U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Burns District Office
HC 74-I 2533
Highway 20 W.
Hines, Oregon 97738

ONRC Action v. Bureau of Land Management
Civil Case No. 96-00422-HA
Administrative Record 2B-1

September 1991

Proposed Three Rivers Resource Management Plan

and Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume I - Text

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental **and** cultural values of our national parks and historii places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

BLM-OR-ES-91-29-1792

Cover Photo — Federal Land Office - Temporary Headquarters in the Burns Hotel building from 18891891. Predecessor to the Taylor Grazing Service and Bureau of Land Management.

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Proposed Three Rivers Resource Management Plan

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared by
Burns District Off ice

State Director, **Oregon/Washington**

District Manager, Burns

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT OFFICE
HC 74-12533 Hwy 20 West
Hines, Oregon 97738

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

September 20, 1991

Dear Public Land User:

Enclosed for your review and comment is the Three Rivers Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Three Rivers Planning Area, Bums District, Oregon. The Bureau of Land Management has prepared this document in partial fulfillment of its responsibilities under the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The Proposed RMP Final EIS is designed to stand alone from the Draft RMP/EIS which was published in October 1989. However, the interested reader may find it useful to refer to the Draft RMP/EIS when using this document.

The public devoted a tremendous amount of effort in providing in- depth input on the Draft RMP/EIS. The Bums District received 225 individual comment letters containing over 1,200 specific comments. The Planning Team has assessed these comments and utilized the input in making substantive changes in the Proposed RMP. We sincerely appreciate the efforts of those who took the time to provide us with these comments. We feel that your efforts have resulted in a stronger and clearer RMP.

This Proposed RMP/Final EIS contains a summary comparison of the alternatives considered (including the Proposed Plan), an introduction, the Proposed Plan, the environmental consequences of the Proposed Plan, revisions to the Draft RMP/EIS, public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS, and the Bureau's response to those comments. The Preferred Alternative in the Draft RMP has been revised as a result of public comment and internal review. The Proposed Plan reflects these changes in the refinement of management objectives and in management actions.

If you desire assistance with this document you may contact the Area Manager, Craig M. Hansen, (503) 5735241.

If you would like to have your interests/concerns considered by the District Manager as he makes the final decisions which will guide the management of the public lands in the Three Rivers Planning Area for the next 10 - 15 years, please do so in writing prior to the close of the public comment period on October 21,1991. Comments should be sent to:

District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Burns District Office
HC 74-l 2533 Hwy 20 West
Hines, Oregon 97738

The final decisions will be based on the analysis contained in the EIS, any additional data available, public input, management feasibility, policy and legal constraints. Approval of the plan will be documented in a record of decision which will be made available to the public.

The resource management planning process includes an opportunity for administrative review via a plan protest to the BLM Director if you believethe approvalof a proposed RMP would be in error. (See 43 CFR 1610.5-2.) careful adherence to these guidelines will assist in preparing a protest that will assure the greatest consideration to your point of view.

Only those persons or organizations who participated in our planning process leading to this RMP may protest. If our records do not indicate that you had any involvement in any stage in the preparation of a proposed RMP or amendment, your protest will be dismissed without further review.

A protesting party may raise only those issues which he or she submitted for the record during the planning process. New issues raised in the protest period should be directed to the Burns District of Three Rivers Area Managerforconsideration in plan implementation, as potential plan amendments, or as otherwise appropriate.

The period forfiling a plan protest begins when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes in the Federal Register its Notice of Availability of the final environmental impact statement concerning the proposed RM or amendment. The protest period extends for30 days. There is no provisionfor anyextensionof time. To be considered "timely," your protest must be postmarked no later than the last day of the protest period. Also, although not a requirement, we suggest that you send your protest by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Protests must be filed in writing to:

Director (760)
Bureau of Land Management
1849 "C" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

In order to be considered complete, your protest must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.

2. A statement of the issue or issues being protested.

3. A statement of the part or pails of the proposed RMP being protested. To the extent possible, this should be done by reference to specific pages, paragraphs, sections, tables, maps, etc. included in the document.

4. A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that you submitted during the planning process or a reference to the date the issue or issues were discussed by you for the record.

5. A concise statement explaining why the BLM State Director's decision is believed to be incorrect. This is a critical part of your protest. Take care to document all relevant facts. As much as possible, reference or cite the planning documents, environmental analysis documents, available planning records (i.e., meeting minutes or summaries, correspondence, etc.). A protest which merely expresses disagreement with the Oregon/Washington State Director's proposed decision, without any data will not provide us with the benefit of your information and insight. In this case, the Director's review will be based on the existing analysis and supporting data.

The Proposed RMP cannot be approved until the Governor of Oregon has had an opportunity to review it. Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the approval of this RMP may protest such approval. Complete instructions on filing a protest are presented in Chapter 5. The deadline for filing a protest is October 21, 1991.

Thank you for your continued interest in the multiple use management of your public lands.

Sincerely,

Mike Green

Mike Green
District Manager

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Summary

Five multiple-use alternatives for the management of public lands in the Three Rivers Planning Area were developed and analyzed in the Three Rivers Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DFEIS) in accordance with the BLM's planning regulations issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The alternatives responded to major issues identified through the planning process. These include management of livestock grazing, adjustment of land tenure, meeting wildlife forage demands and improving habitat condition, fire management and special management areas.

Each alternative was a complete land use plan that provided a framework for the multiple-use management of the full spectrum of resources present in the Planning Area. The resource management objectives which guided the analysis in each alternative are summarized by program below. The reader should note that the objectives were the same for all alternatives. However, the means for meeting each objective and the degree to which each objective would be met varied considerably between alternatives. Through public comment on the DRMP/DEIS, management objectives for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (PRMP/FEIS) have been modified, refined or expanded. Table S1 provides a program-by-program comparison of objectives between the Draft and Proposed Plan.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
Air Quality	Prevent deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the Resource Area (RA).	Prevent significant deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the Resource Area (RA).
Water Quality	Protect or enhance ground water quality and improve water quality of streams on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established (per stream) by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality requirements for all beneficial uses consistent with DEQ Nonpoinf Source Assessment and Management Plan, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality. Protect or enhance groundwater quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by DEQ.
Soils	Improve and/or maintain soil erosion conditions at moderate erosion condition class or better.	Prevent deterioration of soil resources by ensuring that BLM-administered lands are in stable or upward observed apparent trend categories as outlined in "Rangeland

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
		Monitoring in Oregon and Washington" BLM Handbook H1734-2. Rehabilitate areas with specific localized soil erosion problems and reduce accelerated (human influenced) sediment delivery to fluvial systems.
Forestry and Woodlands	Manage the identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield. Manage approximately 235,000 acres of noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, watershed protection and rangeland productivity. Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal material, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.	Manage the 7,722 acres of identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield. Manage approximately 50,000 acres of available productive noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, minor forest products, watershed protection and rangeland productivity. Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal materials, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.
Livestock Grazing	Implement long-term rangeland management designed to resolve identified resource conflicts/concerns and achieve management objectives delineated for each allotment.	Resolve resource conflicts and concerns and achieve management objectives as identified, for each allotment in Appendix 1, Table 9.
Wild Horses and Burros	Maintain viable wild horse and burro herds in the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain and Warm Springs active Herd Management Areas (HMAs) within established maximum and minimum numbers.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses within the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, and Riddle Mountain HMAs, and wild horses and burros in the Warm Springs HMA. Enhance the management and protection of herd areas and herds in the following HMAs: Kiger,

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
		Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain, Palomino Buttes and Warm Springs. Enhance and perpetuate the special or rare and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds in the RA.
Vegetation	Protect, restore and enhance the variety of plant species and communities in abundances and distributions that provide for their continued existence and normal functioning. Control the proliferation of noxious weeds on public lands where concentrations pose a serious menace to human health and safety, domestic livestock or wildlife habitat.	Maintain, restore or enhance the diversity of plant communities and plant species in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous plant species within the RA.
Special Status Species (see Glossary)	Prevent significant risk to the well-being of special status species or their habitat by BLM-authorized actions. Restore or enhance habitat of special status species.	Maintain and improve critical or essential habitatof species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to prevent deterioration and provide recovery. Maintain, restore or enhance the habitat of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species to maintain the populations at a level which will avoid endangering the species and the need to list the species by either State or Federal governments. Ensure that BLM-authorized actions within the RA do not result in the

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
		need to list special status species or jeopardize the continued existence of listed species. SSS 4: Increase the state of BLM's knowledge and information concerning the status and distribution of special status species.
Wildlife Habitat Management	Maintain or improve 334,910 acres of deer winter range, 376,670 acres of deer summer range, 234,211 acres of elk winter range, and 105,380 acres of elk summer range currently in satisfactory condition. Improve approximately 170,500 acres of deer winter range; 293,000 acres of deer summer range; 21,300 acres of elk winter range; 43,100 acres of elk summer range currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000. Manage livestock forage production to support wildlife population levels identified by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).	Maintain 335,000 acres of deer winter range, 375,000 acres of deer summer range, 235,000 acres of elk winter range and 105,000 acres of elk summer range currently in satisfactory condition as described in the glossary. Improve approximately 170,000 acres of deer winter range; 295,000 acres of deer summer range; 20,000 acres of elk winter range; 45,000 acres of elk summer range, currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000. Manage forage production to support big game population levels identified by ODFW. Maintain good quality wetland, playa and meadow habitat where it currently exists. Improve component deficient wetland habitat to good condition and provide for wetland and meadow habitat expansion, by the year 1997 (see Table 2.14).

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
		Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat is in good or better habitat condition (proper functioning condition) by the year 1997. Restore, maintain or enhance the diversity of plant communities and wildlife habitat in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous wildlife species habitat within the RA.
Wetland, Reservoir and Meadow Habitat	Improve wetland habitat in lower than good habitat condition, by the year 1997. Provide for wetlands and meadow habitat expansion.	
Fiiparian Habitat	Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat is in good or better habitat condition by the year 1997.	Ensure that a minimum of 75 percent of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition, and none is in poor condition, by the year 1997.
Raptors	Maintain or enhance raptor habitat.	
Aquatic Habitat	Ensure that 75 percent or more of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition and that none is in poor condition by the year 2000. Enhance existing warmwater fish habitat to good or better condition and provide for increased warmwater game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warmwater fish habitat consistent with no conflict with existing fish populations as opportunities arise.	Ensure that 75 percent or more of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition and that none is in poor condition by the year 2000. Improve existing warmwater fish habitat to good or better condition and provide for increased warmwater game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warn-water fish habitat, as opportunities arise, and when no conflicts occur with existing game fish populations.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
Hazardous Materials	Eliminate the introduction of hazardous materials on public land and remove any discovered deposits.	Eliminate the introduction of hazardous materials on public lands and remove any discovered hazardous waste.
Fire	As determined through values at risk analysis, maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire. Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial uses of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.	As determined through values at risk analysis, maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire. Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial use of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.
Recreation	During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000, establish Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) where the presence of high quality natural resources and current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the area for its scientific, educational and/or recreational values. During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000, provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected increase in dispersed recreation-related visits within the planning unit.	During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000 establish and manage intensive-use areas, where the presence of high quality natural resources and the current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the areas for their scientific, educational and/or recreational values while accommodating the projected increase in use for recreation activities specific to the areas. During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000, provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected 24.5 percent increase in dispersed recreation use within the Three Rivers RA from an estimated 84,000 visits in 1989 to an estimated 104,500 visits by the year 2000.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	Retain existing ACECs, if relevance and importance are still valid. Designate additional ACECs, including extensions to existing ACECs, where relevance and importance criteria are clearly met. Manage ACECs in accord with the basis for each designation.	Provide special management attention to protect important natural, cultural or scenic resources on approximately 95,049 acres.
Visual Resources	Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as inventoried **and** evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the Visual Resource Management (VRM) System.	Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as inventoried and evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the VRM System.
Cultural Resources	Protect the cultural/paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss and provide special emphasis to high value sites. Increase the opportunity for the public's sociocultural, educational and recreational uses of the area's cultural/ paleontological resources. Provide for the conservation of cultural/paleontological resources of overriding scientific or historic importance.	Protect the cultural and paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss, while providing special emphasis to high value sites and conserving those resources of overriding scientific or historic importance. Increase the opportunity for the public's sociocultural, educational and recreational uses of the area's cultural and paleontological resources.
Energy and Minerals	Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources. Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the RA, on a case-by-case basis.	Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources. Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the Planning Area on a case-by-case basis except for 64,315 acres

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
	Provide maximum opportunity in areas identified as open to the operation of mining laws for exploration and location of locatable minerals on public lands mineral estate in the RA. Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals.	in ACECs, WSAs and scenic corridors. Provide maximum opportunity in areas identified as open to the operation of mining laws for exploration and location of locatable minerals on public lands mineral estate in the planning area. Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals other than coal. Public lands will remain open and available for coal exploration and development, unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.
Lands and Realty	Consolidate public landholdings and acquire lands with significant resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with significant resource values. Meet public needs for use authorizations, such as rights-of-way, leases and permits. Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands. Acquire public and administrative access to public land where it does not currently exist. Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.	Consolidate public landholdings and acquire lands with high public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with high public resource values. Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases and permits. Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands. Acquire and maintain legal public and administrative access to public land consistent with other resource values. Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
	The anticipated effects of the management actions contained in each of the alternatives and the Proposed Resource Management Plan are summarized by major program.	
Biological Diversity		Maintain viable populations of native plants and animals well distributed throughout their geographic range. Maintain natural genetic variability within and among populations of native species. Maintain representative examples of the full spectrum of ecosystems, biological communities, habitats and their ecological processes. Provide for the increase of the scientific understanding of biological diversity and conservation.

The anticipated effects of the management actions contained in each of the alternatives, including the Proposed Plan, are summarized by major resource program in Table S2.

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
WATER QUALITY							
WATER QUALITY (STREAM MILES)							
EXCELLENT	0.00	2.90	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
GOOD	0.00	114.75	117.65	116.00	37.65	5.15	5.70
FAIR	20.65	3.75	3.75	3.75	60.70	35.70	111.60
POOR	84.25	6.15	6.15	7.80	29.20	72.55	10.25
UNKNOWN	22.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.15	0.00
TOTAL	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55
WATER QUALITY (SURFACE ACRES)							
EXCELLENT	0	1351	0	0	0	0	0
GOOD	45	3090	4441	1301	1301	876	825
FAIR	4001	0	0	3140	3140	3560	411
POOR	445	50	50	50	50	55	3255
TOTAL	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491
FOREST MANAGEMENT							
TIMBER BASE							
ACRES	8605	4868	8263	8263	7722	8700	9291
DECADAL HARVEST (MMBF)	6.02	3.41	5.78	5.78	5.40	6.09	6.50
GRAZING MANAGEMENT							
LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION (ACRES)							
EXCELLENT	38402	45732	39078	42563	39056	50379	43937
GOOD	562683	671073	573434	624579	651217	739265	644729
FAIR	823683	731704	831031	809510	812302	705217	796266
POOR	251516	206930	211896	178787	173658	160578	170510
UNKNOWN	33634	54479	54479	54479	33685	54479	54476
TOTAL	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918
INITIAL STOCKING LEVELS (AUMs)							
STOCKING LEVELS	150472	54891	107283	133208	150472	161222	164622
WILD HORSES AND BURROS							
FORAGE CONDITION (ACRES)							
STINKINGWATER							
GOOD	36778	62078	51269	51269	51269	51269	51269
FAIR	42853	17553	28362	28362	28362	28362	28362
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7963 1	79631	79631	79631	7963 1	79631	79631

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
KIGER							
GOOD	12985	22693	15225	15225	15225	15225	15225
FAIR	23831	14123	21591	21591	21591	21591	21591
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816
RIDDLE MTN.							
GOOD	6000	6000	7223	7223	7223	7223	7223
FAIR	22021	22021	20797	20797	20797	20797	20797
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28021	2802 1	28020	28020	28020	28020	28020
WARM SPRINGS							
GOOD	133064	138064	225525	195525	195525	195525	225525
FAIR	199926	195926	137465	137465	137465	137465	137465
POOR	123824	122824	93824	123824	123824	123824	93824
TOTAL	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814
PALOMINO BUTTES							
GOOD	22068	30068	45368	50368	50368	45368	50368
FAIR	35300	3998 1	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
POOR	12681	0	12681	7681	7681	12681	7681
TOTAL	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049
WILDLIFE HABITAT							
DEER WINTER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	3349 10	505396	48 1298	48295 1	480000	478238	372961
UNSATISFACTORY	195571	25085	49183	47530	50000	52243	157520
TOTAL	53048 1	53048 1	530481	53048 1	530000	53048 1	53048 1
DEER SUMMER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	376670	669808	616371	611371	610000	564784	472257
UNSATISFACTORY	325293	32155	85592	90592	90000	137179	229706
TOTAL	701963	701963	701963	701963	700000	701963	701963
ELK WINTER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	234211	255551	24563 1	24563 1	245000	234211	234211
UNSATISFACTORY	21340	0	9920	9920	10000	21340	21340
TOTAL	25555 1	25555 1	25555 1	25555 1	255000	25555 1	25555 1
ELK SUMMER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	105380	148480	127680	127680	130000	105380	105380
UNSATISFACTORY	43100	0	20800	20800	20000	43100	43100
TOTAL	148480	148480	148480	148480	150000	148480	148480

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
STREAMSIDE RIPARIAN HABITAT (ACRES)							
GOOD	116.7	515.0	515.0	515.0	515.0	118.8	515.0
FAIR	255.8	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	234.2	37.0
POOR	207.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	227.0	28.0
UNKNOWN	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
TOTAL	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0
AQUATIC HABITAT CONDITION (STREAM MILES)							
EXCELLENT	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
GOOD	8.10	73.90	74.50	73.50	73.50	14.75	12.90
FAIR	26.40	6.95	6.95	7.45	7.45	47.90	67.75
POOR	41.70	2.20	2.20	2.70	2.70	21 .00	3.00
UNKNOWN	7.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65
WETLAND HABITAT (ACRES)							
GOOD	50	956	956	956	956	956	956
FAIR	911	395	395	395	395	395	395
POOR	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNCONTROLLABLE	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140
TOTAL	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491
EXPANSION	200	670	300	490	490	200	200
PLAYA HABITAT TREND (ACRES)							
UPWARD	0	8655	8350	7155	8655	0	0
STATIC	8655	0	0	0	0	8155	0
DOWNWARD	0	0	300	1500	0	500	8655
FIRE MANAGEMENT							
FIRE SUPPRESSION CLASSES (ACRES)							
FULL,W/O PRESC.	0	67724	67724	67724	63600	0	67724
FULL, W/ PRESC.	1709918	1180114	1180114	1180114	1184230	1709918	1180114
COND., W/ PRESC.	0	462080	462080	462080	462080	0	462080
RECREATION							
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS							
ACRES	16656	17176	17176	17176	17656	16656	16696
OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
OPEN	1599764	911704	1570994	1556825	1592633	1599764	1584384
LIMITED	100064	788434	124834	143003	113205	100064	115444
CLOSED	10090	10090	14090	10090	4080	10090	10090
TOTAL	1709918	1710228	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918

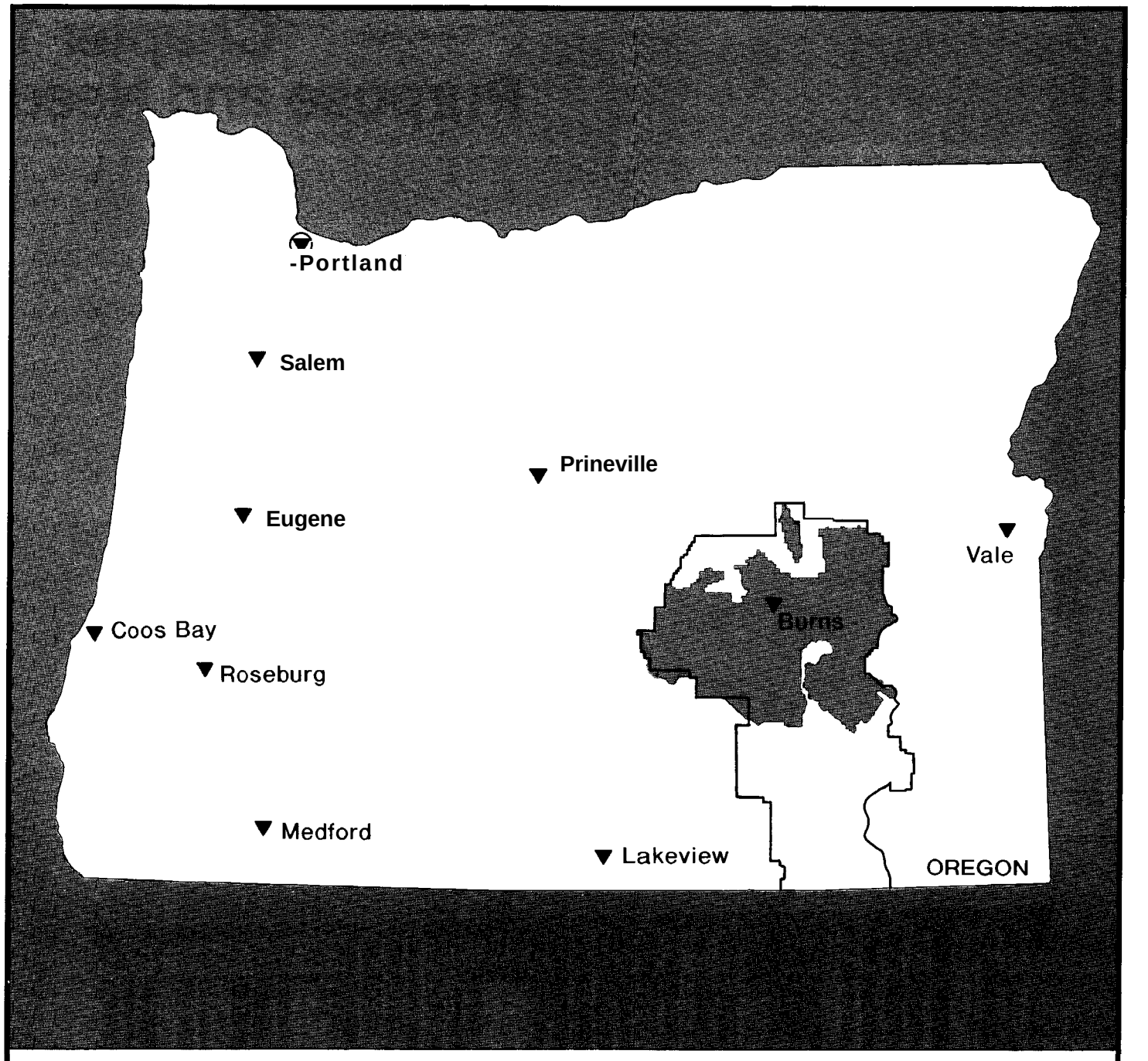
Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS							
DESIGNATIONS (STREAM MILES)							
WILD	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.4	**0.0**	**0.0**
SCENIC	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
TOTAL	0.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	**0.0**	**0.0**
DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
WILD	0	1730	0	1730	1804	**0**	**0**
SCENIC	0	0	1730	0	0	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	0	1730	1730	1730	1804	**0**	**0**
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACRES)							
DIAMOND CRATERS ONA/ACEC	16656	17136	17136	17136	17056	16656	16656
SOUTH NARROWS ACEC	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
SILVER CR. RNA/ACEC	640	640	640	640	640	640	640
SILVER CR. EXT. RNA/ACEC	0	960	960	960	1280	0	0
FOSTER FLAT RNA/ACEC	0	1870	1870	720	2690	0	0
DRY MTN. EXT. RNA/ACEC	0	2240	2240	2240	2084	0	0
KIGER MUSTANG ACEC	0	66244	36619	36619	64639	0	0
BISCUITROOT ACEC	0	6000	6000	6000	6500	0	6000
TOTAL	17456	95250	**65625**	64475	95049	17456	23456
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
CLASS DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
CLASS I	8610	8580	8580	8580	2290	8610	8580
CLASS II	120621	131131	131131	126581	139535	120621	122061
CLASS III	425600	419550	**419550**	421770	419431	425600	424190
CLASS IV	1155087	1150657	1150657	1152987	1148662	1155087	1155087
CULTURAL RESOURCES							
ACTIVELY MANAGED SITES							
LITHIC SCATTERS	51	371	51	51	51	51	6
OCCUPATION/CAMP	77	86	77	77	77	77	28
QUARRY	29	37	29	29	29	29	6
ROCK SHELTER	27	31	27	27	27	27	2
ROCK ART	18	19	18	18	18	18	0
TRASH DUMP	2	11	2	2	2	2	0
STRUCTURE	4	6	4	4	4	4	0
OTHER	6	11	6	6	6	6	2
TOTAL	214	572	214	214	214	214	44

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
ENERGY AND MINERALS							
FLUID ENERGY MINERALS (OIL AND GAS LEASE ACRES)							
CATEGORY 1	1328111	1134069	1442231	1499029	1499000	1328111	2166464
CATEGORY 2	7875 17	890588	644735	602987	603000	787517	0
CATEGORY 3	98075	184046	126737	111687	111700	98075	47239
CATEGORY 4	113331	113331	113331	113331	113300	113331	113331
TOTAL	2327034	2322034	2327034	2327034	2327000	2327034	2327034
SOLID LEASABLE MINERALS (ACRES)							
AVAIL. TO LEASE	2198267	2175887	2171331	2 192467	2 192467	2198267	2183451
NOT AVAILABLE	17936	40316	44872	23736	23736	17936	32752
MINERAL MATERIALS							
AVAIL. SITES	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
ACRES AVAILABLE	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337
LOCATABLE MINERALS (ACRES)							
WITHDRAWN	44912	59532	57902	45162	**49652**	44912	44912
AVAILABLE	1670921	1656301	1657931	1670671	1666181 1715833	1670921	1670921
LANDS AND REALTY							
LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT (ACRES)							
ZONE 1	1577559	1469864	1575597	147809 1	1484899	1577559	1081509
ZONE 2	121559	199220	93599	193304	188325	121559	531764
ZONE 3	10800	40834	40722	38523	36694	10800	96646
TOTAL	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709919
CORRIDOR DESIGNATIONS							
LINEAR MILES	123	185	185	185	185	123	185
EXCLUSION/AVOIDANCE AREAS (ACRES)							
EXCLUSION AREAS	0	114710	20385	20385	17885	0	20385
AVOIDANCE AREAS	0	0	79525	64475	95530	0	0
TOTAL	0	114710	99910	84860	113415	0	20385

Chapter 1
Purpose and Need



LEGEND

- BLM State Office
- BLM District Office
- Burns District Boundary
- Three Rivers Planning Area

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT

THREE RIVERS RMP

April 1991

MAP GEN-1

GENERAL LOCATION

Introduction. The Planning Area

The Three Rivers Proposed Resource Management Plan/ Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) is a comprehensive framework for managing public lands and for guiding the allocation of resources in the Three Rivers Planning Area (PA) over the next 10 to 15 years. The impacts associated with managing public land (Map GEN-1) in the high desert area of Eastern Oregon are analyzed in this document.

The Three Rivers PA contains 1,709,918 acres of public land that lie within portions of Harney (1,587,073 acres), Grant (8,484 acres), Lake (91,505 acres) and Malheur Counties (22,856 acres) (Map GEN-2). The PA contains approximately 51,501 acres which are within the Lakeview District (31,444 acres Federal, 18,562 acres State, 1,495 acres private), but that are administered by the Three Rivers Resource Area (RA). Surface management prescriptions have been developed for these areas by the Interdisciplinary (ID) Team.

The Ochoco and Malheur National Forests and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) are the other major Federal land management agencies in the planning area.

The PA is situated in the northern half of the Burns District on the northern extreme of the Great Basin and the southern end of the Blue Mountains. The PA is generally characterized as high desert with large expanses dominated by sagebrush typical of the Great Basin. The Great Basin influence gives way in the northern and eastern portions of the PA where stands of pine and fir are found.

Purpose and Need

The purpose and need for the RMP/EIS is to guide the future management of public land resources in the Three Rivers PA. To accomplish this it is necessary to identify and resolve multiple-use conflicts (issues) related to the management of public lands in the PA. The plan is intended to fulfill requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), which requires the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to prepare comprehensive land use plans that are consistent with the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. FLPMA also requires public participation and close coordination with other agencies. The RMP/EIS process results in decisions determining how the various resources will be managed to best meet present and future public needs. This plan establishes parameters for all resources on BLM-administered land in the Three Rivers PA, with the exception of the potential recommendations on the designation of Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek and Stonehouse Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). The wilderness study process has been ongoing since 1979 and is beyond the scope of this RMP effort. Recommendations as to whether or not the areas are suitable for wilderness designation have been analyzed in a final statewide wilderness EIS.

It is also the purpose and need of this planning process to provide for and encourage direct public involvement in the decision-making process affecting the management of public lands in the PA. Toward this goal, the planning process is open to public involvement at every step.

Planning Process

The BLM planning process is conducted in nine stages. Table 1 .I summarizes these stages and displays the status of each.

Planning Issues and Their Resolution

Five planning issues have been identified and carried into the process of developing the Draft RMP/EIS (DRMP/DEIS). Public input was received in response to an initial scoping brochure issued by the BLM in September of 1987. Public meetings were conducted in Burns on October 19, 1987, and in Bend on October\22, 1987. The five planning issues were confirmed, through public comment, as being significant and timely.

1. Grazing Management Issue

Grazing management practices prescribed in preceding land use plans (the Riley and Drewsey Grazing EISs and Management Framework Plans (MFPs)) have not been fully implemented and it now appears that they cannot be implemented within a reasonable timeframe. This leads to a condition in which there is potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values and (b) conflict over the use of resources.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Are changes needed in the grazing management program identified in the Drewsey and Riley Grazing EISs/MFPs? If so, what kinds of changes are needed? Where are they needed? Should there be a priority of some areas over others? If so, what area(s) should receive highest priority and how should priorities be established?

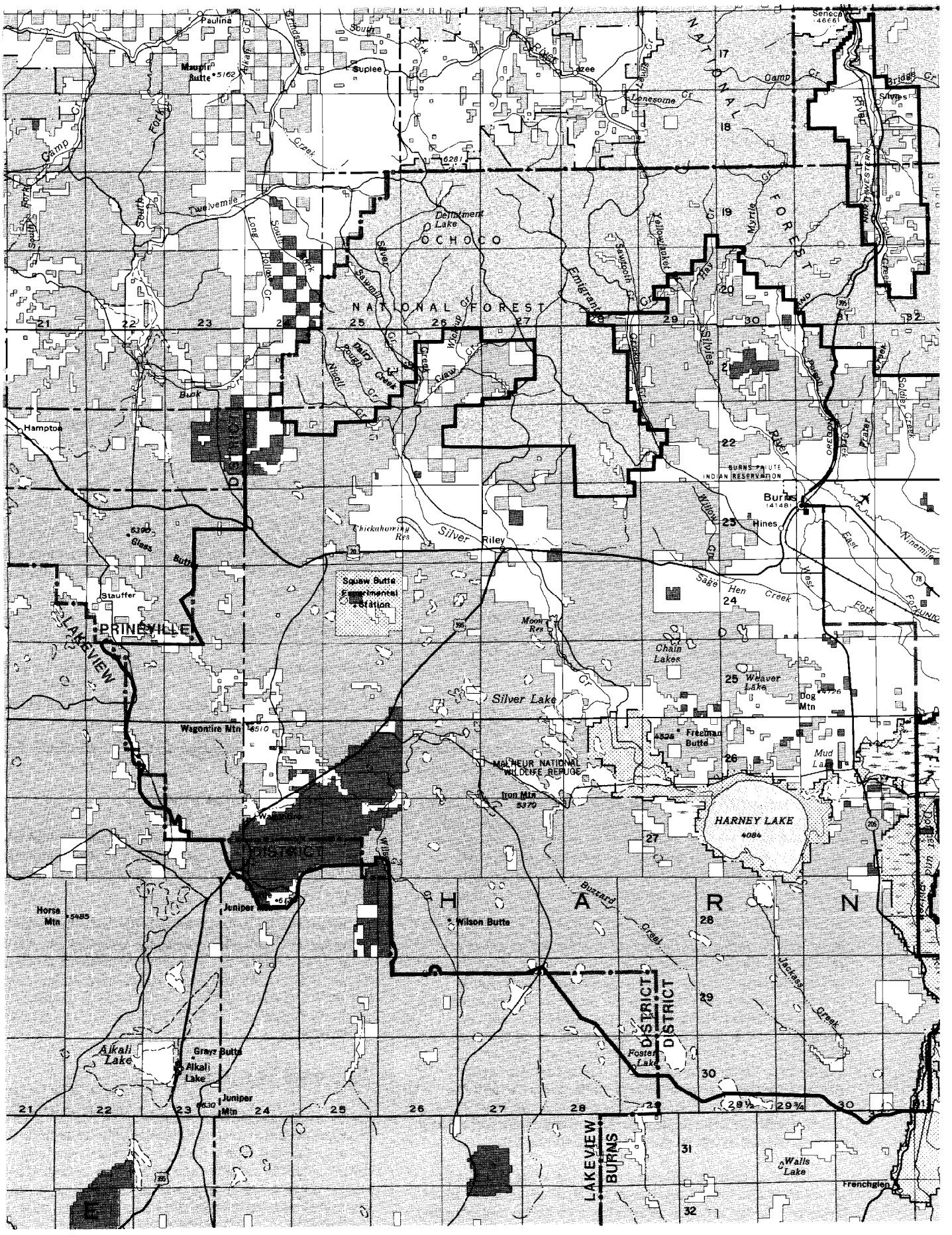
Resolution of the Issue

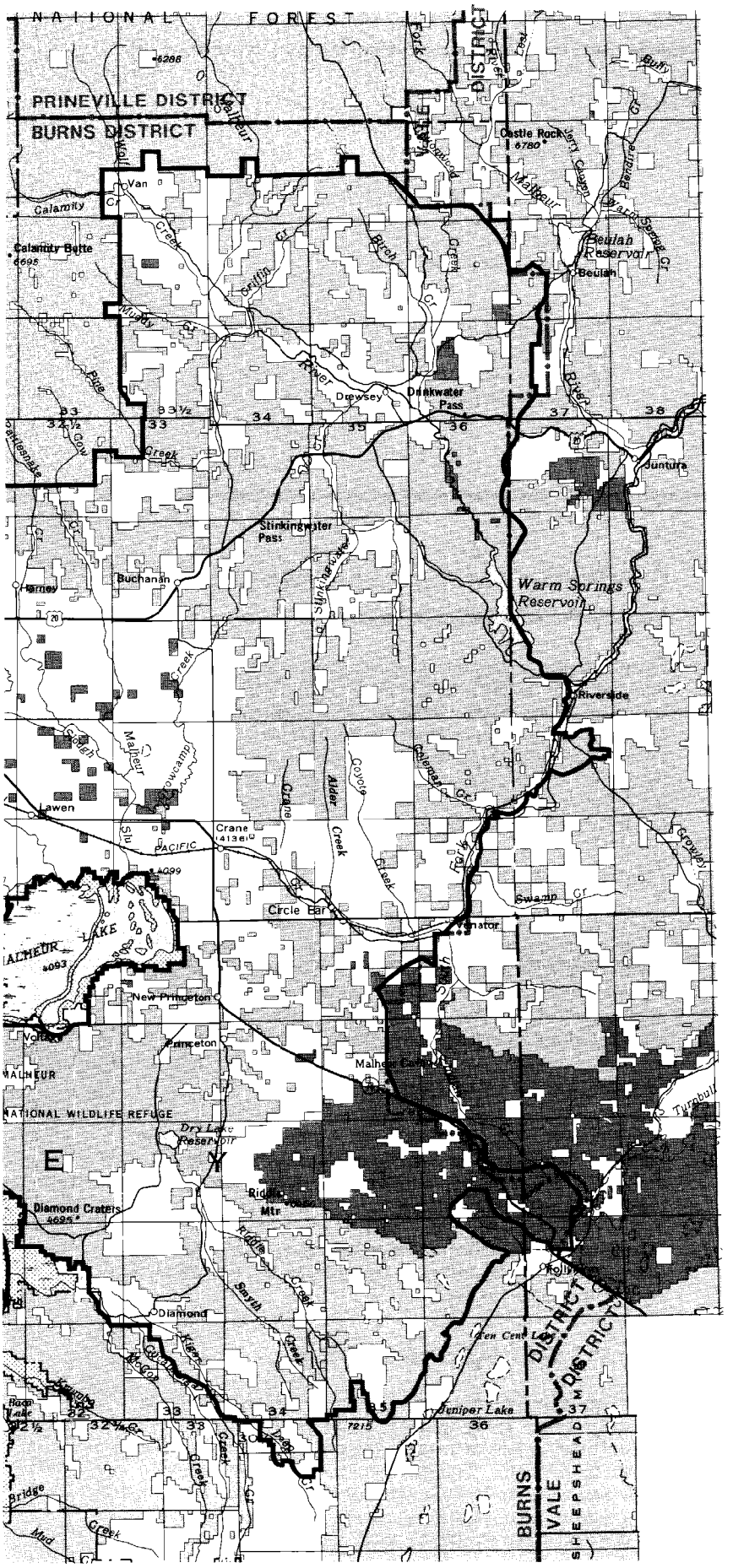
Changes in the grazing management program which have been identified concern establishing multiple-use management objectives and implementing grazing systems to meet these objectives.

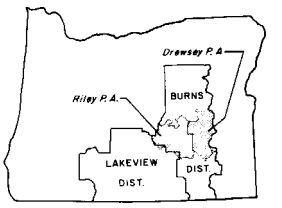
All allotments have gone through the selective management categorization process to assign a category to each allotment. Areas with a high level of conflicts and concerns are a higher priority to implement management in than areas with few conflicts. Allotments in the Improve (I) category are generally higher priority than Maintain (M) or Custodial (C) allotments.

2. Land Tenure Issue

Land ownership patterns within the RA contain some areas of scattered tracts and/or intermingled ownerships. Such patterns present problems for the efficient management and utilization of the public's resources. The means to relieve such problems are through exchanges with other landowners, transfers to other agencies and the public sale of identified tracts. Such actions can lead to the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) loss of a


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Silvies
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Dellriment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Riley
Silver
Chickahominy Res
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Wagontire
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen





LEGEND

- BLM Lands
- USFS Lands
- Other Federal Lands
- State Lands
- Private Lands
- District Boundary
- Planning Area Boundary
- Planning Unit Boundary

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP GEN-2
LANDSTATUS

Table 1.1. Resource Management Planning Process

1.	Identification of Issues	Completed Oct. '87
2.	Development of Planning Criteria	Ongoing
3.	Data Collection/Consolidation	Completed July '88
4.	Analysis of the Management Situation	Completed Nov. '88
5.	Formulation of Alternatives	Completed Jan. '89
6.	Estimation of Effects	Completed March '89
7.	Selection of Preferred Alternative and Public Review and Comment Periods	
	A. Draft RMP/EIS	Completed March '90
	B. Final RMP/EIS	August-September '91
8.	Approved Resource Management Plan	Scheduled Dec. '91
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation of RMP/EIS	Ongoing Upon Approval

resource or environmental value, (c) conflict over the use of resources, and (d) high public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Is there a need to consolidate public landholdings? If so, what lands would be most important? Are there lands that should be identified for disposal through sale, exchange or transfer from public ownership? If so, which lands? Are there privately held lands which should be acquired to enhance public values? If so, which lands? Are there lands which should be retained in public ownership and not made available for any form of disposal, including exchange? If so, which lands?

Resolution of the Issue

The Proposed Plan identifies three zones where various land tenure management actions may take place. Zone 1 lands will generally be retained in Federal ownership. These are also areas where acquisition of lands with important public values will be emphasized. Thus, public landholdings will be consolidated in Zone 1.

Zone 2 lands have been identified for sale under the R&PP Act and exchange for other lands with more important public values.

Zone 3 lands are generally isolated unmanageable tracts and have been identified for disposal by sale or exchange.

The management direction outlined in the Proposed Plan will provide much more opportunity for land tenure adjustment actions over that which currently exists.

This will help meet the primary objectives identified in the plan of consolidating landownership (both public and private) retention and acquisition of lands with important public values and disposal of isolated unmanageable tracts.

3. Wildlife Forage Demands and Habitat Condition Issue

Existing management decision documents do not adequately address recent shifts in elk populations or concerns over deer winter range conditions. To accommodate these concerns it may be necessary to revise some forage and land use allocations. Such allocations have the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) conflict over the uses of resources, and (c) high public concern over the use or preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Should BLM allocate forage for elk from public land? If so, for what target population levels? Are there management actions that BLM should undertake to improve the condition of deer winter range? If so, what and where? How much should other resource uses such as livestock grazing be changed to accommodate such modifications?

Resolution of the Issue

The Proposed Plan allocates levels of competitive forage to meet the demands of benchmark numbers of big game in the Planning Area. These amounts may be adjusted during the allotment evaluation process.

Management actions in the Proposed Plan would improve deer winter range by providing needed browse and improved vigor of available browse.

4. Fire Management Issue

BLM's fire management strategy has been primarily one of full suppression. This practice is both expensive and neglects the beneficial uses of fire as a management tool in certain applications. Changes in current fire management strategies could involve the establishment of three zones: full suppression, conditional suppression, and prescribed fire. Establishing these strategies could cause concern over the

potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) a serious loss of a resource or environmental value, and (c) high public concern relating to the preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

With the understanding that the BLM will continue to meet its responsibility to protect life and property, are there areas where conditional suppressions of wildfire would be appropriate? If so, where? Are there areas where either natural or prescribed fire would be a beneficial management tool? If so, where? Should the use of prescribed fire place more emphasis on the improvement of air quality than on the maintenance of plant communities? Are there areas where full fire suppression should be retained to protect important public/private values? If so, where?

Resolution of the Issue

The RMP established 462,080 acres identified for conditional fire use, these lands are shown as Zone B on Fire Management Map 2 (Map FM-2).

Prescribed fire has been identified as a possible beneficial management tool on 1,646,310 acres or approximately 96 per cent of the resource area. These lands are listed as Zones B and C on Map FM-2.

Due to the specifications identified through the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan and the Clean Air Act, placing emphasis on prescribed fire rather than air quality was not possible. Working to balance the prescribed fire program and air quality standards was the only solution.

Based on values at risk of both public and private values, 63,608 acres were established as a full suppression only zone, shown as Zone A on FM-Map 2.

5. Special Management Areas Issue

Special management designations are in place on three sites in the RA - Diamond Craters Outstanding Natural Area (ONA), South Narrows Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and Silver Creek Research Natural Area (RNA). Special designations and/or the absence of them can lead to the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) major conflict over the use of resources, and (c) high public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Should the three existing areas be retained under their current special designations? Which, if any, of the proposed nine additional ACECs should be designated? Which, if any, segments of free-flowing and eligible river segments should be considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System? Are there other areas or sites in the RA for which special designation is needed to further protect or enhance the habitat of listed threatened, endangered or sensitive species; to provide scientific and educational study opportunities; or to preserve outstanding or unique scenic, botanical, geologic, cultural or other resource values? If so, where? What are the values?

Resolution of the Issue

The Interdisciplinary (ID) Team examined the three areas with existing special management designations in terms of the Bureau's relevance and importance criteria. This analysis resulted in the recommendation to retain the special management designations for all three areas. Of the nine additional areas nominated for special management designation consideration, the ID team analysis resulted in a recommendation that five of the nine areas be given a special management designation. Further review of the values of the RA indicates that existing or proposed management adequately protects other areas with important resource values, and, therefore, there were no other areas which require a special management designation at this time.

Issues Eliminated from Detailed Study

Ongoing Statewide Wilderness Study. The wilderness study process has continued since 1979 and has progressed beyond the level of detail contained in this RMP/EIS process. Two areas, Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek (5,560 acres) and Stonehouse WSA, (12,325 acres in the planning unit, the remaining 9,000 acres in Andrews Resource Area) are being considered for designation as wilderness (Map ACEC-1). No further analysis of these areas for wilderness will be included in this document; however, portions of some WSAs are considered for designation as ACECs.

Noxious Weed Control. Control of noxious weeds is addressed in detail in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS (BLM, 1987). As such, noxious weed control needs in the RA were not considered to be a planning issue.

Grasshopper Control. Periodic outbreaks of grasshoppers do occur in the RA and can be a significant problem. BLM has entered into a memorandum of understanding (which can be renewed annually as needed) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for the control of grasshoppers on public lands in the RA. An environmental assessment of the local effects of the APHIS control was completed in 1986. As such, grasshopper control in the RA was not considered to be a planning issue.

Analysis of Public Comment on the DRMP/DEIS

A number of concerns emerged from public input on the DRMP/DEIS with significant divergences of views about management strategies that BLM should pursue in the Three Rivers RA. Because of this divergence of views, the planning team undertook an expanded public contact process. A brochure detailing the major concerns was distributed to 549 individuals, organizations and agencies in August of 1990. Nine individuals responded to the brochure by returning a clip-out contact form. Personal contact was made with all nine individuals by either the planning team leader or an appropriate team member to address their concerns. The following is a summary of the major concerns raised through

the full public involvement process on the DRMP/DEIS as well as the general direction that has been taken to address those concerns.

Accuracy and Sufficiency of BLM Data and Analysis Methods

Commenters were concerned about the accuracy and the sufficiency of BLM's data collection and analysis methods in a number of topic areas. Primary among these are rangeland, water quality, riparian habitat and soils monitoring and evaluation:

Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation - Commenters were concerned that BLM rangeland monitoring and evaluation techniques are flawed and that BLM applied them beyond what can be scientifically supported.

This concern has been addressed by adding an explanation of the monitoring and evaluation process. It was reiterated that the methods and process used to evaluate grazing are within Bureau procedures.

Water Quality - Commenters expressed concern about BLM definitions of water quality. Commenters were concerned about whether or not it is necessary for BLM to comply with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality standards for nonpoint source pollution, especially where water courses typically cross several ownerships. commenters were also concerned about the capability of BLM to define and measure the parameters necessary to adequately address water quality.

Water quality standards were developed by Federal action under the Clean Water Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. Responsibility for reviewing and revising water quality standards was relegated to appropriate State agencies. Under FLPMA, the BLM is required to coordinate land use planning and management activities with Federal and State agencies, and comply with all applicable State laws (see FLPMA, Sec. 202(c)(8) and (9)).

The DEQ has established levels of nonpoint source pollution of waters in the State of Oregon. Additionally, BLM and DEQ developed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Action Plan in April 1990, that would implement these standards on public lands under Bureau jurisdiction. BLM biologists have the necessary equipment and expertise to measure these water quality parameters, assess condition and trend of sensitive aquatic habitats, and make recommendations to management concerning these sensitive ecosystems.

Riparian Habitat - Commenters expressed concern about adequate definition of riparian habitat condition classes, especially as related to both water quality and aquatic habitat condition classes. Commenters were also concerned that BLM had classified some areas as riparian habitat that do not meet the definition.

The Bureau definition of riparian habitat was used to classify areas as riparian. Stream segments with no data have not, as yet, been classified and a determination as to whether or not these segments contain riparian habitat will be made as data are collected.

Riparian habitat condition, aquatic habitat condition and water quality are interrelated. However, the condition of one is not entirely dependent upon the condition of the other two. Factors used to rate these conditions are discussed in Appendix 1, Table 4.

Water

Commenters expressed concerns about management of various resources either directly or indirectly associated with water. Primary among these are water quality, fisheries and riparian habitat, and uplands management; also related to this topic is BLM consideration of Wild and Scenic Rivers:

Water Quality Management - Commenters expressed concerns about BLM's management proposals to address water quality problems. Some commenters were concerned that BLM was not proposing sufficiently stringent management to resolve identified water quality problems while other commenters were concerned that BLM was "going too far."

Severity of management objectives assure that BLM-managed waters meet requirements established by DEQ for nonpoint sources of pollution in Oregon. Management actions are based upon an MOU and Action Plan developed between BLM and DEQ in April 1990, and BLM Best Management Practices.

Application of these prescriptions are expected to improve poor water quality on 55 miles of streams and establish good conditions on approximately 38 miles of streams.

Fisheries and Riparian Habitat Management - Commenters expressed concern that BLM fisheries and riparian management proposals were either too vaguely written to adequately assess their potential effectiveness or they provided "loopholes" that might reduce their effectiveness. Other commenters expressed concern that the management prescriptions that were presented would be excessively disruptive of established livestock operations"

Management prescriptions have been rewritten to be more clear and precise. Prescriptions allow for interaction with affected interests, including permittees, in development of management activities that will meet water quality and other multiple-use objectives. The Proposed Plan focuses on the protection, restoration and enhancement of aquatic and riparian habitat to the extent possible under guidelines promulgated by FLPMA.

Uplands - Commenters expressed concern that management prescriptions for riparian habitat management would impose excessively restrictive limitations on livestock grazing on associated uplands.

This concern was addressed by an explanation of the riparian utilization levels and deleting the upland utilization level in riparian pastures. Upland utilization levels will be established at the activity plan level.

Wild and Scenic Rivers - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not proposed more rivers, streams and reaches for designation as Wild or Scenic.

Three Rivers RA conducted a river inventory and evaluation following the process outlined in the Guidelines for Fulfilling Requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

After completion of the process, one river segment, the Middle Fork of the Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek, met all the requirements to be recommended for designation under the Act.

Portions of the river inventory and evaluation have been included to illustrate the required steps which were followed (see Tables 2.17 through 2.20).

Ancient Forests

Commenters expressed concern that BLM had neither identified any forest stands as ancient forest nor proposed any management prescriptions for ancient forest stands.

This concern has been addressed by the identification of four separate stands which either currently meet old growth ponderosa pine stand criteria or will grow into these old growth characteristics in a relatively short period of time. Stand management guidelines will be developed for each stand to guide long-term maintenance or enhancement of old growth characteristics of the stands.

Economic Assessment

Commenters presented a variety of concerns about the "Economics" of the RMP. Primary among these concerns were economic impacts, performing Takings Implications Assessments (TIA), project costs and performing Benefit/ Cost Analysis (B/C):

Economic Impacts - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not adequately assessed the potential economic impacts that implementing the RMP would have on the local/ regional economy.

This concern has been addressed by reevaluating the economic impacts of the implementation of each of the alternatives presented in the draft as well as the impacts of the Proposed Plan. This analysis includes both the direct and the indirect (frequently referred to as the multiplier effect) impacts to both income and employment.

TIA - Commenters expressed a concern that BLM is not complying with requirements laid out in Executive Order 12630, by not performing a TIA prior to any reduction of authorized livestock grazing.

The provisions of Executive Order 12630 do not apply to adjustments of BLM livestock grazing permits. As such, TIAs are not performed in the RMP/EIS.

Project Costs - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not adequately displayed what the various project types would cost.

This concern has been addressed by presenting generalized project cost estimates. Refer to Appendix 1, Tables 13 and 14.

B/C - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not provided detailed B/C analysis on the investments that would be required under the various alternatives and, as a result, there was insufficient information with which to adequately choose between alternatives.

BLM planning is a tiered system with the most generalized land use planning performed at the RMP level. Increased detail and site specificity is considered at successive tiers in the system, activity planning and project planning. The information needed to appropriately conduct B/C analysis is usually only available at these more detailed tiers of the planning system. As such, B/C analysis is deferred to activity and project planning.

Follow-Through

Commenters expressed concern that BLM would not have the funds or the staff to actually follow through with the management prescriptions that have been proposed in the RMP.

The composition of this RMP has been based on three primary guidelines: (1) Management prescriptions should be realistic, both in terms of accomplishing stated objectives and being reasonably achievable. (2) Management prescriptions should not be strictly funding dependent. That is, progress toward accomplishing management objectives should not depend upon substantial increases in base funding. (3) Management prescriptions should be derived interdisciplinarily to assure the maximum support base for their eventual implementation. Based on these guidelines, BLM feels confident that we will be able to follow through with the commitments made through the RMP.

Forage Allocation Priorities

Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not provided a sufficient basis for establishing forage allocation priorities which favored wildlife and wild horses over livestock.

This concern was addressed by an explanation in how forage will be allocated. The forage allocation process was modified from the DRMP/DEIS so that forage will be allocated to wildlife in accordance with the agreements between BLM and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and forage will be allocated between livestock and wild horses on the basis of the results of monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Land Tenure Adjustment

Commenters expressed concern that BLM should not reduce the private lands tax base in Harney County through any land tenure adjustments authorized under the RMP.

This concern has been addressed by clarifying the intent of the RMP as to land tenure adjustment. Most commenters felt that the DRMP/DEIS heavily emphasized acquisition of private land through direct purchase. Although direct purchase remains a limited option in the Proposed Plan the management actions have been modified and responses to the commenters developed which provide more emphasis and clarification of acquisition by exchange whereby no significant loss of the private land base in the county would be expected.

Off-Road Vehicle Use (ORV)

Commenters expressed concern that the RMP too heavily promoted open ORV use and that sensitive resource values would be threatened.

The actions addressing ORV use have been rewritten to address specific ORV use areas and the use of cross-country routes on designated and approved roads and trails. The actions also incorporate the directions established in Executive Order 11644 for the Bureau to manage this valid and accepted use on Bureau-administered lands, but also to ensure the protection of areas where ORV use would cause or is causing considerable adverse impacts on natural, cultural or historical resources. References to maximizing ORV use have been dropped from the land management proposals.

Vegetation Conversions

Commenters expressed a variety of concerns about Vegetation Conversions. Primary among these were seedings, the use of crested wheatgrass, juniper control and fire management policy:

Seedings - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had "proposed" too many acres to be seeded and that such seedings would result in declines in habitat and species diversity.

This concern was addressed by revising the overall approach that is being taken to seedings. First, no specific seedings are being "proposed" through the RMP. Where seedings would help in meeting overall multiple-use objectives in a given area, they may be considered. Second, multiple-use constraints will be applied to all seeding (and other vegetation conversion) proposals to ensure that the diversity of plant species and communities is not adversely affected and that special habitat features such as big game winter range browse are retained. Third, as with other rangeland management prescriptions, seedings will be undertaken only after substantial consultation, coordination and cooperation with affected interests.

Crested Wheatgrass - Commenters expressed concern that where seedings are implemented, only native grass, forbs and browse species should be utilized and that no more crested wheatgrass should be planted.

The selection of species to be seeded is dependent on the multiple-use objectives of the proposed seeding and site characteristics (rainfall, soil types, etc.). Seeding mixtures will be determined with interdisciplinary interaction and will undergo multiple-use and environmental consideration through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation process.

Juniper Control - Commenters expressed concern that in some sections of the RA juniper encroachment has become a serious resource problem. Concern was expressed that BLM fire management policy has contributed to the juniper encroachment problem through suppression of wildfires and that a more extensive use of prescribed burning should be proposed.

This concern has been addressed through the identification of 462,080 acres for conditional fire use and 1,184,230 acres (96 percent of the RA) identified for prescribed fire use as a management tool to assist in the meeting of resource objectives.

Fire Management - Commenters expressed concern that not enough acreage was proposed by BLM for conditional fire suppression and that more acreage should be proposed for prescribed fire. An associated concern was that the 3,000 acres per year limitation on prescribed fire should be relaxed (that is, more acres per year should be allowed).

The concern relating to the desire to see more acreage identified under conditional suppression was reevaluated by the ID team. Due to the values at risk involved, including life, property and fire-sensitive resource values, the acreage identified was not changed.

Concerns relating to prescribed fire were also reevaluated. Additional areas for possible prescribed fire use were identified; however, acreage burned per year limitations are based on Oregon's Smoke Management Plan and air quality constraints and, therefore, cannot be increased.

Wild Horses and Burros

Commenters presented a variety of concerns relative to Wild Horses and Burros. Primary among these were interactions between wild horses and riparian management, designation of a Kiger Horse ACEC, and Burro Management:

Wild Horses and Riparian Management - Commenters expressed concern that riparian management objectives would be impaired in wild horse herd management areas if horses could not be excluded from seasonlong use of riparian areas. Yet to exclude them from such areas appeared to conflict with the goal of maintaining the ".... wild and free-roaming nature....." of the wild horses.

This concern has been addressed in the overall objectives of the RMP, which direct all management to be based on multiple-use and sustained yield. The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act also requires that a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationships exist in each Herd Management Area (HMA). Allotment evaluations will address specific objectives and management actions in each HMA, including objectives and actions for riparian areas. To meet the overall objectives of each area may require that horses be excluded from some portions of riparian areas.

Kiger ACEC - Commenters expressed concern that the establishment of an ACEC for the Kiger horses would result in an unacceptable impact on existing long-term ranching operations within the immediate area of the ACEC.

This concern has been addressed through the response to comments section. Here it is explained that there is no proposed increase in herd area size, horse herd numbers or increases in forage allocated to wild horses. Impacts to ranching operations would be minimal at most. Such impacts may be increased traffic and visitation of the area. No significant changes in the manner in which the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs are proposed.

Burros - Commenters expressed concern that no active management of the burro herd, a portion of the overall Warm Springs HMA, was being proposed.

This program was reevaluated during the response to comments process and the direction of burro management was changed as such. Burros will be actively managed in the Warm Springs HMA to reflect their unique presence in the Three Rivers RA.

Biological Diversity

In recent years, biological diversity has emerged as an issue of considerable interest to the multiple-use management of public lands. While a commonly agreed upon definition of "biological diversity" has not yet been developed, it is generally acknowledged that such diversity occurs on at least three levels:

- the diversity of genetic characteristics within a species:
- the diversity of species within a community; and,
- the diversity of communities within an ecosystem.

Within this context, maintenance of biological diversity under the concepts of multiple-use management requires maintenance of viable populations including appropriate genetic variability for individual species as well as the maintenance of communities and ecosystems with their full range of functions. The depletion and fragmentation of ecosystems and their components are major concerns. So too, are the recovery of endangered species and degraded habitats, and the inventory and monitoring of biological resources.

Certain aspects of the interest in biological diversity are addressed by existing and potential "preserves" such as parks, refuges, wilderness areas and other similar protected areas. However, such areas are considered to be insufficient to fully encompass the issue because of their limited size and distribution. In addition, it is not reasonable to expect to be able to fully address the issue by simply creating additional "preserves". As such, public lands managed under multiple-use must provide the continuity between these protected areas for biological diversity. Recognizing this, BLM has begun to incorporate biological diversity into its land use planning as one of the many multiple-uses for which the Bureau manages. It is believed that public lands managed by BLM can best continue to produce a full array of goods and services from lands that sustain biologically diverse ecosystems.

A considerable body of law and regulation exists which addresses various aspects of biological diversity. However, no federal legislation has been passed into law which provides a single comprehensive base for the management of biological diversity. Important acts which guide BLM in the maintenance of diversity include FLPMA (1976), the Endangered Species Act, as amended, (1973), the Public Rangelands Improvement Act, as amended (1978), the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (1971), Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the Wilderness Act (1964), NEPA (1969), and the many acts relating to various species of wildlife. Within such existing guidance, integration of the overall concepts associated with the maintenance of biological diversity into the Three Rivers RMP has resulted in many management objectives, corresponding management actions, use and management constraints, and standard operating procedures which have been designed to restore, maintain or enhance various elements of biological diversity within the Planning Area.

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are utilized to guide the planning process. They are derived from law, regulation and policy. BLM has utilized three sets of planning criteria for the Three Rivers RMP: 1) FLPMA criteria, 2) Identification of Conflicts and Opportunities, and 3) Alternative Formulation Criteria.

Planning Criteria from FLPMA of 1976

Section 202(c) of the FLPMA provides that, in the development and revision of land use plans, the Secretary of the Interior shall:

1. Use and observe the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield;
2. Use an interdisciplinary approach to integrate consideration of physical, biological, economic and other sciences;
3. Give priority to the designation of ACECs;
4. Rely on the inventory of public lands, their resources and other values;
5. Consider present and potential uses of the public lands;
6. Consider the relative scarcity of the values involved and the availability of alternative means and sites for realization of those values;
7. Weigh long-term benefits to the public against short-term benefits;
8. Provide for compliance with applicable pollution laws;
9. To the extent possible, coordinate land use inventory, planning, and management of public lands with the land use planning and management programs of other Federal agencies and State and local governments.

Section 302(b) of FLPMA requires the Secretary to manage the public lands so as to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands.

Planning Criteria Used in the Identification of Conflicts/Opportunities

Conflicts - Management practices will be identified as management conflicts if any of the following conditions prevails:

1. Management of one resource significantly constrains or diminishes the use of another resource;
2. Agency guidance requires that land use allocations which are not currently in effect be made through the plan;
3. Existing land use allocations conflict with current agency resource management policies or guidance;
4. Documented public controversy exists regarding the management of a resource.

Opportunities - Management practices will be identified as management opportunities if either of the following conditions prevails:

1. Management conflicts identified through the above criteria can be resolved in alternative ways with readily available management practices;

2. Appreciable public demand exists for resource uses or conditions sustainable in the RA, but is currently under-represented.

Management Objectives

Management objectives for the various resources must:

1. Be measurable/quantifiable in terms of location, area involved and timeframe;

2. Be reasonably achievable within an appropriate timeframe, normal budgetary limitations and with existing technology;

3. Be purposeful in terms of resolving a significant conflict, realizing an identified opportunity, or maintaining a currently desirable condition;

4. Provide relatively clear and complete program guidance;

5. Be reasonably independent of other management objectives.

Planning Criteria for Alternative Formulation

Each alternative formulated and assessed in the DRMP/DEIS shall:

1. Directly assess the degree of accomplishment of the identified management objectives;

2. Be in accordance with the discretionary limits established through applicable laws, regulations and agency policies;

3. Provide for reasonable, feasible and practical guidance for management of public lands and resources through a full range of options;

4. Provide a complete land use plan.

At least one alternative among those assessed in the DRMP/DEIS will provide for each of the following:

1. Continuation of present management practices;

2. Emphasizing the use, production or extraction of renewable and nonrenewable resources (although not necessarily in the same alternative);

3. Emphasizing the protection and enhancement of natural systems and sensitive resources;

4. Emphasizing a balancing of production and extraction interests with protection and enhancement interests.

Chapter 2
The Proposed Plan

Introduction

There have been a number of substantial changes that have been made to the proposed land use decision format that was presented in the Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DEIS). Much of this has been done in response to comments that were received on the DRMP/DEIS. Theplanning team has composed the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (PRMP/FEIS) in such a way that the reader will be able to readilytrack the Management Objectives, Allocations, Management Actions, Procedures to Implement and Monitoring Needs. Every "decision" proposed through the planning process is actually a string of components. Primary among these components are Objectives, Allocations and Management Actions. Associated with the decision components are support components. Primary among these are the Rationale, Geographic Reference, Decision Class, Support and Constraint, Prcceduresto Implement and Monitoring Needs. The following material defines and expands upon these various components.

Management Objectives - The management objective is an expression of what we have as the desired end result of our management efforts. In expressing an objective, we have attempted to describe it so that 1) the expected results are clearly stated, 2) the objective is specific, 3) the objective is measurable, and 4) the objective is realistic. The measurability of the objective is usually expressed in terms of physical units (acres, tons, AUMs, etc.) and in terms of quality classes (satisfactory, good, fair, late seral, etc.). Where timeframes apply, they have been incorporated.

Rationale - The rationale is an expression of the primary reasoning behind why it is important to pursue the stated objective. The rationale is usually expressed in terms of law, regulation, policy, custom, etc.; whatever it is that answers the question, "Why do we want to achieve this objective?"

Allocations - For every "decision string" there is usually an allocation. Allocations should be one of threetypes: 1) land use allocations, 2) resource allocations, and 3) administrative allocations.

Land use allocations are expressed in terms of area (acres, miles, etc.). Theydefine: allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, prohibited uses/activities.

Resource allocations are expressed in terms of "resource units" such as AUMs, MMBF, user days, tons, etc.

Administrative allocations are commitments of the Bureau to perform a procedure or process when a given set of conditions or a specified timeframe is met. Administrative allocations are expressed in terms of the conditions or timeframes thaiwould invoke them and the procedures that would be applied.

Each allocation (except administrative allocations) usually begins with an expression such as, "Allocate.....or Designate.... ." Each allocation is associated with a specific objective and is identifiedbyauniquealpha-numericreferencenumbersuchas WL 2-2. This identiiiesthe allocation as the second action under the second objective in the wildlife program.

Management Action - Management actions are measures that are to be undertaken in order to attain or achieve the stated objective. There are two primary elements to management actions.

Action to be taken is a clear statement of what the management action is. It is framed in appropriate physical units, quality index classes, and timeframes and is solidly linked to its management objective. Where a management action is constrained by specific mitigations or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), these are referenced as part of the management action.

Geographic Reference is used where amanagement action or an allocation applies to a specific geographic area. The most common means of identifying such areas is the use of allotment numbers.

Decision Class designations are utilized to characterize decision strings in one of three classes. Class 1 decisions are BLM initiated and are those plan decisions that require immediate action. Class 2 decisions are BLM initiated and are those plan decisions that have been identified for implementation, but that do not require immediate action. Class 3 decisions are invoked externally and are those decisions that require action only when an activity is initiated externally.

Support and Constraint reflect the interactions between each proposed decision and all other proposed decisions in the Proposed Plan. 'Supported By" for a given proposed decision indicates that its implementation would be supported by other proposed decisions as indicated. Similarly, "Constrained By" indicates which other decisions would constrain the implementation of a given decision.

Each management action is associated with a specific management objective and is identified by a unique alpha-numeric reference number such as GM 1.5. This identifiesthe allocation as the fifth action under the first objective in the Grazing Management program.

Procedures To Implement - The Procedures to Implement section is a support function. This section is used to identify the major processes, steps, etc., needed to put a specific management action into effect. There are three primary aspects to the Procedures to Implement.

Additional planning/environmental assessment needed identifies whether activity planning is needed to put the "decision" into effect. This section also notes if site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation would be required prior to on-the-ground implementation of the management action.

"Manualized" procedures notes where implementation of a management action is governed by specific procedures defined in the manual or an approved handbook, etc., and cites the manual/handbook reference where such procedures can be located.

'CCC" requirements identifies consultation, coordination, cooperation requirements associated with the allocation or management action.

Monitoring Needs - There are three aspects to monitoring. The first is monitoring whether or not the RMP is being implemented. The second is monitoring the resources to determine whether or not the identified management objectives are being accomplished. The third aspect is a monitoring of the overall RMP to determine whether or not the identified management

objectives and management actions are still appropriate or if the RMP needs to be amended. The PRMP/FEIS addresses itself to the first two aspects -tracking the implementation of the plan and monitoring the effects of the plan on the resources. Overall evaluations of an RMP, usually conducted on a 5-year timeframe, are directed through Bureau Manual procedures and are not detailed here.

Tracking of the RMP will be accomplished primarily through the regular publication of planning updates which will detail progress being made in both implementing actions and in accomplishmentof objectives. Alsospecifictracking mechanisms such as Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) Updates will be utilized as required for selected programs.

Monitoring Needs are usually program and decision specific. In general the reader will be able to see the type of monitoring technique or procedure that would be applied. Where appropriate, specific references are cited for monitoring guidance. The normal frequency or intervals under which the resource monitoring technique(s) will be applied (e.g., annually, monthly, at least three times in any given 5-year period, etc.) are also identified for most decisions. Such actions are dependent upon funding and staffing levels in any given year and are, therefore, provided only as general indicators.

Program Packages - The PRMP/FEIS has been composed on a program-by-program basis. Individual program packages may be located as follows:

	Program	Page
AQ	Air Quality	2-3
WQ	Water Quality	2-4
SM	Soils	2-15
F	Forestry and Woodlands	2-21
GM	Grazing Management	2-33
WHB	Wild Horses and Burros	2-43
V	Vegetation	2-51
SSS	Special Status Species	2-56
WL	Wildlife Habitat	2-66
AQ	Aquatic Habitat	2-96
FM	Fire Management	2-I 01
R	Recreation and Wild and Scenic Rivers	2-I 07
ACEC	ACECs	2-I 37
VRM	Visual Resources	2-I 48
CR	Cultural Resources	2-I 52
EM	Energy and Minerals	2-I 56
LR	Lands and Realty	2-I 77
HM	Hazardous Materials	2-199
BD	Biodiversity	2-200

Air Quality

Objective and Rationale

AQ 1: Prevent significant deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the RA.

Rationale: The BLM, as well as the Burns District, must meet or exceed air quality standards in accordance with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Federal Clean Air Act.

Allocation/Management Action

AQ 1 .1 : Limit prescribed burning in sagebrush-grass areas to less than 3,000 acres (or equivalent of 24,000 tons of fuels) per year.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.8, V 1.1, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement

1. Estimate fuel loading on each burn site prior to completion of plan.
2. Ensure burn plans are accurate with acreage sizes and actual tons per acre.
3. Ensure through planning process that no more than allowable acreage is planned per year.
4. Environmental Assessment (EA).

Monitoring Needs:

- Review of burn plan, pre- and post-burn calculations of acreage and tonnage on site.
- Annual Work Plan (AWP) identification.
- Maintain accurate records of both acreage and tonnage burned to date.

Allocation/Management Action

AQ 1.2: Limit prescribed burning in forested areas to less than **200** acres (or the equivalent of 6,000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.8, V 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL7.12, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Estimate fuel loading on each burn site prior to completion of burn plan.
2. Ensure accuracy as to burn size and actual tons per acre.
3. Ensure through planning process that no more than allowable acreage is planned per year.

Monitoring Needs:

- Review burn plans, pre- and post-burn calculations of acreage.
- Identify actual acres burned per site.
- Identify through AWP process.
- Maintain accurate records of both acreage and tonnage burned to date.

AQ 1.3: Mitigate projects which have the potential to have a significant negative impact on air quality prior **to** approval of such projects.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1 .11, SM 1 .1, V 1 .1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL 7.12, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Assesspotentialimpactstoairqualityfrom proposed projects through the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.
2. Develop (a) effective and (b) cost-efficient mitigation(s).
3. Apply and enforce mitigations as a condition of approval.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic review of NEPA documentation.
- Field review of compliance with mitigating measures.

Water Quality

Objective and Rationale

WQ **1:** Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality requirements for all beneficial uses consistent with DEQ Nonpoint Source Assessment and Management Plan, where BLM-authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality (see Table 2.1).

Rationale: The BLM Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan states that the Bureau will protect habitat of all sensitive and candidate species to maintain or improve population levels.

DEQ has identified water quality requirements for Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Oregon waters stimulating a joint BLM/DEQ Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Action Plan of April 1990, to implement these standards on public lands.

BLM Oregon/Washington Riparian Enhancement Plan requires that the Bureau improve water quality on public lands to good or better condition by 1997.

Allocation/Management Action

WQ **1 .1:** On **a** case-by-case basis and after adequate public involvement, close and rehabilitate all roads impacting surface water quality and not needed for administration or fire protection on public lands.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.1, SM 2.2, SSS 3.1, AH 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.14, BD1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop necessary NEPA documentation on proposed closures
2. Coordination with pertinent local, State and Federal agencies.
3. Public notification through EA process.

Monitoring Needs:

Water quality studies on select streams, 1 O-l 2 times/year.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
	- Macroinvertebrate analysis will coincide with water quality studies, two-three times/year. - Photo-trend, annually on select streams. Streams will be prioritized based on allotment category, special management areas, and concerns for sensitive species or their habitat. Streams will be studied for 1 year with new streams selected annually.

WQ 1.2: All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act (OFPA) standards and BLM Best Management Practices (BMPs) (see Appendix 1, Table 1 for General Best Forest Management Practices). Additionally, any commercial timber harvest must meet guidelines for Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection (see Appendix 1, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams, and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope of Land Adjacent to Source	**Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank**
O-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165ft.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, F 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM BMPs for watershed protection.
2. Timber sale review.
3. Develop NEPA documentation.
4. Coordination with affected interests, State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor compliance with OFPA during and after timber cut.
- Where applicable, monitor impacts on water quality - 1 O-12 times/year.

WQ 1.3: Modify existing BMPs or develop new BMPs, as needed, consistent with BLM/DEQ MOA and Action Plan of April 1990.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, SSS 3.1, R 2.10, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.
2. Coordinateon new BMP development with State and Washington Office as required.
3. Compliance with State and Federal laws required under FLPMA, Section 202 (c) 8 and 9.

Monitoring Needs:

- Implement monitoring of water quality on select streams to identify effectiveness of management actions and compliance with DEQ Nonpoint Source Management Plan.

Allocation/Management Action

WQ **1.4:** Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3, with poor water quality, related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. Once riparian areas improve to fair condition, or after 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments that allow a maximum of 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and 50 percent on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 2.1, GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL6.1, WL7.5, WL7.17, AH 1.2, R2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment evaluations.
2. Use supervision and adjustment.
3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests.
4. Develop NEPA documentation.
5. Review of pasture design.
6. Construct protective facilities where appropriate.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend on riparian - annually in select areas.
- Use utilization monitoring - continually when used.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams - two-three times/year.
- Water quality sampling on select streams 1 O-12 times/year.

WQ 1.5: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1 , Table 5 infairorgoodcondition, that allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian species and no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation annually; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery and maintenance of good conditions (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1 .1, SM 2.1, GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, AH 1.3, R2.10, R2.12, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment evaluations.
2. Use supervision and adjustment.
3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests.
4. Develop NEPA documentation where applicable.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend on riparian - annually in select areas.
- Use utilization - annually.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams - two-three samples/year.
- Water quality sampling on select streams - 10-12 times/year.

WQ 1.6: Inventory stream segments listed on Appendix 1, Table 7 and determine management actions required to meet the water quality and riparian objective.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 7.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 4.1, WL 6.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.19, AH 1.4, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Fund through the AWP process.
2. Collect and compile data.
3. Develop grazing systems as needed during the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) and allotment evaluation process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Where applicable monitor via:

Photo-trend studies annually on select streams.

Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams, two-three samples/year.

Water quality sampling on select streams, 1 O-l 2 samples/year.

Allocation/Management Action

WQ **1.7:** Maintain existing livestock exclosures on approximately 4 miles of streams (Wickiup Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Paul Creek, Silver Creek and Rough Creek), seven reservoirs and District wetland developments (Willow, State, Twin Springs, Stinkingwater Ponds No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoirs, Seiloff Dikes and Lake-on-the-Trail).

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.1, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS2.1, SSS2.4, SSS3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL5.2, WL 7.16, AH 1.5, R2.10, LR 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Maintainexisting statusthrough allotmentevaluation, AMPs and Habitat Management Plans (HMPs).
2. Coordinate with permittees and other interested parties.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect exclosure fences - annually.
- Repair as needed.
- Photo trend studies - annually on select streams.
- Water quality sampling on select streams - 10-12 times/ year.

WQ 1.8: Exclude livestock from the following reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowlorshorebird habitatorotherwildlifevalues:Ryegrass Spring, Willow Reservoir, State Reservoir, Greenspot Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir, Stinkingwater Ponds No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoir, Seiloff Dikes, Lake-on-the-Trail, Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir and Silver Lake Pond.

Geographic Reference: As above.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 7.14, WL 6.16, AH 2.2, R 2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Ensure alternate adequate sources of water for livestock prior to exclusion.
2. BLM BMPs and water quality/riparian objectives.
3. FLPMA management guidelines - Section 102(a)7 and 8.
4. Coordinate with affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect exclosures - annually.
- Repair enclosures as needed.
- Photo trend studies on predetermined sites to identify impacts of management actions - annually.

WQ 1.9: Ensure that all newly constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands meet General Best Forest Management Practices presented in Appendix 1, Table 1.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, SM 2.2, F 1.2, SSS 3.1, WL 6.6, AH 1.7, R2.10, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM/DEQ MOA and Action Plan of April 1990 for Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Oregon waters.
2. BLM BMPs and Manual 9113.
3. BLM water quality and riparian goals by 1997.
4. Coordination with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor contractor compliance.

WQ 1.10: Actively suppress wildfire and rehabilitate burned portions within 1 mile of perennial water, when consistent with BLM Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Policy and within available funding.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

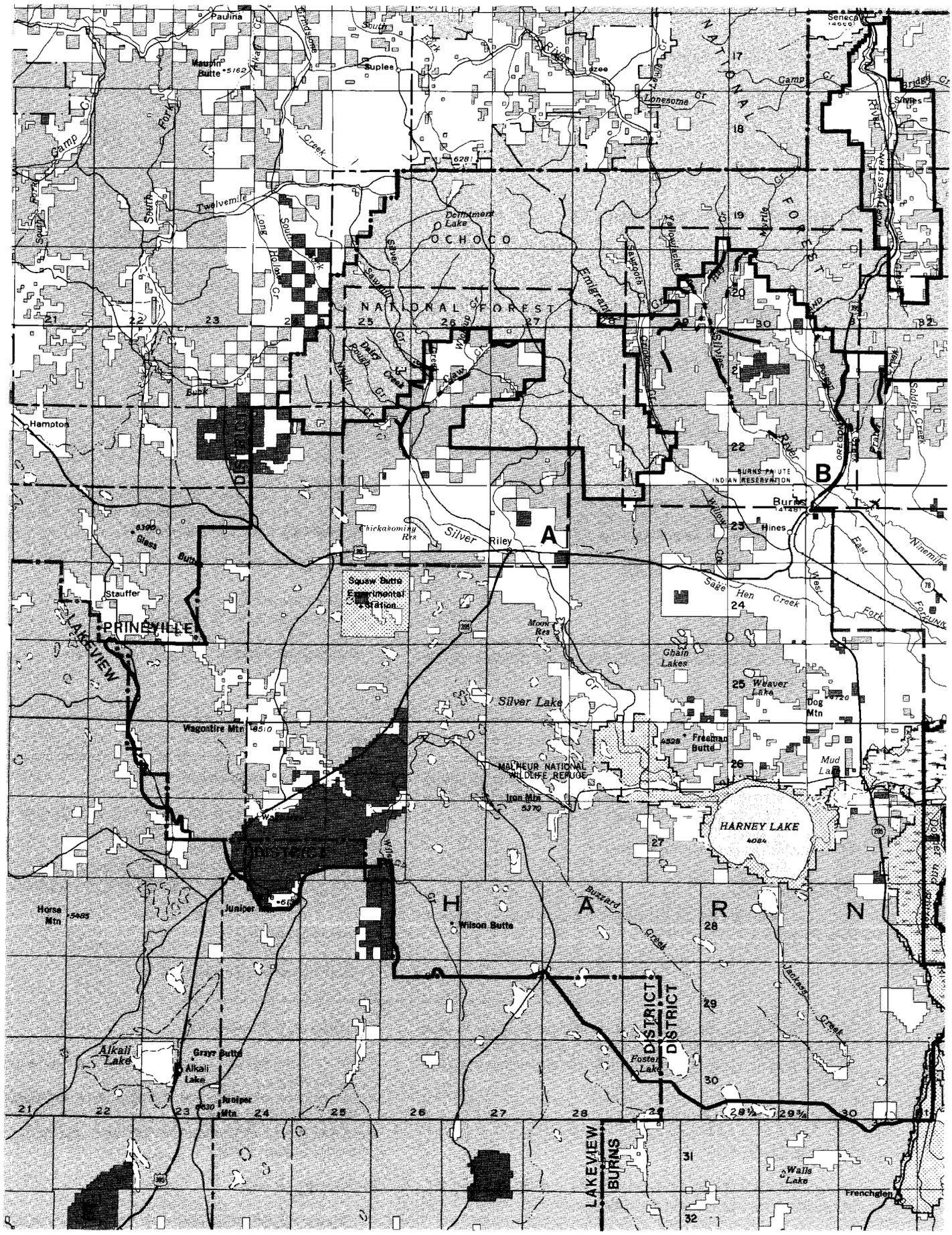
Supported By: SM 1.2, V 1.1, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.9, 7.10, AH 1.10, FM 1.1, FM2.1, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. NEPA documentation - case-by-case where required.
2. BLM BMPs.
3. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.
4. Develop and implement District Fire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation Plan.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor rehabilitation plan with water quality monitoring on those streams being impacted - 1 O-l 2 times/year.
- Photo trend - annually in select areas.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
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Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
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OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Buck
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
A
B
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Ghain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
BRISTOL
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
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Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Gray Butte
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LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
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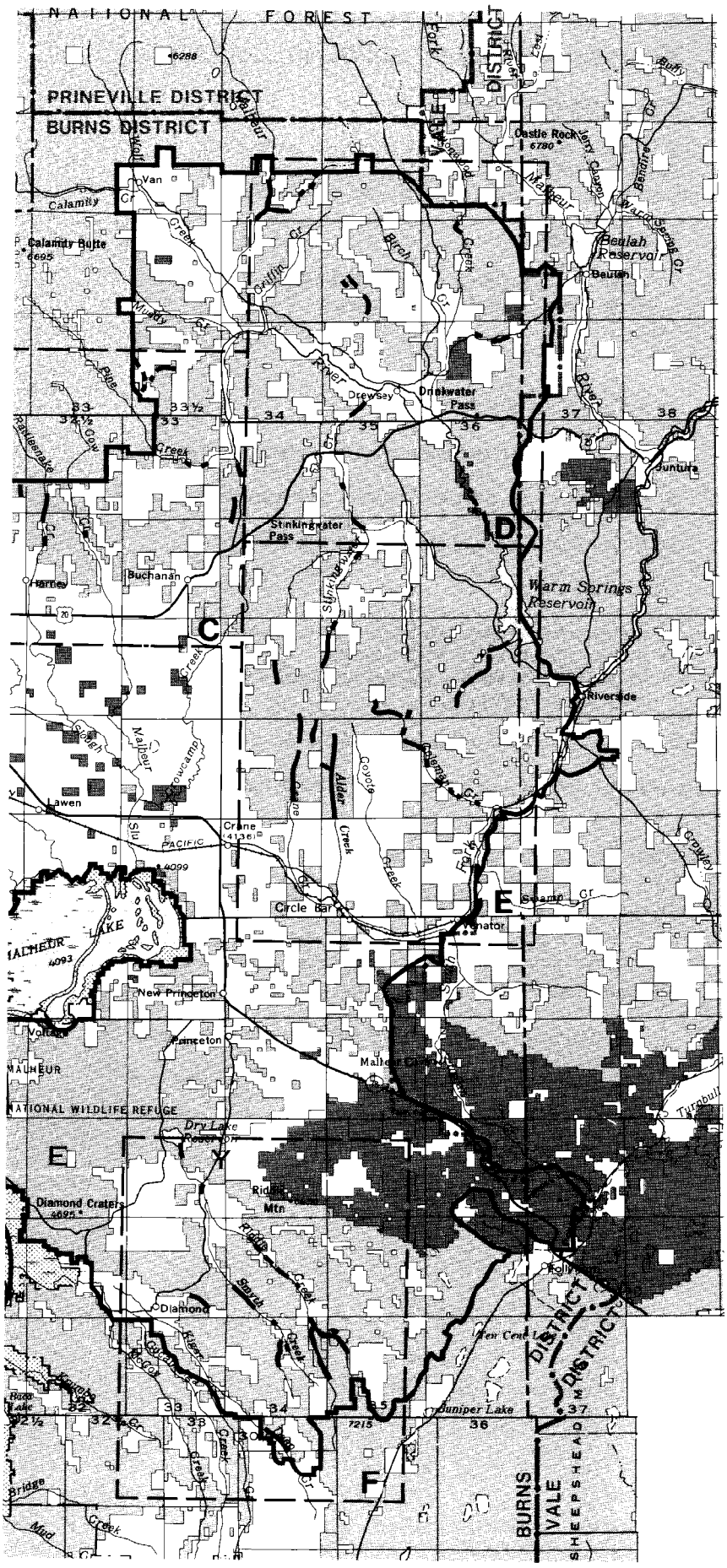
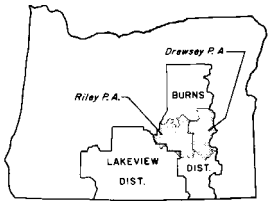




Water Quality Segments

[A] Water Quality Areas

A-Silver Cr., Rough Cr., Nicoll Cr., Sawmill Cr., Wickiup Cr., Claw Cr., Dairy Cr., and Tributaries

B-Silvies River, Poison Cr., Myrtle Cr., Hay Cr., Yellowjacket Cr., Emigrant Cr., and Tributaries

C-Prater Cr., Rattlesnake Cr., Cow Cr., Pine Cr., and Tributaries

D-Malheur River, Cottonwood Cr., Stinkingwater Cr., and Tributaries

E-S. Fk. Malheur R., Coleman Cr., Stinkingwater Cr., Crane Cr., Alder Cr., and Tributaries

F-Riddle Cr., Deep Cr., Smyth Cr., and Tributaries

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WQ-1
WATER QUALITY

Allocation/Management Action

WQ 1.11: Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of the land area in that particular subbasin, in any one year.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, AH 1.11, R 2.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop NEPA documentation on prescribed burns.
2. Implement conditional suppression techniques.
3. Develop a Fire Rehabilitation Plan on wildfires as needed.

Monitoring Needs:

- To be developed on a case-by-case basis.
- Photo trend - annually in select areas.

WQ 1.12: Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks, especiallywhere healing has not occurred within 5 years of a change in the grazing system or livestock removal.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WHB 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.6, AH 1.9, R 2.10, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop necessary NEPA documentation on proposed projects.
2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.
3. Project identification and funding through AWP.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend on unstable banks annually after change in grazing system or livestock removal.
- Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem - 1 O-l 2 times/year.

WQ 2: Protect or enhance groundwater quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by DEQ.

Rationale: The Oregon Legislature passed the Groundwater Protection Act of 1989 which requires State agencies to coordinate groundwater protection conservation and restoration practices. DEQ has adopted Statewide Groundwater Quality Protection Rules that provide the strategy for dealing with groundwater contamination. The BLM will coordinate and cooperate fully with DEQ implementation of these procedures.

WQ 2.1: Cooperate with appropriate State agencies in development and implementation of groundwater monitoring and protection processes.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 2.2, V 1.3, WL 5.2, WL 5.3, WL 7.17, EM 2.1, HM 1.1, HM 1.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Assist DEQ with implementation of the Groundwater Protection Act of 1989.
2. Coordinate with affected interests and pertinent State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- To be developed in conjunction with DEQ.

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Devine Creek	Unallotted	N/A	3.00	Fair	Static	Good	Static	Runoff From Highway 395
Poison Creek	Lone Pine	I	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Sil?, Livestock
Silvies River	Silvies	M	0.20	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Upstream Impacts
	Silvies River	M	1.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Silvies Meadow	M	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Silvies Canyon	M	2.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Landing Creek	Silvies Meadow	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
	East Silvies	M	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
	Landing Creek	M	3.00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
Hay Creek	Hay Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Logging
Silver Creek	Packsaddle	I	1.10	Poor	Static	Good	Static	Silt, Large Bedload, Upstream Impacts Forest
	Claw Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Silt, Livestock
		I	0.45	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Excluded 1987
	Dry Lake	I	1.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Upper Valley	M	1.10	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Claw Creek	Upper Valley	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Claw Creek	I	2.30	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Wickiup Creek	Packsaddle	I	0.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Improving	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
		I	1.00	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Grazing System Working
Mineral Canyon	Packsaddle	I	0.60	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Silt, Temp, Past Logging
Dairy Creek	Claw Creek	I	1.20	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Silt, Livestock, Upstream Impacts
Sawmill Creek	Upper Valley	M	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Rough Creek	Claw Creek	I	0.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Silt, Temp, Livestock, Excluded in 1987
		I	0.75	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Silt, Temp, Livestock, Excluded in 1987
Nicoll Creek	Dry Lake	I	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Silt, Temp, Watershed Impacts from Logging and Grazing
Skull Creek	Hotchkiss	C	0.50	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Skull Creek	M	3.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Yellow Jacket Cr.	Hay Creek	I	0.40	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Beaver Dam Cr.	Sawtooth (MNF)	M	0.30	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Emigrant Creek	Emigrant Creek	C	0.50	Fair	Declining	Good	Declining	Silt, Upstream Impacts from Cattle and Logging
	Hay Creek	I	1.00	?	?	?	?	
	Sawtooth(MNR)	M	0.20	?	?	?	?	
Spring Creek	Spring Creek	M	0.50	?	?	?	?	
Varien Creek	Varien Canyon	C	0.40	?	?	?	?	
Alder Creek	Alder Creek	I	4.80	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Bluebucket Creek	Moff et Table	I	1.60	Poor	Declining	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Logging
Coleman Creek	Alder Creek	I	3.35	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	2.35	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Coleman Creek	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Cottonwood Creek	Cottonwood Creek	M	0.50	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Excluded
		M	1.35	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Lee Creek	Moffet Table	I	0.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
M.F. Malheur R.	River	I	0.80	Poor	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, TDS, Irrigation, Livestock Grazing System Working
	Moffet Table		2.30	Fair	Static	Fair	Declining	Drains Essentially Roadless Area
Paul Creek	Riddle Mountain	I	0.60	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Sift, Excluded in 1981
		I	0.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Deep Creek	Deep Creek	M	1.30	Poor	Static	Good	Static	High in Drainage, Poor Cattle Access
S.F. Malheur R.	Venator	I	1.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
	Stockade	C	1.35	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
Rattlesnake Creek	Camp Harney	M	1 .00	Poor	Static	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Forest), Grazing System Working
		M	1.70	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Forest), Grazing System Working
Stinkingwater Cr.	Dawson Butte	I	0.75	Poor	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Private), System Working When Followed
		I	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Private), System Working When Followed
	Stinkingwater	I	1.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Mountain	I	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1 .00	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	0.60	Fair	Declining	Good	Static	Silt, Livestock (Upstream Watershed)
Smyth Creek	Smyth Creek	I	2.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1.50	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Partial Livestock Exclusion
		I	0.40	Fair	Sitic	Good	Static	High in Drainage; Poor Cattle Access
Warm Springs Cr.	Buck Mountain	M	3.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Mountain	I	3.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Texaco Basin	M	1 .00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Coyote Creek	Riddle Mountain	I	2.00	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Riparian
	Riddle Coyote	I	2.20	Poor		Poor	Improving	Pasture 1988
Coffeepot Creek	Camp Harney	M	0.75	Fair	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Newell Creek	Lamb Ranch FFR	M	3.50	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Little Pine Creek	Pine Creek	I	3.50	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Warm Springs Creek	Mill Gulch	M	1.25	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Mule Creek	Mule Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Crane Creek	Alder Creek	I	5.25	Fair	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Buzzard Creek	W. Warm Springs	I	0.50 1.50	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
				Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Flat Creek	Silvies	M		Fair	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Mountain Creek	Silvies	M	0.40 0.50	Poor	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
Poison Creek	Silvies	M	0.25	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
	Poison Creek	C	0.25	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
East Creek	East Cr-Pine Hill	I		Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Dog Creek	Silvies	M	0.75 0.75	?	?	?	?	
Mill Creek	Camp Harney	M	2.50	?	?	?	?	
Cow Creek	Cow Creek	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
Little Muddy Cr.	Little Muddy Cr.	M	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Mahon Creek	Mahon Creek	M	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Swamp Creek	Kiger	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
	Smyth Creek	I	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Riddle Creek	Unallotted	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
	Riddle Mountain	I	2.00 1.20	Poor	Static	Good	Static	Rip. pasture 1988
	Happy Valley			Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	
	Riddle Coyote	I	***3.30***	?	?	Fair	Static	
	Hamilton Ind.	I	2.50	?	?	?	?	
	Dry Lake	M		?	?	?	?	
Prather Creek	Prather Creek	M	0.75 1.50	?	?	?	?	
	Devine	M	4.00	?	?	?	?	

Notes: ***Criteria for Evaluating* Water *Quality and Aquatic Habitat***

Water quality and aquatic habitat data were routinely collected from stations established to identify current conditions, impacts of present management and improvements associated with changes in management on water quality and aquatic habitat condition. All streams were surveyed by experienced biologists using standard physical and biological stream survey methodology.

Water quality data, collected by Bureau biologists, were evaluated in conjunction with DEQ information on nonpoint-source assessment of waters within the Three Rivers RA. Standardsforcollection and evaluation of water quality data weredeveloped by Federal action under the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended. Data were gathered and evaluated on water chemistry, temperature, turbidity and discharge. Water quality condition ratings were based on thresholds established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DEQ for beneficial uses of waters. Each stream was evaluated against its own potential. The Oregon Statewide Assessment of Nonpoint Sources of Water Pollution, published by DEQ in 1988, ranked stream condition as severe, moderate or with no problem. For consistency with other BLM data, the Three Rivers planning team converted DEQ rankings into poor, fair, good or excellent condition, respectively, when using these data in the PRMP/FEIS.

Aquatic habitat data were collected from predetermined monitoring stations where management actions to protect or enhance aquatic resources were in place or under consideration. Parameters examined included percent stream shaded; vegetation composition, vigor and abundance; intensity of livestock use within the riparian zone; and extent of grazing use on riparian species. Additional data were collected on streambank stability, extent of gullying, quality and quantity of spawning gravel, pool quality, pool-riffle ratios, instream cover, and aquatic invertebrate and fish population composition, distribution and abundance.

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Acuatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

A good stream reach requires more than 65 percent shading from overstory woody and herbaceous species, and water quality condition exceeding DEQ thresholds for beneficial uses of water. Generally, characteristics used in rating aquatic habitat condition were adapted from Bowen, et al., 1979 and Binns, 1982. They are:

Excellent Condition

Shading streambank cover exceeding 80 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian cover, in that location, both understory and woody shade providing species (if appropriate) with a mixture of age classes, more than 90 percent of streambanks stable, water temperatures rarely exceeding 70 °F during midday during summer with diurnal fluctuations of less than 18 °F, pH of 6.5 to 9.0, more than 75 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than .03 inch in size, instream cover available over at least 50 percent of the total stream area (rocks, turbulent water in pools or riffles, debris, tree roots, overhanging banks or aquatic vegetation), and overhanging vegetation no more than 2 feet above the water surface over more than 50 percent of the streambanks.

Good Condition

Shading streambank cover of 65 to 80 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian zone in that location, both understory species and wood shading species reduced from Excellent Condition habitat, 80 to 90 percent of streambanks stable, water temperatures rarely exceeding 74 °F during midday during summer with diurnal fluctuations of 18 to 24 °F, pH of 6.5 to 9.0, 65 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than 0.03 inch in size, instream cover available over 40 to 50 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over 40 to 50 percent of the streambanks.

Fair Condition

Shading streambankcover of 40 to 65 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian zone in that location, with plant species noticeably reduced in diversity, 50 to 80 percent of streambanks stable, watertemperatures commonly exceed 74 °F during midday during summer but rarely exceed 78 °F with diurnal fluctuations of 24to 28 "F, pH of 6.0 to 9.0, 50 to 65 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than 0.03 inch in size, instream cover available over25 to 40 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over 25 to 40 percent of the streambanks.

Poor Condition

Shading streambank cover less than 40 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian zone in that location, with typical riparian plant species greatly reduced or missing, less than 50 percent of streambanks stable, water temperatures often exceed 78 °F with diurnal fluctuation of 30 to 35 °F, pH of 4.5 to 10.0, less than 50 percent of total riffle-rubble areafreefrom siltation less than 0.03 inch in size, instream cover available over less than 25 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over less than 25 percent of the streambanks.

Soil Management

Objective and Rationale

SM 1: Prevent deterioration of soil resources by ensuring that BLM-administered lands are in stable or upward observed apparent trend categories as outlined in "Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington" BLM Handbook H1734-2.

Rationale: Protection of soil resources ensures continued biologic productivity and prevention of Federal land degradation.

Allocation/Management Action

SM 1.1: Modify surface management practices (livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, forest management, etc.) on areas with a downward-observed apparent trend or specific soil problems such as active headcutting or gullying (Appendix 1, Table 9 for areas of currently known specific soil problems).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1.3, WQ 1.12, WQ 2.1, SM 2.1, F 1.2, F 1.3, F 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL4.1, WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.27, AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.7, AH 1.9, R2.1, R 2.12, CR 1.2, LR3.1, LR5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory soils and current erosion conditions and establish watershed monitoring stations on a priority basis.
2. Incorporate soil management objectives into rangeland monitoring and evaluation procedures.
3. Adjust off-road vehicle plan to reflect soil management objectives.
4. Follow State of Oregon's General Best Forest Management Practices as outlined in Appendix 1, Table 1.

Monitoring Needs:

- Soil inventory is in progress.
- Observed apparent trend evaluation will combine soil and vegetation elements as outlined in "Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington."
- Specific soil problems, such as active headcutting or gullying will be noted, with locations, on the forms.
- Photographs will be taken of specific soil problems annually to facilitate tracking condition through time.
- Observed apparent trend will be done a minimum of once every 5 years on I allotments and a minimum of once very 10 years on M and C allotments.

SM 1.2: Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is high and/or natural revegetation potential is low.

Decision Class: 3

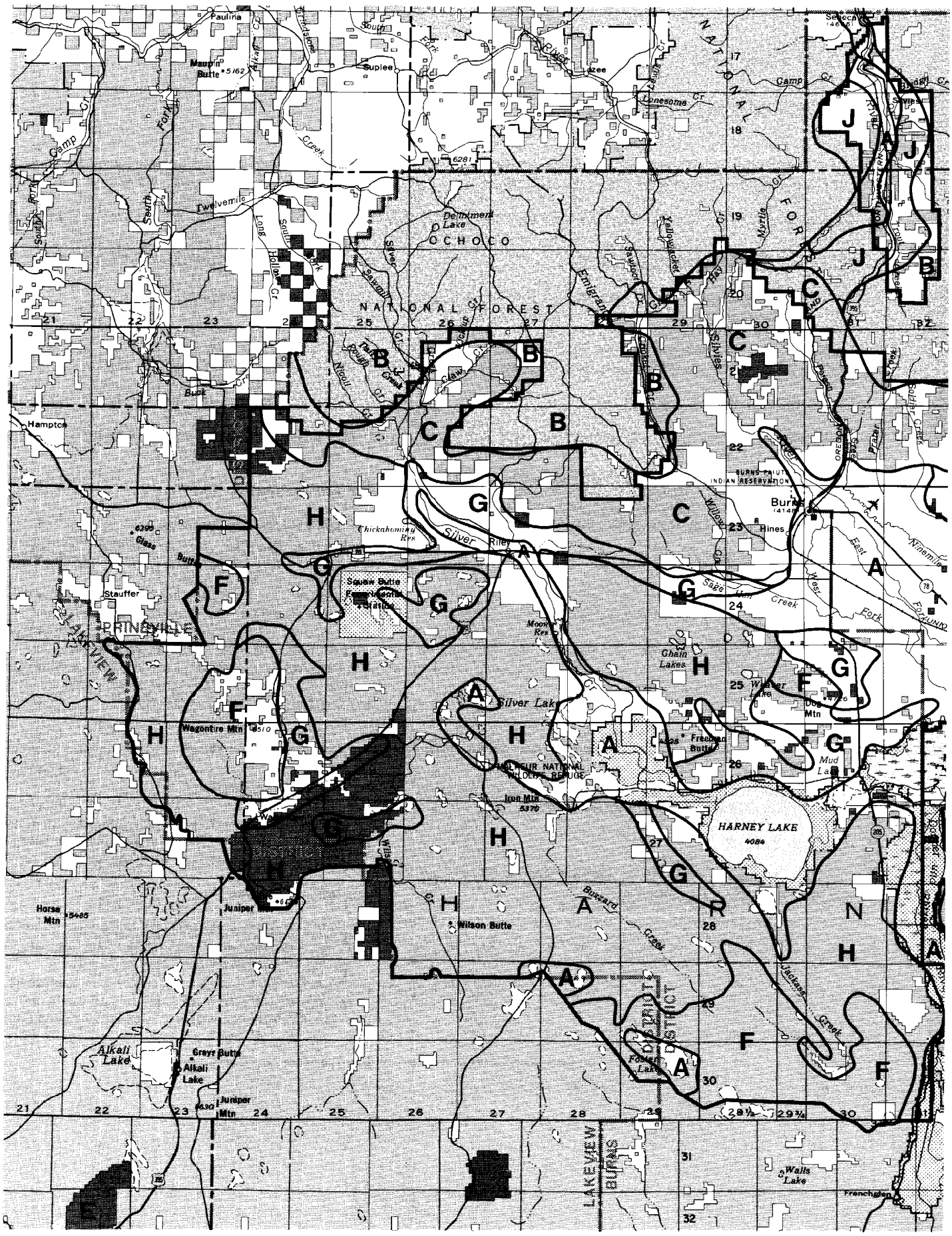
Supported By: WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, WQ 2.1, SM 2.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, AH 1.10, AH 1.11.

