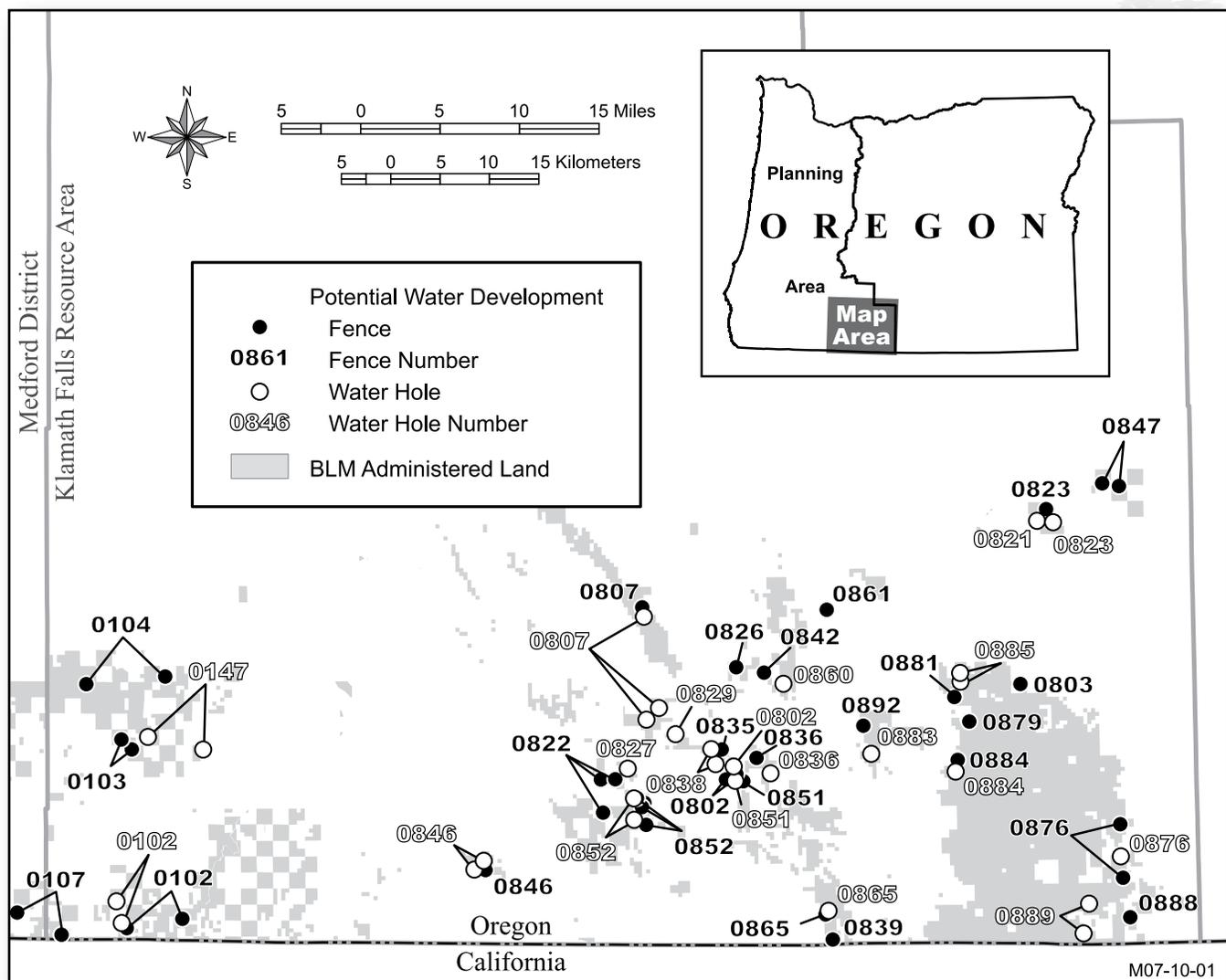
^bThe portion of the Upper Klamath Scenic River within the Edge Creek Allotment would be closed to grazing. This portion of the allotment was not allocated any AUMs. The remainder of the allotment would be available for grazing as described in Appendix H - Grazing (Grazing Allotments in the Klamath Falls Resource Area).

TABLE 15. EXCLOSURES OR OTHER AREAS CLOSED TO GRAZING, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Areas Closed Within Allotments
Edge Creek	00102	Hayden Creek Exclosures (2) Fox Lake Exclosure
Buck Lake	00104	Tunnel Creek Exclosure Surveyor Campground Exclosure
Dixie	00107	Dixie (Long Prairie Creek) Exclosure
Stukel-O'Neil	00822	Aspen Exclosure
Rodgers	00852	Van Meter Flat Reservoir Exclosure
Yainax	00861	Bull Spring Exclosure Timothy Spring Exclosure
Bear Valley	00876	Holbrook Spring Exclosure
Bumpheads	00877	Bumpheads Reservoir Outlet Exclosure Antelope Creek Exclosure
Horsefly	00882	Long Branch Exclosure Caseview Spring Exclosure Norcross Spring Exclosure (area within the spring exclosure fence) Boundary Spring Exclosure Barnes Valley Riparian Pasture (except as scheduled)
Pankey Basin	00884	Pankey Creek Riparian Exclosure
Dry Prairie	00885	Ben Hall Creek Riparian Pasture (except as scheduled)
Horse Camp Rim	00886	21 Reservoir Exclosure
Pitchlog	00887	Pitchlog Creek Exclosure Willow Spring Exclosure CCC Spring Exclosure
Willow Valley	00890	East Fork Lost River Exclosure Duncan Spring/Antelope Creek Exclosures (2) Antelope Riparian Pasture (except as scheduled)
Wood River	30855	Entire area excluded from regular grazing use, except as a tool to support wetland restoration



FIGURE 6. LOCATION OF PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA



Hazardous Materials

Management Objectives

Limit the use of hazardous materials.