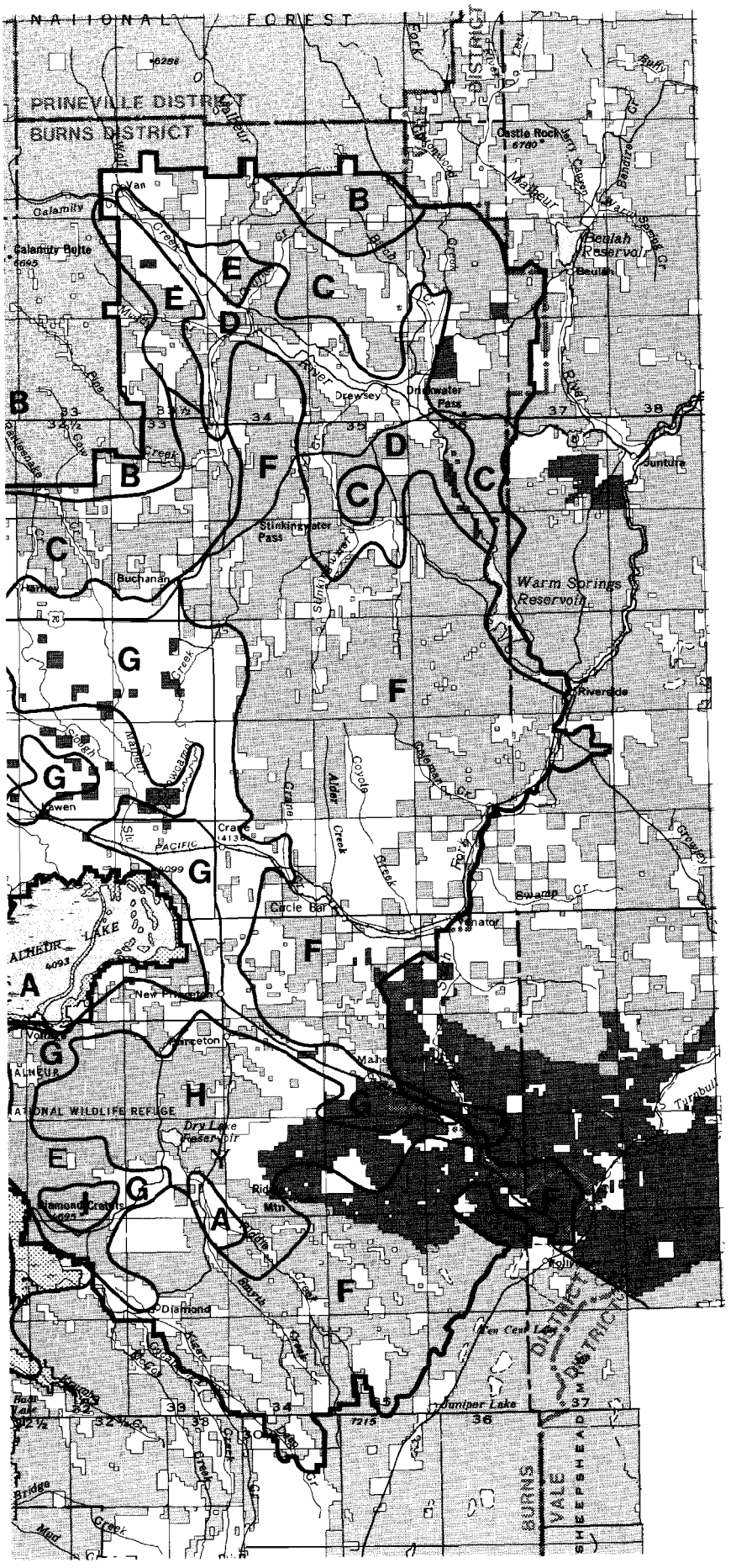
Procedures to Implement:

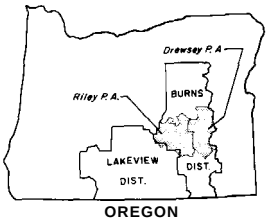
1. Write an EA on each fire when rehabilitation is necessary.
2. Methods to protect soil resources (seeding, contour furrowing, etc.) will be designed on a site-specific basis.

Monitoring Needs:

- Sites should be monitored at least annually until stabilized.
- Erosion problems such as rilling, headcutting and gullying will be noted with location and photographs.
- Once the site has stabilized, observed apparent trend will be completed a minimum of once every 5 years on I allotments and a minimum of once very 10 years on M and C allotments.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Long Holler Cr
Deithmen Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Emigrant
Kellowacker
Myrtle Cr
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Chickahominy Res
Silver Riley
Willow Cr
Sage Hen Creek
East Fork
West Fork
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
Sausw Butte
Glass Butte
Wagontire Mtn
Silver Lake
Freeman Butte
Dog Mtn
Mud Lake
Ghain Lakes
Moon Res
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Wildhorse Creek
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Alkali Lake
Greyr Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
J
A
B
C
G
H
F
N





A

A-AQUIC FRIGID AND CRYIC SOILS OF BASINS AND VALLEYS.

B-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON FORESTED MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS.

C-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

D-XERIC/ARIDIC MESIC SOILS ON TERRACES AND FLOODPLAINS.

E-XERIC/ARIDIC MESIC SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

F-XERIC/ARIDIC FRIGID SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

G-ARIDIC/XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON TERRACES AND IN BASINS.

H-ARIDIC/XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON PLATEAUS AND UPLANDS.

I-LAVA FLOWS

J-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON TERRACES AND FLOODPLAINS.

NOTE: This general soils map is not designed to show the kind Of soil on a specific site. A site inspection is required to best evaluate specific soils and land capabilities.

COMPILED FROM: USDA-SCS, General Soils Map. State of Oregon, 1966

10 0 10 MILES

N

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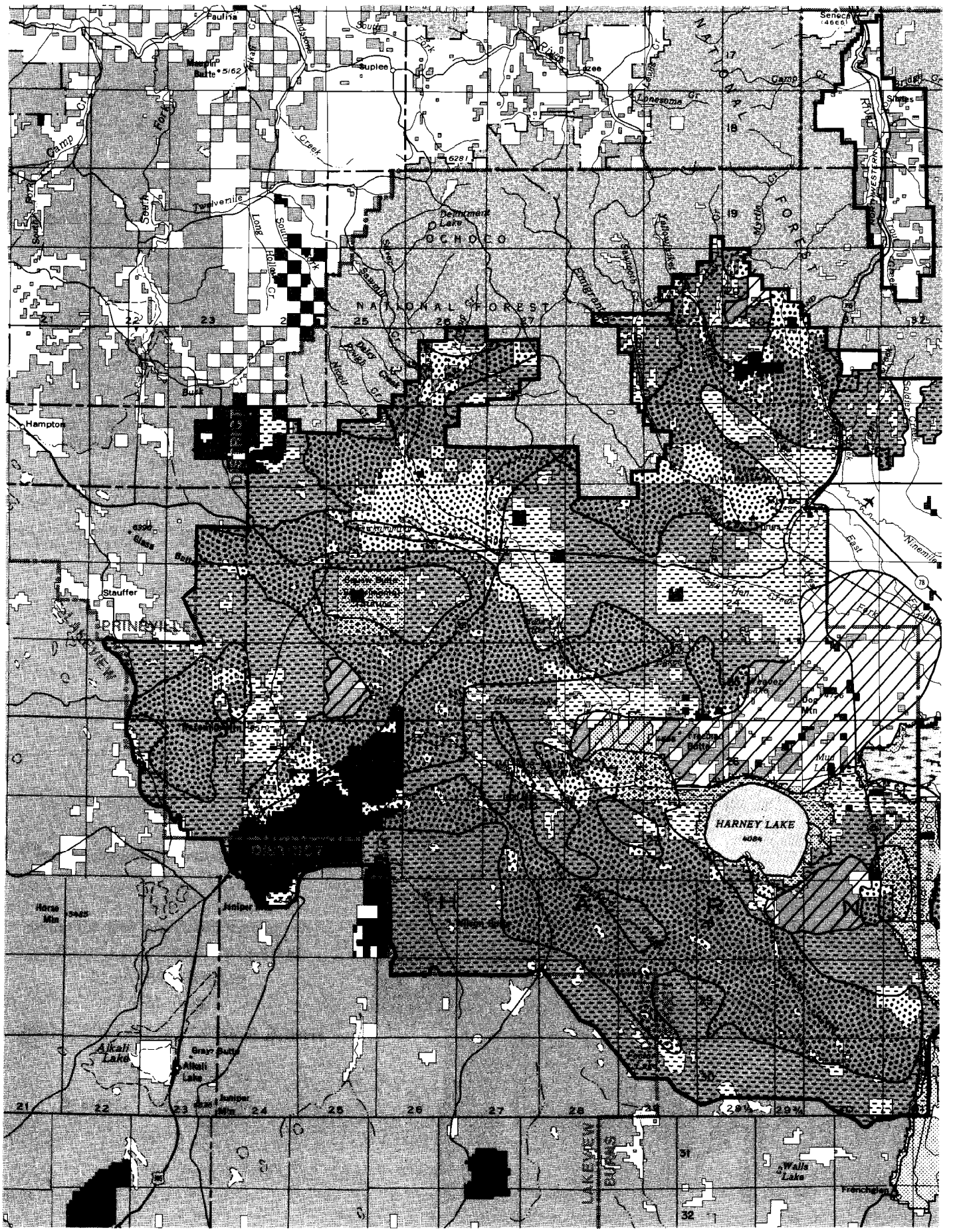
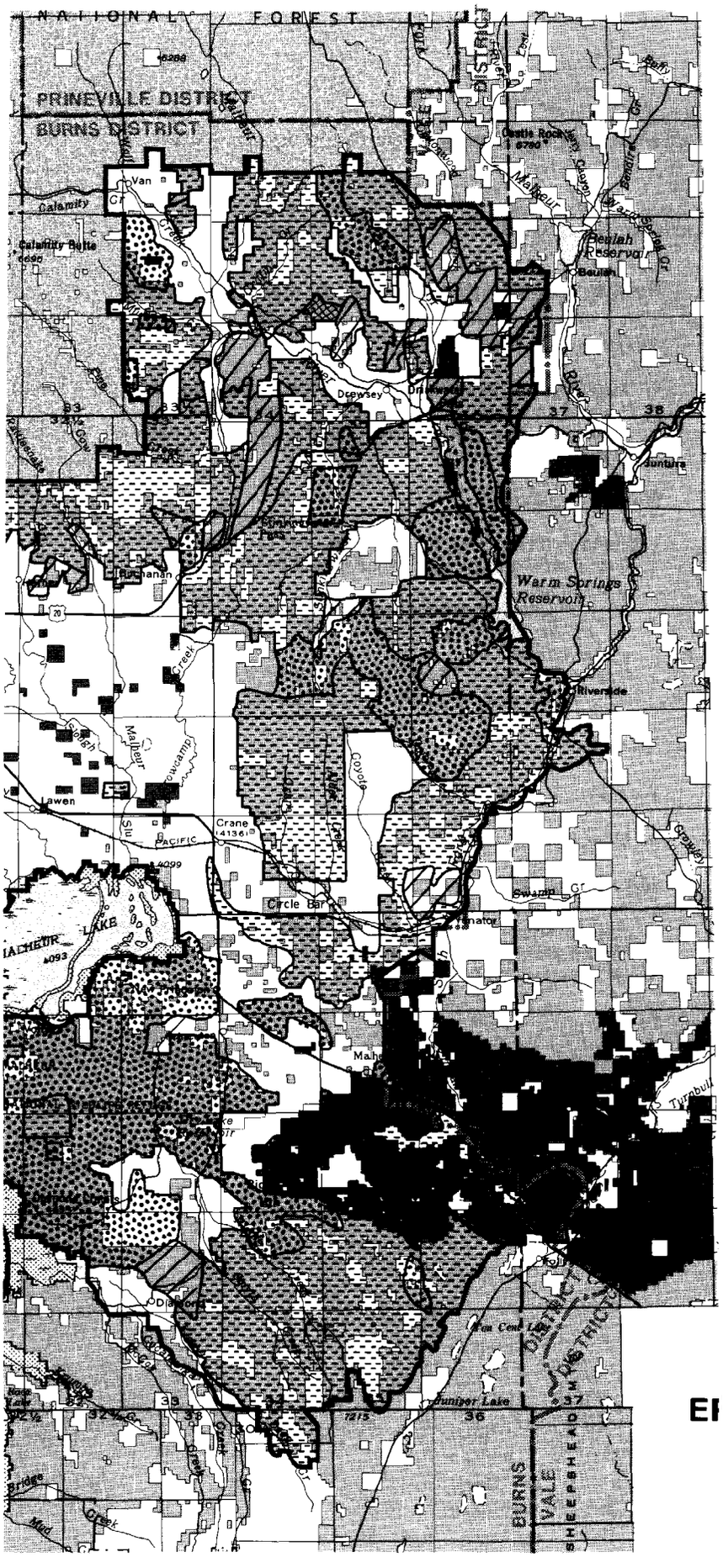
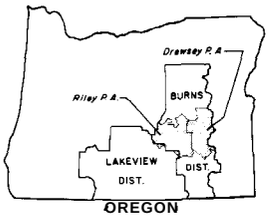
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP S-I
GENERAL SOILS


Paulina
Seneca
Suplee
Izee
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Long Hollow Cr
South Fork
Delmarne Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
Silver Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Juniper
Alkali Lake
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
East Fork
Ninemile





Stable

Slight

Moderate

Critical

Severe

Unclassified

10 0 10 MILES

N

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THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP S-2

EROSION CONDITION CLASSES (Soil Surface Factors)

Objective and Rationale

SM 2: Rehabilitate areas with specific localized soil erosion problems and reduce accelerated (human influenced) sediment delivery to fluvial systems.

Rationale: Reduction of upland erosion and sediment delivery to fluvial systems can be correlated with improved water quality and aquatic habitat. Rehabilitation of localized erosion problems will improve and protect biologic productivity on uplands.

Allocation/Management Action

SM 2.1: Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on watershed uplands where modification of management practices alone do not facilitate stabilization of erosion concerns. (See Table 2.2 for a list of possible methods.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WO 1.4, WO 1.5, WO 1.6, WO 1.7, WQ 1.12, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.5, SSS 2.6, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.7, AH 1.8, AH 1.9, R 2.12, EM 2.1, LR 3.1, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. inventory and map areas of significant accelerated erosion.
2. Prepare an activity plan for proposed projects.
3. Watershed improvement projects will be designed on a site-specific basis.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photograph stations will be established on selected sites and retaken on a regular periodic basis to monitor rehabilitation progress.
  Watershed improvements will be inspected regularly and repairs or modifications made when needed to ensure effectiveness.
- Once rehabilitation has been achieved, observed apparent trend will be used to monitor erosion condition.

SM 2.2: Minimize erosion from roads, mines and other human activities by controlling runoff concentration and velocity.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.9, SM 1.2, WL6.6, AH 1.1, AH 1.7, AH 1.9, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R2.1, CR 1.2, EM 2.1.

Constrained By: R 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Mitigations and stipulations in EA and approval document.

Monitoring Needs:

- Regular inspections and maintenance of mining activities to assure compliance with stipulations. Periodic inspection of other surface disturbing activities.

Table 2.2. Headcut and Gully Control Methods

- Check dams
- Erosion barriers in headcuts
  - Mulch
  - Straw bales
  - Erosion blankets
  - Sandbags
  - Rock
- Establishment of vegetation in gully
- Riprap
  - Rock
  - Juniper
- Dispersion of runoff above headcut or gully
  - Contour furrows
  - Log contouring
  - Vegetation
- Filling gullies and establishing vegetation

Forestry and Woodlands Program

Objective and Rationale

F 1: Manage the 7,722 acres of identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield.

Rationale: This type of management will allow harvesting of timber products while ensuring their perpetuity within the principles of multiple-use management (FLPMA-1976). Timber stand improvement projects as well as advertised and negotiated sales of forest products will continue to contribute to local demand for forest products.

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.1: Allocate 7,722 acres of forestland to the commercial forestland timber base (see Map F-l).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.1.

Constrained By: WQ 1.9, LR 1 .1 .

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. In effect upon approval of the RMP.

Monitoring Needs:

- N/A.

F 1.2: Allocate timber harvests for a long-term 1 O-year decadal harvest of 5.40 million board feet (MMBF) subject to Oregon Forest Practices Standards (Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2. See also Table 2.3, 1 O-year Timber Sale Plan).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 2.2, WL 6.6, AH 1.7, VRM 1.4, LR **2.6,** LR 4.1.

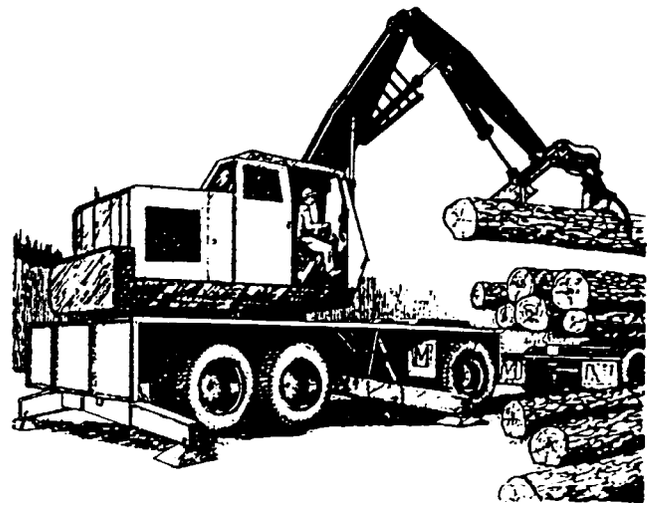
Constrained By: WQ 1.2, SM 1.1, SSS 3.1, AH 1.6, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, BD 1.5.

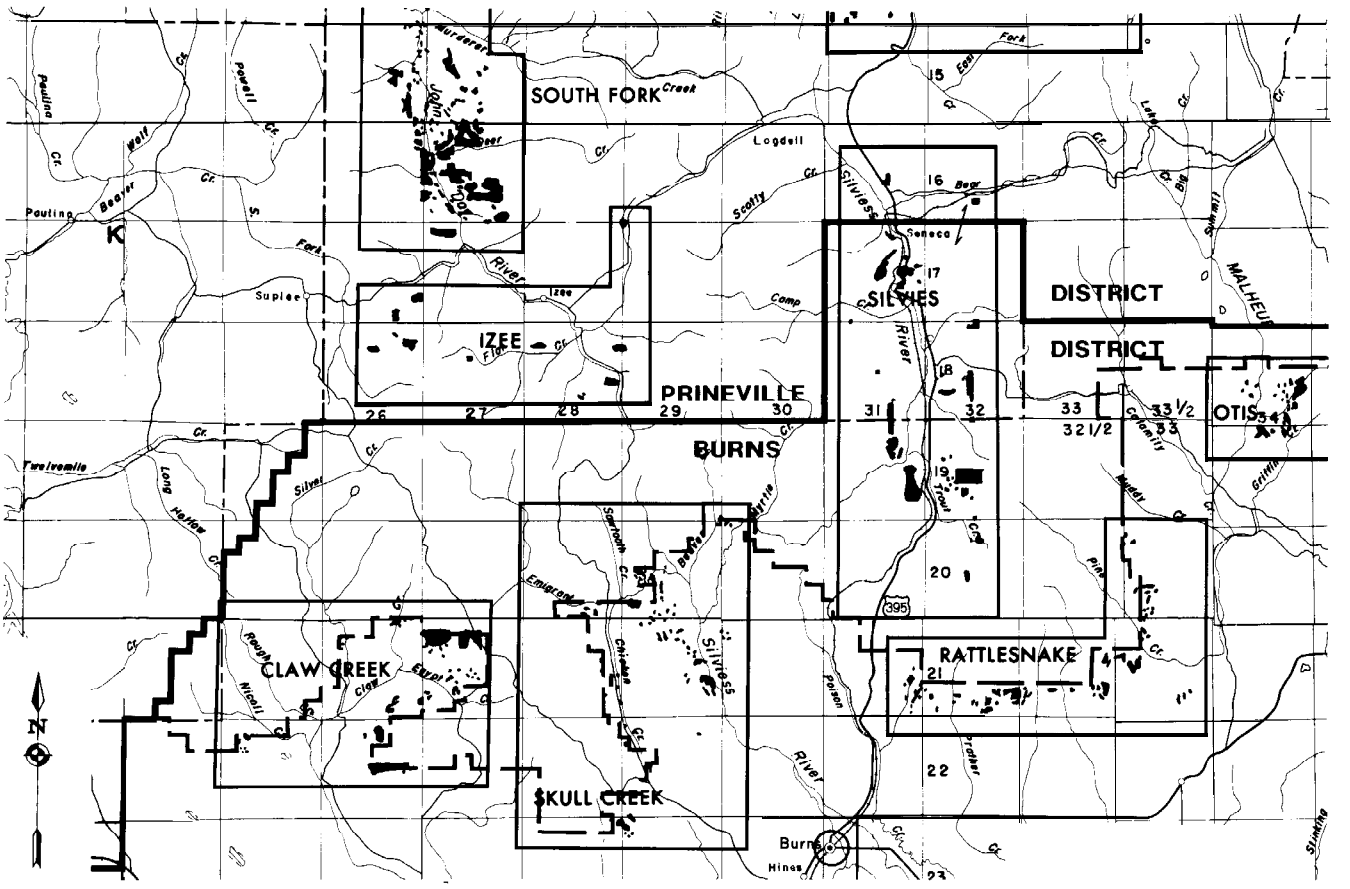
Procedures to Implement:

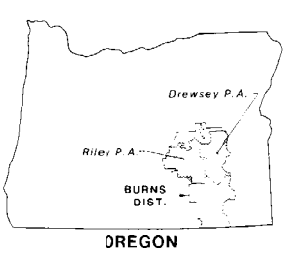
1. Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale once every 2-4 years.
2. Conduct site-specific EAs prior to approval of individual harvest actions.
3. Design harvest blocks to conform to Visual Resource Management (VRM) class standards.
4. Follow General Best Forest Management Practices, Appendix 1, Table 1.
5. Precommercial thin an average of 53 acres of commercial forestland annually.

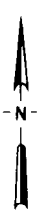
Monitoring Needs:

- As prescribed through Best Forest Management Practices.
- Prepare a report of progress annually.









U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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BURN DISTRICT

April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F–1

EXISTING COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS

LEGEND

Commercial Forest Base acreage as of 1989

OTIS — Timber Management Units as identified in the 1985 approved John Day Resource Management Plan

SCALE
5 0 5 Miles

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.3: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (Appendix 1, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in astripalong each side of all perennial streamsand all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope of Land Adjacent to Source	Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank
0 - 40 percent	100 ft.
40 - 50 percent	125ft.
50 - 60 percent	145ft.
60 - 70 percent	165ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial forestland, see Map F-l.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 1.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, R 2.10.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed to conform to these standards. The design will be documentedin the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

F 1.4: In an effort to support biodiverse resource management, maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game cover so that approximately 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains suitable for big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests" (USDA-FS, Agriculture Handbook 553.1979).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: V 1.1, WL 1.1, WL 7.9, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

F 1.5: Exclude forest management activities within 660 feet of raptor nests, from March 1 through August 15, depending on specific needs of the species and the site.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WL 7.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

F 1.6: Retain nest trees and provide for perch trees within 660 feet of nest trees.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WL 7.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.7: Allocate 482 acres of commercial forestland as ponderosa pine old growth forest management areas (see Table 2.4 and Maps F-3 through F-6).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, R 2.12, ACEC 1.5, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Remove four identified old growth forest areas (see Table 2.4, Part 2) from the commercial forestland timber base acreage.

Monitoring Needs:

- Publish the approved ROD for this RMP.

F 1.8: Develop fuel treatment plan for each timber sale in consultation and coordination with the District Fire Management Officer to:

1) Treat slash accumulations in excess of 1 O-1 2 tons per acre; and

2) Selectively treat slash accumulations of less than IO tons per acre.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: FM 1 .1, FM 2.1, FM 2.2

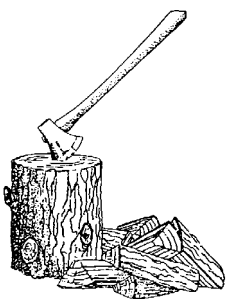
Constrained By: AQ 1 .1 , AQ 1.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.



Objective and Rationale

F 2: Manage approximately 50,000' acres of available productive noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, minor forest products, watershed protection and rangeland productivity.

Rationale: Woodland species (primarily juniper woodlands) provide critical wildlife cover on winter ranges and minor woodlands products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, and ornamental foliage. However, heavy concentrations of juniper types have adverse effects on range condition, watershed condition and overall habitat diversity. Woodland management is required to ensure maintenance of beneficial woodland values while reducing the adverse effects of juniper concentrations.

. Until an intensive woodland inventory is completed, this figure, derived from District vegetation records, will be used for planning purposes.

Allocation/Management Action

F 2.1: Remove or thin selected concentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland, watershed, wildlife habitat or other management objectives. Allocate the potential forwoodland product harvests for a long-term 1 O-year decadal harvest of up to approximately 3.13 MMBF of firewood, post and pole material (625 cords).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.3, WL 7.12, FM 1.1, FM 2.1.

Constrained By: V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, AH 1 .11, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Site-specific NEPA documentation would be required prior to on-the-ground implementation of juniper control activities.
2. Establish woodland harvest areas within areas identified for prescribed burning.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring of juniper control activities will occur for each activity in order to ensure adherence to RMP management objectives.
- Annual monitoring of vegetal material (post, pole and firewood) permits.

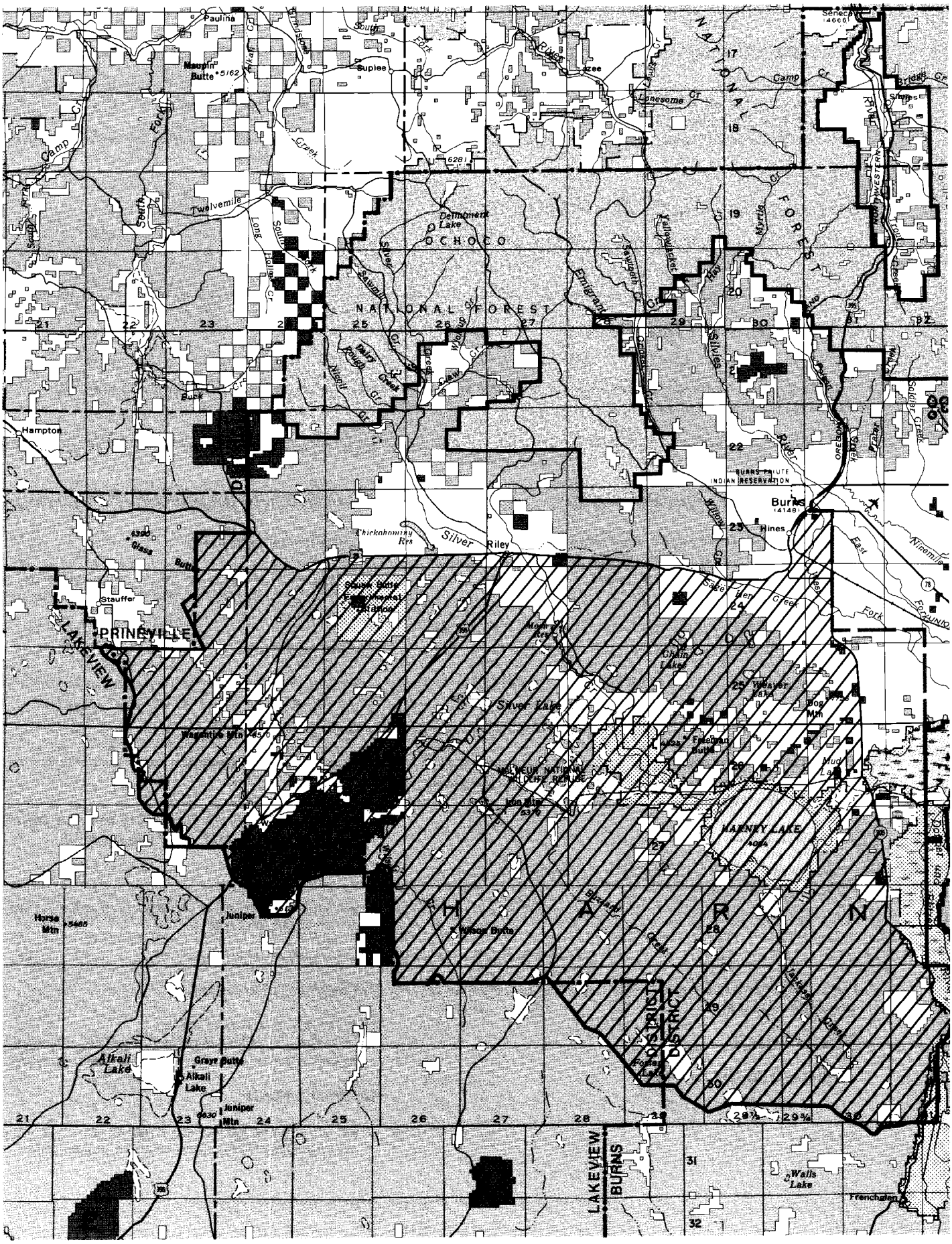
Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
F 2.2: Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 1.4, WL 2.3, WL 7.11, FM 1.1, FM 2.1. Constrained By: F 3.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Protect this geographic area by avoiding juniper control activity proposals. **Monitoring** Needs: - None required.

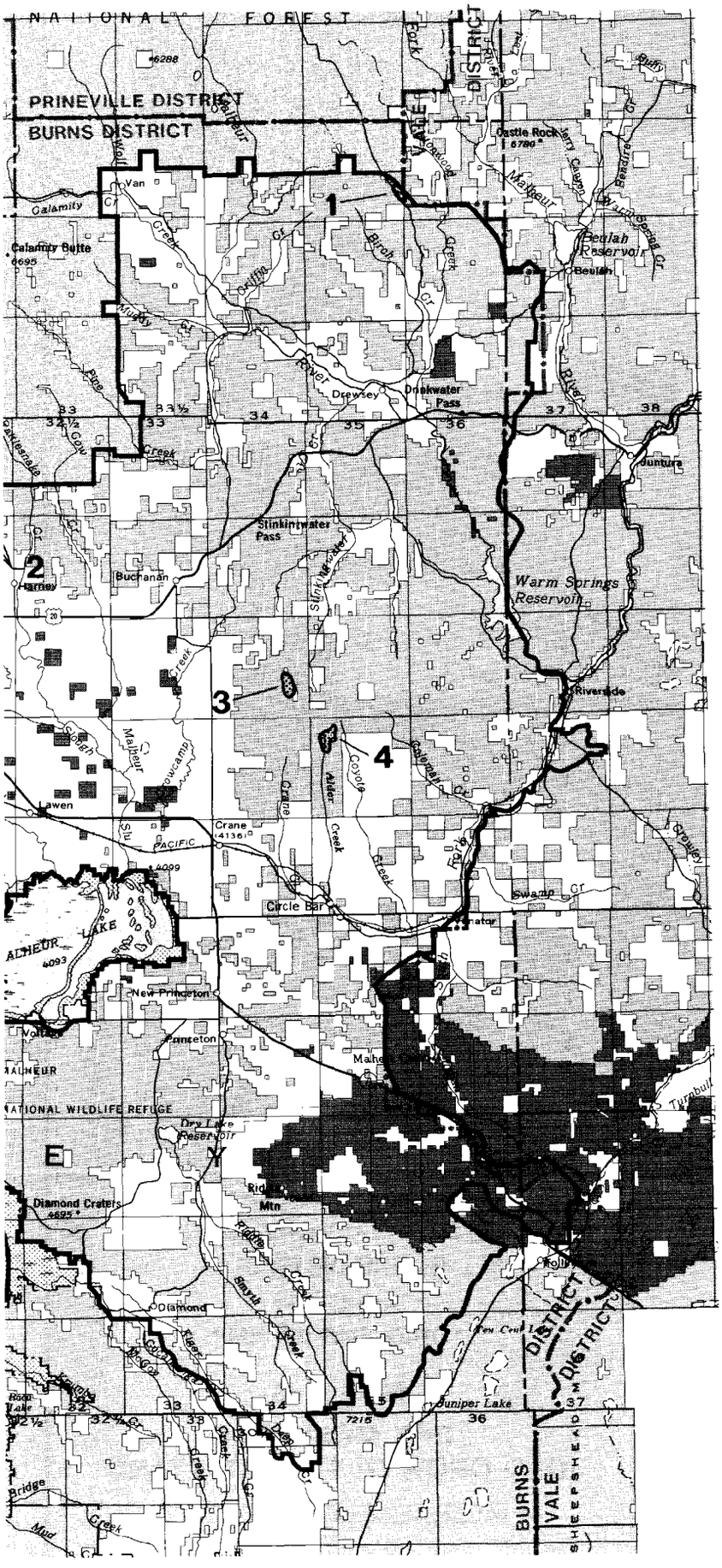
Objective and Rationale

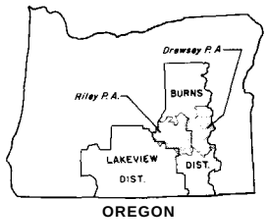
F 3: Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal materials, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.

Rationale: Occasionally, natural disasters (insects, disease, wildfire, etc.) may require the need for a forest management activity to dispose of or curtail the spread of the specific problem.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
F 3.1: Dispose of some heavy concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits. Leave some for the enhancement of other diverse resource values. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: FM 1.1, FM 2.1. Constrained By: F 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Site-specific analysis or NEPA documentation would be required to determine the need for individual or commercial sale permits. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring will occur for each activity in order to ensure adherence to NEPA documentation mitigations.
F 3.2: Dispose of selected dead and down material by use of sale permits and free use permits. Leave most for enhancement of other diverse resource values. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: SM 1.1, F 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 1.4, WL 7.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventor-y/site exam. 2. Issue vegetal sale permits and/or free use permits before the threat of a disaster becomes apparent. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor all forestland conditions in order to identify the potential disaster areas.
F 3.3: Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of permits for selected areas only. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: SM 1.1, F 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory, site identification. 2. Site-specific NEPA documentation would be required prior to the issuance of sale permits for these products. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring will occur at each permit area in order to ensure adherence to NEPA documentation mitigations.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Lazee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Emigrant
Myrtle
Hampton
Buck
Burns
Hines
Riley
Silver
Thickahominy Res
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Silver Butte
Alkali Lake
Graye Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
OREGON
East Fork
Ninemile





Fuelwood Harvest Prohibited

Designated Fuelwood Harvest Areas

1. Squaw Creek Area
2. Mill Creek Area
3. Crow Camp Area
4. Alder Creek Area

10 0 10 MILES

N

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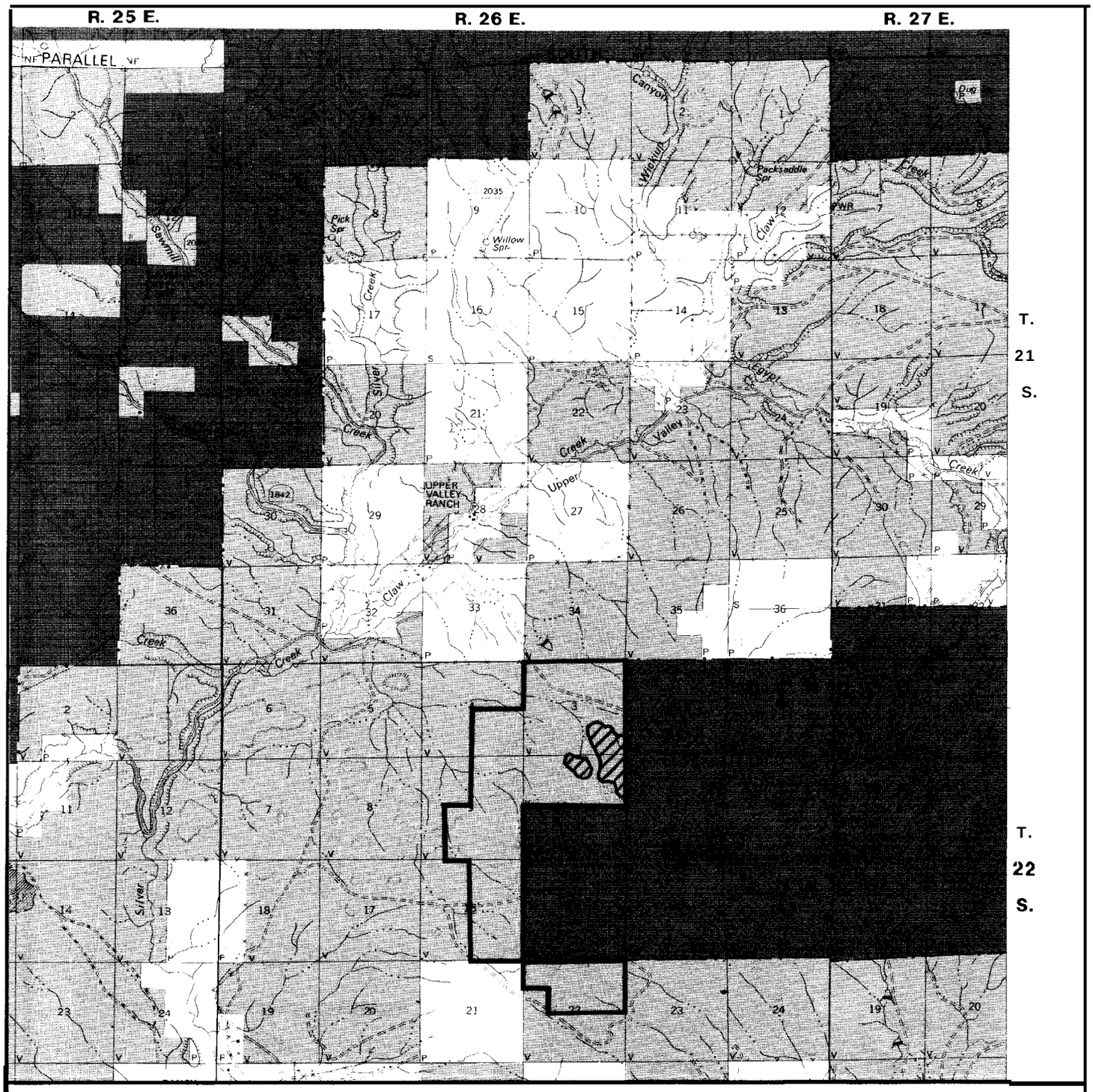
BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

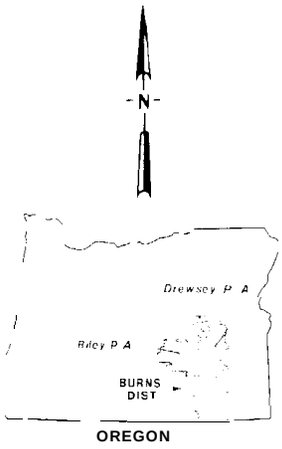
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP F-2
WOODLANDS



LEGEND

- Proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC
- Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



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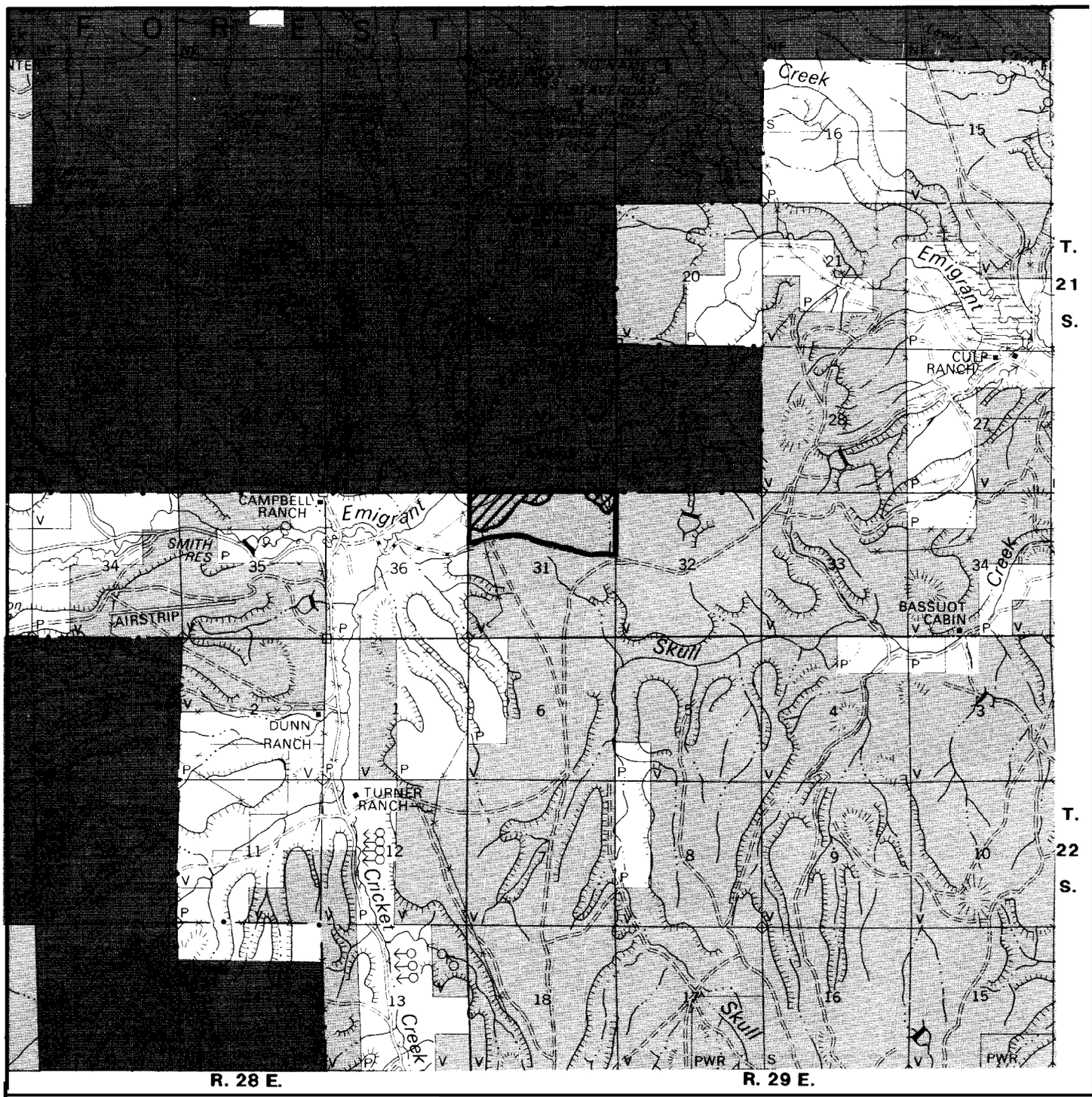
THREE RIVERS RMP

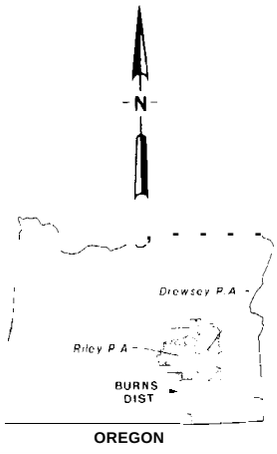
MAP F-3
DRY MOUNTAIN OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 2 Miles



LEGEND

- Proposed Old Growth Management Area
- Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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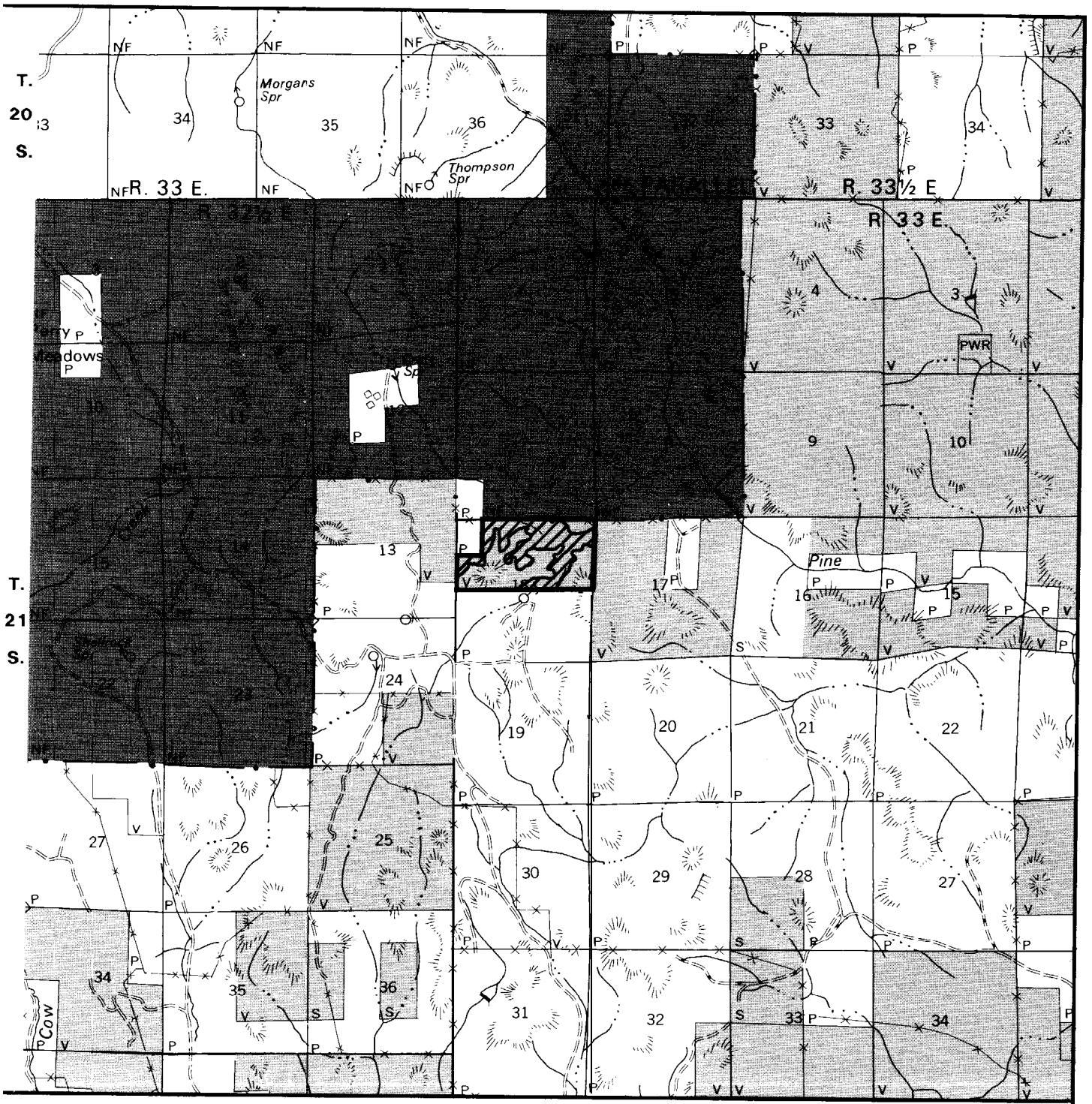
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F-4
EMIGRANT CREEK

OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 Mile



LEGEND

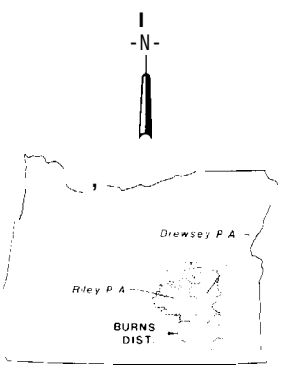
Proposed Old Growth - Management Area

Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand

BLM Land

National Forest Land

Other Land



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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BURNS DISTRICT

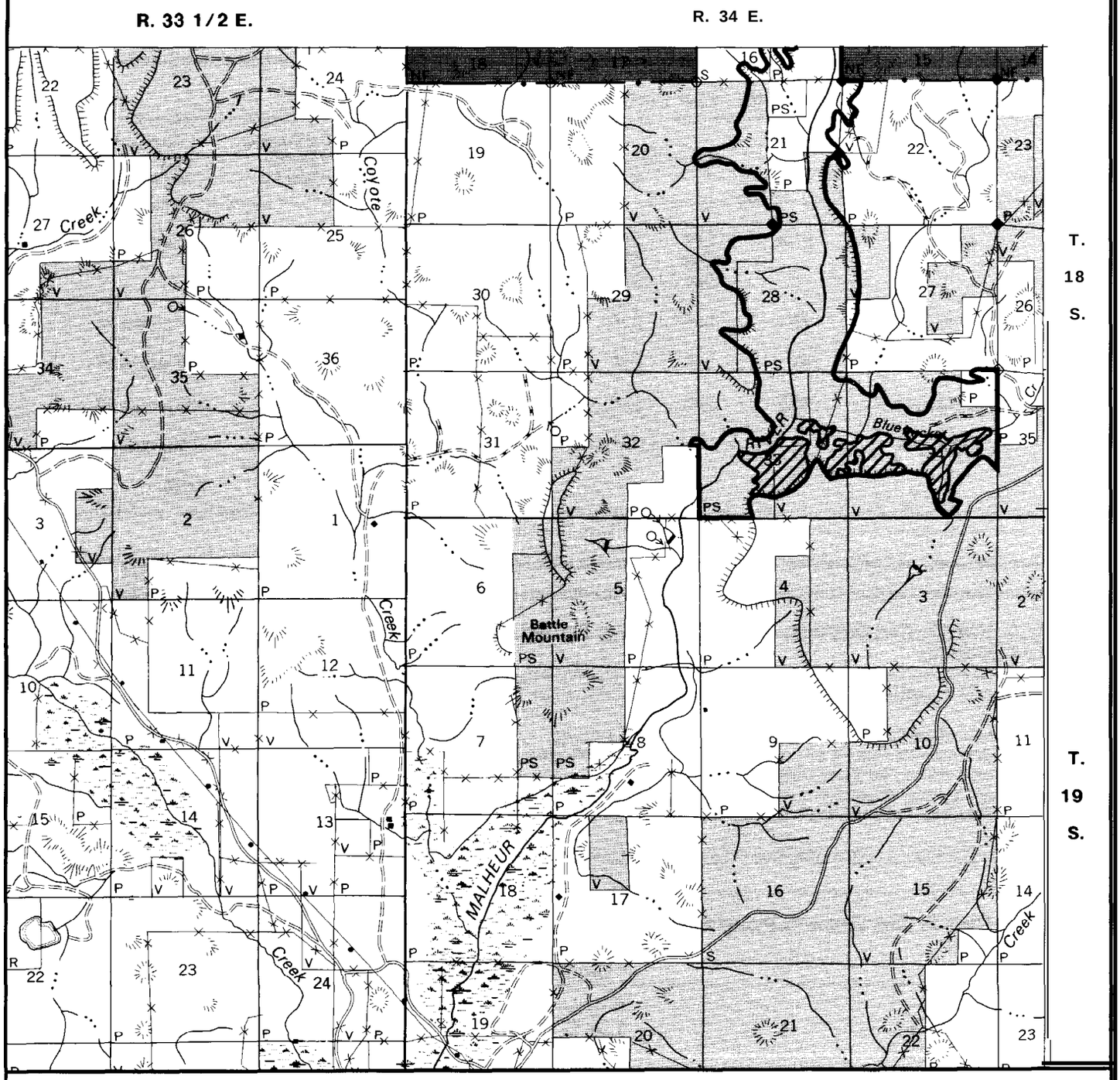
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F-5

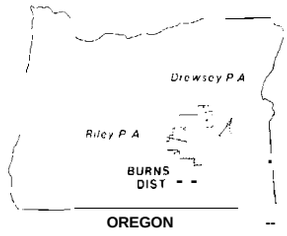
CRAFT POINT OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 Mile



LEGEND

- Proposed Malheur River – Bluebucket Creek Wild River
- Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



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April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F-6

BLUEBUCKET CREEK OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 Mile

Table 2.3. Typical **10-Year** Timber Sale Plan

Fiscal Year	Sale Name	Tract No.	Legal Description' T.	R.	Sec.	Quarter Sold	Estimated Volume (MMBF)	Approximate No. Acres
1991	Pine Springs Salvage	91-4	22s 23S 23S	29E 28E 29E	5,6,7,20 1 6	1 st	1.510	388 sold
1993	South Silvies	93-I	20s	32E	10,21	3rd	.400	116 proposed
1995	Gus's Well	95-I	21s	27E	9,10	3rd	2.124	500 proposed
1999	Dry Mountain	99-1	22s	26E	22,23	3rd	.666	222 proposed
2001	Negotiated		Undetermined			4th	.700	200 proposed
					TOTALS:		5.400	**1,426**

'Actual sites volumes and acreages may differ based on revised inventories, timber markets. legal access, catastrophic events. etc.

Table 2.4. part 1. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Selection, Location and **Justification**

Part 1. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Selection Criteria (for Three Rivers Planning Area)

1. Stand size should generally be not less than 40 contiguous acres.
2. Stand should consist of mature and overmature trees in the overstory and well into the mature growth stage. At least 15 trees per acre should exceed 20 inches DBH.
3. Stands usually contain a multilayered canopy and trees of two or more age classes. Total crown closure should exceed 50 percent.
4. Standing dead trees (snags) and **a** high level of down woody material should be present. Snags should average two or more per acre.
5. Evidence of herbaceous plants composed of grasses, sedges and forbs should be present.

Table 2.4. Part 2. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Locations and Sizes

	Name	Legal Description	Acres
1.	Dry Mountain	T. 22 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 3, 10	180
2.	Emigrant Creek	T. 20 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 31	70
3.	Craft	T. 21 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 18	126
4.	Bluebucket	T. 18 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 33, 34	106
Total:			482

Table 2.4. Part 3. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Justification

Due to this designation, forest management activities in these areas would not occur. Secondary management activities may be necessary if naturalfuelsaccumulatetodangerous levels, thusthreateningthe existenceoftheoldgrowthstand,orwherevegetation manipulation is needed to maintain stand structure and species composition.

These stands are intended to provide habitat for a number of dependent wildlife species, such as the pileated woodpecker, flying squirrel, white headed woodpecker, as well as other nondependent species, both large and small. In addition, these stands are intended to provide for the enhancement of other diverse resources including water, fisheries, recreation, etc.

A multilayered canopy with shaded conditions and a large number of dead snags per acre are considered optimum for old growth habitat. Not all of these designated acres are currently in a suitable old growth condition. In time, these stands will become suitable and meet the definition of old growth ponderosa pine forest as defined in
Table 2.4, Part 1.

Grazing Management Program

Objective and Rationale

GM 1: Resolve resource conflicts and concerns and achieve management objectives as identified, for each allotment in Appendix **1,** Table 9.

Rationale: The BLM is instructed to manage the public lands for multiple-use and sustained yield by the FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA). Livestockgrazing is identified as a major use of the public land and is to be conducted in **a** manner which will meet multiple-use and sustained yield objectives.

Allocation/Management Action

GM 1 .1 : Implement management practices to resolve conflicts and concerns and meet multiple-use objectives identified in Appendix **1,** Table 9, within 5 years of approval of the plan, on 57 I category allotments and within 10 years on 53 M category allotments (see Appendix 1, Table 10 for allotment categorization).

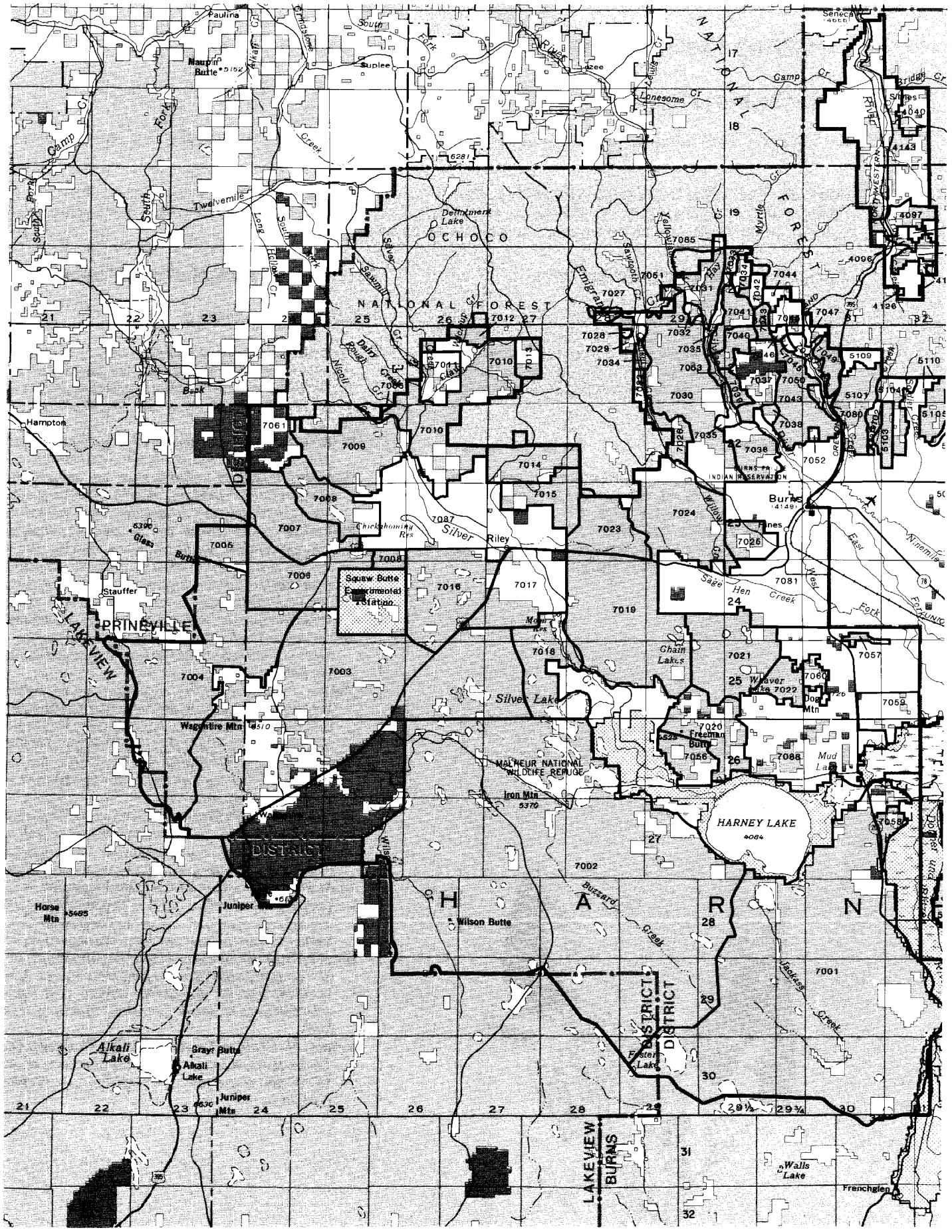
Decision Class: 2

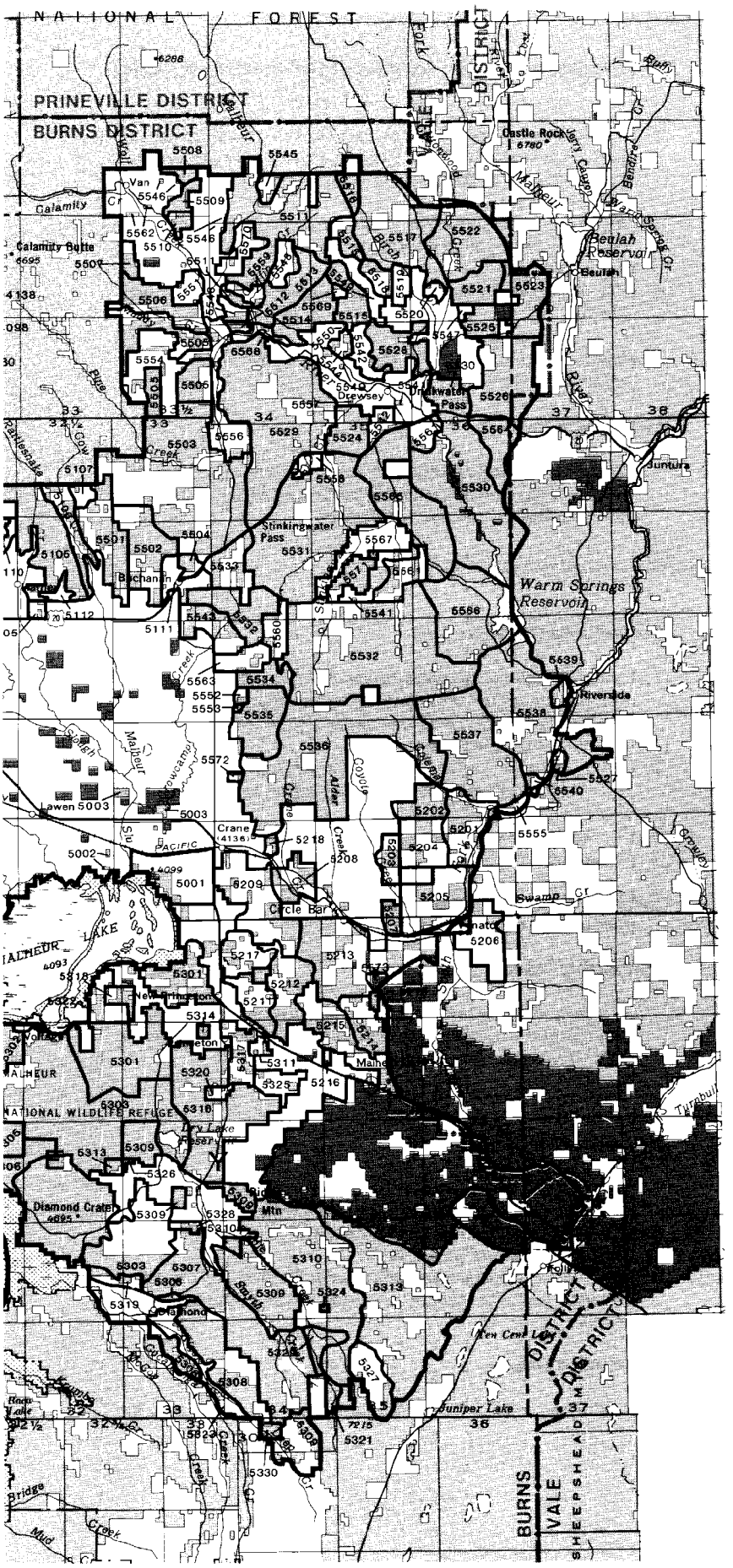
Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 1 .1, WHB 1.3, V 1 .1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.2, SSS 2.4, SSS 4.1, FM 2.1, WL 1.2, WL 2.1, WL5.2, WL 6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.7, WL7.4, WL7.5, WL 7.6, WL 7.8, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, LR 1.1, LR 1.2, LR 1.3, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, CR 2.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 3.1.

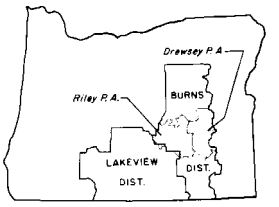
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop, modify or revise AMPs or Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs) which identify allotment specific multiple-use management objectives and grazing systems. Prioritize allotments on the basis of the following criteria:
   - **Wildlife Habitat —** Considers the number of wildlife habitats present and potentials for improvement.
   - **Riparian/Wetlands —** Considers the amount of riparian/wteland habitat present, current conditiona nd management effectiveness in meeting aquatic habitat objectives.
   - **Fisheries** -Considers the amount of aquatic habitat present, habitat condition, water quality, and management effectiveness in meeting aquatic habitat objectives.
   - Recreation-Considerstheamountandtype(extensiveor intensive) recreation use(s) present and management effectiveness for meeting recreation objectives.
   - **Wilderness Study Areas —** Considers presence or absence of WSA and management effectiveness in meeting IMP objectives.
   - **Wild and Scenic** Rivers-Considers presence or absence of nominated/designated river, riverclassification (Wild, Scenic, Recreational or combination) and management effectiveness in meeting objectives for classification(s).
   - **WaterQuality/Watersheds —** Considers the degree to DEQ water quality thresholds for established beneficial uses are being met.
   - **Wild Horses and Burros —** Considers the presence or absence of an active herd management area, condition of wild horse and burro habitat and management effectiveness for meeting wild horse and burro objectives.
   - **Listed Threatened or Endangered Species** -Considers presence or absence of T & E species habitat, stability of the species and management effectiveness for meeting listed species recoveryorother management objectives.
   - **Special Status Species —** Considers presence or absence of Federal Candidate, Bureau sensitive or Assessment species; stability of species/habitat and management effectiveness in meeting special status species objectives.
   - **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (including RNAs and ONAs) —** Considers presence or absence of ACEC and management effectiveness in meeting ACEC objectives


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Long Creek
Bridge Cr
Silvies River
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Delintment Lake
Silver
Sawtooth
Emigrant
Yellowjacket
Myrtle Cr
Dairy Creek
Rough Cr
Nicoll Cr
Buck
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Burns
Burns Tn
INDIAN RESERVATION
Hines
Sage Hen Creek
West Fork
East Fork
Ninemile
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Mud Lake
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
DISTRICT
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Wildhorse Creek
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Alkali Lake
Gray Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
H A R N





5314 Allotment Boundary and Number

10 0 10 MILES

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BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-1

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
	2. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjustments in management practices and/or adjustments in level of grazing use, which may be necessary to meet management objectives. 3. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazing systems or level of grazing use. 4. CCC with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5. **Monitoring Needs:** - Range monitoring and evaluation will bedonein accordance with the Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring Plan. See Appendix 1, Table 11.
GM 1.2: Establish an initial stocking level in the RA of 150,472 AUMs. Stocking levels will be reviewed and adjusted, if necessary and in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations every 5 years for I category and every 10 years for M category allotments. See Appendix 1, Table 9 for allotment specific initial stocking levels. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: SSS 2.1, WL 3.1, BD 1.3. Constrained By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, WHB 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjustments in management practices and/or adjustments in level ofgrazing use which may be necessary to meet multiple-use management objectives. 2. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazing systems or level of grazing use. 3. Consultation, cooperation and coordination (CCC) with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5. **Monitoring Needs:** - Range monitoring and evaluation will bedonein accordance with Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring **Plan. See** Appendix 1, Table 11.
GM 1.3: Utilize rangeland improvements, as needed, to support achievement of multiple-use management objectives for each allotment as shown in Appendix 1, Table 9 and Map RM-3. Range improvements will be constrained by the Standard Procedures and Design Elements shown in Appendix 1, Table 12. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1 .1, SM 2.1, FM 2.1, FM 2.2, F 2.1, WHB 1.3, WHB 2.4, SSS 4.1, V 1.2, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.7, WL7.5, WL7.9, WL 7.14, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL 7.19, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 2.1, R 2.12, VRM 1.4, BD 1.2, BD 1.3. Constrained By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.3, WL 1.5, WL 2.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.10, WQ 1.11, V 1.1, AH 1.11, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, CR 2.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Projects will be designed to sustain or enhance overall multiple-use values within the project area. 2. Site-specific NEPA documentation will be prepared for each project or group of projects. 3. Site examinations will be performed to identify and protector enhance sensitive resource values within potential project areas. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in NEPA documentation on individual projects.

Allocation/Management Action

GM 1.4: Designate approximately 1,683,500 acres as available for livestock grazing.

Exclude grazing from approximately 26,400 acres except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowl or shorebird habitat or other wildlife values. See Map RM-2. These are:

Hatt Butte	80 ac.[1]
Windy Point	520 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640 ac.
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17,136 ac.
Devine Canyon	480 ac.
South Narrows ACEC	160 ac.
Chickahominy Recreation Site	400 ac.
Radar Hill ORV Area	240 ac.
Hines Field	455 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	1,280 ac.[2]
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	2,690 ac.[3]
Ryegrass Spring	320 ac.
Willow Reservoir	7 ac.
State Reservoir	6 ac.
Twin Springs Reservoir	18 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 1	5 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 2	5 ac.
Big Foot Reservoir	35 ac.
Seiloff Dikes	50 ac.
Lake-on-the-Trail	320 ac.
Dry Lake	780 ac.
Silver Creek Exclosure	100 ac.
Rough Creek Exclosure	450 ac.
Paul Creek Exclosure	60 ac.
Cottonwood Creek Exclosure	90 ac.
Greenspot Reservoir	5 ac.[4]
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir	15 ac.[4]
Silver Lake Pond	60 ac.[4]
Total	26,407 ac.

[1]This exclusion included only the top of Hatt Butte.

[2]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of land exchange to acquire a 640-acre inholding.

[3]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of a perimeter fence.

[4]Excluded upon completion of exclosure fence.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, V 1.3, V 1.4, SSS 2.4, WL4.1, WL4.2, WL7.14, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL7.22, WL7.23, WL7.24, WL7.25, WL7.28, AH 1.5, AH 1.7, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.4, R2.10, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

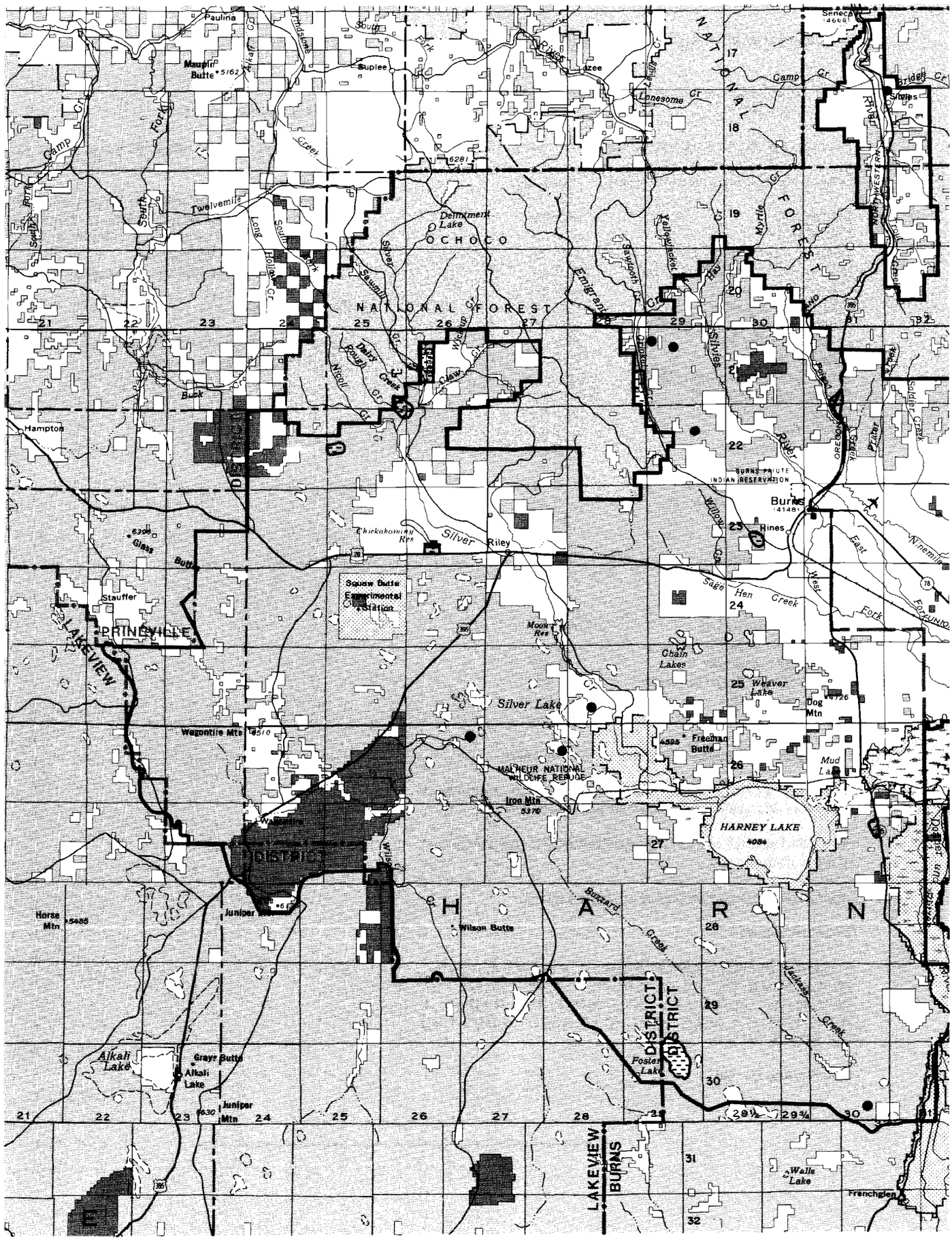
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

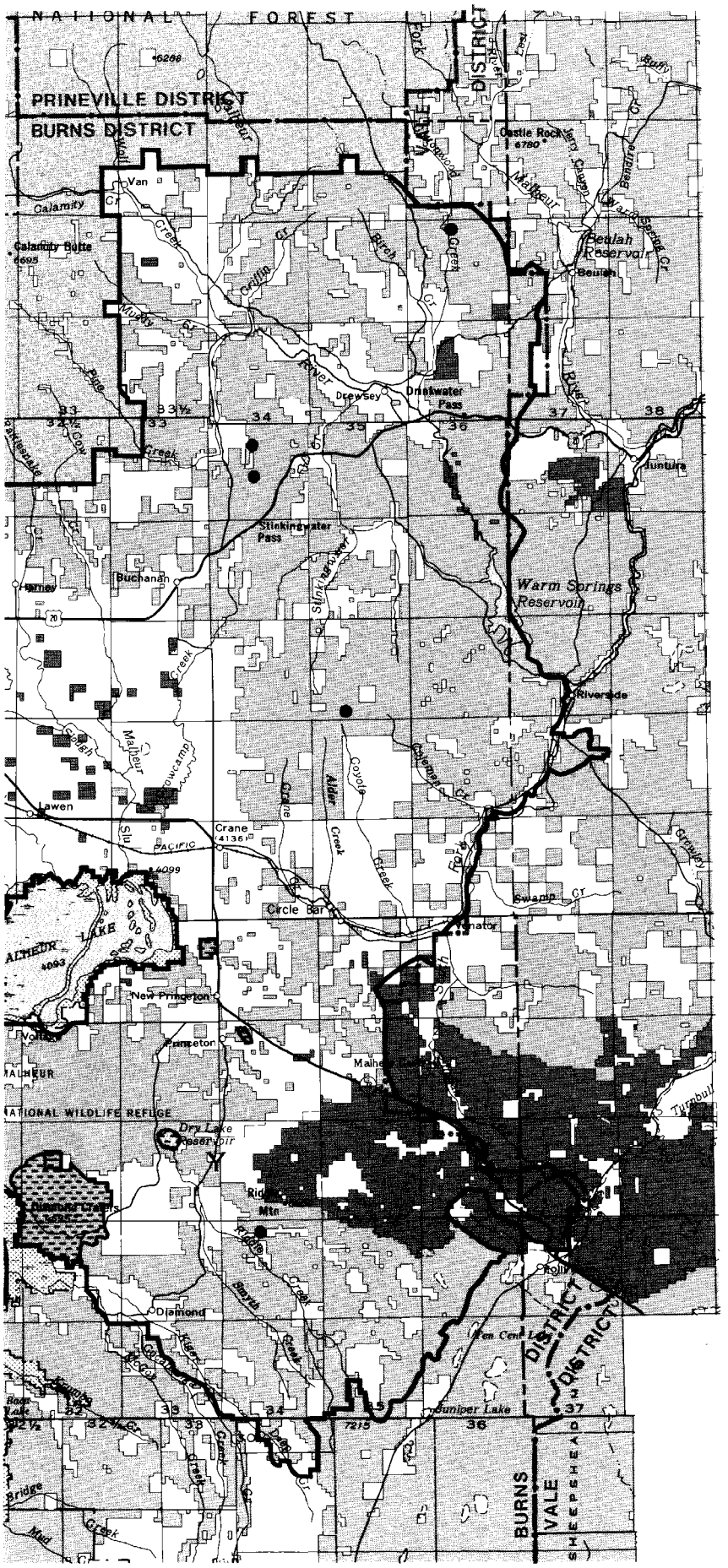
Procedures to Implement:

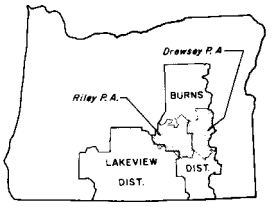
1. Grazing authorizations affected by exclusions may be cancelled, modified or suspended according to regulations and manual procedures.
2. Grazing authorizations may be issued to qualified applicants, in accordance with regulations and manual procedures, where site examinations determine that a grazing treatment would be beneficial.
3. CCC with permittees and other affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks and use supervision will be necessary to prevent unauthorized use.


Paulina
Mauplin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Silvies
Bridge Cr
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Long Hollow Cr
Delmment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Dairy Creek
Nicall Cr
Buck
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Mud Lake
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Willow Cr
Saze Hen Creek
East Fork
West Fork
Ninemile
Fortuna
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Madness Creek
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Fosters Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
H A R N





Excluded

(Locations are Approximate)

10 0 10 MILES

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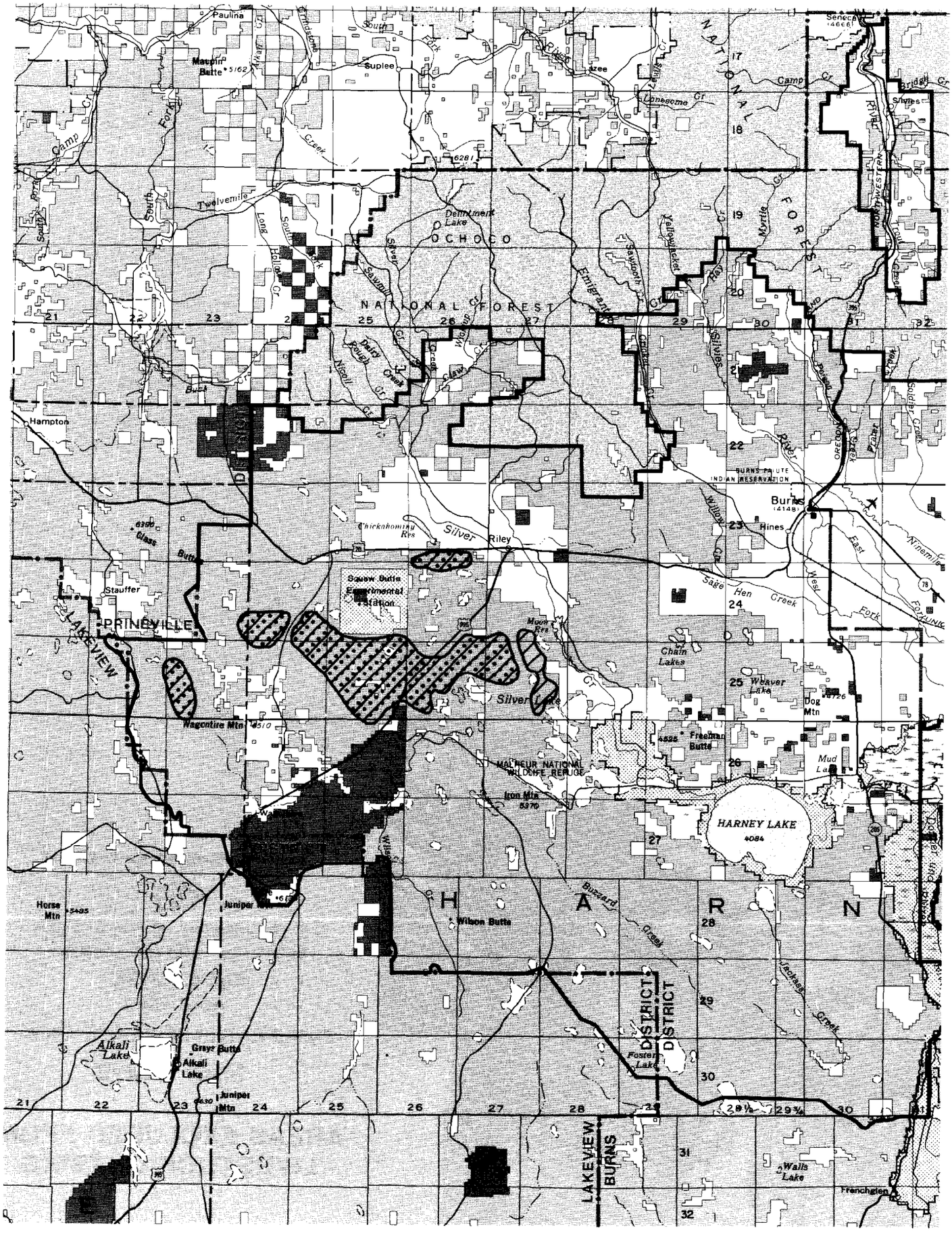
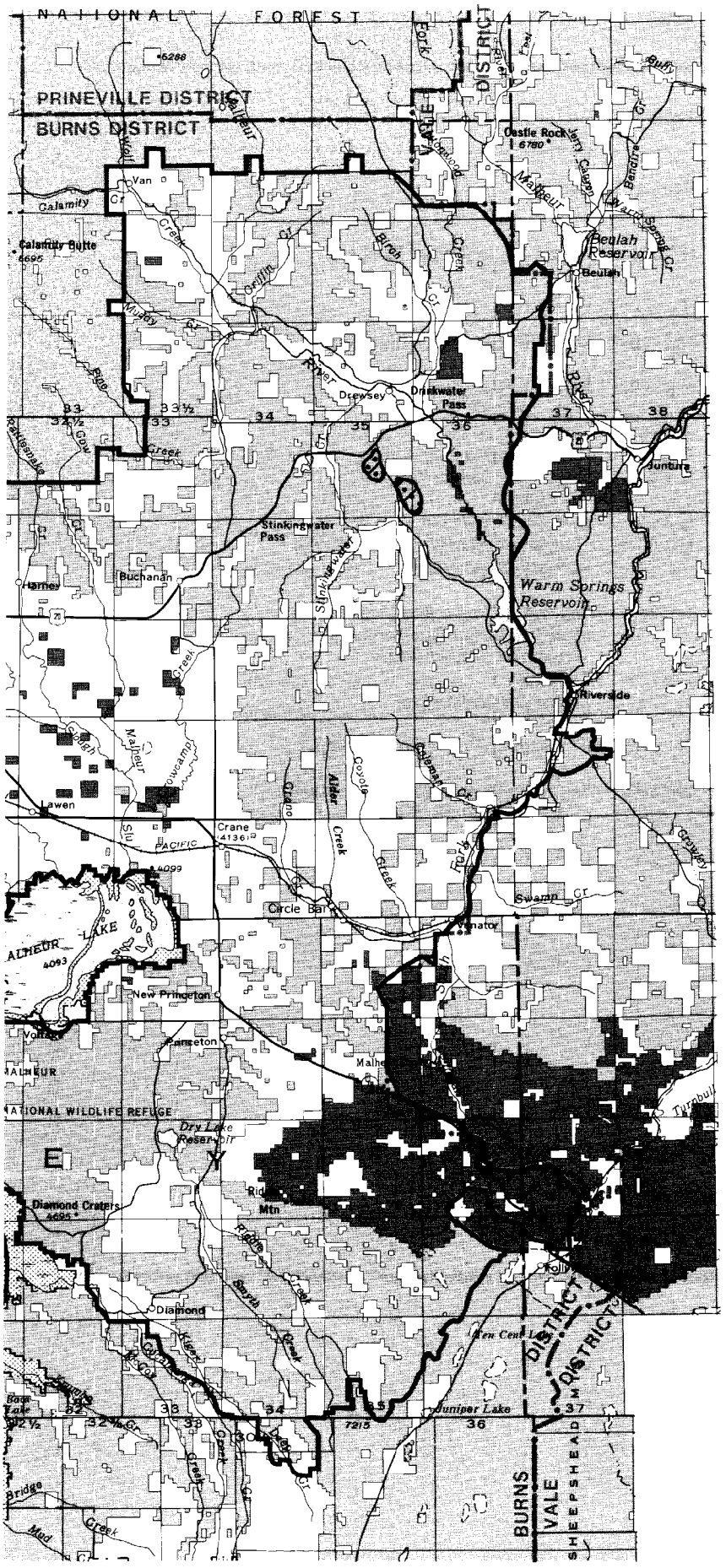
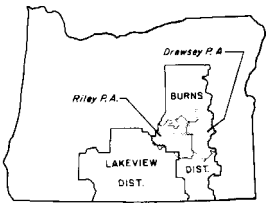
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-2

AREAS EXCLUDED FROM LIVESTOCK GRAZING


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chickahominy Rys
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
Alkali Lake
Gray Butte
Juniper Mtn
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Sage Hen Creek
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW DISTRICT
BURNS DISTRICT
H A R N





Vegetation Manipulation

Seeding

(Locations are approximate)

0 0 10 MILES

N

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THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-3

POTENTIAL VEGETATION MANIPULATION & SEEDING

Table 2.5. Grazing Management Manual Guidance

Manual Sections	Manual Handbooks
4100 - Grazing Administration (Excl. of Alaska)	H-401 O-l - Range Management Records
4100 - Grazing Administration (Excl. of Alaska), Oregon Supplement	
41 10 - Qualifications and Preference	H-41 1 O-l - Qualifications and Preference
4120 -Grazing Management	H-41 20-l - Grazing Management
4130 - Authorizing Grazing Use	H-41 30-l - Authorizing Grazing Use
4150 - Unauthorized Grazing Use	H-4150-1 - Unauthorized Grazing Use
4160 - Administrative Remedies	H-41 60-l - Administrative Remedies
4400 - Rangeland Inventory, Monitoring, and Evaluation	H-4400-1 - Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation
4410 - Ecological Site Inventory	H-4410-1 - National Range Handbook
	H-l 734-2 - Rangeland Monitoring Handbook Oregon Supplement
1740 - Renewable Resource Improvements and	H-1740-1 -Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Treatments Procedures
1741 - Renewable Resource improvements and Treatments	H-l 741-l - Fencing H-l 741-2 - Water Developments
1742 - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation	H-l 742-l - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation
1743 - Renewable Resource Investment Analysis	H-1743-1 -Resource Investment Analysis User Handbook for the SageRam Computer Program

Technical References

TR-4400-1 - Rangeland Monitoring: Planning for Monitoring

TR-4400-2 - Rangeland Monitoring: Actual Use Studies

TR-4400-3 - Rangeland Monitoring: Utilization Studies

TR-4400-4 - Rangeland Monitoring: Trend Studies

TR-4400-7 - Rangeland Monitoring: Analysis, Interpretation, and Evaluation

TR-4400-9 -Rangeland Inventory and Monitoring: Selected Bibliography of Remote Sensing Applications

TR-1737-3 -Riparian Area Management: Inventory and Monitoring of Riparian Areas

TR-1737-4 - Riparian Area Management: Grazing Management in Riparian Areas

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Objective and Rationale

WHB 1: Maintain healthy populations of wild horses within the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, and Riddle Mountain Herd Management Areas (HMAs), and wild horses and burros in the Warm Springs HMA (see Map WH-1).

Rationale: Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires BLM to manage wild free-roaming horses and burros under multiple-use in a manner that is designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance on public lands.

Allocation/Management Action

WHB 1 .1 : Continue to allocate the following acres and AUMs in active HMAs:

Kiger HMA	36,618 ac.	984 AUMs
Stinkingwater HMA	79,631 ac.	960 AUMs
Riddle Mountain HMA	28,021 ac.	672 AUMs
Warm Springs HMA	456,855 ac.	2,424 AUMs
Palomino Buttes HMA	71,544 ac.	768 AUMs
Total	**672,669 ac.**	**5,808 AUMs**

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1 .1, WHB 2.4, WL 1.4, WL 3.1, R 2.16.

Constrained By: WQ 1.4, ACEC 1.4, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continued upon approval of the RMP.
2. Horses will be removed in a timely manner from all areas outside of these designated areas.
3. Horses will be removed using approved methods.
4. Develop interpretive signs for all of the HMAs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual herd population inventories.

WHB 1.2: Retain inactive status on the following herd areas (HAs):

Second Flat HA	8,281 ac.
Diamond Craters HA	48,077 ac.
Middle Fork HA	37,885 ac.
East Wagontire HA	158,048 ac.
Miller Canyon HA	6,572 ac.
State owned portion of Riddle Mountain HA	47,015 ac.

Decision Class: 1

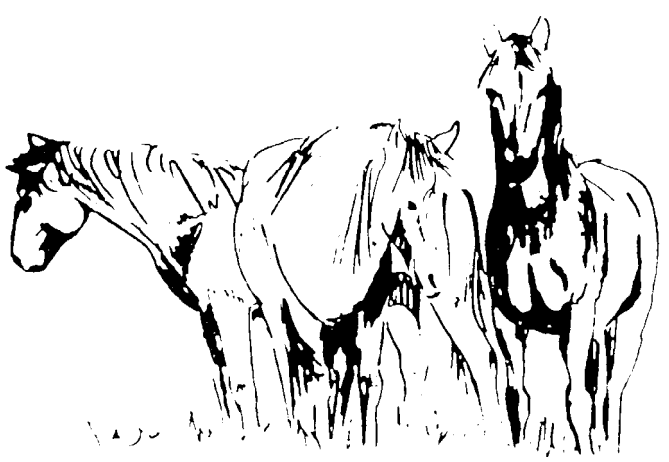
Supported By: GM 1.4, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.18, R 1.1, R 2.16.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continued on approval of the RMP.
2. Remove horses with approved methods if they are identified in these areas.
3. Place "horse wires" at all gates surrounding HMA boundaries.
4. Ensure that permittees close gates after gathering cattle in the fall.
5. Place "Keep Gate Closed" signs at all boundary gates of the HMAs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct annual or biannual inventories to assess if there are horses in these areas.



Allocation/Management Action

WHB 1.3: Adjust wild horse and burro herd population levels in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations, where such adjustments are needed in order to achieveandmaintainobjectivesforathriving naturalecological balance and multiple-use relationships in each HA (Appendix 1, Table 9).

Permanent adjustments would not be lower than the established minimum numbers in order to maintain viability. The appropriate management level would be based on the analysis of trend in range condition, utilization, actual use and other factors which provide for the protection of the public range from deterioration.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 2.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, WL 3.1, WL 7.27, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: GM 1.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, AH 1.2, AH 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Use currently approved methods for control of herd population levels.
2. Prepare allotment evaluations priorto any permanent change in the appropriate management level.
3. Prepare NEPA documentation prior to any adjustments in population levels.
4. Formal evaluations would beconducted about every5 years with annual updates thereafter. ODFW would be consulted during the evaluation process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual collection of utilization, actual use and climate reports.
- Long and short-term trend in range condition studies conducted every 3-5 years.
- Wild horse and burro use area mapping and reporting.

Objective and Rationale

WHB 2: Enhance the management and protection of HAs and herds in the following HMAs: Kiger, Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain, Palomino Buttes and Warm Springs.

Rationale: The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 directs the BLM to manage and protect wild horses and burros.

Section 103(a) of FLPMA provides for areas to be designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) when this area will protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or other natural systems.

Allocation/Management Action

WHB 2.1: Acquire legal access to specific sources of private land and water upon which horsesdepend. Table 2.6 describes the location and priority for acquisition.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: LR 1 .1, LR 4.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Refer to LR 1 .1 for procedures in the process of acquisition through easements, exchanges or fee acquisition.

WHB 2.2: Designate 64,639 acres of the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs as an ACEC for the Kiger mustang.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.16, ACEC 1.7, LR 1.5, BD 2.4. BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop specific objectives for the management of these areas.
2. Prepare a specific management plan for this ACEC.
3. Update affected Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs)/ AMPs to reflect any special management considerations.

Monitoring Needs:

- Assess objectives through the accepted allotment evaluation process.

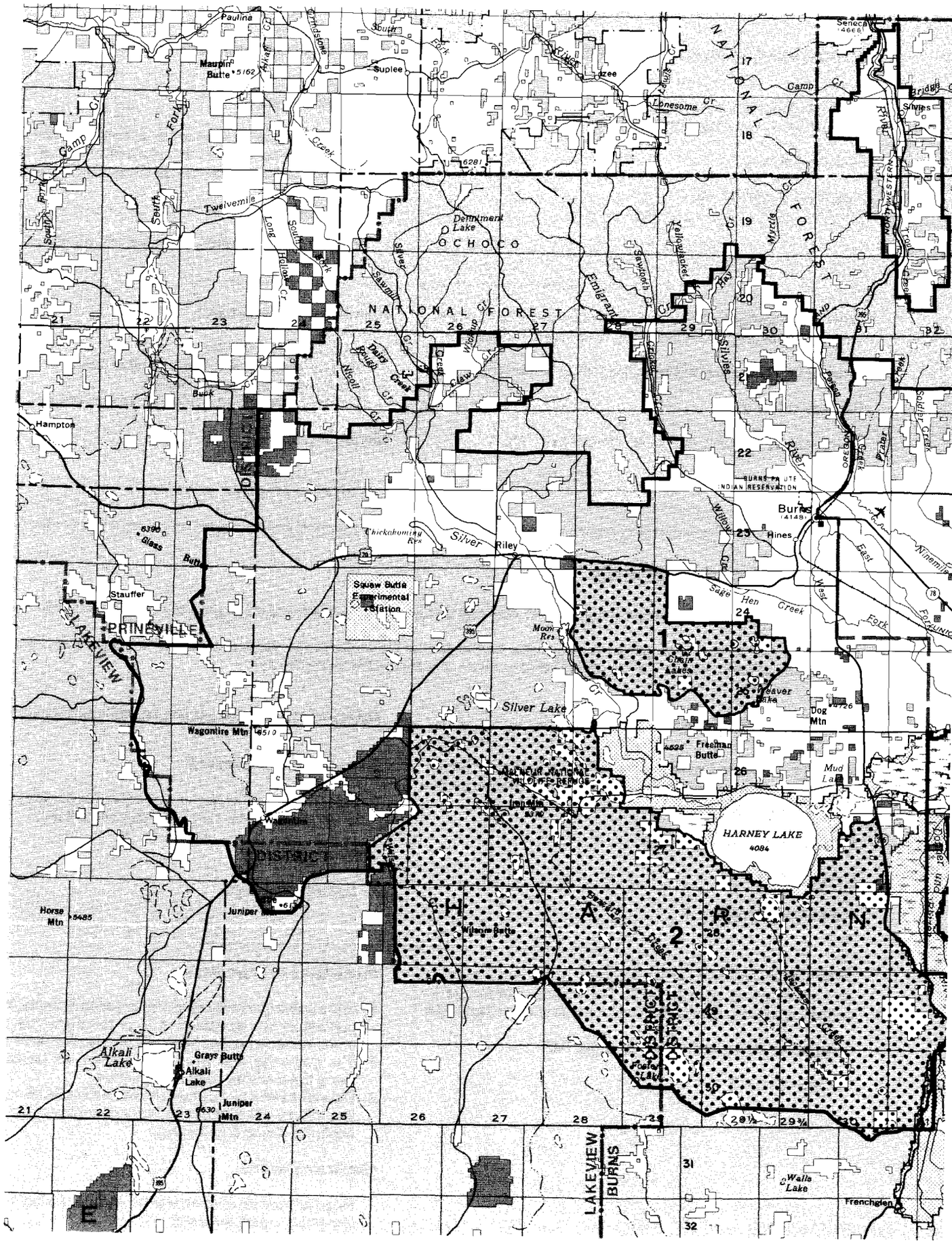
Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WHB 2.3: Select for high quality horses when gathered horses are returned to the range (see Table 2.7 for characteristics). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Initiate gatherings based on monitoring and other data. 2. Select studs and mares for return to the range based on color and conformation standards established in HMAPs. **Monitoring Needs:** - Track adoption records to determine trends in adoption rates.
WHB 2.4: Provide facilities and water sources necessary to ensure the integrity of the individual herds (see Table 2.8). Geographic Reference: Warm Springs, Kiger, Palomino Buttes Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.3, WHB 1.1, WHB 3.1, LR 1.1. Constrained By: WL 1.4, WL 5.2, WL 7.15, WL 7.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Submit projects to AWP. 2. Develop site-specific NEPA documentation. 3. Coordinate with affected parties. 4. Contract work or Force Account development. **Monitoring Needs:** - AWP tracking. - Project development inspections.

Objective and Rationale

WHB 3: Enhance and perpetuate the special or rare and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds in the RA.