Eliminate hazardous wastes.

Management Direction

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

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

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



Lands, Realty, Access, and Transportation

Management Objectives

Make land tenure adjustments to facilitate the management of resources.

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

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

Provide a road transportation system that serves resource management needs.

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

Management Direction

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

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

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

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

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

Assign lands with survey hiatuses and encroachments that are discovered in the future to Zone 3. See *Map 3* for locations of the land tenure zones in the Klamath Falls Resource Area, and see *Table 16* for the acres in each land tenure zone.

TABLE 16. ACRES OF LAND TENURE ZONES, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Land Tenure Zone	Acres
Zone 1 – Retention and Acquisition	29,700
Zone 2 – Suitable for Exchange and Consolidation	192,300
Zone 3 – Suitable for Disposal	2,200
Total Acres	224,200



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

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

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

Make available for disposal the public domain lands in Zones 2 and 3 that have been classified under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Utility corridors are the preferred location for energy transmission or distribution facilities. Corridors are generally 1,000 feet on each side of the centerline. The rights-of-way granted will be the minimum necessary to accommodate a specific request. No development or management activities will be permitted that would conflict with construction, operation, or maintenance of facilities corresponding to the purpose of the utility corridor. See *Figure 7 (Utility corridors and communication sites)*.

New communication facilities will be allowed on existing developed communication sites where they do not conflict with other management objectives. See *Figure 7* and *Appendix F - Lands*.

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

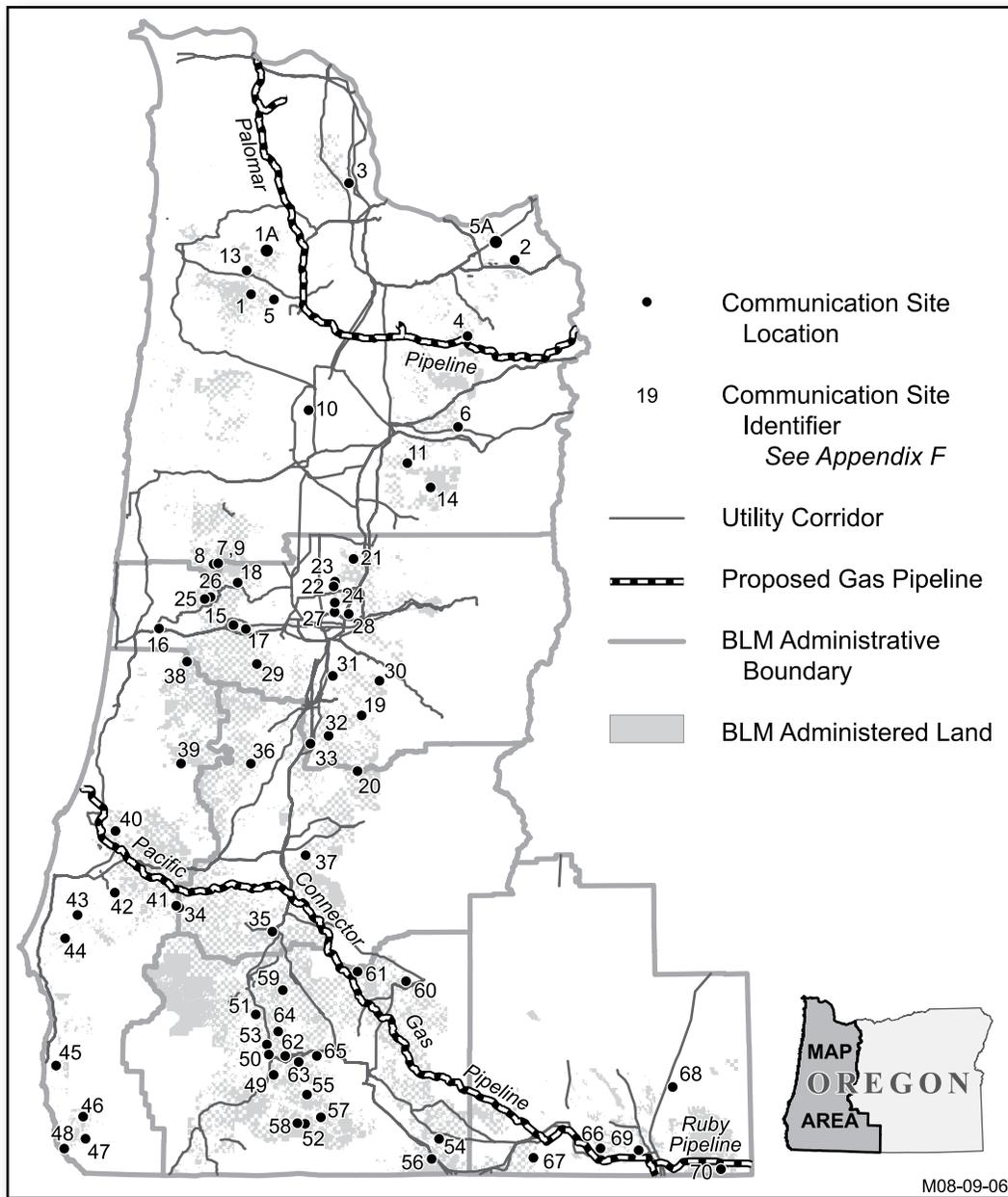
Manage existing roads to protect resource values, provide for safety, protect facility investment, and provide access for management activities. Remove hazard trees and downed trees along roads for safety or operational reasons.

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

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



FIGURE 7. UTILITY CORRIDORS AND COMMUNICATION SITES



Recreation

See Map 2 in the map packet for Klamath Falls Resource Area recreation information.

Management Objective

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



Management Direction

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

Manage special recreation management areas in accordance with their planning frameworks. See *Table 17 (Recreation management areas)* for a list of these areas in the Klamath Falls Resource Area, *Appendix G - Recreation* for additional information about their management, and *Map 2* for their locations.

Manage lands not designated as special recreation management areas as extensive recreation management areas for developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. See *Table 17 (Recreation management areas, Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

Maintain recreational developments (including sites, trails, and backcountry byways). See *Table 18 (Recreation sites, Klamath Falls Resource Area)* and *Table 19 (Recreation trails, Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

Develop potential recreational sites, trails, and backcountry byways in the future depending on recreational demand and feasibility. See *Table 20 (Potential recreation sites and potential recreation trails, Klamath Falls Resource Area)* and *Table 21 (Potential backcountry byways, Klamath Falls Resource Area)* and Also see *Figure 8 (Potential recreation sites, Klamath Falls Resource Area)* and *Figure 9 (Potential recreation trails, Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

TABLE 17. RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Location # on Map 2 ^a	Recreation Management Areas	Acres
Special Recreation Management Areas		
33	Gerber	104,421
34	Hamaker Mountain	1,286
35	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	500
36	Stukel Mountain	11,853
37	Upper Klamath River	6,144
38	Wood River Wetland	3,220
	Total Acres	127,424
Extensive Recreation Management Area		
3	Klamath Falls Resource Area	97,571

^a Map numbers start at 33 and 3 because the special recreation management areas and the extensive recreation management areas were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.



TABLE 18. RECREATION SITES, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Location # on Map 2 ^a	Recreation Site	Acres
99	Antelope Reservoir Day-Use Area	2
100	Barnes Valley Boat Ramp	6
101	Basin Camp	11
102	Frain Ranch Campsites	310
103	Gerber Potholes Campsite	112
104	Gerber Recreation Site	496
105	Kilgore Reservoir Day-Use Area	2
106	Klamath River Campground	33
107	Lower Klamath Hills Day-Use Area	2
108	Miller Creek Campsite	9
109	Miller Creek Day-Use Area	2
110	Pitchlog Creek Campsite	10
111	Rock Creek Campsite	1
112	Round Valley Day-Use Area	2
113	Spring Island Boat Launch Site	6
114	Stan H. Spring Campsite	19
115	Stateline Boat Takeout	13
116	Surveyor Recreation Site	9
117	Topsy Campground	14
118	Twenty-One Reservoir Day-Use Area	2
119	Upper Midway Campsite	12
120	Wildhorse Campsite	7
121	Willow Valley Reservoir Boat Ramp	27
122	Wood River Wetland Day-Use Area	3,200
Total Acres		4,307

^aMap numbers start at 99 because recreation sites were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

TABLE 19. RECREATION TRAILS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Location # on Maps 2 ^a	Recreation Trails	Miles
63	Gerber-Miller Creek-Potholes	13
64	Keno Spencer Snowmobile	6
65	Pacific Crest National Scenic	1
66	Pederson Snowmobile	7
67	Rock Slide Loop Snowmobile	5
68	Surveyor Peak Snowmobile	3
69	Wood River Wetland	1
Total Miles		36

^aMap numbers start at 63 because recreation trails were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.