Rationale: Color, type, distinctive markings, size and weight of members of the various herds are characteristic of the historic background of those herds. It is highly desirable to retain this cultural/historical linkage.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WHB 3.1: Limit any releases of wild horses or burros into an HMA to individuals which exhibitthe characteristicsdesignated for that HMA (see Table 2.7). Geographic Reference: HMAs. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Select horses with special, rare or unique qualities for return to the range based on the established criteria. **Monitoring Needs:** - Age and sex ratios.
WHB 3.2: Manage burros for a maximum of 24 head in the west side of the Warm Springs HMA. The allocation of forage for burros is within the total allocation for the Warm Springs HMA. Geographic Reference: Warm Springs HMA. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. The current inventory of burros is seven animals. When the population has increased to 15 or more animals, the minimum management number will be maintained at 15. 2. The gathering and return procedures will be conducted using the currently approved method. 3. Determine why burros have remained stable, at only seven animals, by either blood testing or genetic testing if they are captured during a gathering. **Monitoring Needs:** - Regular periodic inventory to aid in determining population dynamics - early summer. - Use area mapping. - Habitat Trend Studies - Initiate.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Shaniko
Twelvemile
Deerhorn Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Emigrant
Yellowjacket
Myrtle Cr
Silvies
Buck
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Riley
Chickahominy Res
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Juniper
Horse Mtn
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
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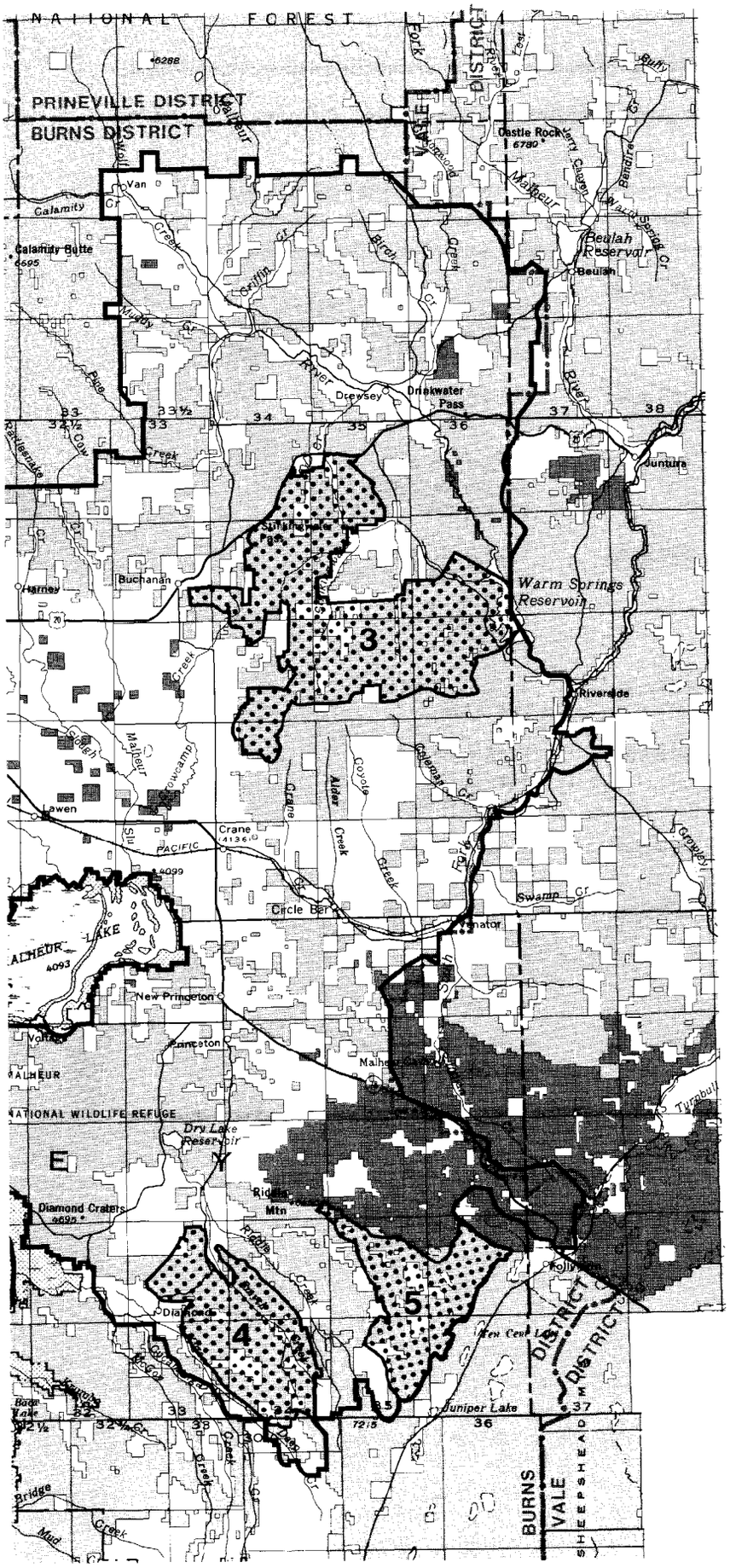
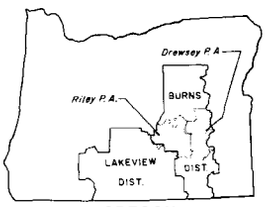




HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA)

1. Palomino Buttes HMA
2. Warm Springs HMA
3. Stinkingwater HMA
4. Kiger HMA
5. Riddle Mtn. HMA

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WH-1
ACTIVE WILD HORSE AND BURRO HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS

Table 2.6. Private Water Sources Selected for Acquisition of Permanent Access (Listed in Priority Order)

Herd Management Area	Parcel Name	Size	Location
Kiger	Yank Springs	480 acres	T. 20 S., R. 34 E., sec. 33, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4 and SE1/4SW1/4; sec. 32, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4.
	Poison Creek	160 acres	T. 30 S., R. 33 E., sec. 13, SE1/4.
Stinkingwater	Jones/Ausmus Flat	120 acres	T. 23 S., R. 34 E., sec. 25, W1/2SW1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4.
	Stinkingwater Cr. #1	840 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 30, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and NW1/4NW1/4; sec. 19, All.
	Stinkingwater Cr. #2	640 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 7, All.
	Little Stinkingwater #1	80 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 13, NW1/4NW1/4; sec. 12, SW1/4SW1/4.
	Little Stinkingwater #2	80 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 12, W1/2NW1/4.
	Little Stinkingwater #3	440 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 1, W1/2NW1/4 and NW1/4SW1/4. T. 22 S., R. 35 E., sec. 36, W1/2.
Kiger	Swamp Creek	400 acres	T. 29 S., R. 33 E., sec. 36, S1/2 and S1/2NW1/4.

Table 2.7. Representative Characteristics by Wild Horse and Burro Herd

Herd	Color/Type	Markings	Size	Weight
Kiger/Riddle Mountain	Dun, red dun, grulla, buckskin (claybank) and variations; Spanish mustang type.	Dorsal stripes	13-15 hands	750-I ,000 lbs.
Palomino Buttes	Light-colored, palominos, buck-skins, duns, red duns and sorrels; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-I .300 lbs.
Warm Springs Horses	Any color, especially Appaloosa; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-I ,300 lbs.
Warm Springs Burros	Dark brown-grey color phase type burros.		8-I 0 hands	450-750 lbs.
Stinkingwater	Any color, especially red and blue roan, no palominos; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-I ,300 lbs.

Table 2.8. Rangeland Improvements for Wild Horses and Burros

Herd Management Area	Type of Improvement	Name	Location	
Kiger	Waterhole Cleanout	Lambing Basin	T. 29 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 32, SW1 /4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Lambing Basin	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 9, NE114
	Waterhole Cleanout	Rex Reservoir	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 16, SW1 /4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Yank Spr. Rim	T. 30 S., R. 33 E.	sec. 24, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	S. Swamp Cr.	T. 30 S., R. 33 E.	sec. 1, NW1/4
	Cattleguard	Swamp Spr.	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 36, SE114
Warm Springs 4NE1/4	Waterhole Cleanout	Tadpole	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 35, NE1/
	Waterhole Cleanout	Glenns	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 36, NW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Horse Head	T. 28 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 15, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Durbin WH	T. 30 S., R. 29 E.	sec. 23, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Buckskin Lake WH	T. 30 S., R. 291/2E.	sec. 30, NW1/4
	Cattleguard	Wilson	T. 29 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 7
	Cattleguard	Paradise	T. 29 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 8
	Cattleguard	Jack Smart	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 6
Stinkingwater	Cattleguard	Crow Camp	T. 23 S., R. 35 E.	sec. 29, SE1/4
Palomino Buttes	Waterhole Cleanout	Upper Fay Canyon	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 1, NE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	W. Palomino Bt.	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 11, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	N. Grassy Bt.WH	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 28, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Ruly's WH	T. 24 S., R. 29 E.	sec. 19, SW1/4
	Well and Pipeline	Palomino Bt.Well	T. 25 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 22, NE1/4

Vegetation Program

Objective and Rationale

V **1:** Maintain, restore or enhance the diversity of plant communities and plant species in abundances and distributions, which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous plant species within the RA.

Rationale:FLPMAmandatesthatpubliclands be managedinamannerthat willprotectthequalityoftheecological resourcesamong others. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing the vegetation of the RA in terms of diversity and abundance of species and diversity of plant communities. Such diversity is necessary to sustain the variety of uses that BLM managed lands receive.

Allocation/Management Action

V **1.1:** Evaluate and mitigate significant anticipated adverse impacts of BLM-authorized land tenure adjustments, surface disturbing or vegetation conversion activities, prior to their occurrence, to the vegetation diversity of the RA.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.4, GM 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, V 1.6, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3., WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 1.4, WL2.2, WL5.1, WL5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.6, WL 7.4, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.9, WL 7.10, WL 7.11, WL 7.15, WL7.16, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL7.19, WL 7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R 1.1, CR 2.1, CR 2.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 2.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: LR 1 .1 .

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species.
2. Analyze the impacts to vegetation diversity on the species and ecosystem level of the RA in all NEPA documents.
3. Design and apply measures to mitigate significant adverse impacts to vegetation diversity.
4. Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of land area in that particular subbasin in any one year.
5. Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall bethermal cover) asdefined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."
6. Considerthe high publicvalueof vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic and systematic updates of the existing vegetation inventory of the RA including distributions, extent and ecological status.

V **1.2:** Adjust overall grazing management practices within the RA so that no more than 10 percent of the native vegetation condition determined by Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) is in early seral status and so that at least 40 percent is in late seral or Potential Natural Community (PNC) by 2009.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1 .1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, SSS2.1, SSS2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.1, WL 2.2, WL 4.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.14, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, WL7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, R2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete ESI inventory of RA by 1994 to provide baseline information on the plant communities and ecological status of the RA.
2. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all allotments in RA within 2 years of ESI completion.
3. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all wild horse HMAPs within 2 years of ESI completion.
4. Implement and maintain databases for integration of ESI data with other resource data within the RA.

Monitoring Needs:

- AMP monitoring: actual use/utilization/t rend/cover.
- HMAP monitoring: utilization.
- Reinventory of ESI within 20 years.

Allocation/Management Action

V 1.3: Implement identified actions from the Three Rivers RA portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP to restore and enhance specified wetlands by no later than the year 2000, including but not limited to those actions shown in Appendix 1, Table 8.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1 .l,GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL4.1, WL5.1, WL5.2, WL5.3, WL7.14, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.5, LR 1 .1, LR 1.3.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Survey and design.
2. NEPA document and AWP funding.
3. Collect playa baseline information.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on a regular periodic basis.
- Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years.

V 1.4: Designate three areas (6,054 acres) and retain one existing area (640 acres) meeting Oregon Natural Heritage Plan cell needs as RNA/ACECs. (See Appendix 1, Table 15 and Table 16 for specific acreages, allowable uses and use restrictions.)

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WL5.1, WL5.2, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, LR 1 .1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop ACEC Management Plans which address specific management objectives and actions and clearly delineate use restrictions.
2. Implement on-the-ground actions defined in ACEC plans.

Monitoring Needs:

- Ensure ACEC plans are completed within 3 years of the approval of the RMP.
- Periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.

V 1.5: Manage a total of 786 acres in four major areas as described in Table 2.9 and shown on Maps F-3 through F-6 for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth forest. (Note: This acreage includes 482 acres from thecommercialforestland base, 304 acres are for the establishment of administrative boundaries.)

Geographic Reference: 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.4, WL7.21, WL 7.26, FM 2.1, R 2.1, R 2.12, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.

Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop stand management guides which address the following:
   a. Management actions to maintain existing old growth characteristics (see note below) of the stand.
   b. Management actions to promote continued succession toward old growth conditions (see note below) of the stand.
   c. Fuels treatment.
   d. Insect infestation.
   e. Management/use restrictions (see Table 2.10).

Note: Examples of such management actions include: stand manipulation for tree age, tree size and species composition; maintenance of desired snag density; maintenance of canopy closure and appropriate canopy layers; maintenance of down woody materials; maintenanceof the native shrub/herb component; and creation or maintenance of gaps/openings and the overall stand configuration.

2. Coordinate and integrate these guides with overlapping designations.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in stand management guides or overlapping designation's activity plan.

Allocation/Management Action

V1.6: Apply approved weed control methods including manual, biological and chemical control methods as identified in the Weed Control EIS and Burns District Weed Control EA in an integrated pest management program to prevent the invasion of noxious weeds into areas presently free of such weeds and to improve the ecological status of sites which have been invaded by weeds. Weed control activities will be prioritized and funded based on the following criteria, as identified in Burns District's Weed Control EA:

Priority I: Potential New Invaders - Emphasizes education and awareness;
Priority II: Eradication of New Invaders-Emphasizes eradication, priority funding;
Priority III: Established Infestations - Emphasizes containment and control.

(See glossary for definition of noxious weeds.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: V 1.1, BD 1.1.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory.
2. Prioritize infestations.
3. Apply manual or biological control procedures if appropriate.
4. Where chemical control is required, evaluate site for impacts, complete and submit pesticide use proposal (PUP) to Oregon State Office for approval.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring to determine effectiveness of applied treatments will be done at least annually for the 5 years following treatment.
- NEPA documents compliance monitoring, if appropriate.

Table 2.9. Ponderosa Pine Old Growth Management Areas - Descriptions

Tract 1 - Dry Mountain

The old growth management area on Dry Mountain consists of two parcels totaling 180 acres. These are located in Harney County approximately 28 miles west of Burns, Oregon, and 10 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest boundary on the southwest side of Dry Mountain. These tracts are in the Claw Creek Allotment (No. 7010). These tracts are also entirely within the boundary of the proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC. If the RNA/ACEC is designated, these old growth areas will be managed in conjunction with the RNA/ACEC.

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of old and large ponderosa pine trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. The understory contains smaller ponderosa pine trees, many species of shrubs and other herbaceous species.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After designation, a management plan specific to the Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC will be written. This management plan will include a stand management guide which incorporates the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 for the Dry Mountain old growth tracts and identifies possible management actions required to meet the goals.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 22 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 3, portions of SE1/4;
Sec. 10, portions of the NE1/4.

Tract 2 - Emigrant Creek

The old growth management area on Emigrant Creek consists of two parcels of old growth which total 70 acres. However, a buffer zone will be managed in conjunction with these 70 acres to create a management unit totaling 230 acres. This management unit is located approximately 20 miles northwest of Burns adjacent to the Malheur National Forest boundary along Emigrant Creek. This area is within the Skull Creek Allotment (No. 7030) and the Sawtooth MNF Allotment (No. 7051).

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. These trees are very old and large exceeding 2 feet in diameter and over 100 feet in height. The understory consists of younger ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. In some stands, the understory is very dense, limiting other species. Other portions of the stand

contain a moderate ground cover of Idaho fescue and antelope bitterbrush with some mountain mahogany, wax currant and other shrub species. Scattered rotting logs are present.

In addition to the old growth stands, this area also contains outstanding scenic, recreational, wildlife and fishery resource values. Current utilization of the area is extensive in nature.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After the ROD for the Proposed Plan, a stand management guide will be written. A single guide incorporating both the Emigrant Creek Old Growth Management Area and the Craft Point Area (Tract 3) may be developed or separate guides for each may be required. The stand management guide will incorporate the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 and identify possible management actions required to meet the goals. It will also contain any management actions needed to control or enhance other values of the area.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 20 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 31, Lot 1, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4 and those portions of Lot 2, SE1/4NW1/4 and S1/2NE1/4 which lie north of Culp Ranch Road.

Tract 3 - Craft Point

The old growth management area near Craft Point consists of one parcel of old growth which totals 126 acres. However, a buffer zone will be managed in conjunction with these 126 acres to create a management unit totaling 270 acres. This management unit is located approximately 25 miles northeast of Burns, and 10 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Malheur National Forest boundary near Craft Point. This area is within the Pine Creek Allotment (No. 5503).

The old growth stand overstory consists of ponderosa pine trees which are quite scattered. These trees are very old and exceed 21 inches in diameter. In some areas the understory of ponderosa pine trees is very dense. These are much smaller trees. Mountain mahogany occurs in some patches.

Other resource values of this area include outstanding wildlife habitat, particularly for deer and elk, and recreational and scenic values. Access to this area is quite limited and current recreational use is slight.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession towardold growth. After the ROD for the Proposed Plan, a stand management guide will be written. A single guide incorporating both the Craft Point Old Growth Management Area and the Emigrant Creek Area (Tract 2) may be developed or separate guides for each may be required. The stand management guide will incorporate the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 and identify possible management actions required to meet the goals. It will also contain any management actions needed to control or enhance other values of the area.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 21 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 18, Lot 2, E1/2NW1/4 and NE1/4.

Tract 4 - Bluebucket Creek

The old growth management area on Bluebucket Creek consists of four arcels totaling 106 acres. These are located in Harney County approximately 45 miles northeast of Burns, along Bluebucket Creek an8 the Middle Fork of the Malheur River. These tracts are located in the Moffet Table Allotment (No. 5511). These tracts are also within the boundary of the proposed Middle Fork of the Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River. If this river is designated as a Wild and Scenic River, these old growth areas will be managed in conjunction with this designation. This area is also within the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA; however, this WSA has not been proposed for wilderness designation.

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of old and large ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. Theunderstorycontainsponderosapine and Douglasfirtreesofvaryingagesanddensities. In some areas, the understory canopy cover exceeds 70 percent and in other areas it is much less dense.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After designation! a management plan specific to the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River will be written, This management plan will include a stand management guide which incorporates the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 for the Bluebucket Creek old growth tracts and identifies possible management actions required to meet the goals. These management actions will have to conform to the restrictions imposed by the overlapping Wild and Scenic River designation.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 18 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 33, portions thereof
Sec. 34, portions thereof.

Table 2.10. Recommended Management/Use Constraints in Old Growth Management Areas

Old Growth Management Areas	Old Growth Acres	Management Land Unit Acres	Tenure Adjustment	Major Rights-Of-Way	Commercial Timber Harvest	ORV Use	Wild Horses	Livestock Grazing	Fire Suppression Activities	Prescribed Burning	Vegetation Treatment
1. Dry Mountain	180	[1]	Z1	R	P	L	N/A	R*	R	R	R
2. Emigrant Creek	70	230	Z1	R	P	0	N/A	0	R	0	R
3. Craft Point	126	270	Z1	R	P	0	N/A	0	R	0	R
4. Bluebucket Crk	106	[2]	Z1	P	P	L	N/A	R*	R	P	P

[1] Tracts to be managed in conjunction with the overlapping Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC designation
[2] Tracts to be managed in conjunction with the overlapping Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River designation

	Fluid Energy Minerals	Solid Leasable Minerals	Mineral Materials	Locatable Minerals	Camping	Organized Public Activities	Wood Gathering	Plant Collection	Education (Repeated Consumptive)	Rock Hounding
1. Dry Mountain	NSO	NL	P	R	P	R	P	R	R	R
2. Emigrant Creek	NSO	0	0	0	0	0	P	R	0	0
3. Craft Point	NSO	0	0	0	0	0	P	R	0	0
4. Bluebucket Crk	NSO	NL	P	R	0	0	P	R	0	R

Z1 = Zone 1, retention and acquisition
R* = Restricted to provisions of AMP
L = Limited to existing roads and trails
W = Withdraw from mineral entry

P = Prohibited use or action
0 = Open to use or activity
NSO = No surface occupancy

R = Restricted use or action.
N/A = Not applicable
NL = No leasing

Special Status Species

Objective and Rationale

SSS **1:** Maintain and improve critical or essential habitat (see Map SS-1) of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to prevent deterioration and provide recovery. (See Table 2.11 for current list of threatened or endangered species.)

Rationale: Protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species is required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS **1.1:** Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis and implement any newly developed management actions in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5536, 7009, 7010.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL **7.3,** FM 1.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Current management actions in the existing HMP have been implemented, but new management actions identified through coordination and consultation with ODFW, USFWS - Bald Eagle Recovery Team and USDA-FS will be implemented in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.
2. Update HMP if needed.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct coordinated bald eagle winter roost counts on an annual basis.

SSS **1.2:** Implement any actions in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan for which BLM is responsible in the RA, to provide for the recovery of the peregrine falcon.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, GM 1.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.28, R 2.1, LR 1 .1, BD 1.5, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific actions, when identified, will be funded through the AWP process.
2. NEPA documentation will be written on a case-by-case basis.
3. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- Needs will be identified when specific actions are developed.

Allocation/Management Action

SSSI.3: Implementthe BLM responsible management actions listed in the *Stephanomeria malheurensis*, Malheurwirelettuce, Draft Recovery Plan until the final recovery plan is approved. Upon approval of the final recovery plan, implement all appropriate actions from it. Actions in the draft recovery plan include but are not limited to the following:

- Maintain and enhance existing habitat.
- Conduct systematic searches for new populations and habitat.
- Secure new colonies.
- Determine population trends.
- Establish additional plantings/populations.
- Develop a management program to protect newly established populations of plants.
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect Malheur wirelettuce.
- Maintain viable off-site seed bank.

Geographic Reference: 7001, 7058.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.28, R 2.1, ACEC 1.1, LR 1 .1, LR 2.3, BD 1.5, BD 2.3, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Write an HMP or other appropriate activity plan incorporating the Recovery Plan.
2. Continueongoingstudies underexisting BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement until this plan is terminated.
3. Develop and implement studies and actions identified in Recovery Plan or other activity plan.
4. Implement management recommendations from studies which will lead to recovery of species.
5. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in Recovery Plan and BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement, HMP or other activity plans.

Objective and Rationale

SSS 2: Maintain, restore or enhance the habitat (see Map SS-1) of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species to maintain the populations at a level which will avoid endangering the species and the need to list the species by either State or Federal governments. (See Table 2.11. for current lists of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species.)

Rationale: Protection of candidate and sensitive species is provided for by BLM policy. BLM Manual 6840 directs that BLM shall carry out management activities consistent with the principles of multiple-use for the conservation of candidate and sensitive species and their habitat. It also directs that BLM shall ensure that any activities authorized, funded or carried out do not contribute to the need to list any species. BLM policy, as expressed in Fish and Wildlife 2000, commits BLM to maintain sensitive species populations at stable or improving levels.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.1: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.6, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM I.I,GM 1.2, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.6, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, SSS 4.2, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL 6.5, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.24, W17.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.9, R 2.12, ACEC 1.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.3.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Consultation with permittees and other affected interests.
2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.
3. Adjust AMPs, HMPs and other activity plans as needed.
4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate.
5. Develop NEPA documentation and AWP funding where project developments (fences) are required.
6. Establish monitoring as appropriate.

Monitoring Needs:

- As identified in AMPs, HMPs or other activity plans.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.2: Allocate the Bartlett Mountain/Upton Mountain area for the long-term enhancement of California bighorn sheep habitat. (NOTE: This is a management action for specific management emphasis and does not indicate a reduction in AUMs in these allotments based on bighorn sheep AUMs.)

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5530, 5531, 5560, 5565.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.1, WL 7.27, LR 1.1, LR 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prohibit a livestock class change that would result in a domestic sheep permit in grazing allotments 5530, 5531, 5560 and 5565.
2. Update Burns Dist. Bighorn Sheep HMP to reflect this decision.
3. Coordinate this change with ODFW, affected permittees and other affected interests.
4. Include this as a management objective in appropriate AMPs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual utilization monitoring for forage.
- Sheep population numbers will be monitored annually by ODFW.

SSS 2.3: Determine habitat deficiencies within 2 miles of nest sites for ferruginous hawks and correct identified deficiencies.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5303, 5306, 5309, 5313, 7019, 7021.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.6.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and evaluate ferruginous hawk habitat to identify habitat deficiencies.
2. Provide nest platforms in areas identified as nest-site deficient.
3. Improve habitat for prey species within 2 miles of nest sites.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic assessments to determine effectiveness of steps taken.
- Assessment of utilization of nest sites.

SSS 2.4: Maintain existing livestock exclosures along about 4 miles of streams to enhance habitat for Malheur mottled sculpin or redband trout.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5522, 5310, 7010, 7012.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, SM 1.1, SM2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.4, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.18, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain.
2. Coordination with affected permittees.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspection prior to livestock turnout; inspection during grazing season.

SSS 2.5: Implement fish habitat enhancement work on those portions of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River and its tributaries which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat, as proposed in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council. These actions include but are not limited to the following: bank shaping and revegetation, instream boulder placement, protective fencing, spawning gravel, placement, etc.

Geographic Reference: Middle Fork Malheur River and tributaries.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.1, AH 1.8.

Constrained By: R 2.12, VRM 1.1

Procedures to Implement:

1. Wait until wilderness status is determined.
2. Coordinate activities through the WSA and WSR IMP.
3. Ensure activities in WSA or WSR are consistent with IMP and proposed future management.
4. Develop NEPA documentation and compliance report.
5. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Establish several permanent sample stations for fisheries and water quality monitoring.
- Water quality to identify project impact - three to five times/year.
- Conduct the following on a regular periodic basis:
  - Macroinvertebrate analysis
  - Fish inventory
  - Photo trend

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.6: Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat and which have less than 90 percent stablestreambanks.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.12, SM 2.1, AH 1.9.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop NEPA compliance on proposed projects.
2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend - annually.
- Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem - three times/year.

SSS 2.7: Acquire lands necessary to protect special status species and their habitat.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SSS 1.1, WL 5.3, WL 6.5, R 2.13, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4, BD2.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory to identify if lands are needed.
2. Pursue acquisition through exchange or purchase.
3. Adjust activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Objective and Rationale

SSS 3: Ensure that BLM-authorized actions within the RA do not result in the need to list special status species or jeopardize the continued existence of listed species. (See Table 2.11 for current lists of special status species.)

Rationale: BLM is directed by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to ensure that any Federal action authorized, funded or carried out does not jeopardize the existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction of critical habitat. BLM is directed by policy (6840 Manual) to ensure that Federal actions do not contribute to the need to list species as threatened or endangered: .

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 3.1: Protect special status species and their habitat from BLM-authorized surface-disturbing activities and land tenure adjustments.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.2, WQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.2, SSS3.3, WL1.3, WL 2.2, WL 5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.4, WL 6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.10, WL 7.16, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, AH 1.11, R2.1, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, LR2.5, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct a records examination and a site examination for special status species prior to BLM-authorized actions occurring.
2. Conduct site examinations during appropriate season.
3. Examine impacts and develop mitigation measures through NEPA process.
4. Apply necessary mitigation measures.
5. Consult with USFWS on “may affect” situations.
6. Enhance habitat for special status species where opportunities arise.
7. Establish and apply lease stipulations prior to issuance of oil and gas or geothermal leases.
8. Apply contract stipulations to allow work to be stopped if special status species **are** discovered to be present in or adjacent to a project area.
9. Adjust clearance and mitigation activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document compliance.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
SSS 3.2: Allow no sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds when determined by a wildlife biologist to be detrimental to sage grouse habitat requirements. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SSS 3.1, WL 7.7, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory all sage grouse habitat for strutting grounds. 2. Ensure that sufficient sagebrush is retained on a case-by-case basis via the NEPA process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance and effectiveness monitoring of NEPA document.
SSS 3.3: Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to provide meadow habitat for sage grouse. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 7.18, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance of NEPA document. - Fence maintenance/inspections.

Objective and Rationale

SSS4: Increase the state of BLM's knowledge and information concerning the status and distribution of special status species. (See Table 2.11 for current lists of special status species.)

Rationale: FLPMA directs BLM to prepare and maintain, on a continuing basis, an inventory of all public lands and their resource values. BLM Policy (6600 Manual) is to ensure special status species inventory and monitoring priorities are consistent with legal mandates, BLM priorities and applicable activity plans. BLM policy, as expressed in Fish and Wildlife 2000, places an emphasis on developing data bases to identify distributions and habitat of special status species and on implementing a monitoring system to track population trends and habitat conditions.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
SSS 4.1: Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, AH 1.4, BD 1.3, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Adjust inventory activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 2. Develop and maintain data bases. 3. Coordinate with Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and ODFW. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS4.2: Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.27, BD 1.3, BD 2.1, BD 2.2, BD 2.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop monitoring plans for special status species as needed.
2. Develop HMPs, species management guides or other activity plans where BLM activities have a significant effect on special status species.
3. Adjust monitoring activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.
4. Develop and maintain data bases.
5. Coordinate with ODA and ODFW.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Table 2.11. Special Status Species (March 1, 1991)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Fish		
Malheur mottled sculpin	*Cottus bairdi ssp.*	C
Redband trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi*	C
Birds		
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	LE& S
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	LT & S
Ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*	C & S
Western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	C & S
Long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	C
Western sage grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus phaios*	C
Columbian sharptailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	C
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	C
White faced ibis (Great Basin population)	*Plegadis chihi*	C
Mammals		
Gray Wolf	*Canis lupus*	LE & S
California wolverine	*Gulo gulo luteus*	C & S
California bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis californiana*	C
North American lynx	*Felis lynx canadensis*	C
Preble's shrew (Malheur shrew)	*Sorex preblei*	C
Spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	C
Amphibians and Reptiles		
Spotted frog	*Rana pretiosa*	B
Plants		
Deschutes milkvetch	*Astragalus tegetarioides*	C
Barren valley collomia	*Collomia renacta*	C
Cusick's buckwheat	*Eriogonum cusickii*	C
Prostrate buckwheat	*Eriogonum prociduum*	B
Bogg's Lake Hedge Hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	C
Shelly's ivesia	*Ivesia rhypara v. shellyi*	C

Table 2.11. Special Status Species (March 1, 1991)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Biddle's lupine	*Lupinus biddlei*	C
Cusick's lupine	*Lupinus cusickii*	C
Oregon semaphoregrass	*Pleuropogon oreganus*	C & S
Columbia cress	*Rorippa columbiae*	C
Malheur wirelettuce	*Stephanomeria malheurensis*	LE & S
Leiberg's clover	*Trifolium leibergii*	C

Assessment Species (Three Rivers RA)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Birds		
Northern goshawk	*Accipter gentilis*	A
Northern saw-whet owl	*Aegolius acadicus*	A
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	A
Lesser scaup (breeding pop)	*Aythya affinis*	A
Upland sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*	A
Bufflehead (breeding pop)	*Bucephala albeola*	A
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	A
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx orzyivorus*	A
Snowy egret (breeding pop)	*Egretta thula*	A
Greater sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis tabida*	A
Franklin's gull (breeding pop)	*Larus pipixcan*	A
Black rosy finch (Steens Mtn)	*Leucosticte arctoa atrata*	A
Flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*	A
American white pelican (breeding pop)	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	A
White-headed woodpecker	*Picoides albolarvatus*	A
Black-backed woodpecker	*Picoides articus*	A
Three-toed woodpecker	*Picoides tridactylus*	A
Horned grebe (breeding pop)	*Podiceps auritus*	A
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	A
Forster's tern	*Sterna forsteri*	A
Mammals		
White-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus townsendii*	A
Amphibians and Reptiles		
Common kingsnake	*Lampropeltis getulus*	A
California mountain kingsnake	*Lamprepeltis zonata*	A
Desert horned lizard	*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*	A
Northern leopard frog	*Rana pipiens*	A
Plants		
Iodine Bush	Allenrolfea occidentalis	A
Brandegee's onion	*Allium brandegei*	A
Sierra onion	*Allium campanulatum*	A
Rock melic	*Melica stricta*	A

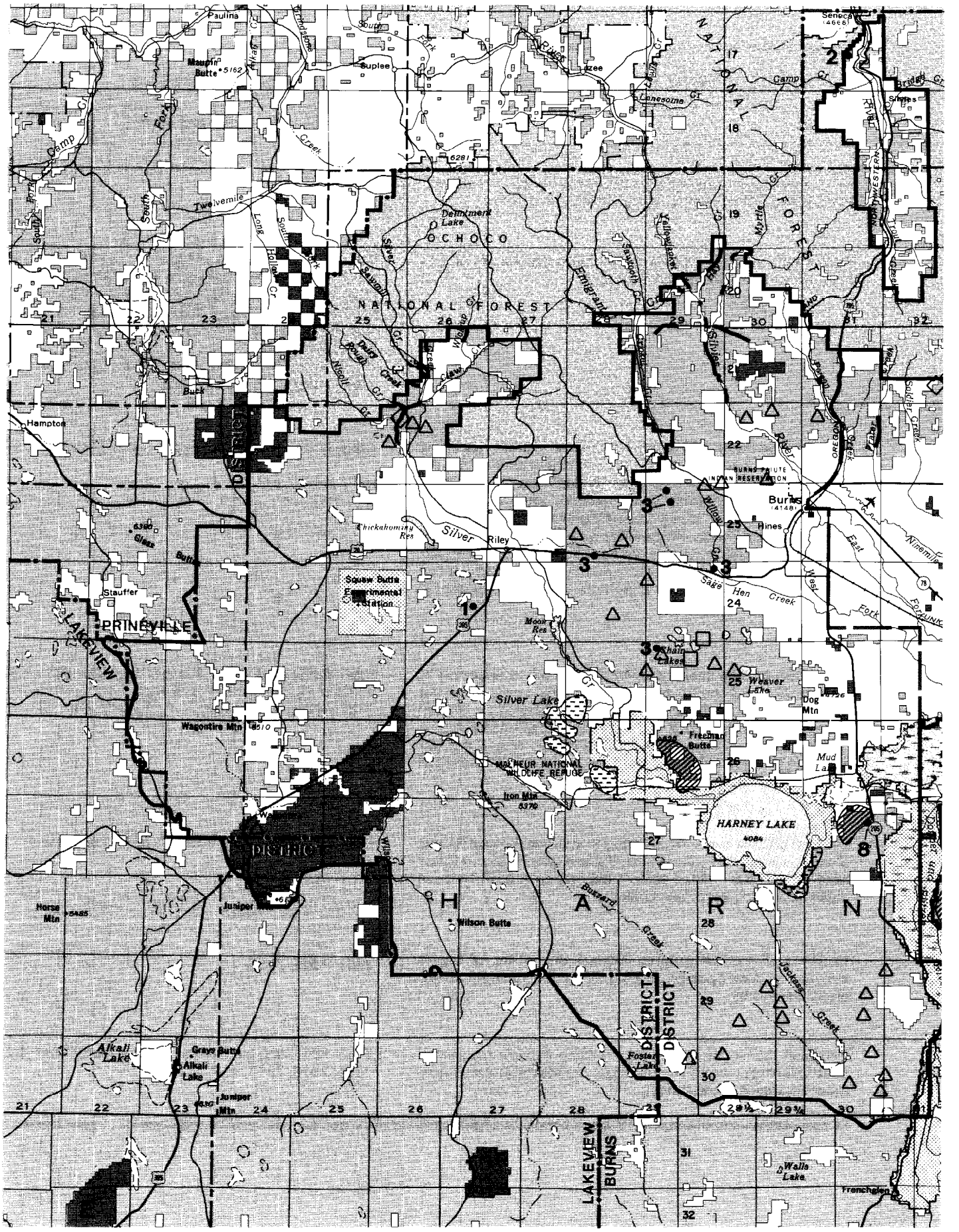
Note: Known populations of only plant assessment species are shown on Map SS-1.

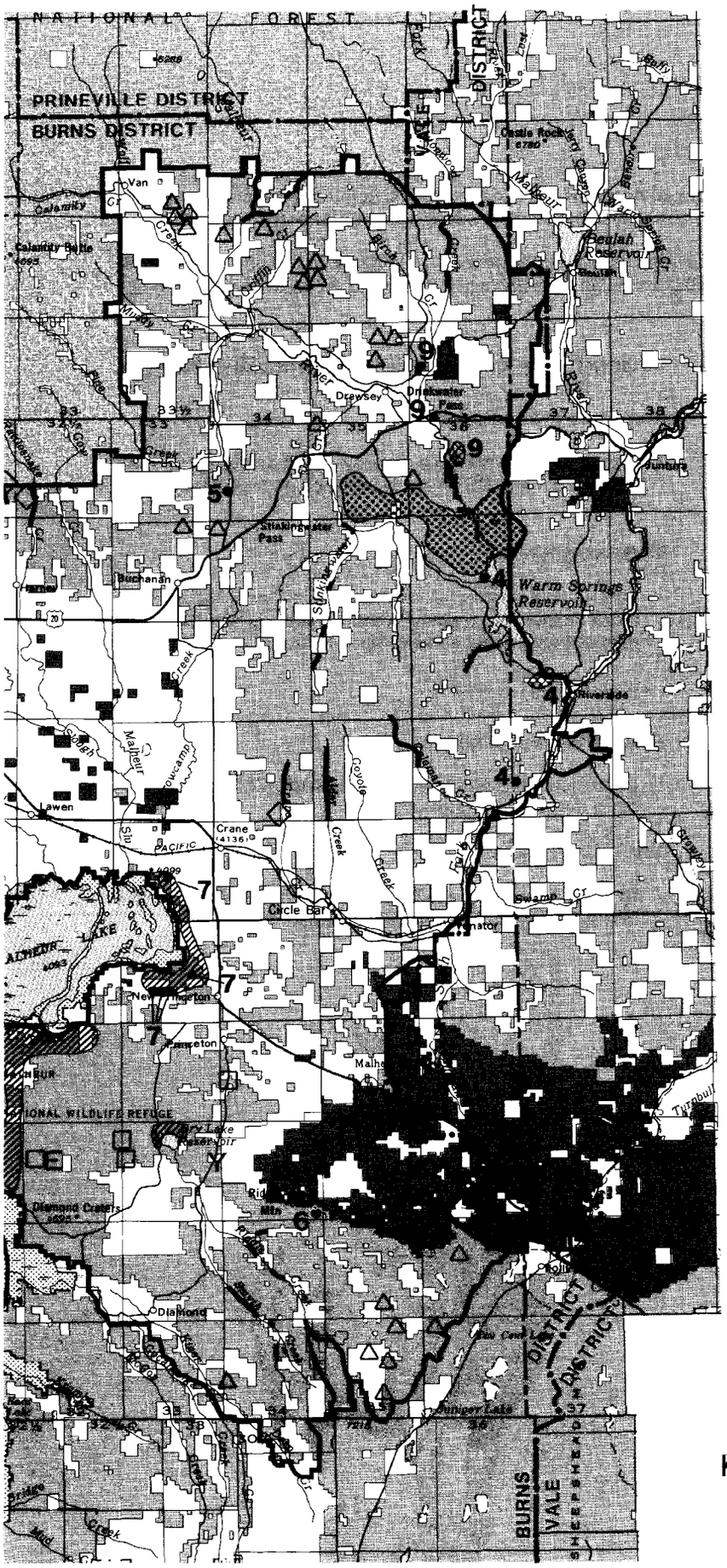
A = Assessment Species (see Glossary)

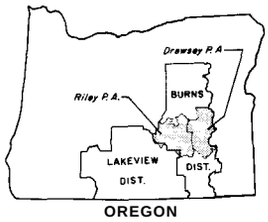
B = Bureau Sensitive; C = Federal Candidate 1 & 2;
LE = Listed Endangered (Federal); LT = Listed Threatened (Federal);
S = State Listed

Table 2.12. Grazing Management Adjustments for Special Status Species

Actions	Allotments Potentially Affected
Implement grazing systems on long-billed curlew nesting habitat so that at least one-third of the habitat will be undisturbed through the critical nesting period of May 1 -July 15.	5001; 5301; 5302; 5303; 5305; 5306; 5309; 7001; 7056.
Implement grazing systems on all sage grouse ranges to improve forb production and availability.	5101; 5102; 5104; 5105; 5106; 5201; 5213; 5307; 5308; 5310; 5313; 5317; 5321; 5327; 5329; 5330; 5501; 5502; 5503; 5504; 5505; 5506; 5507; 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511; 5513, 5514; 5515; 5517; 5521; 5522; 5524; 5528; 5529; 5530; 5531; 5532; 5533; 5535; 5536; 5537; 5546; 5565; 5566; 5571; 7001; 7002; 7003; 7004; 7005; 7006; 7008; 7009; 7010; 7011; 7012; 7015; 7016; 7017; 7018; 7019; 7020; 7021; 7023; 7024; 7025; 7036; 7037; 7038; 7040; 7042; 7043; 7049.
Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat in poor condition related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing systemson I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization, on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery.	5307; 5511; 5524, 5531; 5532; 5536; 5566; 7010; 7030.
Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 5 with redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat which allow no more than 10 percent utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good conditions.	5105; 5205; 5206; 5307; 5309; 5310; 5327; 5329; 5330; 5511; 5522; 5524; 5530; 5532; 5536; 5537; 7009; 7010; 7011; 7012; 7027; 7031; 7032; 7033; 7035; 7040; 7041; 7053; 7080.
Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix, Table 6, which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat, on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.	4143; 5201; 5310; 5511; 7011; 7035; 7043; 7051.
Continue to monitor grazing impacts on habitat of snowy plovers and develop appropriate grazing management strategies if necessary.	7001; 7002; 7018.
Establish monitoring to evaluate grazing impacts on special status plant species and develop appropriate grazing management strategies if necessary.	4143; 5001; 5301; 5313; 5503; 5528; 5530; 5537; 5538; 5566; 7001; 7016; 7019; 7023; 7024.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Stauffer
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HARNEY LAKE
Mud Lake
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Iron Mtn
Wilson Butte
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Alkali Lake
Grave Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
H A R N





WILDLIFE SPECIES

- Snowy Plover Nesting Habitat
- Long-billed Curlew Nesting Habitat
- California Bighorn Sheep Habitat
- ◇ Bald Eagle Winter Roost Areas
- □ Ferruginous Hawk Nests
- △ Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds
- **Redband** Trout or Malheur Mottled Sculpin Habitat

• PLANT SPECIES

1. Allium brandegei
2. Allium campanulatum
3. Eriogonum cusickii
4. Lupinus biddlei
5. Lupinus cusickii
8. Metica **stricta**
7. Rorippa **columbiae**
8. Stephanomeria malheurensis
9. **Trifolium leibergii**

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP SS-1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES
Known Populations or Habitat

Wildlife Habitat

Objective and Rationale

WL 1: Maintain 335,000 acres of deer winter range, 375,000 acres of deer summer range, 235,000 acres of elk winter range and 105,000 acres of elk summer range (see Maps WL-1 and WL-2) currently in satisfactory condition as described in the glossary.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. The BLM is committed to provide habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain identifiable economic and social contributions of big game animals to the American people.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 1.1: Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."

Geographic Reference: Commercial Timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.4, V 1.1, WL7.8, WL 7.9, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented on a case-by-case basis during timber sale design and NEPA documentation and contract preparation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Timber sale contract administration and post timber sale visual monitoring to ensure that NEPA documentation and contract specifications have been followed.

WL 1.2: Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priority given to I and M category allotments.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5510, 5507, 5533, 7006, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7015, 7016, 7022, 7025, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, WL 2.1, WL 7.27.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement grazing systems during AMP, CRMP and allotment evaluation processes.

Monitoring Needs:

Utilization, actual use, climate in accordance with Oregon and Washington monitoring standards.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 1.3: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter ranges.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL 7.26, AH 1.11, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis, Fire Year Report.

WL 1.4: Prohibit harvest of woodland products such as fuel wood, posts, poles and juniper foliage from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2).

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 2.2, WL 7.11, BD 1 .1, V 1 .1 .

Procedures to Implement:

1. Issue no woodland products permits for this area.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks within this area.

WL 1 .5: Minimize barriers to wildlife movement.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Procedures to Implement:

1. This will be implemented during NEPA documentation and contracts will be written to reflect the fence design on a case-by-case basis.
2. Construct all new fences to BLM standards for the wildlife species present.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring will be done as part of the contract inspection.

Objective and Rationale

WL 2: Improve approximately 170,000 acres of deer winter range; 295,000 acres of deer summer range; 20,000 acres of elk winter range; 45,000 acres of elk summer range (see Maps WL-1 and WL-2), currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. The BLM is committed to provide habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain identifiable economic and social contributions of big game animals to the American people.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 2.1: Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priority given to I and M category allotments.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5510, 5507, 5533, 7006, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7015, 7016, 7022, 7025, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.2, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.27, BD 1.2.

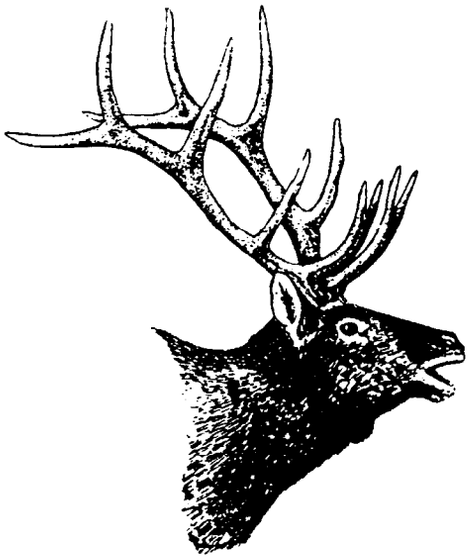
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement grazing systems during AMP, CRMP and allotment evaluation processes.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization, actual use, climate in accordance with Oregon and Washington monitoring standards.



Allocation/Management Action

WL 2.2: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter range.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.10, WL 7.26, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis.
- Fire Year Report.

WL: 2.3: Continue the individual juniper tree burning or cutting program in units of less than 100 acres.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5503, 5511, 5517, 5532, 5535, 5536, 7009, 7010, 7030, 7043.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 2.1, WL 7.12, FM 2.1, FM 2.2.

Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Layout, survey, design, AWP, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

2. NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor plant responses for 3 years after implementation, then every 5 years.
- Monitoring will be accomplished by photo plots.

WL 2.4: Provide water in mule deer summer range where that habitat component is deficient.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7010, 7014, 7015, 7024.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SSS 3.1, WL 7.13, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Install at least 8 guzzlers of 2,000 to 3,000 gallon capacity in deer summer range.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect guzzlers on an annual basis to determine use and maintenance needs.

Objective and Rationale

WL 3: Manage forage production to support big game population levels identified by ODFW.

Rationale: By MOU with ODFW, the BLM has agreed to recognize the Department as the agency responsible for management of the fish and wildlife resources of the State of Oregon and to practice those forms of land and resource management that will benefit fish and wildlife, consistent with a sound multiple-use program. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission is a citizens' commission whose members are appointed by the Governor. In 1982, the Commission adopted population levels for mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk. These numbers, by management unit, were arrived at through an exhaustive, statewide public participation process.

The approximate 7,800 AUM figure was arrived at by using recent census data provided by ODFW, season of use, percent of the allotment administered by BLM, the numbers of a particular animal that will consume 800 pounds of air dry forage in a month, and the dietary overlap of the big game species with cattle.

FLPMA directs the BLM to manage for sustained yield. To prevent over-utilization of forage in an allotment, which could affect the sustainable yield, AUMs for big game have been allocated on an allotment-by-allotment basis.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 3.1: Allocate competitive forage to big game as follows:

Antelope	512 AUMs
Deer	4,706 AUMs
Elk	2,618 AUMs

These figures are delineated by allotment in Table 2.13.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.2, WHB 1.1, WHB 1.3, BD 1.2, V 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures **to Implement:**

1. Allotment monitoring, evaluations, and decisions or agreements.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actual use, utilization,climate and cole browse transects. To be evaluated during allotment evaluations.
- Census data from ODFW yearly.

Objective and Rationale

WL 4: Maintain good quality wetland, playa and meadow habitat where it currently exists (see Table 2.14 and Map WL-2).

Rationale: A major goal of Fish and Wildlife 2000 is to perpetuate a diversity of waterfowl for the Nation by managing wetlands for this resource. The habitats are also of key importance for many species other than waterfowl and a healthy diversity of these species is dependent upon good quality wetlands.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 4.1: Maintain the project developments at Bigfoot Reservoirs, Rye Grass, Lake-on-the-Trail, North Stinkingwater Pond, South Stinkingwater Pond, Dry Lake, Seiloff Dike and all spring developments. Allow livestock grazing in these areas only to remove matted vegetation which is inhibiting waterfowl nesting.

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, WL 7.8, WL 7.14, AH 1.5, BD 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Make all fenced wetland areas pastures within particular allotments so that licensing of use or nonuse takes place on an annual basis.
2. Perform needed fence maintenance identified during use supervision visits.
3. AWP funding of maintenance needs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Continue wetland photo trend monitoring annually.
- Check spring overflow enclosure fences at least every 5 years for maintenance needs.

Objective and Rationale

WL 5: Improve component deficient wetland habitat to good condition and provide for wetland and meadow habitat expansion, by the year 1997 (see Table 2.14).

Rationale: A major goal of Fish and Wildlife 2000 is to perpetuate a diversity of waterfowl for the Nation by managing wetlands for this resource. The habitats are also of key importance for many species otherthan waterfowl and a healthy diversity of these species is dependent upon good quality wetlands.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 5.1: Provide good quality nest cover and late season brood water at the locations listed on Appendix 1, Table 8 as proposed in the Burns District Wetlands HMP.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 8.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, WL 5.3, WL 7.15, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Project survey and design.
2. NEPA documentation; AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

WL 5.2: Determine and implement needed actions on playa lakebeds to provide good quality seasonal and permanent (where feasible) wetland habitat.

Geographic Reference: Sheep Lake, Nordell Lake, Dry Lake, Rimrock Lake, Foster Lake, Munsey Lake, Silver Lake, Chain Lake, Weaver Lake, Palomino Lake and Lake-on-the-Trail.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 2.1, WL 1.5, WL 7.16, WL 7.25, R 2.1, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Collect baseline data on these and other playas to determine condition and feasibility for improvement.
2. Design improvement strategies.
3. NEPA documentation for proposed improvements.
4. AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years after baseline data collection.
- Monitor results of improvements yearly for the first 5 years, then in conjunction with allotment monitoring and evaluation schedules.

Allocation/Management Action

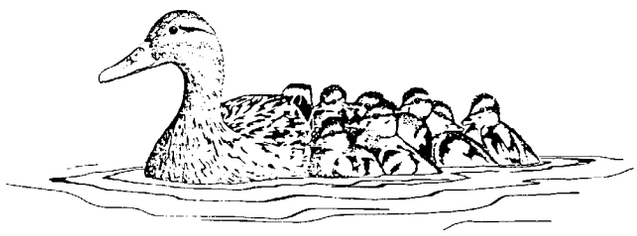
WL 5.3: Place high emphasis on land exchanges and acquisitions which increase the acreage or manageability of wetlands in public ownership.

Geographic Reference: Areawide (see Table 2.14), especially Silvies Valley and Silver Lake Pond.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: V 1.3, SSS 2.7, WL 5.1, WL 7.15, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: V 1 .l , SSS 3.1, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.



Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specificprocessing requirementsforexchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
- Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers RMP and other planning documents.
- Securefunding forprocessing proposalsthrough the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
- Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
- Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

Objective and Rationale

WL 6: Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat listed in Table 2.15 is in good or better habitat condition (proper functioning condition) by the year 1997.

Rationale:FLPMAdirectsthatthepubliclandsbe managed in a manner that will provide food and habitatforfish andwildlife. Riparian areas provide food and other habitat requirements for more wildlife species than any other habitat type in the RA. This objective is consistent with the overall BLM objective for riparian areas and reflects the current Oregon-Washington riparian policy.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 6.1: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3, which have poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 3.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, AH 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 6.2: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 5, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good condition (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 5.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, AH 1.3, R2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

WL6.3: Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 6 on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.

Geographic Reference: Appendix 1, Table 6.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.6, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.19, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on stream with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and annual work plan funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization monitoring every fifth year until specific system is designed and implemented.

WL 6.4: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (see Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2, General Best Forest Management Practices and Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection, respectively) while retaining woody vegetation strips along each side of all perennial streams and all otherstream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope	**Width of Buffer on Each Bank**
O-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125ft.
SO-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, F 1.3, WL 7.20, AH 1.6.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented during timber sale design, documented in the timber sale EA, reflected in the timber sale contract and enforced during contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- On-the-ground timber sale unit boundary inspection prior to the actual sale.
- Contract administration during timber harvest.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 6.5: Place high emphasis on land exchanges and acquisitions which increase the acreage or manageability of riparian in public ownership.

Geographic Reference: Areawide (see Table 2.15).

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: SSS 2.1, SSS 2.7, R 2.13, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.3, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specificprocessing requirementsforexchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
- Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers RMP and other planning documents.
- Securefundingforprocessing proposalsthrough the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
- Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reportsto determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
- Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

WL 6.6: Ensure that all newly constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands meet Oregon General Best Forest Practices standards presented in Appendix 1, Table 1 and Table 2.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.2, F 1.2, SSS 3.1, AH 1.6, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Survey and design specifications for roads will be consistent with BLM standards and will be analyzed during NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Construction activities will be monitored as they occur.

WL6.7: Inventory stream segments listed in Appendix 1, Table 7, and determine management actions required to meet the riparian objective.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 7.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.6, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 2.1, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Fund through the AWP process.
2. Collect and compile data.
3. Develop grazing systems as needed using the AMP and allotment evaluation process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization monitoring annually to every fifth year until specific system is implemented and operational.

Objective and Rationale

WL 7: Restore, maintain or enhance the diversity of plant communities and wildlife habitat in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous wildlife species habitat within the RA.

Rationale: FLPMA mandatesthat public lands be managed in a mannerthat will protectthequalityofthe ecological resources among others. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing the wildlife habitat of the RA in terms of diversity and abundance of habitat. Such diversity is necessary to sustain the variety of uses received by land BLM manages.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.1: Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites and provide for perch sites within one-eighth mile of nest sites through BLM authorized actions.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F1.5, F 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS2.3, WL7.4, WL 7.6, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continue to update and maintain the RA raptordatabase as new data become available.
2. Cross reference all proposed actions in EA with the database to determine nest occurrence.
3. Perform on-the-ground inspections of potential locations where actions could be detrimental to nests or nest sites.

Monitoring Needs:

- Check current nest site locations at 5 to 10 year intervals to determine activity and update database on a continuing basis.

WL7.2: Require that all power poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

Procedures to Implement:

1. Initiate under terms and conditions of applicable right-of-way grants.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect new powerlines and poles, between 6 months and 2 years of construction, to determine if any problem poles exist and take corrective action where applicable.

WL 7.3: Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

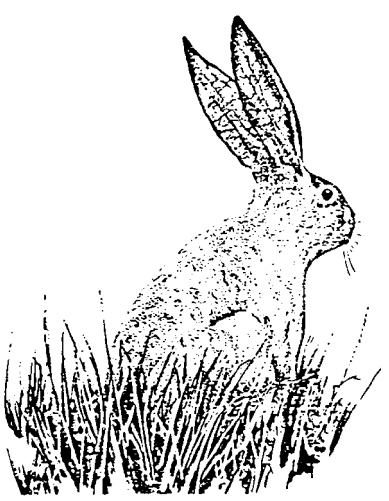
Supported By: SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 2.3, WL 7.6, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Review all Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) NEPA documentation to ensure compliance with the management action.

Monitoring Needs:

- Through NEPA document review and all PUPs.



Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.4: Identify component deficient raptor habitat and take management actions to correct the deficiencies. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.1, SSS 2.3, WL 7.1, WL 7.6, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Cross reference the raptor database with ESI data to determine suitable areas which are not currently used. 2. Inventory these areas to determine if a habitat deficiency exists. 3. Take appropriate corrective actions. **Monitoring Needs:** - After corrective actions have been implemented, monitor raptor use of the area for at least 3 consecutive years following the action.
WL 7.5: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.) Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.2, V 1.1, V1.2, SSS2.1, WL6.1, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL7.19, WL7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, BD 1.1 BD 1.2, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Consultation with permittees and affected interests. 2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 3. Adjust AMPs and HMPs as needed. 4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
WL 7.6: Determine habitat deficiencies within 2 miles of nest sites for ferruginous hawks and correct identified deficiencies. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5303, 5306, 5309, 5313, 7019, 7021. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.1, SSS 2.3, WL 6.2, WL 7.1, WL7.3, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory and evaluation of ferruginous hawk habitat to identify habitat deficiencies. 2. Provide nest platforms in areas identified as nest-site deficient. 3. Improve habitat for prey species within 2 miles of nest sites. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic assessments to determine effectiveness of steps taken. - Assessment of utilization of nest sites.
WL 7.7: Allow no big sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds when determined by a wildlife biologist to be detrimental to sage grouse habitat requirements. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: V 1.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory all sage grouse habitat for strutting grounds. 2. Ensure that sufficient sagebrush is retained on a case-by-case basis via the NEPA process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance monitoring of EA.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.8: Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to provide meadow habitat.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, V 1 .I, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.3, WL 1.1, WL 4.1, WL 7.14, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

I. Develop District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance - EA.
- Fence maintenance/inspections.

WL 7.9: Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of wildlife cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable wildlife thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover).

Geographic Reference: Commercial Timberlands (see Map F-1).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, WL 1.1, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented on a case-by-case basis during timber sale design and EA and contract preparation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Timber sale contract administration and post timber sale visual monitoring to ensure that EA and contract specifications have been followed.

WL7.10: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in winter range areas currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter ranges.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.2, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 1.3, WL2.2, WL 7.26, AH 1.11, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB I .3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than **400** acres per burn site.

2. NEPA documentation and site examination procedures for all vegetation conversion proposals in these areas.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis, Fire Year Report.

WL 7.11: Prohibit harvest of woodland products such as fuel wood, posts, poles and juniper foliage from the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2).

Geographic Reference: See Map F-2.

Decision Class: 1

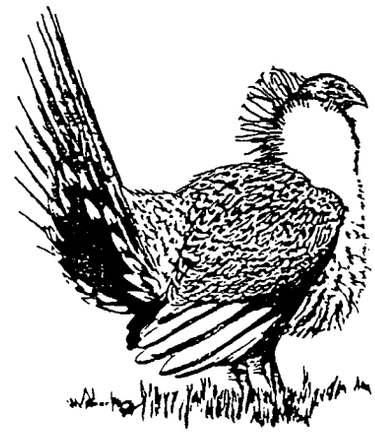
Supported By: F 2.2, WL 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, V 1.11, ACEC 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

I. Issue no woodland products permits for this area.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks within this area.



Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL: 7.12: Continuethe individual junipertree burning or cutting program in units of less than 100 acres. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5503, 5511, 5517, 5532, 5535, 5536, 7009, 7010, 7030.7043. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: F 2.1. Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** I. Layout, survey, design, AWP, MOUs. 2. NEPA documentation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor plant responses for 3 years after implementation, then every 5 years. - Monitoring will be accomplished by photo plots.
WL 7.13: Provide water for wildlife species in areas where that habitat component has been specifically identified as deficient. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7010, 7014, 7015, 7024. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Install at least 8 guzzlers of 2,000 to 3,000 gallon capacity in deer summer range. **Monitoring Needs:** - Inspect guzzlers on an annual basis to determine use and maintenance needs.
WL 7.14: Maintain the project developments at Bigfoot Reservoirs, Rye Grass, Lake-on-the-Trail, North Stinkingwater Pond, South Stinkingwater Pond, Dry Lake, Seiloff Dike and all spring developments. Allow livestock grazing in these areas only to remove matted vegetation. Geographic Reference: See above. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.8, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.3, WL 4.1, WL 7.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Make all fenced wetland areas pastures within particular allotments so that licensing of use or nonuse takes place on an annual basis. 2. Perform needed fence maintenance identified during use supervision visits. 3. AWP funding of maintenance needs. **Monitoring Needs:** - Continue wetland photo trend monitoring annually. - Check spring overflow enclosure fences at least every 5 years for maintenance needs.
WL 7.15: Provide good quality nest cover and late season brood water at the locations listed on Appendix 1, Table 8 as proposed in the Burns District Wetlands HMP. Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 8. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.3, V 1.4, SSS 2.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.3, WL 7.25, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 3.4. Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Project survey and design. 2. NEPA document preparation; AWP funding. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.16: Determine and implement needed actions on playa lakebeds to provide good quality seasonal and permanent (where feasible) wetland habitat.

Geographic Reference: Sheep Lake, Nordell Lake, Dry Lake, Rimrock Lake, Foster Lake, Munsey Lake, Silver Lake, Chain Lake, Weaver Lake, Palomino Lake and Lake-on-the-Trail (see also Map WL-2).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, V 1 .1, SSS 2.1, WL5.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Collect baseline data on these and other playas to determine condition and feasibility for improvement.
2. Design improvement strategies.
3. EA process for proposed improvements.
4. AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years after baseline data collection.
- Monitor results of improvements yearly for the first 5 years, then in conjunction with allotment monitoring and evaluation schedules.

WL 7.17: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3, which have poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing system on I and M category allotments which allow no more than IO percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix I, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix I, Table 3.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM I .1, GM 1 .I, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.1, WL 7.5, AQ 1.2, R 2.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

I. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

WL 7.18: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 5, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and **no** more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good condition (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 5.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL6.2, WL 7.5, AH 1.3, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for the first five years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.19: Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 6 on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.

Geographic Reference: Appendix 1, Table 6.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.6, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. EA preparation and annual work plan funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicble, every 3 to 5 years after implementation.

WL 7.20: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (see Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2), while retaining woody vegetation strips along each side of all perennial streams and all otherstream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buff erstrips would be established as follows:

Slope	Width of Buffer On Each Bank
O-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125 ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165 ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, WL 6.4, AH 1.6, ACEC 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 3.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented during timber sale design, documented in the timber sale EA, reflected in the timber sale contract and enforced during contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- On-the-ground timber sale unit boundary inspection prior to the actual sale.
- Contract administration during timber harvest.

WL 7.21: Manage 780 acres in four major areas for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth and the wildlife species dependent upon old growth characteristics.

Geographic Reference: Allotments No. 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051 (see Maps F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.26, R 2.1, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, BD 3.8, ACEC 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop management prescriptions with wildlife habitat objectives included.
2. Design and implement management actions for promotion of areas to old growth.

Monitoring Needs:

- To be developed in the old growth management plan.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

Burns District Office
HC 74-I 2533
Highway 20 W.
Hines, Oregon 97738

ONRC Action v. Bureau of Land Management
Civil Case No. 96-00422-HA
Administrative Record 2B-1

September 1991

Proposed Three Rivers Resource Management Plan

and Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume I - Text

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental **and** cultural values of our national parks and historii places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

BLM-OR-ES-91-29-1792

Cover Photo — Federal Land Office - Temporary Headquarters in the Burns Hotel building from 18891891. Predecessor to the Taylor Grazing Service and Bureau of Land Management.

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Proposed Three Rivers Resource Management Plan

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared by
Burns District Off ice

State Director, **Oregon/Washington**

District Manager, Burns

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT OFFICE
HC 74-12533 Hwy 20 West
Hines, Oregon 97738

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

September 20, 1991

Dear Public Land User:

Enclosed for your review and comment is the Three Rivers Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Three Rivers Planning Area, Bums District, Oregon. The Bureau of Land Management has prepared this document in partial fulfillment of its responsibilities under the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The Proposed RMP Final EIS is designed to stand alone from the Draft RMP/EIS which was published in October 1989. However, the interested reader may find it useful to refer to the Draft RMP/EIS when using this document.

The public devoted a tremendous amount of effort in providing in- depth input on the Draft RMP/EIS. The Bums District received 225 individual comment letters containing over 1,200 specific comments. The Planning Team has assessed these comments and utilized the input in making substantive changes in the Proposed RMP. We sincerely appreciate the efforts of those who took the time to provide us with these comments. We feel that your efforts have resulted in a stronger and clearer RMP.

This Proposed RMP/Final EIS contains a summary comparison of the alternatives considered (including the Proposed Plan), an introduction, the Proposed Plan, the environmental consequences of the Proposed Plan, revisions to the Draft RMP/EIS, public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS, and the Bureau's response to those comments. The Preferred Alternative in the Draft RMP has been revised as a result of public comment and internal review.The Proposed Plan reflects these changes in the refinement of management objectives and in management actions.

If you desire assistance with this document you may contact the Area Manager, Craig M. Hansen, (503) 573-5241.

If you would like to have your interests/concerns considered by the District Manager as he makes the final decisions which will guide the management of the public lands in the Three Rivers Planning Area for the next 10 - 15 years, please do so in writing prior to the close of the public comment period on October 21,1991. Comments should be sent to:

District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Burns District Office
HC 74-l 2533 Hwy 20 West
Hines, Oregon 97738

The final decisions will be based on the analysis contained in the EIS, any additional data available, public input, management feasibility, policy and legal constraints. Approval of the plan will be documented in a record of decision which will be made available to the public.

The resource management planning process includes an opportunity for administrative review via a plan protest to the BLM Director if you believethe approvalof a proposed RMP would be in error. (See 43 CFR 1610.5-2.) careful adherence to these guidelines will assist in preparing a protest that will assure the greatest consideration to your point of view.

Only those persons or organizations who participated in our planning process leading to this RMP may protest. If our records do not indicate that you had any involvement in any stage in the preparation of a proposed RMP or amendment, your protest will be dismissed without further review.

A protesting party may raise only those issues which he or she submitted for the record during the planning process. New issues raised in the protest period should be directed to the Burns District of Three Rivers Area Managerforconsideration in plan implementation, as potential plan amendments, or as otherwise appropriate.

The period forfiling a plan protest begins when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes in the Federal Register its Notice of Availability of the final environmental impact statement concerning the proposed RM or amendment. The protest period extends for30 days. There is no provisionfor anyextensionof time. To be considered "timely," your protest must be postmarked no later than the last day of the protest period. Also, although not a requirement, we suggest that you send your protest by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Protests must be filed in writing to:

Director (760)
Bureau of Land Management
1849 "C" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

In order to be considered complete, your protest must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.

2. A statement of the issue or issues being protested.

3. A statement of the part or pails of the proposed RMP being protested. To the extent possible, this should be done by reference to specific pages, paragraphs, sections, tables, maps, etc. included in the document.

4. A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that you submitted during the planning process or a reference to the date the issue or issues were discussed by you for the record.

5. A concise statement explaining why the BLM State Director's decision is believed to be incorrect. This is a critical part of your protest. Take care to document all relevant facts. As much as possible, reference or cite the planning documents, environmental analysis documents, available planning records (i.e., meeting minutes or summaries, correspondence, etc.). A protest which merely expresses disagreement with the Oregon/Washington State Director's proposed decision, without any data will not provide us with the benefit of your information and insight. In this case, the Director's review will be based on the existing analysis and supporting data.

The Proposed RMP cannot be approved until the Governor of Oregon has had an opportunity to review it. Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the approval of this RMP may protest such approval. Complete instructions on filing a protest are presented in Chapter 5. The deadline for filing a protest is October 21, 1991.

Thank you for your continued interest in the multiple use management of your public lands.

Sincerely,

Mike Green

Mike Green
District Manager

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Summary

Five multiple-use alternatives for the management of public lands in the Three Rivers Planning Area were developed and analyzed in the Three Rivers Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DFEIS) in accordance with the BLM's planning regulations issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The alternatives responded to major issues identified through the planning process. These include management of livestock grazing, adjustment of land tenure, meeting wildlife forage demands and improving habitat condition, fire management and special management areas.

Each alternative was a complete land use plan that provided a framework for the multiple-use management of the full spectrum of resources present in the Planning Area. The resource management objectives which guided the analysis in each alternative are summarized by program below. The reader should note that the objectives were the same for all alternatives. However, the means for meeting each objective and the degree to which each objective would be met varied considerably between alternatives. Through public comment on the DRMP/DEIS, management objectives for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (PRMP/FEIS) have been modified, refined or expanded. Table S1 provides a program-by-program comparison of objectives between the Draft and Proposed Plan.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
Air Quality	Prevent deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the Resource Area (RA).	Prevent significant deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the Resource Area (RA).
Water Quality	Protect or enhance ground water quality and improve water quality of streams on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established (per stream) by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).	Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality requirements for all beneficial uses consistent with DEQ Nonpoint Source Assessment and Management Plan, where BLM authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality. Protect or enhance groundwater quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by DEQ.
Soils	Improve and/or maintain soil erosion conditions at moderate erosion condition class or better.	Prevent deterioration of soil resources by ensuring that BLM-administered lands are in stable or upward observed apparent trend categories as outlined in "Rangeland

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
		Monitoring in Oregon and Washington" BLM Handbook H1734-2. Rehabilitate areas with specific localized soil erosion problems and reduce accelerated (human influenced) sediment delivery to fluvial systems.
Forestry and Woodlands	Manage the identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield. Manage approximately 235,000 acres of noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, watershed protection and rangeland productivity. Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal material, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.	Manage the 7,722 acres of identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield. Manage approximately 50,000 acres of available productive noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, minor forest products, watershed protection and rangeland productivity. Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal materials, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.
Livestock Grazing	Implement long-term rangeland management designed to resolve identified resource conflicts/concerns and achieve management objectives delineated for each allotment.	Resolve resource conflicts and concerns and achieve management objectives as identified, for each allotment in Appendix 1, Table 9.
Wild Horses and Burros	Maintain viable wild horse and burro herds in the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain and Warm Springs active Herd Management Areas (HMAs) within established maximum and minimum numbers.	Maintain healthy populations of wild horses within the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, and Riddle Mountain HMAs, and wild horses and burros in the Warm Springs HMA. Enhance the management and protection of herd areas and herds in the following HMAs: Kiger,

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
		Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain, Palomino Buttes and Warm Springs. Enhance and perpetuate the special or rare and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds in the RA.
Vegetation	Protect, restore and enhance the variety of plant species and communities in abundances and distributions that provide for their continued existence and normal functioning. Control the proliferation of noxious weeds on public lands where concentrations pose a serious menace to human health and safety, domestic livestock or wildlife habitat.	Maintain, restore or enhance the diversity of plant communities and plant species in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous plant species within the RA.
Special Status Species (see Glossary)	Prevent significant risk to the well-being of special status species or their habitat by BLM-authorized actions. Restore or enhance habitat of special status species.	Maintain and improve critical or essential habitatof species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to prevent deterioration and provide recovery. Maintain, restore or enhance the habitat of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species to maintain the populations at a level which will avoid endangering the species and the need to list the species by either State or Federal governments. Ensure that BLM-authorized actions within the RA do not result in the

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
		need to list special status species or jeopardize the continued existence of listed species. SSS 4: Increase the state of BLM's knowledge and information concerning the status and distribution of special status species.
Wildlife Habitat Management	Maintain or improve 334,910 acres of deer winter range, 376,670 acres of deer summer range, 234,211 acres of elk winter range, and 105,380 acres of elk summer range currently in satisfactory condition. Improve approximately 170,500 acres of deer winter range; 293,000 acres of deer summer range; 21,300 acres of elk winter range; 43,100 acres of elk summer range currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000. Manage livestock forage production to support wildlife population levels identified by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).	Maintain 335,000 acres of deer winter range, 375,000 acres of deer summer range, 235,000 acres of elk winter range and 105,000 acres of elk summer range currently in satisfactory condition as described in the glossary. Improve approximately 170,000 acres of deer winter range; 295,000 acres of deer summer range; 20,000 acres of elk winter range; 45,000 acres of elk summer range, currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000. Manage forage production to support big game population levels identified by ODFW. Maintain good quality wetland, playa and meadow habitat where it currently exists. Improve component deficient wetland habitat to good condition and provide for wetland and meadow habitat expansion, by the year 1997 (see Table 2.14).

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
		Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat is in good or better habitat condition (proper functioning condition) by the year 1997. Restore, maintain or enhance the diversity of plant communities and wildlife habitat in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous wildlife species habitat within the RA.
Wetland, Reservoir and Meadow Habitat	Improve wetland habitat in lower than good habitat condition, by the year 1997. Provide for wetlands and meadow habitat expansion.	
Riparian Habitat	Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat is in good or better habitat condition by the year 1997.	Ensure that a minimum of 75 percent of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition, and none is in poor condition, by the year 1997.
Raptors	Maintain or enhance raptor habitat.	
Aquatic Habitat	Ensure that 75 percent or more of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition and that none is in poor condition by the year 2000. Enhance existing warmwater fish habitat to good or better condition and provide for increased warmwater game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warmwater fish habitat consistent with no conflict with existing fish populations as opportunities arise.	Ensure that 75 percent or more of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition and that none is in poor condition by the year 2000. Improve existing warmwater fish habitat to good or better condition and provide for increased warmwater game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warmwater fish habitat, as opportunities arise, and when no conflicts occur with existing game fish populations.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
Hazardous Materials	Eliminate the introduction of hazardous materials on public land and remove any discovered deposits.	Eliminate the introduction of hazardous materials on public lands and remove any discovered hazardous waste.
Fire	As determined through values at risk analysis, maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire. Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial uses of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.	As determined through values at risk analysis, maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire. Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial use of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.
Recreation	During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000, establish Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) where the presence of high quality natural resources and current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the area for its scientific, educational and/or recreational values. During the lo-year period from 1990 to 2000, provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected increase in dispersed recreation-related visits within the planning unit.	During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000 establish and manage intensive-use areas, where the presence of high quality natural resources and the current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the areas for their scientific, educational and/or recreational values while accommodating the projected increase in use for recreation activities specific to the areas. During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000, provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected 24.5 percent increase in dispersed recreation use within the Three Rivers RA from an estimated 84,000 visits in 1989 to an estimated 104,500 visits by the year 2000.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	Retain existing ACECs, if relevance and importance are still valid. Designate additional ACECs, including extensions to existing ACECs, where relevance and importance criteria are clearly met. Manage ACECs in accord with the basis for each designation.	Provide special management attention to protect important natural, cultural or scenic resources on approximately 95,049 acres.
Visual Resources	Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as inventoried **and** evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the Visual Resource Management (VRM) System.	Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as inventoried and evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the VRM System.
Cultural Resources	Protect the cultural/paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss and provide special emphasis to high value sites. Increase the opportunity for the public's sociocultural, educational and recreational uses of the area's cultural/ paleontological resources. Provide for the conservation of cultural/paleontological resources of overriding scientific or historic importance.	Protect the cultural and paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss, while providing special emphasis to high value sites and conserving those resources of overriding scientific or historic importance. Increase the opportunity for the public's sociocultural, educational and recreational uses of the area's cultural and paleontological resources.
Energy and Minerals	Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources. Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the RA, on a case-by-case basis.	Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources. Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the Planning Area on a case-by-case basis except for 64,315 acres

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS
	Provide maximum opportunity in areas identified as open to the operation of mining laws for exploration and location of locatable minerals on public lands mineral estate in the RA. Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals.	in ACECs, WSAs and scenic corridors. Provide maximum opportunity in areas identified as open to the operation of mining laws for exploration and location of locatable minerals on public lands mineral estate in the planning area. Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals other than coal. Public lands will remain open and available for coal exploration and development, unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.
Lands and Realty	Consolidate public landholdings and acquire lands with significant resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with significant resource values. Meet public needs for use authorizations, such as rights-of-way, leases and permits. Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands. Acquire public and administrative access to public land where it does not currently exist. Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.	Consolidate public landholdings and acquire lands with high public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with high public resource values. Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases and permits. Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands. Acquire and maintain legal public and administrative access to public land consistent with other resource values. Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.

Table **S1.** Comparison of Management Objectives

	Management Objectives, DRMP/DEIS	**Management Objectives, PRMP/FEIS**
	The anticipated effects of the management actions contained in each of the alternatives and the Proposed Resource Management Plan are summarized by major program.	
Biological Diversity		Maintain viable populations of native plants and animals well distributed throughout their geographic range. Maintain natural genetic variability within and among populations of native species. Maintain representative examples of the full spectrum of ecosystems, biological communities, habitats and their ecological processes. Provide for the increase of the scientific understanding of biological diversity and conservation.

The anticipated effects of the management actions contained in each of the alternatives, including the Proposed Plan, are summarized by major resource program in Table S2.

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
WATER QUALITY							
WATER QUALITY (STREAM MILES)							
EXCELLENT	0.00	2.90	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
GOOD	0.00	114.75	117.65	116.00	37.65	5.15	5.70
FAIR	20.65	3.75	3.75	3.75	60.70	35.70	111.60
POOR	84.25	6.15	6.15	7.80	29.20	72.55	10.25
UNKNOWN	22.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.15	0.00
TOTAL	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55	127.55
WATER QUALITY (SURFACE ACRES)							
EXCELLENT	0	1351	0	0	0	0	0
GOOD	45	3090	4441	1301	1301	876	825
FAIR	4001	0	0	3140	3140	3560	411
POOR	445	50	50	50	50	55	3255
TOTAL	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491
FOREST MANAGEMENT							
TIMBER BASE							
ACRES	8605	4868	8263	8263	7722	8700	9291
DECADAL HARVEST (MMBF)	6.02	3.41	5.78	5.78	5.40	6.09	6.50
GRAZING MANAGEMENT							
LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION (ACRES)							
EXCELLENT	38402	45732	39078	42563	39056	50379	43937
GOOD	562683	671073	573434	624579	651217	739265	644729
FAIR	823683	731704	831031	809510	812302	705217	796266
POOR	251516	206930	211896	178787	173658	160578	170510
UNKNOWN	33634	54479	54479	54479	33685	54479	54476
TOTAL	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918
INITIAL STOCKING LEVELS (AUMs)							
STOCKING LEVELS	150472	54891	107283	133208	150472	161222	164622
WILD HORSES AND BURROS							
FORAGE CONDITION (ACRES)							
STINKINGWATER							
GOOD	36778	62078	51269	51269	51269	51269	51269
FAIR	42853	17553	28362	28362	28362	28362	28362
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7963 1	79631	79631	79631	7963 1	79631	79631

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
KIGER							
GOOD	12985	22693	15225	15225	15225	15225	15225
FAIR	23831	14123	21591	21591	21591	21591	21591
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816	36816
RIDDLE MTN.							
GOOD	6000	6000	7223	7223	7223	7223	7223
FAIR	22021	22021	20797	20797	20797	20797	20797
POOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28021	2802 1	28020	28020	28020	28020	28020
WARM SPRINGS							
GOOD	133064	138064	225525	195525	195525	195525	225525
FAIR	199926	195926	137465	137465	137465	137465	137465
POOR	123824	122824	93824	123824	123824	123824	93824
TOTAL	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814	456814
PALOMINO BUTTES							
GOOD	22068	30068	45368	50368	50368	45368	50368
FAIR	35300	3998 1	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
POOR	12681	0	12681	7681	7681	12681	7681
TOTAL	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049	70049
WILDLIFE HABITAT							
DEER WINTER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	3349 10	505396	48 1298	48295 1	480000	478238	372961
UNSATISFACTORY	195571	25085	49183	47530	50000	52243	157520
TOTAL	53048 1	53048 1	530481	53048 1	530000	53048 1	53048 1
DEER SUMMER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	376670	669808	616371	611371	610000	564784	472257
UNSATISFACTORY	325293	32155	85592	90592	90000	137179	229706
TOTAL	701963	701963	701963	701963	700000	701963	701963
ELK WINTER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	234211	255551	24563 1	24563 1	245000	234211	234211
UNSATISFACTORY	21340	0	9920	9920	10000	21340	21340
TOTAL	25555 1	25555 1	25555 1	25555 1	255000	25555 1	25555 1
ELK SUMMER RANGE (HABITAT CONDITION ACRES)							
SATISFACTORY	105380	148480	127680	127680	130000	105380	105380
UNSATISFACTORY	43100	0	20800	20800	20000	43100	43100
TOTAL	148480	148480	148480	148480	150000	148480	148480

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
STREAMSIDE RIPARIAN HABITAT (ACRES)							
GOOD	116.7	515.0	515.0	515.0	515.0	118.8	515.0
FAIR	255.8	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	234.2	37.0
POOR	207.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	227.0	28.0
UNKNOWN	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
TOTAL	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0	682.0
AQUATIC HABITAT CONDITION (STREAM MILES)							
EXCELLENT	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
GOOD	8.10	73.90	74.50	73.50	73.50	14.75	12.90
FAIR	26.40	6.95	6.95	7.45	7.45	47.90	67.75
POOR	41.70	2.20	2.20	2.70	2.70	21 .00	3.00
UNKNOWN	7.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65	83.65
WETLAND HABITAT (ACRES)							
GOOD	50	956	956	956	956	956	956
FAIR	911	395	395	395	395	395	395
POOR	390	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNCONTROLLABLE	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140
TOTAL	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491	4491
EXPANSION	200	670	300	490	490	200	200
PLAYA HABITAT TREND (ACRES)							
UPWARD	0	8655	8350	7155	8655	0	0
STATIC	8655	0	0	0	0	8155	0
DOWNWARD	0	0	300	1500	0	500	8655
FIRE MANAGEMENT							
FIRE SUPPRESSION CLASSES (ACRES)							
FULL,W/O PRESC.	0	67724	67724	67724	63600	0	67724
FULL, W/ PRESC.	1709918	1180114	1180114	1180114	1184230	1709918	1180114
COND., W/ PRESC.	0	462080	462080	462080	462080	0	462080
RECREATION							
SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS							
ACRES	16656	17176	17176	17176	17656	16656	16696
OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
OPEN	1599764	911704	1570994	1556825	1592633	1599764	1584384
LIMITED	100064	788434	124834	143003	113205	100064	115444
CLOSED	10090	10090	14090	10090	4080	10090	10090
TOTAL	1709918	1710228	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918

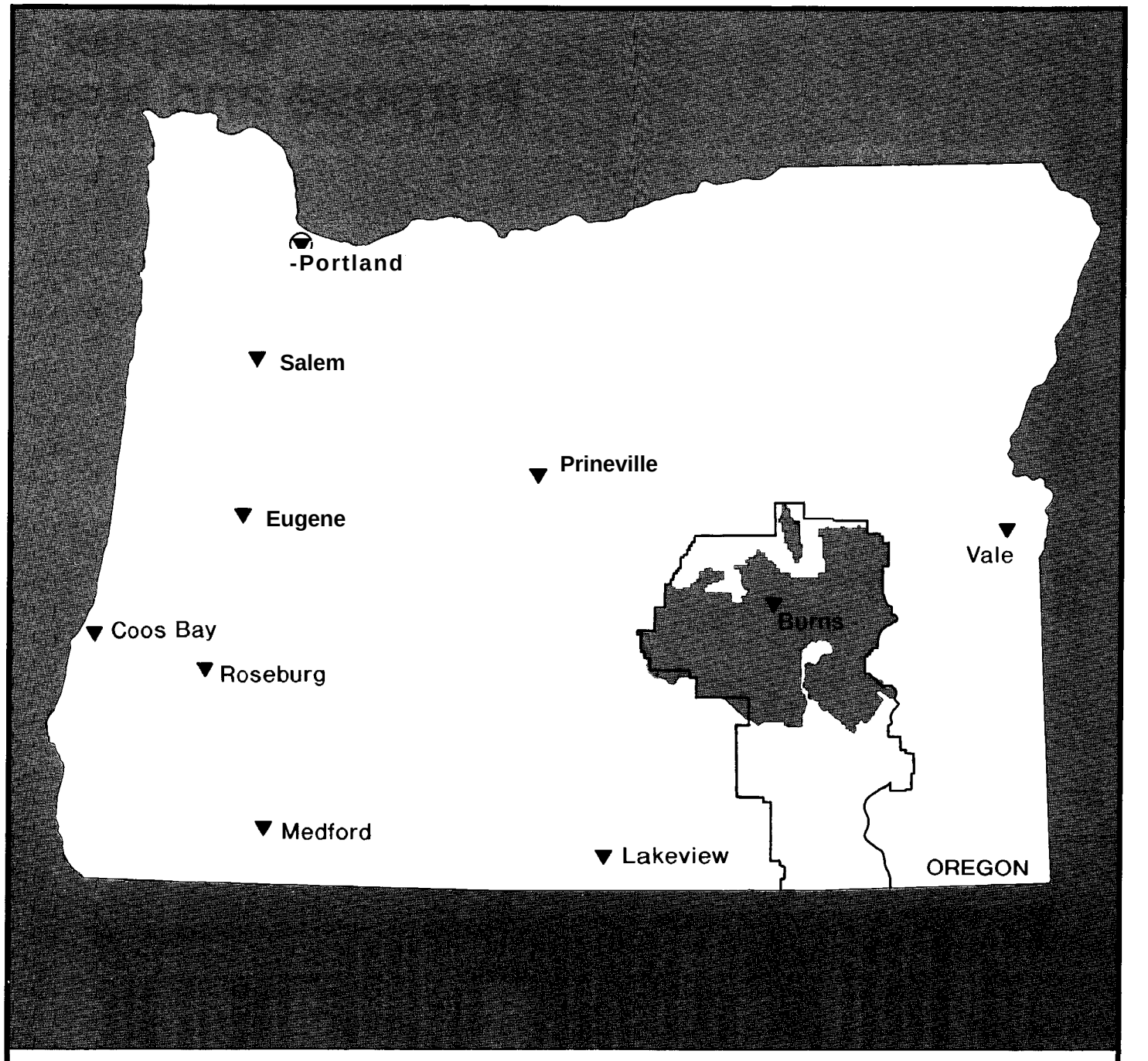
Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS							
DESIGNATIONS (STREAM MILES)							
WILD	0.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.4	**0.0**	**0.0**
SCENIC	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
TOTAL	0.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	**0.0**	**0.0**
DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
WILD	0	1730	0	1730	1804	**0**	**0**
SCENIC	0	0	1730	0	0	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	0	1730	1730	1730	1804	**0**	**0**
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACRES)							
DIAMOND CRATERS ONA/ACEC	16656	17136	17136	17136	17056	16656	16656
SOUTH NARROWS ACEC	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
SILVER CR. RNA/ACEC	640	640	640	640	640	640	640
SILVER CR. EXT. RNA/ACEC	0	960	960	960	1280	0	0
FOSTER FLAT RNA/ACEC	0	1870	1870	720	2690	0	0
DRY MTN. EXT. RNA/ACEC	0	2240	2240	2240	2084	0	0
KIGER MUSTANG ACEC	0	66244	36619	36619	64639	0	0
BISCUITROOT ACEC	0	6000	6000	6000	6500	0	6000
TOTAL	17456	95250	**65625**	64475	95049	17456	23456
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
CLASS DESIGNATIONS (ACRES)							
CLASS I	8610	8580	8580	8580	2290	8610	8580
CLASS II	120621	131131	131131	126581	139535	120621	122061
CLASS III	425600	419550	**419550**	421770	419431	425600	424190
CLASS IV	1155087	1150657	1150657	1152987	1148662	1155087	1155087
CULTURAL RESOURCES							
ACTIVELY MANAGED SITES							
LITHIC SCATTERS	51	371	51	51	51	51	6
OCCUPATION/CAMP	77	86	77	77	77	77	28
QUARRY	29	37	29	29	29	29	6
ROCK SHELTER	27	31	27	27	27	27	2
ROCK ART	18	19	18	18	18	18	0
TRASH DUMP	2	11	2	2	2	2	0
STRUCTURE	4	6	4	4	4	4	0
OTHER	6	11	6	6	6	6	2
TOTAL	214	572	214	214	214	214	44

Table S2. Comparison of the Alternatives (continued)

PROGRAM	BASELINE LEVEL	ALT. A LEVEL	ALT. B LEVEL	ALT. C LEVEL	PROPOSED PLAN	ALT. D LEVEL	ALT. E LEVEL
ENERGY AND MINERALS							
FLUID ENERGY MINERALS (OIL AND GAS LEASE ACRES)							
CATEGORY 1	1328111	1134069	1442231	1499029	1499000	1328111	2166464
CATEGORY 2	7875 17	890588	644735	602987	603000	787517	0
CATEGORY 3	98075	184046	126737	111687	111700	98075	47239
CATEGORY 4	113331	113331	113331	113331	113300	113331	113331
TOTAL	2327034	2322034	2327034	2327034	2327000	2327034	2327034
SOLID LEASABLE MINERALS (ACRES)							
AVAIL. TO LEASE	2198267	2175887	2171331	2 192467	2 192467	2198267	2183451
NOT AVAILABLE	17936	40316	44872	23736	23736	17936	32752
MINERAL MATERIALS							
AVAIL. SITES	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
ACRES AVAILABLE	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337	2114337
LOCATABLE MINERALS (ACRES)							
WITHDRAWN	44912	59532	57902	45162	**49652**	44912	44912
AVAILABLE	1670921	1656301	1657931	1670671	1666181 1715833	1670921	1670921
LANDS AND REALTY							
LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT (ACRES)							
ZONE 1	1577559	1469864	1575597	147809 1	1484899	1577559	1081509
ZONE 2	121559	199220	93599	193304	188325	121559	531764
ZONE 3	10800	40834	40722	38523	36694	10800	96646
TOTAL	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709918	1709919
CORRIDOR DESIGNATIONS							
LINEAR MILES	123	185	185	185	185	123	185
EXCLUSION/AVOIDANCE AREAS (ACRES)							
EXCLUSION AREAS	0	114710	20385	20385	17885	0	20385
AVOIDANCE AREAS	0	0	79525	64475	95530	0	0
TOTAL	0	114710	99910	84860	113415	0	20385

Chapter 1
Purpose and Need



LEGEND

- BLM State Office
- BLM District Office
- Burns District Boundary
- Three Rivers Planning Area

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT

THREE RIVERS RMP

April 1991

MAP GEN-1

GENERAL LOCATION

Introduction. The Planning Area

The Three Rivers Proposed Resource Management Plan/ Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) is a comprehensive framework for managing public lands and for guiding the allocation of resources in the Three Rivers Planning Area (PA) over the next 10 to 15 years. The impacts associated with managing public land (Map GEN-1) in the high desert area of Eastern Oregon are analyzed in this document.

The Three Rivers PA contains 1,709,918 acres of public land that lie within portions of Harney (1,587,073 acres), Grant (8,484 acres), Lake (91,505 acres) and Malheur Counties (22,856 acres) (Map GEN-2). The PA contains approximately 51,501 acres which are within the Lakeview District (31,444 acres Federal, 18,562 acres State, 1,495 acres private), but that are administered by the Three Rivers Resource Area (RA). Surface management prescriptions have been developed for these areas by the Interdisciplinary (ID) Team.

The Ochoco and Malheur National Forests and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) are the other major Federal land management agencies in the planning area.

The PA is situated in the northern half of the Burns District on the northern extreme of the Great Basin and the southern end of the Blue Mountains. The PA is generally characterized as high desert with large expanses dominated by sagebrush typical of the Great Basin. The Great Basin influence gives way in the northern and eastern portions of the PA where stands of pine and fir are found.

Purpose and Need

The purpose and need for the RMP/EIS is to guide the future management of public land resources in the Three Rivers PA. To accomplish this it is necessary to identify and resolve multiple-use conflicts (issues) related to the management of public lands in the PA. The plan is intended to fulfill requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), which requires the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to prepare comprehensive land use plans that are consistent with the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield. FLPMA also requires public participation and close coordination with other agencies. The RMP/EIS process results in decisions determining how the various resources will be managed to best meet present and future public needs. This plan establishes parameters for all resources on BLM-administered land in the Three Rivers PA, with the exception of the potential recommendations on the designation of Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek and Stonehouse Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). The wilderness study process has been ongoing since 1979 and is beyond the scope of this RMP effort. Recommendations as to whether or not the areas are suitable for wilderness designation have been analyzed in a final statewide wilderness EIS.

It is also the purpose and need of this planning process to provide for and encourage direct public involvement in the decision-making process affecting the management of public lands in the PA. Toward this goal, the planning process is open to public involvement at every step.

Planning Process

The BLM planning process is conducted in nine stages. Table 1 .I summarizes these stages and displays the status of each.

Planning Issues and Their Resolution

Five planning issues have been identified and carried into the process of developing the Draft RMP/EIS (DRMP/DEIS). Public input was received in response to an initial scoping brochure issued by the BLM in September of 1987. Public meetings were conducted in Burns on October 19, 1987, and in Bend on October\22, 1987. The five planning issues were confirmed, through public comment, as being significant and timely.

1. Grazing Management Issue

Grazing management practices prescribed in preceding land use plans (the Riley and Drewsey Grazing EISs and Management Framework Plans (MFPs)) have not been fully implemented and it now appears that they cannot be implemented within a reasonable timeframe. This leads to a condition in which there is potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values and (b) conflict over the use of resources.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Are changes needed in the grazing management program identified in the Drewsey and Riley Grazing EISs/MFPs? If so, what kinds of changes are needed? Where are they needed? Should there be a priority of some areas over others? If so, what area(s) should receive highest priority and how should priorities be established?

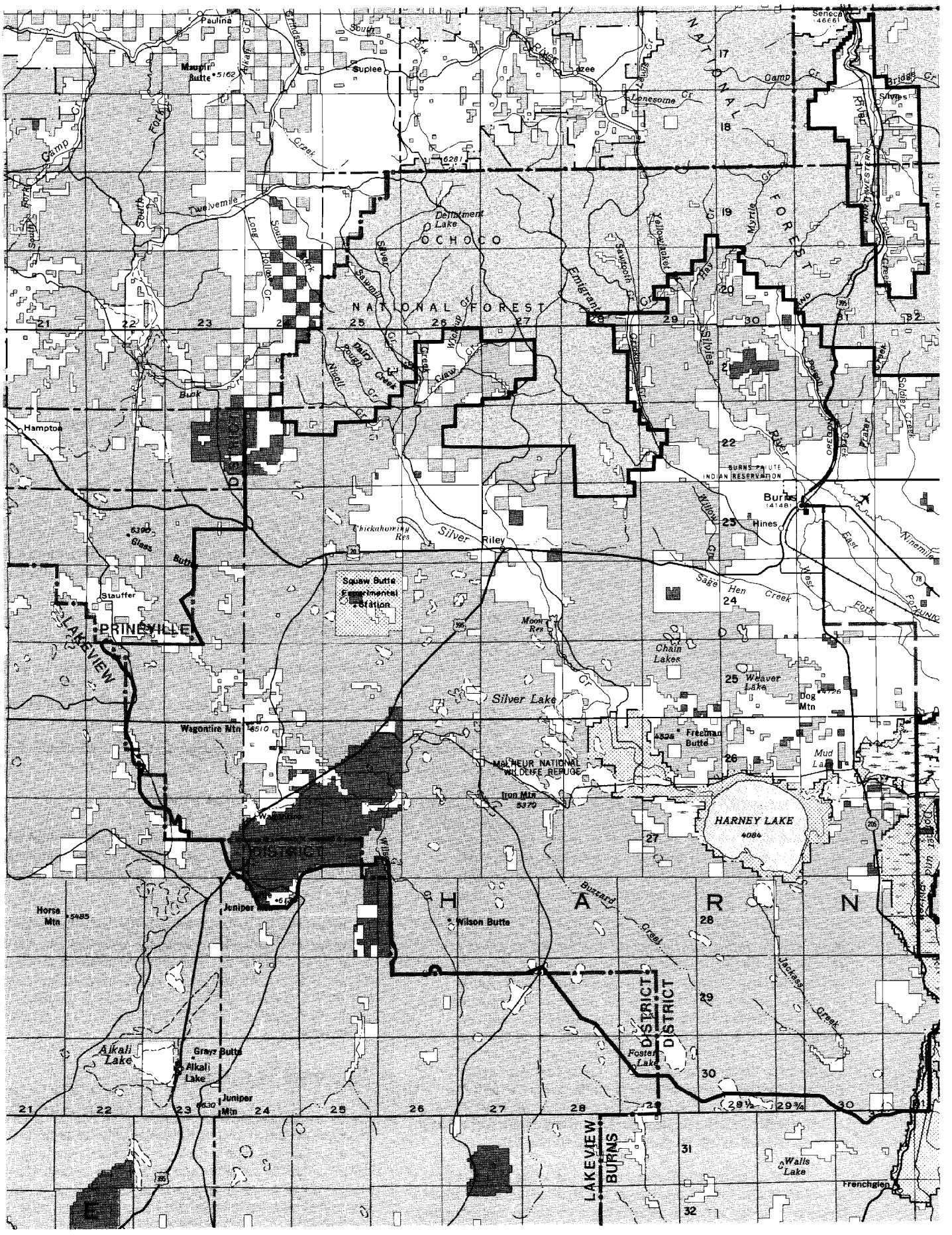
Resolution of the Issue

Changes in the grazing management program which have been identified concern establishing multiple-use management objectives and implementing grazing systems to meet these objectives.

All allotments have gone through the selective management categorization process to assign a category to each allotment. Areas with a high level of conflicts and concerns are a higher priority to implement management in than areas with few conflicts. Allotments in the Improve (I) category are generally higher priority than Maintain (M) or Custodial (C) allotments.