TABLE 20. POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES AND POTENTIAL RECREATION TRAILS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Potential Recreation Sites/Trails		
Figure # on Figure 8 ^a	Potential Recreation Sites ^b	Acres
34	Alkali Springs Day-Use Area	2
35	Bryant Mountain Horse Camp	2
36	Captain Jack Lake Camp	2
37	Clover Creek Day-Use Area	2
38	Dog Hollow Reservoir Day-Use Area	2
39	Hamaker Mountain Snow Park Day-Use Area	2
40	Harpold Reservoir Camp	2
41	Hogback Mountain Day-Use Area	1
42	Horton Rim Trailhead	2
43	Klamath River Bypass Reach Fishing Access # 5 and # 6 Day-Use Area	4
44	Klamath River Powerhouse Shed Fishing Site Day-Use Area	2
45	Malone Dam Day-Use Area	2
46	Old Foundations Area Day-Use Area	4
47	Smith Reservoir Camp	2
48	South Gerber Boat Ramp Day-Use Area	1
49	Spencer Creek Day-Use Area	1
50	Stukel Mountain Aspen Grove Camp	2
51	Stukel Mountain Glider Launch Day-Use Area	2
52	Stukel Mountain Target Practice Day-Use Area	2
53	Swan Lake Rim Trail Access	2
54	Van Meter Reservoir Camp	2
Total Acres of Potential Sites		43
Figure # on Figure 9 ^a	Potential Recreation Trails ^b	Miles
45	Applegate National Historic Trail	0.7
46	Bryant Mountain	10.4
47	Chase Mountain	6.1
48	Gerber-OC&E Trail	1.7
49	Gerber Potholes	5.4
50	Gerber Reservoir Loop Trail	18.2
51	Hamaker Mountain	5.1
52	Hogback Mountain Loop Trail	8.0
53	Horton Rim Trail	16.5
54	J.C. Boyle Reservoir-Keno Trail	0.2
55	Lower Klamath Hills Trail	5.0
56	Old Baldy Trail	2.3
57	Spencer Creek	3.4
58	Stukel Mountain	6.1
59	Stukel Mountain OHV Trail	12.9
60	Surveyor Mountain/Johnson Creek	1.4
61	Swan Lake Rim	18.2
62	Upper Klamath River Trail (north side)	1.0
63	Upper Klamath River Trail (south side)	14.8
Totals Miles of Potential Trails		137.4

^aFigure numbers start at 34 and 45 because potential recreation sites and potential recreation trails were numbered consecutively across the planning area in the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

^bSee Figure 8 for general locations of potential recreation sites, and see Figure 9 for general locations of potential recreation trails.

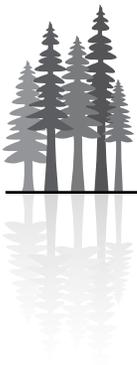


TABLE 21. POTENTIAL BACKCOUNTRY BYWAYS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Potential Backcountry Byways ^a	Miles
Gerber Area Watchable Wildlife Tour/Modoc Trail	28.8
Topsy Road	5.9
Total Miles	34.7

^aSee Figure 9 for general locations of potential backcountry byways.

FIGURE 8. POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

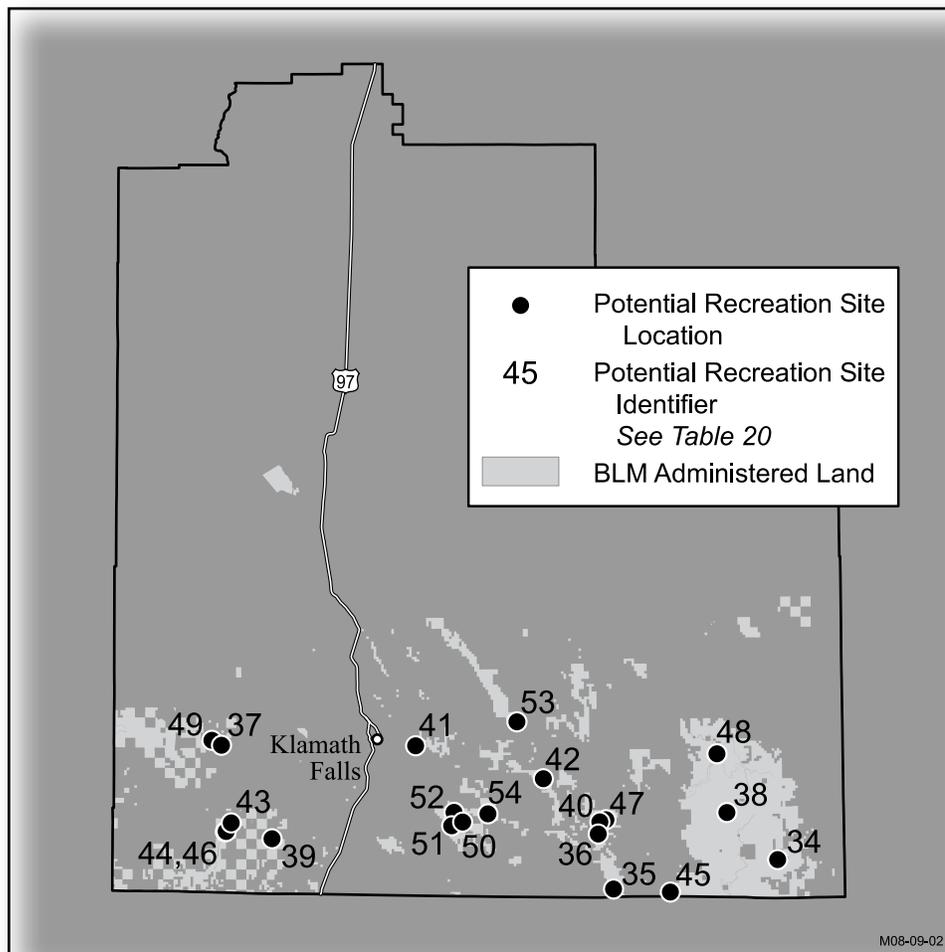
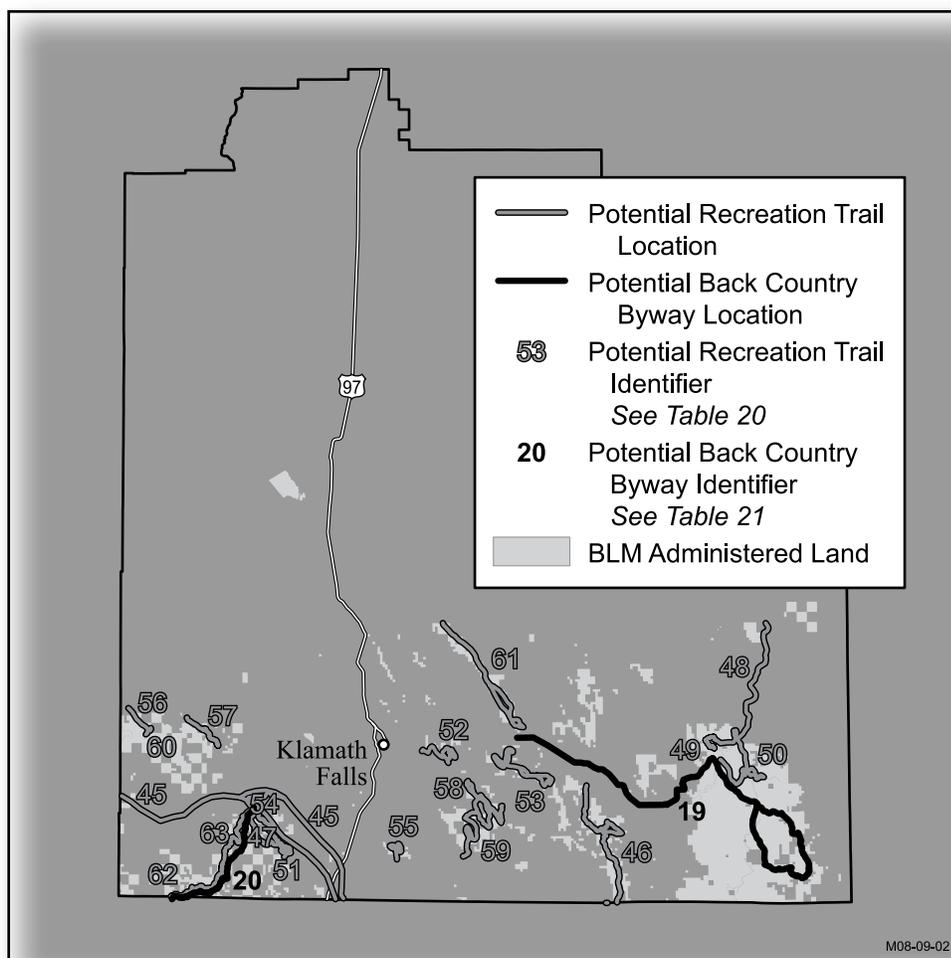




FIGURE 9. POTENTIAL RECREATION TRAILS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA



Withdraw areas containing recreational developments from mineral entry and development.

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

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

Manage environmental education areas to provide educational opportunities for the public. See *Table 22 (Educational education areas, Klamath Falls Resource Area and Map 2.*

TABLE 22. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AREAS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Environmental Education Areas	Acres
Clover Creek	6
Surveyor Forest	192
Total Acres	198



Manage recreation sites authorized under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act according to their lease agreements. (**Note:** The Klamath Falls Resource Area currently does not have any such lease authorizations.)

Areas listed in *Table 23 (Areas closed to off-highway vehicle use, Klamath Falls Resource Area)* are designated as closed to off-highway vehicle use.

Areas not designated as closed to off-highway vehicle use are designated as limited to designated roads and trails. See *Table 24 (Off-highway vehicle area designations, Klamath Falls Resource Area)* and *Figure 10 (Off-highway vehicle designations, Klamath Falls Resource Area)*

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

Manage lands within state scenic waterway corridors (see *Table 25* for a list of Oregon State Scenic Waterways), excluding portions that occur on O&C lands that are suitable for permanent timber production, to protect and enhance identified scenic, aesthetic, recreation, scientific, research, fish, and wildlife qualities.