2. Land Tenure Issue

Land ownership patterns within the RA contain some areas of scattered tracts and/or intermingled ownerships. Such patterns present problems for the efficient management and utilization of the public's resources. The means to relieve such problems are through exchanges with other landowners, transfers to other agencies and the public sale of identified tracts. Such actions can lead to the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) loss of a


Paulina
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Silvies
Camp Cr
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Twelvemile
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NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Riley
Silver
Chickahominy Res
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Wagontire
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
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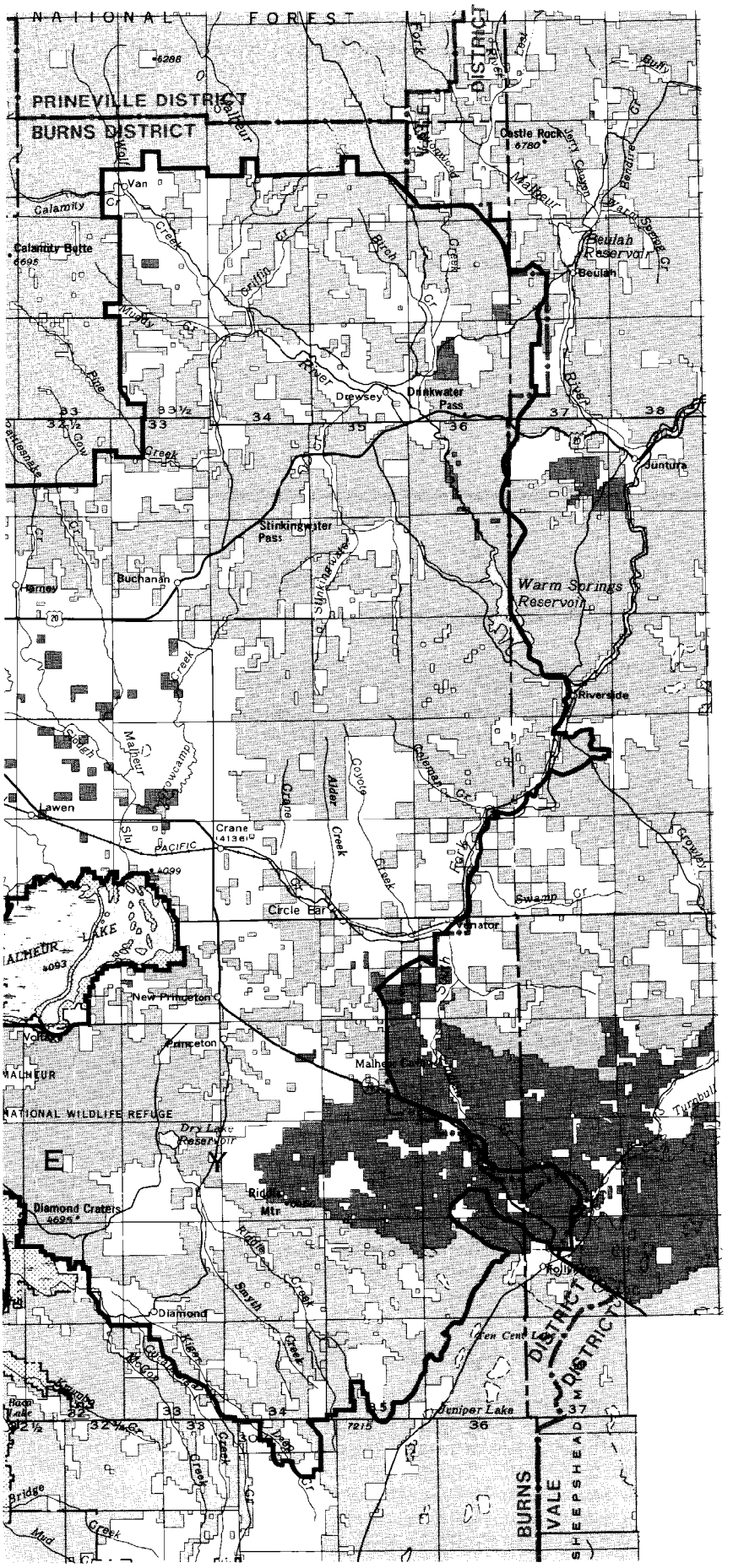

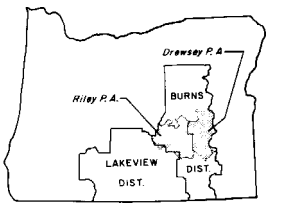

LEGEND

- BLM Lands
- USFS Lands
- Other Federal Lands
- State Lands
- Private Lands
- District Boundary
- Planning Area Boundary
- Planning Unit Boundary

10 0 10 MILES

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP GEN-2
LANDSTATUS

Table 1.1. Resource Management Planning Process

1.	Identification of Issues	Completed Oct. '87
2.	Development of Planning Criteria	Ongoing
3.	Data Collection/Consolidation	Completed July '88
4.	Analysis of the Management Situation	Completed Nov. '88
5.	Formulation of Alternatives	Completed Jan. '89
6.	Estimation of Effects	Completed March '89
7.	Selection of Preferred Alternative and Public Review and Comment Periods	
	A. Draft RMP/EIS	Completed March '90
	B. Final RMP/EIS	August-September '91
8.	Approved Resource Management Plan	Scheduled Dec. '91
9.	Monitoring and Evaluation of RMP/EIS	Ongoing Upon Approval

resource or environmental value, (c) conflict over the use of resources, and (d) high public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Is there a need to consolidate public landholdings? If so, what lands would be most important? Are there lands that should be identified for disposal through sale, exchange or transfer from public ownership? If so, which lands? Are there privately held lands which should be acquired to enhance public values? If so, which lands? Are there lands which should be retained in public ownership and not made available for any form of disposal, including exchange? If so, which lands?

Resolution of the Issue

The Proposed Plan identifies three zones where various land tenure management actions may take place. Zone 1 lands will generally be retained in Federal ownership. These are also areas where acquisition of lands with important public values will be emphasized. Thus, public landholdings will be consolidated in Zone 1.

Zone 2 lands have been identified for sale under the R&PP Act and exchange for other lands with more important public values.

Zone 3 lands are generally isolated unmanageable tracts and have been identified for disposal by sale or exchange.

The management direction outlined in the Proposed Plan will provide much more opportunity for land tenure adjustment actions over that which currently exists.

This will help meet the primary objectives identified in the plan of consolidating landownership (both public and private) retention and acquisition of lands with important public values and disposal of isolated unmanageable tracts.

3. Wildlife Forage Demands and Habitat Condition Issue

Existing management decision documents do not adequately address recent shifts in elk populations or concerns over deer winter range conditions. To accommodate these concerns it may be necessary to revise some forage and land use allocations. Such allocations have the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) conflict over the uses of resources, and (c) high public concern over the use or preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Should BLM allocate forage for elk from public land? If so, for what target population levels? Are there management actions that BLM should undertake to improve the condition of deer winter range? If so, what and where? How much should other resource uses such as livestock grazing be changed to accommodate such modifications?

Resolution of the Issue

The Proposed Plan allocates levels of competitive forage to meet the demands of benchmark numbers of big game in the Planning Area. These amounts may be adjusted during the allotment evaluation process.

Management actions in the Proposed Plan would improve deer winter range by providing needed browse and improved vigor of available browse.

4. Fire Management Issue

BLM's fire management strategy has been primarily one of full suppression. This practice is both expensive and neglects the beneficial uses of fire as a management tool in certain applications. Changes in current fire management strategies could involve the establishment of three zones: full suppression, conditional suppression, and prescribed fire. Establishing these strategies could cause concern over the

potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) a serious loss of a resource or environmental value, and (c) high public concern relating to the preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

With the understanding that the BLM will continue to meet its responsibility to protect life and property, are there areas where conditional suppressions of wildfire would be appropriate? If so, where? Are there areas where either natural or prescribed fire would be a beneficial management tool? If so, where? Should the use of prescribed fire place more emphasis on the improvement of air quality than on the maintenance of plant communities? Are there areas where full fire suppression should be retained to protect important public/private values? If so, where?

Resolution of the Issue

The RMP established 462,080 acres identified for conditional fire use, these lands are shown as Zone B on Fire Management Map 2 (Map FM-2).

Prescribed fire has been identified as a possible beneficial management tool on 1,646,310 acres or approximately 96 per cent of the resource area. These lands are listed as Zones B and C on Map FM-2.

Due to the specifications identified through the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan and the Clean Air Act, placing emphasis on prescribed fire rather than air quality was not possible. Working to balance the prescribed fire program and air quality standards was the only solution.

Based on values at risk of both public and private values, 63,608 acres were established as a full suppression only zone, shown as Zone A on FM-Map 2.

5. Special Management Areas Issue

Special management designations are in place on three sites in the RA - Diamond Craters Outstanding Natural Area (ONA), South Narrows Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), and Silver Creek Research Natural Area (RNA). Special designations and/or the absence of them can lead to the potential for (a) conflict with legally established resource values, (b) major conflict over the use of resources, and (c) high public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource value.

Considerations in Resolving the Issue

Should the three existing areas be retained under their current special designations? Which, if any, of the proposed nine additional ACECs should be designated? Which, if any, segments of free-flowing and eligible river segments should be considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System? Are there other areas or sites in the RA for which special designation is needed to further protect or enhance the habitat of listed threatened, endangered or sensitive species; to provide scientific and educational study opportunities; or to preserve outstanding or unique scenic, botanical, geologic, cultural or other resource values? If so, where? What are the values?

Resolution of the Issue

The Interdisciplinary (ID) Team examined the three areas with existing special management designations in terms of the Bureau's relevance and importance criteria. This analysis resulted in the recommendation to retain the special management designations for all three areas. Of the nine additional areas nominated for special management designation consideration, the ID team analysis resulted in a recommendation that five of the nine areas be given a special management designation. Further review of the values of the RA indicates that existing or proposed management adequately protects other areas with important resource values, and, therefore, there were no other areas which require a special management designation at this time.

Issues Eliminated from Detailed Study

Ongoing Statewide Wilderness Study. The wilderness study process has continued since 1979 and has progressed beyond the level of detail contained in this RMP/EIS process. Two areas, Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek (5,560 acres) and Stonehouse WSA, (12,325 acres in the planning unit, the remaining 9,000 acres in Andrews Resource Area) are being considered for designation as wilderness (Map ACEC-1). No further analysis of these areas for wilderness will be included in this document; however, portions of some WSAs are considered for designation as ACECs.

Noxious Weed Control. Control of noxious weeds is addressed in detail in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS (BLM, 1987). As such, noxious weed control needs in the RA were not considered to be a planning issue.

Grasshopper Control. Periodic outbreaks of grasshoppers do occur in the RA and can be a significant problem. BLM has entered into a memorandum of understanding (which can be renewed annually as needed) with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for the control of grasshoppers on public lands in the RA. An environmental assessment of the local effects of the APHIS control was completed in 1986. As such, grasshopper control in the RA was not considered to be a planning issue.

Analysis of Public Comment on the DRMP/DEIS

A number of concerns emerged from public input on the DRMP/DEIS with significant divergences of views about management strategies that BLM should pursue in the Three Rivers RA. Because of this divergence of views, the planning team undertook an expanded public contact process. A brochure detailing the major concerns was distributed to 549 individuals, organizations and agencies in August of 1990. Nine individuals responded to the brochure by returning a clip-out contact form. Personal contact was made with all nine individuals by either the planning team leader or an appropriate team member to address their concerns. The following is a summary of the major concerns raised through

the full public involvement process on the DRMP/DEIS as well as the general direction that has been taken to address those concerns.

Accuracy and Sufficiency of BLM Data and Analysis Methods

Commenters were concerned about the accuracy and the sufficiency of BLM's data collection and analysis methods in a number of topic areas. Primary among these are rangeland, water quality, riparian habitat and soils monitoring and evaluation:

Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation - Commenters were concerned that BLM rangeland monitoring and evaluation techniques are flawed and that BLM applied them beyond what can be scientifically supported.

This concern has been addressed by adding an explanation of the monitoring and evaluation process. It was reiterated that the methods and process used to evaluate grazing are within Bureau procedures.

Water Quality - Commenters expressed concern about BLM definitions of water quality. Commenters were concerned about whether or not it is necessary for BLM to comply with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) water quality standards for nonpoint source pollution, especially where water courses typically cross several ownerships. commenters were also concerned about the capability of BLM to define and measure the parameters necessary to adequately address water quality.

Water quality standards were developed by Federal action under the Clean Water Act of 1977, 33 U.S.C. Responsibility for reviewing and revising water quality standards was relegated to appropriate State agencies. Under FLPMA, the BLM is required to coordinate land use planning and management activities with Federal and State agencies, and comply with all applicable State laws (see FLPMA, Sec. 202(c)(8) and (9)).

The DEQ has established levels of nonpoint source pollution of waters in the State of Oregon. Additionally, BLM and DEQ developed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Action Plan in April 1990, that would implement these standards on public lands under Bureau jurisdiction. BLM biologists have the necessary equipment and expertise to measure these water quality parameters, assess condition and trend of sensitive aquatic habitats, and make recommendations to management concerning these sensitive ecosystems.

Riparian Habitat - Commenters expressed concern about adequate definition of riparian habitat condition classes, especially as related to both water quality and aquatic habitat condition classes. Commenters were also concerned that BLM had classified some areas as riparian habitat that do not meet the definition.

The Bureau definition of riparian habitat was used to classify areas as riparian. Stream segments with no data have not, as yet, been classified and a determination as to whether or not these segments contain riparian habitat will be made as data are collected.

Riparian habitat condition, aquatic habitat condition and water quality are interrelated. However, the condition of one is not entirely dependent upon the condition of the other two. Factors used to rate these conditions are discussed in Appendix 1, Table 4.

Water

Commenters expressed concerns about management of various resources either directly or indirectly associated with water. Primary among these are water quality, fisheries and riparian habitat, and uplands management; also related to this topic is BLM consideration of Wild and Scenic Rivers:

Water Quality Management - Commenters expressed concerns about BLM's management proposals to address water quality problems. Some commenters were concerned that BLM was not proposing sufficiently stringent management to resolve identified water quality problems while other commenters were concerned that BLM was "going too far."

Severity of management objectives assure that BLM-managed waters meet requirements established by DEQ for nonpoint sources of pollution in Oregon. Management actions are based upon an MOU and Action Plan developed between BLM and DEQ in April 1990, and BLM Best Management Practices.

Application of these prescriptions are expected to improve poor water quality on 55 miles of streams and establish good conditions on approximately 38 miles of streams.

Fisheries and Riparian Habitat Management - Commenters expressed concern that BLM fisheries and riparian management proposals were either too vaguely written to adequately assess their potential effectiveness or they provided "loopholes" that might reduce their effectiveness. Other commenters expressed concern that the management prescriptions that were presented would be excessively disruptive of established livestock operations.

Management prescriptions have been rewritten to be more clear and precise. Prescriptions allow for interaction with affected interests, including permittees, in development of management activities that will meet water quality and other multiple-use objectives. The Proposed Plan focuses on the protection, restoration and enhancement of aquatic and riparian habitat to the extent possible under guidelines promulgated by FLPMA.

Uplands - Commenters expressed concern that management prescriptions for riparian habitat management would impose excessively restrictive limitations on livestock grazing on associated uplands.

This concern was addressed by an explanation of the riparian utilization levels and deleting the upland utilization level in riparian pastures. Upland utilization levels will be established at the activity plan level.

Wild and Scenic Rivers - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not proposed more rivers, streams and reaches for designation as Wild or Scenic.

Three Rivers RA conducted a river inventory and evaluation following the process outlined in the Guidelines for Fulfilling Requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

After completion of the process, one river segment, the Middle Fork of the Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek, met all the requirements to be recommended for designation under the Act.

Portions of the river inventory and evaluation have been included to illustrate the required steps which were followed (see Tables 2.17 through 2.20).

Ancient Forests

Commenters expressed concern that BLM had neither identified any forest stands as ancient forest nor proposed any management prescriptions for ancient forest stands.

This concern has been addressed by the identification of four separate stands which either currently meet old growth ponderosa pine stand criteria or will grow into these old growth characteristics in a relatively short period of time. Stand management guidelines will be developed for each stand to guide long-term maintenance or enhancement of old growth characteristics of the stands.

Economic Assessment

Commenters presented a variety of concerns about the "Economics" of the RMP. Primary among these concerns were economic impacts, performing Takings Implications Assessments (TIA), project costs and performing Benefit/ Cost Analysis (B/C):

Economic Impacts - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not adequately assessed the potential economic impacts that implementing the RMP would have on the local/ regional economy.

This concern has been addressed by reevaluating the economic impacts of the implementation of each of the alternatives presented in the draft as well as the impacts of the Proposed Plan. This analysis includes both the direct and the indirect (frequently referred to as the multiplier effect) impacts to both income and employment.

TIA - Commenters expressed a concern that BLM is not complying with requirements laid out in Executive Order 12630, by not performing a TIA prior to any reduction of authorized livestock grazing.

The provisions of Executive Order 12630 do not apply to adjustments of BLM livestock grazing permits. As such, TIAs are not performed in the RMP/EIS.

Project Costs - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not adequately displayed what the various project types would cost.

This concern has been addressed by presenting generalized project cost estimates. Refer to Appendix 1, Tables 13 and 14.

B/C - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not provided detailed B/C analysis on the investments that would be required under the various alternatives and, as a result, there was insufficient information with which to adequately choose between alternatives.

BLM planning is a tiered system with the most generalized land use planning performed at the RMP level. Increased detail and site specificity is considered at successive tiers in the system, activity planning and project planning. The information needed to appropriately conduct B/C analysis is usually only available at these more detailed tiers of the planning system. **As** such, B/C analysis is deferred to activity and project planning.

Follow-Through

Commenters expressed concern that BLM would not have the funds or the staff to actually follow through with the management prescriptions that have been proposed in the RMP.

The composition of this RMP has been based on three primary guidelines: (1) Management prescriptions should be realistic, both in terms of accomplishing stated objectives and being reasonably achievable. (2) Management prescriptions should not be strictly funding dependent. That is, progress toward accomplishing management objectives should not depend upon substantial increases in base funding. (3) Management prescriptions should be derived interdisciplinarily to assure the maximum support base for their eventual implementation. Based on these guidelines, BLM feels confident that we will be able to follow through with the commitments made through the RMP.

Forage Allocation Priorities

Commenters expressed concern that BLM had not provided a sufficient basis for establishing forage allocation priorities which favored wildlife and wild horses over livestock.

This concern was addressed by an explanation in how forage will be allocated. The forage allocation process was modified from the DRMP/DEIS so that forage will be allocated to wildlife in accordance with the agreements between BLM and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and forage will be allocated between livestock and wild horses on the basis of the results of monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Land Tenure Adjustment

Commenters expressed concern that BLM should not reduce the private lands tax base in Harney County through any land tenure adjustments authorized under the RMP.

This concern has been addressed by clarifying the intent of the RMP as to land tenure adjustment. Most commenters felt that the DRMP/DEIS heavily emphasized acquisition of private land through direct purchase. Although direct purchase remains a limited option in the Proposed Plan the management actions have been modified and responses to the commenters developed which provide more emphasis and clarification of acquisition by exchange whereby no significant loss of the private land base in the county would be expected.

Off-Road Vehicle Use (ORV)

Commenters expressed concern that the RMP too heavily promoted open ORV use and that sensitive resource values would be threatened.

The actions addressing ORV use have been rewritten to address specific ORV use areas and the use of cross-country routes on designated and approved roads and trails. The actions also incorporate the directions established in Executive Order 11644 for the Bureau to manage this valid and accepted use on Bureau-administered lands, but also to ensure the protection of areas where ORV use would cause or is causing considerable adverse impacts on natural, cultural or historical resources. References to maximizing ORV use have been dropped from the land management proposals.

Vegetation Conversions

Commenters expressed a variety of concerns about Vegetation Conversions. Primary among these were seedings, the use of crested wheatgrass, juniper control and fire management policy:

Seedings - Commenters expressed concern that BLM had "proposed" too many acres to be seeded and that such seedings would result in declines in habitat and species diversity.

This concern was addressed by revising the overall approach that is being taken to seedings. First, no specific seedings are being "proposed" through the RMP. Where seedings would help in meeting overall multiple-use objectives in a given area, they may be considered. Second, multiple-use constraints will be applied to all seeding (and other vegetation conversion) proposals to ensure that the diversity of plant species and communities is not adversely affected and that special habitat features such as big game winter range browse are retained. Third, as with other rangeland management prescriptions, seedings will be undertaken only after substantial consultation, coordination and cooperation with affected interests.

Crested Wheatgrass - Commenters expressed concern that where seedings are implemented, only native grass, forbs and browse species should be utilized and that no more crested wheatgrass should be planted.

The selection of species to be seeded is dependent on the multiple-use objectives of the proposed seeding and site characteristics (rainfall, soil types, etc.). Seeding mixtures will be determined with interdisciplinary interaction and will undergo multiple-use and environmental consideration through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation process.

Juniper Control - Commenters expressed concern that in some sections of the RA juniper encroachment has become a serious resource problem. Concern was expressed that BLM fire management policy has contributed to the juniper encroachment problem through suppression of wildfires and that a more extensive use of prescribed burning should be proposed.

This concern has been addressed through the identification of 462,080 acres for conditional fire use and 1,184,230 acres (96 percent of the RA) identified for prescribed fire use as a management tool to assist in the meeting of resource objectives.

Fire Management - Commenters expressed concern that not enough acreage was proposed by BLM for conditional fire suppression and that more acreage should be proposed for prescribed fire. An associated concern was that the 3,000 acres per year limitation on prescribed fire should be relaxed (that is, more acres per year should be allowed).

The concern relating to the desire to see more acreage identified under conditional suppression was reevaluated by the ID team. Due to the values at risk involved, including life, property and fire-sensitive resource values, the acreage identified was not changed.

Concerns relating to prescribed fire were also reevaluated. Additional areas for possible prescribed fire use were identified; however, acreage burned per year limitations are based on Oregon's Smoke Management Plan and air quality constraints and, therefore, cannot be increased.

Wild Horses and Burros

Commenters presented a variety of concerns relative to Wild Horses and Burros. Primary among these were interactions between wild horses and riparian management, designation of a Kiger Horse ACEC, and Burro Management:

Wild Horses and Riparian Management - Commenters expressed concern that riparian management objectives would be impaired in wild horse herd management areas if horses could not be excluded from seasonlong use of riparian areas. Yet to exclude them from such areas appeared to conflict with the goal of maintaining the ".... wild and free-roaming nature....." of the wild horses.

This concern has been addressed in the overall objectives of the RMP, which direct all management to be based on multiple-use and sustained yield. The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act also requires that a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationships exist in each Herd Management Area (HMA). Allotment evaluations will address specific objectives and management actions in each HMA, including objectives and actions for riparian areas. To meet the overall objectives of each area may require that horses be excluded from some portions of riparian areas.

Kiger ACEC - Commenters expressed concern that the establishment of an ACEC for the Kiger horses would result in an unacceptable impact on existing long-term ranching operations within the immediate area of the ACEC.

This concern has been addressed through the response to comments section. Here it is explained that there is no proposed increase in herd area size, horse herd numbers or increases in forage allocated to wild horses. Impacts to ranching operations would be minimal at most. Such impacts may be increased traffic and visitation of the area. No significant changes in the manner in which the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs are proposed.

Burros - Commenters expressed concern that no active management of the burro herd, a portion of the overall Warm Springs HMA, was being proposed.

This program was reevaluated during the response to comments process and the direction of burro management was changed as such. Burros will be actively managed in the Warm Springs HMA to reflect their unique presence in the Three Rivers RA.

Biological Diversity

In recent years, biological diversity has emerged as an issue of considerable interest to the multiple-use management of public lands. While a commonly agreed upon definition of "biological diversity" has not yet been developed, it is generally acknowledged that such diversity occurs on at least three levels:

- the diversity of genetic characteristics within a species:
- the diversity of species within a community; and,
- the diversity of communities within an ecosystem.

Within this context, maintenance of biological diversity under the concepts of multiple-use management requires maintenance of viable populations including appropriate genetic variability for individual species as well as the maintenance of communities and ecosystems with their full range of functions. The depletion and fragmentation of ecosystems and their components are major concerns. So too, are the recovery of endangered species and degraded habitats, and the inventory and monitoring of biological resources.

Certain aspects of the interest in biological diversity are addressed by existing and potential "preserves" such as parks, refuges, wilderness areas and other similar protected areas. However, such areas are considered to be insufficient to fully encompass the issue because of their limited size and distribution. In addition, it is not reasonable to expect to be able to fully address the issue by simply creating additional "preserves". As such, public lands managed under multiple-use must provide the continuity between these protected areas for biological diversity. Recognizing this, BLM has begun to incorporate biological diversity into its land use planning as one of the many multiple-uses for which the Bureau manages. It is believed that public lands managed by BLM can best continue to produce a full array of goods and services from lands that sustain biologically diverse ecosystems.

A considerable body of law and regulation exists which addresses various aspects of biological diversity. However, no federal legislation has been passed into law which provides a single comprehensive base for the management of biological diversity. Important acts which guide BLM in the maintenance of diversity include FLPMA (1976), the Endangered Species Act, as amended, (1973), the Public Rangelands Improvement Act, as amended (1978), the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (1971), Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the Wilderness Act (1964), NEPA (1969), and the many acts relating to various species of wildlife. Within such existing guidance, integration of the overall concepts associated with the maintenance of biological diversity into the Three Rivers RMP has resulted in many management objectives, corresponding management actions, use and management constraints, and standard operating procedures which have been designed to restore, maintain or enhance various elements of biological diversity within the Planning Area.

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are utilized to guide the planning process. They are derived from law, regulation and policy. BLM has utilized three sets of planning criteria for the Three Rivers RMP: 1) FLPMA criteria, 2) Identification of Conflicts and Opportunities, and 3) Alternative Formulation Criteria.

Planning Criteria from FLPMA of 1976

Section 202(c) of the FLPMA provides that, in the development and revision of land use plans, the Secretary of the Interior shall:

1. Use and observe the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield;
2. Use an interdisciplinary approach to integrate consideration of physical, biological, economic and other sciences;
3. Give priority to the designation of ACECs;
4. Rely on the inventory of public lands, their resources and other values;
5. Consider present and potential uses of the public lands;
6. Consider the relative scarcity of the values involved and the availability of alternative means and sites for realization of those values;
7. Weigh long-term benefits to the public against short-term benefits;
8. Provide for compliance with applicable pollution laws;
9. To the extent possible, coordinate land use inventory, planning, and management of public lands with the land use planning and management programs of other Federal agencies and State and local governments.

Section 302(b) of FLPMA requires the Secretary to manage the public lands so as to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands.

Planning Criteria Used in the Identification of Conflicts/Opportunities

Conflicts - Management practices will be identified as management conflicts if any of the following conditions prevails:

1. Management of one resource significantly constrains or diminishes the use of another resource;
2. Agency guidance requires that land use allocations which are not currently in effect be made through the plan;
3. Existing land use allocations conflict with current agency resource management policies or guidance;
4. Documented public controversy exists regarding the management of a resource.

Opportunities - Management practices will be identified as management opportunities if either of the following conditions prevails:

1. Management conflicts identified through the above criteria can be resolved in alternative ways with readily available management practices;

2. Appreciable public demand exists for resource uses or conditions sustainable in the RA, but is currently under-represented.

Management Objectives

Management objectives for the various resources must:

1. Be measurable/quantifiable in terms of location, area involved and timeframe;

2. Be reasonably achievable within an appropriate timeframe, normal budgetary limitations and with existing technology;

3. Be purposeful in terms of resolving a significant conflict, realizing an identified opportunity, or maintaining a currently desirable condition;

4. Provide relatively clear and complete program guidance;

5. Be reasonably independent of other management objectives.

Planning Criteria for Alternative Formulation

Each alternative formulated and assessed in the DRMP/DEIS shall:

1. Directly assess the degree of accomplishment of the identified management objectives;

2. Be in accordance with the discretionary limits established through applicable laws, regulations and agency policies;

3. Provide for reasonable, feasible and practical guidance for management of public lands and resources through a full range of options;

4. Provide a complete land use plan.

At least one alternative among those assessed in the DRMP/DEIS will provide for each of the following:

1. Continuation of present management practices;

2. Emphasizing the use, production or extraction of renewable and nonrenewable resources (although not necessarily in the same alternative);

3. Emphasizing the protection and enhancement of natural systems and sensitive resources;

4. Emphasizing a balancing of production and extraction interests with protection and enhancement interests.

Chapter 2
The Proposed Plan

Introduction

There have been a number of substantial changes that have been made to the proposed land use decision format that was presented in the Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DEIS). Much of this has been done in response to comments that were received on the DRMP/DEIS. Theplanning team has composed the Proposed RMP/Final EIS (PRMP/FEIS) in such a way that the reader will be able to readilytrack the Management Objectives, Allocations, Management Actions, Procedures to Implement and Monitoring Needs. Every "decision" proposed through the planning process is actually a string of components. Primary among these components are Objectives, Allocations and Management Actions. Associated with the decision components are support components. Primary among these are the Rationale, Geographic Reference, Decision Class, Support and Constraint, Prcceduresto Implement and Monitoring Needs. The following material defines and expands upon these various components.

Management Objectives - The management objective is an expression of what we have as the desired end result of our management efforts. In expressing an objective, we have attempted to describe it so that 1) the expected results are clearly stated, 2) the objective is specific, 3) the objective is measurable, and 4) the objective is realistic. The measurability of the objective is usually expressed in terms of physical units (acres, tons, AUMs, etc.) and in terms of quality classes (satisfactory, good, fair, late seral, etc.). Where timeframes apply, they have been incorporated.

Rationale - The rationale is an expression of the primary reasoning behind why it is important to pursue the stated objective. The rationale is usually expressed in terms of law, regulation, policy, custom, etc.; whatever it is that answers the question, "Why do we want to achieve this objective?"

Allocations - For every "decision string" there is usually an allocation. Allocations should be one of threetypes: 1) land use allocations, 2) resource allocations, and 3) administrative allocations.

Land use allocations are expressed in terms of area (acres, miles, etc.). Theydefine: allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, prohibited uses/activities.

Resource allocations are expressed in terms of "resource units" such as AUMs, MMBF, user days, tons, etc.

Administrative allocations are commitments of the Bureau to perform a procedure or process when a given set of conditions or a specified timeframe is met. Administrative allocations are expressed in terms of the conditions or timeframes thatwould invoke them and the procedures that would be applied.

Each allocation (except administrative allocations) usually begins with an expression such as, "Allocate.....or Designate.... ." Each allocation is associated with a specific objective and is identifiedbyauniquealpha-numericreferencenumbersuchas WL 2-2. This identiiiesthe allocation as the second action under the second objective in the wildlife program.

Management Action - Management actions are measures that are to be undedaken in order to attain or achieve the stated objective. There are two primary elements to management actions.

Action to be taken is a clear statement of what the management action is. It is framed in appropriate physical units, quality index classes, and timeframes and is solidly linked to its management objective. Where a management action is constrained by specific mitigations or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), these are referenced as part of the management action.

Geographic Reference is used where amanagement action or an allocation applies to a specific geographic area. The most common means of identifying such areas is the use of allotment numbers.

Decision Class designations are utilized to characterize decision strings in one of three classes. Class 1 decisions are BLM initiated and are those plan decisions that require immediate action. Class 2 decisions are BLM initiated and are those plan decisions that have been identified for implementation, but that do not require immediate action. Class 3 decisions are invoked externally and are those decisions that require action only when an activity is initiated externally.

Support and Constraint reflect the interactions between each proposed decision and all other proposed decisions in the Proposed Plan. "Supported By" for a given proposed decision indicates that its implementation would be suppotted by other proposed decisions as indicated. Similarly, "Constrained By" indicates which other decisions would constrain the implementation of a given decision.

Each management action is associated with a specific management objective and is identified by a unique alpha-numeric reference number such as GM 1.5. This identifiesthe allocation as the fifth action under the first objective in the Grazing Management program.

Procedures To Implement - The Procedures to Implement section is a support function. This section is used to identify the major processes, steps, etc., needed to put a specific management action into effect. There are three primary aspects to the Procedures to Implement.

Additional planning/environmental assessment needed identifies whether activity planning is needed to put the "decision" into effect. This section also notes if site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation would be required prior to on-the-ground implementation of the management action.

"Manualized" procedures notes where implementation of a management action is governed by specific procedures defined in the manual or an approved handbook, etc., and cites the manual/handbook reference where such procedures can be located.

"CCC" requirements identifies consultation, coordination, cooperation requirements associated with the allocation or management action.

Monitoring Needs - There are three aspects to monitoring. The first is monitoring whether or not the RMP is being implemented. The second is monitoring the resources to determine whether or not the identified management objectives are being accomplished. The third aspect is a monitoring of the overall RMP to determine whether or not the identified management

objectives and management actions are still appropriate or if the RMP needs to be amended. The PRMP/FEIS addresses itself to the first two aspects -tracking the implementation of the plan and monitoring the effects of the plan on the resources. Overall evaluations of an RMP, usually conducted on a 5-year timeframe, are directed through Bureau Manual procedures and are not detailed here.

Tracking of the RMP will be accomplished primarily through the regular publication of planning updates which will detail progress being made in both implementing actions and in accomplishmentof objectives. Alsospecifictracking mechanisms such as Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) Updates will be utilized as required for selected programs.

Monitoring Needs are usually program and decision specific. In general the reader will be able to see the type of monitoring technique or procedure that would be applied. Where appropriate, specific references are cited for monitoring guidance. The normal frequency or intervals under which the resource monitoring technique(s) will be applied (e.g., annually, monthly, at least three times in any given 5-year period, etc.) are also identified for most decisions. Such actions are dependent upon funding and staffing levels in any given year and are, therefore, provided only as general indicators.

Program Packages - The PRMP/FEIS has been composed on a program-by-program basis. Individual program packages may be located as follows:

	Program	Page
AQ	Air Quality	2-3
WQ	Water Quality	2-4
SM	Soils	2-15
F	Forestry and Woodlands	2-21
GM	Grazing Management	2-33
WHB	Wild Horses and Burros	2-43
V	Vegetation	2-51
SSS	Special Status Species	2-56
WL	Wildlife Habitat	2-66
AQ	Aquatic Habitat	2-96
FM	Fire Management	2-I 01
R	Recreation and Wild and Scenic Rivers	2-I 07
ACEC	ACECs	2-I 37
VRM	Visual Resources	2-I 48
CR	Cultural Resources	2-I 52
EM	Energy and Minerals	2-I 56
LR	Lands and Realty	2-I 77
HM	Hazardous Materials	2-199
BD	Biodiversity	2-200

Air Quality

Objective and Rationale

AQ 1: Prevent significant deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the RA.

Rationale: The BLM, as well as the Burns District, must meet or exceed air quality standards in accordance with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Federal Clean Air Act.

Allocation/Management Action

AQ 1 .1 : Limit prescribed burning in sagebrush-grass areas to less than 3,000 acres (or equivalent of 24,000 tons of fuels) per year.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.8, V 1.1, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement

1. Estimate fuel loading on each burn site prior to completion of plan.
2. Ensure burn plans are accurate with acreage sizes and actual tons per acre.
3. Ensure through planning process that no more than allowable acreage is planned per year.
4. Environmental Assessment (EA).

Monitoring Needs:

- Review of burn plan, pre- and post-burn calculations of acreage and tonnage on site.
- Annual Work Plan (AWP) identification.
- Maintain accurate records of both acreage and tonnage burned to date.

Allocation/Management Action

AQ 1.2: Limit prescribed burning in forested areas to less than **200** acres (or the equivalent of 6,000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.8, V 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL7.12, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Estimate fuel loading on each burn site prior to completion of burn plan.
2. Ensure accuracy as to burn size and actual tons per acre.
3. Ensure through planning process that no more than allowable acreage is planned per year.

Monitoring Needs:

- Review burn plans, pre- and post-burn calculations of acreage.
- Identify actual acres burned per site.
- Identify through AWP process.
- Maintain accurate records of both acreage and tonnage burned to date.

AQ 1.3: Mitigate projects which have the potential to have a significant negative impact on air quality prior to approval of such projects.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1 .11, SM 1 .1, V 1 .1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL 7.12, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Assesspotentialimpactstoairqualityfrom proposed projects through the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.
2. Develop (a) effective and (b) cost-efficient mitigation(s).
3. Apply and enforce mitigations as a condition of approval.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic review of NEPA documentation.
- Field review of compliance with mitigating measures.

Water Quality

Objective and Rationale

WQ **1:** Improve surface water quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality requirements for all beneficial uses consistent with DEQ Nonpoint Source Assessment and Management Plan, where BLM-authorized actions are having a negative effect on water quality (see Table 2.1).

Rationale: The BLM Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan states that the Bureau will protect habitat of all sensitive and candidate species to maintain or improve population levels.

DEQ has identified water quality requirements for Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Oregon waters stimulating a joint BLM/DEQ Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Action Plan of April 1990, to implement these standards on public lands.

BLM Oregon/Washington Riparian Enhancement Plan requires that the Bureau improve water quality on public lands to good or better condition by 1997.

Allocation/Management Action

WQ 1 **.1:** On a case-by-case basis and after adequate public involvement, close and rehabilitate all roads impacting surface water quality and not needed for administration or fire protection on public lands.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.1, SM 2.2, SSS 3.1, AH 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.14, BD1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop necessary NEPA documentation on proposed closures
2. Coordination with pertinent local, State and Federal agencies.
3. Public notification through EA process.

Monitoring Needs:

Water quality studies on select streams, 1 O-l 2 times/year.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
	- Macroinvertebrate analysis will coincide with water quality studies, two-three times/year. - Photo-trend, annually on select streams. Streams will be prioritized based on allotment category, special management areas, and concerns for sensitive species or their habitat. Streams will be studied for 1 year with new streams selected annually.

WQ 1.2: All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act (OFPA) standards and BLM Best Management Practices (BMPs) (see Appendix 1, Table 1 for General Best Forest Management Practices). Additionally, any commercial timber harvest must meet guidelines for Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection (see Appendix 1, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams, and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope of Land Adjacent to Source	**Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank**
O-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165ft.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, F 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM BMPs for watershed protection.
2. Timber sale review.
3. Develop NEPA documentation.
4. Coordination with affected interests, State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor compliance with OFPA during and after timber cut.
- Where applicable, monitor impacts on water quality - 1 O-12 times/year.

WQ 1.3: Modify existing BMPs or develop new BMPs, as needed, consistent with BLM/DEQ MOA and Action Plan of April 1990.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, SSS 3.1, R 2.10, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.
2. Coordinateon new BMP development with State and Washington Office as required.
3. Compliance with State and Federal laws required under FLPMA, Section 202 (c) 8 and 9.

Monitoring Needs:

- Implement monitoring of water quality on select streams to identify effectiveness of management actions and compliance with DEQ Nonpoint Source Management Plan.

Allocation/Management Action

WQ **1.4:** Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3, with poor water quality, related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. Once riparian areas improve to fair condition, or after 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments that allow a maximum of 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and 50 percent on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 2.1, GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL6.1, WL7.5, WL7.17, AH 1.2, R2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment evaluations.
2. Use supervision and adjustment.
3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests.
4. Develop NEPA documentation.
5. Review of pasture design.
6. Construct protective facilities where appropriate.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend on riparian - annually in select areas.
- Use utilization monitoring - continually when used.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams - two-three times/year.
- Water quality sampling on select streams 1 O-12 times/year.

WQ 1.5: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1 , Table 5 infairorgoodcondition, that allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian species and no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation annually; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery and maintenance of good conditions (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1 .1, SM 2.1, GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, AH 1.3, R2.10, R2.12, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment evaluations.
2. Use supervision and adjustment.
3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests.
4. Develop NEPA documentation where applicable.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend on riparian - annually in select areas.
- Use utilization - annually.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams - two-three samples/year.
- Water quality sampling on select streams - 10-12 times/year.

WQ 1.6: Inventory stream segments listed on Appendix 1, Table 7 and determine management actions required to meet the water quality and riparian objective.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 7.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 4.1, WL 6.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.19, AH 1.4, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Fund through the AWP process.
2. Collect and compile data.
3. Develop grazing systems as needed during the Allotment Management Plan (AMP) and allotment evaluation process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Where applicable monitor via:

Photo-trend studies annually on select streams.

Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams, two-three samples/year.

Water quality sampling on select streams, 1 O-l 2 samples/year.

Allocation/Management Action

WQ **1.7:** Maintain existing livestock exclosures on approximately 4 miles of streams (Wickiup Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Paul Creek, Silver Creek and Rough Creek), seven reservoirs and District wetland developments (Willow, State, Twin Springs, Stinkingwater Ponds No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoirs, Seiloff Dikes and Lake-on-the-Trail).

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.1, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS2.1, SSS2.4, SSS3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL5.2, WL 7.16, AH 1.5, R2.10, LR 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Maintainexisting statusthrough allotmentevaluation, AMPs and Habitat Management Plans (HMPs).
2. Coordinate with permittees and other interested parties.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect exclosure fences - annually.
- Repair as needed.
- Photo trend studies - annually on select streams.
- Water quality sampling on select streams - 10-12 times/ year.

WQ 1.8: Exclude livestock from the following reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowlorshorebird habitatorotherwildlifevalues:Ryegrass Spring, Willow Reservoir, State Reservoir, Greenspot Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir, Stinkingwater Ponds No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoir, Seiloff Dikes, Lake-on-the-Trail, Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir and Silver Lake Pond.

Geographic Reference: As above.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 7.14, WL 6.16, AH 2.2, R 2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Ensure alternate adequate sources of water for livestock prior to exclusion.
2. BLM BMPs and water quality/riparian objectives.
3. FLPMA management guidelines - Section 102(a)7 and 8.
4. Coordinate with affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect exclosures - annually.
- Repair enclosures as needed.
- Photo trend studies on predetermined sites to identify impacts of management actions - annually.

WQ 1.9: Ensure that all newly constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands meet General Best Forest Management Practices presented in Appendix 1, Table 1.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, SM 2.2, F 1.2, SSS 3.1, WL 6.6, AH 1.7, R2.10, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM/DEQ MOA and Action Plan of April 1990 for Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Oregon waters.
2. BLM BMPs and Manual 9113.
3. BLM water quality and riparian goals by 1997.
4. Coordination with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor contractor compliance.

WQ 1.10: Actively suppress wildfire and rehabilitate burned portions within 1 mile of perennial water, when consistent with BLM Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Policy and within available funding.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

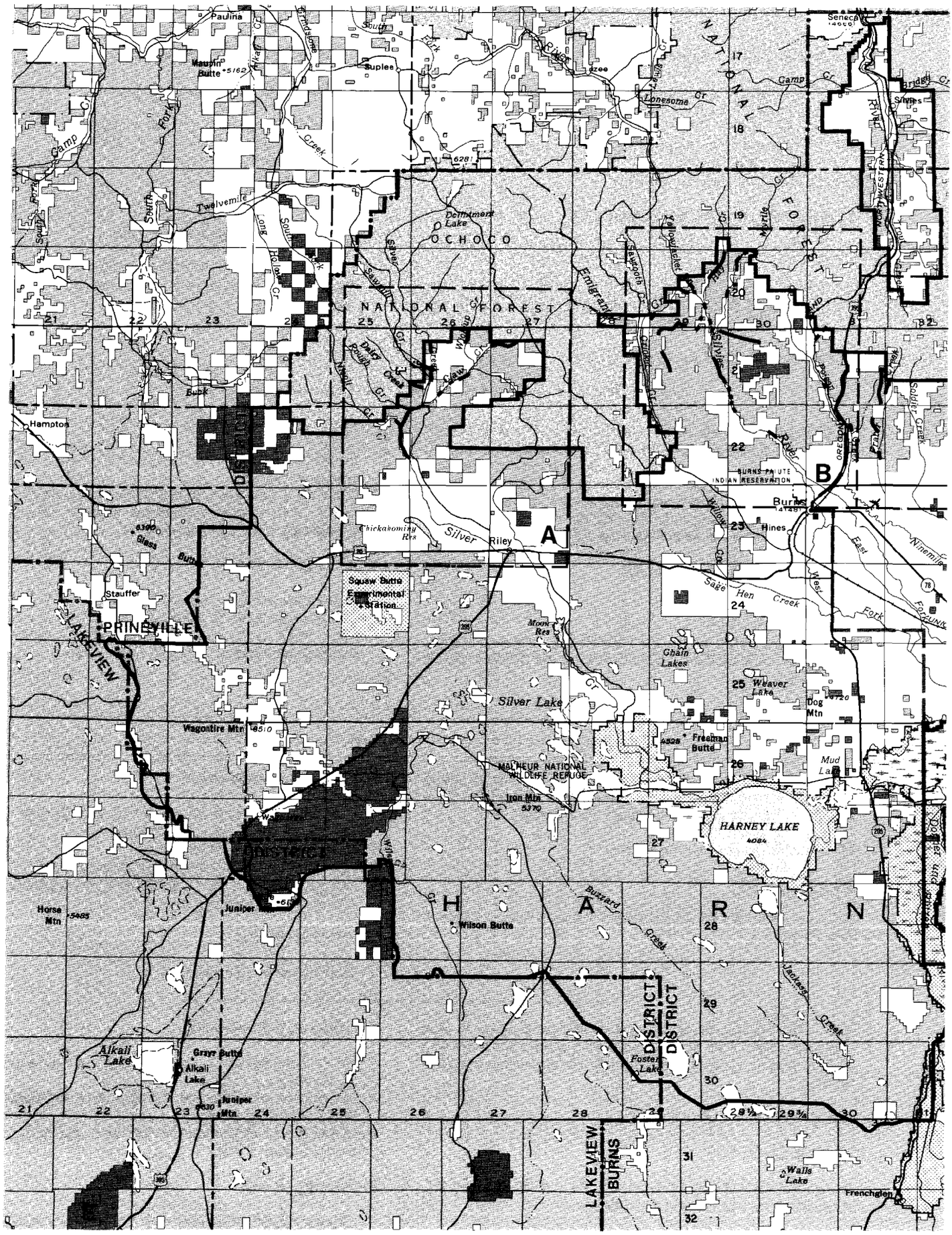
Supported By: SM 1.2, V 1.1, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.9, 7.10, AH 1.10, FM 1.1, FM2.1, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. NEPA documentation - case-by-case where required.
2. BLM BMPs.
3. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.
4. Develop and implement District Fire Suppression and Fire Rehabilitation Plan.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor rehabilitation plan with water quality monitoring on those streams being impacted - 1 O-l 2 times/year.
- Photo trend - annually in select areas.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Seneca
Silvies
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
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OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Buck
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
A
B
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Ghain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
BRISTOL
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
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Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Gray Butte
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Juniper Mtn
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
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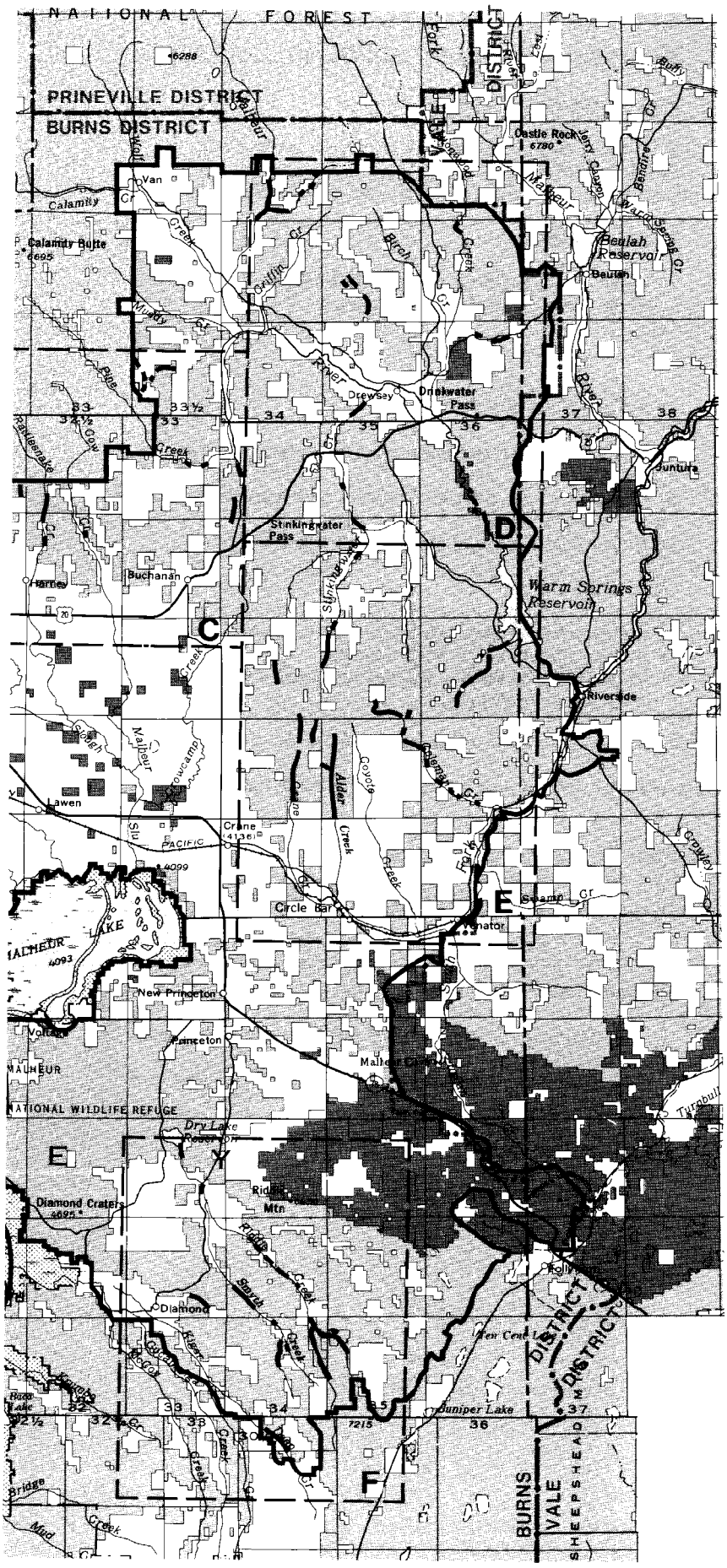
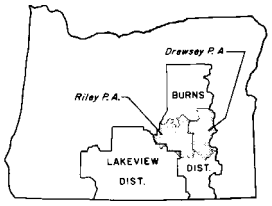




Water Quality Segments

[A] Water Quality Areas

A-Silver Cr., Rough Cr., Nicoll Cr., Sawmill Cr., Wickiup Cr., Claw Cr., Dairy Cr., and Tributaries

B-Silvies River, Poison Cr., Myrtle Cr., Hay Cr., Yellowjacket Cr., Emigrant Cr., and Tributaries

C-Prater Cr., Rattlesnake Cr., Cow Cr., Pine Cr., and Tributaries

D-Malheur River, Cottonwood Cr., Stinkingwater Cr., and Tributaries

E-S. Fk. Malheur R., Coleman Cr., Stinkingwater Cr., Crane Cr., Alder Cr., and Tributaries

F-Riddle Cr., Deep Cr., Smyth Cr., and Tributaries

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WQ-1
WATER QUALITY

Allocation/Management Action

WQ 1.11: Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of the land area in that particular subbasin, in any one year.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, AH 1.11, R 2.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop NEPA documentation on prescribed burns.
2. Implement conditional suppression techniques.
3. Develop a Fire Rehabilitation Plan on wildfires as needed.

Monitoring Needs:

- To be developed on a case-by-case basis.
- Photo trend - annually in select areas.

WQ 1.12: Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks, especiallywhere healing has not occurred within 5 years of a change in the grazing system or livestock removal.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WHB 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.6, AH 1.9, R 2.10, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop necessary NEPA documentation on proposed projects.
2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.
3. Project identification and funding through AWP.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend on unstable banks annually after change in grazing system or livestock removal.
- Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem - 1 O-l 2 times/year.

WQ 2: Protect or enhance groundwater quality on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established by DEQ.

Rationale: The Oregon Legislature passed the Groundwater Protection Act of 1989 which requires State agencies to coordinate groundwater protection conservation and restoration practices. DEQ has adopted Statewide Groundwater Quality Protection Rules that provide the strategy for dealing with groundwater contamination. The BLM will coordinate and cooperate fully with DEQ implementation of these procedures.

WQ 2.1: Cooperate with appropriate State agencies in development and implementation of groundwater monitoring and protection processes.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 2.2, V 1.3, WL 5.2, WL 5.3, WL 7.17, EM 2.1, HM 1.1, HM 1.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Assist DEQ with implementation of the Groundwater Protection Act of 1989.
2. Coordinate with affected interests and pertinent State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- To be developed in conjunction with DEQ.

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Devine Creek	Unallotted	N/A	3.00	Fair	Static	Good	Static	Runoff From Highway 395
Poison Creek	Lone Pine	I	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Sil?, Livestock
Silvies River	Silvies	M	0.20	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Upstream Impacts
	Silvies River	M	1.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Silvies Meadow	M	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Silvies Canyon	M	2.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Landing Creek	Silvies Meadow	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
	East Silvies	M	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
	Landing Creek	M	3.00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Intermittent (Subs) with Isolated Pools, Temp, Silt, Logging, Grazing
Hay Creek	Hay Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Logging
Silver Creek	Packsaddle	I	1.10	Poor	Static	Good	Static	Silt, Large Bedload, Upstream Impacts Forest
	Claw Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Silt, Livestock
		I	0.45	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Excluded 1987
	Dry Lake	I	1.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Upper Valley	M	1.10	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Claw Creek	Upper Valley	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Claw Creek	I	2.30	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Wickiup Creek	Packsaddle	I	0.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Improving	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
		I	1 .00	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Grazing System Working
Mineral Canyon	Packsaddle	I	0.60	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Silt, Temp, Past Logging
Dairy Creek	Claw Creek	I	1.20	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Silt, Livestock, Upstream Impacts
Sawmill Creek	Upper Valley	M	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Rough Creek	Claw Creek	I	0.25	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Silt, Temp, Livestock, Excluded in 1987
		I	0.75	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Silt, Temp, Livestock, Excluded in 1987
Nicoll Creek	Dry Lake	I	0.75	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Silt, Temp, Watershed Impacts from Logging and Grazing
Skull Creek	Hotchkiss	C	0.50	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Skull Creek	M	3.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Yellow Jacket Cr.	Hay Creek	I	0.40	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Beaver Dam Cr.	Sawtooth (MNF)	M	0.30	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Silt, Temp, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Emigrant Creek	Emigrant Creek	C	0.50	Fair	Declining	Good	Declining	Silt, Upstream Impacts from Cattle and Logging
	Hay Creek	I	1 .00	?	?	?	?	
	Sawtooth(MNR)	M	0.20	?	?	?	?	
Spring Creek	Spring Creek	M	0.50	?	?	?	?	
Varien Creek	Varien Canyon	C	0.40	?	?	?	?	
Alder Creek	Alder Creek	I	4.80	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Bluebucket Creek	Moff et Table	I	1.60	Poor	Declining	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Logging
Coleman Creek	Alder Creek	I	3.35	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	2.35	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Coleman Creek	M	0.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Cottonwood Creek	Cottonwood Creek	M	0.50	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Excluded
		M	1.35	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Lee Creek	Moffet Table	I	0.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
M.F. Malheur R.	River	I	0.80	Poor	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, TDS, Irrigation, Livestock Grazing System Working
	Moffet Table		2.30	Fair	Static	Fair	Declining	Drains Essentially Roadless Area
Paul Creek	Riddle Mountain	I	0.60	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Excluded in 1981
		I	0.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Deep Creek	Deep Creek	M	1.30	Poor	Static	Good	Static	High in Drainage, Poor Cattle Access
S.F. Malheur R.	Venator	I	1.25	Poor	Static	Pwr	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
	Stockade	C	1.35	Poor	Static	Poor	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
Rattlesnake Creek	Camp Harney	M	1 .00	Poor	Static	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Forest), Grazing System Working
		M	1.70	Fair	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Forest), Grazing System Working
Stinkingwater Cr.	Dawson Butte	I	0.75	Poor	Improving	Fair	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Private), System Working When Followed
		I	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock (Private), System Working When Followed
	Stinkingwater	I	1.25	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Mountain	I	0.50	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1 .00	Fair	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	0.60	Fair	Declining	Good	Static	Silt, Livestock (Upstream Watershed)
Smyth Creek	Smyth Creek	I	2.30	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
		I	1.50	Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Partial Livestock Exclusion
		I	0.40	Fair	Sitic	Good	Static	High in Drainage; Poor Cattle Access
Warm Springs Cr.	Buck Mountain	M	3.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Mountain	I	3.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
	Texaco Basin	M	1 .00	Poor	Declining	Poor	Declining	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Coyote Creek	Riddle Mountain	I	2.00	Poor	Improving	Poor	Improving	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Riparian
	Riddle Coyote	I	2.20	Poor		Poor	Improving	Pasture 1988
Coffeepot Creek	Camp Harney	M	0.75	Fair	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Upstream Impacts from Forest
Newell Creek	Lamb Ranch FFR	M	3.50	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Little Pine Creek	Pine Creek	I	3.50	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Warm Springs Creek	Mill Gulch	M	1.25	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Mule Creek	Mule Creek	I	2.00	Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

Stream Name	Allotment	Cat.	Miles	WQ Condition	WQ Trend	AH Condition	AH Trend	Comments
Crane Creek	Alder Creek	I	5.25	Fair	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Buzzard Creek	W. Warm Springs	I	0.50 1.50	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
				Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Flat Creek	Silvies	M		Fair	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Mountain Creek	Silvies	M	0.40 0.50	Poor	Static	Fair	Static	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
Poison Creek	Silvies	M	0.25	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
	Poison Creek	C	0.25	Poor	Static	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock, Natural
East Creek	East Cr-Pine Hill	I		Poor	Declining	?	?	Temp, Silt, Livestock
Dog Creek	Silvies	M	0.75 0.75	?	?	?	?	
Mill Creek	Camp Harney	M	2.50	?	?	?	?	
Cow Creek	Cow Creek	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
Little Muddy Cr.	Little Muddy Cr.	M	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Mahon Creek	Mahon Creek	M	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Swamp Creek	Kiger	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
	Smyth Creek	I	1.50	?	?	?	?	
Riddle Creek	Unallotted	I	0.50	?	?	?	?	
	Riddle Mountain	I	2.00 1.20	Poor	Static	Good	Static	Rip. pasture 1988
	Happy Valley			Poor	Declining	Fair	Declining	
	Riddle Coyote	I	3.30	?	?	Fair	Static	
	Hamilton Ind.	I	2.50	?	?	?	?	
	Dry Lake	M		?	?	?	?	
Prather Creek	Prather Creek	M	0.75 1.50	?	?	?	?	
	Devine	M	4.00	?	?	?	?	

Notes: ***Criteria for Evaluating* Water *Quality and Aquatic Habitat***

Water quality and aquatic habitat data were routinely collected from stations established to identify current conditions, impacts of present management and improvements associated with changes in management on water quality and aquatic habitat condition. All streams were surveyed by experienced biologists using standard physical and biological stream survey methodology.

Water quality data, collected by Bureau biologists, were evaluated in conjunction with DEQ information on nonpoint-source assessment of waters within the Three Rivers RA. Standardsforcollection and evaluation of water quality data weredeveloped by Federal action under the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended. Data were gathered and evaluated on water chemistry, temperature, turbidity and discharge. Water quality condition ratings were based on thresholds established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DEQ for beneficial uses of waters. Each stream was evaluated against its own potential. The Oregon Statewide Assessment of Nonpoint Sources of Water Pollution, published by DEQ in 1988, ranked stream condition as severe, moderate or with no problem. For consistency with other BLM data, the Three Rivers planning team converted DEQ rankings into poor, fair, good or excellent condition, respectively, when using these data in the PRMP/FEIS.

Aquatic habitat data were collected from predetermined monitoring stations where management actions to protect or enhance aquatic resources were in place or under consideration. Parameters examined included percent stream shaded; vegetation composition, vigor and abundance; intensity of livestock use within the riparian zone; and extent of grazing use on riparian species. Additional data were collected on streambank stability, extent of gullying, quality and quantity of spawning gravel, pool quality, pool-riffle ratios, instream cover, and aquatic invertebrate and fish population composition, distribution and abundance.

Table 2.1. Surface Water and Acuatic Habitat Condition and Trend in the Resource Area (continued)

A good stream reach requires more than 65 percent shading from overstory woody and herbaceous species, and water quality condition exceeding DEQ thresholds for beneficial uses of water. Generally, characteristics used in rating aquatic habitat condition were adapted from Bowen, et al., 1979 and Binns, 1982. They are:

Excellent Condition

Shading streambank cover exceeding 80 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian cover, in that location, both understory and woody shade providing species (if appropriate) with a mixture of age classes, more than 90 percent of streambanks stable, water temperatures rarely exceeding 70 °F during midday during summer with diurnal fluctuations of less than 18 °F, pH of 6.5 to 9.0, more than 75 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than .03 inch in size, instream cover available over at least 50 percent of the total stream area (rocks, turbulent water in pools or riffles, debris, tree roots, overhanging banks or aquatic vegetation), and overhanging vegetation no more than 2 feet above the water surface over more than 50 percent of the streambanks.

Good Condition

Shading streambank cover of 65 to 80 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian zone in that location, both understory species and wood shading species reduced from Excellent Condition habitat, 80 to 90 percent of streambanks stable, water temperatures rarely exceeding 74 °F during midday during summer with diurnal fluctuations of 18 to 24 °F, pH of 6.5 to 9.0, 65 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than 0.03 inch in size, instream cover available over 40 to 50 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over 40 to 50 percent of the streambanks.

Fair Condition

Shading streambankcover of 40 to 65 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian zone in that location, with plant species noticeably reduced in diversity, 50 to 80 percent of streambanks stable, watertemperatures commonly exceed 74 °F during midday during summer but rarely exceed 78 °F with diurnal fluctuations of 24to 28 "F, pH of 6.0 to 9.0, 50 to 65 percent of total riffle-rubble area free of siltation less than 0.03 inch in size, instream cover available over25 to 40 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over 25 to 40 percent of the streambanks.

Poor Condition

Shading streambank cover less than 40 percent of the potential for a healthy, mature riparian zone in that location, with typical riparian plant species greatly reduced or missing, less than 50 percent of streambanks stable, water temperatures often exceed 78 °F with diurnal fluctuation of 30 to 35 °F, pH of 4.5 to 10.0, less than 50 percent of total riffle-rubble areafreefrom siltation less than 0.03 inch in size, instream cover available over less than 25 percent of the total stream area, and overhanging vegetation over less than 25 percent of the streambanks.

Soil Management

Objective and Rationale

SM 1: Prevent deterioration of soil resources by ensuring that BLM-administered lands are in stable or upward observed apparent trend categories as outlined in "Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington" BLM Handbook H1734-2.

Rationale: Protection of soil resources ensures continued biologic productivity and prevention of Federal land degradation.

Allocation/Management Action

SM 1.1: Modify surface management practices (livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, forest management, etc.) on areas with a downward-observed apparent trend or specific soil problems such as active headcutting or gullying (Appendix 1, Table 9 for areas of currently known specific soil problems).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1.3, WQ 1.12, WQ 2.1, SM 2.1, F 1.2, F 1.3, F 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL4.1, WL 5.1, WL 6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.27, AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.7, AH 1.9, R2.1, R2.12, CR 1.2, LR3.1, LR5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory soils and current erosion conditions and establish watershed monitoring stations on a priority basis.
2. Incorporate soil management objectives into rangeland monitoring and evaluation procedures.
3. Adjust off-road vehicle plan to reflect soil management objectives.
4. Follow State of Oregon's General Best Forest Management Practices as outlined in Appendix 1, Table 1.

Monitoring Needs:

- Soil inventory is in progress.
- Observed apparent trend evaluation will combine soil and vegetation elements as outlined in "Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington."
- Specific soil problems, such as active headcutting or gullying will be noted, with locations, on the forms.
- Photographs will be taken of specific soil problems annually to facilitate tracking condition through time.
- Observed apparent trend will be done a minimum of once every 5 years on I allotments and a minimum of once very 10 years on M and C allotments.

SM 1.2: Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is high and/or natural revegetation potential is low.

Decision Class: 3

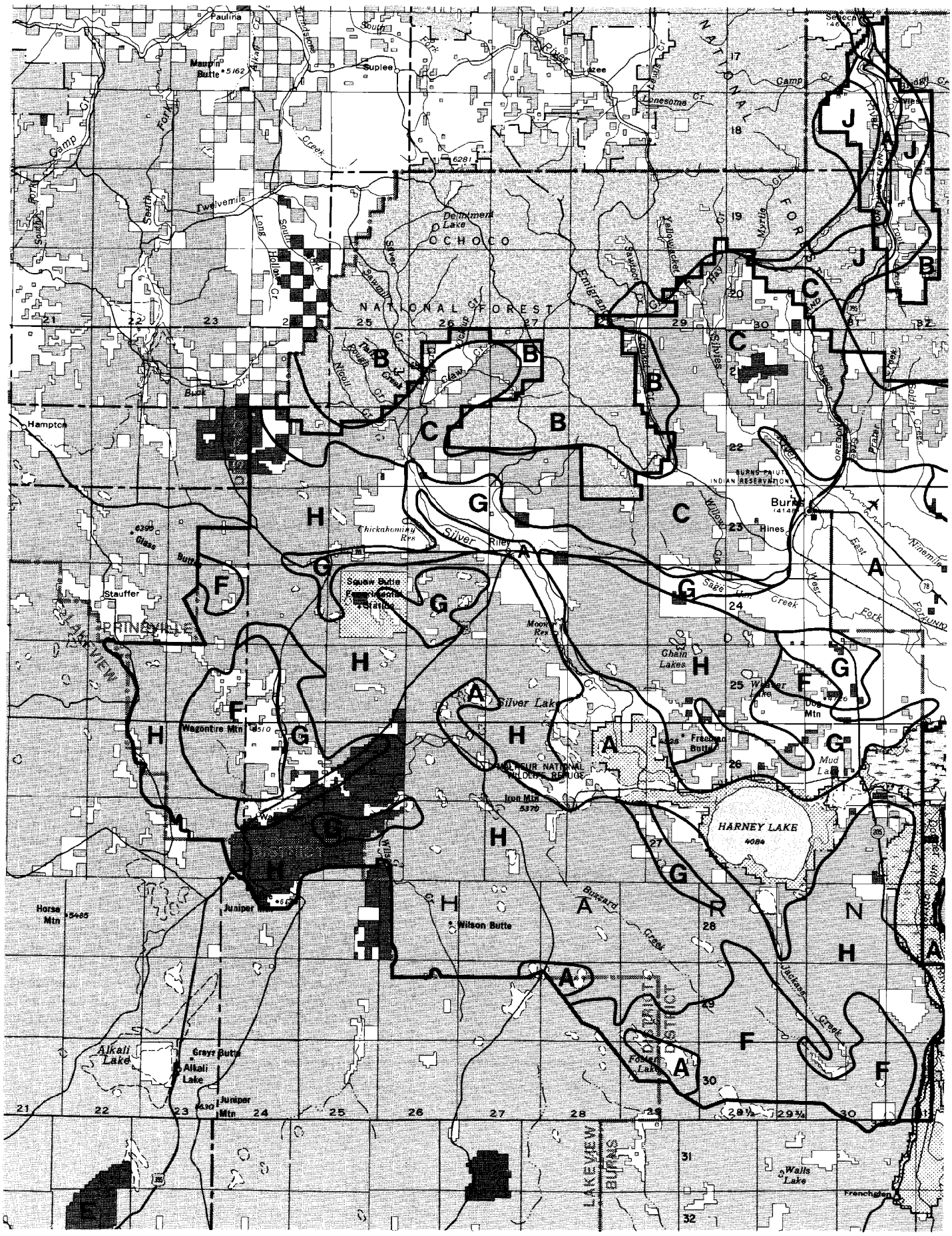
Supported By: WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, WQ 2.1, SM 2.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, AH 1.10, AH 1.11.

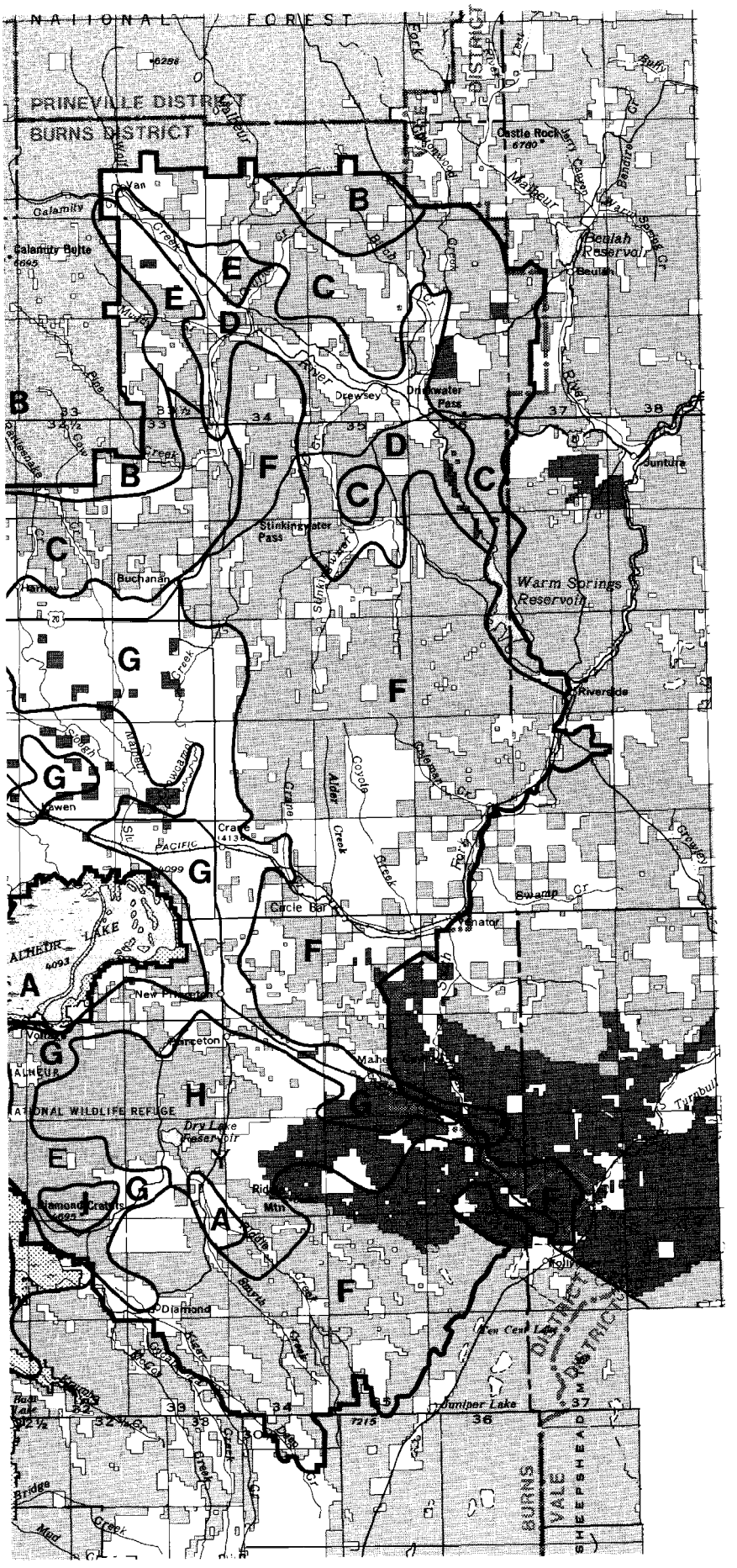
Procedures to Implement:

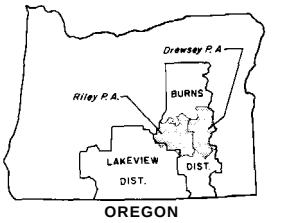
1. Write an EA on each fire when rehabilitation is necessary.
2. Methods to protect soil resources (seeding, contour furrowing, etc.) will be designed on a site-specific basis.

Monitoring Needs:

- Sites should be monitored at least annually until stabilized.
- Erosion problems such as rilling, headcutting and gullying will be noted with location and photographs.
- Once the site has stabilized, observed apparent trend will be completed a minimum of once every 5 years on I allotments and a minimum of once very 10 years on M and C allotments.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Long Holler Cr
Deithmen Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Emigrant
Kellowacker
Myrtle Cr
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Chickahominy Res
Silver Riley
Willow Cr
Sage Hen Creek
East Fork
West Fork
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
Sausw Butte
Glass Butte
Wagontire Mtn
Silver Lake
Freeman Butte
Dog Mtn
Mud Lake
Ghain Lakes
Moon Res
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Wildhorse Creek
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Alkali Lake
Greyr Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
J
A
B
C
G
H
F
N





A

A-AQUIC FRIGID AND CRYIC SOILS OF BASINS AND VALLEYS.

B-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON FORESTED MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS.

C-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

D-XERIC/ARIDIC MESIC SOILS ON TERRACES AND FLOODPLAINS.

E-XERIC/ARIDIC MESIC SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

F-XERIC/ARIDIC FRIGID SOILS ON GRASS-SHRUB UPLANDS.

G-ARIDIC/XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON TERRACES AND IN BASINS.

H-ARIDIC/XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON PLATEAUS AND UPLANDS.

I-LAVA FLOWS

J-XERIC FRIGID SOILS ON TERRACES AND FLOODPLAINS.

NOTE: This general soils map is not designed to show the kind Of soil on a specific site. A site inspection is required to best evaluate specific soils and land capabilities.

COMPILED FROM: USDA-SCS, General Soils Map. State of Oregon, 1966

10 0 10 MILES

N

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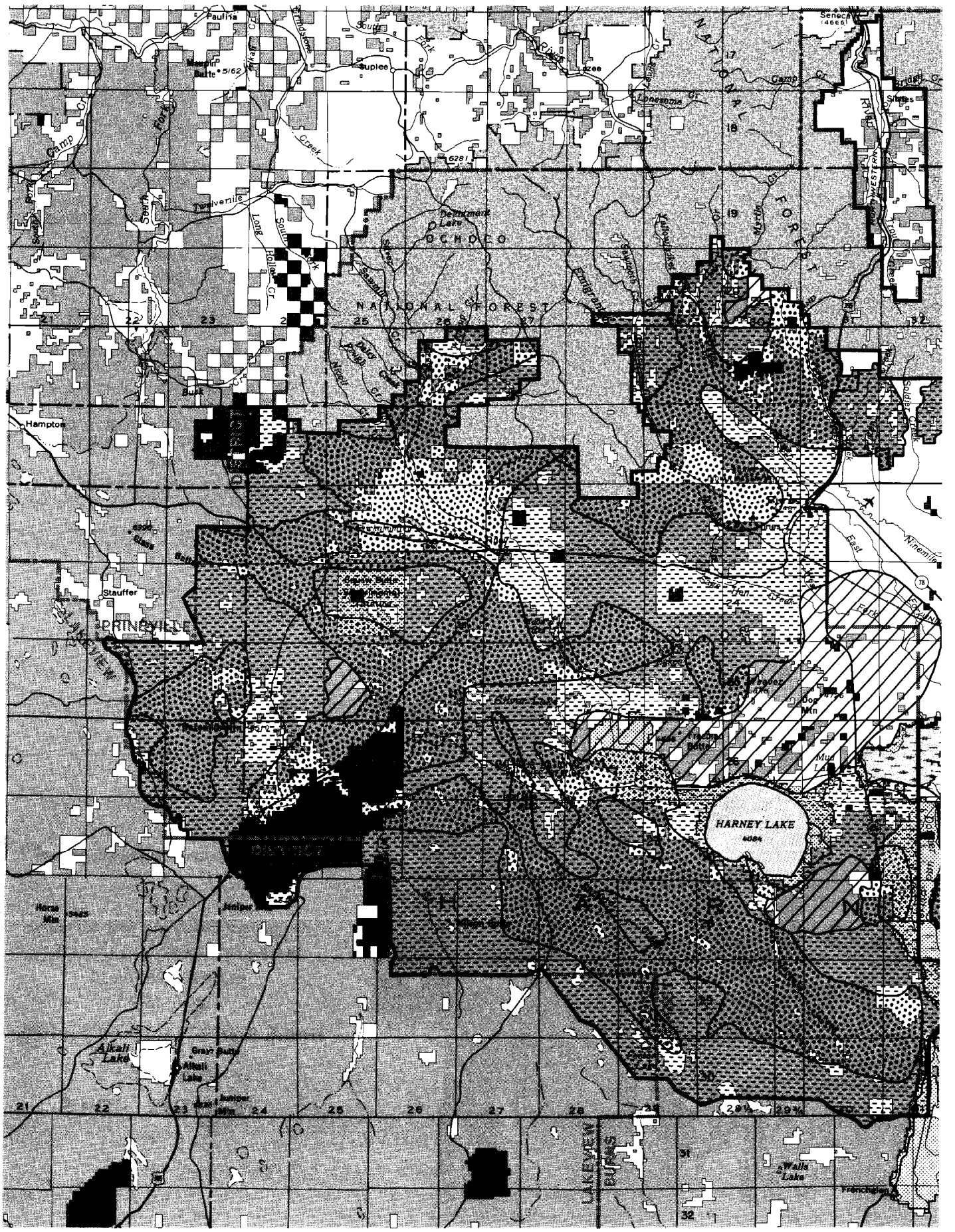
BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP S-I
GENERAL SOILS


Paulina
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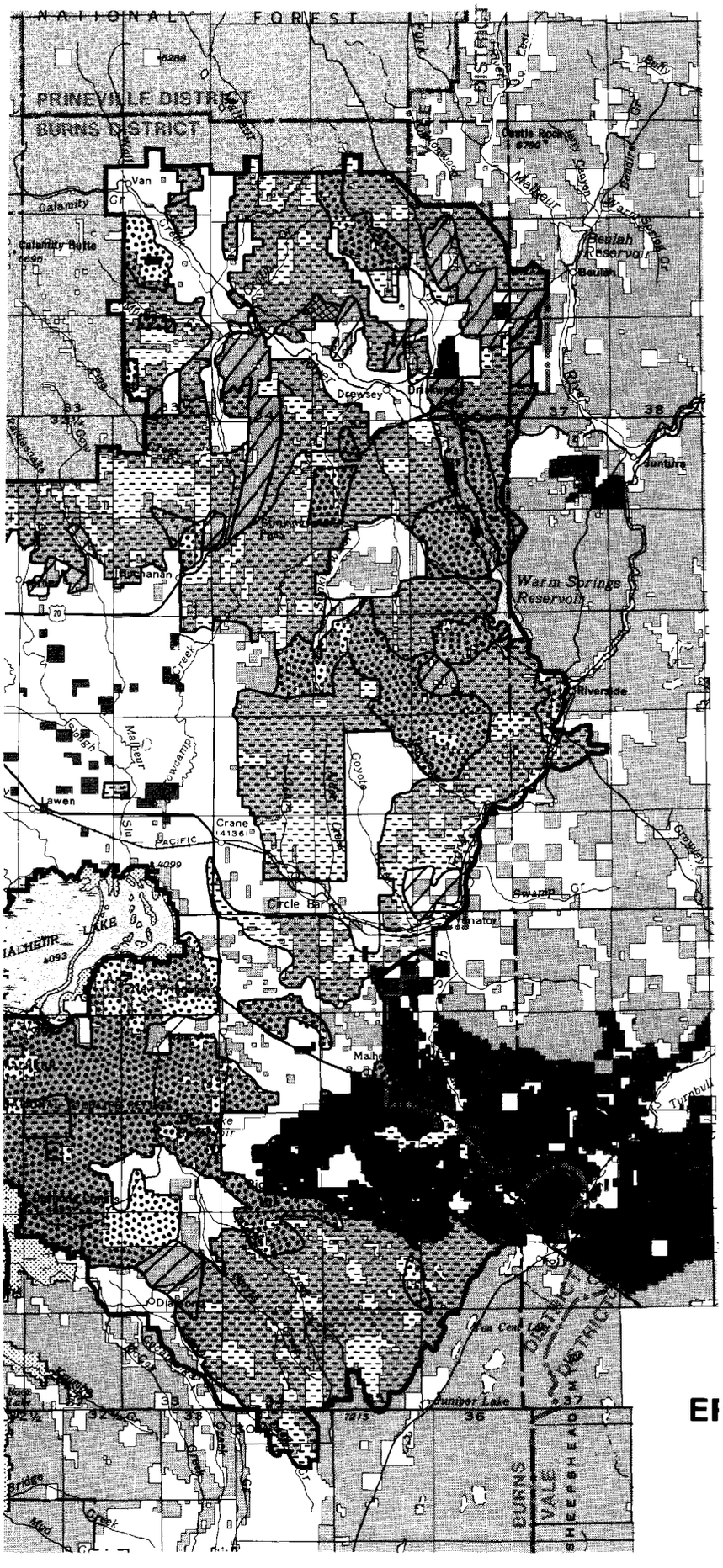
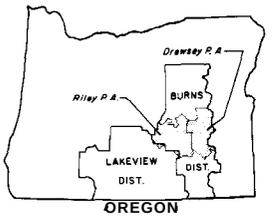
Suplee
Izee
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Long Hollow Cr
South Fork
Delmarne Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
Silver Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Juniper
Alkali Lake
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
East Fork
Ninemile





Stable

Slight

Moderate

Critical

Severe

Unclassified

10 0 10 MILES

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THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP S-2

EROSION CONDITION CLASSES (Soil Surface Factors)

Objective and Rationale

SM 2: Rehabilitate areas with specific localized soil erosion problems and reduce accelerated (human influenced) sediment delivery to fluvial systems.

Rationale: Reduction of upland erosion and sediment delivery to fluvial systems can be correlated with improved water quality and aquatic habitat. Rehabilitation of localized erosion problems will improve and protect biologic productivity on uplands.

Allocation/Management Action

SM 2.1: Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on watershed uplands where modification of management practices alone do not facilitate stabilization of erosion concerns. (See Table 2.2 for a list of possible methods.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WO 1.4, WO 1.5, WO 1.6, WO 1.7, WQ 1.12, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.5, SSS 2.6, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.7, AH 1.8, AH 1.9, R 2.12, EM 2.1, LR 3.1, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. inventory and map areas of significant accelerated erosion.
2. Prepare an activity plan for proposed projects.
3. Watershed improvement projects will be designed on a site-specific basis.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photograph stations will be established on selected sites and retaken on a regular periodic basis to monitor rehabilitation progress.
  Watershed improvements will be inspected regularly and repairs or modifications made when needed to ensure effectiveness.
- Once rehabilitation has been achieved, observed apparent trend will be used to monitor erosion condition.

SM 2.2: Minimize erosion from roads, mines and other human activities by controlling runoff concentration and velocity.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.9, SM 1.2, WL6.6, AH 1.1, AH 1.7, AH 1.9, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R2.1, CR 1.2, EM 2.1.

Constrained By: R 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Mitigations and stipulations in EA and approval document.

Monitoring Needs:

- Regular inspections and maintenance of mining activities to assure compliance with stipulations. Periodic inspection of other surface disturbing activities.

Table 2.2. Headcut and Gully Control Methods

- Check dams
- Erosion barriers in headcuts
  - Mulch
  - Straw bales
  - Erosion blankets
  - Sandbags
  - Rock
- Establishment of vegetation in gully
- Riprap
  - Rock
  - Juniper
- Dispersion of runoff above headcut or gully
  - Contour furrows
  - Log contouring
  - Vegetation
- Filling gullies and establishing vegetation

Forestry and Woodlands Program

Objective and Rationale

F 1: Manage the 7,722 acres of identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield.

Rationale: This type of management will allow harvesting of timber products while ensuring their perpetuity within the principles of multiple-use management (FLPMA-1976). Timber stand improvement projects as well as advertised and negotiated sales of forest products will continue to contribute to local demand for forest products.

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.1: Allocate 7,722 acres of forestland to the commercial forestland timber base (see Map F-l).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.1.

Constrained By: WQ 1.9, LR 1 .1 .

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. In effect upon approval of the RMP.

Monitoring Needs:

- N/A.

F 1.2: Allocate timber harvests for a long-term 1 O-year decadal harvest of 5.40 million board feet (MMBF) subject to Oregon Forest Practices Standards (Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2. See also Table 2.3, 1 O-year Timber Sale Plan).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 2.2, WL 6.6, AH 1.7, VRM 1.4, LR **2.6,** LR 4.1.

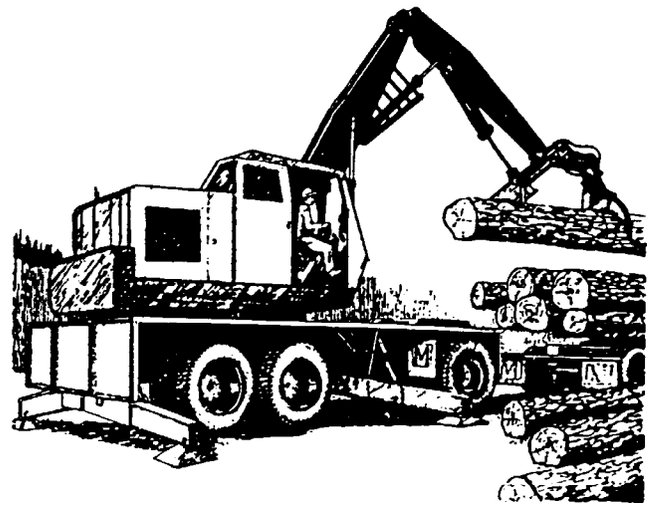
Constrained By: WQ 1.2, SM 1.1, SSS 3.1, AH 1.6, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, BD 1.5.

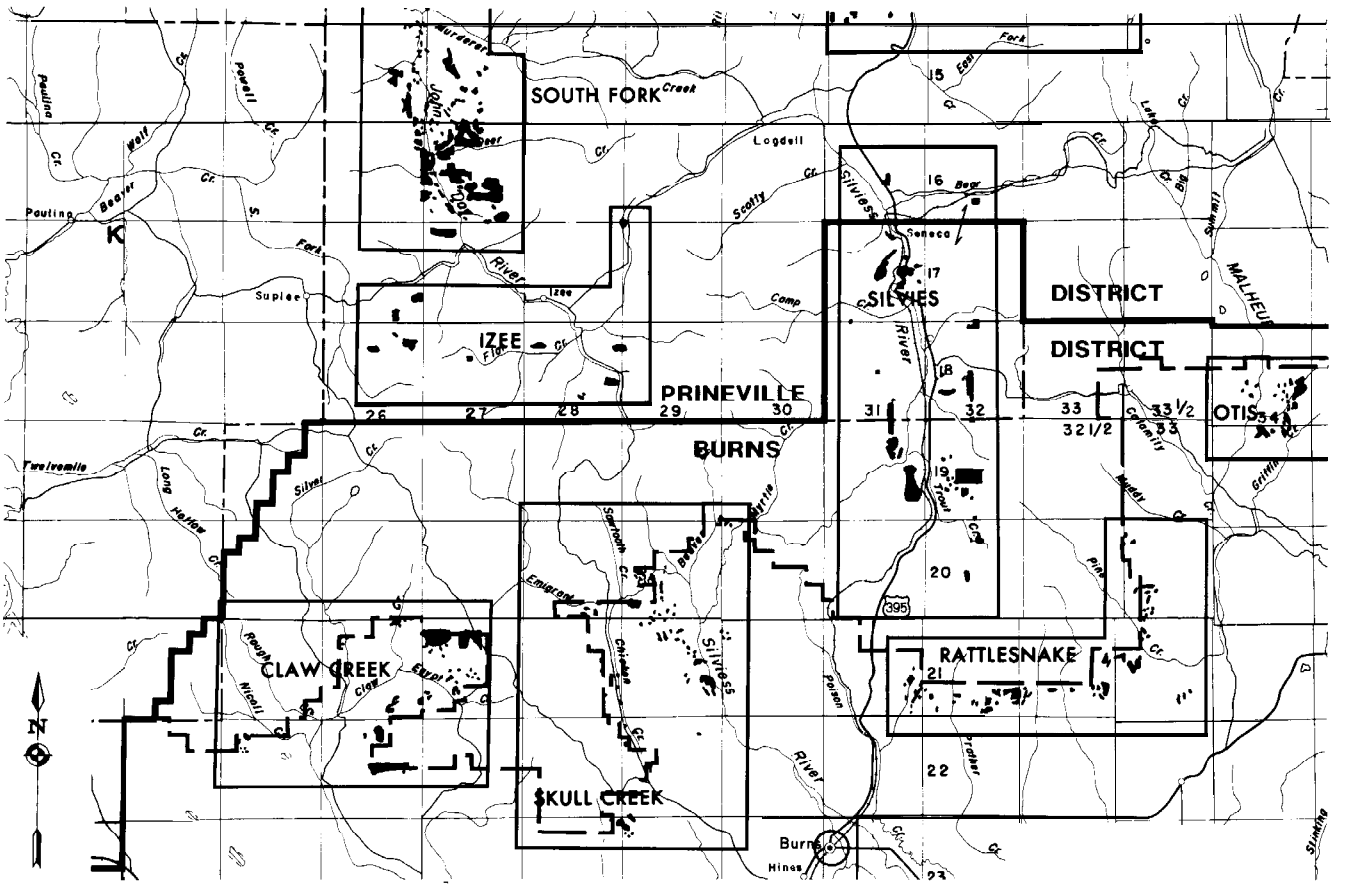
Procedures to Implement:

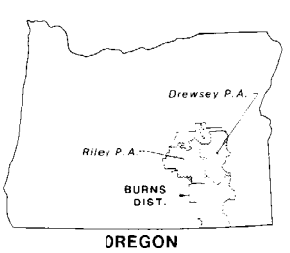
1. Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale once every 2-4 years.
2. Conduct site-specific EAs prior to approval of individual harvest actions.
3. Design harvest blocks to conform to Visual Resource Management (VRM) class standards.
4. Follow General Best Forest Management Practices, Appendix 1, Table 1.
5. Precommercial thin an average of 53 acres of commercial forestland annually.

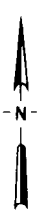
Monitoring Needs:

- As prescribed through Best Forest Management Practices.
- Prepare a report of progress annually.









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BURN DISTRICT

April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F-1

EXISTING COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS

LEGEND

Commercial Forest Base acreage as of 1989

OTIS — Timber Management Units as identified in the 1985 approved John Day Resource Management Plan

SCALE
5 0 5 Miles

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.3: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (Appendix 1, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in astripalong each side of all perennial streamsand all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope of Land Adjacent to Source	Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank
0 - 40 percent	100 ft.
40 - 50 percent	125ft.
50 - 60 percent	145ft.
60 - 70 percent	165ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial forestland, see Map F-l.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 1.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, R 2.10.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed to conform to these standards. The design will be documentedin the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

F 1.4: In an effort to support biodiverse resource management, maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game cover so that approximately 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains suitable for big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests" (USDA-FS, Agriculture Handbook 553.1979).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: V 1.1, WL 1.1, WL 7.9, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

F 1.5: Exclude forest management activities within 660 feet of raptor nests, from March 1 through August 15, depending on specific needs of the species and the site.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WL 7.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

F 1.6: Retain nest trees and provide for perch trees within 660 feet of nest trees.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WL 7.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed on a case-by-case basis to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.

Allocation/Management Action

F 1.7: Allocate 482 acres of commercial forestland as ponderosa pine old growth forest management areas (see Table 2.4 and Maps F-3 through F-6).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, R 2.12, ACEC 1.5, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Remove four identified old growth forest areas (see Table 2.4, Part 2) from the commercial forestland timber base acreage.

Monitoring Needs:

- Publish the approved ROD for this RMP.

F 1.8: Develop fuel treatment plan for each timber sale in consultation and coordination with the District Fire Management Officer to:

1) Treat slash accumulations in excess of 1 O-1 2 tons per acre; and

2) Selectively treat slash accumulations of less than IO tons per acre.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: FM 1 .1, FM 2.1, FM 2.2

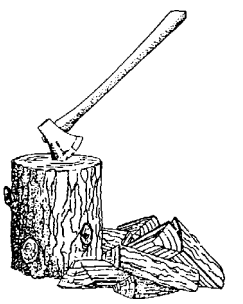
Constrained By: AQ 1 .1 , AQ 1.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timber sales shall be designed to conform to these standards. The design will be documented in the timber sale NEPA documentation and the timber sale contract. Standards will be enforced through contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post activity on-site reviews.



Objective and Rationale

F 2: Manage approximately 50,000' acres of available productive noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, minor forest products, watershed protection and rangeland productivity.

Rationale: Woodland species (primarily juniper woodlands) provide critical wildlife cover on winter ranges and minor woodlands products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, and ornamental foliage. However, heavy concentrations of juniper types have adverse effects on range condition, watershed condition and overall habitat diversity. Woodland management is required to ensure maintenance of beneficial woodland values while reducing the adverse effects of juniper concentrations.

. Until an intensive woodland inventory is completed, this figure, derived from District vegetation records, will be used for planning purposes.

Allocation/Management Action

F 2.1: Remove or thin selected concentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland, watershed, wildlife habitat or other management objectives. Allocate the potential forwoodland product harvests for a long-term 1 O-year decadal harvest of up to approximately 3.13 MMBF of firewood, post and pole material (625 cords).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.3, WL 7.12, FM 1.1, FM 2.1.

Constrained By: V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, AH 1 .11, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Site-specific NEPA documentation would be required prior to on-the-ground implementation of juniper control activities.
2. Establish woodland harvest areas within areas identified for prescribed burning.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring of juniper control activities will occur for each activity in order to ensure adherence to RMP management objectives.
- Annual monitoring of vegetal material (post, pole and firewood) permits.

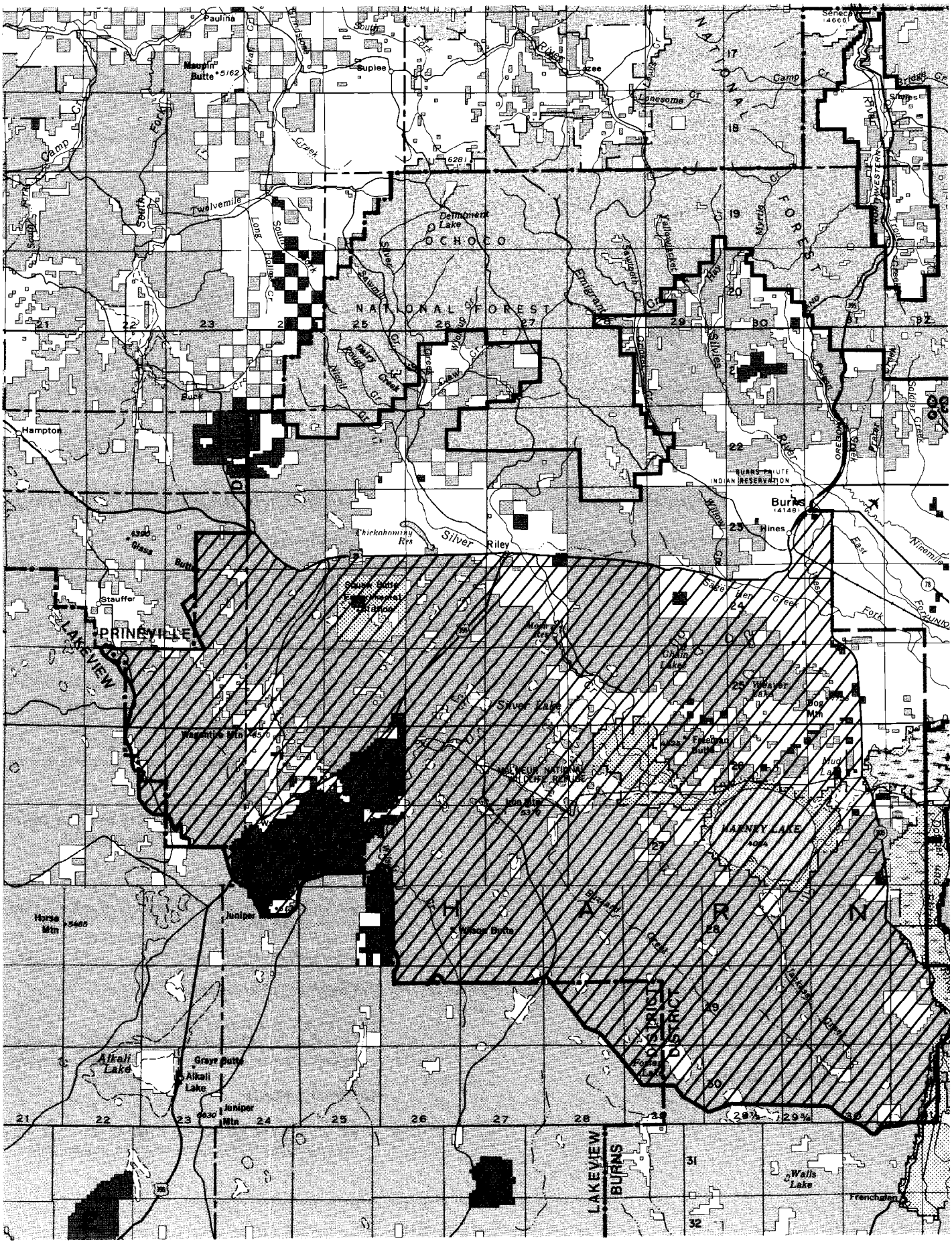
Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
F 2.2: Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 1.4, WL 2.3, WL 7.11, FM 1.1, FM 2.1. Constrained By: F 3.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Protect this geographic area by avoiding juniper control activity proposals. **Monitoring** Needs: - None required.

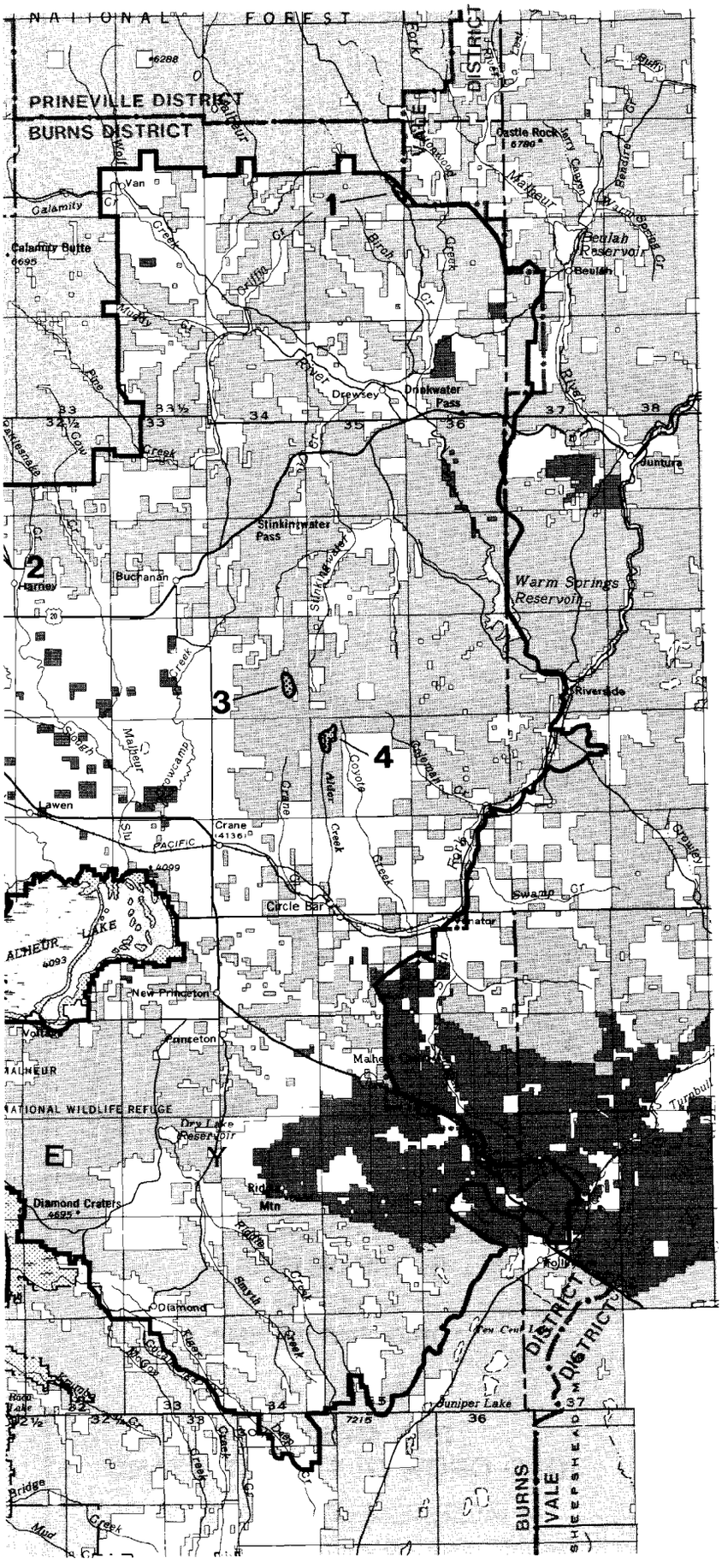
Objective and Rationale

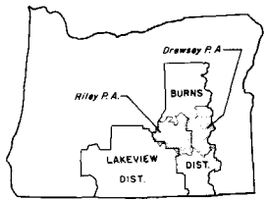
F 3: Meet public demands for minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees, vegetal materials, etc., consistent with other resource objectives.