TABLE 23. AREAS CLOSED TO OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Areas Closed to Off-Highway Vehicle Use	Acres
Clover Creek	27
Gerber Reservoir (Barnes Valley, Ben Hall, and Pitch Log creeks)	3,943
Klamath Hills Wildlife Area	1,636
Miller Creek ACEC	939
Old Baldy RNA/Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	355
Spencer Creek	264
Willow Valley/Antelope Creek	582
Wood River Wetland ACEC	3,225
Total Acres	10,971

TABLE 24. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AREA DESIGNATIONS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Off-Highway Vehicle Area Designations	Acres
Open	0
Limited to existing roads and trails	0
Limited to designated roads and trails	214,010
Closed	10,971
Total Acres	224,981

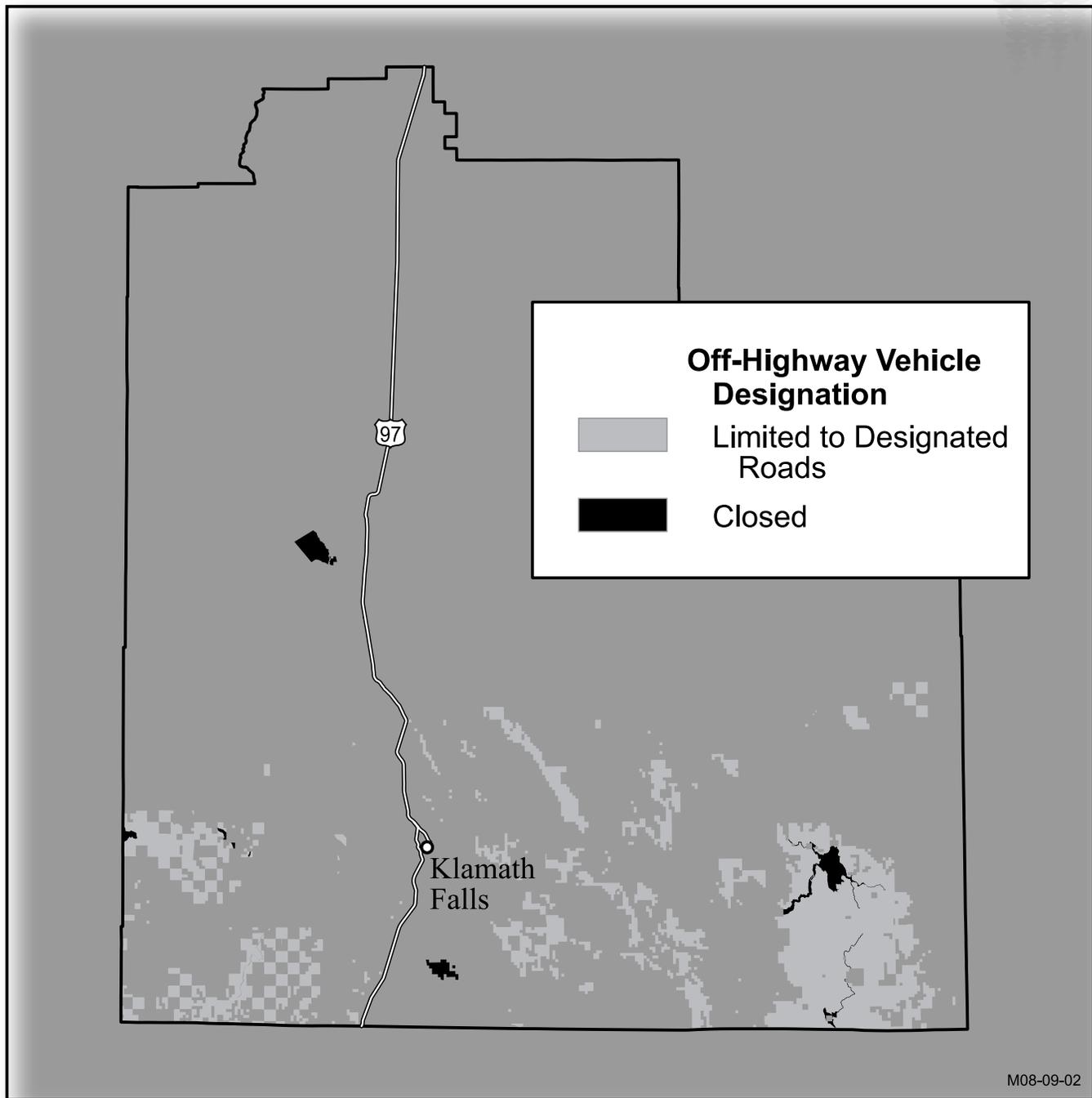
TABLE 25. OREGON STATE SCENIC WATERWAYS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

State Scenic Waterways	Segment Description	Total Miles
Upper Klamath River ^a	<i>Scenic segment:</i> J. C. Boyle Powerhouse to the Oregon/California state line	11

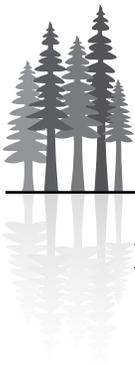
^aThis Upper Klamath River segment has a cooperative management agreement between the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the BLM.



FIGURE 10. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA



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Research

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

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

Soils

Management Objective

Provide for long-term soil productivity.

Management Direction

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

Special Forest Products

Management Objective

Provide for the harvest and collection of special forest products.

Management Direction

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

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

Timber

Management objectives and management direction for timber are included under the land use allocation sections on *Deferred Timber Management Areas, and Uneven-Age Timber Management Areas*.

Visual Resource Management

Visual resource management classes are established as shown on *Map 3* (see map packet). Acres of these areas are shown in *Table 26 (Acres of visual resource management classes, Klamath Falls Resource Area)*.

Management Objective

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



TABLE 26. ACRES OF VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES, KLAMATH FALLS RESOURCE AREA

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes	Acres
VRM Class I	339
VRM Class II	37,962
VRM Class III	49,549
VRM Class IV	136,969

Management Direction

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

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

Management Objective

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

Management Direction

Designated wild and scenic rivers that are classified as scenic, and the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, will be managed as Class II visual resource management areas.

Public domain lands in the Eastside Forest Management Area inventoried as Class II will be managed as Class II visual resource management areas.

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

Management Objective

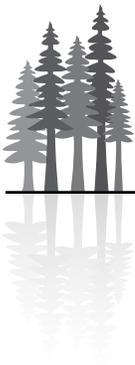
Partially retain the existing character of the landscape in Class III visual resource management areas.

Management Direction

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

Public domain lands on the Eastside Forest Management Area inventoried as Class III will be managed as Class III visual resource management areas.

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



Management Objective

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

Management Direction

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

Public domain lands in the Eastside Forest Management Area inventoried as Class IV will be managed as Class IV visual resource management areas.

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

Water

Management Objective

Maintain and restore water quality.

Management Direction

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

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

Wild Horses

Management Objective

Maintain a healthy population of wild and free-roaming horses in the Pokegama Herd Management Area of the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District. See *Figure 11 (Location of Pokegama Wild Horse Herd Management Area)*.

Management Direction

Gather wild horses to maintain the appropriate management level of 30 to 50 head, as follows:

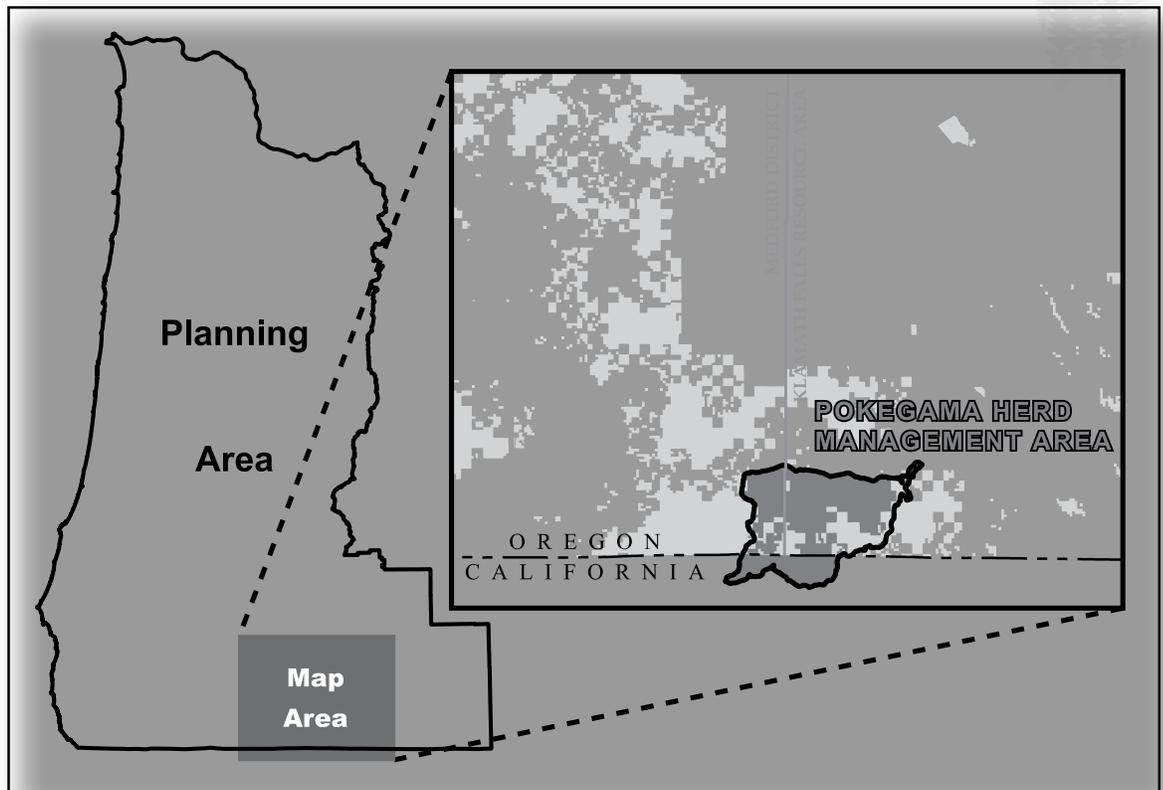
- During gathers, the number of horses will normally be reduced to the low end of the appropriate management level, and then will be allowed to increase to the top end of the appropriate management level before another gather occurred.
- Wild horses will be removed from private land at private landowner request.
- Any wild horses straying outside the herd management area will be removed or returned to the herd management area.

Introduce wild horses from other herd areas periodically to the Pokegama herd to maintain the viable genetic diversity of the herd.

Maintain or establish water developments to provide season-long water for wild horses within the herd management area. See *Appendix H - Grazing* and *Figure 6 (Location of proposed range improvements in the Klamath Falls Resource Area)* in the *Grazing* section of this resource management plan.