Rationale: Occasionally, natural disasters (insects, disease, wildfire, etc.) may require the need for a forest management activity to dispose of or curtail the spread of the specific problem.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
F 3.1: Dispose of some heavy concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits. Leave some for the enhancement of other diverse resource values. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: FM 1.1, FM 2.1. Constrained By: F 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Site-specific analysis or NEPA documentation would be required to determine the need for individual or commercial sale permits. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring will occur for each activity in order to ensure adherence to NEPA documentation mitigations.
F 3.2: Dispose of selected dead and down material by use of sale permits and free use permits. Leave most for enhancement of other diverse resource values. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: SM 1.1, F 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 1.4, WL 7.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventor-y/site exam. 2. Issue vegetal sale permits and/or free use permits before the threat of a disaster becomes apparent. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor all forestland conditions in order to identify the potential disaster areas.
F 3.3: Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of permits for selected areas only. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: SM 1.1, F 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory, site identification. 2. Site-specific NEPA documentation would be required prior to the issuance of sale permits for these products. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring will occur at each permit area in order to ensure adherence to NEPA documentation mitigations.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Lazee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Emigrant
Myrtle
Hampton
Buck
Burns
Hines
Riley
Silver
Thickahominy Res
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Silver Lake
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Silver Butte
Alkali Lake
Graye Butte
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
OREGON
East Fork
Ninemile





Fuelwood Harvest Prohibited

Designated Fuelwood Harvest Areas

1. Squaw Creek Area
2. Mill Creek Area
3. Crow Camp Area
4. Alder Creek Area

10 0 10 MILES

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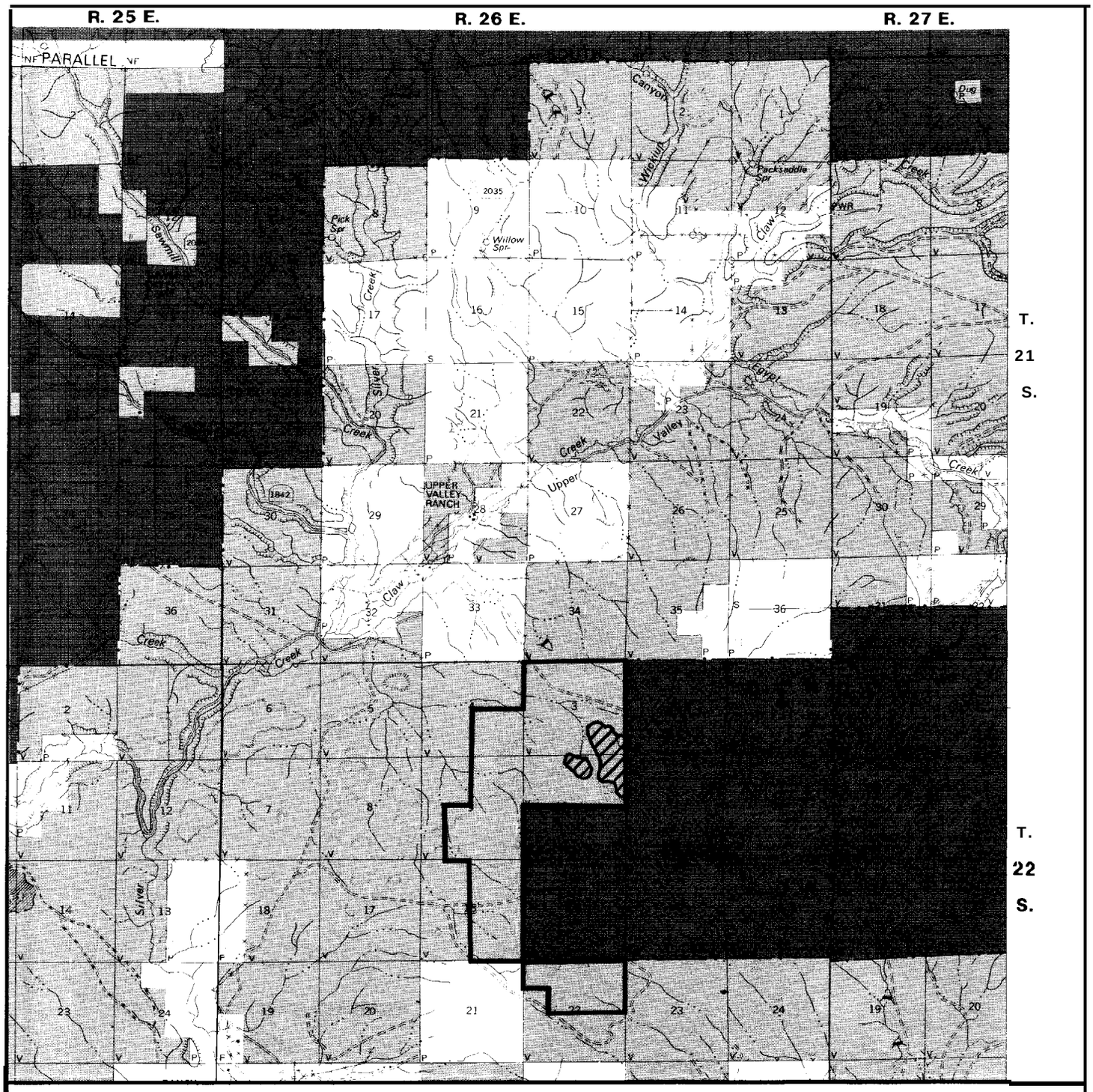
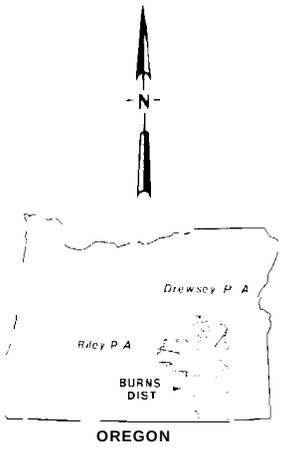
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP F-2
WOODLANDS



LEGEND

- Proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC
- Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



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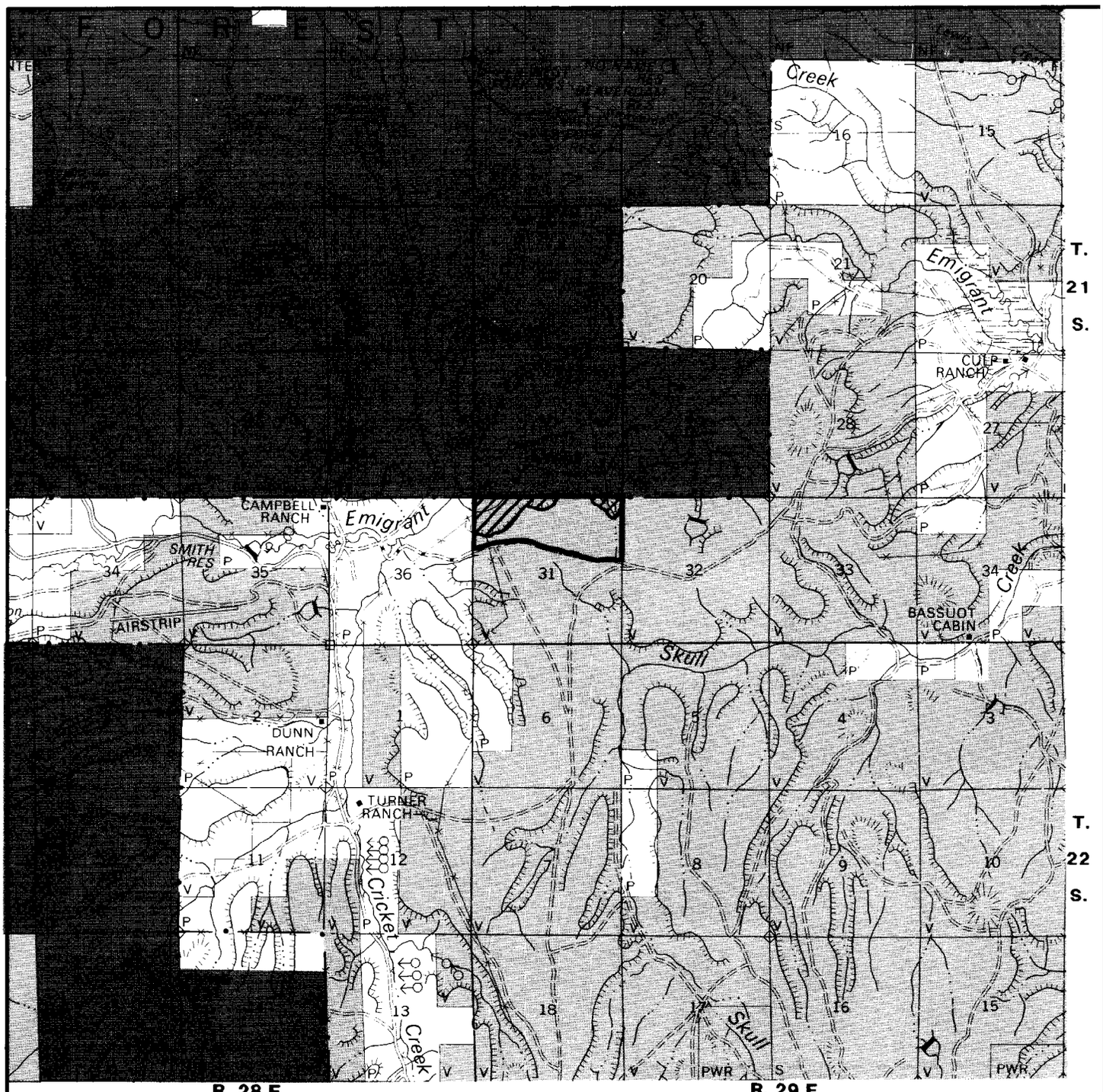
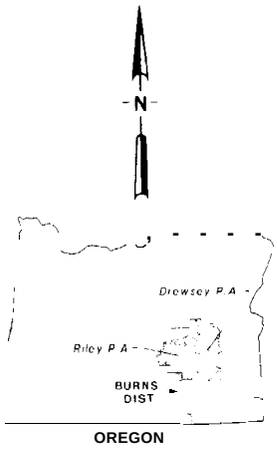
MAP F-3
DRY MOUNTAIN OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 2 Miles



LEGEND

- **Proposed Old** Growth **Management Area**
- **Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand**
- **BLM Land**
- National Forest Land
- Other **Land**



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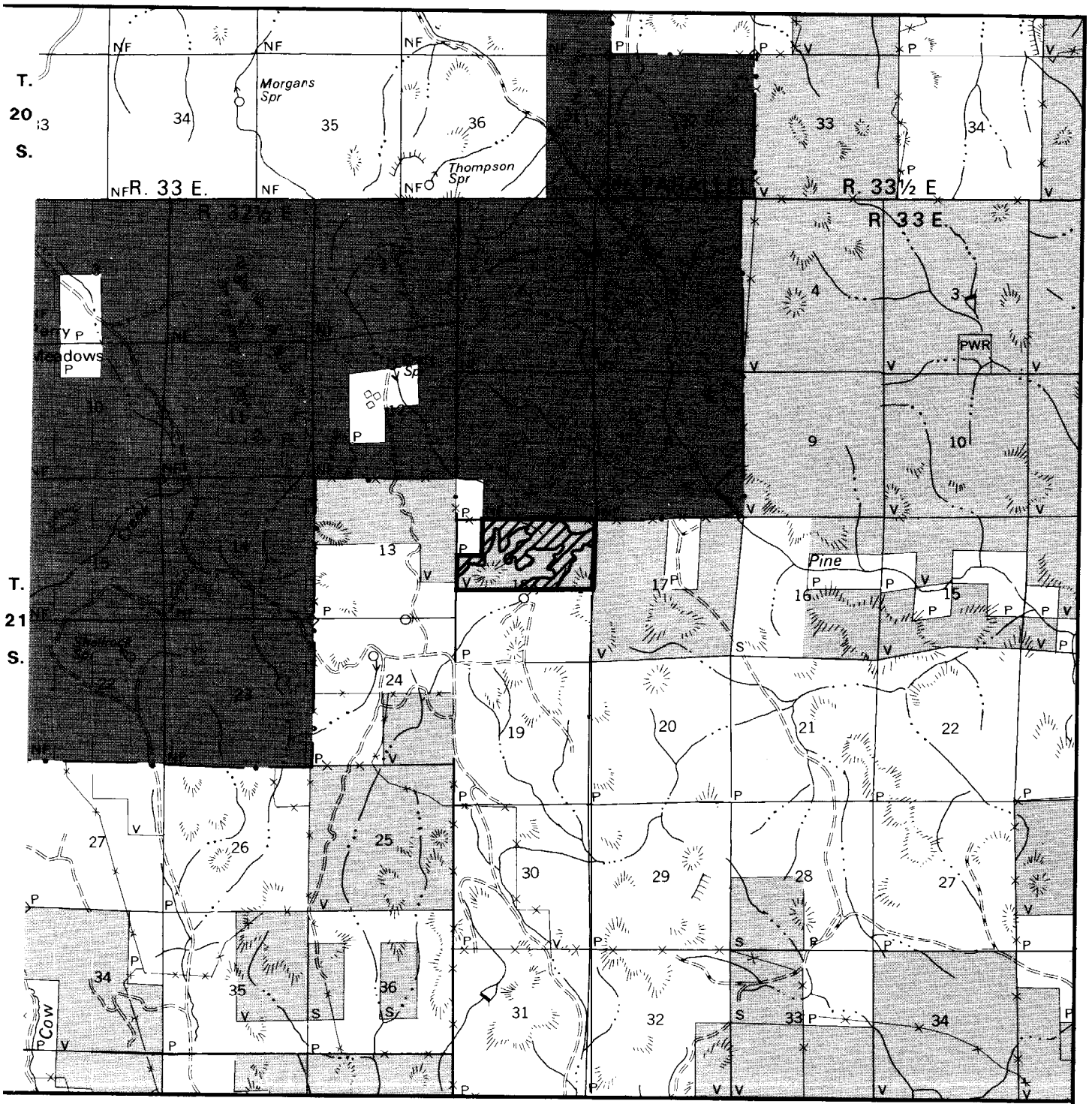
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP F-4
EMIGRANT CREEK

OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 **1 Mile**



LEGEND

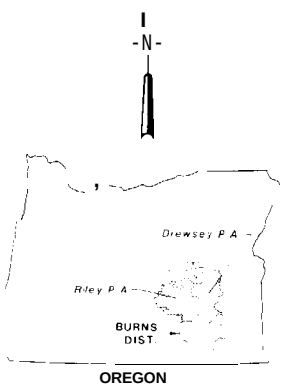
Proposed Old Growth - Management Area

Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand

BLM Land

National Forest Land

Other Land



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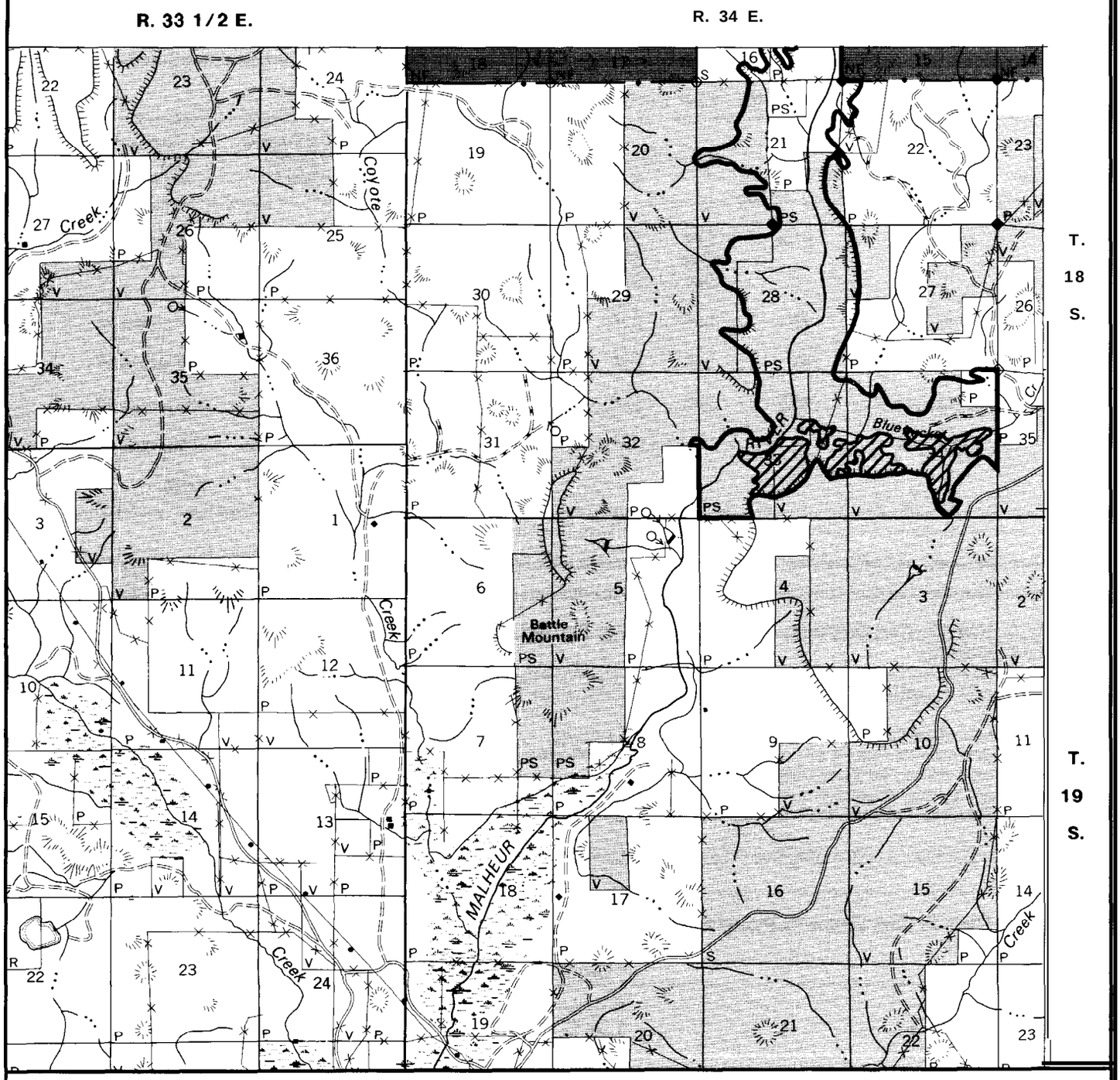
MAP F-5

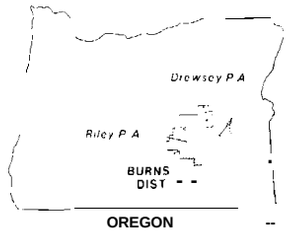
CRAFT POINT OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 Mile



LEGEND

- Proposed Malheur River – Bluebucket Creek Wild River
- Proposed Old Growth Forest Stand
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



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MAP F-6

BLUEBUCKET CREEK OLD GROWTH FOREST STAND

1 0 1 Mile

Table 2.3. Typical **10-Year** Timber Sale Plan

Fiscal Year	Sale Name	Tract No.	Legal Description' T.	R.	Sec.	Quarter Sold	Estimated Volume (MMBF)	Approximate No. Acres
1991	Pine Springs Salvage	91-4	22s 23S 23S	29E 28E 29E	5,6,7,20 1 6	1 st	1.510	388 sold
1993	South Silvies	93-I	20s	32E	10,21	3rd	.400	116 proposed
1995	Gus's Well	95-I	21s	27E	9,10	3rd	2.124	500 proposed
1999	Dry Mountain	99-1	22s	26E	22,23	3rd	.666	222 proposed
2001	Negotiated		Undetermined			4th	.700	200 proposed
					TOTALS:		5.400	**1,426**

'Actual sites volumes and acreages may differ based on revised inventories, timber markets. legal access, catastrophic events. etc.

Table 2.4. part 1. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Selection, Location and **Justification**

Part 1. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Selection Criteria (for Three Rivers Planning Area)

1. Stand size should generally be not less than 40 contiguous acres.
2. Stand should consist of mature and overmature trees in the overstory and well into the mature growth stage. At least 15 trees per acre should exceed 20 inches DBH.
3. Stands usually contain a multilayered canopy and trees of two or more age classes. Total crown closure should exceed 50 percent.
4. Standing dead trees (snags) and **a** high level of down woody material should be present. Snags should average two or more per acre.
5. Evidence of herbaceous plants composed of grasses, sedges and forbs should be present.

Table 2.4. Part 2. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Locations and Sizes

	Name	Legal Description	Acres
1.	Dry Mountain	T. 22 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 3, 10	180
2.	Emigrant Creek	T. 20 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 31	70
3.	Craft	T. 21 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 18	126
4.	Bluebucket	T. 18 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 33, 34	106
Total:			482

Table 2.4. Part 3. Old Growth Ponderosa Pine Forest Stand Justification

Due to this designation, forest management activities in these areas would not occur. Secondary management activities may be necessary if naturalfuelsaccumulatetodangerous levels, thusthreateningthe existenceoftheoldgrowthstand,orwherevegetation manipulation is needed to maintain stand structure and species composition.

These stands are intended to provide habitat for a number of dependent wildlife species, such as the pileated woodpecker, flying squirrel, white headed woodpecker, as well as other nondependent species, both large and small. In addition, these stands are intended to provide for the enhancement of other diverse resources including water, fisheries, recreation, etc.

A multilayered canopy with shaded conditions and a large number of dead snags per acre are considered optimum for old growth habitat. Not all of these designated acres are currently in a suitable old growth condition. In time, these stands will become suitable and meet the definition of old growth ponderosa pine forest as defined in
Table 2.4, Part 1.

Grazing Management Program

Objective and Rationale

GM 1: Resolve resource conflicts and concerns and achieve management objectives as identified, for each allotment in Appendix **1,** Table 9.

Rationale: The BLM is instructed to manage the public lands for multiple-use and sustained yield by the FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA). Livestockgrazing is identified as a major use of the public land and is to be conducted in **a** manner which will meet multiple-use and sustained yield objectives.

Allocation/Management Action

GM 1 .1 : Implement management practices to resolve conflicts and concerns and meet multiple-use objectives identified in Appendix **1,** Table 9, within 5 years of approval of the plan, on 57 I category allotments and within 10 years on 53 M category allotments (see Appendix 1, Table 10 for allotment categorization).

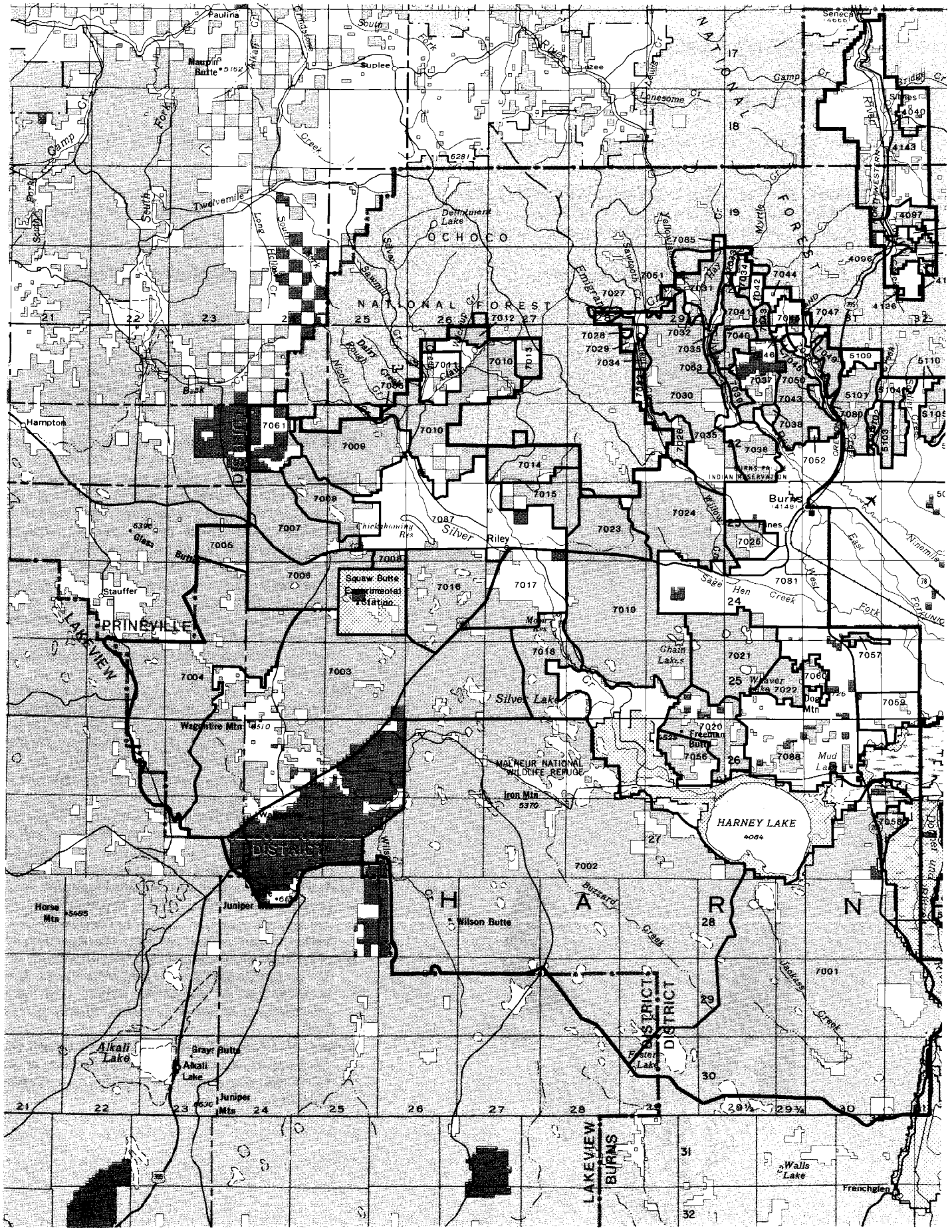
Decision Class: 2

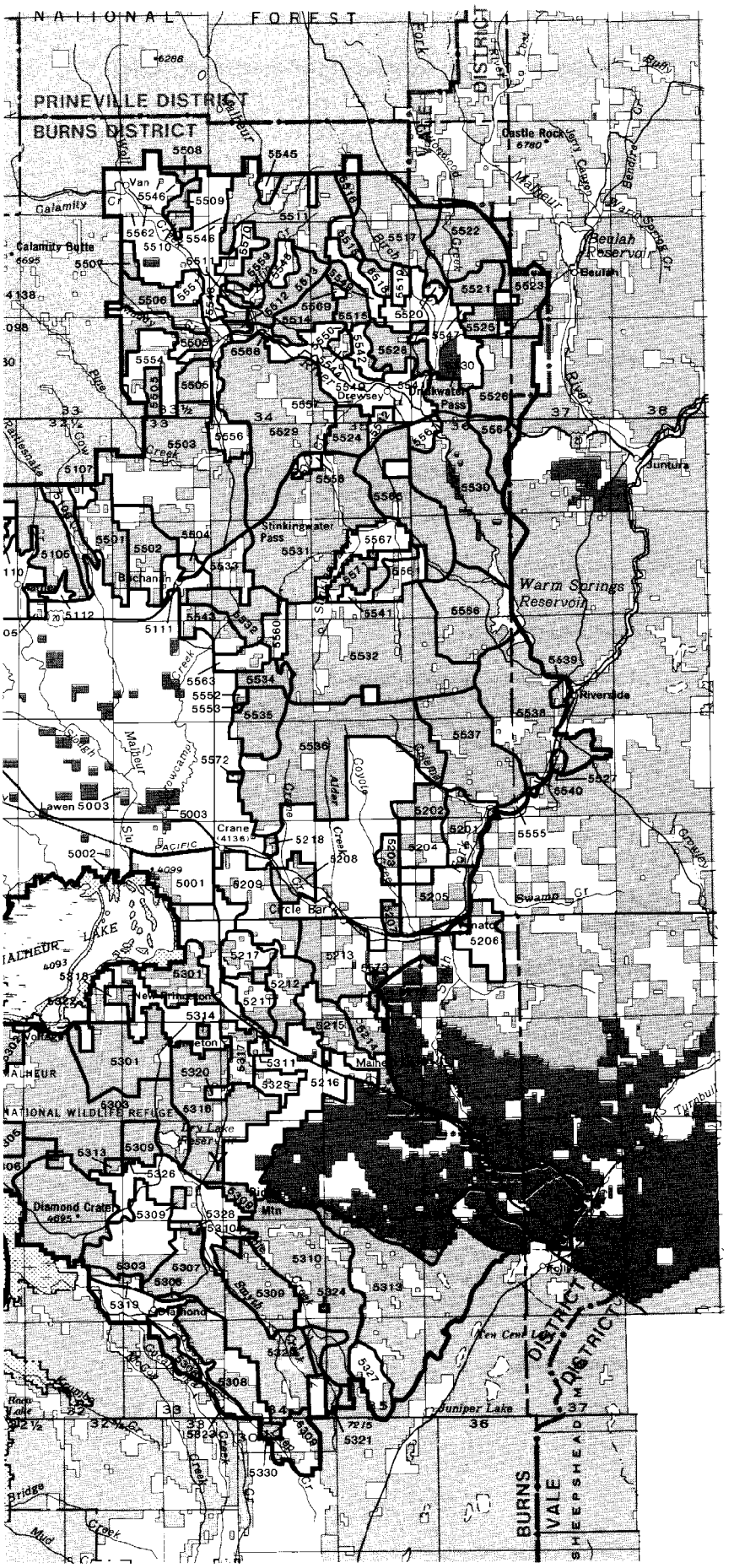
Supported By: WQ 1.3, SM 1 .1, WHB 1.3, V 1 .1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.2, SSS 2.4, SSS 4.1, FM 2.1, WL 1.2, WL 2.1, WL5.2, WL 6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.7, WL7.4, WL7.5, WL 7.6, WL 7.8, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, LR 1.1, LR 1.2, LR 1.3, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, CR 2.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 3.1.

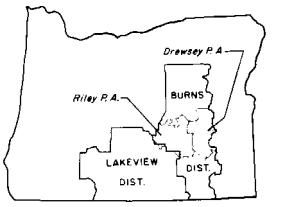
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop, modify or revise AMPs or Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs) which identify allotment specific multiple-use management objectives and grazing systems. Prioritize allotments on the basis of the following criteria:
   - **Wildlife Habitat —** Considers the number of wildlife habitats present and potentials for improvement.
   - **Riparian/Wetlands —** Considers the amount of riparian/wteland habitat present, current conditiona nd management effectiveness in meeting aquatic habitat objectives.
   - **Fisheries** -Considers the amount of aquatic habitat present, habitat condition, water quality, and management effectiveness in meeting aquatic habitat objectives.
   - Recreation-Considerstheamountandtype(extensiveor intensive) recreation use(s) present and management effectiveness for meeting recreation objectives.
   - **Wilderness Study Areas —** Considers presence or absence of WSA and management effectiveness in meeting IMP objectives.
   - **Wild and Scenic** Rivers-Considers presence or absence of nominated/designated river, riverclassification (Wild, Scenic, Recreational or combination) and management effectiveness in meeting objectives for classification(s).
   - **WaterQuality/Watersheds —** Considers the degree to DEQ water quality thresholds for established beneficial uses are being met.
   - **Wild Horses and Burros —** Considers the presence or absence of an active herd management area, condition of wild horse and burro habitat and management effectiveness for meeting wild horse and burro objectives.
   - **Listed Threatened or Endangered Species** -Considers presence or absence of T & E species habitat, stability of the species and management effectiveness for meeting listed species recoveryorother management objectives.
   - **Special Status Species —** Considers presence or absence of Federal Candidate, Bureau sensitive or Assessment species; stability of species/habitat and management effectiveness in meeting special status species objectives.
   - **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (including RNAs and ONAs) —** Considers presence or absence of ACEC and management effectiveness in meeting ACEC objectives


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Long Creek
Bridge Cr
Silvies
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Delintment Lake
Silver
Sawtooth Cr
Emigrant
Yellowjacket
Myrtle Cr
Dairy Creek
Rough Cr
Nicoll Cr
Buck
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Burns
INDIAN RESERVATION
Burns Jct
Sage Hen Creek
West Fork
East Fork
Ninemile
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Wildhorse Creek
Alkali Lake
Gray Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
DISTRICT
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen





5314 Allotment Boundary and Number

10 0 10 MILES

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THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-1

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
	2. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjustments in management practices and/or adjustments in level of grazing use, which may be necessary to meet management objectives. 3. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazing systems or level of grazing use. 4. CCC with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5. **Monitoring Needs:** - Range monitoring and evaluation will bedonein accordance with the Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring Plan. See Appendix 1, Table 11.
GM 1.2: Establish an initial stocking level in the RA of 150,472 AUMs. Stocking levels will be reviewed and adjusted, if necessary and in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations every 5 years for I category and every 10 years for M category allotments. See Appendix 1, Table 9 for allotment specific initial stocking levels. Decision Class: 1 Supported By: SSS 2.1, WL 3.1, BD 1.3. Constrained By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, WHB 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjustments in management practices and/or adjustments in level ofgrazing use which may be necessary to meet multiple-use management objectives. 2. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazing systems or level of grazing use. 3. Consultation, cooperation and coordination (CCC) with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5. **Monitoring Needs:** - Range monitoring and evaluation will bedonein accordance with Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring Plan. See Appendix 1, Table 11.
GM 1.3: Utilize rangeland improvements, as needed, to support achievement of multiple-use management objectives for each allotment as shown in Appendix 1, Table 9 and Map RM-3. Range improvements will be constrained by the Standard Procedures and Design Elements shown in Appendix 1, Table 12. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1 .1, SM 2.1, FM 2.1, FM 2.2, F 2.1, WHB 1.3, WHB 2.4, SSS 4.1, V 1.2, WL 4.1, WL 5.1, WL5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.7, WL7.5, WL7.9, WL 7.14, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL 7.19, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 2.1, R 2.12, VRM 1.4, BD 1.2, BD 1.3. Constrained By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.3, WL 1.5, WL 2.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.10, WQ 1.11, V 1.1, AH 1.11, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, CR 2.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Projects will be designed to sustain or enhance overall multiple-use values within the project area. 2. Site-specific NEPA documentation will be prepared for each project or group of projects. 3. Site examinations will be performed to identify and protector enhance sensitive resource values within potential project areas. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in NEPA documentation on individual projects.

Allocation/Management Action

GM 1.4: Designate approximately 1,683,500 acres as available for livestock grazing.

Exclude grazing from approximately 26,400 acres except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowl or shorebird habitat or other wildlife values. See Map RM-2. These are:

Hatt Butte	80 ac.[1]
Windy Point	520 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640 ac.
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17,136 ac.
Devine Canyon	480 ac.
South Narrows ACEC	160 ac.
Chickahominy Recreation Site	400 ac.
Radar Hill ORV Area	240 ac.
Hines Field	455 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	1,280 ac.[2]
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	2,690 ac.[3]
Ryegrass Spring	320 ac.
Willow Reservoir	7 ac.
State Reservoir	6 ac.
Twin Springs Reservoir	18 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 1	5 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 2	5 ac.
Big Foot Reservoir	35 ac.
Seiloff Dikes	50 ac.
Lake-on-the-Trail	320 ac.
Dry Lake	780 ac.
Silver Creek Exclosure	100 ac.
Rough Creek Exclosure	450 ac.
Paul Creek Exclosure	60 ac.
Cottonwood Creek Exclosure	90 ac.
Greenspot Reservoir	5 ac.[4]
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir	15 ac.[4]
Silver Lake Pond	60 ac.[4]
Total	26,407 ac.

[1]This exclusion included only the top of Hatt Butte.

[2]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of land exchange to acquire a 640-acre inholding.

[3]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of a perimeter fence.

[4]Excluded upon completion of exclosure fence.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, V 1.3, V 1.4, SSS 2.4, WL4.1, WL4.2, WL7.14, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL7.22, WL7.23, WL7.24, WL7.25, WL7.28, AH 1.5, AH 1.7, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.4, R2.10, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

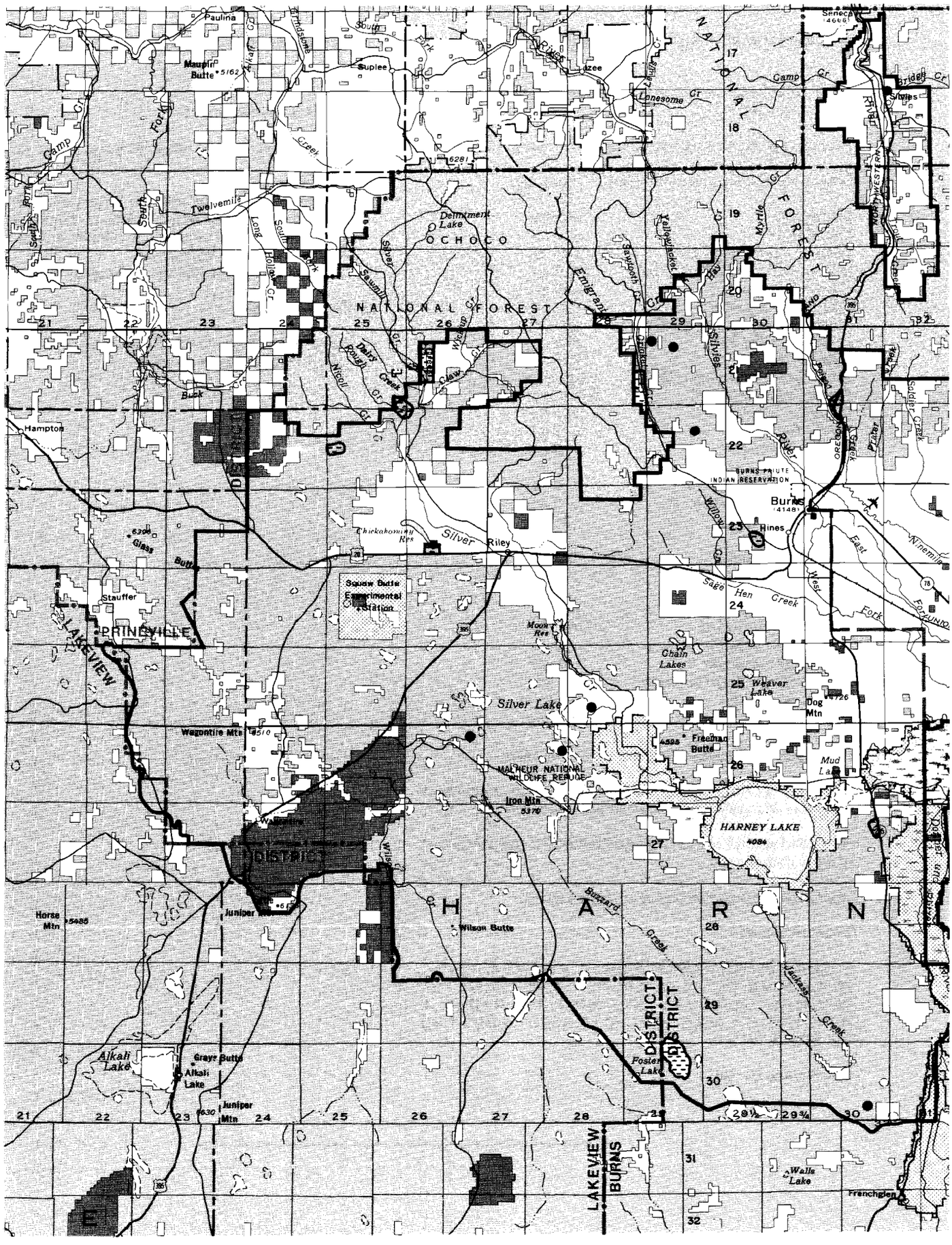
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

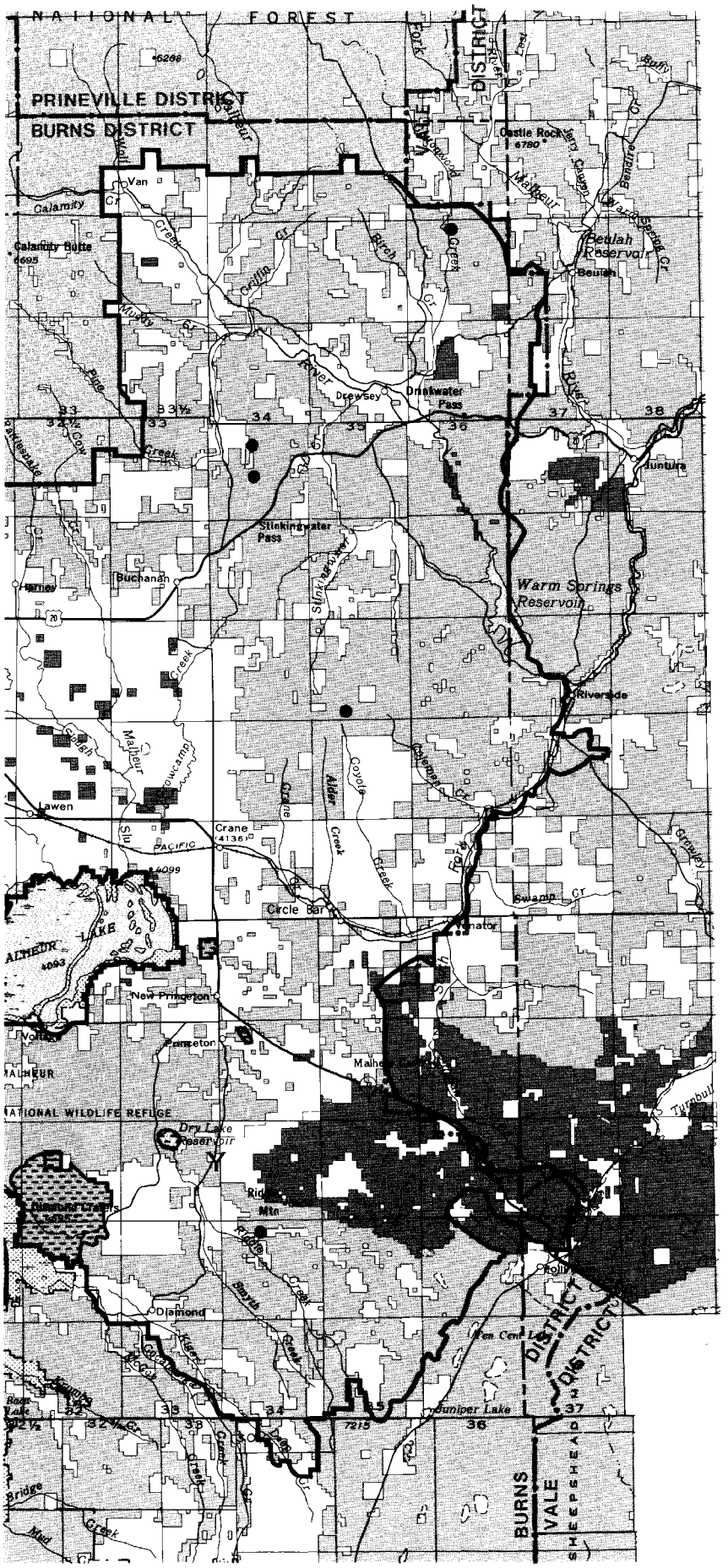
Procedures to Implement:

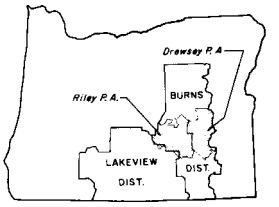
1. Grazing authorizations affected by exclusions may be cancelled, modified or suspended according to regulations and manual procedures.
2. Grazing authorizations may be issued to qualified applicants, in accordance with regulations and manual procedures, where site examinations determine that a grazing treatment would be beneficial.
3. CCC with permittees and other affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks and use supervision will be necessary to prevent unauthorized use.


Paulina
Mauplin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Silvies
Bridge Cr
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Long Hollow Cr
Delmment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Dairy Creek
Nicall Cr
Buck
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Mud Lake
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Willow Cr
Saze Hen Creek
East Fork
West Fork
Ninemile
Fortuna
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Madness Creek
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Fosters Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
H A R N





Excluded

(Locations are Approximate)

10 0 10 MILES

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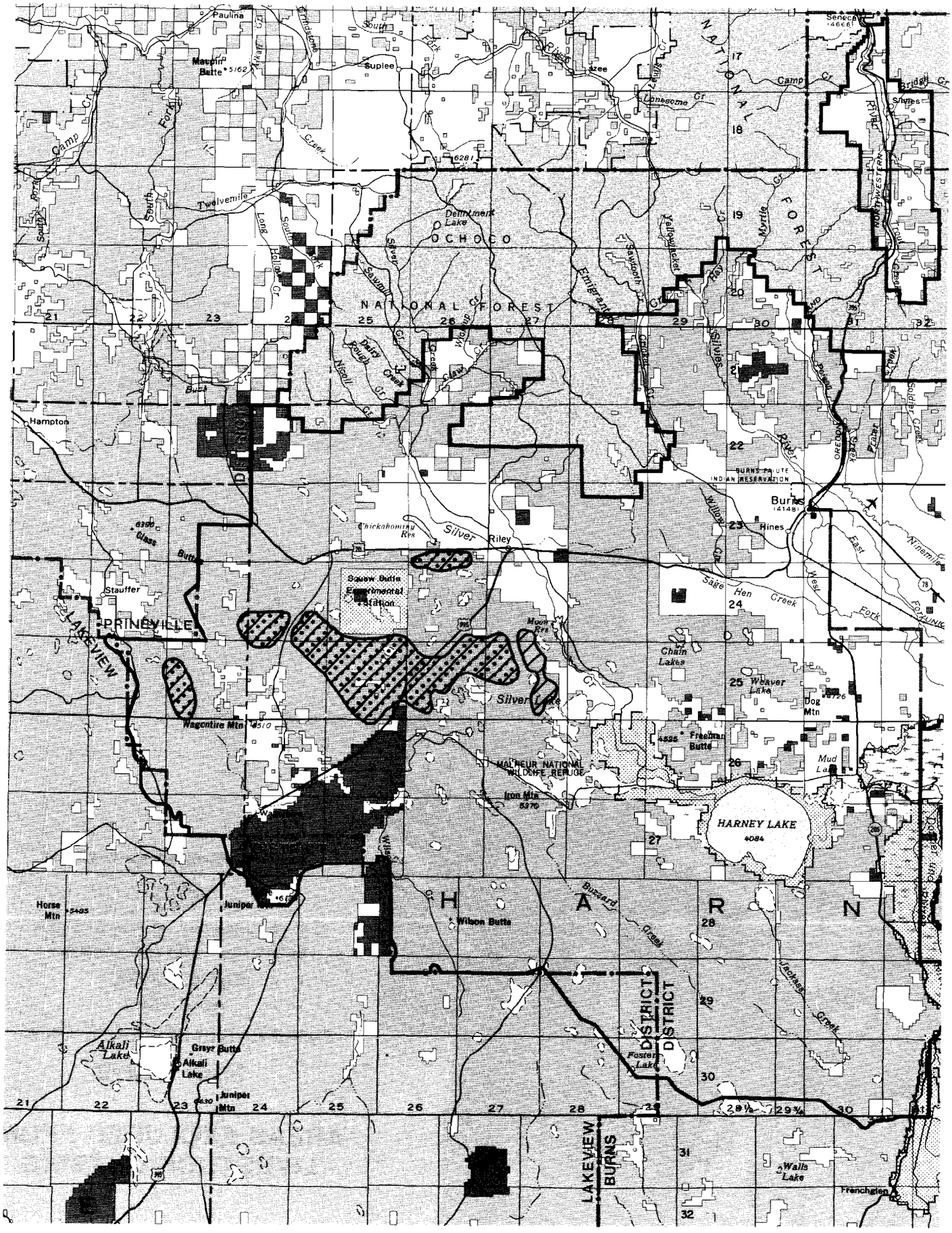
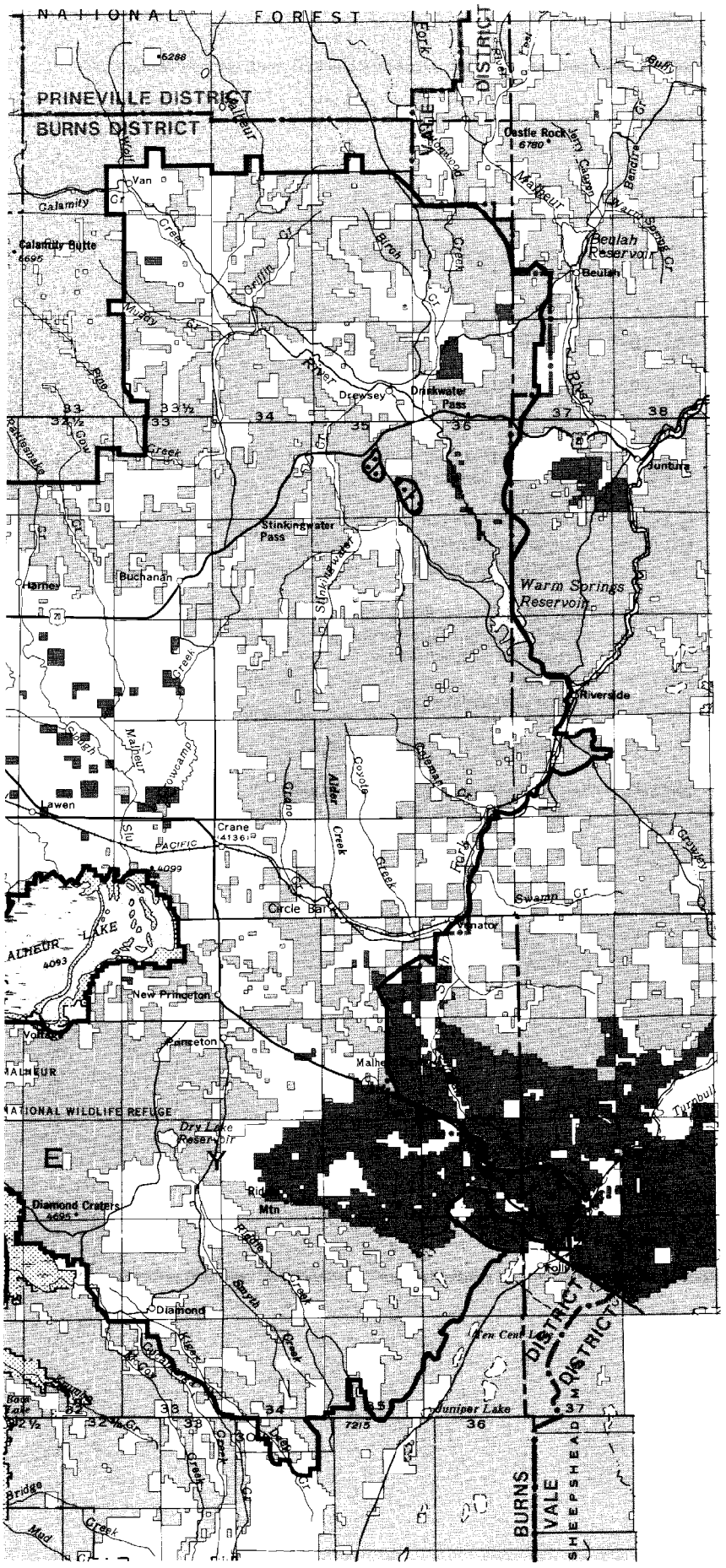
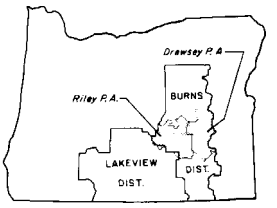
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-2

AREAS EXCLUDED FROM LIVESTOCK GRAZING


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chickahominy Rys
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
Alkali Lake
Gray Butte
Juniper Mtn
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Sage Hen Creek
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW DISTRICT
BURNS DISTRICT
H A R N





Vegetation Manipulation

Seeding

(Locations are approximate)

0 0 10 MILES

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THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP RM-3

POTENTIAL VEGETATION MANIPULATION & SEEDING

Table 2.5. Grazing Management Manual Guidance

Manual Sections	Manual Handbooks
4100 - Grazing Administration (Excl. of Alaska)	H-401 O-l - Range Management Records
4100 - Grazing Administration (Excl. of Alaska), Oregon Supplement	
41 10 - Qualifications and Preference	H-41 1 O-l - Qualifications and Preference
4120 -Grazing Management	H-41 20-l - Grazing Management
4130 - Authorizing Grazing Use	H-41 30-l - Authorizing Grazing Use
4150 - Unauthorized Grazing Use	H-4150-1 - Unauthorized Grazing Use
4160 - Administrative Remedies	H-41 60-l - Administrative Remedies
4400 - Rangeland Inventory, Monitoring, and Evaluation	H-4400-1 - Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation
4410 - Ecological Site Inventory	H-4410-1 - National Range Handbook
	H-l 734-2 - Rangeland Monitoring Handbook Oregon Supplement
1740 - Renewable Resource Improvements and	H-1740-1 -Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Treatments Procedures
1741 - Renewable Resource improvements and Treatments	H-l 741-l - Fencing H-l 741-2 - Water Developments
1742 - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation	H-l 742-l - Emergency Fire Rehabilitation
1743 - Renewable Resource Investment Analysis	H-1743-1 -Resource Investment Analysis User Handbook for the SageRam Computer Program

Technical References

TR-4400-1 - Rangeland Monitoring: Planning for Monitoring

TR-4400-2 - Rangeland Monitoring: Actual Use Studies

TR-4400-3 - Rangeland Monitoring: Utilization Studies

TR-4400-4 - Rangeland Monitoring: Trend Studies

TR-4400-7 - Rangeland Monitoring: Analysis, Interpretation, and Evaluation

TR-4400-9 -Rangeland Inventory and Monitoring: Selected Bibliography of Remote Sensing Applications

TR-1737-3 -Riparian Area Management: Inventory and Monitoring of Riparian Areas

TR-1737-4 - Riparian Area Management: Grazing Management in Riparian Areas

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Objective and Rationale

WHB 1: Maintain healthy populations of wild horses within the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, and Riddle Mountain Herd Management Areas (HMAs), and wild horses and burros in the Warm Springs HMA (see Map WH-1).

Rationale: Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires BLM to manage wild free-roaming horses and burros under multiple-use in a manner that is designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance on public lands.

Allocation/Management Action

WHB 1 .1 : Continue to allocate the following acres and AUMs in active HMAs:

Kiger HMA	36,618 ac.	984 AUMs
Stinkingwater HMA	79,631 ac.	960 AUMs
Riddle Mountain HMA	28,021 ac.	672 AUMs
Warm Springs HMA	456,855 ac.	2,424 AUMs
Palomino Buttes HMA	71,544 ac.	768 AUMs
Total	**672,669 ac.**	**5,808 AUMs**

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1 .1, WHB 2.4, WL 1.4, WL 3.1, R 2.16.

Constrained By: WQ 1.4, ACEC 1.4, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continued upon approval of the RMP.
2. Horses will be removed in a timely manner from all areas outside of these designated areas.
3. Horses will be removed using approved methods.
4. Develop interpretive signs for all of the HMAs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual herd population inventories.

WHB 1.2: Retain inactive status on the following herd areas (HAs):

Second Flat HA	8,281 ac.
Diamond Craters HA	48,077 ac.
Middle Fork HA	37,885 ac.
East Wagontire HA	158,048 ac.
Miller Canyon HA	6,572 ac.
State owned portion of Riddle Mountain HA	47,015 ac.

Decision Class: 1

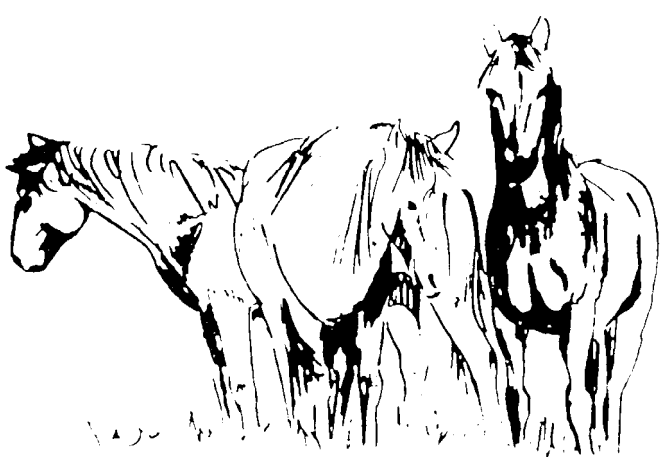
Supported By: GM 1.4, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.18, R 1.1, R 2.16.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continued on approval of the RMP.
2. Remove horses with approved methods if they are identified in these areas.
3. Place "horse wires" at all gates surrounding HMA boundaries.
4. Ensure that permittees close gates after gathering cattle in the fall.
5. Place "Keep Gate Closed" signs at all boundary gates of the HMAs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct annual or biannual inventories to assess if there are horses in these areas.



Allocation/Management Action

WHB 1.3: Adjust wild horse and burro herd population levels in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations, where such adjustments are needed in order to achieveandmaintainobjectivesforathriving naturalecological balance and multiple-use relationships in each HA (Appendix 1, Table 9).

Permanent adjustments would not be lower than the established minimum numbers in order to maintain viability. The appropriate management level would be based on the analysis of trend in range condition, utilization, actual use and other factors which provide for the protection of the public range from deterioration.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 2.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, WL 3.1, WL 7.27, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: GM 1.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, AH 1.2, AH 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Use currently approved methods for control of herd population levels.
2. Prepare allotment evaluations priorto any permanent change in the appropriate management level.
3. Prepare NEPA documentation prior to any adjustments in population levels.
4. Formal evaluations would beconducted about every5 years with annual updates thereafter. ODFW would be consulted during the evaluation process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual collection of utilization, actual use and climate reports.
- Long and short-term trend in range condition studies conducted every 3-5 years.
- Wild horse and burro use area mapping and reporting.

Objective and Rationale

WHB 2: Enhance the management and protection of HAs and herds in the following HMAs: Kiger, Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain, Palomino Buttes and Warm Springs.

Rationale: The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 directs the BLM to manage and protect wild horses and burros.

Section 103(a) of FLPMA provides for areas to be designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) when this area will protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or other natural systems.

Allocation/Management Action

WHB 2.1: Acquire legal access to specific sources of private land and water upon which horsesdepend. Table 2.6 describes the location and priority for acquisition.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: LR 1 .1, LR 4.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Refer to LR 1 .1 for procedures in the process of acquisition through easements, exchanges or fee acquisition.

WHB 2.2: Designate 64,639 acres of the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs as an ACEC for the Kiger mustang.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.16, ACEC 1.7, LR 1.5, BD 2.4. BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop specific objectives for the management of these areas.
2. Prepare a specific management plan for this ACEC.
3. Update affected Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs)/ AMPs to reflect any special management considerations.

Monitoring Needs:

- Assess objectives through the accepted allotment evaluation process.

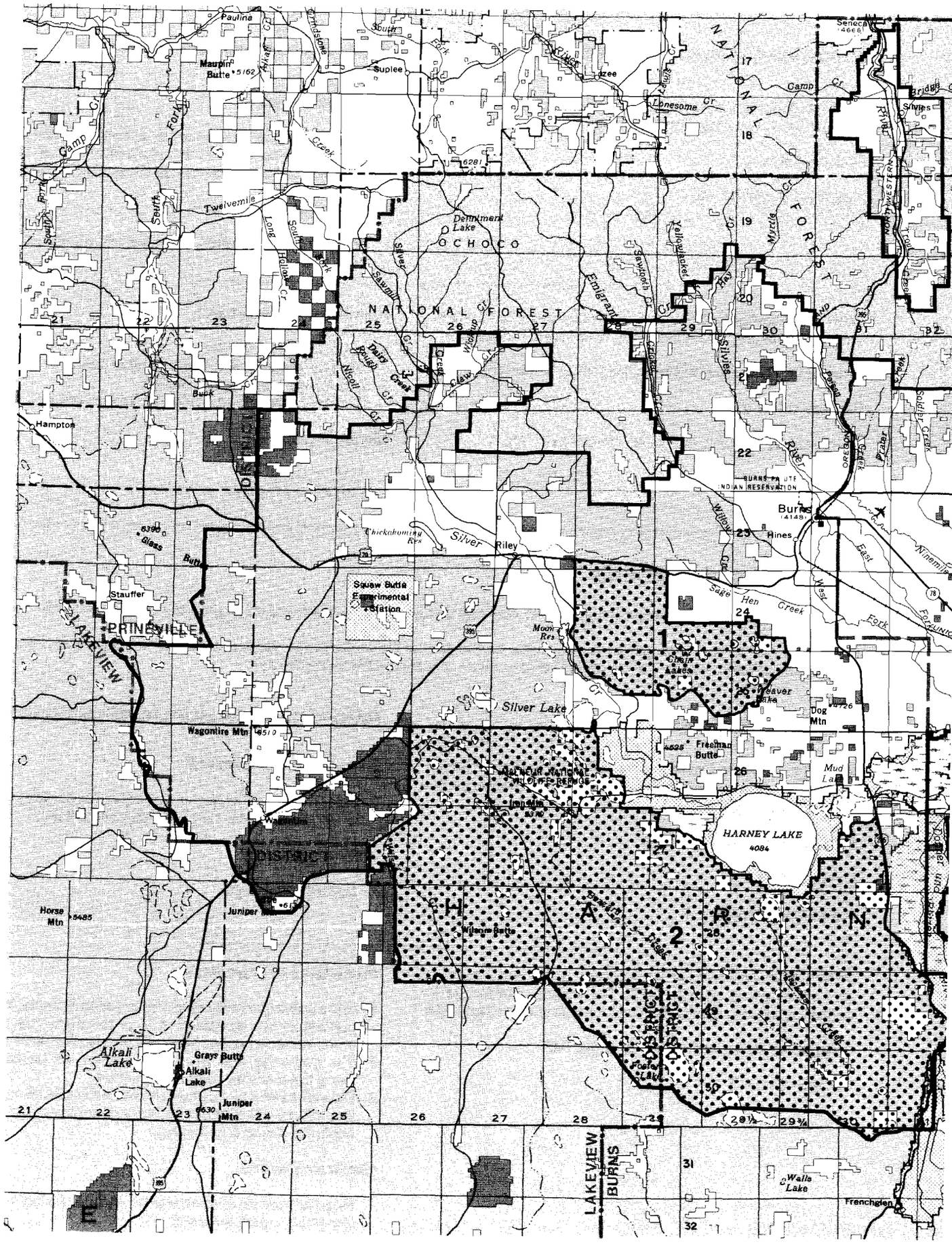
Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WHB 2.3: Select for high quality horses when gathered horses are returned to the range (see Table 2.7 for characteristics). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Initiate gatherings based on monitoring and other data. 2. Select studs and mares for return to the range based on color and conformation standards established in HMAPs. **Monitoring Needs:** - Track adoption records to determine trends in adoption rates.
WHB 2.4: Provide facilities and water sources necessary to ensure the integrity of the individual herds (see Table 2.8). Geographic Reference: Warm Springs, Kiger, Palomino Buttes Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.3, WHB 1.1, WHB 3.1, LR 1.1. Constrained By: WL 1.4, WL 5.2, WL 7.15, WL 7.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Submit projects to AWP. 2. Develop site-specific NEPA documentation. 3. Coordinate with affected parties. 4. Contract work or Force Account development. **Monitoring Needs:** - AWP tracking. - Project development inspections.

Objective and Rationale

WHB 3: Enhance and perpetuate the special or rare and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds in the RA.

Rationale: Color, type, distinctive markings, size and weight of members of the various herds are characteristic of the historic background of those herds. It is highly desirable to retain this cultural/historical linkage.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WHB 3.1: Limit any releases of wild horses or burros into an HMA to individuals which exhibitthe characteristicsdesignated for that HMA (see Table 2.7). Geographic Reference: HMAs. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Select horses with special, rare or unique qualities for return to the range based on the established criteria. **Monitoring Needs:** - Age and sex ratios.
WHB 3.2: Manage burros for a maximum of 24 head in the west side of the Warm Springs HMA. The allocation of forage for burros is within the total allocation for the Warm Springs HMA. Geographic Reference: Warm Springs HMA. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. The current inventory of burros is seven animals. When the population has increased to 15 or more animals, the minimum management number will be maintained at 15. 2. The gathering and return procedures will be conducted using the currently approved method. 3. Determine why burros have remained stable, at only seven animals, by either blood testing or genetic testing if they are captured during a gathering. **Monitoring Needs:** - Regular periodic inventory to aid in determining population dynamics - early summer. - Use area mapping. - Habitat Trend Studies - Initiate.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Shaniko
Twelvemile
Deerhorn Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Emigrant
Yellowjacket
Myrtle Cr
Silvies
Buck
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Riley
Chickahominy Res
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
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Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
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Alkali Lake
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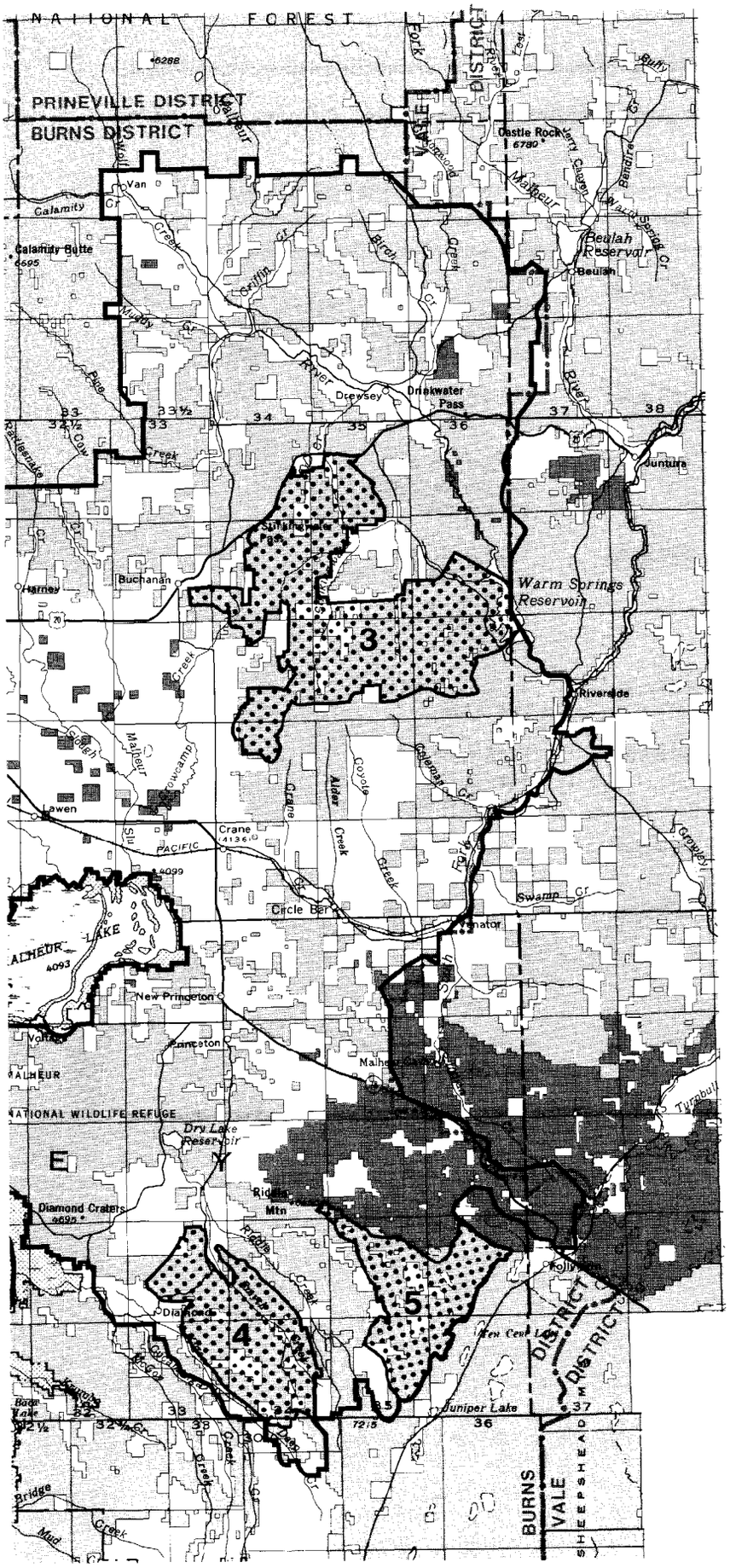

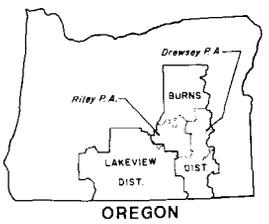

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA)

1. Palomino Buttes HMA
2. Warm Springs HMA
3. Stinkingwater HMA
4. Kiger HMA
5. Riddle Mtn. HMA

10 0 10 MILES

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THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WH-1

ACTIVE WILD HORSE AND BURRO HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS

Table 2.6. Private Water Sources Selected for Acquisition of Permanent Access (Listed in Priority Order)

Herd Management Area	Parcel Name	Size	Location
Kiger	Yank Springs	480 acres	T. 20 S., R. 34 E., sec. 33, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4 and SE1/4SW1/4; sec. 32, W1/2NE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4.
	Poison Creek	160 acres	T. 30 S., R. 33 E., sec. 13, SE1/4.
Stinkingwater	Jones/Ausmus Flat	120 acres	T. 23 S., R. 34 E., sec. 25, W1/2SW1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4.
	Stinkingwater Cr. #1	840 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 30, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and NW1/4NW1/4; sec. 19, All.
	Stinkingwater Cr. #2	640 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 7, All.
	Little Stinkingwater #1	80 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 13, NW1/4NW1/4; sec. 12, SW1/4SW1/4.
	Little Stinkingwater #2	80 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 12, W1/2NW1/4.
	Little Stinkingwater #3	440 acres	T. 23 S., R. 35 E., sec. 1, W1/2NW1/4 and NW1/4SW1/4. T. 22 S., R. 35 E., sec. 36, W1/2.
Kiger	Swamp Creek	400 acres	T. 29 S., R. 33 E., sec. 36, S1/2 and S1/2NW1/4.

Table 2.7. Representative Characteristics by Wild Horse and Burro Herd

Herd	Color/Type	Markings	Size	Weight
Kiger/Riddle Mountain	Dun, red dun, grulla, buckskin (claybank) and variations; Spanish mustang type.	Dorsal stripes	13-15 hands	750-l ,000 lbs.
Palomino Buttes	Light-colored, palominos, buck-skins, duns, red duns and sorrels; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-l .300 lbs.
Warm Springs Horses	Any color, especially Appaloosa; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-l ,300 lbs.
Warm Springs Burros	Dark brown-grey color phase type burros.		8-l 0 hands	450-750 lbs.
Stinkingwater	Any color, especially red and blue roan, no palominos; saddle type.	N/A	14-16 hands	950-l ,300 lbs.

Table 2.8. Rangeland Improvements for Wild Horses and Burros

Herd Management Area	Type of Improvement	Name	Location	
Kiger	Waterhole Cleanout	Lambing Basin	T. 29 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 32, SW1 /4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Lambing Basin	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 9, NE114
	Waterhole Cleanout	Rex Reservoir	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 16, SW1 /4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Yank Spr. Rim	T. 30 S., R. 33 E.	sec. 24, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	S. Swamp Cr.	T. 30 S., R. 33 E.	sec. 1, NW1/4
	Cattleguard	Swamp Spr.	T. 30 S., R. 34 E.	sec. 36, SE1/4
Warm Springs 4NE1/4	Waterhole Cleanout	Tadpole	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 35, NE1/
	Waterhole Cleanout	Glenns	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 36, NW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Horse Head	T. 28 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 15, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Durbin WH	T. 30 S., R. 29 E.	sec. 23, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Buckskin Lake WH	T. 30 S., R. 291/2E.	sec. 30, NW1/4
	Cattleguard	Wilson	T. 29 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 7
	Cattleguard	Paradise	T. 29 S., R. 27 E.	sec. 8
	Cattleguard	Jack Smart	T. 27 S., R. 26 E.	sec. 6
Stinkingwater	Cattleguard	Crow Camp	T. 23 S., R. 35 E.	sec. 29, SE1/4
Palomino Buttes	Waterhole Cleanout	Upper Fay Canyon	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 1, NE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	W. Palomino Bt.	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 11, SW1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	N. Grassy Bt.WH	T. 24 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 28, SE1/4
	Waterhole Cleanout	Ruly's WH	T. 24 S., R. 29 E.	sec. 19, SW1 /4
	Well and Pipeline	Palomino Bt.Well	T. 25 S., R. 28 E.	sec. 22, NE1/4

Vegetation Program

Objective and Rationale

V **1:** Maintain, restore or enhance the diversity of plant communities and plant species in abundances and distributions, which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous plant species within the RA.

Rationale:FLPMAmandatesthatpubliclands be managedinamannerthat willprotectthequalityoftheecological resourcesamong others. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing the vegetation of the RA in terms of diversity and abundance of species and diversity of plant communities. Such diversity is necessary to sustain the variety of uses that BLM managed lands receive.

Allocation/Management Action

V **1.1:** Evaluate and mitigate significant anticipated adverse impacts of BLM-authorized land tenure adjustments, surface disturbing or vegetation conversion activities, prior to their occurrence, to the vegetation diversity of the RA.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1.1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.4, GM 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, V 1.6, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3., WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 1.4, WL2.2, WL5.1, WL5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL6.6, WL 7.4, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.9, WL 7.10, WL 7.11, WL 7.15, WL7.16, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL7.19, WL 7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R 1.1, CR 2.1, CR 2.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 2.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: LR 1 .1 .

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species.
2. Analyze the impacts to vegetation diversity on the species and ecosystem level of the RA in all NEPA documents.
3. Design and apply measures to mitigate significant adverse impacts to vegetation diversity.
4. Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of land area in that particular subbasin in any one year.
5. Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall bethermal cover) asdefined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."
6. Considerthe high publicvalueof vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic and systematic updates of the existing vegetation inventory of the RA including distributions, extent and ecological status.

V **1.2:** Adjust overall grazing management practices within the RA so that no more than 10 percent of the native vegetation condition determined by Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) is in early seral status and so that at least 40 percent is in late seral or Potential Natural Community (PNC) by 2009.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1 .1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, SSS2.1, SSS2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.1, WL 2.2, WL 4.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.14, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, WL7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, R2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete ESI inventory of RA by 1994 to provide baseline information on the plant communities and ecological status of the RA.
2. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all allotments in RA within 2 years of ESI completion.
3. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all wild horse HMAPs within 2 years of ESI completion.
4. Implement and maintain databases for integration of ESI data with other resource data within the RA.

Monitoring Needs:

- AMP monitoring: actual use/utilization/t rend/cover.
- HMAP monitoring: utilization.
- Reinventory of ESI within 20 years.

Allocation/Management Action

V 1.3: Implement identified actions from the Three Rivers RA portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP to restore and enhance specified wetlands by no later than the year 2000, including but not limited to those actions shown in Appendix 1, Table 8.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1 .l,GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL4.1, WL5.1, WL5.2, WL5.3, WL7.14, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.5, LR 1 .1, LR 1.3.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Survey and design.
2. NEPA document and AWP funding.
3. Collect playa baseline information.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on a regular periodic basis.
- Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years.

V 1.4: Designate three areas (6,054 acres) and retain one existing area (640 acres) meeting Oregon Natural Heritage Plan cell needs as RNA/ACECs. (See Appendix 1, Table 15 and Table 16 for specific acreages, allowable uses and use restrictions.)

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WL5.1, WL5.2, WL7.15, WL7.16, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, LR 1 .1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop ACEC Management Plans which address specific management objectives and actions and clearly delineate use restrictions.
2. Implement on-the-ground actions defined in ACEC plans.

Monitoring Needs:

- Ensure ACEC plans are completed within 3 years of the approval of the RMP.
- Periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.

V 1.5: Manage a total of 786 acres in four major areas as described in Table 2.9 and shown on Maps F-3 through F-6 for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth forest. (Note: This acreage includes 482 acres from thecommercialforestland base, 304 acres are for the establishment of administrative boundaries.)

Geographic Reference: 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.4, WL7.21, WL 7.26, FM 2.1, R 2.1, R 2.12, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.

Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop stand management guides which address the following:
   a. Management actions to maintain existing old growth characteristics (see note below) of the stand.
   b. Management actions to promote continued succession toward old growth conditions (see note below) of the stand.
   c. Fuels treatment.
   d. Insect infestation.
   e. Management/use restrictions (see Table 2.10).

Note: Examples of such management actions include: stand manipulation for tree age, tree size and species composition; maintenance of desired snag density; maintenance of canopy closure and appropriate canopy layers; maintenance of down woody materials; maintenanceof the native shrub/herb component; and creation or maintenance of gaps/openings and the overall stand configuration.

2. Coordinate and integrate these guides with overlapping designations.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in stand management guides or overlapping designation's activity plan.

Allocation/Management Action

V1.6: Apply approved weed control methods including manual, biological and chemical control methods as identified in the Weed Control EIS and Burns District Weed Control EA in an integrated pest management program to prevent the invasion of noxious weeds into areas presently free of such weeds and to improve the ecological status of sites which have been invaded by weeds. Weed control activities will be prioritized and funded based on the following criteria, as identified in Burns District's Weed Control EA:

Priority I: Potential New Invaders - Emphasizes education and awareness;
Priority II: Eradication of New Invaders-Emphasizes eradication, priority funding;
Priority III: Established Infestations - Emphasizes containment and control.

(See glossary for definition of noxious weeds.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: V 1.1, BD 1.1.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory.
2. Prioritize infestations.
3. Apply manual or biological control procedures if appropriate.
4. Where chemical control is required, evaluate site for impacts, complete and submit pesticide use proposal (PUP) to Oregon State Office for approval.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring to determine effectiveness of applied treatments will be done at least annually for the 5 years following treatment.
- NEPA documents compliance monitoring, if appropriate.

Table 2.9. Ponderosa Pine Old Growth Management Areas - Descriptions

Tract 1 - Dry Mountain

The old growth management area on Dry Mountain consists of two parcels totaling 180 acres. These are located in Harney County approximately 28 miles west of Burns, Oregon, and 10 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest boundary on the southwest side of Dry Mountain. These tracts are in the Claw Creek Allotment (No. 7010). These tracts are also entirely within the boundary of the proposed Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC. If the RNA/ACEC is designated, these old growth areas will be managed in conjunction with the RNA/ACEC.

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of old and large ponderosa pine trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. The understory contains smaller ponderosa pine trees, many species of shrubs and other herbaceous species.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After designation, a management plan specific to the Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC will be written. This management plan will include a stand management guide which incorporates the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 for the Dry Mountain old growth tracts and identifies possible management actions required to meet the goals.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:

T. 22 S., R. 26 E., Sec. 3, portions of SE1/4;
Sec. 10, portions of the NE1/4.

Tract 2 - Emigrant Creek

The old growth management area on Emigrant Creek consists of two parcels of old growth which total 70 acres. However, a buffer zone will be managed in conjunction with these 70 acres to create a management unit totaling 230 acres. This management unit is located approximately 20 miles northwest of Burns adjacent to the Malheur National Forest boundary along Emigrant Creek. This area is within the Skull Creek Allotment (No. 7030) and the Sawtooth MNF Allotment (No. 7051).

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. These trees are very old and large exceeding 2 feet in diameter and over 100 feet in height. The understory consists of younger ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. In some stands, the understory is very dense, limiting other species. Other portions of the stand

contain a moderate ground cover of Idaho fescue and antelope bitterbrush with some mountain mahogany, wax currant and other shrub species. Scattered rotting logs are present.

In addition to the old growth stands, this area also contains outstanding scenic, recreational, wildlife and fishery resource values. Current utilization of the area is extensive in nature.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After the ROD for the Proposed Plan, a stand management guide will be written. A single guide incorporating both the Emigrant Creek Old Growth Management Area and the Craft Point Area (Tract 3) may be developed or separate guides for each may be required. The stand management guide will incorporate the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 and identify possible management actions required to meet the goals. It will also contain any management actions needed to control or enhance other values of the area.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 20 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 31, Lot 1, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4 and
those portions of Lot 2, SE1/4NW1/4 and S1/2NE1/4
which lie north of Culp Ranch Road.

Tract 3 - Craft Point

The old growth management area near Craft Point consists of one parcel of old growth which totals 126 acres. However, a buffer zone will be managed in conjunction with these 126 acres to create a management unit totaling 270 acres. This management unit is located approximately 25 miles northeast of Burns, and 10 miles north of Highway 20 adjacent to the Malheur National Forest boundary near Craft Point. This area is within the Pine Creek Allotment (No. 5503).

The old growth stand overstory consists of ponderosa pine trees which are quite scattered. These trees are very old and exceed 21 inches in diameter. In some areas the understory of ponderosa pine trees is very dense. These are much smaller trees. Mountain mahogany occurs in some patches.

Other resource values of this area include outstanding wildlife habitat, particularly for deer and elk, and recreational and scenic values. Access to this area is quite limited and current recreational use is slight.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession towardold growth. After the ROD for the Proposed Plan, a stand management guide will be written. A single guide incorporating both the Craft Point Old Growth Management Area and the Emigrant Creek Area (Tract 2) may be developed or separate guides for each may be required. The stand management guide will incorporate the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 and identify possible management actions required to meet the goals. It will also contain any management actions needed to control or enhance other values of the area.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 21 S., R. 33 E., Sec. 18, Lot 2, E1/2NW1/4 and NE1/4.

Tract 4 - Bluebucket Creek

The old growth management area on Bluebucket Creek consists of four arcels totaling 106 acres. These are located in Harney County approximately 45 miles northeast of Burns, along Bluebucket Creek an8 the Middle Fork of the Malheur River. These tracts are located in the Moffet Table Allotment (No. 5511). These tracts are also within the boundary of the proposed Middle Fork of the Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River. If this river is designated as a Wild and Scenic River, these old growth areas will be managed in conjunction with this designation. This area is also within the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA; however, this WSA has not been proposed for wilderness designation.

The old growth stands contain an overstory consisting of old and large ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees with a 40-70 percent crown closure. Theunderstorycontainsponderosapine and Douglasfirtreesofvaryingagesanddensities. In some areas, the understory canopy cover exceeds 70 percent and in other areas it is much less dense.

The primary management goal of this proposed old growth management area is to manage the area to enhance existing old growth characteristics and to promote continued succession toward old growth. After designation! a management plan specific to the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River will be written, This management plan will include a stand management guide which incorporates the allowable uses/use constraints shown in Table 2.10 for the Bluebucket Creek old growth tracts and identifies possible management actions required to meet the goals. These management actions will have to conform to the restrictions imposed by the overlapping Wild and Scenic River designation.

Description of Site:

Willamette Meridian:
T. 18 S., R. 34 E., Sec. 33, portions thereof
Sec. 34, portions thereof.

Table 2.10. Recommended Management/Use Constraints in Old Growth Management Areas

Old Growth Management Areas	Old Growth Acres	Management Land Unit Acres	Tenure Adjustment	Major Rights-Of-Way	Commercial Timber Harvest	ORV Use	Wild Horses	Livestock Grazing	Fire Suppression Activities	Prescribed Burning	Vegetation Treatment
1. Dry Mountain	180	[1]	Z1	R	P	L	N/A	R*	R	R	R
2. Emigrant Creek	70	230	Z1	R	P	0	N/A	0	R	0	R
3. Craft Point	126	270	Z1	R	P	0	N/A	0	R	0	R
4. Bluebucket Crk	106	[2]	Z1	P	P	L	N/A	R*	R	P	P

[1] Tracts to be managed in conjunction with the overlapping Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC designation
[2] Tracts to be managed in conjunction with the overlapping Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek Wild and Scenic River designation

	Fluid Energy Minerals	Solid Leasable Minerals	Mineral Materials	Locatable Minerals	Camping	Organized Public Activities	Wood Gathering	Plant Collection	Education (Repeated Consumptive)	Rock Hounding
1. Dry Mountain	NSO	NL	P	R	P	R	P	R	R	R
2. Emigrant Creek	NSO	0	0	0	0	0	P	R	0	0
3. Craft Point	NSO	0	0	0	0	0	P	R	0	0
4. Bluebucket Crk	NSO	NL	P	R	0	0	P	R	0	R

Z1 = Zone 1, retention and acquisition
R* = Restricted to provisions of AMP
L = Limited to existing roads and trails
W = Withdraw from mineral entry

P = Prohibited use or action
0 = Open to use or activity
NSO = No surface occupancy

R = Restricted use or action.
N/A = Not applicable
NL = No leasing

Special Status Species

Objective and Rationale

SSS **1:** Maintain and improve critical or essential habitat (see Map SS-1) of species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to prevent deterioration and provide recovery. (See Table 2.11 for current list of threatened or endangered species.)

Rationale: Protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species is required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS **1.1:** Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis and implement any newly developed management actions in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5536, 7009, 7010.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL **7.3,** FM 1.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Current management actions in the existing HMP have been implemented, but new management actions identified through coordination and consultation with ODFW, USFWS - Bald Eagle Recovery Team and USDA-FS will be implemented in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.
2. Update HMP if needed.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct coordinated bald eagle winter roost counts on an annual basis.

SSS **1.2:** Implement any actions in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan for which BLM is responsible in the RA, to provide for the recovery of the peregrine falcon.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, GM 1.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.28, R 2.1, LR 1 .1, BD 1.5, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific actions, when identified, will be funded through the AWP process.
2. NEPA documentation will be written on a case-by-case basis.
3. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- Needs will be identified when specific actions are developed.

Allocation/Management Action

SSSI.3: Implementthe BLM responsible management actions listed in the *Stephanomeria malheurensis*, Malheurwirelettuce, Draft Recovery Plan until the final recovery plan is approved. Upon approval of the final recovery plan, implement all appropriate actions from it. Actions in the draft recovery plan include but are not limited to the following:

- Maintain and enhance existing habitat.
- Conduct systematic searches for new populations and habitat.
- Secure new colonies.
- Determine population trends.
- Establish additional plantings/populations.
- Develop a management program to protect newly established populations of plants.
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect Malheur wirelettuce.
- Maintain viable off-site seed bank.

Geographic Reference: 7001, 7058.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.28, R 2.1, ACEC 1.1, LR 1 .1, LR 2.3, BD 1.5, BD 2.3, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Write an HMP or other appropriate activity plan incorporating the Recovery Plan.
2. Continueongoingstudies underexisting BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement until this plan is terminated.
3. Develop and implement studies and actions identified in Recovery Plan or other activity plan.
4. Implement management recommendations from studies which will lead to recovery of species.
5. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in Recovery Plan and BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement, HMP or other activity plans.

Objective and Rationale

SSS 2: Maintain, restore or enhance the habitat (see Map SS-1) of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species to maintain the populations at a level which will avoid endangering the species and the need to list the species by either State or Federal governments. (See Table 2.11. for current lists of candidate, State listed and other sensitive species.)

Rationale: Protection of candidate and sensitive species is provided for by BLM policy. BLM Manual 6840 directs that BLM shall carry out management activities consistent with the principles of multiple-use for the conservation of candidate and sensitive species and their habitat. It also directs that BLM shall ensure that any activities authorized, funded or carried out do not contribute to the need to list any species. BLM policy, as expressed in Fish and Wildlife 2000, commits BLM to maintain sensitive species populations at stable or improving levels.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.1: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.)

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.6, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM I.I,GM 1.2, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.6, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, SSS 4.2, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL6.3, WL 6.5, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.24, W17.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.9, R 2.12, ACEC 1.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.3.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Consultation with permittees and other affected interests.
2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.
3. Adjust AMPs, HMPs and other activity plans as needed.
4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate.
5. Develop NEPA documentation and AWP funding where project developments (fences) are required.
6. Establish monitoring as appropriate.

Monitoring Needs:

- As identified in AMPs, HMPs or other activity plans.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.2: Allocate the Bartlett Mountain/Upton Mountain area for the long-term enhancement of California bighorn sheep habitat. (NOTE: This is a management action for specific management emphasis and does not indicate a reduction in AUMs in these allotments based on bighorn sheep AUMs.)

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5530, 5531, 5560, 5565.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.1, WL 7.27, LR 1.1, LR 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prohibit a livestock class change that would result in a domestic sheep permit in grazing allotments 5530, 5531, 5560 and 5565.
2. Update Burns Dist. Bighorn Sheep HMP to reflect this decision.
3. Coordinate this change with ODFW, affected permittees and other affected interests.
4. Include this as a management objective in appropriate AMPs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual utilization monitoring for forage.
- Sheep population numbers will be monitored annually by ODFW.

SSS 2.3: Determine habitat deficiencies within 2 miles of nest sites for ferruginous hawks and correct identified deficiencies.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5303, 5306, 5309, 5313, 7019, 7021.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.6.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and evaluate ferruginous hawk habitat to identify habitat deficiencies.
2. Provide nest platforms in areas identified as nest-site deficient.
3. Improve habitat for prey species within 2 miles of nest sites.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic assessments to determine effectiveness of steps taken.
- Assessment of utilization of nest sites.

SSS 2.4: Maintain existing livestock exclosures along about 4 miles of streams to enhance habitat for Malheur mottled sculpin or redband trout.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5522, 5310, 7010, 7012.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, SM 1.1, SM2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.4, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.18, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain.
2. Coordination with affected permittees.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspection prior to livestock turnout; inspection during grazing season.

SSS 2.5: Implement fish habitat enhancement work on those portions of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River and its tributaries which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat, as proposed in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council. These actions include but are not limited to the following: bank shaping and revegetation, instream boulder placement, protective fencing, spawning gravel, placement, etc.

Geographic Reference: Middle Fork Malheur River and tributaries.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.1, AH 1.8.

Constrained By: R 2.12, VRM 1.1

Procedures to Implement:

1. Wait until wilderness status is determined.
2. Coordinate activities through the WSA and WSR IMP.
3. Ensure activities in WSA or WSR are consistent with IMP and proposed future management.
4. Develop NEPA documentation and compliance report.
5. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Establish several permanent sample stations for fisheries and water quality monitoring.
- Water quality to identify project impact - three to five times/year.
- Conduct the following on a regular periodic basis:
  - Macroinvertebrate analysis
  - Fish inventory
  - Photo trend

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 2.6: Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat and which have less than 90 percent stablestreambanks.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.12, SM 2.1, AH 1.9.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop NEPA compliance on proposed projects.
2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend - annually.
- Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem - three times/year.

SSS 2.7: Acquire lands necessary to protect special status species and their habitat.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SSS 1.1, WL 5.3, WL 6.5, R 2.13, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4, BD2.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory to identify if lands are needed.
2. Pursue acquisition through exchange or purchase.
3. Adjust activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Objective and Rationale

SSS 3: Ensure that BLM-authorized actions within the RA do not result in the need to list special status species or jeopardize the continued existence of listed species. (See Table 2.11 for current lists of special status species.)

Rationale: BLM is directed by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, to ensure that any Federal action authorized, funded or carried out does not jeopardize the existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction of critical habitat. BLM is directed by policy (6840 Manual) to ensure that Federal actions do not contribute to the need to list species as threatened or endangered: .

Allocation/Management Action

SSS 3.1: Protect special status species and their habitat from BLM-authorized surface-disturbing activities and land tenure adjustments.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.2, WQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.2, SSS3.3, WL1.3, WL 2.2, WL 5.2, WL6.1, WL6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.4, WL 6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.10, WL 7.16, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, AH 1.11, R2.1, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, LR2.5, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct a records examination and a site examination for special status species prior to BLM-authorized actions occurring.
2. Conduct site examinations during appropriate season.
3. Examine impacts and develop mitigation measures through NEPA process.
4. Apply necessary mitigation measures.
5. Consult with USFWS on “may affect” situations.
6. Enhance habitat for special status species where opportunities arise.
7. Establish and apply lease stipulations prior to issuance of oil and gas or geothermal leases.
8. Apply contract stipulations to allow work to be stopped if special status species **are** discovered to be present in or adjacent to a project area.
9. Adjust clearance and mitigation activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document compliance.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
SSS 3.2: Allow no sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds when determined by a wildlife biologist to be detrimental to sage grouse habitat requirements. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SSS 3.1, WL 7.7, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory all sage grouse habitat for strutting grounds. 2. Ensure that sufficient sagebrush is retained on a case-by-case basis via the NEPA process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance and effectiveness monitoring of NEPA document.
SSS 3.3: Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to provide meadow habitat for sage grouse. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 7.18, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance of NEPA document. - Fence maintenance/inspections.

Objective and Rationale

SSS4: Increase the state of BLM's knowledge and information concerning the status and distribution of special status species. (See Table 2.11 for current lists of special status species.)

Rationale: FLPMA directs BLM to prepare and maintain, on a continuing basis, an inventory of all public lands and their resource values. BLM Policy (6600 Manual) is to ensure special status species inventory and monitoring priorities are consistent with legal mandates, BLM priorities and applicable activity plans. BLM policy, as expressed in Fish and Wildlife 2000, places an emphasis on developing data bases to identify distributions and habitat of special status species and on implementing a monitoring system to track population trends and habitat conditions.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
SSS 4.1: Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, AH 1.4, BD 1.3, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Adjust inventory activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 2. Develop and maintain data bases. 3. Coordinate with Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and ODFW. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Allocation/Management Action

SSS4.2: Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.27, BD 1.3, BD 2.1, BD 2.2, BD 2.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop monitoring plans for special status species as needed.
2. Develop HMPs, species management guides or other activity plans where BLM activities have a significant effect on special status species.
3. Adjust monitoring activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.
4. Develop and maintain data bases.
5. Coordinate with ODA and ODFW.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Table 2.11. Special Status Species (March 1, 1991)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Fish		
Malheur mottled sculpin	*Cottus bairdi ssp.*	C
Redband trout	*Oncorhynchus mykiss gibbsi*	C
Birds		
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	LE& S
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	LT & S
Ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*	C & S
Western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	C & S
Long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	C
Western sage grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus phaios*	C
Columbian sharptailed grouse	*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*	C
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	C
White faced ibis (Great Basin population)	*Plegadis chihi*	C
Mammals		
Gray Wolf	*Canis lupus*	LE & S
California wolverine	*Gulo gulo luteus*	C & S
California bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis californiana*	C
North American lynx	*Felis lynx canadensis*	C
Preble's shrew (Malheur shrew)	*Sorex preblei*	C
Spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	C
Amphibians and Reptiles		
Spotted frog	*Rana pretiosa*	B
Plants		
Deschutes milkvetch	*Astragalus tegetarioides*	C
Barren valley collomia	*Collomia renacta*	C
Cusick's buckwheat	*Eriogonum cusickii*	C
Prostrate buckwheat	*Eriogonum prociduum*	B
Bogg's Lake Hedge Hyssop	*Gratiola heterosepala*	C
Shelly's ivesia	*Ivesia rhypara v. shellyi*	C

Table 2.11. Special Status Species (March 1, 1991)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Biddle's lupine	*Lupinus biddlei*	C
Cusick's lupine	*Lupinus cusickii*	C
Oregon semaphoregrass	*Pleuropogon oreganus*	C & S
Columbia cress	*Rorippa columbiae*	C
Malheur wirelettuce	*Stephanomeria malheurensis*	LE & S
Leiberg's clover	*Trifolium leibergii*	C

Assessment Species (Three Rivers RA)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Birds		
Northern goshawk	*Accipter gentilis*	A
Northern saw-whet owl	*Aegolius acadicus*	A
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	A
Lesser scaup (breeding pop)	*Aythya affinis*	A
Upland sandpiper	*Bartramia longicauda*	A
Bufflehead (breeding pop)	*Bucephala albeola*	A
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	A
Bobolink	*Dolichonyx orzyivorus*	A
Snowy egret (breeding pop)	*Egretta thula*	A
Greater sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis tabida*	A
Franklin's gull (breeding pop)	*Larus pipixcan*	A
Black rosy finch (Steens Mtn)	*Leucosticte arctoa atrata*	A
Flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*	A
American white pelican (breeding pop)	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	A
White-headed woodpecker	*Picoides albolarvatus*	A
Black-backed woodpecker	*Picoides articus*	A
Three-toed woodpecker	*Picoides tridactylus*	A
Horned grebe (breeding pop)	*Podiceps auritus*	A
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	A
Forster's tern	*Sterna forsteri*	A
Mammals		
White-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus townsendii*	A
Amphibians and Reptiles		
Common kingsnake	*Lampropeltis getulus*	A
California mountain kingsnake	*Lamprepeltis zonata*	A
Desert horned lizard	*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*	A
Northern leopard frog	*Rana pipiens*	A
Plants		
Iodine Bush	Allenrolfea occidentalis	A
Brandegee's onion	*Allium brandegei*	A
Sierra onion	*Allium campanulatum*	A
Rock melic	*Melica stricta*	A

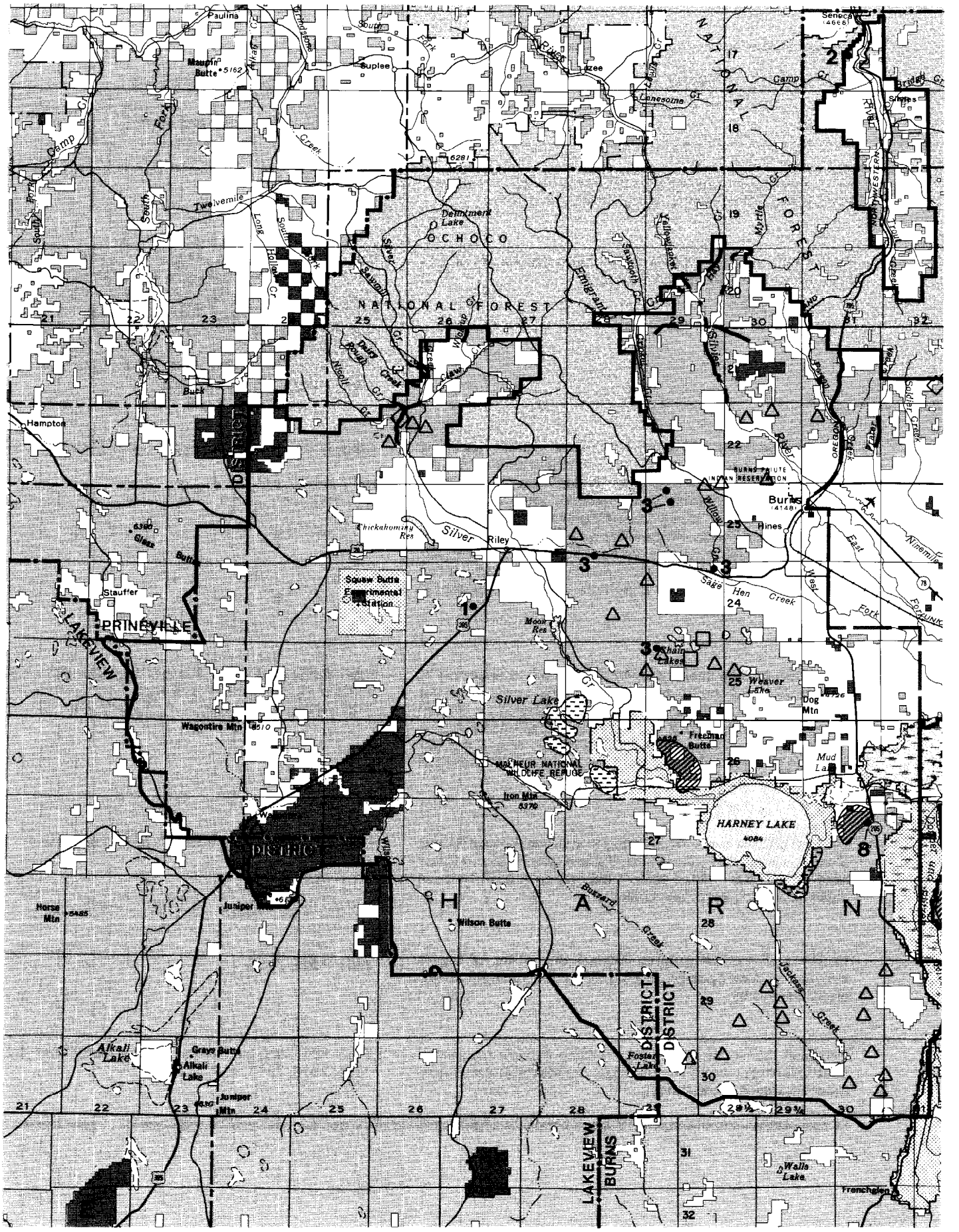
Note: Known populations of only plant assessment species are shown on Map SS-1.

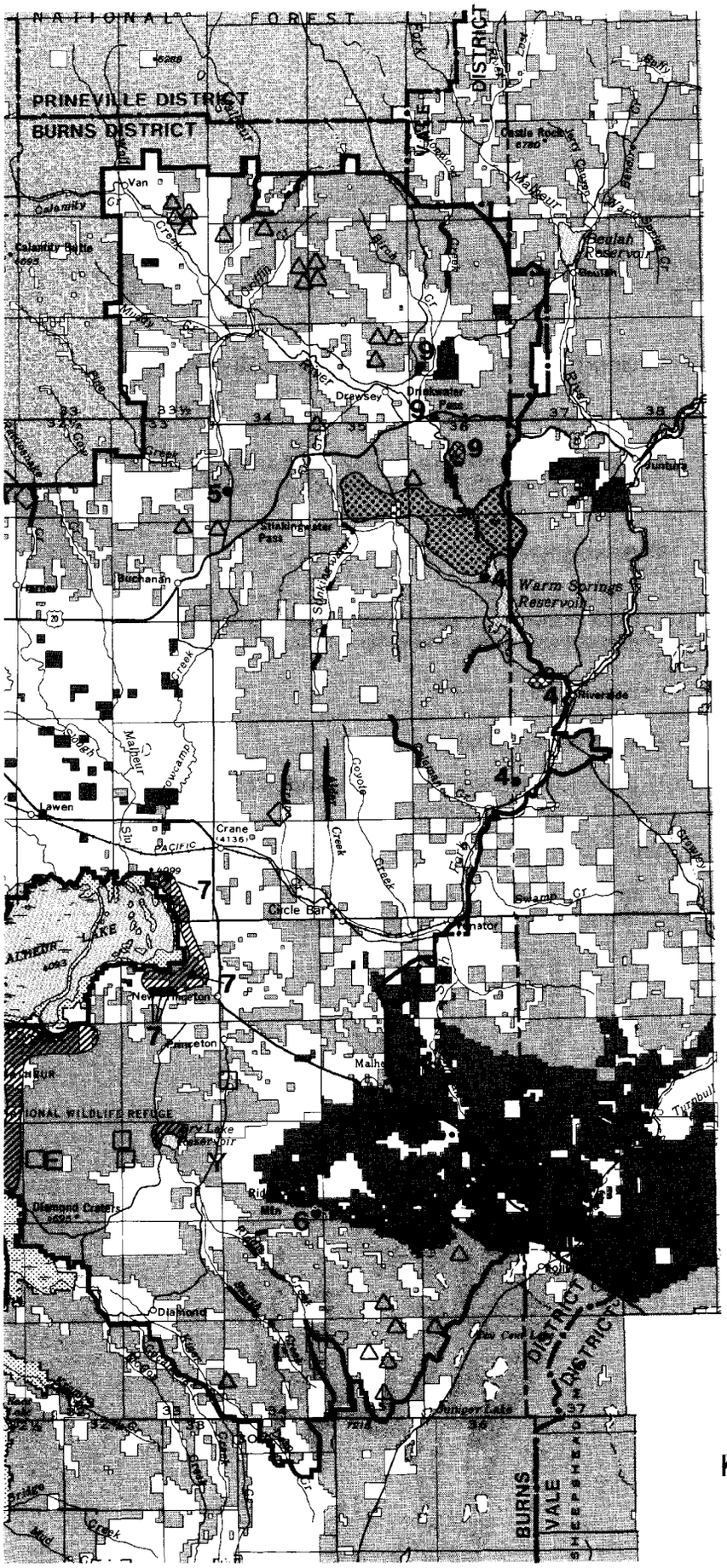
A = Assessment Species (see Glossary)

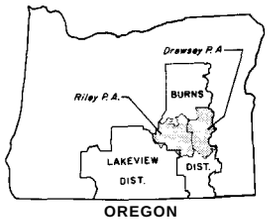
B = Bureau Sensitive; C = Federal Candidate 1 & 2;
LE = Listed Endangered (Federal); LT = Listed Threatened (Federal);
S = State Listed

Table 2.12. Grazing Management Adjustments for Special Status Species

Actions	Allotments Potentially Affected
Implement grazing systems on long-billed curlew nesting habitat so that at least one-third of the habitat will be undisturbed through the critical nesting period of May 1 -July 15.	5001; 5301; 5302; 5303; 5305; 5306; 5309; 7001; 7056.
Implement grazing systems on all sage grouse ranges to improve forb production and availability.	5101; 5102; 5104; 5105; 5106; 5201; 5213; 5307; 5308; 5310; 5313; 5317; 5321; 5327; 5329; 5330; 5501; 5502; 5503; 5504; 5505; 5506; 5507; 5508; 5509; 5510; 5511; 5513, 5514; 5515; 5517; 5521; 5522; 5524; 5528; 5529; 5530; 5531; 5532; 5533; 5535; 5536; 5537; 5546; 5565; 5566; 5571; 7001; 7002; 7003; 7004; 7005; 7006; 7008; 7009; 7010; 7011; 7012; 7015; 7016; 7017; 7018; 7019; 7020; 7021; 7023; 7024; 7025; 7036; 7037; 7038; 7040; 7042; 7043; 7049.
Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat in poor condition related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing systemson I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization, on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery.	5307; 5511; 5524, 5531; 5532; 5536; 5566; 7010; 7030.
Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 5 with redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat which allow no more than 10 percent utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good conditions.	5105; 5205; 5206; 5307; 5309; 5310; 5327; 5329; 5330; 5511; 5522; 5524; 5530; 5532; 5536; 5537; 7009; 7010; 7011; 7012; 7027; 7031; 7032; 7033; 7035; 7040; 7041; 7053; 7080.
Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix, Table 6, which have redband trout or Malheur mottled sculpin habitat, on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.	4143; 5201; 5310; 5511; 7011; 7035; 7043; 7051.
Continue to monitor grazing impacts on habitat of snowy plovers and develop appropriate grazing management strategies if necessary.	7001; 7002; 7018.
Establish monitoring to evaluate grazing impacts on special status plant species and develop appropriate grazing management strategies if necessary.	4143; 5001; 5301; 5313; 5503; 5528; 5530; 5537; 5538; 5566; 7001; 7016; 7019; 7023; 7024.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Burns
Hines
Silver Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Silver Lake
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HARNEY LAKE
Wagontire Mtn
Iron Mtn
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
H A R N
Alkali Lake
Grave Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
DISTRICT





WILDLIFE SPECIES

- Snowy Plover Nesting Habitat
- Long-billed Curlew Nesting Habitat
- California Bighorn Sheep Habitat
- Bald Eagle Winter Roost Areas
- Ferruginous Hawk Nests
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds
- Redband Trout or Malheur Mottled Sculpin Habitat

PLANT SPECIES

1. Allium brandegei
2. Allium campanulatum
3. Eriogonum cusickii
4. Lupinus biddlei
5. Lupinus cusickii
8. Melica stricta
7. Rorippa columbiae
8. Stephanomeria malheurensis
9. Trifolium leibergii

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP SS-1
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES
Known Populations or Habitat

Wildlife Habitat

Objective and Rationale

WL 1: Maintain 335,000 acres of deer winter range, 375,000 acres of deer summer range, 235,000 acres of elk winter range and 105,000 acres of elk summer range (see Maps WL-1 and WL-2) currently in satisfactory condition as described in the glossary.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. The BLM is committed to provide habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain identifiable economic and social contributions of big game animals to the American people.

Allocation/Management Action

WL **1 .1:** Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."

Geographic Reference: Commercial Timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.4, V 1.1, WL7.8, WL 7.9, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented on a case-by-case basis during timber sale design and NEPA documentation and contract preparation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Timber sale contract administration and post timber sale visual monitoring to ensure that NEPA documentation and contract specifications have been followed.

WL 1.2: Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priority given to I and M category allotments.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5510, 5507, 5533, 7006, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7015, 7016, 7022, 7025, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, WL 2.1, WL 7.27.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement grazing systems during AMP, CRMP and allotment evaluation processes.

Monitoring Needs:

Utilization, actual use, climate in accordance with Oregon and Washington monitoring standards.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 1.3: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter ranges.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 2.2, WL 7.10, WL 7.26, AH 1.11, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis, Fire Year Report.

WL 1.4: Prohibit harvest of woodland products such as fuel wood, posts, poles and juniper foliage from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2).

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 2.2, WL 7.11, BD 1.1, V 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Issue no woodland products permits for this area.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks within this area.

WL 1.5: Minimize barriers to wildlife movement.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Procedures to Implement:

1. This will be implemented during NEPA documentation and contracts will be written to reflect the fence design on a case-by-case basis.
2. Construct all new fences to BLM standards for the wildlife species present.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring will be done as part of the contract inspection.

Objective and Rationale

WL 2: Improve approximately 170,000 acres of deer winter range; 295,000 acres of deer summer range; 20,000 acres of elk winter range; 45,000 acres of elk summer range (see Maps WL-1 and WL-2), currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. The BLM is committed to provide habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain identifiable economic and social contributions of big game animals to the American people.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 2.1: Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priority given to I and M category allotments.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5510, 5507, 5533, 7006, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7015, 7016, 7022, 7025, 7051.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.2, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.27, BD 1.2.

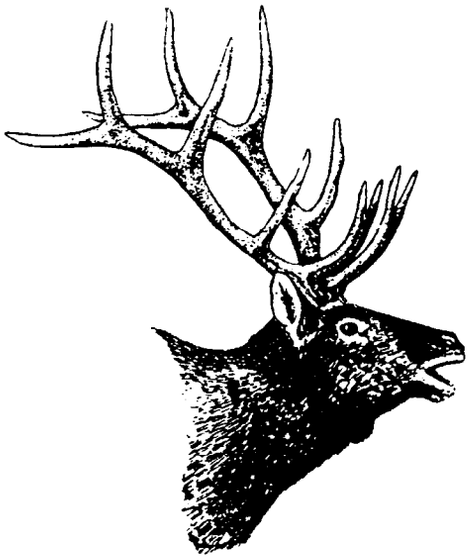
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement grazing systems during AMP, CRMP and allotment evaluation processes.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization, actual use, climate in accordance with Oregon and Washington monitoring standards.



Allocation/Management Action

WL 2.2: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter range.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.10, WL 7.26, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis.
- Fire Year Report.

WL: 2.3: Continue the individual juniper tree burning or cutting program in units of less than 100 acres.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5503, 5511, 5517, 5532, 5535, 5536, 7009, 7010, 7030, 7043.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 2.1, WL 7.12, FM 2.1, FM 2.2.

Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Layout, survey, design, AWP, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

2. NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor plant responses for 3 years after implementation, then every 5 years.
- Monitoring will be accomplished by photo plots.

WL 2.4: Provide water in mule deer summer range where that habitat component is deficient.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7010, 7014, 7015, 7024.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SSS 3.1, WL 7.13, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Install at least 8 guzzlers of 2,000 to 3,000 gallon capacity in deer summer range.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect guzzlers on an annual basis to determine use and maintenance needs.

Objective and Rationale

WL 3: Manage forage production to support big game population levels identified by ODFW.

Rationale: By MOU with ODFW, the BLM has agreed to recognize the Department as the agency responsible for management of the fish and wildlife resources of the State of Oregon and to practice those forms of land and resource management that will benefit fish and wildlife, consistent with a sound multiple-use program. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission is a citizens' commission whose members are appointed by the Governor. In 1982, the Commission adopted population levels for mule deer and Rocky Mountain elk. These numbers, by management unit, were arrived at through an exhaustive, statewide public participation process.

The approximate 7,800 AUM figure was arrived at by using recent census data provided by ODFW, season of use, percent of the allotment administered by BLM, the numbers of a particular animal that will consume 800 pounds of air dry forage in a month, and the dietary overlap of the big game species with cattle.

FLPMA directs the BLM to manage for sustained yield. To prevent over-utilization of forage in an allotment, which could affect the sustainable yield, AUMs for big game have been allocated on an allotment-by-allotment basis.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 3.1: Allocate competitive forage to big game as follows:

Antelope	512 AUMs
Deer	4,706 AUMs
Elk	2,618 AUMs

These figures are delineated by allotment in Table 2.13.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.2, WHB 1.1, WHB 1.3, BD 1.2, V 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment monitoring, evaluations, and decisions or agreements.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actual use, utilization,climate and cole browse transects. To be evaluated during allotment evaluations.
- Census data from ODFW yearly.

Objective and Rationale

WL 4: Maintain good quality wetland, playa and meadow habitat where it currently exists (see Table 2.14 and Map WL-2).

Rationale: A major goal of Fish and Wildlife 2000 is to perpetuate a diversity of waterfowl for the Nation by managing wetlands for this resource. The habitats are also of key importance for many species other than waterfowl and a healthy diversity of these species is dependent upon good quality wetlands.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 4.1: Maintain the project developments at Bigfoot Reservoirs, Rye Grass, Lake-on-the-Trail, North Stinkingwater Pond, South Stinkingwater Pond, Dry Lake, Seiloff Dike and all spring developments. Allow livestock grazing in these areas only to remove matted vegetation which is inhibiting waterfowl nesting.

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, WL 7.8, WL 7.14, AH 1.5, BD 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Make all fenced wetland areas pastures within particular allotments so that licensing of use or nonuse takes place on an annual basis.
2. Perform needed fence maintenance identified during use supervision visits.
3. AWP funding of maintenance needs.

Monitoring Needs:

- Continue wetland photo trend monitoring annually.
- Check spring overflow enclosure fences at least every 5 years for maintenance needs.

Objective and Rationale

WL 5: Improve component deficient wetland habitat to good condition and provide for wetland and meadow habitat expansion, by the year 1997 (see Table 2.14).

Rationale: A major goal of Fish and Wildlife 2000 is to perpetuate a diversity of waterfowl for the Nation by managing wetlands for this resource. The habitats are also of key importance for many species otherthan waterfowl and a healthy diversity of these species is dependent upon good quality wetlands.

Allocation/Management Action

WL **5.1:** Provide good quality nest cover and late season brood water at the locations listed on Appendix 1, Table 8 as proposed in the Burns District Wetlands HMP.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 8.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, WL 5.3, WL 7.15, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Project survey and design.
2. NEPA documentation; AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

WL 5.2: Determine and implement needed actions on playa lakebeds to provide good quality seasonal and permanent (where feasible) wetland habitat.

Geographic Reference: Sheep Lake, Nordell Lake, Dry Lake, Rimrock Lake, Foster Lake, Munsey Lake, Silver Lake, Chain Lake, Weaver Lake, Palomino Lake and Lake-on-the-Trail.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 2.1, WL 1.5, WL 7.16, WL 7.25, R 2.1, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Collect baseline data on these and other playas to determine condition and feasibility for improvement.
2. Design improvement strategies.
3. NEPA documentation for proposed improvements.
4. AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years after baseline data collection.
- Monitor results of improvements yearly for the first 5 years, then in conjunction with allotment monitoring and evaluation schedules.

Allocation/Management Action

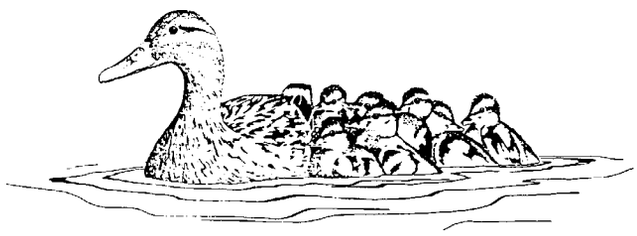
WL 5.3: Place high emphasis on land exchanges and acquisitions which increase the acreage or manageability of wetlands in public ownership.

Geographic Reference: Areawide (see Table 2.14), especially Silvies Valley and Silver Lake Pond.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: V 1.3, SSS 2.7, WL 5.1, WL 7.15, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.



Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specificprocessing requirementsforexchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
- Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers RMP and other planning documents.
- Securefunding forprocessing proposalsthrough the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
- Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
- Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

- Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

Objective and Rationale

WL 6: Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat listed in Table 2.15 is in good or better habitat condition (proper functioning condition) by the year 1997.

Rationale: FLPMA directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitatforfish andwildlife. Riparian areas provide food and other habitat requirements for more wildlife species than any other habitat type in the RA. This objective is consistent with the overall BLM objective for riparian areas and reflects the current Oregon-Washington riparian policy.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 6.1: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3, which have poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 3.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.17, AH 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 6.2: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 5, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good condition (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 5.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, AH 1.3, R2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

WL6.3: Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 6 on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.

Geographic Reference: Appendix 1, Table 6.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.6, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 7.5, WL 7.19, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on stream with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and annual work plan funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization monitoring every fifth year until specific system is designed and implemented.

WL 6.4: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (see Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2, General Best Forest Management Practices and Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection, respectively) while retaining woody vegetation strips along each side of all perennial streams and all otherstream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope	**Width of Buffer on Each Bank**
O-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165 ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, F 1.3, WL 7.20, AH 1.6.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented during timber sale design, documented in the timber sale EA, reflected in the timber sale contract and enforced during contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- On-the-ground timber sale unit boundary inspection prior to the actual sale.
- Contract administration during timber harvest.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 6.5: Place high emphasis on land exchanges and acquisitions which increase the acreage or manageability of riparian in public ownership.

Geographic Reference: Areawide (see Table 2.15).

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: SSS 2.1, SSS 2.7, R 2.13, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.3, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specificprocessing requirementsforexchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
- Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers RMP and other planning documents.
- Securefundingforprocessing proposalsthrough the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
- Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reportsto determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
- Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

WL 6.6: Ensure that all newly constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands meet Oregon General Best Forest Practices standards presented in Appendix 1, Table 1 and Table 2.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.2, F 1.2, SSS 3.1, AH 1.6, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Survey and design specifications for roads will be consistent with BLM standards and will be analyzed during NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Construction activities will be monitored as they occur.

WL6.7: Inventory stream segments listed in Appendix 1, Table 7, and determine management actions required to meet the riparian objective.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 7.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.6, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 2.1, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Fund through the AWP process.
2. Collect and compile data.
3. Develop grazing systems as needed using the AMP and allotment evaluation process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Utilization monitoring annually to every fifth year until specific system is implemented and operational.

Objective and Rationale

WL 7: Restore, maintain or enhance the diversity of plant communities and wildlife habitat in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous wildlife species habitat within the RA.

Rationale: FLPMA mandatesthat public lands be managed in a mannerthat will protectthequalityofthe ecological resources among others. The BLM is committed to maintaining and enhancing the wildlife habitat of the RA in terms of diversity and abundance of habitat. Such diversity is necessary to sustain the variety of uses received by land BLM manages.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.1: Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites and provide for perch sites within one-eighth mile of nest sites through BLM authorized actions.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.5, F 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS2.3, WL7.4, WL 7.6, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continue to update and maintain the RA raptordatabase as new data become available.
2. Cross reference all proposed actions in EA with the database to determine nest occurrence.
3. Perform on-the-ground inspections of potential locations where actions could be detrimental to nests or nest sites.

Monitoring Needs:

- Check current nest site locations at 5 to 10 year intervals to determine activity and update database on a continuing basis.

WL7.2: Require that all power poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

Procedures to Implement:

1. Initiate under terms and conditions of applicable right-of-way grants.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect new powerlines and poles, between 6 months and 2 years of construction, to determine if any problem poles exist and take corrective action where applicable.

WL 7.3: Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

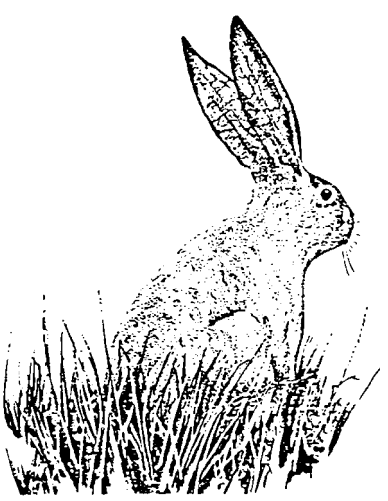
Supported By: SSS 1.1, SSS 1.2, SSS 2.3, WL 7.6, BD 2.1, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Review all Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) NEPA documentation to ensure compliance with the management action.

Monitoring Needs:

- Through NEPA document review and all PUPs.



Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.4: Identify component deficient raptor habitat and take management actions to correct the deficiencies. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.1, SSS 2.3, WL 7.1, WL 7.6, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Cross reference the raptor database with ESI data to determine suitable areas which are not currently used. 2. Inventory these areas to determine if a habitat deficiency exists. 3. Take appropriate corrective actions. **Monitoring Needs:** - After corrective actions have been implemented, monitor raptor use of the area for at least 3 consecutive years following the action.
WL 7.5: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.) Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.2, V 1.1, V1.2, SSS2.1, WL6.1, WL7.17, WL7.18, WL7.19, WL7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, BD 1.1 BD 1.2, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Consultation with permittees and affected interests. 2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 3. Adjust AMPs and HMPs as needed. 4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
WL 7.6: Determine habitat deficiencies within 2 miles of nest sites for ferruginous hawks and correct identified deficiencies. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5303, 5306, 5309, 5313, 7019, 7021. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, V 1.1, SSS 2.3, WL 6.2, WL 7.1, WL7.3, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory and evaluation of ferruginous hawk habitat to identify habitat deficiencies. 2. Provide nest platforms in areas identified as nest-site deficient. 3. Improve habitat for prey species within 2 miles of nest sites. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic assessments to determine effectiveness of steps taken. - Assessment of utilization of nest sites.
WL 7.7: Allow no big sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds when determined by a wildlife biologist to be detrimental to sage grouse habitat requirements. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: V 1.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory all sage grouse habitat for strutting grounds. 2. Ensure that sufficient sagebrush is retained on a case-by-case basis via the NEPA process. **Monitoring Needs:** - Compliance monitoring of EA.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.8: Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to provide meadow habitat.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.3, WL 1.1, WL 4.1, WL 7.14, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the responsibility of District to maintain.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance - EA.
- Fence maintenance/inspections.

WL 7.9: Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of wildlife cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable wildlife thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover).

Geographic Reference: Commercial Timberlands (see Map F-1).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.11, F 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, WL 1.1, AH 1.11, BD 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented on a case-by-case basis during timber sale design and EA and contract preparation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Timber sale contract administration and post timber sale visual monitoring to ensure that EA and contract specifications have been followed.

WL7.10: Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in winter range areas currently supporting browse.

Geographic Reference: Deer and elk winter ranges.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.2, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, WL 1.3, WL2.2, WL 7.26, AH 1.11, ACEC 1.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.5.

Constrained By: WHB 1.3.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than **400** acres per burn site.

2. NEPA documentation and site examination procedures for all vegetation conversion proposals in these areas.

Monitoring Needs:

- Escaped Fire Analysis, Fire Year Report.

WL 7.11: Prohibit harvest of woodland products such as fuel wood, posts, poles and juniper foliage from the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205 (see Map F-2).

Geographic Reference: See Map F-2.

Decision Class: 1

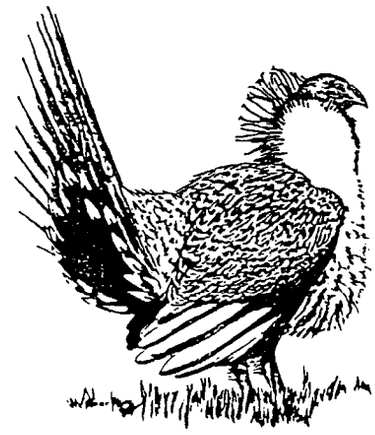
Supported By: F 2.2, WL 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, V 1.11, ACEC 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Issue no woodland products permits for this area.

Monitoring Needs:

- Compliance checks within this area.



Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL: 7.12: Continuethe individual junipertree burning or cutting program in units of less than 100 acres. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5503, 5511, 5517, 5532, 5535, 5536, 7009, 7010, 7030.7043. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: F 2.1. Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Layout, survey, design, AWP, MOUs. 2. NEPA documentation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor plant responses for 3 years after implementation, then every 5 years. - Monitoring will be accomplished by photo plots.
WL 7.13: Provide water for wildlife species in areas where that habitat component has been specifically identified as deficient. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7010, 7014, 7015, 7024. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 2.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Install at least 8 guzzlers of 2,000 to 3,000 gallon capacity in deer summer range. **Monitoring Needs:** - Inspect guzzlers on an annual basis to determine use and maintenance needs.
WL 7.14: Maintain the project developments at Bigfoot Reservoirs, Rye Grass, Lake-on-the-Trail, North Stinkingwater Pond, South Stinkingwater Pond, Dry Lake, Seiloff Dike and all spring developments. Allow livestock grazing in these areas only to remove matted vegetation. Geographic Reference: See above. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.8, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.3, WL 4.1, WL 7.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Make all fenced wetland areas pastures within particular allotments so that licensing of use or nonuse takes place on an annual basis. 2. Perform needed fence maintenance identified during use supervision visits. 3. AWP funding of maintenance needs. **Monitoring Needs:** - Continue wetland photo trend monitoring annually. - Check spring overflow enclosure fences at least every 5 years for maintenance needs.
WL 7.15: Provide good quality nest cover and late season brood water at the locations listed on Appendix 1, Table 8 as proposed in the Burns District Wetlands HMP. Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 8. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.3, V 1.4, SSS 2.1, WL 5.1, WL 5.3, WL 7.25, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 3.4. Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Project survey and design. 2. NEPA document preparation; AWP funding. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor wetland developments with photo plots, robel pole readings and brood counts on an annual basis.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.16: Determine and implement needed actions on playa lakebeds to provide good quality seasonal and permanent (where feasible) wetland habitat.

Geographic Reference: Sheep Lake, Nordell Lake, Dry Lake, Rimrock Lake, Foster Lake, Munsey Lake, Silver Lake, Chain Lake, Weaver Lake, Palomino Lake and Lake-on-the-Trail (see also Map WL-2).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, SSS 2.1, WL5.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.3.

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, WL 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Collect baseline data on these and other playas to determine condition and feasibility for improvement.
2. Design improvement strategies.
3. EA process for proposed improvements.
4. AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor playa habitat at least every 5 years after baseline data collection.
- Monitor results of improvements yearly for the first 5 years, then in conjunction with allotment monitoring and evaluation schedules.

WL 7.17: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3, which have poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. When riparian conditions have improved to fair, or at the end of 5 years, implement grazing system on I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 3.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.1, WL 7.5, AQ 1.2, R 2.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.
3. Enclosure or pasture fence design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for first 5 years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

WL 7.18: Implement grazing systems on streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 5, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery or maintenance of good condition (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 5.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, WHB 1.2, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL6.2, WL 7.5, AH 1.3, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. NEPA documentation and AWP funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicable. Yearly for the first five years after implementation, then every 3 to 5 years.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.19: Develop grazing systems designed to improve riparian habitat along streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 6 on a case-by-case basis as funding becomes available.

Geographic Reference: Appendix 1, Table 6.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.6, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, AH 1.4, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Inventory and condition classification on streams with no data.
2. EA preparation and annual work plan funding.

Monitoring Needs:

- Trend photos.
- Utilization monitoring where applicble, every 3 to 5 years after implementation.

WL 7.20: Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (see Appendix 1, Tables 1 and 2), while retaining woody vegetation strips along each side of all perennial streams and all otherstream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buff erstrips would be established as follows:

Slope	Width of Buffer On Each Bank
O-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125 ft.
50-60 percent	145 ft.
60-70 percent	165 ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial timberlands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, WL 6.4, AH 1.6, ACEC 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 3.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Will be implemented during timber sale design, documented in the timber sale EA, reflected in the timber sale contract and enforced during contract administration.

Monitoring Needs:

- On-the-ground timber sale unit boundary inspection prior to the actual sale.
- Contract administration during timber harvest.

WL 7.21: Manage 780 acres in four major areas for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth and the wildlife species dependent upon old growth characteristics.

Geographic Reference: Allotments No. 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051 (see Maps F-3, F-4, F-5, F-6).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.26, R 2.1, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, BD 3.8, ACEC 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop management prescriptions with wildlife habitat objectives included.
2. Design and implement management actions for promotion of areas to old growth.

Monitoring Needs:

- To be developed in the old growth management plan.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.22: Retain designation and approved management of the:

South Narrows ACEC	160	acres
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	16,656	acres
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	**640**	acres

Geographic Reference: See Maps ACEC-2, ACEC-3, ACEC-4.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 3.1, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.2, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement/ Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise existing ACEC plans as necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the existing plans.

WL 7.23: Designate an additional 400 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC.

Geographic Reference: See Map ACEC-3.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.2, VRM 1.2, EM 3.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise Diamond Craters Management Plan to reflect closure to grazing except for limited 1 day trailing permits.
2. Make other revisions if necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the Diamond Craters Management Plan.
- Compliance monitoring of livestock trailing permits.

WL 7.24: Designate an additional 1,280 acres as part of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition).

Geographic Reference: 7010 (see Map ACEC-4).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 2., SSS 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.3, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR2.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.3.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Acquire **640** acres private inholding through land exchange.
2. Revise/update existing RNA/ACEC management plan within 2 years of establishment to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16.
3. Prepare NEPA documentation and construct fence addition within 2 years of establishment.
4. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from grazing allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change (43 CFR).

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in management plan.
- Fence maintenance inspection prior to livestock turn out.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
WL 7.25: Designate 2,690 acres as Foster Flat RNA/ACEC (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Foster Flat RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7002 (see Map ACEC-5). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.1, V 1.4, SSS 3.1, WL 5.2, WL 7.15, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 3.4, BD 3.5. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflectconstraints in Appendix 1, Table 16 and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP. 2. Prepare NEPA documentation and fence RNA within 2 years of approval of RMP. 3. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the District's responsibility to maintain. 4. Coordinate with affected permittees. 5. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change. **Monitoring Needs:** - Fence maintenance inspection on a quarterly basis, except during grazing season, May through August, when it will be done monthly. - Establish baseline monitoring, including periodic on-the-ground assessments, general photo plots, and a species list within 3 years of approval of RMP.
WL 7.26: Designate 2,084 acres as Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC (See Appendix 1, Table 15, Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC). Geographic Reference: 7011 (see Map ACEC-4). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 1.1, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflectconstraints in Appendix 1, Table 16 and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP. 2. Coordinate with USDA-FS in plan preparation and monitoring establishment. 3. Coordinate with affected permittees. 4. Incorporate management actionsand constraints from Table 2.10 for ponderosa pine old growth areas into the RNA/ACEC plan. **Monitoring Needs:** - Establish baseline monitoring within 3 years of approval of RMP to involve periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.
WL 7.27: Implement management practices to resolve conflicts and concerns and meet multiple-use objectives identified in Appendix 1, Table 9, within 5 years of approval of the plan on 57 I category allotments and within 10 years of approval of the plan on 53 M category allotments (see Appendix 1, Table 10 for allotment categorization). Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SM 1.1, GM 1.1, WHB 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, WL 1.2, WL2.1, WL7.9, R2.12, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop, modify or revise AMPs or CRMPs which identify allotment specific multiple-use management objectives and grazing systems. 2. Evaluate monitoring data to identify the need for adjustments in management practices and/or adjustments in level of grazing use which may be necessary to meet management objectives. 3. NEPA documentation or decisions/agreements may be required to implement changes in grazmg systems or level of grazing use. 4. CCC with permittees, affected interests, ODFW, USDA-FS, USFWS. Specific manual guidance for implementing this management action are located in Table 2.5. **Monitoring Needs:** - Range monitoring and evaluation will be done in accordance with Oregon Monitoring Handbook and District Monitoring Plan. See Appendix 1, Table 11.

Allocation/Management Action

WL 7.28: Exclude grazing from approximately 26,400 acres except where grazing livestock will benefit waterfowl or shorebird habitat orotherwildlife values. See Map RM-2. These are:

Hatt Butte	80 ac.[1]
Windy Point	520 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640 ac.
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17,136 ac.
Devine Canyon	480 ac.
South Narrows ACEC	160 ac.
Chickahominy Recreation Site	400 ac.
Radar Hill ORV Area	240 ac.
Hines Field	455 ac.
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	1,280 ac.[2]
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	2,690 ac.[3]
Ryegrass Spring	320 ac.
Willow Reservoir	7 ac.
State Reservoir	6 ac.
Twin Springs Reservoir	18ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 1	5 ac.
Stinkingwater Pond No. 2	5 ac.
Big Foot Reservoir	35 ac.
Seiloff Dikes	50 ac.
Lake-on-the-Trail	320 ac.
Dry Lake	780 ac.
Silver Creek Exclosure	100 ac.
Rough Creek Exclosure	450 ac.
Paul Creek Exclosure	60 ac.
Cottonwood Creek Exclosure	90 ac.
Greenspot Reservoir	5 ac. [4]
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir	15 ac. [4]
Silver Lake Pond	60 ac. [4]
Total	26,407 ac.

[1]This exclusion includes only the top of Hatt Butte

[2]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of land exchange to acquire a MO-acre inholding

[3]Excluded upon designation as an RNA/ACEC and completion of a perimeter fence.

[4]Excluded upon completion of exclosure fence.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: SM 1.1, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.4, SSS 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, AH 1.5, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.3, BD 3.4.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Grazing authorizations affected by exclusions may be cancelled, modified or suspended according to regulations and manual procedures.
2. Grazing authorizations may be issued to qualified applicants in accordance with regulations and manual procedures where site examinations determine that a grazing treatment would be beneficial.
3. CCC with permittees.

Monitoring Needs:

Compliance checks and use supervision will be necessary to prevent unauthorized use.

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
5001	Harney-Crane							0
5002	Catterson Sec. 13							0
5003	Malheur Slough							0
5005	Withers FFR							0
5101	Devine Ridge	9	236	22	1	43	16	60
5102	Prather Creek	9	41		1	8		9
5103	Lime Kiln/Sec. 30	9	18		1	4		5
5104	Soldier Creek	9	78	11	1	15	8	24
5105	Camp Harney	15	392	73	2	71	52	125
5106	Cow Creek	10	45	17	1	8	12	21
5107	Manning Field		12			2	0	2
5109	Purdy FFR							0
5110	Reed FFR							0
5111	Temple FFR							0
5112	Smith FFR							0
5113	Rattlesnake FFR							0
5201	Coleman Creek	9	149	17	1	9	12	22
5202	Hunter	9	52	17	1	10	12	23
5203	Catterson	9	16	17	1	3	12	16
5204	Slocum	9	16	17	1	3	12	16
5205	Venator	9	16		1	3		4
5206	Stockade FFR					0		0
5207	Coyote Creek	9	27		1	5		6
5208	Emmerson		89			17		17
5209	Crane	25	27		3	5		8
5211	Beckley Home	25	16		2	3		5
5212	Mahon Ranch	25	16		3	3		6
5213	Beaver Creek	25	50		3	9		12
5214	Hamilton	25	11		3	2		5
5215	Davies	25	11		3	2		5
5216	Quier FFR							0
5217	Thompson FFR							0
5218	Bennett FFR							0
5219	Hamilton FFR							0
5301	Princeton	44	33		5	6		11
5302	Big Bird	44	14		4	3		7
5303	Dry Lake	44	207		5	37		42
5305	Crow's Nest	44	7		4	2		6
5306	Rocky Ford	44	7		4	1		5
5307	Smyth Creek	48	340	146	5	61	104	170
5308	Kiger	20	143	50	2	26	36	64
5309	Happy Valley	44	139	123	4	25	88	117
5310	Riddle Mountain	56	981	263	6	177	188	371
5311	Virginia Valley FFR	12			1			1
5313	Burnt Flat	152	462	90	15	83	64	162
5316	Virginia Valley	84	113		8	20		28
5317	Hatt Butte							0
5318	Black Butte							0
5319	Driveway							0
5321	Hamilton Ind.							0
5322	Briggs FFR							0
5323	Clemens' FFR							0
5324	Riddle FFR							0
5325	Marshall Diamond FFR							0
5326	Jenkins' N. Lake FFR							0
5327	Jenkins' B. FFR							0
5328	Fisher FFR							0
5329	Riddle-Coyote							0
5330	Deep Creek							0

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations (continued)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
5501	East Cow Creek	16	52	17	2	10	12	24
5502	Rock Creek	12	41		1	8		9
5503	Pine Creek	72	466	95	7	84	68	159
5504	State Field		5			1		1
5505	Little Muddy Creek		490	56		88	40	128
5506	Muddy Creek		210	28		38	20	58
5507	Wolf Creek	32	112	17	3	20	12	35
5508	Baker-Knowles		39	11		7	8	15
5509	Williams' Dripp Spr.		40	11		7	8	15
5510	Jones Dripp Spring		40	11		7	8	15
5511	Moff et Table	30	1,120	241	3	202	172	377
5512	Clark's River	10	92		1	18		19
5513	Shelley	10	92	6	1	15	4	20
5514	Coal Mine Creek	10	92		1	19		20
5515	Mule Creek	10	116	39	2	42	28	72
5516	Birch Creek		182	28		31	20	51
5517	Otis Mountain		46	101		100	72	172
5518	Newell Field		14			3		3
5519	Big Upson Field							0
5520	Little Upson							0
5521	Rocky Basin		42	17		8	12	20
5522	Cottonwood Creek		231	50		42	36	78
5523	Tub Springs/Hart							0
5524	Dawson Butte	60			6			6
5525	Mill Gulch							0
5526	Chalk Hills		301			54		54
5527	Riverside FFR		29			6		6
5528	Cooler	10	63		1	11		12
5529	House Butte	60	595		6	107		113
5530	River		187			33		33
5531	Stinkingwater	132	126	39	15	23	28	66
5532	Mountain	96	921	493	10	166	352	528
5533	Buchanan	24	12		2	2		4
5534	Mahon Creek		125	17		22	12	34
5535	Miller Canyon		280	17		51	12	63
5536	Alder Creek	132	1,246	274	13	225	196	434
5537	Buck Mountain	200	139	230	20	25	164	209
5538	Riverside	108	75		11	27		38
5539	W & C Blaylock FFR		72			26		26
5540	Luce Field							0
5541	Home Ranch Exclosure	28			3			3
5542	Marshall FFR							0
5543	Devine Flat Field							0
5544	Brooks Field	10	115		1	42		43
5545	Sunshine Field							0
5546	Druitt Field & FFR	10	92		1	15		16
5547	Lake Field							0
5548	Griffin FFR							0
5549	Howard's FFR							0
5550	Jordan's FFR							0
5551	Lillard's FFR							0
5552	Miller FFR A							0
5553	Miller FFR B							0
5554	J. Fran. Miller FFR							0
5555	Ott FFR							0
5556	Pine Creek FFR							0
5557	J & G Kane FFR							0
5558	J & G FFR							0
5559	Sword's FFR							0

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations (continued)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
5560	Vicker's FFR							0
5561	Wilber FFR							0
5562	Williams' FFR							0
5563	Arnold's FFR							0
5564	Wheeler Basin		80			14		14
5565	Upton Mountain		35			6		6
5566	Texaco Basin	100						9
5567	Miler FFR							0
5568	Byron's FFR							0
5569	Floyd's FFR							0
5570	River FFR							0
5571	Lamb Ranch							0
5572	Krueger FFR							0
	Subtotal	2,073	12,279	2,661	212	2,271	1,900	4,383
7001	East Warm Springs	988	442		99	80		179
7002	West Warm Springs	380	644		38	116		154
7003	East Wagontire	72	477		7	86		93
7004	West Wagontire	84	420		9	73		82
7005	Glass Butte	56	64		5	12		17
7006	Rimrock Lake	44	139		4	25		29
7007	Hat Butte	48	153		5	27		3 2
7008	Sheep Lake - Shields	36	225	29	0	46	21	67
7009	Dry Lake	80	411	35	8	74	25	107
7010	Claw Creek	30	886	134	3	160	96	259
7011	Upper Valley	30	14	4	3	3	3	9
7012	Packsaddle	22	56	31	3	10	22	35
7013	Zoglmann		56	17		10	12	22
7014	Badger Spring		379	129		68	92	160
7015	Second Flat	104	249	49	11	45	35	91
7016	Juniper Ridge	40	193		4	34		38
7017	Cluster	8	26		1	5		6
7018	Silver Lake	20	24		2	5		7
7019	Palomino Butte	280	1,465		28	264		292
7020	Sand Hollow	92	182		9	33		42
7021	Weaver Lake	168	374		17	68		85
7022	Dog Mountain		146			27		27
7023	West Sagehen	68	351	45	7	64	32	103
7024	East Sagehen	40	582	31	4	105	22	131
7025	Gouldin		243			43		43
7026	Horton Mill	8	84		1	15		16
7027	Emigrant Creek		7			1		1
7028	Stinger Creek		7			1		1
7029	Spring Creek		70			13		13
7030	Skull Creek	80	1,962	34	8	354	24	386
7031	Hay Creek		155	28		29	20	49
7032	Hotchkiss	20	17		2	3		5
7033	Silvies River	20	21	34	2	4	24	30
7034	Scat Field	10	19	11	1	4	8	13
7035	Silvies Meadows		58	11		10	8	18
7036	Hayes		379			68		68
7037	Coal Pit Springs		157			29		29
7038	Curry Gordon		57			10		10
7039	Cave Gulch		168			30		30
7040	Landing Creek		243	45		43	32	75
7041	East Silvies		246	45		50	32	82
7042	Dole Smith		14	8		3	6	9
7043	Lone Pine	62	751	28		135	20	163

Table 2.13. Proposed Big Game Allocations (continued)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Total Public Land Needs[1] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Proposed Allocations of Competitive Forage[2] Antelope (AUMs)	Deer (AUMs)	Elk (AUMs)	Wildlife Total
7044	Cowing		7	6		1	4	5
7045	Whiting		14	1		3	1	4
7046	Baker Field		7	1		1	1	2
7047	Peabody	12	7	3	1	1	2	4
7048	Varien Canyon		29	7		6	4	10
7049	Forks of Poison Creek		173	18		31	13	44
7050	Clemens		22			4		4
7051	Sawtooth MNF							0
7052	Lone Pine Fields		5			1		1
7053	Silvies Canyon		46			10		10
7054	Cricket Creek		35			6		6
7055	Hoover Fields							0
7056	Double 0							0
7057	Wright's Point							0
7058	Narrows							0
7059	Carp							0
7060	Castle					5		5
7080	Devine Canyon		24		0	5		5
7081	Harney Basin		5		0	1		1
7082	Hines Field		14	10	0	3	7	10
7084	The Odd 320							0
7085	Rainbow Creek		7		0	1		1
7087	Silver Creek Valley							0
7088	Sunset Valley	8	26		1	5		6
	Subtotal	2,910	13,067	794	291	2,364	566	3,220
4040	Poison Creek	8	21	22	1	4	16	21
4096	Hi Desert	8	14	7	1	3	4	8
4097	Trout Creek	32	105	90	3	19	64	86
4098	East Creek-Pine Hill	8	35	34	1	6	24	31
4126	Abrahams Draw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4138	White	1	7	7	1	1	4	6
4143	Silvies	24	210	56	2	38	40	80
	Subtotal	81	392	216	9	71	152	232
	Total	5,064	25,738	3,671	512	4,706	2,618	7,835

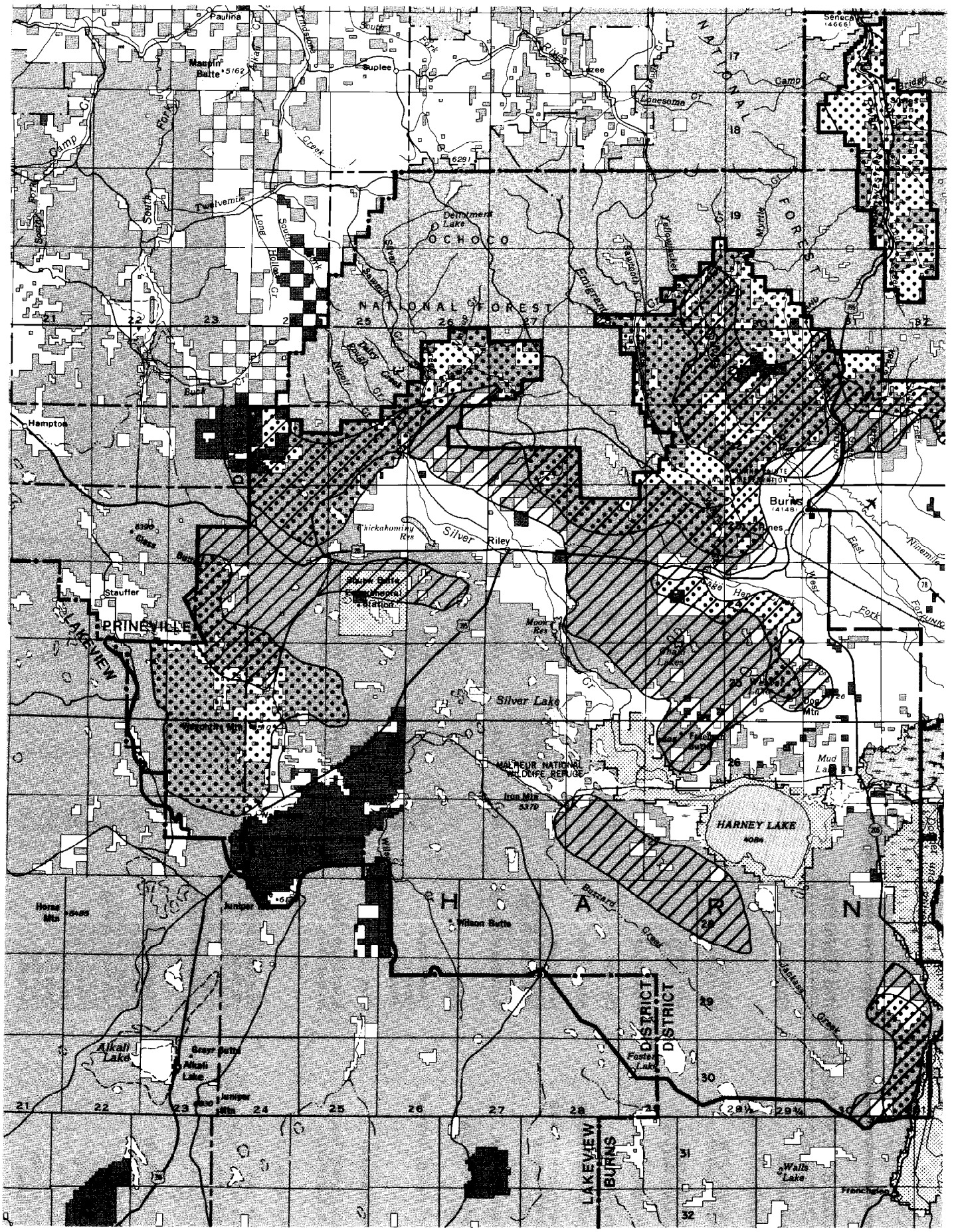
[1]Total public land forage needs for big game species have been developed in cooperation with ODFW. The figures presented have been computed on the basis of the amount of forage (in pounds, air dried) needed to sustain a big game animal for one month times the number of months the big game animal typically spends on public land within the respective allotments times the target number of animals of each species prorated to each allotment. The resulting big game forage need in pounds is then converted to AUMs by dividing by800 (pounds. air dried per standard AUM).

[2]The diets of big game species vary from those of livestock (cattle in this case). Theportions of the respective diets that overlap between big game species and livestock is referred to as competitive forage. Allocations of forage to big game in this RMP/EIS are of competitive forage only. The remainder of the big game forage needs are accommodated by "unallocated" forage which is not a normal component of livestockdiets. Therefore. the competitive allocations would provide the forage needed for benchmark numbers of big game.

Table 2.14. Wetland Habitat Condition

Wetland Area	Allotment	BLM Acres[1]	Condition	Trend	Allotment Number	Comments
Spring/Reservoir Name						
Ryegrass Spring	Dry Lake	45	Poor	Upward	7009	Livestock excluded 1987; brood pond construction planned.
Willow Reservoir	Skull Creek	7	Poor	Upward	7030	The area is being excluded in summer of 1988; will take many years to recover.
State Reservoir	Skull Creek	6	Fair	Upward	7030	Excluded in 1986.
Greenspot Reservoir	Skull Creek	5	Poor	Downward	7030	Heavy sediment from surrounding area. Needs exclusion to establish a filterin strip.
Twin Springs Reservoir	Alder Creek	18	Poor	Upward	5536	Exclu8ed 1988; filter strip establishment should be quick; some waterfowl use.
Dry Lake	Dry Lake	780	Fair	Upward	5303	Fenced into its own pasture 1980, grazed once 80-87, dry 88, fair nest cover; heavy waterfowl migration use.
Stinkingwater Pond #1	House Butte	5	Good	Static	5529	Excluded 1981; good nesting cover and broodwater, heavy migration use in fall.
Stinkingwater Pond #2	House Butte	5	Good	Static	5529	Same as No. 1 and sandhill cranes present at nesting time.
Bigfoot Reservoir	East Warm Springs	35	Good	Static	7001	Excluded 1978; good nesting cover and brood water, fair migration use.
Seiloff Dikes	West Warm Springs	50	Good	Static	7002	Built in 1976 and excluded in 1981, good nesting cover. brood water and migration use.
Lake-on-the-Trail	West Warm Springs	320	Poor	Upward	7002	Excluded 1986, playa, goodwaterfowl and shorebird habitat in most years, dry some years.
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir	Silvies	15	Fair	Static	4143	BLM ownership of Dam and 1/2 of reservoir, good brood water and migration use. Fair nest cover.
Warm Springs Reservoir	Texaco Basin	1,840	Poor	Static	5566	Large fluctuations make vegetation establishment
	River	800	Poor	Static	5530	very difficult. Winter graze in River Allotment.
	Riverside	350	Poor	Static	5538	Deferred in Texaco Basin for heavy migration use by waterfowl, recreation use, heavy fishing use in good water years, 1977 and 1988.
Moon Reservoir	Silver Lake	100	Poor-Fair	Static	7018	Large fluctuations; portions accessible to livestock; heavy use by migrating waterfowl and shorebirds.
Chickahominy Reservoir	Silver Creek Valley	50	Poor	Static	7078	Heavy recreation use; mostly fishing.
Silver Lake Pond	Sunset Valley	60	Fair	Static	7088	Good vegetative growth each year, grazed-no residual cover for next season nesting. Heavy migration use.
Playa Name						
Foster Lake	East Warm Spring	2700	?	?	7001	Nominated as RNA. Important for sage grouse and antelope, playa.
Lamb Lake	Hat Butte	60	?	?	7007	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Sheep Lake	Sheep Lake-Shields	130	?	?	7008	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Cecil Lake	Sheep Lake-Shields	150	?	?	7008	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Nordel Lake	Sheep Lake-Shields	110	?	?	7008	Playa, condition and trend unknown, spring waterfowl use.
Dry Lake	Dry Lake	130	?	?	7009	Playa, seasonlong livestock use, moderate antelope use, heavy spring waterfowl use.
West Chain Lake	Palomino Buttes	100	?	?	7019	Playa, heavy spring waterfowl use.
East Chain Lake	Weaver Lakes	250	?	?	7021	Playa, heavy spring waterfowl use.
Chain Lake	Palomino Buttes	170	?	?	7019	Playa, proposed for wetland development.
Munsey Lake	East Warm Springs	400	?	?	7001	Heavy sage grouse use late summer.
Weaver Lake	Weaver Lake	300	?	?	7021	Heavy spring waterfowl use.
Rimrock Lake	Rimrock Lake	95	?	?	7006	Heavy spring migration use by waterfowl.
Squaw Lake	Burnt Flat	80	?	?	5213	Moderate spring waterfowl use.
Burnt Flat	Burnt Flat	450	?	?	5313	Antelope and sage grouse use in summer and fall.
Comegys Lake	Burnt Flat	30	?	?	5313	Moderate waterfowl use spring; sandhill crane nest 1986.
Mary's Lake	Burnt Flat	100	?	?	5313	Antelope use in summer.

[1]Acres include surface waler acres at capacity or high water mark plus associated vegetation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Maupin Butte
Suplee
Camp Cr
Seneca
Lonesome Cr
Bridge Cr
Dellvemia
Long Hollow Cr
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Myrtle Cr
Hampton
Burns
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Silver Lake
Moon Res
Dog Mtn
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
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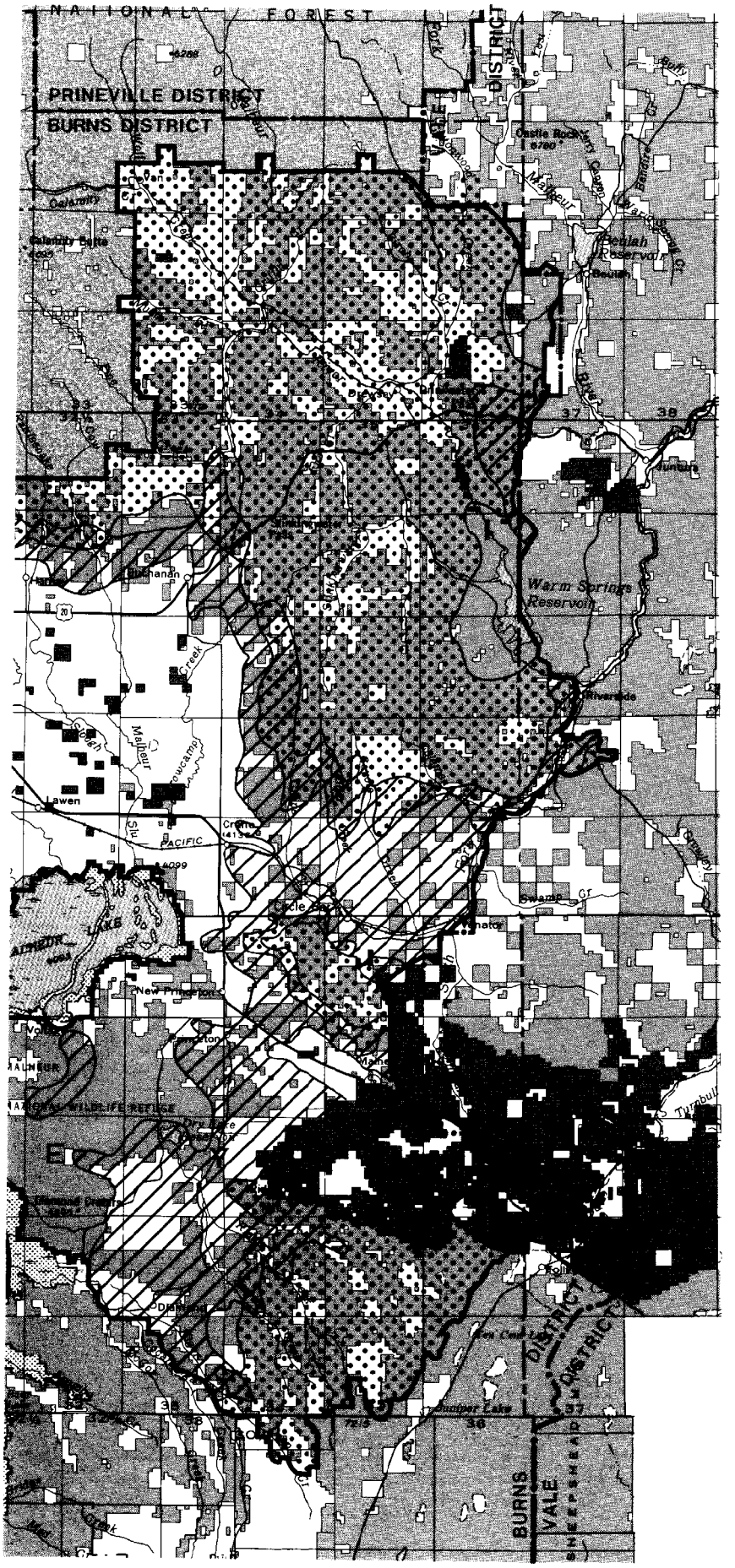
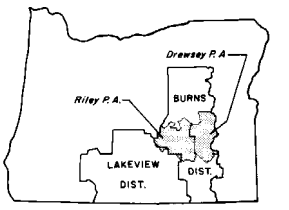
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Francisco





OREGON

Mule Deer Summer Range

Mule Deer Winter Range

10 0 10 MILES

N

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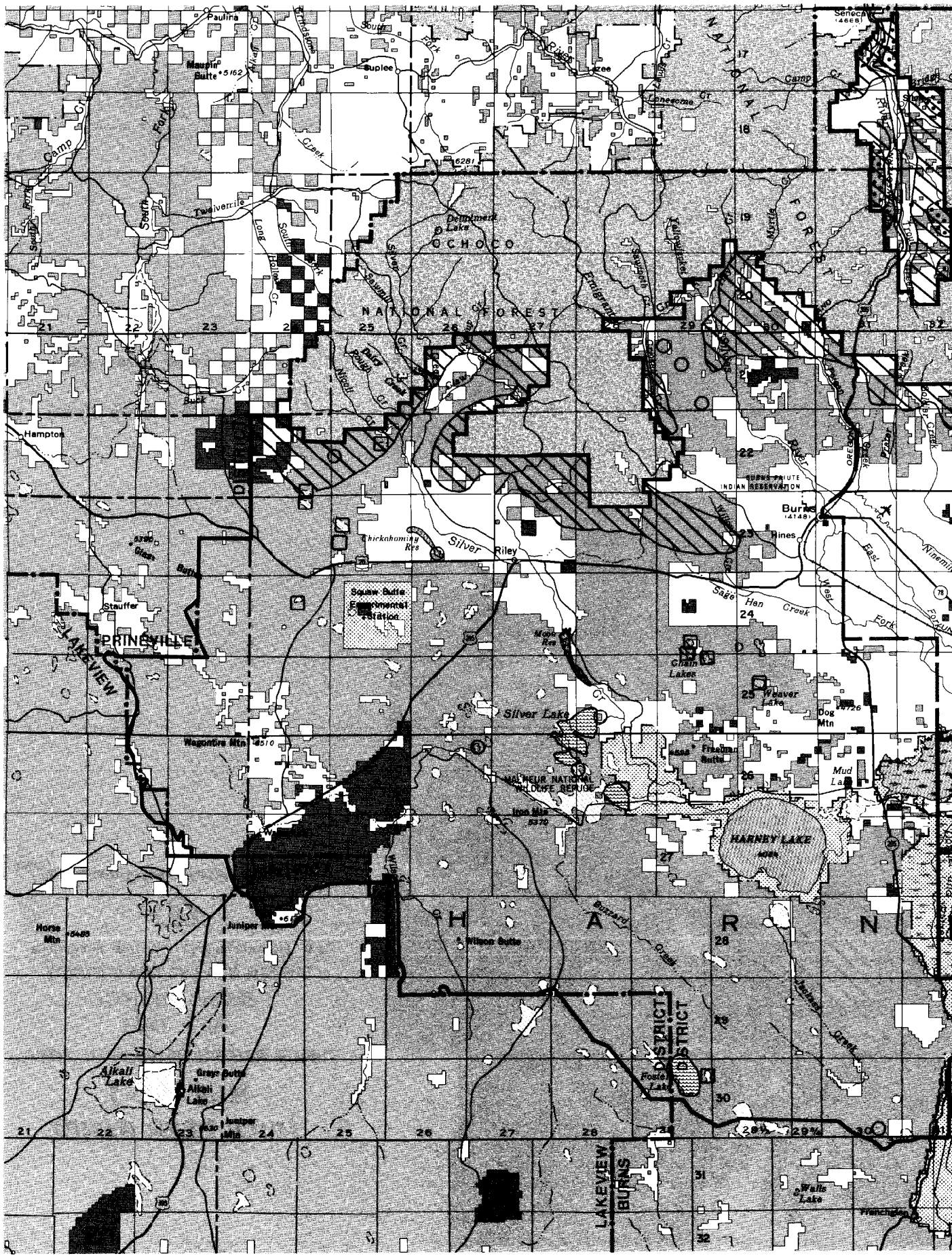
BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WL-1
MULE DEER RANGE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Suplee
Seneca
Twelvemile
Hampton
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
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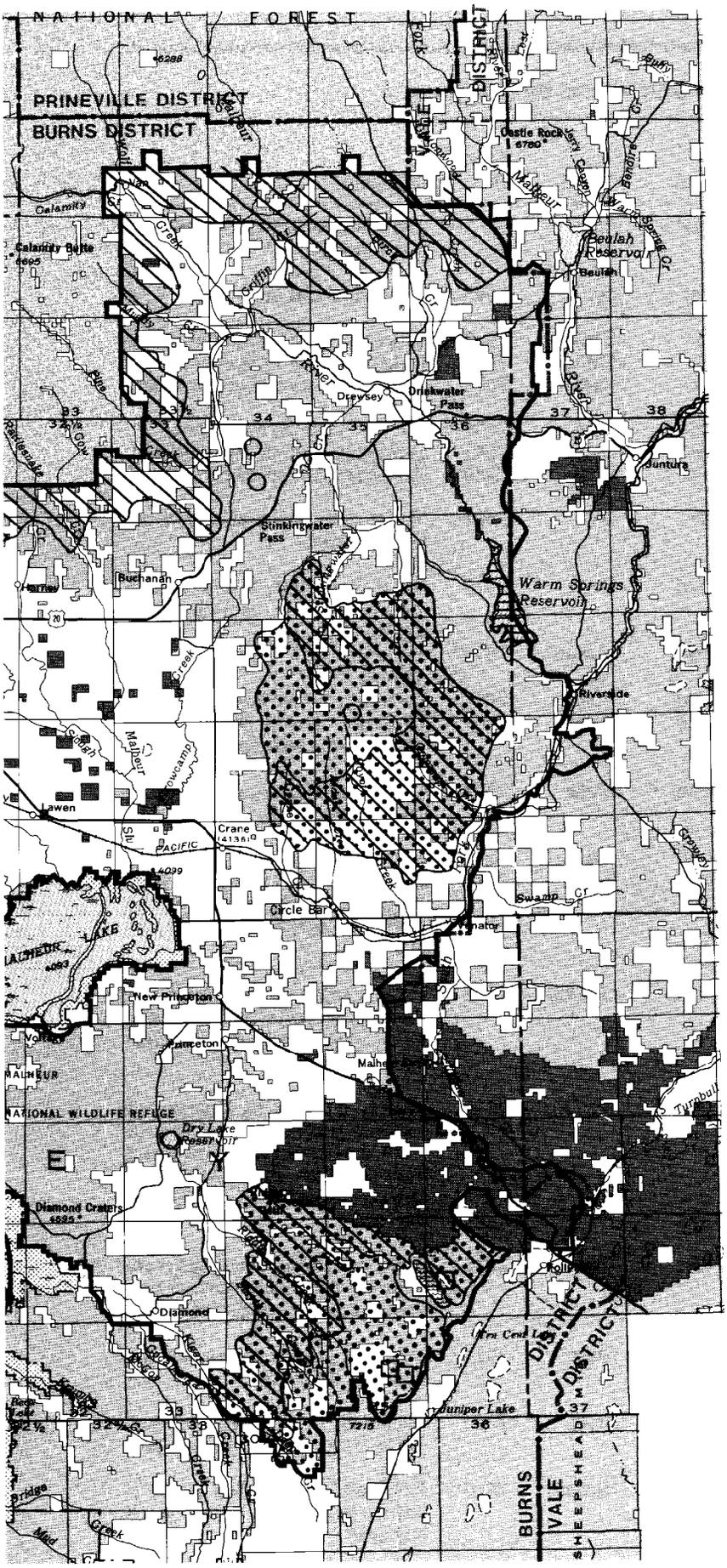
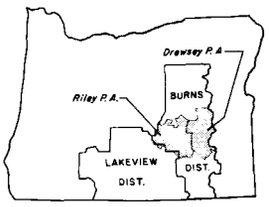
Silver
Riley
Burns
Hines
Sage Hen Creek
Silver Lake
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
Negative Mtn
Horse Mtn
Juniper Butte
Alkali Lake
Grage Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT





Wetland/Reservoir Habitat

Major Playas

Elk Winter Range

Elk Summer Range

10 0 10 MILES

N

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BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WL-2
ELK RANGE and WETLAND/PLAYA HABITAT

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Devine Creek	Unallotted	3.00	12.0	Good	Static	—	Excluded from livestock- Highway 395 impacts.
Poison Creek	Lone Pine	0.25	1.0	Poor	Static	7043	Heavy livestock use.
Silvies River	Silvies River	1.50	17.4	Fair	Static	7033	Grazing system not being followed.
	Silvies Meadow	0.50	4.0	Fair	Static	7035	Grazing system not beingfollowed.
	Silvies Canyon	2.25	26.2	Fair	Static	7053	Grazing system not being followed.
Landing Creek	Silvies Meadow	0.25	5.0	Poor	Static	7035	Heavily impacted by livestock.
	East Silvies	0.75	10.0	Fair	Down	7041	Grazing system not beingfollowed.
	Landing Creek	3.00	24.0	Fair	Down	7040	Grazing system not beingfollowed.
Hay Creek	Hay Creek	2.00	35.0	Fair	UP	7031	Need to formalize grazing season. Beaver dams.
Silver Creek	Packsaddle	1.10	7.0	Good	Static	7012	Silver Creek RNA, heavy bedload movement from upstream, excluded 1986.
	Claw Creek	0.45	32.0	Poor	Upward	7010	Excluded 1987, cutbanks, lack of willows.
		2.00	15.2	Good	Static	7010	Narrow cyn., little livestock use.
	Dry Lake	1.50	17.5	Good	Down	7009	Livestock season of use highly variable from year to year.
	Upper Valley	1.10	7.0	Good	Static	7011	Cutbanks, sagebrush moving in due to lower water table.
Claw Creek	Upper Valley	0.25	4.0	Poor	Down	7011	Extreme cutting.
	Claw Creek	2.30	12.0	Poor	Static	7010	Upper 2 mi. has little riparian vegetation, high fast runoff. Lower portion extreme cutting heavy livestock use.
Wickiup Creek	Packsaddle	1.25	18.0	Good	Upward	7012	Heavily impacted by logging and livestockgrazing in past. Excluded 1978, heavy bedload movement from upstream.
Mineral Canyon	Packsaddle	0.60	1.0	Poor	Static	7012	Heavily impacted by logging and livestockgrazing in past. Excluded 1978, heavy bedload movement from upstream and currently has low potential due to soil loss to bedrock.
Dairy Creek	Claw Creek	1.20	8.2	Fair	Down	7010	Season of livestockuse highly variable, late summer removal of herbaceous riparian vegetation.
Sawmill Creek	Upper Valley	0.75	3.0	Good	Static	7011	Livestock season of use may be problem, cutbanks.
Rough Creek	Claw Creek	0.25	2.0	Good	Static	7010	Excluded 1987. Steep Narrow Rocky Canyon, inaccessibleto livestock.
		0.75	15.0	Poor	Upward	7010	Excluded 1987. Lacking woody riparian vegetation some small cutbanks.

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment (continued)

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Nicoll Creek	Dry Lake	0.75	3.0	Good	Static	7009	Narrow rough canyon inaccessible to livestock. Road impacts.
Skull Creek	Skull Creek	3.50	23.5	Poor	Static	7030	Lack of woody riparian vegetation, cutbanks.
	Hotchkiss	0.5	2.0	?	?	7032	Grazing system not designed for riparian improvement.
Emigrant Creek	Emigrant Creek	0.50	3.0	Good	Static	7027	FFR
	Hay Creek	1.00	4.0	?	?	7031	
	Sawtooth (MNF)	0.20	1.0	?	?	7051	FFR
Yellowjacket Creek	Hay Creek	0.40	0.5	?	?	7031	Condition unknown.
Spring Creek	Spring Creek	0.50	3.0	?	?	7029	FFR
Varien Creek	Varien Canyon	0.40	1.0	Good	Static	7048	FFR
Beaver Dam Cr.	Sawtooth (MNF)	0.30	1.0	Fair	Static	7051	FFR
Buzzard Creek	W. Warm Springs	1.50	14.0	Poor	Static	7002	Creek area below fenced spring, probably can become perennial with meadow improvement.
	W. Warm Springs	0.50	5.0	Poor	Upward	7002	Meadow and creek area near spring. Metal gully plugs installed and area excluded in 1986.
Alder Creek	Alder Creek	4.80	15.0	Poor	Static	5536	3 mi. acquired in PX in 1985, traded out of 1.5 miles.
Bluebucket Cr.	Moffet Table	1.85	4.0	Fair	Static	5511	Areaproposedforexclusion, WSA, grazing system maintaining fair.
		1.05	3.0	Poor	Static	5511	Heavy logging, grazing and road impacts.
Coleman Creek	Alder Creek	4.35	24.0	Poor	Static	5536	Heavy livestock use, season of use conflict.
		1.35	4.0	Fair	Static	5536	Heavy livestock use, season of use conflict.
	Coleman Creek	0.25	1.0	Poor	Static	5201	Heavy livestock use, season of use conflict.
Cottonwood Cr.	Cottonwood Cr	0.50	2.0	Fair	Upward	5522	Excluded 1981.
		1.35	6.0	Fair	Static	5522	
Lee Creek	Moffet Table	0.30	1.0	Poor	Static	5511	Heavy livestock use.
M.F. Malheur River	Moffet Table	2.30	8.0	Fair	Downward	5511	Heavy livestock use, grazing system implementation delayed; WSA.
	River	0.80	5.0	Fair	Upward	5530	Fenced grazing system 1981 ;early use every other year (1 month).
Paul Creek	Riddle Mountain	0.60	4.0	Fair	Upward	5310	Excluded 1981.
		0.30	2.0	Poor	Static	5310	Grazing season conflict.
Deep Creek	Deep Creek	1.30	6.0	Good	Static	5330	Poor livestock access. Acquired in 1984 State exchange.

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment (continued)

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Ltl Muddy Cr.	Little Muddy Cr.	1.50	6.0	?	?	5505	Data needed.
Mahon Creek	Mahon Creek	1.50	6.0	?	?	5534	Data needed.
Warm Sprgs.Cr.	Mill Gulch	1.25	5.0	?	?	5525	Data needed. (Poor is my guess.)
Mule Creek	Mule Creek	1.25	8.0	?	?	5515	Data needed. (Poor?)
S.Fk. Malheur River	Venator	1.25	6.0	Fair	Static	5205	Good herbaceous, no woody.
	Stockade	1.35	4.0	Fair	Static	5206	Good herbaceous, no woody.
Rattlesnake Cr.	Camp Harney	2.70	16.0	Good	Upward	5105	Grazing system implemented 1981; rest 4 years. Graze each spring during April.
Stinkingwater Creek	Dawson Butte	0.75	5.0	Fair	Upward	5524	Grazing system implemented 1980; early graze improvement in herbaceous.
		0.50	3.0	Poor	Static	5524	No system with riparian emphasis.
	Stinkingwater Mountain	1.25	5.0	Poor	Static	5531	No system with riparian emphasis.
		1.00	5.0	Fair	Downward	5532	Herbaceous okay, woody bad, some cutbanks.
		0.50	3.0	Poor	Static	5532	Heavy use by livestock.
		0.60	4.0	Good	Static	5532	Poor livestock access.
Smyth Creek	Smyth Creek	0.40	2.0	Good	Static	5307	Poor livestock access.
		1.50	5.0	Fair	Downward	5307	Gap fencing needed.
		2.30	10.0	Poor	Static	5307	Heavy livestock use; evidence of prior perennial flow - old beaver dams.
Riddle Creek	Happy Valley	2.00	8.0	Fair	Static	5309	Good herbaceous; fair woody; look at system.
	Riddle Mountain	1.20	5.0	Fair	Downward	5310	System being implemented 1988. Early season grazing use.
	Unallotted	0.50	2.0	?	?		
	Riddle Coyote	3.30	12.0	Fair	Downward	5329	Acquired in 1989
	Hamilton Ind.	2.50	10.0	Fair	Downward	5327	
	Dry Lake	0.75	2.0	?	?	5303	
Warm Sprgs Cr.	Buck Mountain	3.00	12.0	Poor	?	5537	Headwaters many spring, may be opportunity with new fire rehabilitation seeding.
	Mountain	3.00	12.0	Poor	Downward	5532	May have opportunity for early use pasture.
	Texaco Basin	1.00	4.0	Poor	Static	5566	Good livestock access.
Coffeepot Creek	Camp Harney	0.75	3.0	Fair	Static	5105	Good herbaceous, fair woody.
Coyote Creek	Riddle Mountain	2.00	6.0	Fair	Improving	5310	Riparian pasture 1988.
	Riddle Coyote	2.20	7.0	Fair	Static	5329	Acquired in 1989.
Little Pine Cr.	Pine Creek	2.00	8.0	Fair	Improving	5503	Being grazed early has shown improvement. Need to formalize early grazing system.
Newell Creek	Lamb Ranch FFR	1.25	6.0	?	?	5571	Obtained in State exchange 1984. No data.
Cow Creek	Cow Creek	0.50	2.0	?	?	5106	No condition data.

Table 2.15. Current Riparian Habitat Condition and Trend by Allotment (continued)

Stream Name	Allot.	Miles	Acres	Cond.	Trend	Allot. No.	Comment
Mill Creek	Camp Harney	2.50	10.0	?	?	5105	Condition and trend not known. Need inventory.
Crane Creek	Alder Creek	5.00	20.0	?	?	5536	Condition and trend unknown. Need inventory data.
Silvies River	Silvies	0.20	1.0	Fair	?	4143	Small parcel within private.
Flat Creek	Silvies	0.40	2.0	Fair	?	4143	
Mountain Creek	Silvies	0.50	5.0	Fair	Static	4143	Good herbaceous, good opportunity for wetland enhancement.
Poison Creek	Silvies	0.25	2.0	Fair	Static	4143	Good opportunity for wetland enhancement or large fishery reservoir; fair herbaceous.
	Poison Creek	0.25	3.0	Fair	Static	4040	Good opportunity for wetland enhancement or large fishery reservoir; fair herbaceous.
Dog Creek	Silvies	0.75	3.0	?	?	4143	Good herbaceous in lower portion, fair opportunity for wetland enhancement.
East Creek	East Creek-Pine Hill	0.75	3.0	?	?	4098	Need inventory data.
Prather Creek	Prather Creek	1.50	5.0	?	?	5102	Need inventory data.
	Devine	2.25	7.0	?	/	5101	
Swamp Creek	Kiger	0.5	2.0	?	?	5308	
	Smyth Creek	1.5	5.0	?	?	5307	

Aquatic Habitat

Objective and Rationale

AH 1: Ensure that a minimum of 75 percent of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition, and none is in poor condition, by the year **2000.**

Rationale: The BLM Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan states that the Bureau will protect habitat of all sensitive and candidate species to maintain or improve population levels.

DEQ has identified water quality requirements for Nonpoint Sources of Pollution in Oregon waters stimulating a joint BLM/DEQ MOU and Action Plan of April 1990, to implement these standards on public lands.

BLM Oregon/Washington Riparian Enhancement Plan requires that the Bureau improve water quality on public lands to good or better condition by 1997.

Allocation/Management Action

AH 1 .1: On a case-by-case basis and after adequate public involvement, close and rehabilitate all roads impacting aquatic habitat and not needed for administration or fire protection on public lands.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.1, SM 1.1, SM 2.2, SSS 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.10, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: R 2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop NEPA documentation on proposed closures.
2. Coordinate with pertinent local, State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend - annually on select streams.
- Water quality studies on select streams - 1 O-l 2 times/year.

AH 1.2: Remove livestock for 5 years from streams listed in Appendix 1, Table 3 with poor water quality related to BLM-administered riparian area conditions. Once aquatic habitat improves to fair condition, or after 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments that allow a maximum of 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs and 50 percent on herbaceous riparian vegetation; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1 .1, GM 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, WL 6.1, WL 7.5, WL7.17, R 2.10, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

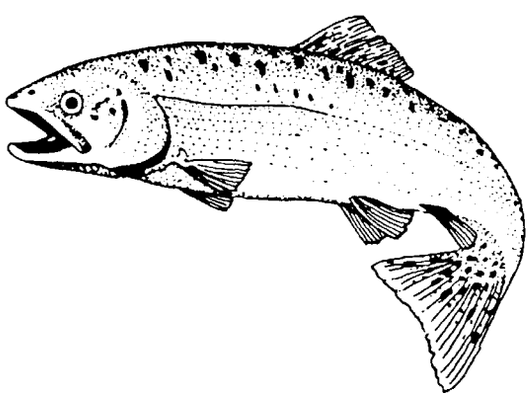
Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment evaluations, AMPs, HMPs.
2. Use supervision.
3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests.
4. Develop NEPA documentation.
5. Review of pasture design.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend - annually on select streams.
- Use utilization monitoring continually when used.
- Water quality on select streams - 1 O-l 2 times/year.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams - two-three times/year.



Allocation/Management Action

AH **1.3:** Implement grazing systems, on aquatic habitats listed in Appendix 1, Table 5, that are in fair or good condition, that allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian species and no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation annually; or are systems which are designed to promote speedy riparian recovery and maintenance of good conditions (see Appendix 1, Table 4).

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 6.2, WL 7.5, WL 7.18, R 2.10, R2.12, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Allotment evaluations, AMPs, HMPs.
2. Use supervision.
3. Coordination with permittees and other affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo trend - annually on select streams.
- Use-utilization monitoring - continually when used.
- Water quality sampling on select streams - 1 O-l 2 times/ year.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis on select streams - two-three times/year.

AH **1.4:** Inventory stream segments listed on Appendix 1, Table 7, and determine management actions required to meet water quality and riparian objective.

Geographic Reference: See Appendix 1, Table 7.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.6, SM 2.1, SSS 2.1, SSS 4.1, WL 6.3, WL 6.7, WL 7.19, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Fund through the AWP process.
2. Collect and compile data.
3. Develop grazing systems as needed during the AWP and allotment evaluatiion process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Photo-trend - annually on select streams.
- Water quality analysis 1 O-l 2 times/year.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis - two-three times/year,

AH 1.5: Maintain existing livestock exclosures on approximately 4 miles of fish habitat and three reservoirs (Wickiup Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Paul Creek, Silver Creek and Rough Creek), seven reservoirs and District wetland developments (Willow, State, Twin Springs, Stinkingwater Pond No. 1 and No. 2, Bigfoot Reservoirs, Seiloff Dikes and Lake-on-the-Trail).

Geographic Reference: See above.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.7, SM 2.1, GM 1.4, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 4.1, WL 7.28, BD 1.1, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Maintain existing status through allotment evaluation, AMPs and HMPs.
2. Coordinate with permittees and other affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect exclosure fences - annually.
- Repair as needed.
- Photo trend studies - annually on select streams.
- Water quality on select streams - 1 O-12 times/year.

Allocation/Management Action

AH 1.6: All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act Standards and BLM Best Management Practices (see Appendix 1, Table 1 for Oregon General Best Forest Management Practices). Additionally, any commercial timber harvest must meet guidelines for stream protection in logging operations (Appendix 1, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams, and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows which can significantly affect aquatic habitat.

Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope of Land Adjacent to Source	Width of Buffer Strip On Each Bank
O-40 percent	100 ft.
40-50 percent	125ft.
50-60 percent	145ft.
60-70 percent	165ft.

Geographic Reference: Commercial forestland, see Map F-l.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.2, F 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 6.4, WL 7.20, R 2.10, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Apply BLM BMPs for watershed protection.
2. NEPA review of impacts associated with each project.
3. Coordinate with Division of State Lands and ODFW if instream activities would occur.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor compliance with site inspections.
- Where applicable, monitor impacts on water quality - 10-12 times/year.

AH 1.7: In drainages containing fish habitat, ensure that all newly constructed, permanent roads on BLM-administered lands, meet Oregon forest practices standards presented in Appendix 1, Table 1 (Oregon General Best Forest Management Practices),

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, F 1.2, GM 1.4, SSS3.1, WL6.6, R2.10, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM BMPs and Manual 9113.
2. BLM water quality and riparian goals by 1997.
3. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor contractor compliance.
- Water quality studies on select stream reaches - 10-12 times/year.

AH 1.8: Implement fish habitat enhancement work on the Middle Fork of the Malheur River as identified in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council Proposal. These actions include, but are not limited to bank shaping and revegetation, instream boulder placement, protective fencing, spawning gravel placement, etc.

Geographic Reference: Middle Fork Malheur River.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.1, SSS 2.5, R 2.1, R 2.10.

Constrained By: R 2.12, VRM 1 .1 .

Procedures to Implement:

1. Wait until wilderness status is determined.
2. Coordinate activities through the River IMP.
3. Any activity in WSA or WSR would be consistent with IMP and proposed future management.
4. Develop NEPA documentation.
5. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate local, State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Establish several permanent sample stations for fisheries and water quality monitoring.
- Water quality to identify project impact - 10-12 times/year during monitoring years.
- Macroinvertebrate analysis - two-three times/year during monitoring years.
- Fish inventory - annually, where applicable.
- Photo trend - during monitoring years.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
AH1.9: Implementstreambankstabilization projectsonstreams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks, especially where healing has not occurred within 5 years of a change in the grazing system or livestock removal. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM2.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.6, R 2.10, BD 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop NEPA documentation on proposed projects. 2. Coordinate with affected interests and appropriate local, State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend - annually on select streams. - Water quality to identify project impacts on aquatic ecosystem - 10-12 times/year during monitoring years.
AH 1.10: Actively suppress wildfire and rehabilitate burned portions within 1 mile of perennial water, when consistent with BLM Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Policy and within available funding. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: WQ 1.10, SM 1.2, SM 2.2, V 1.1, FM 1.1, FM 2.1, R2.10, BD 1.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop and implement District Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation Plan. 2. BLM BMPs. 3. NEPA documentation. 4. Coordinated with affected interests and appropriate local, State and Federal agencies. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitor Rehabilitation Plan with water quality - 1 O-12 times/year. - Photo trend - annually in select areas.
AH 1.11 : Restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment in any subbasin to less than 20 percent of that land area within 1 mile of aquatic habitat, in that particular subbasin, in any 1 year. This would exclude wildfire rehabilitation activities. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.11, SM 1.2, SM 2.2, F2.1, V 1.1, SSS3.1, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 7.9, WL 7.10, R 2.10, BD 1.1, BD 1.5. Constrained By: FM 2.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Development of project design including prescribed burn plan (where applicable). 2. NEPA documentation on all treatment proposals. **Monitoring Needs:** - Photo trend - annually in select areas.

Objective and Rationale

AH 2: Improve existing warmwaterfish habitatto good or better condition and providefor increased warmwater game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warmwater fish habitat, as opportunities arise, and when no conflicts occur with existing game fish populations.

Rationale:TheFLPMAof 1976directsthatpubliclands be managed in a mannerthatwillprovidefood and habitatforfishandwildlife.

The BLM Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan directs the Bureau to improve habitats for high value fish species.

Allocation/Management Action

AH 2.1: Where feasible, include designcriteria in new reservoir construction on BLM-administered land to allow warmwater game fish production.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.3, R 2.10.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implementation would be as new reservoir construction opportunities develop.
2. NEPA review of each proposed project.
3. Coordinate with pertinent State and Federal agencies to secure necessary permits and clearances.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor warmwater fish populations via fish population assessment techniques once every 3 years.

AH 2.2: Evaluate all existing BLM reservoirs now supporting coldwater game fish for quality of fishery. Where coldwater game fish production is poor and the reservoir would be better suited for warmwater game fish production, recommend to ODFW that management be changed accordingly.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.8, R 2.10, LR 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement over life of planning document.
2. Coordinate with ODFW and other affected interests.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitor fish population introductions via fish population assessment techniques in conjunction with ODFW, once every 3 years.

AH 2.3: Construct new reservoirs suitable for warmwater game fish production as opportunities arise and funding is available.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: R 2.10.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Implement over life of planning document as opportunity arises.
2. NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- None.

AH 2.4: Implement projects designed to increase warmwater fish spawning and rearing habitat, specifically in Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir and other warmwater sites, as appropriate.

Geographic Reference: Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: R 2.10, LR 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Project design and NEPA documentation.
2. BLM BMPs.
3. Coordinate with affected interests and pertinent State and Federal agencies.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct fish population assessment once every 3 years following implementation of projects.

Allocation/Management Action

AH 2.5: Expand warmwater fish habitat, where evaluations indicate suitability for warmwater game fish production.

Recommend to ODFW that all reservoirs found to be suitable, be stocked with warmwater game fish.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: R 2.10.

Procedures to Implement/ Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. NEPA review where appropriate.
2. BLM BMPs.
3. Coordinate with affected interests and pertinent State and Federal agencies.
4. Work in conjunction with ODFW developing fish population assessment information.

Monitoring Needs:

- Fish population assessment and water quality analysis prior to stocking and annually, thereafter.

Fire Management

Objective and Rationale

FM 1: As determined through values at risk analysis (Map FM-l), maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire.

Rationale: The 9200 Fire Management Manual identifies fire suppression as a high priority activity within the BLM. Life, property and resources are the three major oriorities in all fire suppression tactics. Areas identified as full suppression only are areas where threat to life, property and high *resource values exist.

Allocation/Management Action

FM 1 .1 : Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires in areas identified as Zone A on Map FM-2 (approximately 63,600 acres). Allow no prescribed fire in Zone A.

Geographic Reference: Harney Basin, Blue Bucket WSA, Devine Canyon.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: WQ 1.10, F 1.8, F 2.1, F 3.1, F 3.2.

Constrained By: WQ 1.1, AH 1.1, AH 1.10.

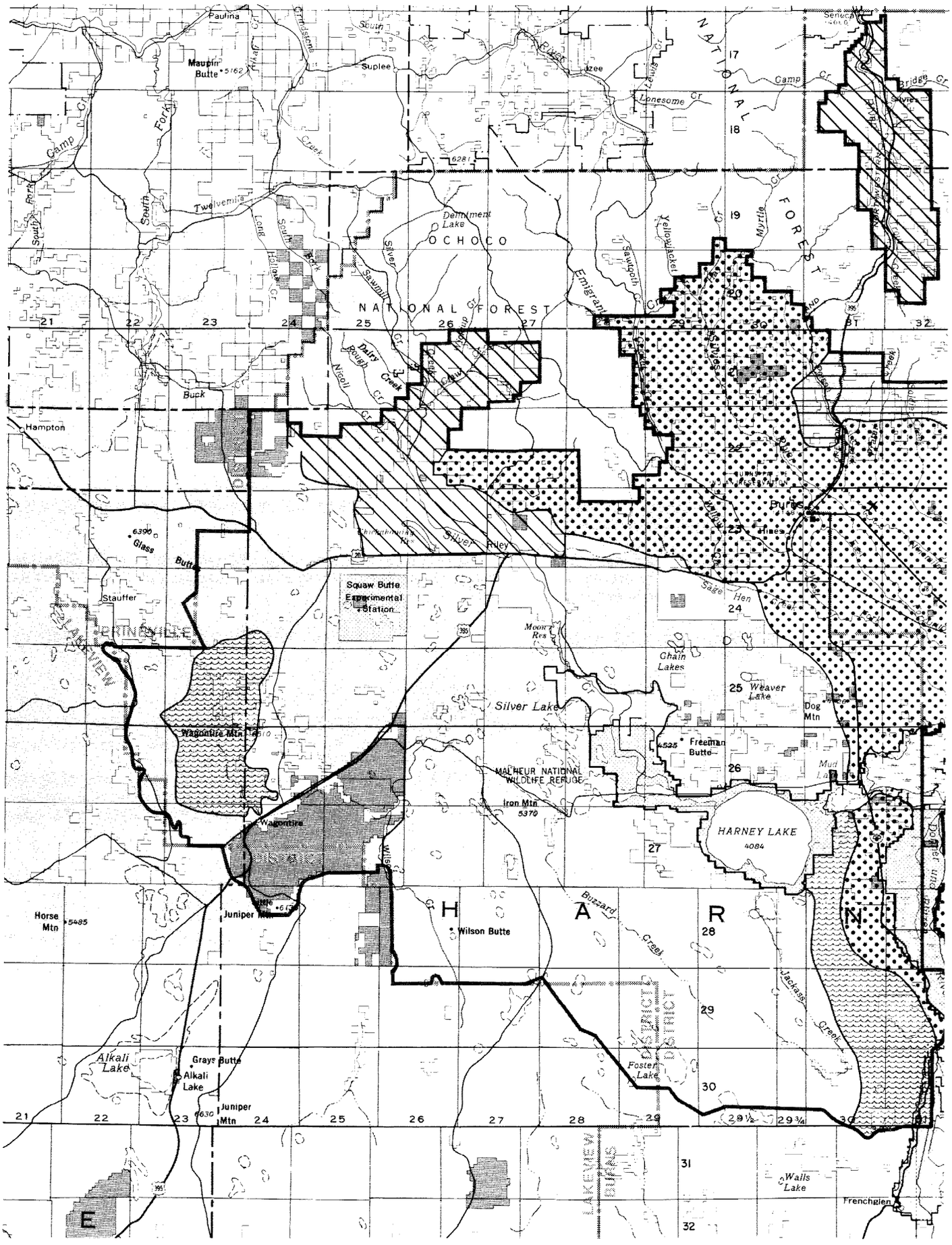
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Identify full suppression only areas.
2. Continuefullsuppressionactionswithinthiszone, nochanges from current management.
3. Ensure coordination with Area Resource Specialist (advisor) is completed prior to the use of any mechanical equipment in or near special use areas and or special status species habitats.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post fire monitoring of suppression effects.
- Post fire critique with Fire Management and RA personnel.
- Pre- and post fire season review with Fire staff and RA personnel.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Silvies
Twelvemile
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NATIONAL FOREST
Yellowjacket
Myrtle
Sawmill
Emigrant
Dairy Creek
Rough
Nicoll
Buck
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Silver Lake
Silver Riley
Burns
Hines
Sage Hen
Moore Res
Ghain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn 5370
HARNEY LAKE 4084
Wagontire
Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn 5485
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW BLM DISTRICT
BURNS DISTRICT
H A R N E S S
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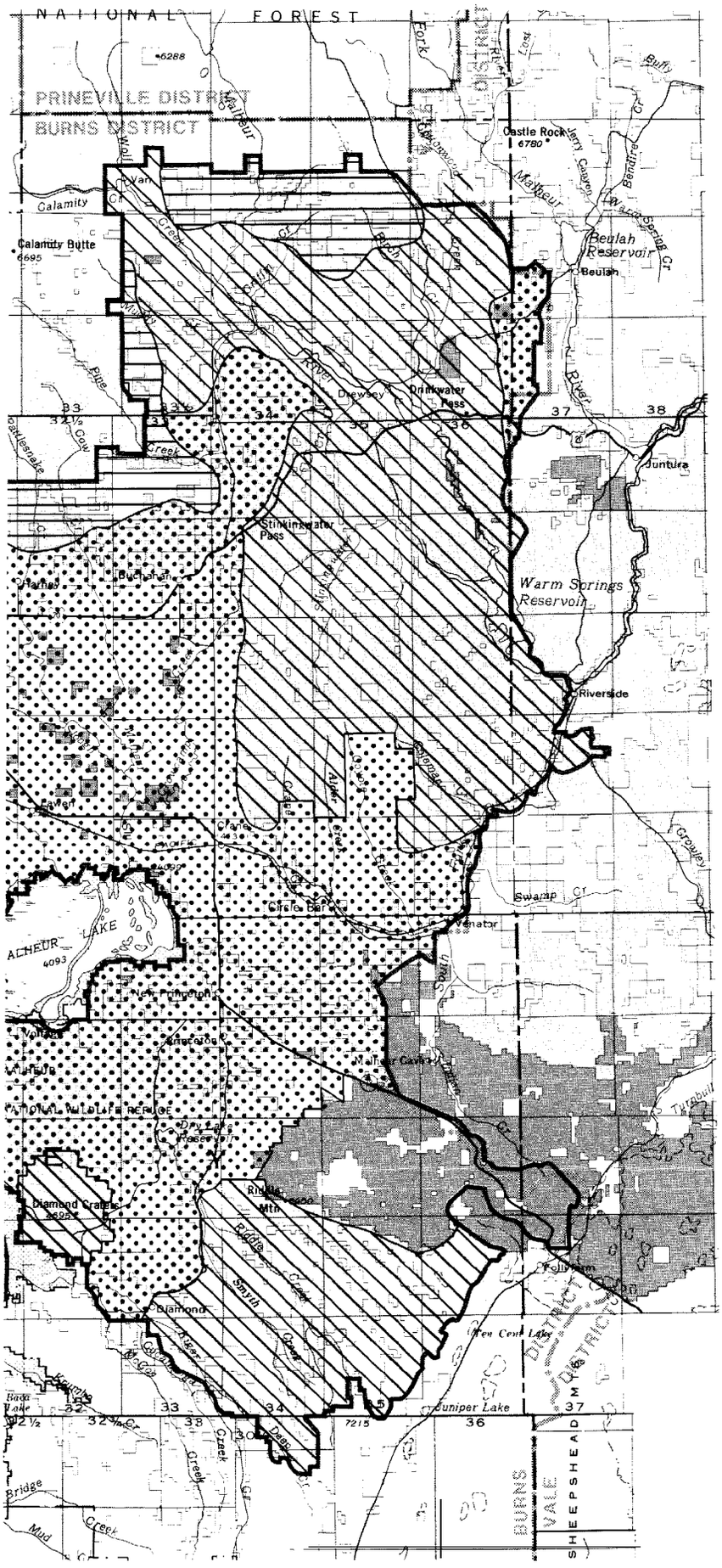
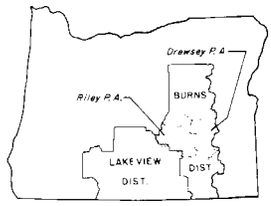




RESOURCE VALUES AT RISK

- Class 1 (Low Vaue)
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5
- None | Class 6 (High Value)

10 0 10 MILES

N

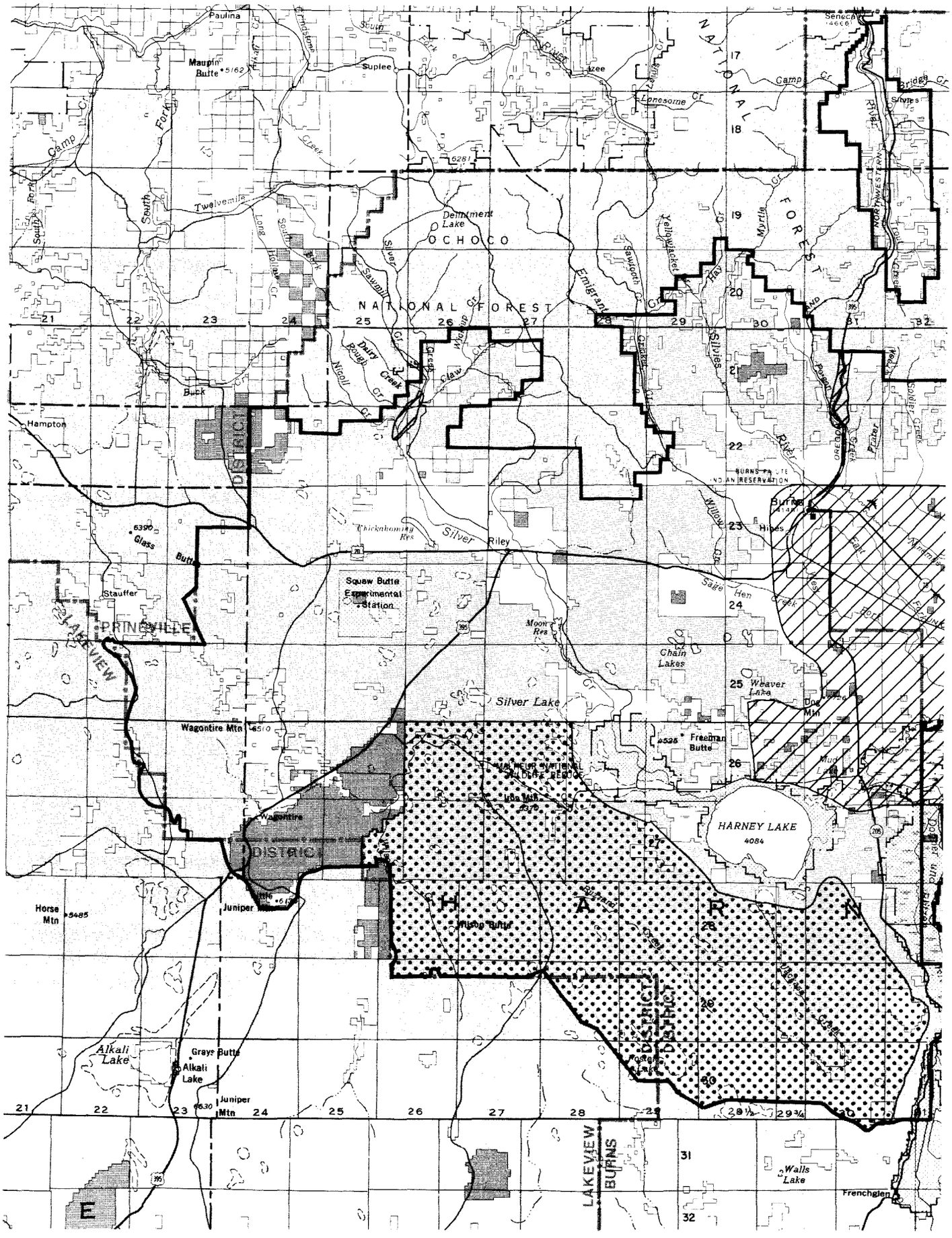
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP FM-I
RESOURCE VALUES AT RISK


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Lee
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Silvies
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Emigrant
Sawtooth
Yellowjacket
Myrtle
Hay
Dry Creek
Rough Cr
Nicoll Cr
Claw
Buck
Hampton
DISTRICT
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Sage Hen
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
Hines
Burns
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
OREGON
Fields
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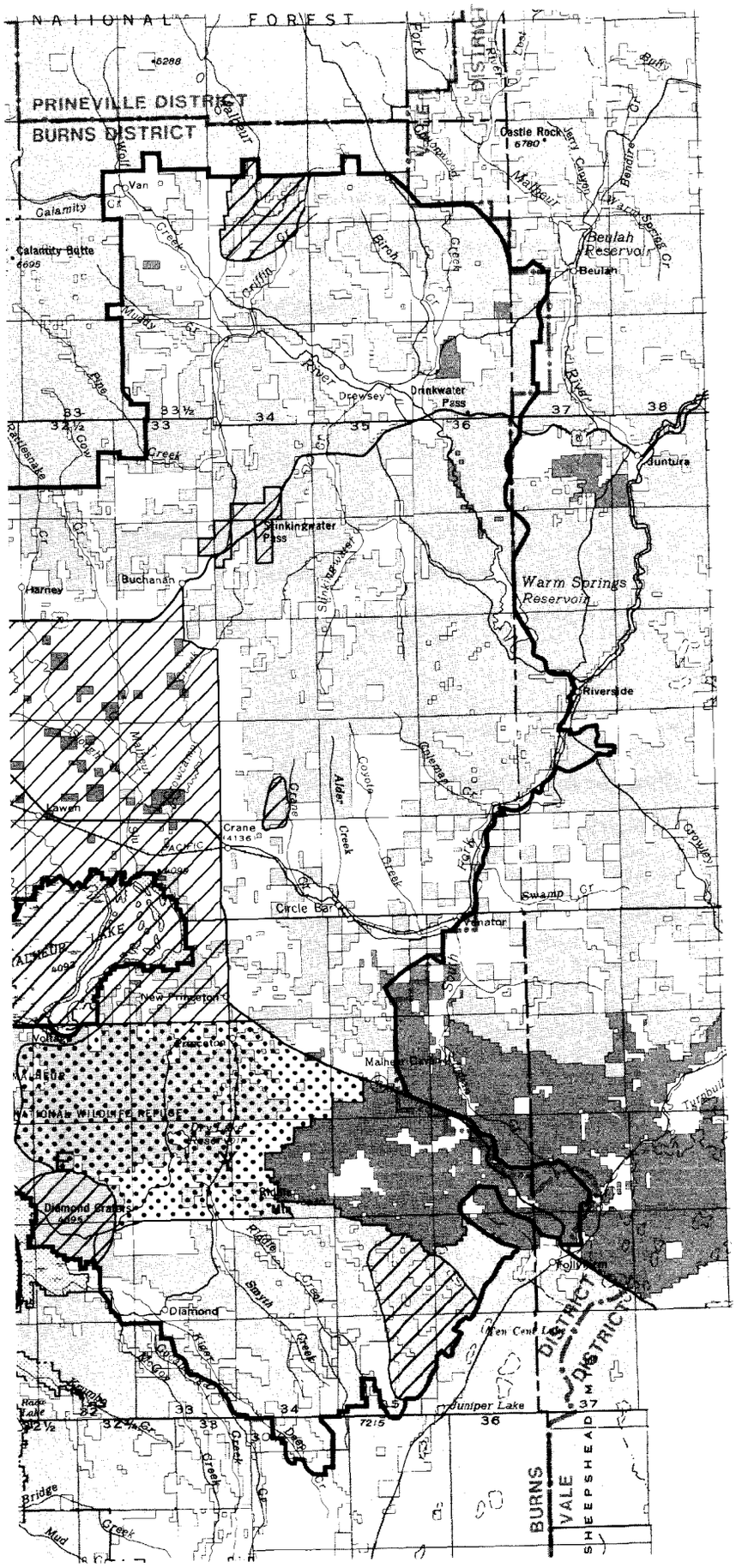

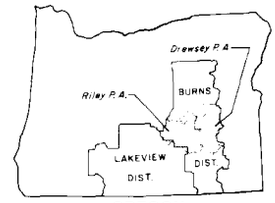

Zone A
Full Suppression Only

Zone B
Conditional Fire Use

Zone C
Full Suppression & Prescribed Burning

10 0 10 MILES

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BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP FM-2

FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

Objective and Rationale

FM 2: Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial use of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.