FIGURE 11. LOCATION OF POKEGAMA WILD HORSE HERD MANAGEMENT AREA



The appropriate herd management level will be adjusted when:

- Monitoring data identifies a change in long-term forage availability.
- Health assessments and evaluations determine that wild horse numbers, or patterns of grazing use, are a contributing factor toward not meeting one or more of the Oregon standards for rangeland health.

Wildlife

Management Objective

Provide for the conservation of BLM special status species.

Management Direction

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

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

Implement conservation and cooperative plans, strategies, and agreements for special status animal species. Implement the Greater Sage Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon



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

Bald eagle management areas are established as shown on *Figure 12*. These habitat management areas will be managed to protect bald eagle nest sites and winter roosting areas, and to develop replacement habitat for nesting and roosting. Additional bald eagle management areas will be established at a minimum of 20 acres to protect newly detected nest trees and adjacent roost areas. Management activities will include prescribed burns and other treatments (such as commercial thinning and density management) to reduce fuel loading and to accelerate growth and improve tree vigor. See *Figure 12 (Habitat management areas for bald eagle and deer)*.

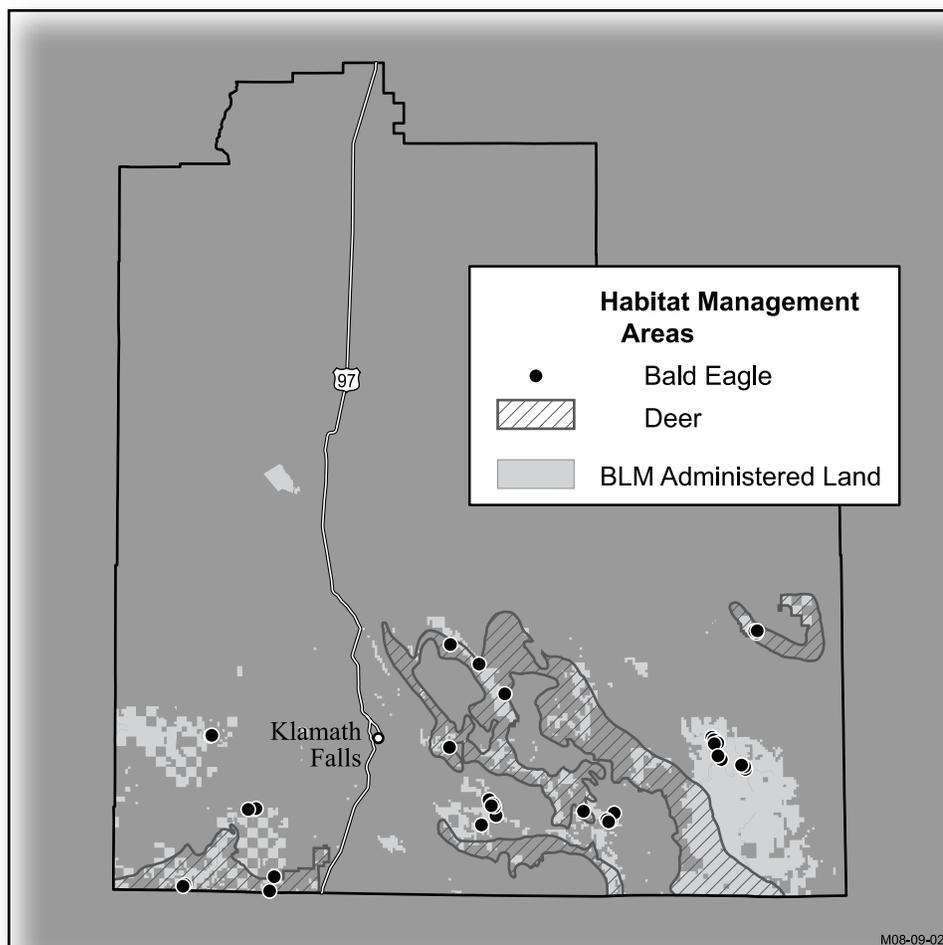
Management Objective

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

Management Direction

Restrict motor vehicle use within designated deer winter range between November 1 and April 15. Various techniques, such as gating or signing will be used to impose the restrictions. Administrative use of all roads will occur, as needed, on a year-round basis. See *Figure 12 (Habitat management areas for bald eagle and deer)*.

FIGURE 12. HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREA FOR BALD EAGLE AND DEER





Close roads to motorized vehicles, except for administrative purposes, between November 1 and April 15 in the Klamath Winter Range, which includes the deer-season road closure areas of South Gerber, Willow Valley, Harpold Ridge, Bryant Mountain, North Bryant, Windy Ridge, and Lorella. See *Figure 12 (Habitat management areas for bald eagle and deer)*.

Close roads to motorized vehicles, except for administrative purposes, between November 20 and March 31 within the Pokegama Cooperative Habitat Closure Area.

Maintain visual barriers from 25 to 50 feet wide, where appropriate, along roads within the designated deer winter range.

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

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

Thin, pile and burn, or remove encroaching western juniper that hinders attainment of desired forage conditions to maintain and improve forage for big game. Protect old juniper during these treatments.

Maintain or enhance wildlife habitat on rangelands. Priority will be given to maintaining or enhancing habitat for special status and big game species.

Administrative Actions

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

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

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