Rationale: The BLM recognizes only two types of fire, that being wildfire and prescribed fire. When properly managed, both can be of beneficial use to the resources the BLM manages. In areas of low values at risk and under predetermined conditions, natural caused fires can be managed to assist the District in meeting resource objectives (as identified in Appendix 1, Table 9). Within areas of high resource value, prescribed burning, with adequate planning, can also be used to meet identified resource objectives.

Allocation/Management Action

FM 2.1: Provide initial attack, full supression of natural and human-caused fires, and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives on 1 ,184,230 acres identified as Zone C on Map FM-2.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 2 or 3

Supported By: F 1.8, F 2.1, F3.1, F 3.2, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.5, WL 2.3, BD 3.8.

Constrained By: WQ 1 .1, WQ 1 .11, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL2.2, WL7.7, WL7.9, WL 7.10, AH 1.1, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Continue current management.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post-season fire critique.
- Pre- and post-field season meetings between Fire Management and RA.
- Photograph and study areas established for all prescribed fires.
- Burn Boss and Cost Analysis Reports after each project.

FM 2.2: Provide conditional suppression of natural fires and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives in areas identified as Zone Bon Map FM-2, approximately 462,080 acres, (see Appendix 1, Table 9 for site-specific resource objectives). General fire suppression parameters are shown below; specific parameters may be re-examined as necessary by the Authorized Officer (District Manager) in consultation with the District Fire Management Officer.

Wildfires burning simultaneously (depending on complexity)	≤ 2
Fire Size	< 2,500 acres
Air Temperature	c 86 °F
Wind Speed at 20'	< 7 MPH
Fine Fuel Moisture	> 9 percent
Flame Length	c 7 feet
Rate of Forward Spread	< 1,300 ft. hr.
Suppression Forces Available	> 50 percent of crews/equip.

Geographic Reference: Three Rivers RA.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: F 1.8, GM 1.3, WL 2.3.

Constrained By: AQ 1 .1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.10, AH 1.1, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete activity planning for all areas identified for conditional burning. Identify all limiting factors, equipment types and use, allowable acreages and site-specific EAs where necessary.
2. Conduct yearly preseason meetings with Fire staff and RA staff to identify possible conflicts and/or needs for the field seasons.
3. Design site-specificfuel treatment plans in coordination and consultation with the District Fire Management Officerthrough the NEPA process.
4. Establish criteria for monitoring actual resource changes to determine if resource objectives are being met.
5. Thorough coordination between District Fire Management Officer and Area Resource Specialists will ensure both conditional and prescribed fire actions will meet site-specific resource values.

Monitoring Needs:

- Post fire critiques.
- Pre- and post-season reviews.
- Photograph plots or study plots established within identified areas.
- Burn Boss and Cost Analysis Reports after each project.
- Real time fire monitoring including fire behavior, fire effects, weather, etc.

Recreation

Objective and Rationale

R 1: During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000, establish and manage intensive-use areas, where the presence of high quality natural resources and the current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the areas for their scientific, educational and/or recreational values while accommodating the projected increase in use for recreation activities specific to the areas (see Map R-l).

Rationale:

1. Federal regulations authorize the BLM to designate recreation sites (relatively small tracts of land which have value for concentrated and intensive recreation use that usually require construction and maintenance of public facilities), 43 CFR 2070; to establish and manage ONAs (toprovideforprotection oftheoutstanding naturalfeatures through management of recreation activities in the area) - 43 CFR 8352; and FLPMA provides that BLM give priority to the identification of ACEC.

Allocation/Management Action

R 1.1: Continue implementation of the Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan as approved (1985), to accommodate a projected 33 percent increase in recreation use from 12,450 visits in 1989 to 16,550 visits by the year 2000. This is considering a moderate model scenario for recreation activity consumption projections. Specific actions are noted in the plan to accomplish management of Diamond Craters as an ONA. A total land use allocation proposed for this special area is an estimated 17,656 acres. See Table 2.16 for specific actions.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, V 1 .1, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, R 2.16, ACEC 1 .1, ACEC 1.2, VRM 1.2, CR 2.5, LR 1.4, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD3.1, BD3.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific procedures, as defined in BLM Manuals 2100 and 2200 (Lands) which govern the actions for acquisition of 600 additional acres and the withdrawal of a total of 1,000 acres.

Note: Since approval of the recreation management plan, 400 acres recommended for acquisition have been acquired but not withdrawn from mineral entry.

2. Preparation of an Interpretive Prospectus.
3. Preparation of a Development Concept Plan (DCP).
4. Preparation of a Site Development Plan (SDP).
5. Coordination with USFWS (Malheur Refuge), Harney County and numerous scientists and educators from various colleges, universities and organizations.
6. Cadastral survey of boundaries.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

R 1.2: Manage 400 acres (see Map R-l) at Chickahominy Reservoir as a high use recreation area.

Decision Class: 2

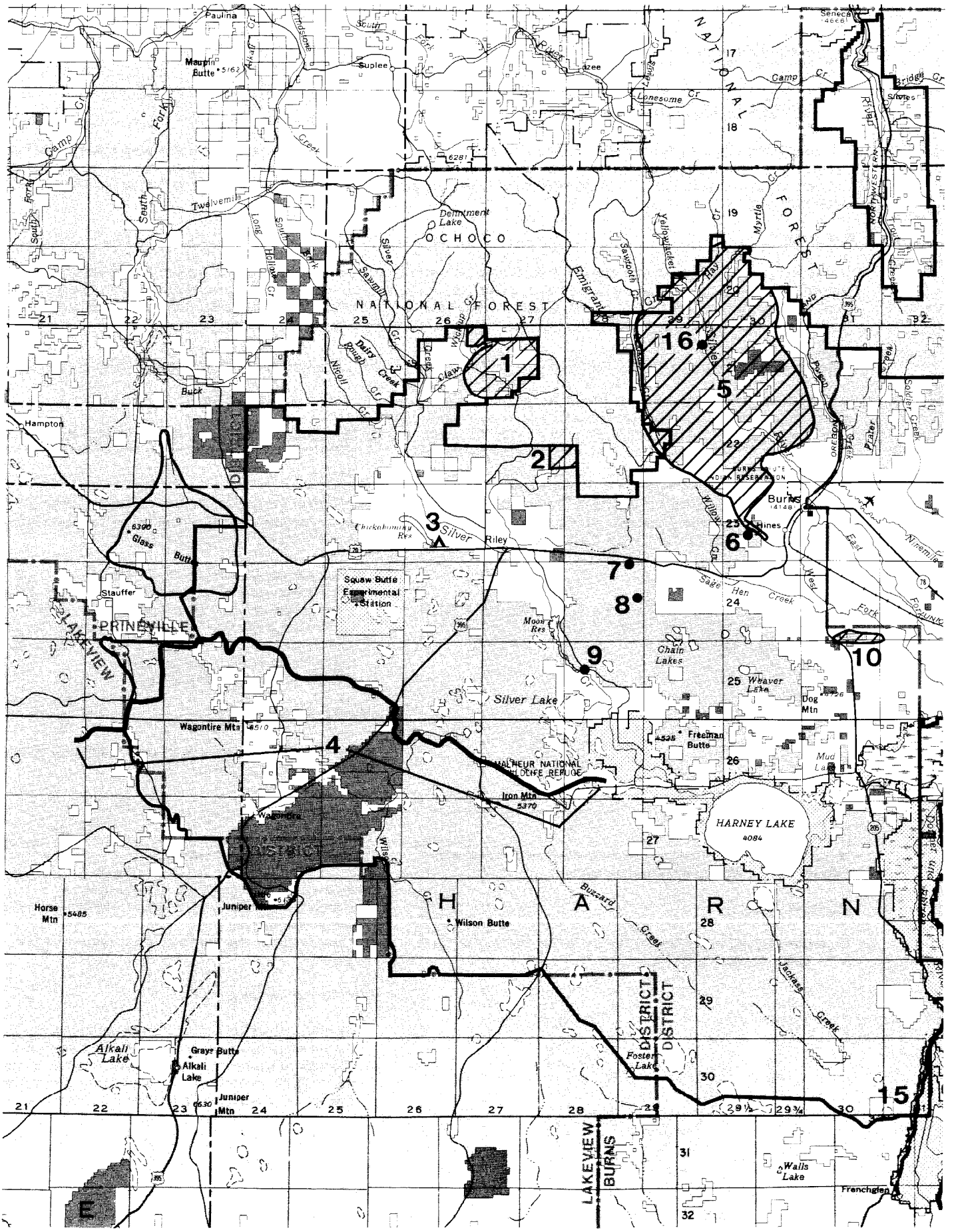
Supported By: GM 1.4, AH 1.1, AH 2.2, R 1.3, R 2.1, R 2.10, R 2.16, CR2.4, EM3.1, EM4.1, LR5.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Process to withdraw from mineral entry.
2. Process to eliminate grazing use, including fencing of BLM acres (400 acres).
3. Coordination with private landowners, ODFW, Harney County.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual recreation site maintenance and safety inspection.
- Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
- Periodic inspection of larger area, fenced in cooperation with ODFW, to eliminate livestock grazing on the majority of the area surrounding Chickahominy Reservoir.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Azee
Seneca
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Silvies
Twelvemile
Long Hollow Cr
South Fork
Dentment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Emigrant
Sawtooth Cr
Yellowjacket
Myrtle Cr
Hay
Nicoll Cr
Dairy Creek
Claw
Buck
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Sage Hen Creek
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
WALTHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Yachass Creek
Alkali Lake
Grave Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
LAKEVIEW DISTRICT
BURNS DISTRICT
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
Burns
Hines
Willow Cr
Poison Creek
Soldier Creek
Fields
East Fork
West Fork
Ninemile
Fortuna
Bridge Cr
Silvies River
NORTHWESTERN
Lawen
Lone Pine Cr
Wilson
Dry Creek
Claw
Nicoll Cr
Sawmill Cr
Silver
Long Hollow Cr
South Fork
Twelvemile
Camp Cr
Paulina Creek
Buck
Glass Butte
Wagontire
Juniper
Wilson
Buzzard Creek
Yachass Creek
Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
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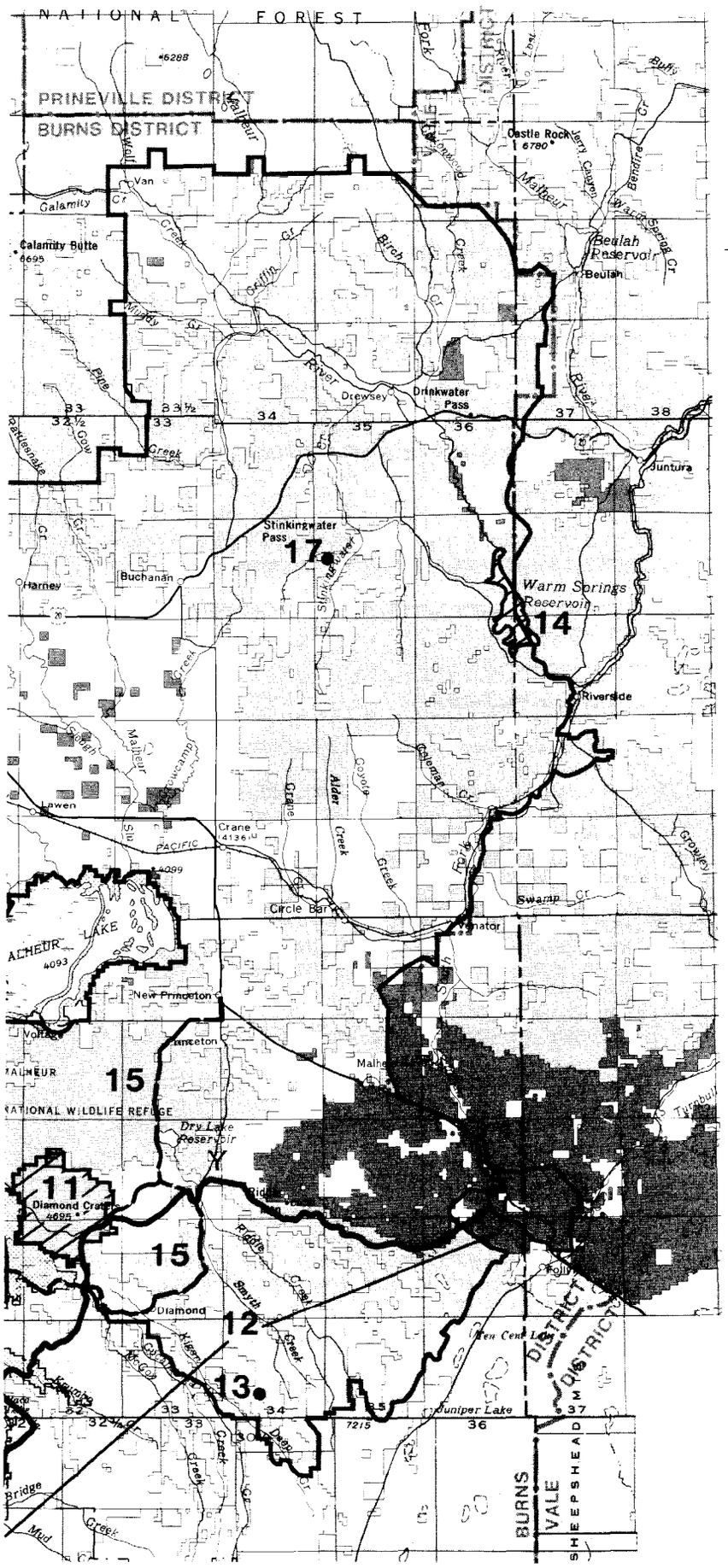

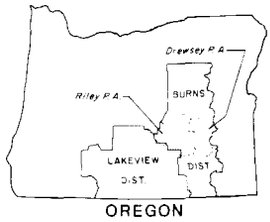

RECREATION USE AREAS

1. Snowmobile Use
2. Snowmobile Use
3. Chickahominy Recreation Site
4. Burns to Bend ORV Race Route
5. Cross-Country Skiing, Sledding, Tubing, Snowmobiling
6. Radar Hill ORV Area
7. Sagehen Hill Nature Trail
8. Wild Horse Viewing Area
9. Moon Reservoir Recreation Site
10. Wrights Point Geologic Area
11. Diamond Craters ONA
12. Desert Trail Route
13. Wild Horse Viewing Area
14. Warm Springs Recreation Area
15. Diamond Loop Backcounty Byway Route
16. Silvies River Fishing Access Trail
17. Clear Creek Rockhounding Area

10 0 10 MILES

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BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP R-I
RECREATION USE AREAS

Allocation/Management Action

R 1.3: Upgrade Chickahominy Recreation Site to accommodate a projected 26 percent increase in recreation use from 27,000 visits in 1989 to 34,000 visits by the year 2000. This is considered a moderate model scenario for recreation activity consumption projections.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: R 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM Manual 8300, Subparts 8320, 8322, 8323:
2. Preparation of a DCP.
3. Preparation of a SDP.
4. NEPA documentation for additional facilities development.
5. Set priorities to develop specific features in SDP as funding (including Challenge Grants) becomes available over a 3 to 5 year period.
6. Program to fund maintenance personnel, equipment and supplies to manage and operate a high standard campground development on a long-term basis.
7. Program to fund visitor services including campground host(s) and provisions for information and interpretation services pertaining to the site and its resources.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual recreation site maintenance and safety inspection.
- Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
- Continuing visitor use analysis.
- Continuing evaluation of information, interpretation and facility needs.

R 1.4: Allocate approximately 240 acres near Radar Hill, in the foothills above Burns and Hines, as an ORV area to accommodate the needs of the local population (T. 23 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 20, 2l, 28). See Map R-l for location of the proposed area.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.4, AH 1 .1, R 2.1.

Constrained By: V 1 .1, SSS 3.1, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Public outreach to notify public of management decision and direction.
2. Actively pursue the issuance of a lease with a local organization with capability, expertise and willingness to operate theareaon aday-to-day basis. If no potential leasee is found within a 5-year period following the approval of this management plan, the District will continue to manage the facility as part of the Recreation Resources Management Program.
3. Development of site plan.
4. Construction and installation of facilities such as fencing, signing, gates, rest rooms, parking and staging area, access off paved county road.
5. Cooperation requirements:
- Local ORV organization or other group willing to operate the area.
- Harney County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement needs.
- Allotment users (Gouldin Allotment) for livestock grazing management.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual on-site inspection to evaluate (1) performance of lessee in meeting permit stipulations, (2) need to replace or repair facilities, and, (3) impacts of motorized vehicle use on natural environment.

Allocation/Management Action

R 1.5: Allocate approximately 280 acres for the development and operation of the Burns Butte Public Shooting Range (T. 23 S., R. 30 E., Sec. 21, N1/2SE1/4).

Decision Class: 2

Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement

1. Public outreach to notify public of management decision.
2. Construction and development of facilities including signing and fencing to establish safety zone and warn public of shooting range.
3. CCC with Harney County Sheriff's Department, local youth organizations, local civic groups, Harney County Chamber of Commerce.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing and fencing to ensure public is protected from any dangers created by establishing a shooting range.

Objective and Rationale

R 2: During the IO-year period from 1990 to 2000, provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected 24.5 percent increase in dispersed recreation use within the Three Rivers RA from an estimated 84,000 visits in 1989 to an estimated 104,500 visits by the year 2000.

Rationale: FLPMA provides for recreation on public lands as an integral component of multiple-use management. Unstructured, dispersed activity is a predominent feature of recreational usage in the Three Rivers RA.

E.O. 11644 and 11989 direct Federal agencies to define zones of use (and nonuse) for off-road vehicles on public lands to provide for ORV usage while protecting sensitive resource values.

ItisBLMpolicythat,asexpressedthrough Recreation 2000: A Strategic Plan, "The BLM will ensure the continued availability of public land for a diversity of resource-dependent outdoor recreation opportunities..." Such diverse opportunities in the Three Rivers RA include fishing, rockhounding, hiking and trails, driving for pleasure, etc.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1975, as amended, directs the Secretary of Interior to study and make recommendations to Congress on the suitability or nonsuitability of rivers for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Allocation/Management Action

R 2.1: Implement and manage ORV areas (see Map R-2) designated in the Federal Register on February 20, 1987, as well as a prior designation for South Narrows. Exceptions are Warm Springs Reservoir area (23,811 acres), Squaw Lake area (6,500 acres) and Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek (2,080 acres). The open areas now free of ORV use, but susceptible to ORV damage, will be closed or limited in future designations when a determination is made that the use of ORVs will cause, or is causing, significant adverse impacts on natural, cultural or historical resources of particular areas or trails on public lands. Specific designations are:

Continue Closed Designation On	Acres
Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek (part of Malheur River-Bluebucket Cr. WSA)	2,040
Hatt Butte	30
Windy Point	280
Devine Canyon	1,040
S. Narrows	160

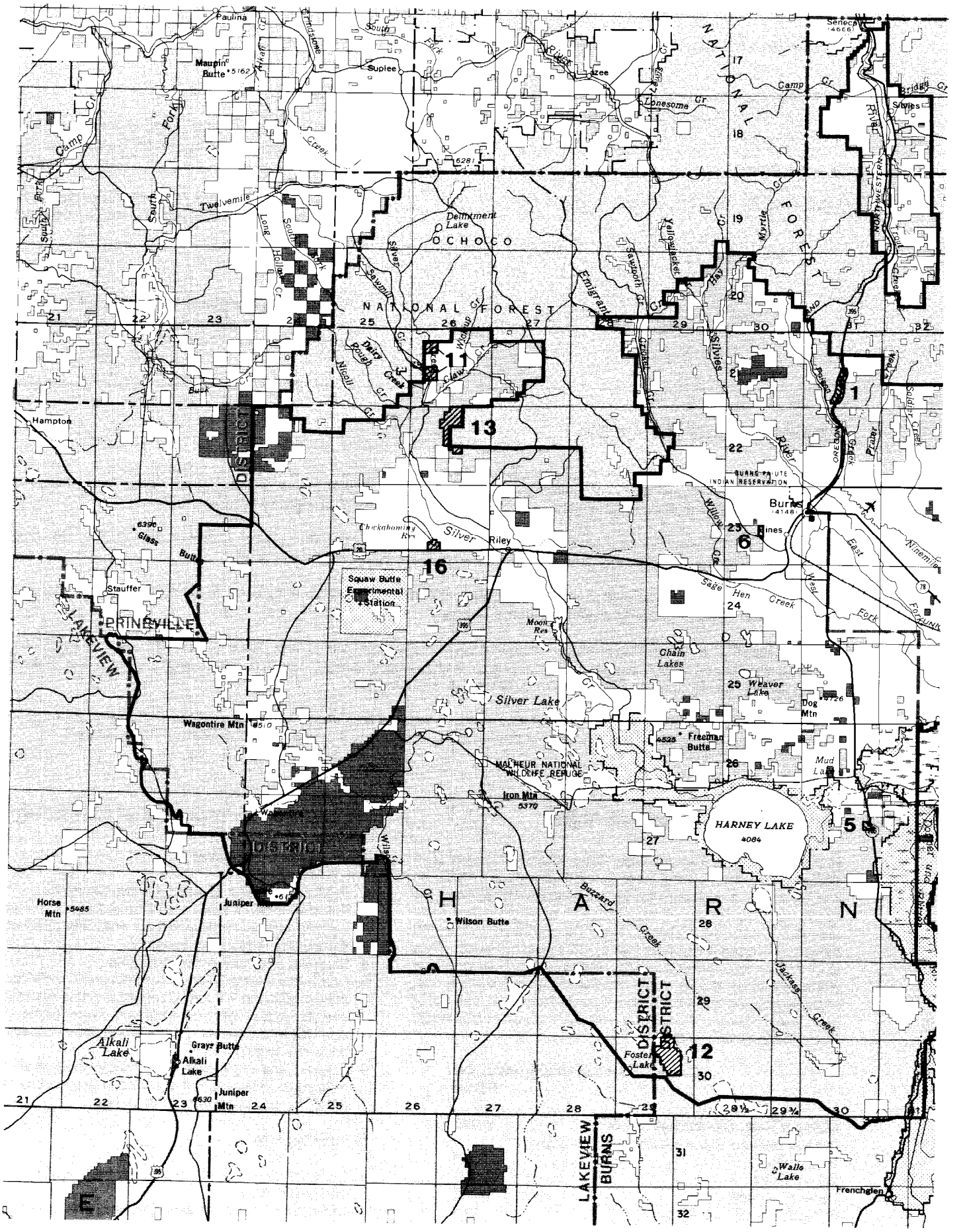
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Public notification of management decisions.
2. Establishment of each area's boundary on the ground.
3. Signing of area's boundary to note limitation or closure, particularly in high use areas.
4. Mapping of closed or limited areas.
5. Brochures noting ORV designations and ORV recreational opportunities in the RA. Consultation and coordination (by specific areas): grazing allotment users, private landowners, USFWS, Harney County, various interested organizations and individuals.
6. Prepare and implement emergency closures where monitoring data indicates that unacceptable resource damage is, or will be occurring from ORV usage.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing and vehicle use within areas.
- Establishment of baseline data and photo points to determine impacts of future resource damage.
- Rehabilitation of specific sites if necessary.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Foster Lake
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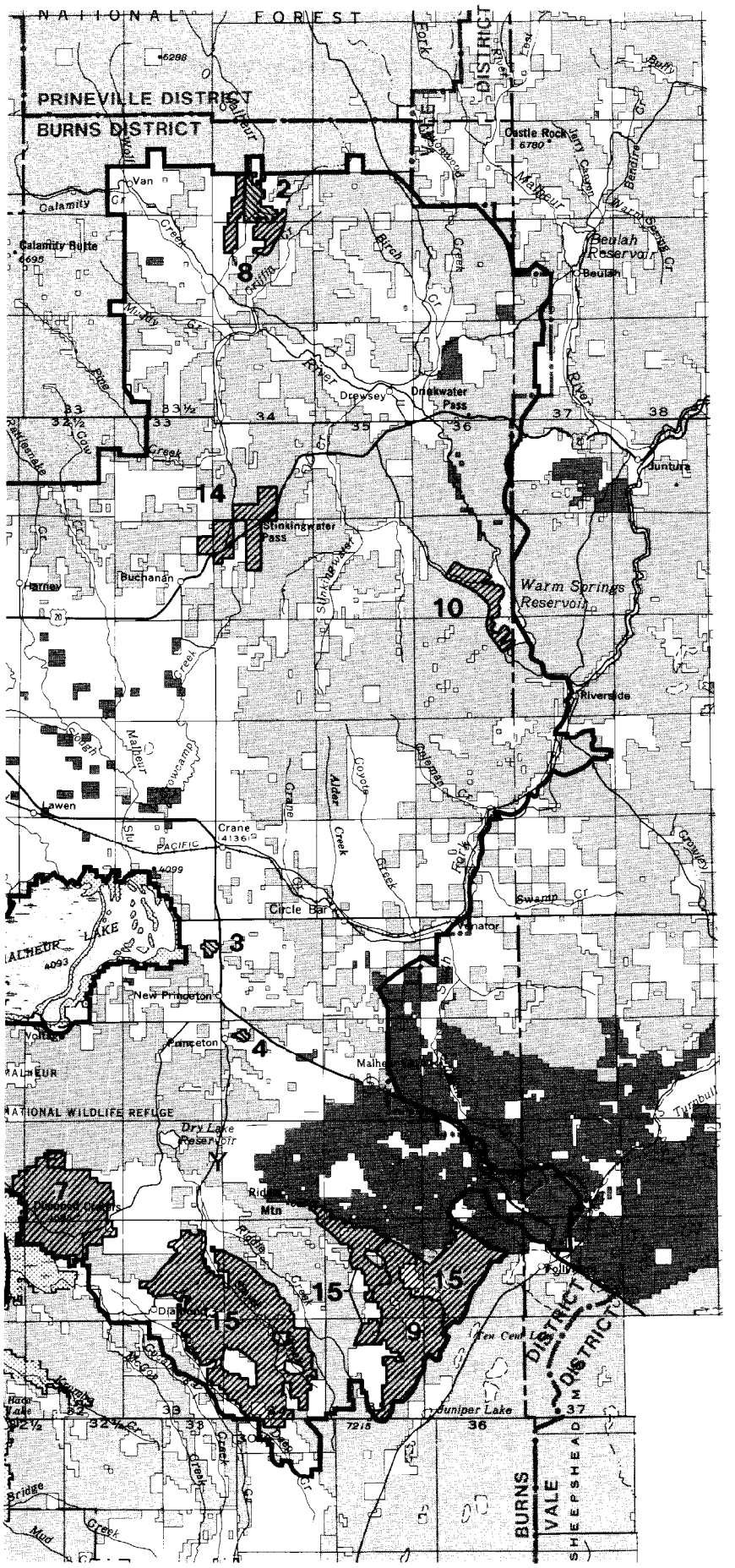

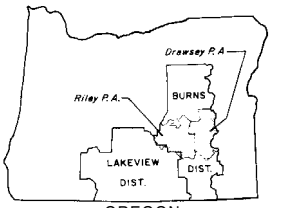

OREGON

CLOSED TO OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE

1. Devine Canyon
2. Malheur River – Bluebucket Creek
3. Windy Point
4. Hat Butte
5. South Narrows ACEC
6. Burns Butte Shooting Range

LIMITED OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE

7. Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC
8. Malheur River – Bluebucket Creek WSA
9. Stonehouse WSA
10. Warm Springs Reservoir
11. Silver Creek RNA (Includes addition)
12. Foster Flat RNA
13. Dry Mountain RNA Addition
14. Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC
15. Kiger Mustang ACEC
16. Chickahominy Reservoir

The remainder of the Resource Area is open to ORV travel.

10 0 10 MILES

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP R-2

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Implement Closed Designations On
M.Fk. Malheur River Wild River 250

The proposed closed acres will be redesignated from current limited designation acres. Excluding private parcels included in the proposed river designation, 2,080 closed acres (which is recommended to be reduced to 2,040 acres) already encompass the river corridor, except for an estimated 250 BLM acres.

Burns Butte Public Shooting Range (including safety zone) 280

Continue Limited Designation On

Malheur River-Bluebucket Cr.WSA 3,270
(interim designation)
Stonehouse WSA 5,825
(interim designation-acres are in Three Rivers RA portion not designated closed)
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC 640
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC 16,656
Warm Springs Reservoir 2,961
Designated in Reservoir Pasture No. 5566, which is 4,121 acres less 1,160 acres of Bureau of Reclamation lands for a total of 2,961 acres.

Implement Limited Designation On Acres

Chickahominy Recreation Site 400
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC 400
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC addition 640
Foster Flat RNA 2,690
Dry Mountain RNA addition 2,084
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC 6,500
Kiger Herd ACEC 64,639
Squaw Lake 6,500
(revocation of prior designation)
Malheur River-Bluebucket Cr. WSA 40
(partial revocation of prior 2,080-acre closed designation)

All RA acres were designated as either open, closed or limited under the ORV designation of February 20, 1987. Therefore, all proposed limited acres will be redesignated from current open designated acres, with the exception of Squaw Lake and Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek WSA which will be redesignated from current closed designated acres. The proposed closed acres will be redesignated from current open designated acres.

Implement Open Designations On
(Revocation of Prior Designation)

Warm Springs Reservoir 20,850

The proposed open acres will be redesignated from current limited designated acres in old River Pasture No. 5530 which is Carey Tables Pasture, River Pasture and Lake Pasture totaling 18,449 acres and North Slope Pasture No. 5538 totaling 2,401 acres.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WQ 1.1, SM 1.1, SM 2.2, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 1.3, WL 7.21, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, AH 1.1, AH 1.8, R 1.1, R 1.4, R 2.2, R 2.3, R 2.4, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, CR 2.1, BD 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.8.

Constrained By: SM 1.1.

Allocation/Management Action

R 2.2: Revoke the current limited ORV designation of 23,811 acres for Warm Springs Reservoirwiththeexceptionoftheland within Reservoir Pasture between the reservoirwater level and the county access road on the west side of the reservoir (2,961 BLM acres). The area includes lands administered by the BOR (1,160 acres). If an MOU is established with BOR, BLM will manage the total land surface area from the reservoir water level to the other established ORV management boundaries.

Note: ORV use has not occurred within this area as expected since the limited designation was imposed in 1987. It is not necessary to manage such a large area for limited vehicle use. Rather, the area near Warm Springs Reservoir is being impacted by vehicle use and limitations need to be continued to protect the fragile soils on the points and surrounding low hills.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.1, LR 5.4.

Constrained By: WQ 1 .1, SM 1 .1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Public notification of management decisions.
2. Establishment of each area's boundary on the ground.
3. Signing of each area's boundary to note limitation orclosure, particularly in high use areas.
4. Mapping of closed or limited areas.
5. Brochures noting ORV designations and ORV recreational opportunities in the RA. CCC (by specific areas): grazing allotment users, private landowners, USFWS, Harney County, various interested organizations and individuals.
6. Prepare and implement emergency closures where monitoring data indicates that unacceptable resource damage is, or will be occurring from ORV usage.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing and vehicle use within areas.
- Establishment of baseline data and photo points to determine impacts of future resource damage.

R 2.3: Replace the current closed ORV designation of 6,500 acres in the Squaw Lakeareawithadesignationlimitingvehicle use to existing designated roads to be consistent with the limited designation on lands surrounding the parcel.

Note: Protection of this 6,500-acre area by closing it to vehicle use is not warranted. Area is part of Stonehouse WSA which has been designated for vehicle use limited to existing, designated roads.Thislimiteddesignationcould also bemadeforthe 6,500-acre closed portion to provide access on the several dead-end roads and still provide protection for the natural features in the Squaw Lake area.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.1, EM 4.1, LR 2.4.

Procedures to Implement:

1. RMP planning process as part of the published notice in the Federal Register.

Monitoring Needs:

- Regular periodic surveillance.

R 2.4: Redesignate 40 acres of the current closed ORV designation of 2,080 acres for the Middle Fork Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek with a designation limiting vehicle use to existing designated roads to be consistent with the limited designation on WSA lands adjacent to the parcel on the west.

Note: A low standard road in the northwest corner of the current closed area was inadvertently closed to vehicle use by the original designation in 1987. By allowing limited use, the road will provide access for monitoring needs and maintenance of range improvements such as spring developments, reservoirs and fences.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.1, LR 2.4.

Procedures to Implement:

1 RMP planning process as part of the published notice in the Federal Register.

Monitoring Needs:

- Regular periodic surveillance.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
R 2.5: Identify usable cross-country route(s) on designated roads and trails to accommodate the needs of the public for organized cross-country events. Approval of applications for such events would be considered on a case-by-case basis, subject to specific permit stipulations. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: R 2.1. Constrained By: SM 1 .1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Establishment of specific user needs. 2. Layout of proposed routes. 3. Issuance of Special Recreation Use Permits (SRUP) with stipulations, bonding, fee payments and accompanying NEPA documentation including analysis of environmental impacts and measures for mitigation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Case-by-case.
R 2.6: Provide and maintain minimal facilities (rest rooms, boat ramp, parking area and periodic maintenance of the access road) to enhance the fishing opportunities during the high spring and summer use season at Moon Reservoir. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: AH 2.4, AH 2.5, R 2.10, LR 4.1, LR 4.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Preparation of Site Development Plan (SDP). 2. Obtaining of funds utilizing Facility Grants (State Marine Board) and Challenge Grants. 3. Construction of on-site facilities. 4. Annual maintenance and upkeep through Recreation Maintenance Program (4712). 5. CCC/partnership with private landowners. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual recreation maintenance inspection of site. - Annual access road maintenance inspection. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
R 2.7: Provide minimum sanitation, picnicking and boat launching facilities and their maintenance at Warm Springs Reservoir to enhance water sports and fishing opportunities. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: AH 2.4, AH 2.5, R 2.10, LR 4.1, LR 5.1, LR 5.2, LR 5.4.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Preparation of SDP. 2. Obtaining funds for construction utilizing Facility Grants (State Marine Board) and Challenge Grants. 3. Construction of on-site facilities. 4. MOU with BOR; Cooperative Management Agreements (CMAs) with other groups. 5. Annual maintenance and upkeep through Recreation Maintenance Program (4712). 6. CCC with BOR; Harney County, Oregon State Marine Board, possible local organizations as volunteers and cooperative sponsors. (BOR administers the reservoir and immediate surrounding area). Interagency Agreement; CMAs with organizations if no transfer of Federal funds is involved. **Monitoring Needs:** - Annual recreation maintenance inspection of site. - Annual access road maintenance inspection. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.

Allocation/Management Action

R 2.8: Continue to provide for incidental recreational use of the Clear Creek area (T. 22 S., R. 35 E., Sec. 18) for collection of semi-precious stones, utilizing hand tools for excavation. No mechanized equipment such as backhoes, bulldozers, trenchers, etc. will be allowed for removal of overburden or the resource.

Decision Class: 1 and 2

Supported By: SM 1 .1, SM 2.1, CR 2.7.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Reinventory of petrified wood resource.
2. Delineation and signing of boundaries of specific area.
3. Development of activity plan.
4. Development of information signs and rock hounding brochure. Area will be managed for safe use by visitors.
5. CCC with Harney County Sheriff's Department; local rockhounders.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic patrols of area to monitor use.
- Annual inspection to evaluate impacts on the resource and the natural environment.
- Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
- Annual safety inspection.

R 2.9: Develop and manage trails to provide access for utilization of resources and to accommodate recreation activities such as hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and bicycling. Current priorities for trail marking or developments are:

1. Sign the portion of the Desert Trail from U.S. Highway 78 to Diamond Craters which crosses the RA for approximately 35 miles.

2. Develop approximately one-half mile of trail with minimal facilities to provide fishing access to a portion of the Silvies River administered by the BLM (T. 21 S., R. 29 E., Sec. 14, 23).

Note: There may be additional miles of the Desert Trail in the RA if the proposed route north of U.S. Highway 78 reenters the Burns District from the Vale District.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AH 1.1, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.6, AH 1.7, AH 1.8, AH 1.9, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, AH 2.1, AH 2.2, AH 2.3, AH 2.4, AH 2.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Identification of additional trails to satisfy visitor needs and demands as ongoing process (including Desert Trail).
2. Preparation of Trail Development Plan for fishing access.
3. Development of trail and facilities (includes grading of access road, signing, turn-around/parking area.
4. Public notification in local newspaper, location of feature on District Recreation Map (N1/2), and publication in Chamber of Commerce revisions of their recreation publications.
5. CCC with Desert Trail Association, Harney County Chamber of Commerce, Isaac Walton League, private landowners, other resource users.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual access road maintenance inspection.
- Annual trail maintenance inspection.
- Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
- Visitor use analysis to determine usage.
- Review CMA with Oregon Trail Association to ensure adequacy for trail management.

R 2.10: Manage the waters in the RA to expand and enhance fishing opportunities.

Decision Class: 2

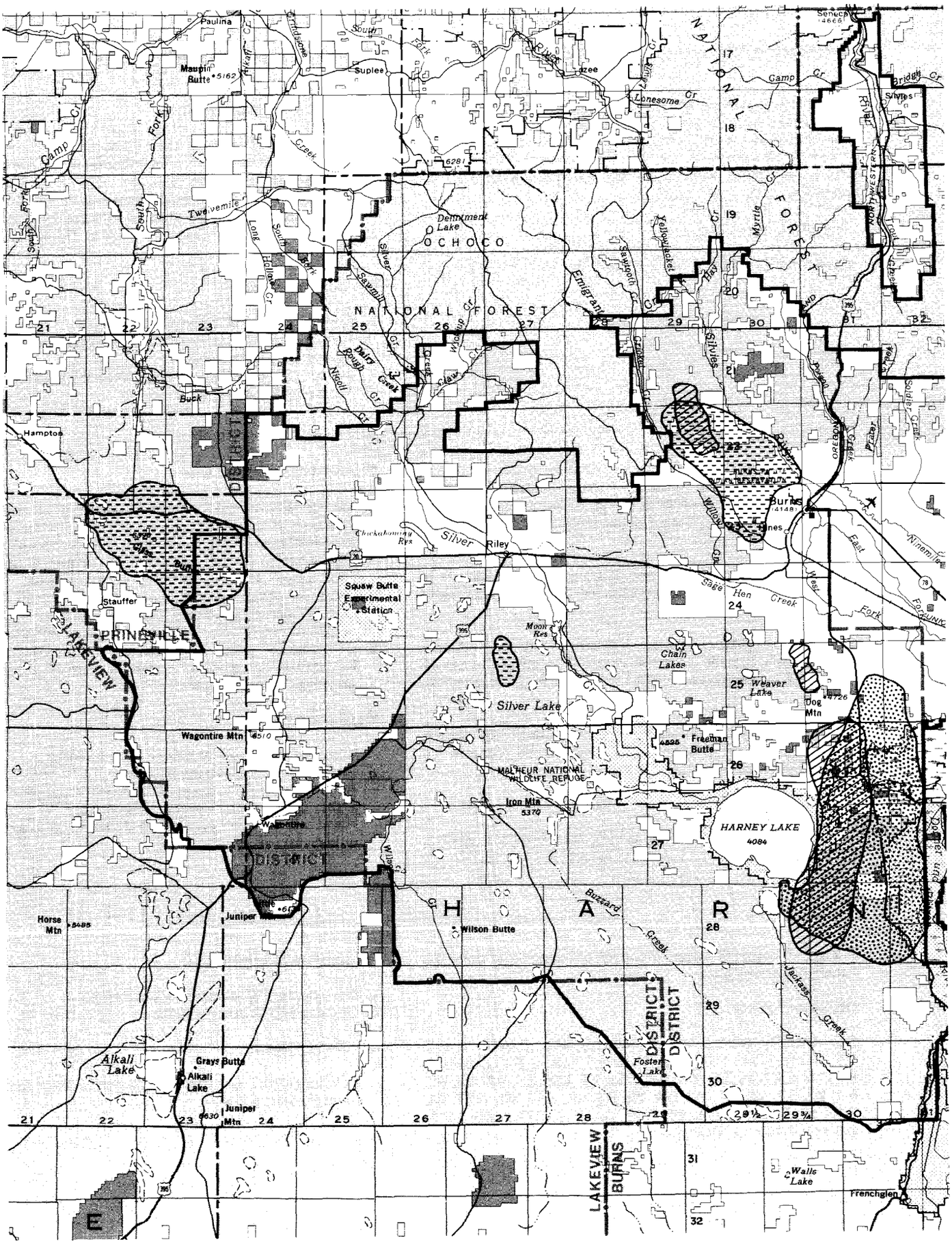
Supported By: WQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.11, WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, F 1.3, GM 1.4, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.5, SSS 2.6, WL 4.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.4, WL 7.5, WL 7.14, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL7.19, WL 7.20, WL7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.7, AH 1.8, R 2.6, R 2.9, BD 1.2, BD 1.3.

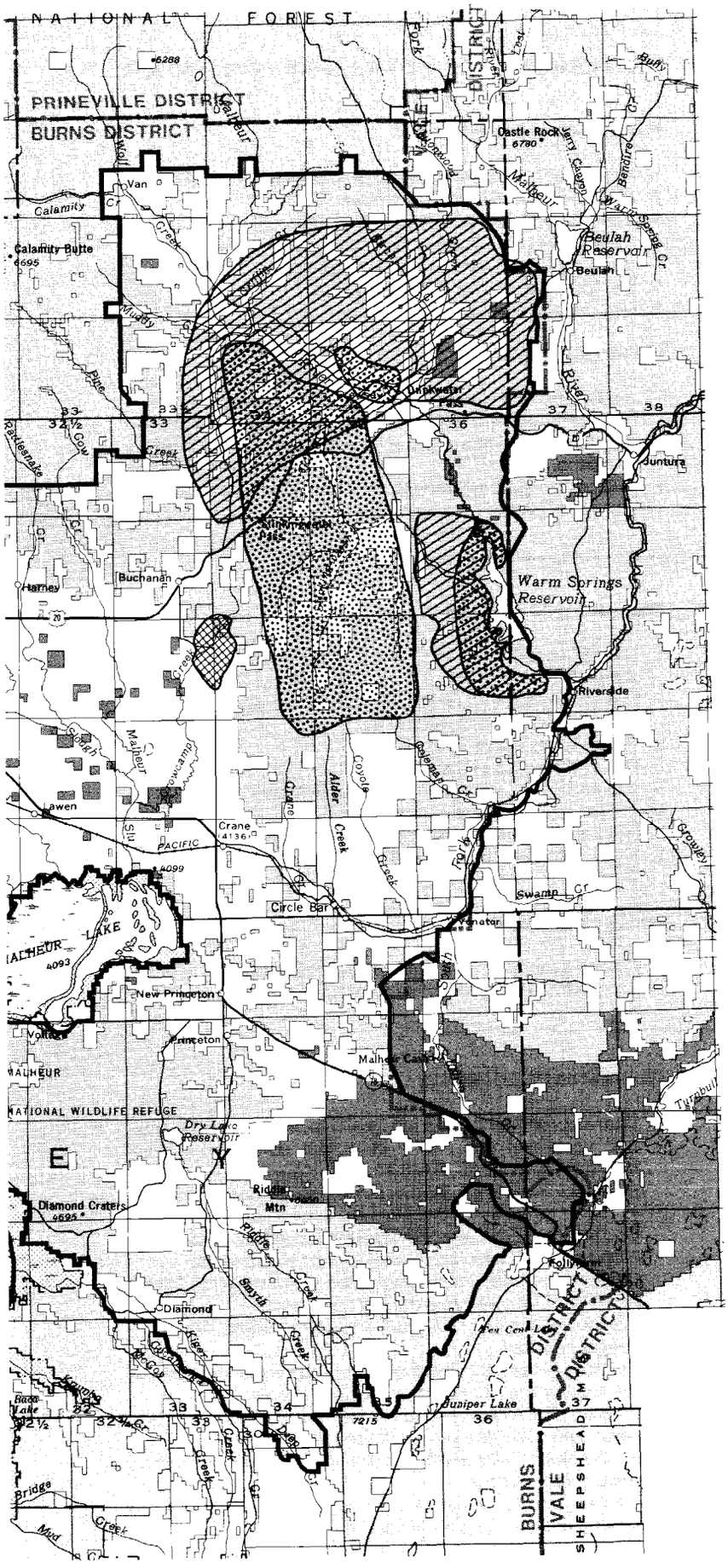
Procedures to Implement:

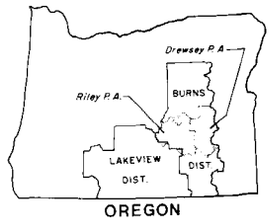
1. Development of specific project designs.
2. Develop NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Silvies
Camp Cr
South Fork
Twelvemile Creek
Long Hollow Cr
Lonesome Cr
Gamp Cr
Bridge Cr
Dennment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Emigrant
Yellowjacket
Sawpoth Cr
Myrtle Cr
May Cr
Dairy Creek
Nicoll Cr
Claw Cr
Willow Cr
Silvies
Pogue
Buck
Hamptos
Burns
Hines
Willow Cr
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Sage Hen Creek
West Fork
East
Ninemile
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Wagontire
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
H A R N E
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
Foster Lake
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
E





Petrified Wood

Thunder Egg

Obsidian

Agate

10 0 10 MILES

N

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP R-3
RECREATIONAL MINERALS

Allocation/Management Action

R 2.11: Manage the Diamond Loop (comprised of the county road from Princeton through Diamond Craters ONA, the Happy Valley Road, Diamond Lane and portions of State Highway 205) as a Back Country Byway connecting to the Steens Mountain Loop (also a Back Country Byway) at the town of Frenchglen.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.16.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Agreements and partnerships with principal cooperators.
2. Rehabilitation of visual resources.
3. Signing and interpretation.
4. Public Outreach- Harney County Chamber of Commerce, State Highway Department, local citizens, USFWS.
5. Development of interpretive facilities.
6. Dedication process.

Monitoring Needs:

- Annual sign maintenance/replacement inspection.
- Review of various brochures and maps of specific areas along proposed byway for accuracy and need for changes/ revisions.
- Review of agreements with various entities to ensure adequacy of byway management.

R 2.12: Recommend, through a legislative EIS, the inclusion of a 5.4-mile section of the Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek, adjacent to the Malheur National Forest, as a Wild River included in the National Wild and Scenic River System (see Tables 2.17, 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 and Maps WSR-1 and WSR-2).

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.5, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, F 1.7, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, V 1.5, SSS2.1, SSS3.1, WL6.2, WL7.18, WL7.21, WL7.27, AH 1.3, FM 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.15, R 2.16, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM 3.1, LR2.4, LR5.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD3.8.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Identify action as a "preliminary administrative recommendation."
2. Prepare a Wild and Scenic River Study Report possibly as a statewide consolidated effort.
3. Prepare legislative EIS.
4. Prepare Record of Decision.
5. Initiate interim management protection (see Table 2.21).
6. Initiate interim boundary determination.
7. Initiate public land order for a 3-year period.
8. CCC with USDA-FS (Malheur National Forest) Harney County.

Monitoring Needs:

- On-the-ground interim management surveillance.
- Completion of implementation procedures.

R 2.13: Acquire by exchange or purchase on a "willing buyer/ seller" basis approximately 400 private acres within a one-half mile corridor on the segment of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River recommended for designation as a Wild River. Actual river frontage would be in Section 16 and in Section 21, T. 18 S., R. 34 E. and would include approximately 1.3 river miles.

Decision Class: 2

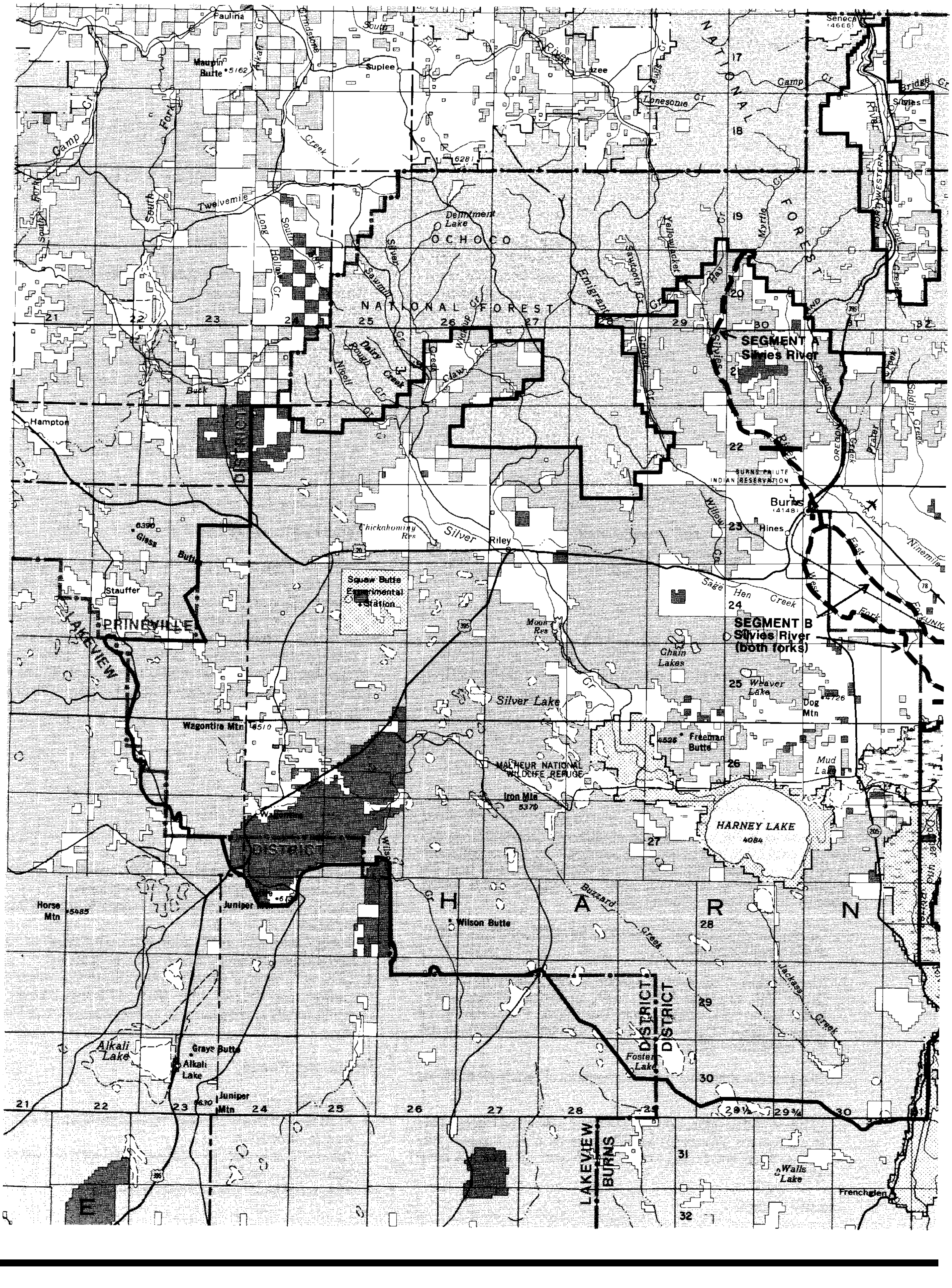
Supported By: SSS 2.7, WL 6.5, R 2.15, LR 1.1, LR 5.1, LR 5.4, BD 1.4.

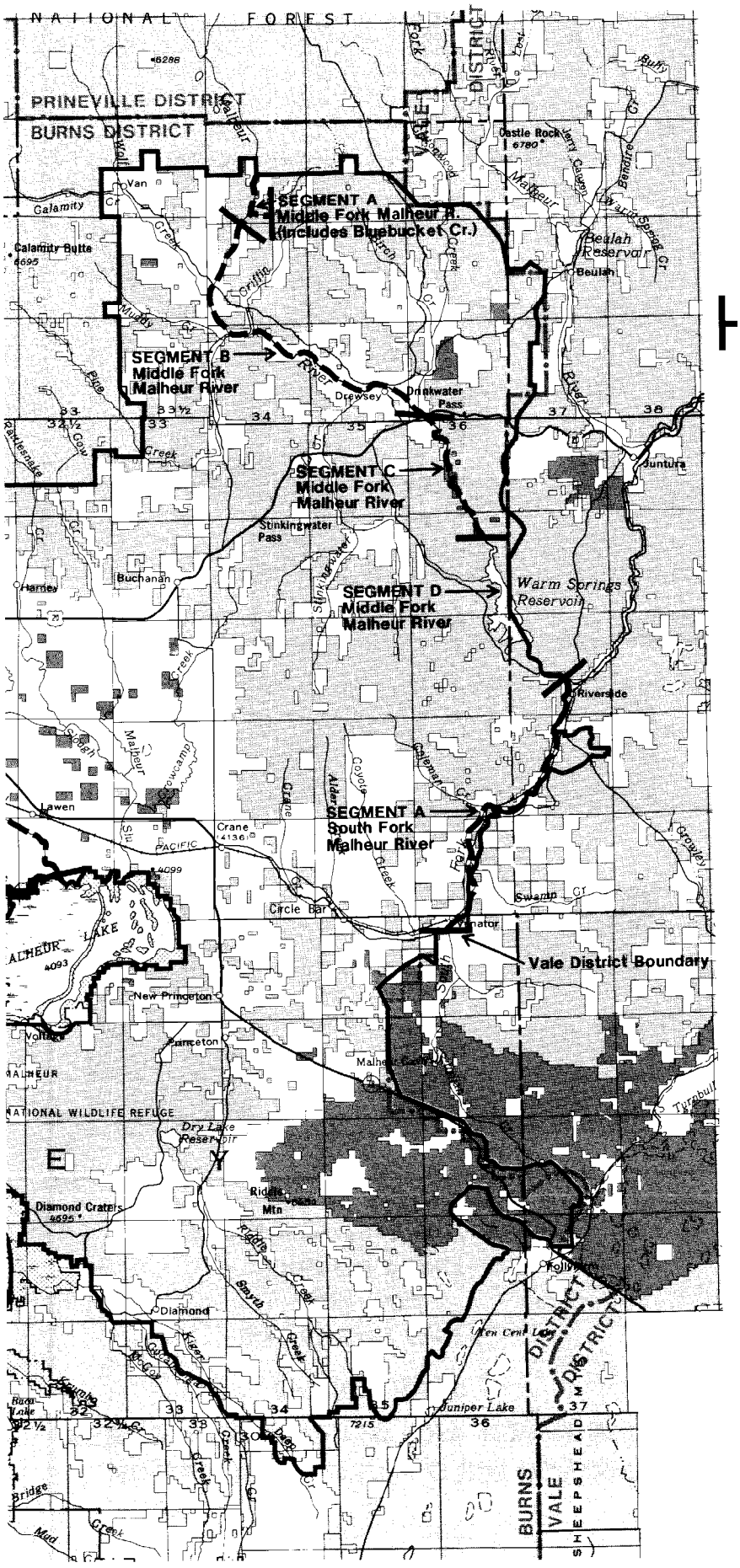
Procedures to Implement:

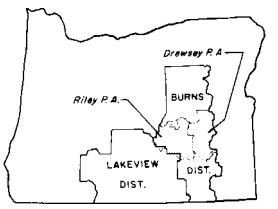
1. Specificprocessing requirementsforexchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

   Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
   Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents.
   Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process.
   Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
   Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
   Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
   Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
	Monitoring Needs: - Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.
R 2.14: Coordinate with the Ochoco National Forest to conduct a Wild and Scenic River study process for Silver Creek. This study follows a three-step assessment process (determination of eligibility, classification and determination of suitability) to determine Silver Creeks potential for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Formation of joint inventory team and utilize data/information from both agencies. 2. Develop a resource assessment to identify any "outstanding remarkable values." 3. Proceed with interim management. 4. Develop a River Management Plan if assessment process indicates the creek is suitable for a recommended designation. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
R 2.15: Acquire legal and physical access to specific areas to enhance hunting, fishing, rockhounding and other dispersal recreation activities. Specific areas are located on Map LR-1. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WL 5.3, WL 6.5, R 2.13, ACEC 1 .1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, CR 2.7, LR 1.1, LR 1.3, LR 1.5, LR 4.1, LR 4.2, LR 4.3, LR 5.2, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6. BD 3.7.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. BLM manuals 2100, 2100-1, H2101-1 and other pertinent guidance provide specific direction for access acquisition. Briefly, this guidance includes: - Review access acquisition needs to determine specific priorities. - Determine feasibility and options for each access need. - Determine the potential for landowner interest and potential. - Negotiate and process easements or fee acquisitions with landowners in accordance with the authority applicable to the specific acquisition. **Monitoring Needs:** - AWP process.
R 2.16: Provide informational and educational opportunities to enhance experiences and increase knowledge of the use or protection of natural resources, the BLM's land management role and the responsibility of the recreating public in using the public lands. Specific opportunities by priority are: 1. Developmentof geologic interpretive site at Wright's Point as part of the Steens Initiative. 2. Interpretation of designated special management areas (Silver Creek RNA, Diamond Craters ONA, Chickahominy Recreation Site, Middle Fork Malheur Wild and Scenic River, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC, Kiger Mustang ACEC and others) as delineated in their respective management plans. 3. Continued maintenance and enhancement of Sagehen Hill Nature Trail. 4. Location and development of interpretive sites along travel routes to support the Watchable Wildlife program which includes wild horses (Palomino Buttes, Warm Spring Reservoir area and other sites). Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WHB 1.1, WHB 1.2, WHB 2.2, V 1.3, V 1.4, V 1.5, R 1.1, R 2.11, CR 2.1, CR 2.4, CR 2.5, CR 2.6, CR 2.7, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.8.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Identification of specific sites for development. 2. Preparation of activity/interpretive plan(s). 3. Developmentofbrochure(s)andon-sitesigning/interpretive features. 4. Public Outreach -notification in local newspaper, revision of current Bureau maps and other publications. 5. CCC with Harney County Chamber of Commerce, private landowners, ODFW, USFWS, wild horse interest groups, environmental groups such as Audubon, Native Plant Society. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic patrols to monitor use. - Annual sign maintenance/replacement and facility maintenance inspection. - Annual inspection to evaluate impacts on resource and natural environment. - Review of brochures to revise/update.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
NATIONAL FOREST
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Twelvemile
Delintment Lake
Silvies
Hampton
SEGMENT A
Silvies River
Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
SEGMENT B
Silvies River
(both forks)
Sage Hen Creek
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
4084
DISTRICT
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
H
A
R
N
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Foster Lake
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
Walls Lake
Frenchglen





WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SEGMENTS

- Silvies River – SEGMENTS A,B
- Middle Fork Malheur River – SEGMENTS A,B,C,D
- South Fork Malheur River – SEGMENT A

10 0 10 MILES

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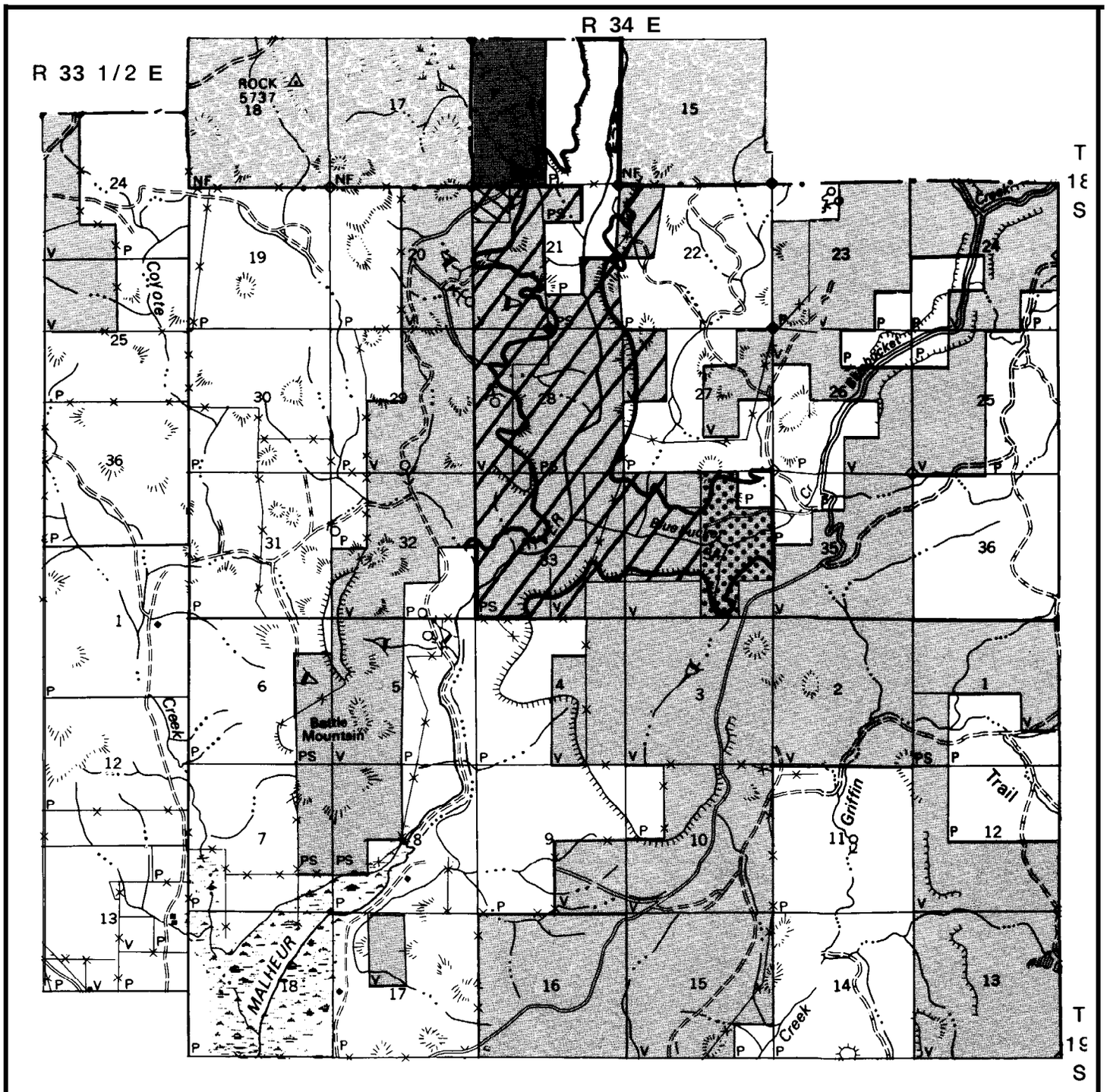
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

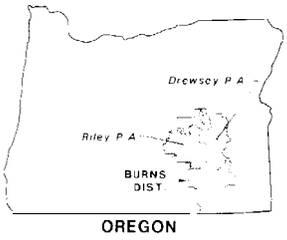
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP WSR-1
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS INVENTORY



LEGEND

- Recommended Wild River Area
- Designated Closed to Off-Road Vehicle Use
- Proposed Additional Closed to Off-Road Vehicle Use
- Proposed Change from Closed to Limited Off-Road Vehicle Use



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP WSR-2

MALHEUR RIVER AND BLUEBUCKET CREEK PROPOSED WILD RIVER DESIGNATION

N

1 0 1 Mile

Table 2.16. Diamond Craters Management Actions'

The management plan involves 16 separate actions to resolve the issue and accomplish the management objective. The identified issue discussed in Part I is listed along with the planned management actions which need to be implemented.

1. Acquire the following parcels of private land adjacent to the present boundaries of Diamond Craters ONA, if they become available. Adjustments can be through land exchanges or by purchase.

   a E1/2, Sec. 16, T. 28 S., R. 32 E.
   b: W1/2NE1/4,NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, Sec. 36, T. 28 S., R. 32 E.
   c. SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 36, T. 28 S., R. 3I E.

2. Acquire mineral estate to W1/2, Sec. 16, T. 28 S., R. 32 E., and SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 36, T. 28 S., R. 3I E.

3. Protect cultural sites and, where feasible, interpret for public information and education.

4. Continue the cooperative law enforcement and search and rescue agreement with the Harney County Sheriff's Department to enforce regulations and provide visitor protection. The Department patrols the area to deter vandalism and guard against removal of slab lava and the destruction of other natural resources. The agreement outlines the responsibilities of both agencies and the amount and type of assistance each will provide in law enforcement situations. It should remain in force as long as it is economically feasible and acts as a viable management tool.

5. Monitor the resource impacts of recreation use through:

   a. Periodic patrols by vehicle and foot.
   b. Locating traffic counters at strategic locations to record visitors entering and leaving the area and using specific sites.
   c. Recordation of group numbers and purposes for using the ONA.
   d. Issuance of special recreation use permits for specific recreation, scientific study and education uses.
   e. Periodic visit use analysis as visitor numbers and/or recreation uses change from the present pattern.
   f. Photograph points for caves and other sensitive features to establish a visual base-line to determine physical changes and impacts.

6. Visitor Use Allocation System - Action Reserved. The current use level does not yet warrant this.

7. Develop an interpretive program for users which focuses on:

   a Visitor awareness of outstanding natural, scenic and cultural resources.
   b: Environmentally acceptable visitor behavior which will protect cultural resources, wildlife habitat and populations, the natural character of the Craters and the enjoyment of the area by recreationists.
   c. ORV use.

a. Allow motorized vehicle use only on designated roads by initiating an ORV designation and posting of the area.

9. Require special recreation use permits for individuals and groups in those cases involving specific recreation, scientific study and education activities which affect the recreational use of the other visitors or have an impact on the area's resource values. Fees may or may not be charged depending on the Bureau's determination of use. Determination will be made on a case-by-case basis with specific stipulations regulating use.

IO. Rehabilitate areas where cinders and slab lava have been removed and review all future leasing and material disposal operations causing surface disturbance under the most stringent interpretation of applicable regulations.

11. Adopt a policy of letting natural fire burn within the ONA.

12. Develop a central information center.

13. Provide interpretation using trailguides and brochures with small on-site location markers rather than installing interpretive signs.

14. Develop parking areas or pull-outs near points of observation where vehicular parking space is needed.

Table 2.16. Diamond Craters Management Actions' (continued)

15. Maintain natural conditions at points of interest where visitor use and recreational developments could destroy or significantly alter resource values.

16. Provide minimum signing for essential services only, including traffic management, facility and recreation use management, and the signing of the boundary around the edge of the withdrawal.

17. Maintain the road to Oliver Springs to allow safe travel of passenger cars.

18. Do not maintain the road to Little Red Cone but keep it at a low standard of construction to allow passage of high clearance vehicles.

19. Close roads or trails that are not necessary for management of the area.

20. Develop no additional roads to allow motorized vehicle use in Diamond Craters.

21. Allow the proposed High Desert Trail to go through Diamond Craters. Also develop other trails to accommodate and enhance the recreation experience offered by the area, while using the trails as a tool to provide protection of fragile resources.

[1]As Noted in Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan, November 1985

Malheur River (Segment A)		to WSA S. boundary (OR-2-14) T.18S.,R.34E., Sec. 32 (includes Bluebucket Creek)				
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment B)	X	WSA boundary in Sec. 32, T.18S., R.34E., to U.S. Hlghway 20	29	435 (5%)	x	
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment C)	X	U.S. Highway 20 to slack water, Sec. 11 T.22S., R.36E.	12	1,270 (3.5%)	X	
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment D)	X	Slack water, Sec. 11 T.22S., R.36E., to confluence with S. Fork Malheur River	12	1,425 (15.5%)		X
S. Fk Malheur River (Segment A)	X	Vale District boundary Sec. 8, T.26S., R.36E. to confluence with Middle Fork Malheur River	24	2,085 (29%)	X	

[1]Nationwide Rivers Inventory
[2]Designated State Scenic Waterway or other special State designation
[2a]Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan - Rivers Inventory
[3]Three Rivers Resource Area Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory
[4]Shoreline and adjacent lands within one-quarter mile of the river mean high water level
[5]Solitude and Primitive Types of Recreation; Ecological Values

a - Scenic
b - Recreational
c Geological
d - Fish and Wildlife

e Historical
I - Cultural
g Other (including Ecological)

Table 2.18. Eligibility Assessment and Potential Classification - Wild and Scenic River Inventory

River Name	Free-Flowing Values Yes	Free-Flowing Values No	Outstandingly' Remarkable Values a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Potential Classification Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Eligibility Determination Eligible	Noneligible
Silvies River (Segment A)	X													X
Silvies River (Segment B)		X												X
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	X		X						X[2]	X			X	
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment B)	X													X
Middle Fork Malhuer River (Segment C)	X													X
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment D)		X												X
S. Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	X													X

[1] a - Scenic
b- Recreational
c . Geological
d - Fish and Wildlife
e - Historical
f Cultural
g - Other (including Ecological)

[2] Solitude and primitive types of recreation

Table 2.19. Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values - Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory

River Name	Description of Values - Either Outstandingly Remarkable or Lack Thereof and Evaluation Statement of Free-flowing Character
Silvies River (Segment A)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout populations; moderate smallmouth bass populations - limited rafting in springtime - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Silvies River (Segment B)	-non-free-flowing, due to irrigation diversions and channelization; - low populations of smallmouth bass; - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	- free-flowing - outstanding scenery throughout corridor - outstanding solitude and opportunities for primitive recreation - variety of vegetation
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment B)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout populations - limited rafting in springtime - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment C)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout; moderate smallmouth bass populations - limited rafting in springtime - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
Middle Fork Malheur River (Segment D)	- non-free-flowing due to irrigation diversions; values associated with reservoir waters - lacks outstandingly remarkable values
S. Fork Malheur River (Segment A)	- free-flowing - low rainbow trout populations - limited jump shooting of waterfowl - lacks outstandingly remarkable values

Table 2.20. Suitability Determination for Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek

1. Characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

This river section is in a natural condition and possesses outstanding primitive values and opportunities for solitude. Outside sights and sounds do not have a major adverse effect on the river section, because of vegetative and topographic screening. The Malheur and Bluebucket Creek Canyons, coupled with their intermittent drainages and the steep canyon walls, serve to provide a feeling of solitude and help to preserve the primitive values.

The landform of the canyons and flat plateaus with the addition of the clear, flowing streams; a large variety of vegetation; numerous combinations and contrast of colors; and, few cultural modifications, create a corridor of outstanding scenic quality. The river area has a scenic quality rating of "A" as defined in the BLM Visual Resource Inventor-y Handbook, H-841 O-I. The biological diversity is relatively rare within the Lake-Harney-Malheur County region and represents an unusually well-preserved and representative ecosystem.

2. Current status of landownership, use in the area, including the amount of private land involved and associated or conflicting uses.

a. Total acres within the corridor: 1,840

BLM-administered: 1,425

Private ownership: 400

State ownership: 15

Approximately 24 percent of the river length and 22 percent of the corridor area is in private ownership. The majority of the private land is located between the designated USDA-FS segment and the portion of the river administered by the BLM.

b. Associated or conflicting uses:

1) Current Management

The area is located within the 5,560-acre Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA which is managed under Wilderness IMP. It is also within a VRM Class I area established by previous planning decisions which also established an area administered (but not designated) for primitive values. The reach of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River, including a portion of Bluebucket Creek is within the 2,080-acre primitive management area. The primitive management area is within the current WSA boundaries.

2) Energy and Minerals

There are no mining claims in the river corridor. Potential for locatable minerals is low. The area has moderate potential for the occurrence of oil and gas based on favorable source and host rocks present beneath the thick cover of tertiary basalts and sediments. However, no oil and gas or geothermal leases existed at the time of preparation of this report.

3) Water Resource Development

The river corridor has a power site reserve for water power and storage development. This "reserve" is scheduled for review in the next few years which may lead to revocation. The potential for power site development is considered very low. There are no existing water resource developments within the study corridor.

4) Transportation, Facilities and Developments

The river and creek are accessed via primitive roads on the flatter terrain above and considerably beyond the river corridor. There are no developed recreation trails within this segment, but a primitive trail accessed from a jeep trail on private land enters Bluebucket Canyon corridor via the northern rim in Section 34. The private land in Sections 16 and 21 has a very primitive road that accesses the river from the east. There is no structural development associated with the private land, other than livestock fencing.

5) Recreation Activities

The river corridor provides outstandingly remarkable opportunities for solitude and primitive types of recreation. The principle recreation activities are fishing and hunting. Additional activities include hiking, dispersed camping, horseback riding, sightseeing and photography.

Table 2.20. Suitability Determination for Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek (continued)

Recreation use of the area is light due to ruggedness of terrain, access and distance from population centers. The current use for the segment is estimated at less than 100 recreation visitor days per year, mostly local (Harney County) residents. There is little current or potential recreation use by residents outside the Lake-Harney-Malheur County region. Recreational use is anticipated to increase at a modest rate as a function of the increasing value of semi-primitive recreational opportunities.

6) Wildlife and Fisheries

The combination of nearby cover and riparian ecosystems in the river corridor support Rocky Mountain elk (winter range), mule deer, black bear, mountain lion and a variety of other game and nongame animals. The rimrock and rocky bluffs add to the diversity and habitats available along the river.

The area outside the corridor contains a sage grouse strutting ground and some nesting sites may be within the river corridor. The sage grouse is a candidate for Federal listing under the Endangered Species Act, as amended. Other game birds in the area include: ruffed grouse, blue grouse, valley quail and mourning dove.

The Malheur River supports an inland trout fishery. The river segment contains native rainbow/redband trout as well as mountain whitefish in the larger, deeper pools.1/ The segment also has the possibility of containing the Malheur mottled sculpin.

The rainbow/redband trout and the Malheur mottled sculpin are listed as category 2 species by the USFWS. This designation implies that the species will be further studied and may, as a result, be added to the Federal Threatened and Endangered Species List.

7) Streamflow

The south side of the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness is the origin of the waters of the Malheur River. The headwaters of the watershed are at high elevation with higher than average precipitation. Consequently, the Malheur River maintains late summer streamflow that supports a high quality fishery.

8) Geology

The Middle Fork Malheur River Canyon is rugged and steep, with a depth of 600 feet in the north and 800 feet in the south. The canyon's width varies from 0.5 to 1 mile. Bluebucket Creek, also a perennial stream, flows east to west, joining the Malheur River near the center of the WSA. Basalt rimrock fcm the upper edges of the Bluebucket Creek Canyon walls which slope sharply to the bottom of the drainage.

Surface rocks above the river are mostly Tertiary basalt flows, overlain by tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, which in turn are capped by the younger basalt flows from Moffet Table and Battle Mountain. Very little is known about the underlying pre-tertiary rocks.

9) Cultural Resources

The rivers of the area provided a prehistoric travelway between the Great Basin cultural area and the, Columbia Plateau cultural area. The Malheur River provided fishing, hunting and gathering opportunities as well as a camping area. Historically, as the horse culture expanded, this area continued to be an overlap between the Columbia Plateau and Great Basin bands. Logan Valley, located at the headwaters of the Malheur, was a principle congregating and trading area. While systematic cultural resource inventones are incomplete for the area, significant cultural resource sites are likely to be located within the river corridor.

Historically, there is evidence of logging in the river canyon and the river may have been used by early settlers to transport logs to a downstream mill.

10) Timber Harvest

The river segment contains limited land classified as commercial timberland. The small commercial sites (22 acres) are generally fragile, rocky or otherwise constrained.

11) Livestock Grazing

The river corridor is within two grazing allotments. The operations are cow/calf with a deferred rotation grazing system and a seasonlong use season. Water developments in the form of developed springs and reservoirs service the allotments and help keep the cattle on the tablelands above the river. Livestock access to the river is limited due to the steep sidehills and rocky cliffs which form natural barriers. Existing drift fencing also serves to keep cattle off the river, thus protecting the riparian area.

12) Botanical

Steep hillsides occur along the Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek. The north-facing slopes are a ponderosa pine/wheatgrass community. There is also a small amount of Doualas fir along Bluebucket Creek. The south-facing slopes are dominated'by bunchgrass. The species occurring-here are bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Sandberg's bluegrass and some forbs. The potential natural community species in the ponderosa pine community include ponderosa pine, big sagebrush, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, bluebunch wheatgrass and Sandberg's bluegrass. The potential natural community species in the bunchgrass community are probably bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Sandberg's bluegrass and some forbs.

Western juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, quaking aspen and cottonwood form the overstory in the riparian areas. Shrubs include red osier dogwood, wax currant, mountain alder, Wood's rose, Lewis' mock orange, chokecherry and several species of willow. Grasses and forbs include redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, sagewort and many others. Riparian habitat is in a relatively early ecological status due to heavy livestock pressure during the growing season.

No Federal candidate plants are known to exist in the river corridor.

13) Wilderness

The river corridor is within the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA and contains many of the features which give the study area its wilderness character. The river and Bluebucket Creek are the major attractions in the WSA and provide the opportunity for the recreation activities previously mentioned. The canyons also provide opportunities for solitude because of topographic and vegetative screening. One of the two special features found in the WSA and within the river corridor is native redband trout which is a candidate for Federal listing under the Endangered Species Act, as amended.

3. Affected potential uses if designated or not designated.

a. Reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and related waters which would be enhanced, foreclosed or curtailed if the area were included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:
   1) Enhanced -scenic values, primitive values including primitive recreation activities.
   2) Foreclosed - potential timber harvest on 22 acres commercial forestland
      - potential mining claims and locatable mineral development if designated and classified Wild.
   3) Diminished - livestock grazing improvements and access for mineral leases.

b. The values which could be foreclosed or diminished if the area is not protected as part of the System.
   1) Foreclosed - expansion of the National Wild and Scenic River System.
   2) Diminished - scenic and primitive values; primitive recreation

4. Public, State, local or Federal interest in designation of the river, including the extent to which the administration of the river, including the costs thereof, may be shared by State, local, or other agencies and individuals.

Interest is shown by State and Federal agencies and other than local publics for designation. The BLM river segment could be cooperatively administered with the contiguous USDA-FS sections already designated Wild or Scenic in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988. The BLM section, including private lands and a portion of Bluebucket Creek, is 5.4 miles in length. The USDA-FS sections total 13.7 miles in length and, when the BLM section is added, the combined reaches total 19.1 miles.

Approximately 400 private acres could be acquired by exchange or purchase on a "willing buyer/seller" basis within the corridor. Actual river frontage would be in the private acres in Section 16 and Section 21, T. 18 S., R. 34 E., and would include approximately 1.3 river miles.

Local public interest is low except for specific livestock operators/private landowners who would be affected by possible reduced grazing use and by acquisition of certain parcels within the generally rim-to-rim corridor.

5. Estimated cost of acquiring necessary lands and interests in lands and of administering the area if it is added to the System.

a. The following are expected funding requirements for the Malheur River for the next 5 years:

	Expenses Expected Independent of Designation[2]	Additional Expenses Expected with Designation
General Administration	$4,000	$2,500
Costs of Implementation		$ 5,000
Development of Management Plan		$17,000
Developments Costs	$6,000	$15,250
Operation and Maintenance Costs		
Total - First 5 Years	**$10,000**	**$39,750**

Table 2.20. Suitability Determination for Eligible and Free-Flowing Rivers, Segment A, Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek (continued)

General administration and operation and maintenance costs are estimated to continue at $2,500 annually.

Definitions of funding categories:

General Administration: Recurring activities such as river patrol, cleanup, easement administration.

Development of Management Plan: District and State Office workmonth costs, document printing.

Cost of implementation: One time only costs such as boundary posting, map development, development of individual property plans.

Development Costs: Capital investment, i.e., development of facilities

O&M: Recurring costs associated with maintenance of facilities

b. Potential exchanges for private lands and purchase of scenic easements

1) Exchanges = $12,000 for administrative process.

2) Recreation Trail Easements = $1,500 for easement purchases and $10,000 for administrative process.

3) Land and Water Conservation Funds (L&WCF) acquisition = $32,000, but contingent upon Congressional approval to purchase private lands within corridor.

Acquisition of approximately 310 acres in the northern portion of the corridor would be the first priority. Other private parcels are near the rim and some boundary adjustments could be made and still adequately protect the river values.

6. Ability of the agency to manage the river area or segment as a Wild and Scenic River.

The BLM Burns District has the ability to manage the river segment. The river does not have high visitor use attributable to intensive water recreational activities; rafting is limited to a short season during the spring runoff. The main uses are sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and some fishing and hunting using the present primitive trails along the river for access.

Developments needed to provide these continued uses with the addition of some interpretation; mapping and trail improvements is minimal and low key.

It should be noted that the BLM-administered portion of the river and creek (4.1 miles) is not contiguous with the USDA-FS designated segment, some private land containing approximately 1.3 river miles, needs to be acquired or easements or cooperative agreements negotiated to provide cooperative river management with the USDA-FS.

7. Historical or existing rights which would be adversely affected as to foreclose, extinguish, curtail, infringe or constitute a taking which would entitle the owner to just compensation if the area were Included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Adequate consideration will be given to rights held by owners, applicants, lessees or claimants. No known historical or existing rights are present, but trail easements would be necessary to compensate the owners for trail development and public use along the river or exchange or purchase of private parcels to acquire administration of the corridor.

8. Other issues and concerns identified in the land use planning process.

a. No new road construction would be allowed into drainage. The primitive road in Sections 16, 21 and 22, providing access down to river from the east side, could be closed to motor vehicle use if the river was designated as Wild but could be left open under a Scenic designation.

b. Methods of fire fighting would be limited. Use of heavy equipment would be prohibited under a Wild designation but might only be restricted under a Scenic designation.

c. Additional drift fencing would be allowed along rims, but any cross-fencing of the river and creek would be prohibited.

d. Fisheries rehabilitation for instream structure development and bank rehabilitation would be prohibited unless mitigation of impacts would allow it.

[1]The taxonomy of inland rainbow trout and redband trout. in this geographic area. is not clearly defined.

[2]The river segment is within the Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek WSA. No improvements are allowed that would change the wilderness character for which the study area was established. A stream habitat improvement project costing $41,000 would be foregone. The construction of 2 miles of fence to control livestock use and improve riparian habitat and enhance redband trout habitat would be allowed. About 0.5 mile would be within the river corridor. mostly near the top of the rims.

Table 2.21. Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Oregon/Washington

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542 as amended) established a method for providing Federal protection for certain of our remaining free-flowing rivers, preserving them and their immediate environments for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Rivers are included in the system so that they may benefit from the protective management and control of development for which the Act provides. The following guidelines and standards are summarized from the February 3, 1970 and August 26, 1982, joint Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture guidelines. They are intended to apply to formally designated rivers through incorporation in formal management plans which are normally developed within 3 years of designation. The guidelines also apply on an interim basis on designated rivers prior to management plan approval and to rivers or river segments which have been found to be eligible for consideration as additions to the national system through the BLM's land use planning process. The guidelines have been presented for each classification to enhance clarity. Section 1 O(a) of the Act states that:

> "Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archaeologic and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development on the special attributes of the area."

This section is interpreted by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture as stating a nondegradation and enhancement policy for all designated river areas, regardless of classification.

Wild Rivers

Wild Rivers are defined by the Act to be "...Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."

Management Objective for Wild Rivers

Management of Wild River areas should give primary emphasis to protecting the **values** which make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting.

Management Standards for Wild Rivers

Allowable management practices might include construction of minor structures for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat; grazing; protection from fire, insects or disease: rehabilitation or stabilization of damaged resources, provided the area will remain natural appearing and the practices of structures will harmonize with the environment. Such things as trail bridges, an occasional fence, natural-appearing water diversions, ditches, flow measurement or other water management devices, and similar facilities may be permitted if they are unobtrusive and do not have a significant direct adverse effect on the natural character of the area. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: Cutting of trees will not be permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails and protection of users) or to protect the environment (such as control of fire). Timber outside the boundary, but within the visual corridors, should, where feasible, be managed and harvested in a manner to provide special emphasis to visual quality.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet Federal criteria or Federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be permitted. No flood control dams, levees, or other works are allowed in the channel or river corridor. The natural appearance and essentially primitive character of the river area must be maintained. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited.

d. Minina: New minina claims and mineral leases are orohibited within one-auarter mile of the river. Valid existina claims would not be abrogated and: subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) arid any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the rivers included in the National System, existing mining activity would be allowed to continue. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: No new roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel would be permitted within a narrow incised river valley, or if the river valley is broad, within one-quarter mile of the river bank. A few inconspicuous roads leading to the boundary of the river area may be permitted.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: Agricultural use is restricted to a limited amount of domestic livestock grazing and hay production to the extent currently being practiced. Row crops are prohibited.

g. Recreation Facilities: Major public-use areas, such as campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters are located outside Wild River areas. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as fireplaces or shelters may be provided as necessary within the river area. These should harmonize with the surroundings. Unobtrusive hiking and horseback riding trail bridges could be allowed on tributaries, but would not normally cross the designated river.

Table 2.21. Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Oregon/Washington (continued)

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including, but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating is encouraged in Wild River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Wild River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, Wild River values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land or water could be permitted, but is generally not compatible with this classification.

Scenic Rivers

Scenic Rivers are defined by the Act to be "...Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads."

Management Objective for Scenic Rivers

Management of Scenic River areas should maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near natural setting. The basic distinctions between a Wild and a Scenic River area are the degree of development, type of land use and road accessibility. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, silvicultural and other practices could be compatible with Scenic River values, providing such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment.

Management Standards for Scenic Rivers

The same considerations enumerated for Wild River areas should be considered, except that motorized vehicle use may, in some cases, be appropriate and that development of large scale public-use facilities within the river area, such as moderate size cam grounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters, would be compatible if such structures were screene8 from the river. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: A wide range of silvicultural practices could be allowed provided that such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The river area should be maintained in its near natural environment. Timber outside the boundary but within the visual scene area should be managed and harvested in a manner which provides special emphasis on visual quality.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet Federal criteria or Federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No develo ment of hydroelectric power facilities would be allowed. Flood control dams and levees would be prohibited. All water supply 8ams and major diversions are prohibited. Maintenance of existing facilities and construction of some new structures would be permitted provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or the structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

d. Mining: Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases could be allowed. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: Existing roads may occasionally bridge the river area and short stretches of conspicuous or long stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or screened railroads could be allowed. Maintenance of existing roads and any new roads will be based on the type of use for which roads are constructed and the type of use that will occur in the river area.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: In comparison to Wild River areas, a wider range of agricultural and livestock grazing uses is permitted to the extent currently practiced. Row crops are not considered as an intrusion of the "largely primitive" nature of Scenic corridors as long as there is not a substantial adverse effect on the natural-like appearance of the river area.

g. Recreation Facilities: Larger scale public use facilities, such as moderate size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters are allowed if such structures are screened from the river.

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating, is encouraged in Scenic River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Scenic River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, scenic river values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

Table 2.21. Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers, Oregon/Washington (continued)

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited or restricted to protect the river values.

Recreation Rivers

Recreational Rivers are defined by the Act to be ". ..Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

Management Objective for Recreation Rivers

Management of Recreational River areas should be designed to protect and enhance existing recreational values. The primary objective will be to provide opportunities for engaging in recreation activities dependent on or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river.

Standards for Recreation Rivers

Recreation facilities may be established in close proximity to the river, although Recreation River classification does not require extensive recreation developments. Recreational facilities may still be kept to a minimum, with visitor services provided outside the river area. Future construction of impoundments, diversions, straightening, riprapping, and other modification of the waterway or adjacent lands would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The following program management standards apply:

a. Forest Practices: Timber harvesting would be allowed under standard restrictions to protect the immediate river environment, water quality, scenic, fish and wildlife, and other values.

b. Water Quality: Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet Federal criteria or Federally approved State standards.

c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development: No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be allowed. Existing low dams, diversion works, riprap and other minor structures may be maintained provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. New structures may be allowed provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

d. Mining: Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims and mineral leases are allowed and existing operations are allowed to continue. All mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted.

e. Road Construction: Existing parallel roads or railroads can be maintained on one or both river banks. There can be several bridge crossings and numerous river access points.

f. Agriculture and Livestock Grazing: In comparison to Scenic River areas, lands may be managed for a full range of agriculture and livestock grazing uses, consistent with current practices.

g. Recreation Facilities: Interpretive centers, administrative headquarters, campgrounds and picnic areas may be established in close proximity to the river. However, recreational classification does not require extensive recreation development.

h. Public Use and Access: Recreation use, including but not limited to hiking, fishing, hunting and boating, is encouraged in Recreation River areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance Recreation River values.

i. Rights-of-Way: New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless prohibited by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are indicated, Recreation River values must be fully evaluated in the selection of the site.

j. Motorized Travel: Motorized travel on land or water will generally be permitted, on existing roads. Controls will usually be similar to surrounding lands and waters.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Objective and Rationale

ACEC 1: Provide special management attention to protect important natural, cultural or scenic resources on approximately 95,049 acres (see Map ACEC-1).

Rationale: FLPMA gives priority to the designation and protection of ACECs and to the prevention of irreparable damage to the important resources of the ACEC. ACEC designation is the principal BLM designation where special management is required to protect important natural, cultural and scenic resources. BLM policy, as expressed in the BLM Manual 1613, directs that managers will give precedence to the identification, evaluation and designation of such areas. BLM Native American policy, as expressed in BLM Manual 8160, directs the use of ACEC designations where needed to protect traditional Native American lifeways practiced upon public lands.

Allocation/Management Action

ACEC 1 .1 : Retain designation and approved management of the: South Narrows ACEC, 160 acres, for Critical Habitat of officially listed endangered species (see Map ACEC-2); Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC, 16,656 acres, for unique geologic features (see Map ACEC-3); and Silver Creek RNA/ACEC, 640 acres (see Map ACEC-4), for one Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (ONHP) aquaticnatural areacell. (See Appendix 1, Table 15 for detailed ACEC descriptions. See Appendix 1, Table 16 for allowable uses/use constraints.)

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM **1.4,** WHB 1.2, V 1.4 SSS 1.3, WL 7.22, WL 7.28, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.11, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, EM 1 .1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR2.3, BD 2.3, BD3.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to implement:

1. Revise existing ACEC plans as necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the existing plans.

ACEC 1.2: Designate an additional 400 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-3).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, WL7.22, WL7.23, WL7.28, R l.l, R 2.1, R 2.11, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM l.1, EM 1.4, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise Diamond Craters Management Plan to reflect closure to grazing except for limited 1 day trailing permits.
2. Make other revisions if necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the Diamond Craters Management Plan.
- Compliance monitoring of livestock trailing permits.

ACEC 1.3: Designate an additional 1,280 acres as part of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4) for two ONHP natural area cells, following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition).

Geographic Reference: 7010.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.3.

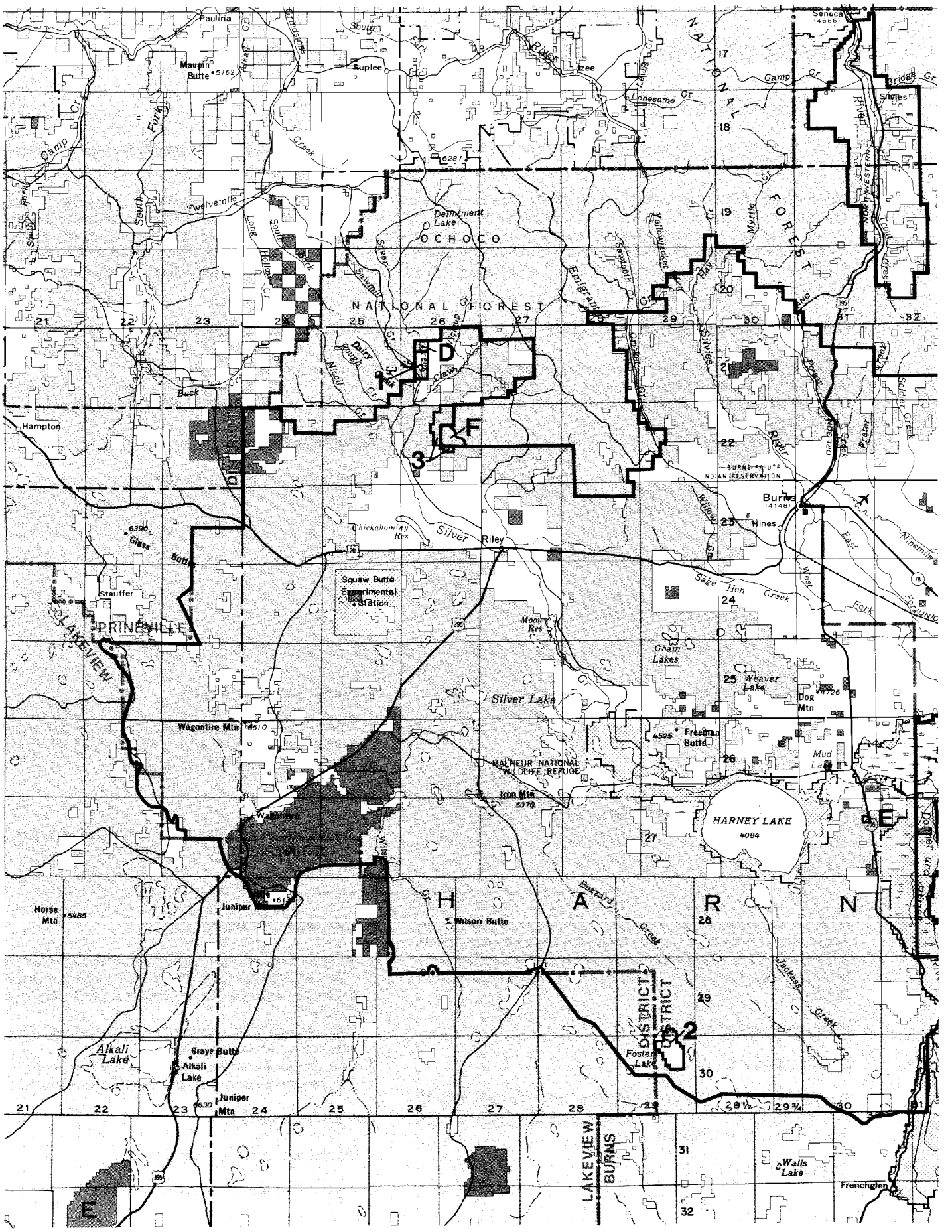
Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to implement:

1. Acquire 640 acres private inholding through land exchange.
2. Revise/updateexisting RNA/ACEC management plan within 2 years of establishment to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16.
3. Prepare NEPA documentation and construct fence addition within 2 years of establishment.
4. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from grazing allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in management plan.
- Fence maintenance inspection prior to livestock turnout.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Bridge Cr
Twelvemile
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Silver
Sawmill
Dead Mtn
Dentment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Emigrant Cr
Sewpoint Cr
Kellowatcher
Myrtle Cr
Hay
Dairy Trough Cr
Nicoll Cr
Buck
Hampton
Silvies River
Pogue
Soldier Creek
Prater
OREGON
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Burns
Hines
Wilson Cr
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass Butte
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Sage Hen Creek
West Fork
East
Ninemile
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Wickiup Creek
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
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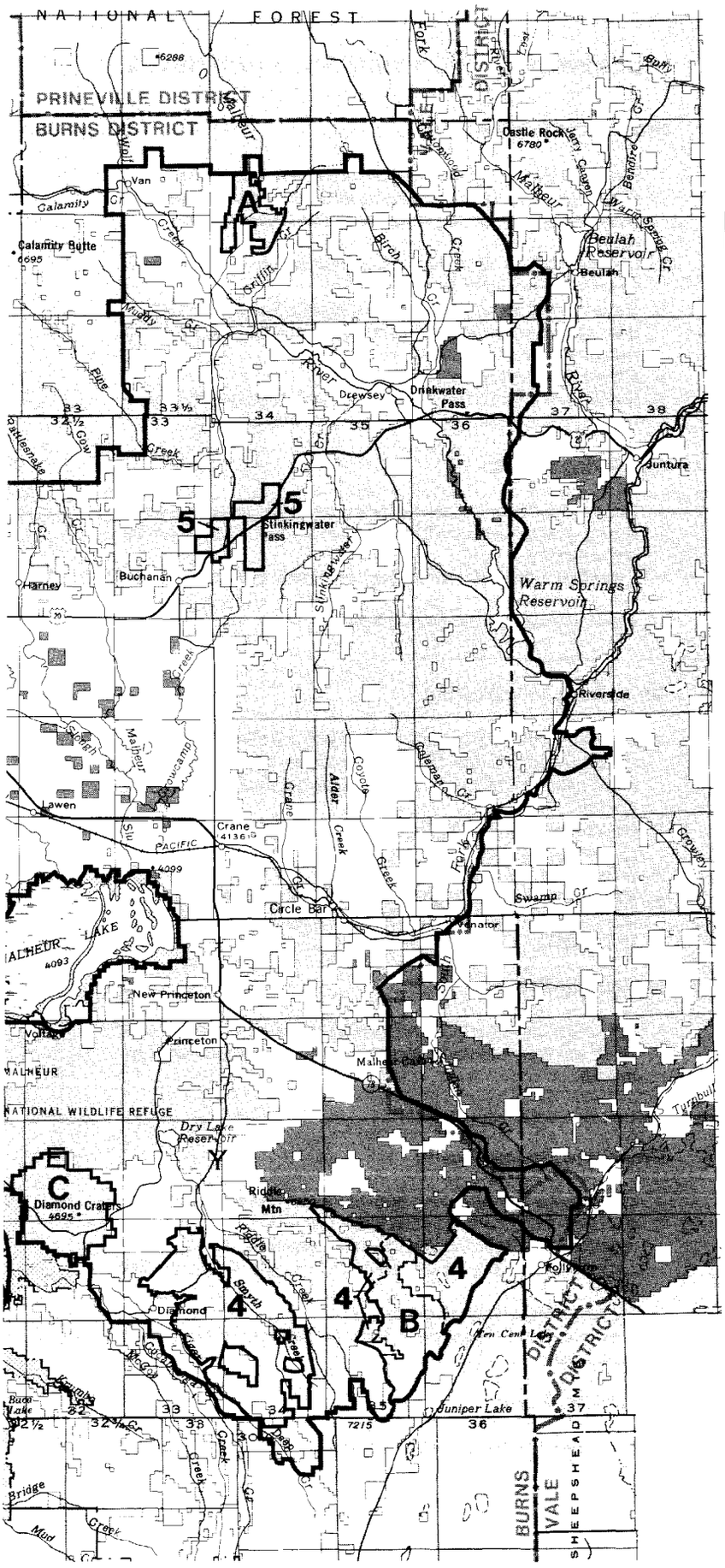
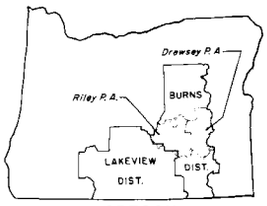




A EXISTING SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

- A. Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek WSA
- B. Stonehouse WSA
- C. Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC
- D. Silver Creek RNA/ACEC
- E. South Narrows ACEC
- F. Dry Mountain RNA (USFS Proposed)

3 PROPOSED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

- 1 Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition
- 2 Foster Flat RNA/ACEC
- 3 Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Addition
- 4 Kiger Mustang ACEC
- 5 Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP ACEC- 1

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Allocation/Management Action

ACEC 1.4: Designate 2,690 acres as Foster Flat RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-5) for one ONHP natural area cell (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Foster Flat RNA/ACEC).

Geographic Reference: 7002.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.25, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflectconstraints in Appendix 1, Table 16 and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP.
2. Prepare NEPA documentation and fence RNA within 2 years of approval of RMP.
3. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the District's responsibility to maintain.
4. Coordinate with affected permittees.
5. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change.

Monitoring Needs:

- Fence maintenance inspection on a quarterly basis, except during grazing season, May through August, when it will be done monthly.
- Establish baseline monitoring, including periodic on-the-ground assessments, general photo plots, and a species list within 3 years of approval of RMP.

ACEC 1.5: Designate 2,084 acres as Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4), for five ONHP natural area cells (See Appendix 1, Table 15, Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC).

Geographic Reference: 7011

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, R 2.1, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP.
2. Coordinate with USDA-FS in plan preparation and monitoring establishment.
3. Coordinate with affected permittees.
4. Incorporate management actionsand constraints from Table 2.10 for ponderosa pine old growth areas into the RNA/ACEC plan.

Monitoring Needs:

- Establish baseline monitoring within 3 years of approval of RMP to involve periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.

ACEC 1.6: Designate 6,500 acres as the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC (see Map ACEC-7) for preservation of Native American root-gathering (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC).

Geographic Reference: Allotments Nos. 5503, 5529, 5531, 5533.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.1, R 2.16, VRM 1.2, CR 2.1, EM 1.1, EM 2.1, EM4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR2.3, BD3.6.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Coordinate with livestock operators and tribal leaders.
2. Prepare ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP.
3. Develop MOU with tribal groups.
4. Develop monitoring to ensure appropriate harvest levels are maintained.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the management plan.

Allocation/Management Action

ACEC 1.7: Designate the Kiger and Riddle HMAs of 64,639 acres as the Kiger Mustang ACEC (see Map ACEC-6) for unique characteristics of wild horses (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Kiger Mustang ACEC).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WHB 1.1, WHB 2.2, WHB 2.3, WHB 3.1, R 2.1, R2.16, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR2.3, LR4.1, LR4.2, BD 2.4. BD 3.7.

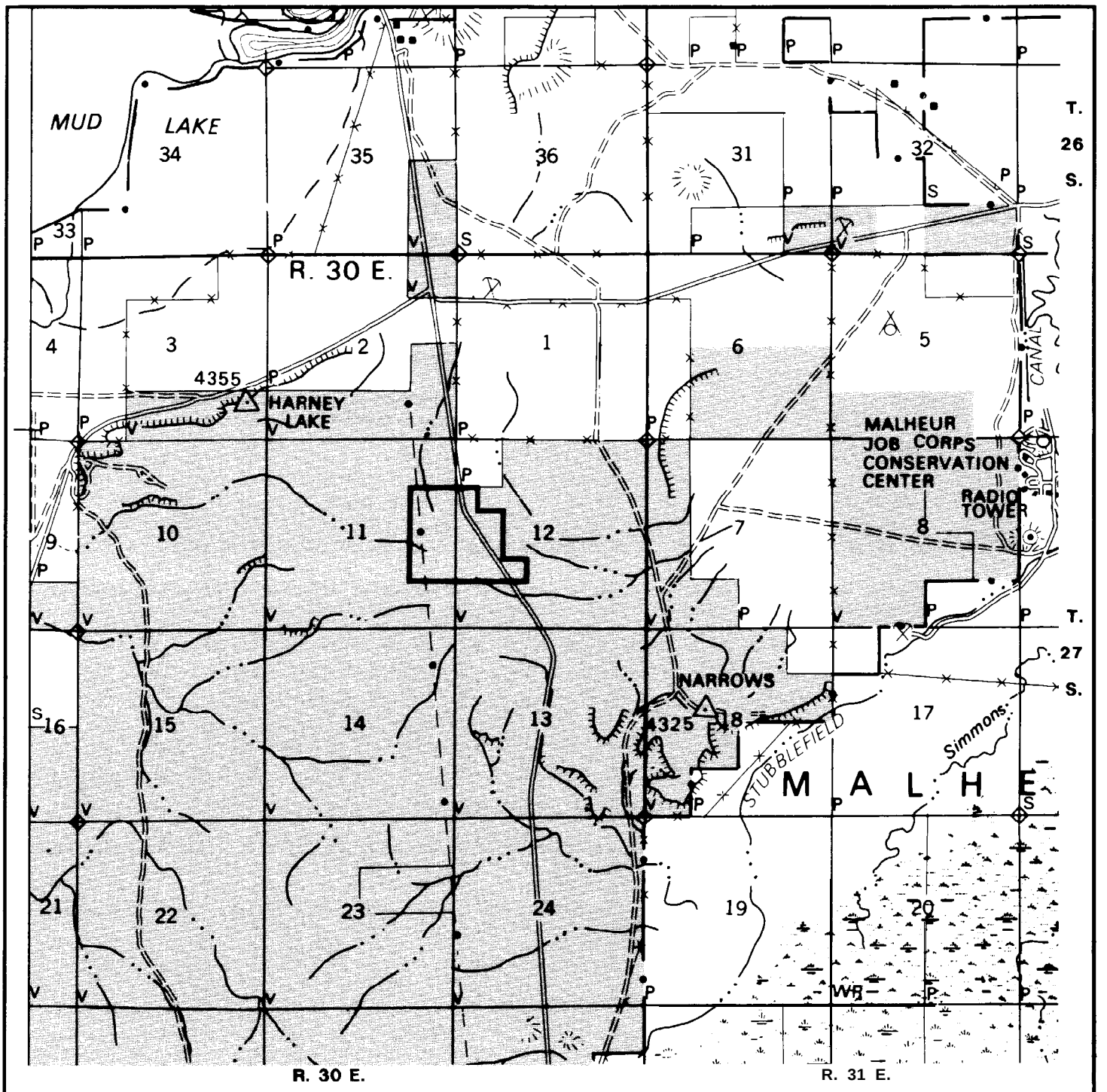
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Write a plan incorporating management objectives and use constraints for the Kiger ACEC within 3 years of approval of RMP (see Appendix 1, Table 16).
2. Update AMPs as necessary to incorporate ACEC objectives.
3. Coordinate with affected permittees and other affected interests.

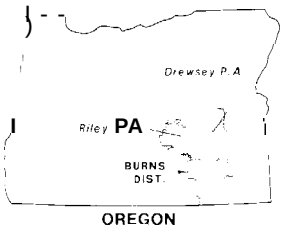
Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic on-the-ground assessments of utilization and wild horse movements will be conducted.



LEGEND

- ACEC Boundary
- BLM Land
- Other Land



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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BURNS DISTRICT

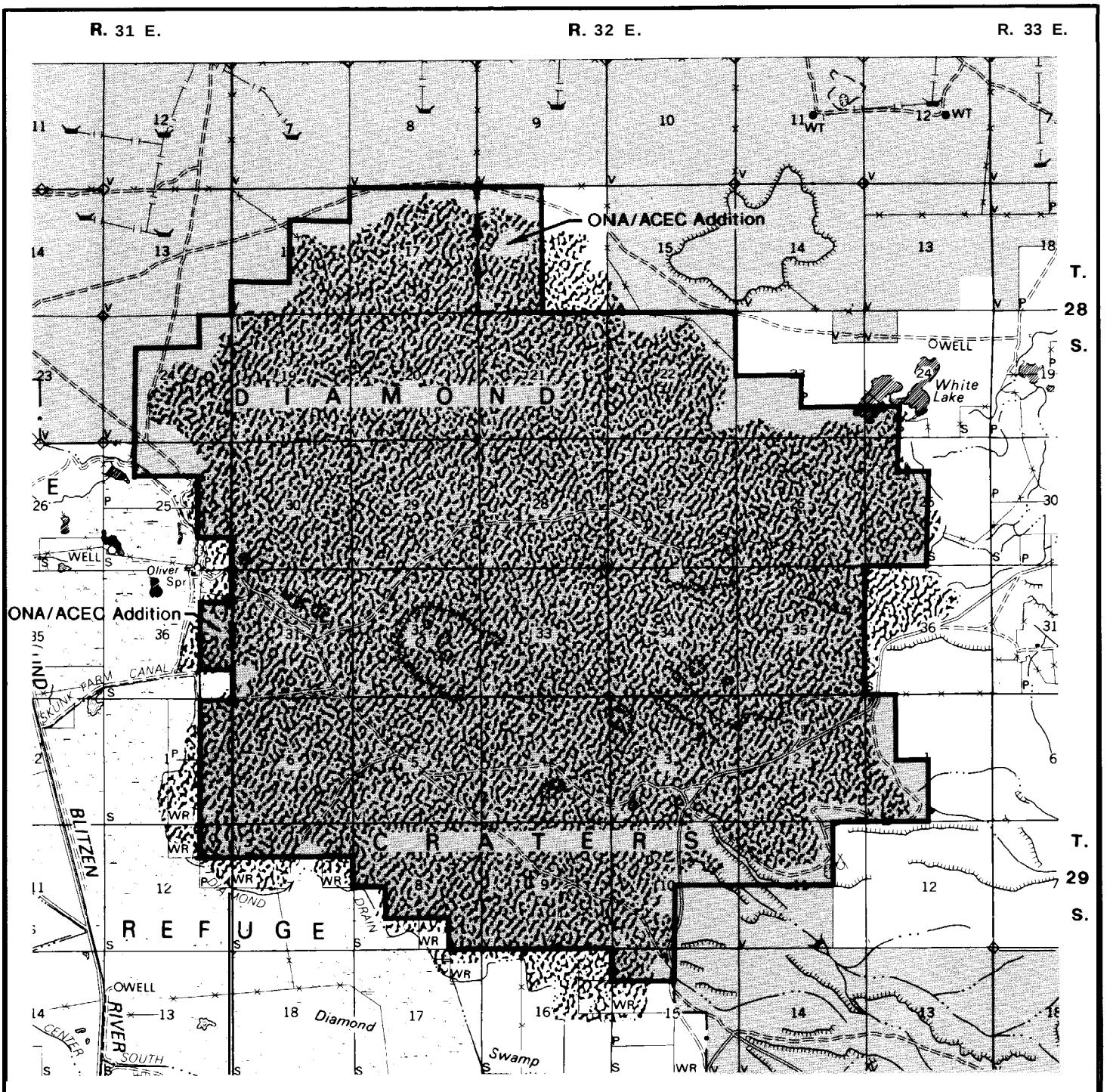
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-2

SOUTH NARROWS ACEC

1/2 0 1 Mile

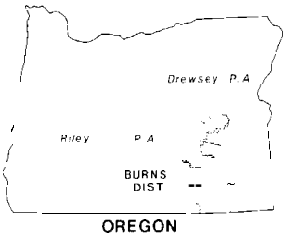


LEGEND

ACEC Boundary

BLM Land

Other Land



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

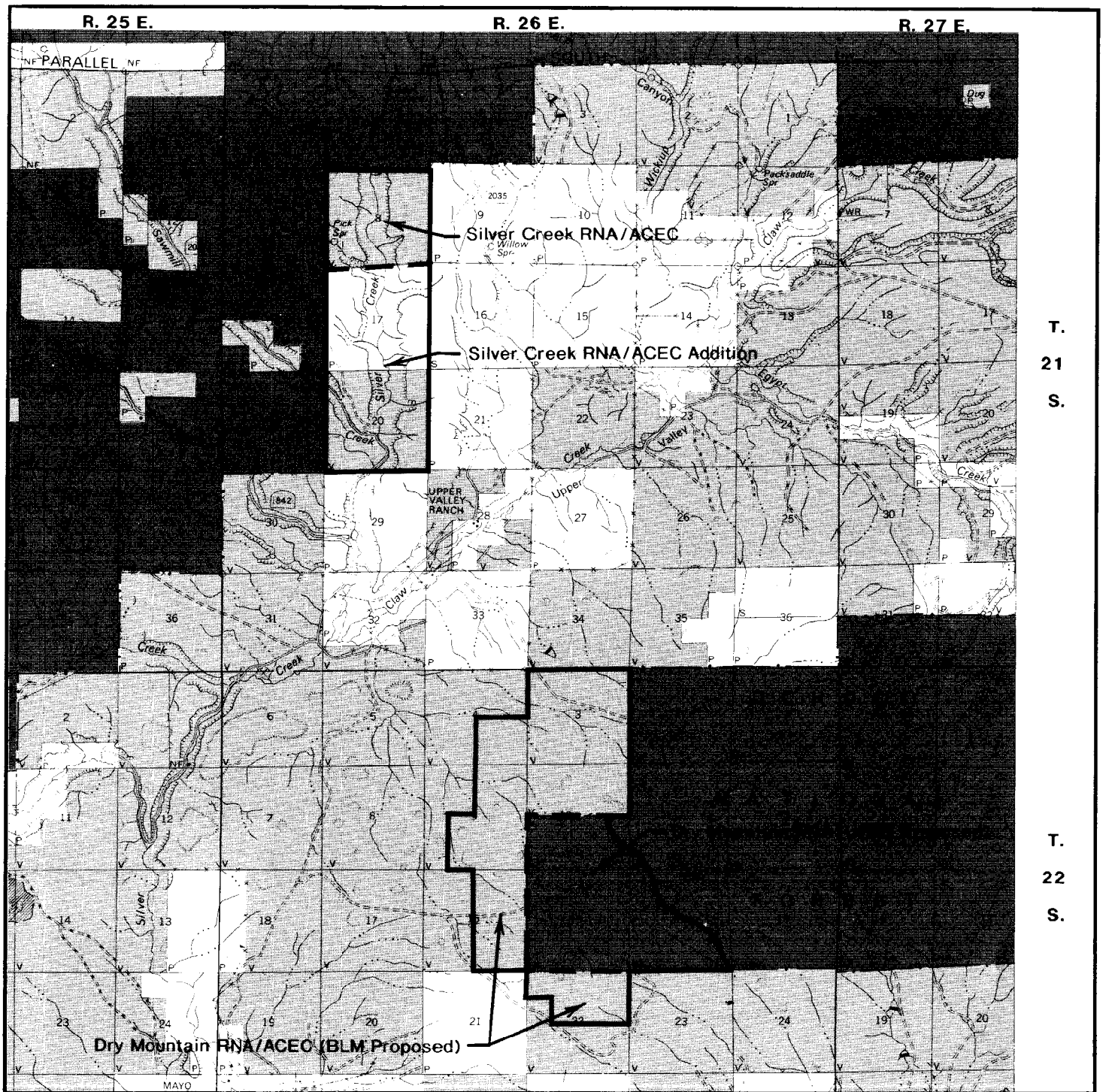
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-3

DIAMOND CRATERS ONA/ACEC

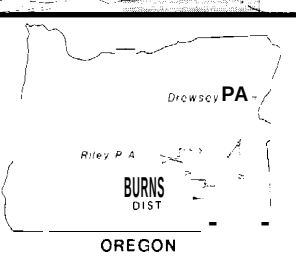
N

1 0 1 2 Miles



LEGEND

- ACEC Boundary
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



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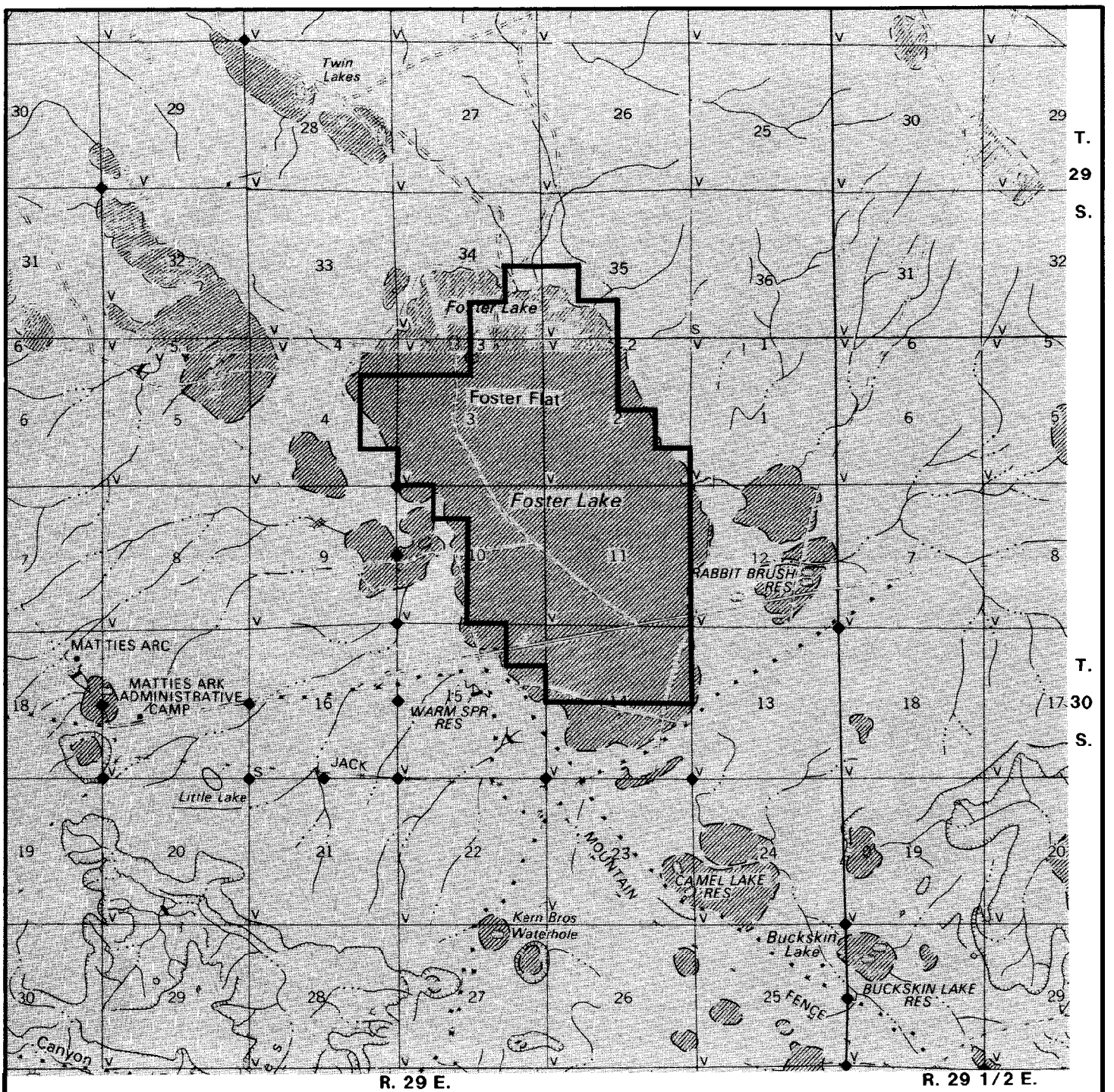
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-4

SILVER CREEK RNA/ACEC AND DRY MOUNTAIN RNA/ACEC

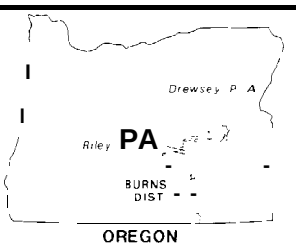
1 0 1 2 Miles

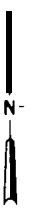


LEGEND

ACEC Boundary

BLM Land





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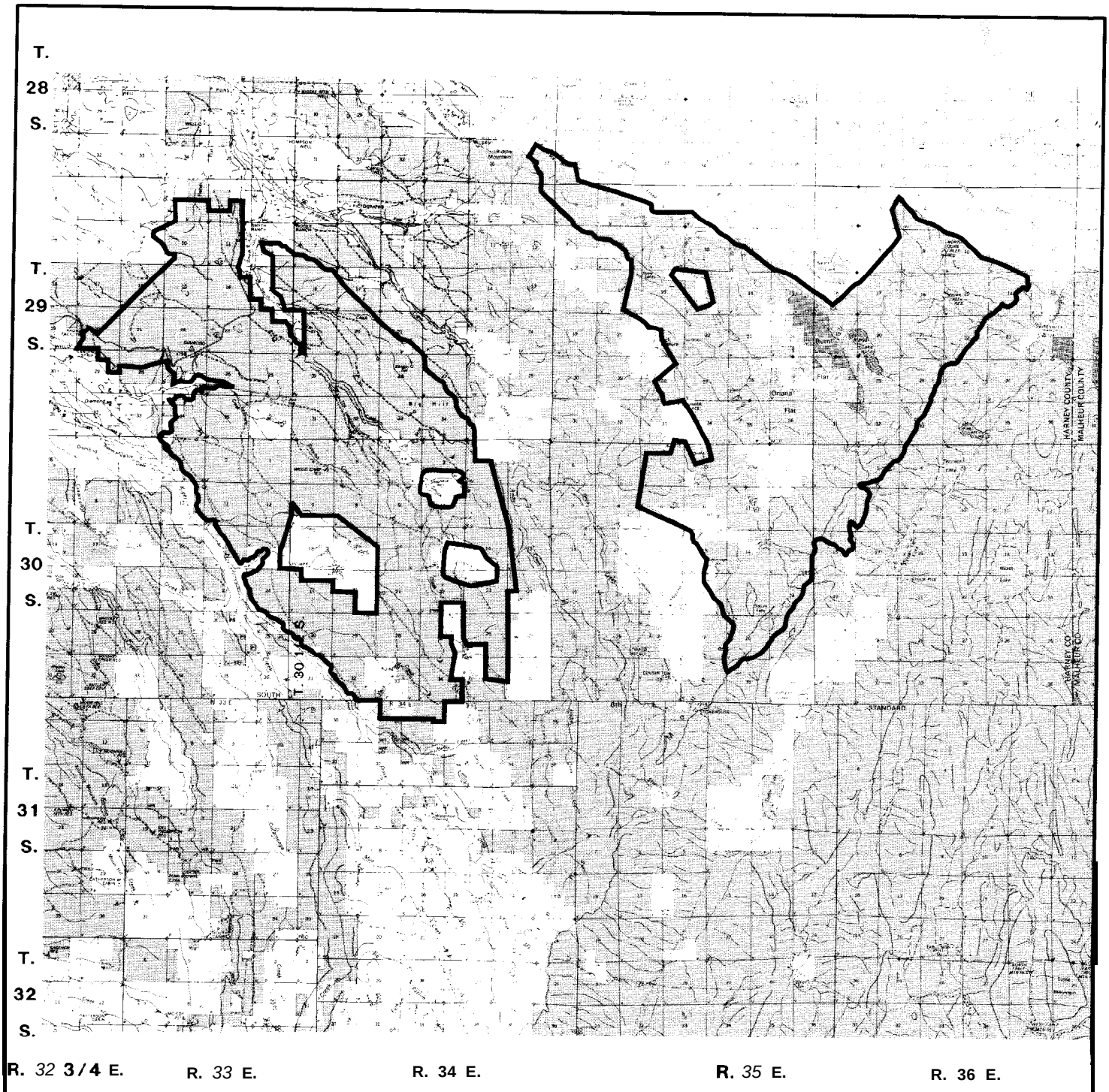
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-5

FOSTER FLAT RNA/ACEC

1/2 0 1 2 Miles

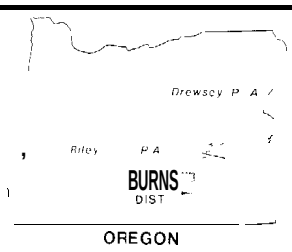


LEGEND

ACEC Boundary

BLM Land

Other Land



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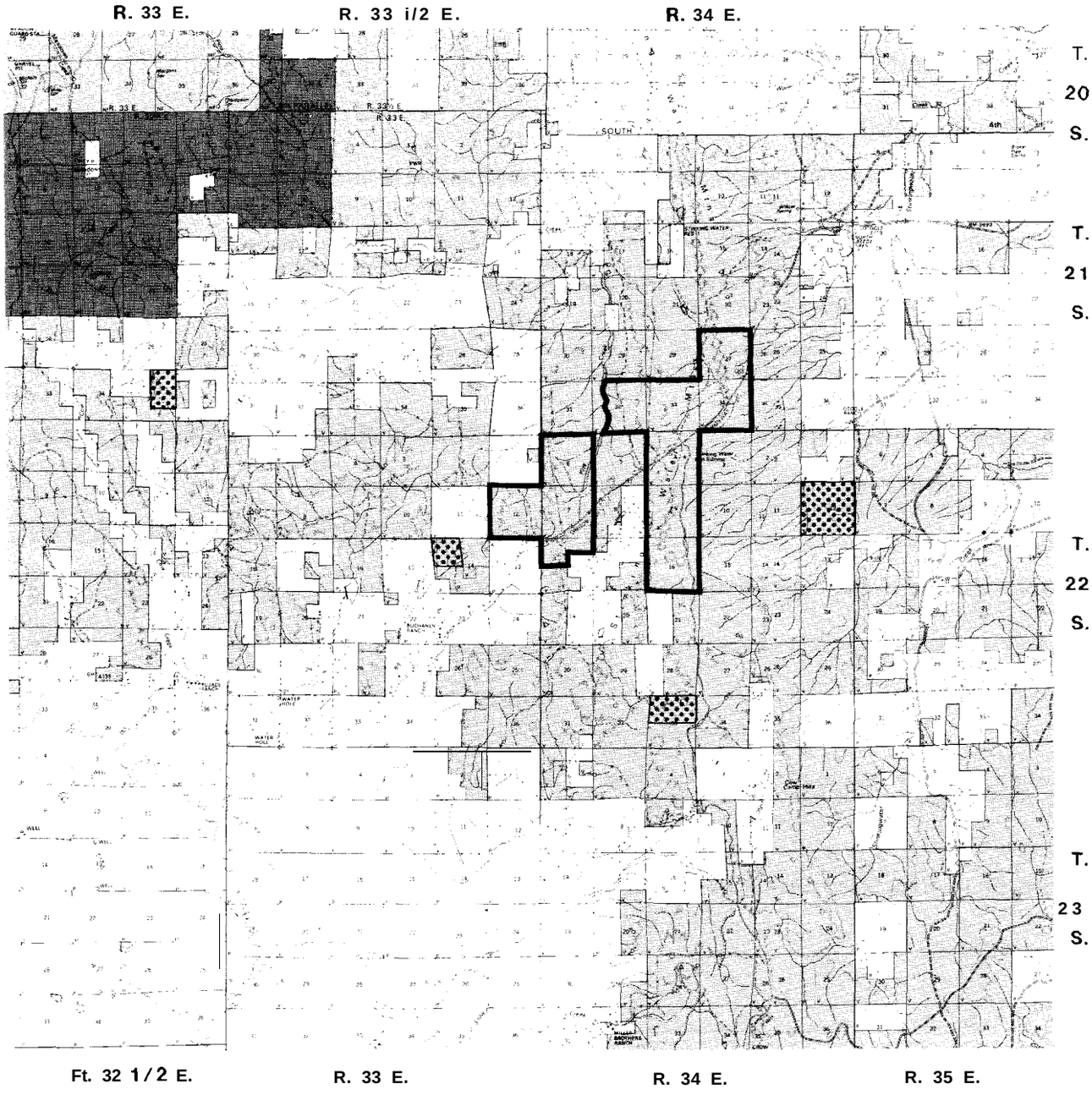
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-6

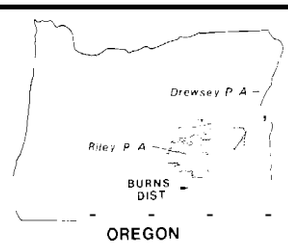
KIGER MUSTANG ACEC

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Miles



LEGEND

- Biscuitroot ACEC Boundary
- Additional Traditional Use Areas
- BLM Land
- National Forest Land
- Other Land



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BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RMP

MAP ACEC-7

NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL USE AREAS

N

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 **6 Miles**

Visual Resource Management

Objective and Rationale

VRM 1: Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as inventoried and evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the VRM System.

Rationale: Activities conducted or authorized by the BLM often involve alterations of the landscape. Since one of the major components of a quality environment is its appearance and because public lands have scenic value, it is essential to perform management activities in a manner that will maintain existing visual resource values and perpetuate an attractive environment. This can be accomplished through application of the VRM System.

The FLPMA requires the BLM to manage public lands "....in a manner that will protect the quality of the scenic values...that where appropriate will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition..." (Section 102a).

Allocation/Management Action

VRM 1.1: Manage 8,580 acres as VRM Class I (see Map VRM-1) to preserve the existing character of the landscape.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: R 2.12, EM 1.1, EM 3.1, EM 4.1, LR 2.4, LR 5.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class I areas through NEPA process.
2. Allow very limited management activity to ensure the level of change to the characteristic landscape is very low and does not attract attention.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document review on project proposals.

VRM 1.2: Manage 133,631 acres as VRM Class II (see Map VRM-1) to retain the existing character of the landscape.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: FM 1.1, R 2.2, EM 1.1, EM 1.2, EM 4.1, LR 2.4, LR5.1.

Constrained By: EM 2.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class II through the NEPA process.
2. Allow management activities which may be seen, but do not attract the attention of the casual observer or can be mitigated to not attract the attention of the casual observer.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document review on project proposals.

VRM 1.3: Manage 421,170 acres as VRM Class III (see Map VRM-1) to partially retain the existing character of the landscape

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: GM 1.4, R 1.2, LR 2.1, LR 2.2, LR 2.5.

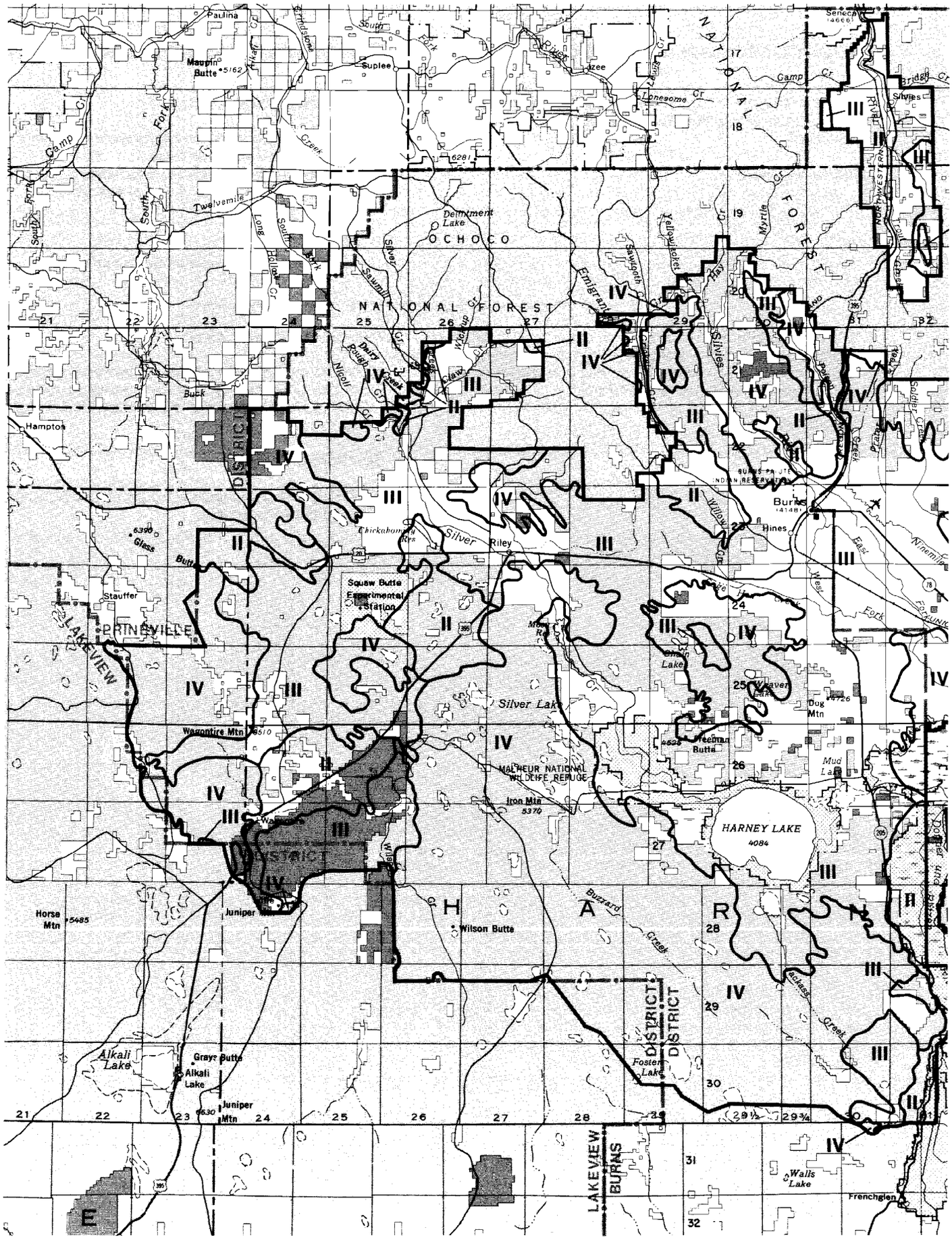
Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class III through the NEPA process.
2. Allow management activities which may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer or can be mitigated so they do not dominate the view of the casual observer.

Monitoring Needs:

- NEPA document review on project proposals.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
VRM 1.4: Manage 1,152,987 acres as VRM Class IV (see Map VRM-1) to allow modification of the existing character of the landscape. Decision Class: 3	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Evaluate all proposed management activities in VRM Class IV through the NEPA process. 2. Allow management activities which may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. **Monitoring Needs:** - NEPA document review on project proposals.
VRM 1.5: Identify and rehabilitate unacceptable intrusions on public lands within the foreground corridor of travel routes through special areas, along designated byways and trails and along major travel routes through the RA. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Modify current VRM classes along byway routes to conform to the guidelines for managing these travel routes if the classes now allow major modifications to the characteristic landscape. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Seneca
Silvies
Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Long Boulder Cr
South Fork
Delmment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Silver
Sawmill
Emigrant
Sawgoth
Yellowjacket
Hay
Myrtle
Cr
Rough
Dairy Creek
Nicoll Cr
Wickiup Cr
Clear Creek
Silvies
Buck
Hampton
DISTRICT
Burns
Hines
Burns Paiute Indian Reservation
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Glass
Stauffer
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Iron Mtn
5370
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Weehman Butte
Dog Mtn
Mud Lake
Horse Mtn
5485
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Eckless Creek
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Foster Lake
Juniper Mtn
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
E
H
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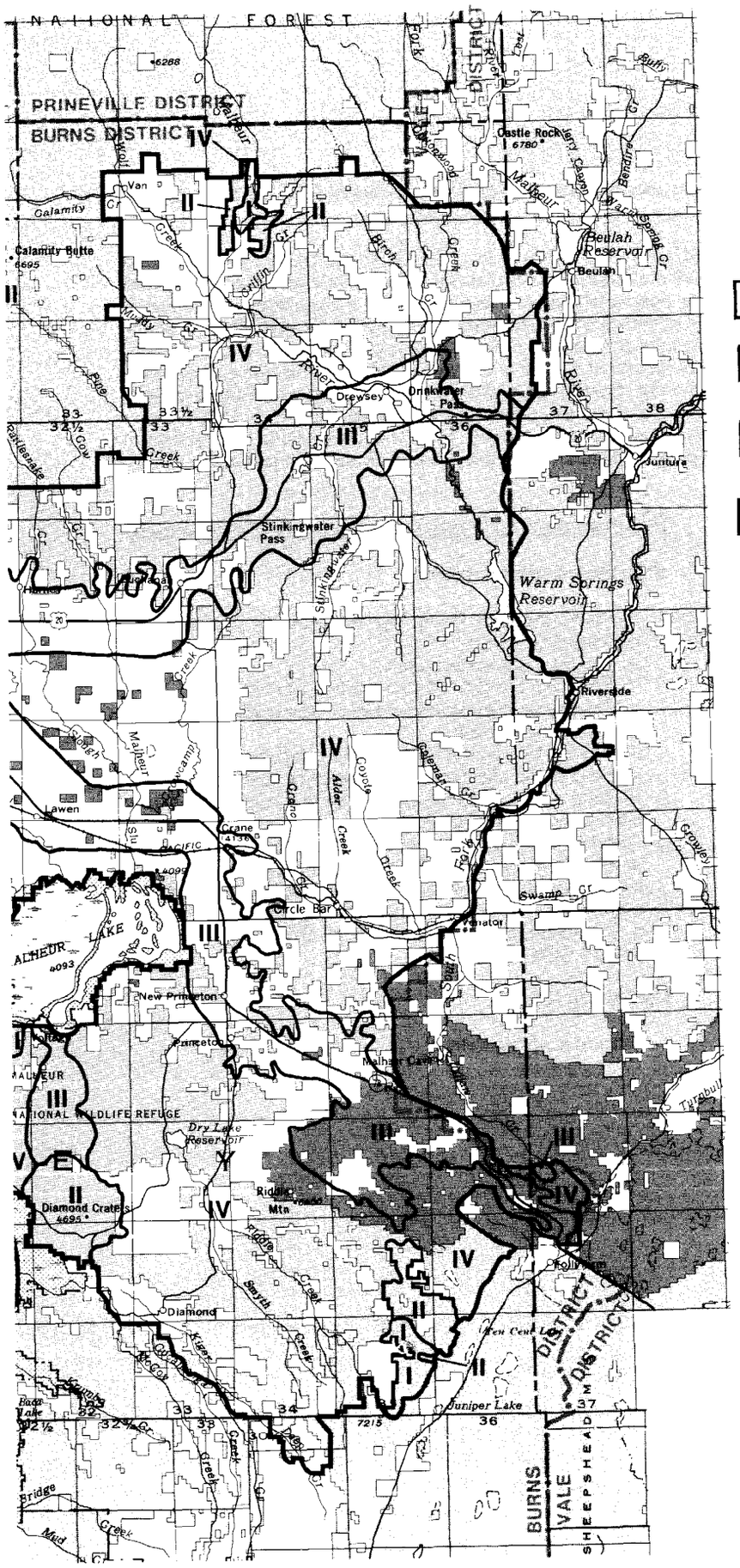
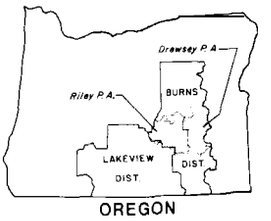




I	CLASS I-Preservation
II	CLASS II-Retention of the Landscape Character
III	CLASS III-Partial Retention of the Landscape Character
IV	CLASS IV-Modification of the Landscape Character

10 0 10 MILES

N

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP VRM-1

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES

Cultural Resources

Objective and Rationale

CR 1: Protect the cultural and paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss, while providing special emphasis to high value sites and conserving those resources of overriding scientific or historic importance.

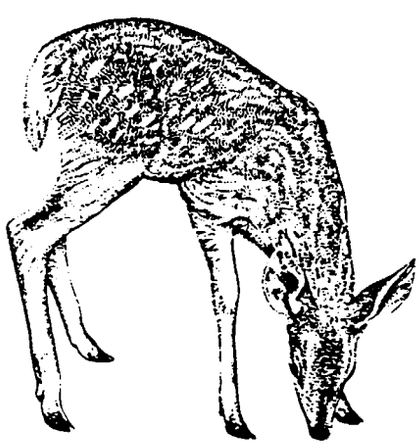
Rationale: FLPMA directs the BLM to manage paleontological and cultural resources on the public lands in a mannerthat will protect them and provide for their proper use. The Antiquities Act of 1906 provides for the protection of paleontological resources on all Federal lands, and requires permits for those who excavate or appropriate these resources. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), as amended, defines and protects archaeological resources on Federal lands, establishes a permit system for resources over 100 years old, and requires agencies to provide for public education and continuing inventory of Federal lands. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, provides a national policy for historic preservation, establishes a National Registerof Historic Places (NRHP) designation for important properties, protects sites from destruction without appropriate data recovery, and requires that historic properties be utilized in agency missions when warranted. E.O. 11953 directs Federal agencies to inventory public lands and to nominate eligible properties to the NRHP. BLM Manual Sections 1623 and 8100 provide management policy and use allocations for the disposition and utilization of agency-managed cultural resources.

Allocation/Management Action

CR 1.1: Evaluate and nominate potentially eligible historic properties to the NRHP.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2



Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Evaluate the Lost Dune Site for research potential and conservation needs:
   a. Conduct test excavations.
   b. Establish stipulations for research permits.
   c. Specify conditions under which conservation use may change to other uses.
   d. Provideforafield school at the site, focusing research on portions of the site not considered for conservation.
2. Prepare and submit nomination for the Lost Dune Site in accordance with 30 CFR 60.
3. Consider other cultural properties for listing on the NRHP:
   a. Evaluate properties against NRHP criteria.
   b. Test excavate selected sites as needed for complete evaluation.
   c. Complete nomination formats for the NRHP, in accord with 36 CFR 60.

Monitoring Needs:

- Units of accomplishment.

Allocation/Management Action

CR **1.2:** Monitor site conditions and trends. Provide law enforcement to address illicit resource use by patrolling all potential NRHP sites, especially in the following subregions with identified enforcement problems:

a. Pine Springs Basin Fire Zone
b. Double 0
c. Wagontire
d. Stinkingwater Mountains

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: CR 1.3, SM 1 .1 , SM 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Establish schedule (timing/frequency) for monitoring and patrol.

Monitoring Needs:

- Select sites for photo-trend plots for annual monitoring.
- Developsite-specific actions to alleviate resource degradation where indicated through monitoring.

CR 1.3: Develop cultural resource management plans where sample inventory and cultural resource use allocations are required to address mandates of the ARPA of 1979.

a. Pine Springs Basin Fire Zone
b. Wagontire
c. Stinkingwater Mountains
d. Double 0

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete activity plans in accord with BLM 8100 Manual.
2. Complete plan-specific NEPA documentation.
3. Consult with State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO) on each plan.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

CR **1.4:** Initiate acquisition of private inholdings on a "willing seller - willing buyer" basis where known and manageable significant resources occur on adjacent Federal and private lands.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7002, 7024; Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: LR 1 .1 , LR 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. CCC with owners.
2. Pursue acquisition primarily through private exchange.
3. Facilitate through a third party (e.g. Trust for Public Lands, Archaeological Conservancy, etc.) when necessary for land exchanges.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Objective and Rationale

CR 2: Increase the opportunity for the public's sociocultural, educational and recreational uses of the area's cultural and paleontological resources.

Rationale: FLPMA directs the BLM to manage paleontological and cultural resources on public lands in a manner that will protect them and provide for their proper use. ARPA requires Federal agencies to provide for public education regarding archaeological resources. The NHPA requires that historic properties be utilized in agency missions when warranted and that significant cultural properites can be afforded protection by listing on the National Register. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1979 (AIRFA) protects the rights of American Indians to exercise their traditional religions, and directs Federal agencies to ensure that their policies and procedures do not interfere unduly with the free exercise of sacred traditions. BLM Manual Section 8160, entitled "Native American Coordination and Consultation," establishes an agency policy toward Native Americans, integrating the management of resources of value to American Indians into all programs.

Allocation/Management Action

CR 2.1: Designate and manage 6,500 acres of Native American root gathering areas as the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC).

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5503, 5529, 5531, 5533.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: ACEC 1.6, BD 3.6, GM 1.1, WHB 1.3, LR 1.1, R 2.1, V 1.1, EM 1.1, EM 2.1, CR2.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prepare ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP.
2. CCC with livestock operators and tribal representatives and other interested parties.
3. Provide for the use of the Pine Creek Community Pit by Harney County under the existing permit; do not renew county use permit upon expiration in 1992; no additional gravel pits will be authorized within this ACEC; do not authorize any additional surface disturbance or other uses that might be incompatible with ACEC objectives.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

CR 2.2: Manage those Native American traditional-use areas found on public lands and identified in the planning process, to allow for the continuation of such uses.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5532, 5504, 5501, 5503, 5529, 5531, 5533.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: BD 1.1, V 1.1, LR 1.1, CR 2.1, WHB 1.3, GM 1.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop an activity plan.
2. Map such lands.
3. CCC with tribes and livestockoperators and other interested parties.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

CR 2.3: Provide for Native American requests to practice traditional cultural activities on specific lands not identified in the planning process, on a case-by-case basis where consistent with other multiple-use prescriptions.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

Procedures to implement:

1. CCC with tribes.
2. NEPA documentation.

Monitoring Needs:

- Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
CR2.4: Manageobsidiansource/quarryareasforscientificand public uses. Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 7004, 7005, 7087, 7017, 7030, 7025. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.2, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop an activity plan including: a. Identification of areas where public and scientific uses are encouraged. b. Protection of areas with cultural value and lesser disturbance. c. Listing of activities suitable for the various use and protection areas, and procedures to follow for such uses. 2. Consult with SHPO. 3. NEPA documentation. 4. CCC with livestock operators. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
CR 2.5: Provide interpretation of appropriate sites including, but not limited to: a. Gap Ranch b. Malheur Lake Village Site Geographic Reference: 7006, 7001. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1 .1, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Design interpretive programs for each site including documentary and on-site materials. **Monitoring Needs:** - Through AWP workload accomplishments.
CR 2.6: Manage historic Properties on public lands for public use where feasible. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory potential historic properties. 2. Evaluate for suitability for public use or interpretation. 3. Consult with the SHPO. 4. Develop site management plans. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in site management plans.
R 2.7: Manage high potential fossil resource areas for scientific and hobby uses. Geographic Reference: Areawide. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1.1, R 2.8, R 2.15, R 2.16.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Inventory high potential fossil areas. 2. Update literature overview for fossil locations and research. 3. Use BLM-National Park Service (NPS) (John Day Fossil Beds National Monument). Agreement to access paleontological expertise. **Monitoring Needs:** - Units of accomplishment. - Periodic patrol.

Energy and Minerals

Objective and Rationale

EM 1: Provide maximum leasing opportunityforoil, **gas** and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources.

Rationale: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended, the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

The planning area has had past oil, gas and geothermal leases

Allocation/Management Action

EM 1.1: Allocate a total of approximately 1,499,000 acres as open to oil, gas and geothermal leasing subject to standard terms and conditions; 603,000 acres as open to leasing subject to special stipulations; 111,700 acres as open to leasing subject to no surface occupancy and similar major constraints; 113,300 acres as closed to leasing.

The oil, gas and geothermal leasing stipulations are described in Tables 2.22, 2.23 and 2.24.

Geographic Reference: Areawide Maps M-I and M-2.

Decision Class: 1 and 3

Supported By: WL 7.1, R 2.2, CR 2.1, LR 2.6, LR 5.1.

Constrained By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, WHB 2.2, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 7.7, WL 7.21, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.5, R 2.1, R 2.12, ACEC 1 .1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, LR 1.2, BD 1.1, BD1.5, BD2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.7, BD 3.8.

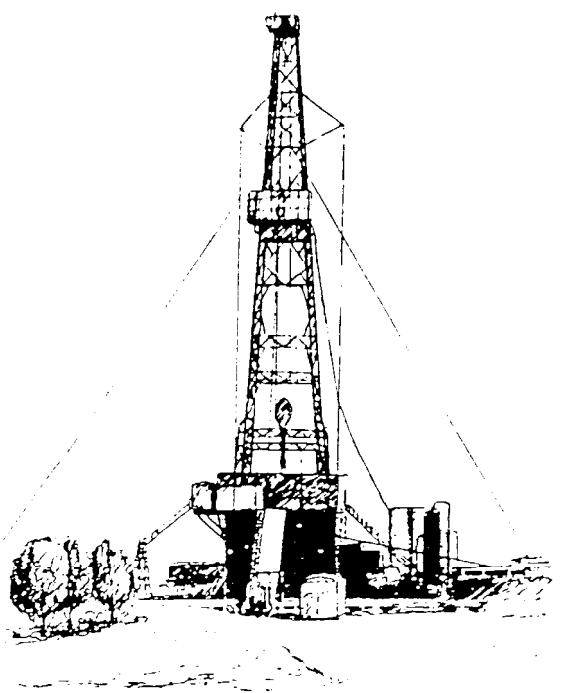
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Township and range maps showing stipulations appropriate to each location developed for the planning area and will be included in the automated data base. In this way, the appropriate stipulations will be attached to the lease parcels.
2. All exploration applications will receive environmental review and NEPA documentation prior to authorization.

Monitoring Needs:

- As leases are terminated, descriptions of parcels are sent to the District Office, stipulations reviewed for conformance with RMP/EIS, T&E, etc.; changes to be noted on the T&R Maps, and forwarded to the Oregon State Office to be incorporated into the database and attached to leases as appropriate.



Objective and Rationale

EM 2: Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the planning area on a case-by-case basis except for 64,315 acres in ACECs, WSAs and scenic corridors.

Rationale: The Act of July 31, 1947 as amended (30 USC 601), the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Demand for aggregate from Federal mineral estate is projected to increase over the next 10 to 15 years. Most of the increase will probably occur along the major highway systems and near smaller communities.

Allocation/Management Action

EM 2.1: Provide for mineral material needs in approved pits as shown in Table 2.25. New mineral materials sites will be considered on a case-by-case basis where existing sites or materials do not adequately provide for needs. The existing county material site in the Pine Creek area (T. 22 S., R. 34 E., Section 7, S1/2NENW; N1/2NENW; S1/2SENE) would be closed upon expiration of the existing county permit to meet management objectives for the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC. Unauthorized mineral materials sites will be closed and rehabilitated on a case-by-case basis.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, R 2.2, R 2.4, ACEC 1.6, CR 2.1, BD 3.6.

Constrained By: AQ 1.3, SM 1 .1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, V 1 .1, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.5, R 2.1, R 2.3, R 2.12, ACEC 1 .1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.7, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, CR2.1, CR2.2, CR2.4, LR 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.7, BD 3.8.

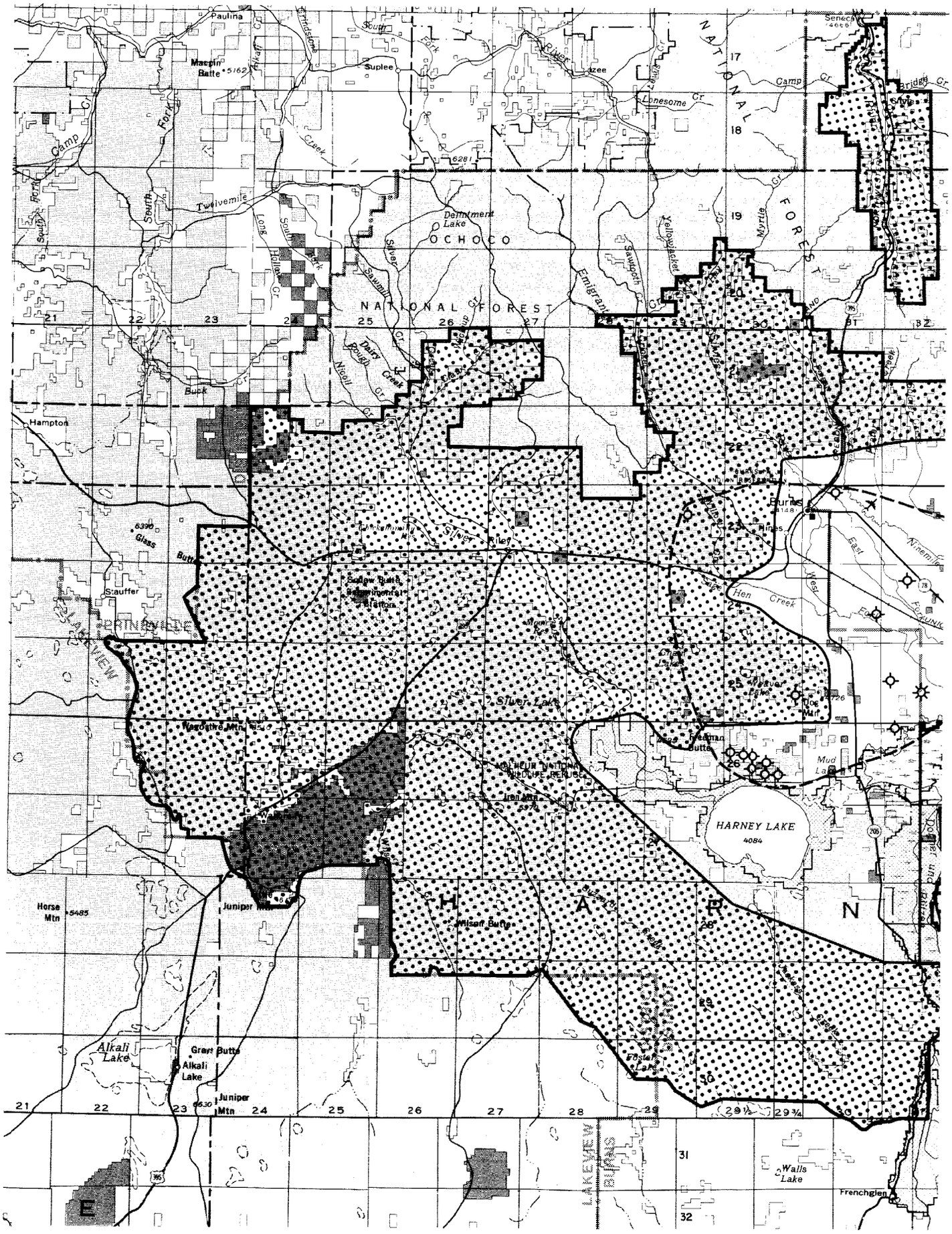
Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Promptly process free use permit applications for approved sources.
2. Develop site-specific mining and reclamation plans on approved pits and quarries, determining appraisal values for sales, collecting fees and overseeing the reclamation of community pits in accordance with plans.

Monitoring Needs:

- Geologist and other resource specialists to note unauthorized use, make periodic inspections for unauthorized use and maintain records in accordance with BLM manuals and policy.


Paulina
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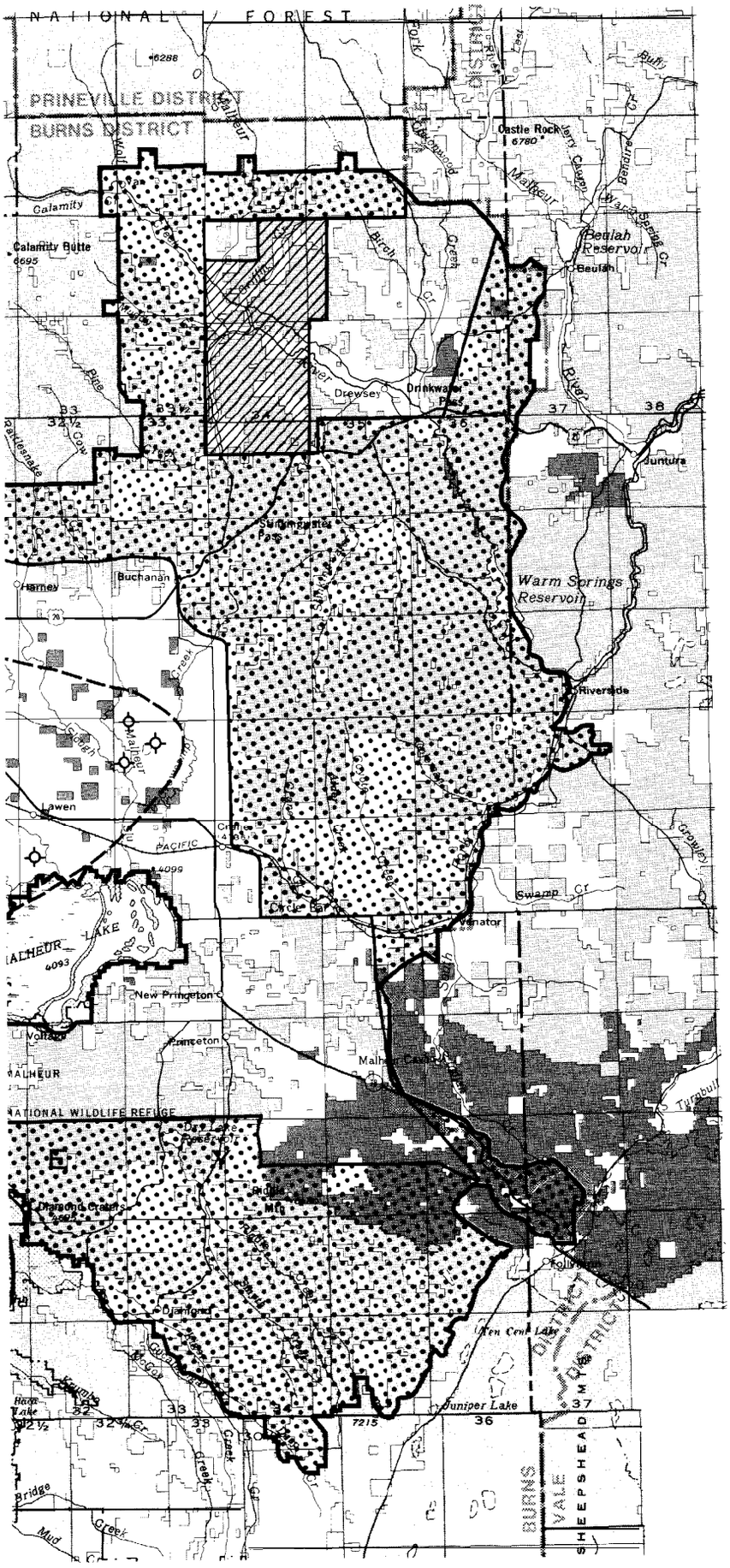
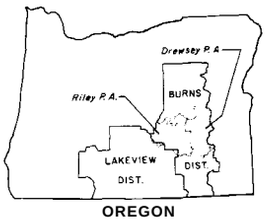
Suplee
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Twelvemile
Dennitment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Buck
Glass Butte
Stauffer
Silver Lake
Riley
Burns
Hen Creek
Weaver Lake
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Wilson Butte
Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn
Alkali Lake
Grass Butte
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS
H A R N





Oil/Gas – Low Potential

Oil/Gas – Moderate Potential

Coal – Moderate Potential (All other areas not identified are low potential)

Areas of Historical Interest (Oil and Gas)

Abandoned Oil or Gas Test Hole

Well with Gas Show

10 0 10 MILES

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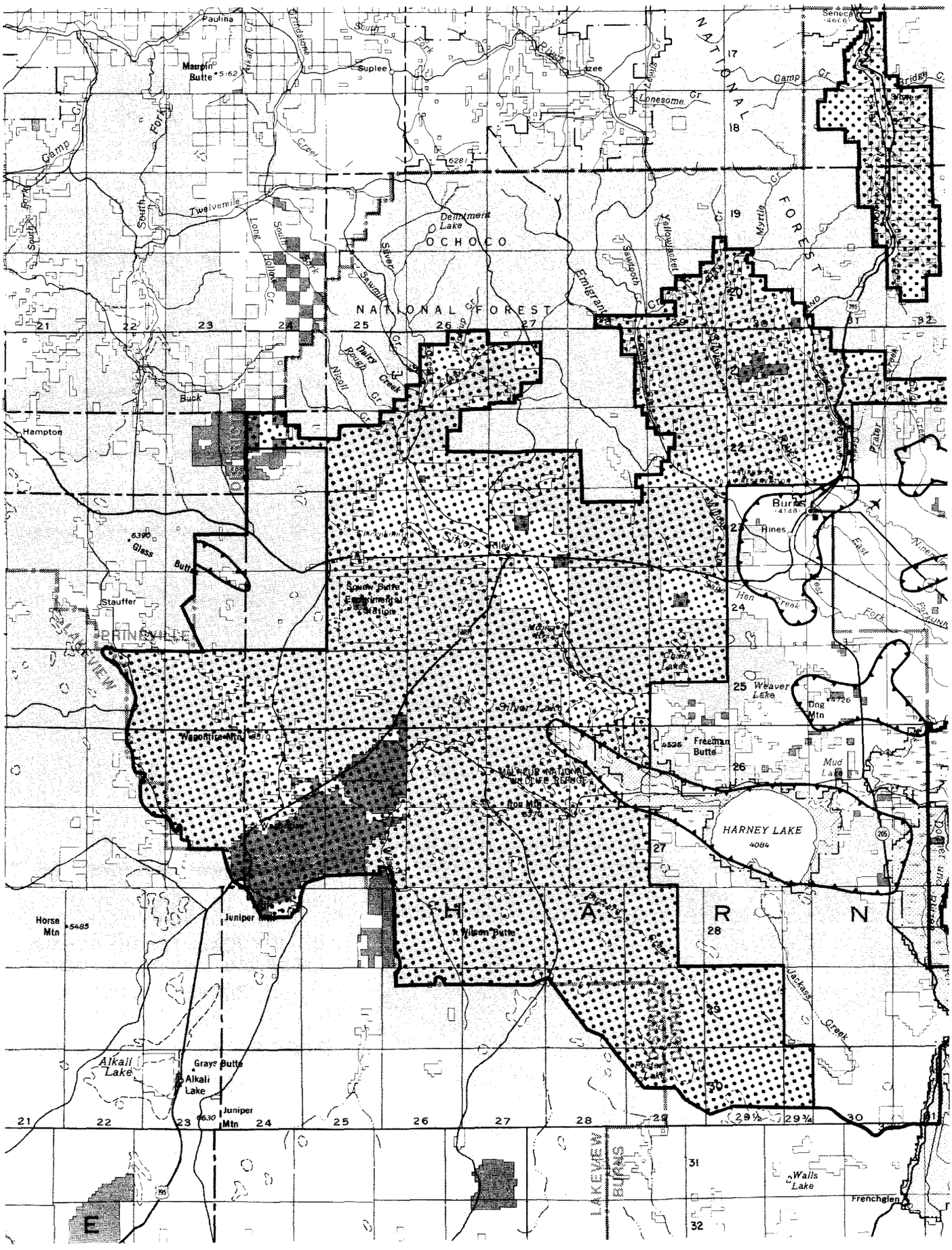
BURNS DISTRICT

April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-I

COAL, OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL


Paulina
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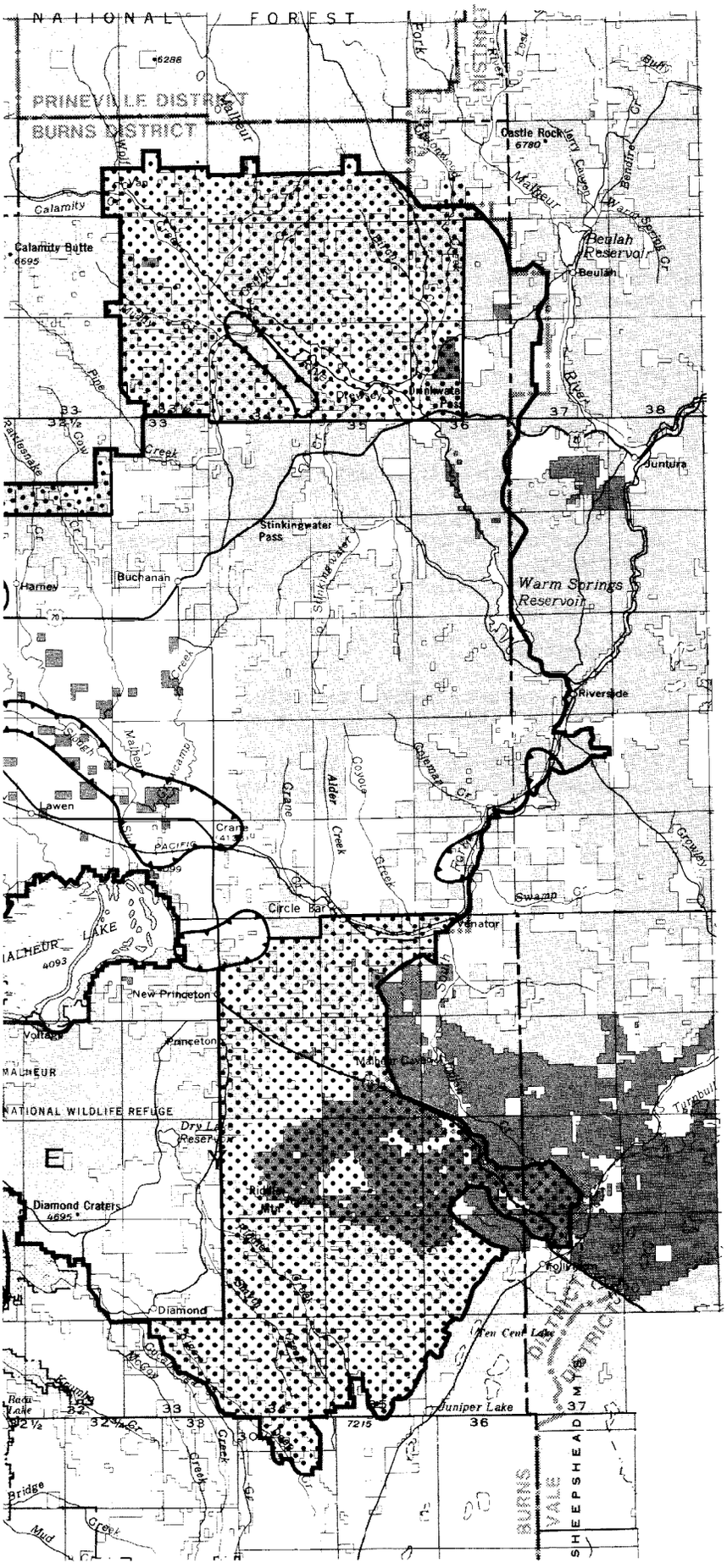
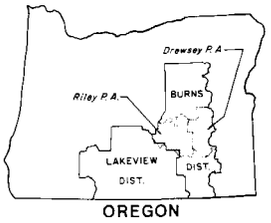
Hampton
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Snow Butte
Riley
Burns
Hines
Hen Creek
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Horse Mtn
Juniper Mtn
Wilson Butte
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Alkali Lake
Juniper Mtn
Jackass Creek
Walls Lake
Frenchglen
LAKEVIEW
BURNS





High Potential (Direct Use)

Moderate Potential

Low Potential

10 0 10 MILES

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April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-2

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL

Objective and Rationale

EM 3: Provide maximum opportunity in areas identified as open to the operation of mining laws for exploration and location of locatable minerals on public lands mineral estate in the planning area (see Map M-3).

Rationale: 1872 Mining Law (30 USC 22 et. seq), the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. The FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The Bureau's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Allocation/Management Action

EM 3.1: Allocate a total of 1,666,181 acres as open to location under the Mining Law in the planning area. 48,437.33 acres are nondiscretionary withdrawals and 1,214.89 acres are discretionary closures as summarized in Table 2.26.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WL 7.22, WL 7.23, R 1 .1, R 2.2, R 2.3, R 2.4, R 2.12, LR 5.2, BD 3.1, BD 3.4.

Constrained By: SM 1 .1, SM2.1, SM2.2, WHB2.2, V 1.4, SSS 1.3, SSS 3.1, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, WL 7.26, R 2.1, ACEC 1 .1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, CR 2.1, LR 1.2, BD 1.5, BD 2.3, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Ensure operations are in compliance with 43 CFR 3809 and 3802 regulations.
2. Act timely on notices and plans of operations.
3. Make periodic inspections in accordance with BLM manuals and policies.
4. Prepare appropriate NEPA documentation based on scope of project, etc.

Monitoring Needs:

- Regular surveillance to detect and confirm unauthorized mining activity, inspection of county records and review of pertinent literature.
- Monitor active mining operations with two or more compliance inspections per year, contingent on funding.

Objective and Rationale

EM 4: Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals other than coal.

Rationale: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to bemanagedinamannerwhich recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states the public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Potential demand exists for sodium and potassium, etc., in the planning area.

Allocation/Management Action

EM 4.1: Allocate approximately 1,499,000 acres as open to solid leasable mineral leasing. Although the stipulations on the prospecting permits would be on a case-by-basis, the constraints will be similar to those for oil, gas and geothermal leasing described in Tables 2.22, 2.23 and 2.24.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 1 and 3

Supported By: WL7.1, R 2.2, CR 2.1, LR 2.6, LR 5.1.

Constrained By: SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, WHB 2.2, V 1.1, V 1.4, V 1.5, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 7.21, WL 7.22, WL 7.23, WL 7.24, WL7.25, WL7.26, R 1.1, R 1.2, R 1.5, R 2.1, R 2.12, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.2, ACEC 1.3, ACEC 1.4, ACEC 1.5, ACEC 1.6, ACEC 1.7, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, LR 1.2, BD 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.4, BD 3.1, BD 3.2, BD 3.3, BD 3.4, BD 3.5, BD 3.6, BD 3.7, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Timely processing of permit applications.
2. Prepare appropriate level of environmental analyses based on the scope of the project, etc.

Monitoring Needs:

- As required on a case-by-case basis.

Objective and Rationale

EM 5: Public lands will remain open and available for coal exploration and development, unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Rationale: Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. FLPMA, Sec. 102 reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the public lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The BLM's Mineral Policy (1984) states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

EM 5.1: The planning area is not in a coal production area and no Federal coal leasing will result from this plan. For coal potential, see Map M-I.

Geographic Reference: Areawide

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: R 2.2, R 2.8.

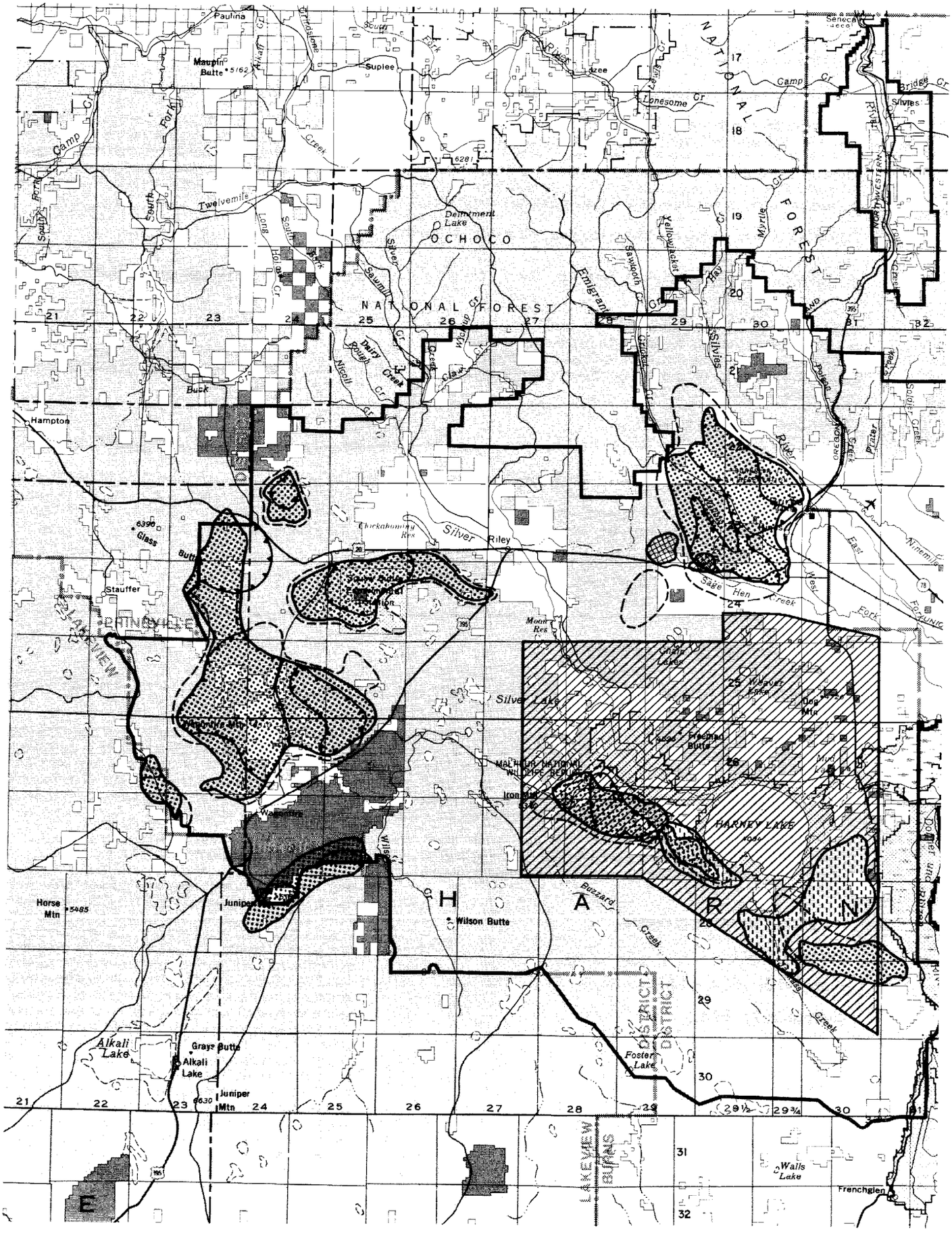
Constrained By: R 2.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Any potential coal leasing will be guided by the Federal coal management regulations (43 CFR 3425). Under these regulations, interested parties apply for a coal lease to the BLM, Oregon State Office in Portland. The application area will be studied for acceptability utilizing four planning screens: (1) verification of coal development potential; (2) application of 20 suitability criteria; (3) surfaceownerconsultationfor split estate lands; and, (4) multiple-use trade-offs involving other resource values compared to coal. Application of these screens would constitute an amendment tothis RMP and would be subject to gubernatorial and public review. Areas studied would be designated as acceptable or nonacceptable for further consideration for leasing. Assumingthatsomeareas werefoundto be acceptable (with or without additional stipulations on mining and reclamation), the applicant maintains interest, and evidence of surface owner consents were provided, then these lands could be offered for competitive lease by the Secretary of the Interior. Any resulting operations must comply with all Federal and state laws and regulations dealing with coal mining and reclamation.

Monitoring Needs:

- As needed on a case-by-case basis.


Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Izee
Lonesome Cr
Camp Cr
Silvies
Twelvemile
Dennment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Buck
Glass
Stauffer
Checkahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Moon Res
Silver Lake
Frenchman Butte
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
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Foster Lake
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LAKEVIEW BURNS DISTRICT
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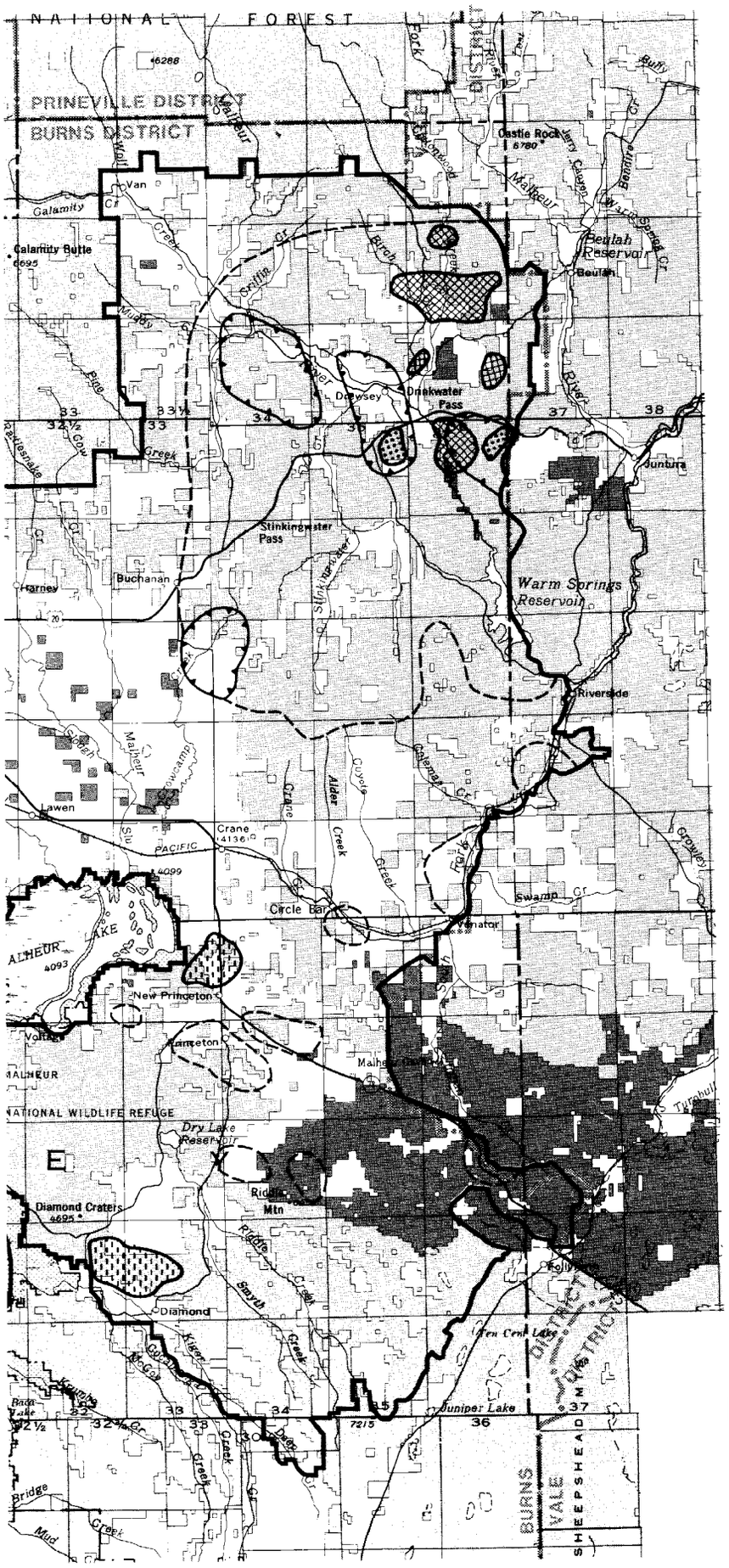

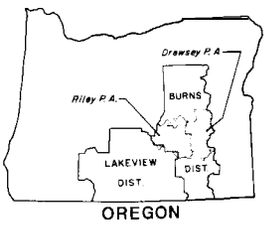

Mercury Cinnabar, Uranium – High Potential

Diatomite – High Potential

Zeolite, Potassium Feldspars,(Known) – High Potential

Zeolite. Potassium Feldspars – Moderate Potential

Gold – High Potential

Gold – Moderate Potential

Note: All other areas are low potential

10 0 10 MILES

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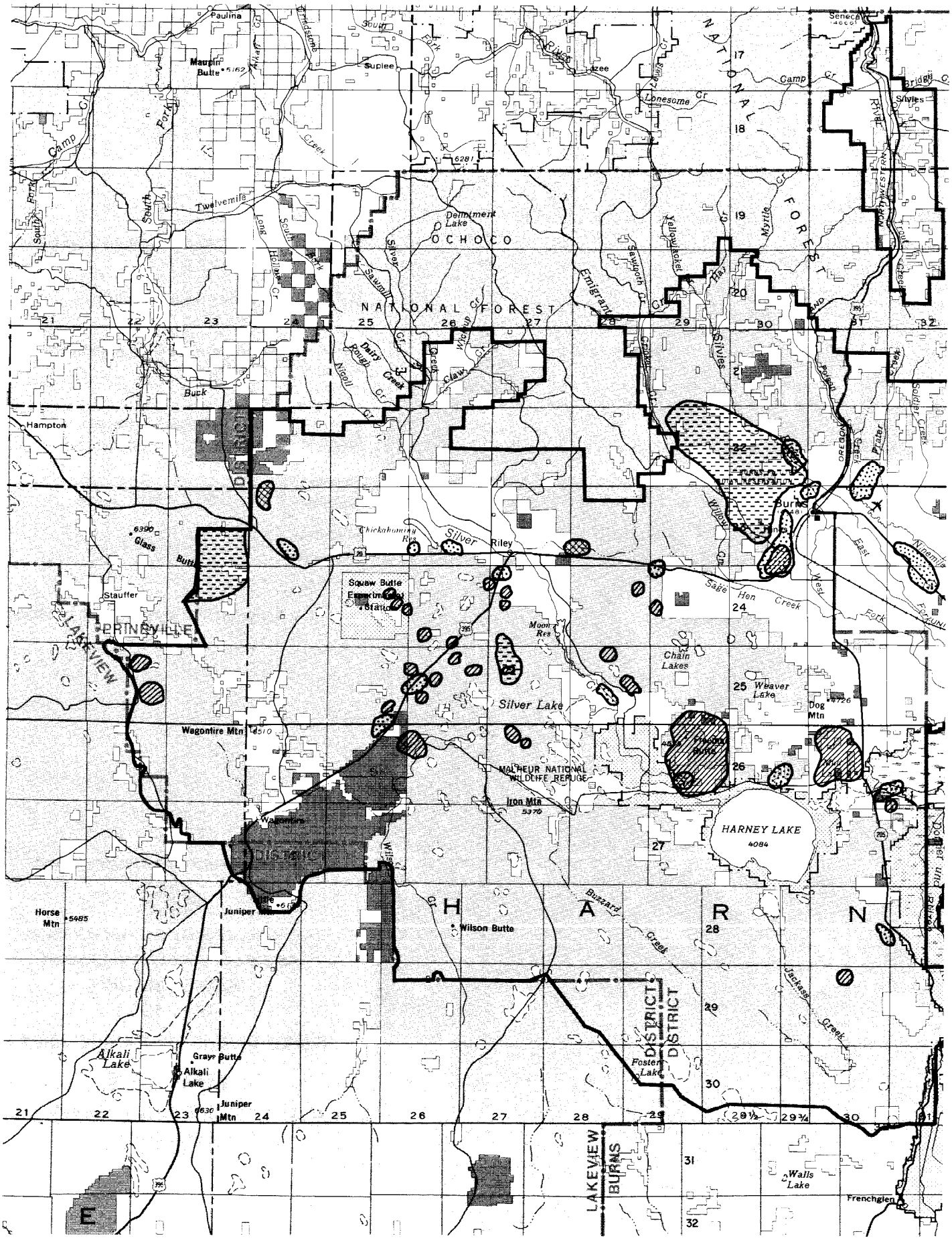
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-3
MAJOR LOCATABLE MINERALS POTENTIAL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Suplee
Izee
Seneca
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Camp Cr
Lonesome Cr
Twelvemile
Delmment Lake
OCHOCO
NATIONAL FOREST
Hampton
Buck
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Burns
Sage Hen Creek
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
4084
Wagontire
Juniper
Horse Mtn
Wilson Butte
H A R N E
Buzzard Creek
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LAKEVIEW DISTRICT
BURNS DISTRICT
Walls Lake
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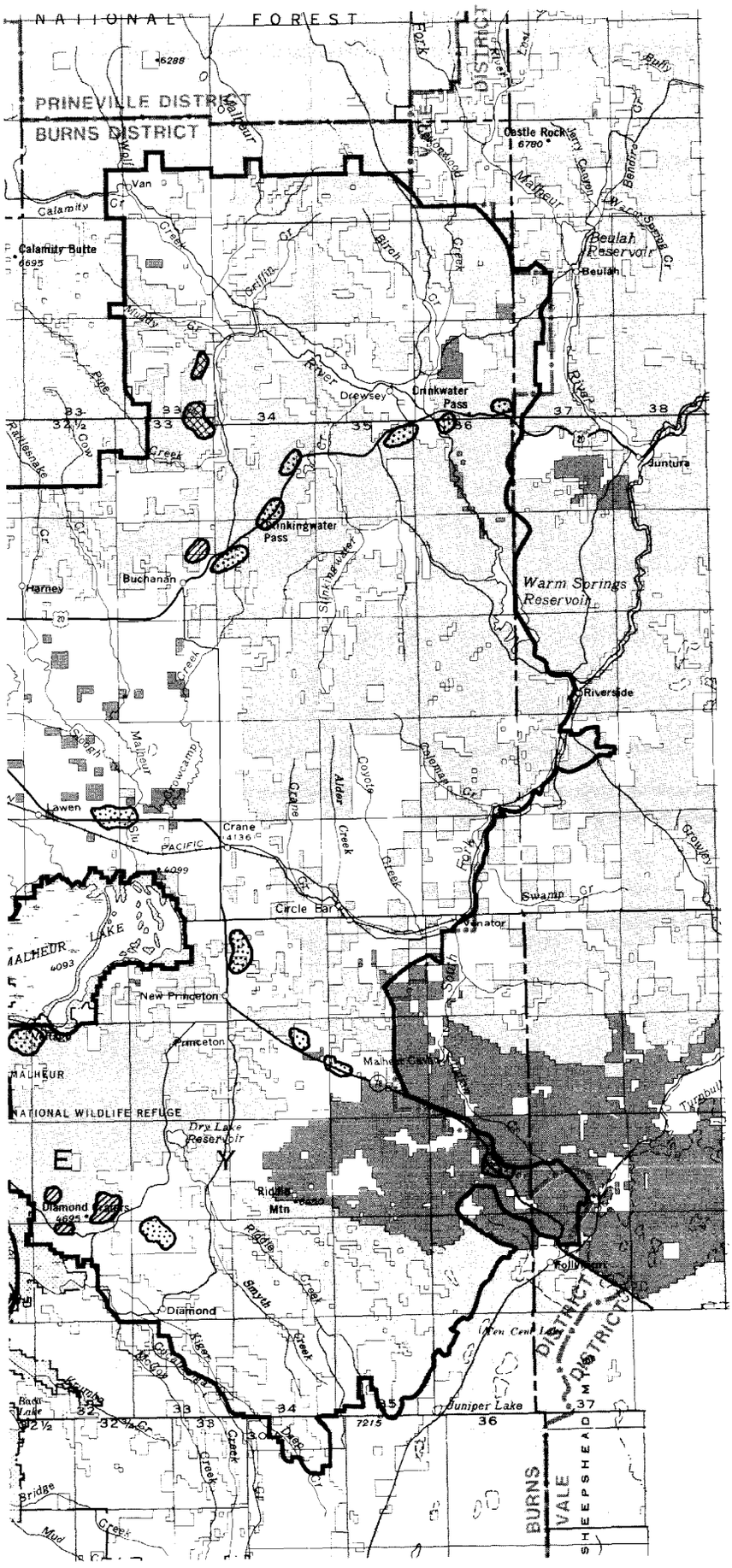

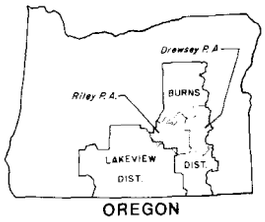

Obsidian

Cinders

Building Stone

Sand, Gravel (Known)
(All of the R.A. has potential for sand, gravel, rock material.)

10 0 10 MILES

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THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP M-4
MINERAL MATERIALS

Table 2.22. Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations

Leasing Category/ Resource Value	Oil and Gas Potential (Acres)' Low	Moderate	High	Unknown	Total
Category 1	1,431,481	67,548	0	0	1,499,029
Category 2					
Sage Grouse	13,149	1,948	0	0	15,097
Golden Eagle	6,480	0	0	0	6,480
Raptor Nest Sites	5,400	5,280	0	0	10,680
Big Game Winter Range	502,470	44,080	0	0	546,550
Sens. Wildlife Species	7,920	16,260	0	0	24,180
Total	535,419	67,568	0	0	602,987
Category 3					
Administrative Site	150	0	0	0	150
Recreation Site	40	0	0	0	40
Critical Habitat (T&E)	0	160	0	0	160
Sens. Wildlife Species	12,555	120	0	0	12,675
Bald Eagle	840	0	0	0	840
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetlands	32,307	0	0	0	32,307
Devine Canyon Scenic	1,040	0	0	0	1,040
ACECs	82,564	0	0	0	82,564
Total	129,496	280	0	0	129,776
Category 4					
Malheur NWR	0	92,946	0	0	92,946
Wilderness Study Areas	18,483	1,902	0	0	20,385
Total	18,483	94,848	0	0	113,331

'Acreages estimated from BLM map sources Final acreage amounts will vary as inventories are conducted, when species listings change and when stipulations are described by legal subdivision

Table 2.23. Geothermal Lease Stipulations

Leasing Category/ Resource Value	Geothermal Resources Potential (Acres)' Low	Moderate	High	Unknown	Total
Category 1	1,167,596	331,433	0	0	1,499,029
Category 2					
Sage Grouse	9,253	5,844	0	0	15,097
Golden Eagle	2.400	4,080	0	0	6,480
Raptor Nest Sites	1,680	9,000	0	0	10,680
Big Game Winter Range	316,353	230,147	0	0	546,500
Sens. Wildlife Species	18,300	5,880	0	0	24,180
Total	347,986	254,951	0	0	602,937
Category 3					
Administrative Site	150	0	0	0	150
Recreation Site	40	0	0	0	40
Critical Habitat (T&E)	0	160	0	0	160
Sens. Wildlife Species	685	11,990	0	0	12,675
Bald Eagle	840	0	0	0	840
Aquatic/Riparian/Wetlands	6,457	25,850	0	0	32,307
Devine Canyon Scenic	1,040	0	0	0	1,040
ACECs	6,694	75,870	0	0	82,564
Total	15,906	103,870	0	0	129,776
Category 4					
Malheur NWR	0	92,946	0	0	92,946
Wilderness Study Areas	5,560	14,825	0	0	20,385
Total	5,560	107,771	0	0	113,331

'Acreages estimated from ELM map sources Final acreage amounts will vary as inventories are conducted. when species listings change and when stipulations are described by legal subdivision

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals

Category 2 - Seasonal No Surface Occupancy

Resource Value Being Protected -Antelope, Deer and Elk Winter Ranges.

Need For Protection

The major game animals in the Planning Area are mule deer, pronghorn antelope and Rocky Mountain elk. During the warm seasons, deer and elk are widely dispersed throughout the higher elevations of the Planning Area and move to lower winter ranges in late fall. These winter ranges are essential to the survival of these animals. Antelope are wide-ranging during the winter and utilize large expanses of habitat for winter range. However, in late summer, lactating does become dependent on playa and riparian areas, where available, for succulent forbs and grasses.

Mule deer and elk need a relatively undisturbed habitat in order to survive the harsh winter and early spring months and to perpetuate the species. Unnecessary disturbance during this period can cause death due to starvation, stress, abortion or reabsorption of the fetus in pregnant females.

Lactating female antelope require succulent vegetation for milk production during mid- and late summer months. At this time of the year, most succulent vegetation is found on playa lakebeds or riparian areas.

Occupation of deer and elk winter ranges during the winter and spring would be detrimental to these populations as would occupation of playas and riparian areas in antelope summer range. Surface clearing operations for drill pads and roads would destroy vegetation that provides necessary seasonal forage. Noise and activities of the oil and gas operations would disturb big game and force them to move to other areas. This may be particularly critical if other areas are already occupied by other herds and food is in short supply. Conditions such as this could lead to the death of large portions of a big game herd.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived if the habitat is no longer effective and is not used as winter habitat anywhere within the leasehold.

Exception: A case-by-case exception to this timing constraint may be granted if the authorized officer determines that the anticipated impacts will be minimal, due to the type of operation and climatic conditions. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads with a high volume of traffic. An exception may also be granted in the event that extension of a project would cause less impact than delaying the project to another drilling season.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if the area is no longer effective as habitat and is not used as winter range. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional crucial habitat areas are identified, or if habitat use areas change.

Resource Value Being Protected - Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds.

Need for Protection

All aspects of the sage grouse's life history, nesting, feeding, etc., are in association with various types of sagebrush. No other upland game bird is so highly specialized in its food and cover requirements and so dependent on one plant taxon, (Artemesia), as the sage grouse. Since each aspect of the life history and required covertype is essential to the grouse, removal or substantial change in any one of these types or subtypes could be a limiting factor. Meadow areas and alfalfa fields provide essential forage and insect life during the early stages of chick development. Courtship and breeding begin in late February or March, depending on climatic conditions, followed by nesting in May and June. Brood rearing continues through the summer. Nesting generally occurs within 2 miles of the strutting grounds. The hen and chicks usually remain in the vicinity of the nest for the first few weeks after hatching and then move to meadow areas for the summer. Harassment of the grouse during this period (March through June) could cause considerable damage to the population, Damage to critical areas such as meadows could also have lasting effects on sage grouse populations.

During the mating season, sage grouse strut at a particular site. The males restrict their activities to a radius of less than 1 mile from the strutting ground, at this time of year; the hens wander further, but usually nest within a 2 to 4-mile radius of the grounds.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy within one-half mile of strutting ground (502 acres), no surface occupancy at the strutting ground (15 acres).

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals (continued)

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when the available data shows that the portion of the lease under the restriction no longer provides suitable habitat and grouse no longer use the area.

Exception: The authorized officer can grant an exception to a specific activity if field inspection shows that grouse are not using the area and the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads with a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion of the leased lands can be open to activity if field inspection shows that grouse are not using the area and the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional leks, habitat or winter range areas are identified.

Resource Value Being Protected - Long-Billed Curlew and Western Snowy Plover Habitat.

Need For Protection

Nesting habitat for long-billed curlew and western snowy plover would be protected during the nesting season.

These birds are ground nesters and nest destruction and disturbance of the birds during nesting could result in poor nest success. Both these birds are Federal candidate 2 for listing as threatened or endangered. The acres with seasonal restrictions vary through alternatives with one-quarter of the known nesting area undisturbed in the preferred alternative.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy during nesting season.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when the available datashows that the land under the restriction no longer provides suitable nesting habitat anywhere within the leasehold.

Exception: The authorized officer can grant an exception to a specific activity if it is determined, on a case-by-case, basisthat curlew and plover are not using the area and that the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads that have a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if field inspection shows that this area does not contain nesting habitat,, or that curlews and plovers are not using the area and that the proposed activities would not significantly degrade the habitat. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if these areas are foun 8 to contain nesting habitat.

Resource Value Being Protected - Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Perch and Nesting Sites

Need for Protection

Bald eagles are officially listed as endangered by the USFWS as provided by the Endangered Species Act, as amended. Golden eagles are also provided similar protection but do not have endangered status. Bald eagles migrate to the Planning Area beginning in mid-November and remain until early to mid-spring, depending on the weather and available prey. Golden eagles can be found yearlong. Both bald and golden eagles have preferred daytime perch trees and nighttime roost trees. Bald eagles usually roost and perch in ponderosa pine or cottonwood trees and use fence posts or rocky outcrops when trees are not available. Roost trees are usually located near a suitable prey base. The golden eagle locates its nest in rocky cliffs and is especially subject to disturbance during the breeding season in the spring.

The noise, activities and human presence associated with oil and gasoperationsaredisturbingto both bald and golden eagles. These species will avoid an area of intense human activity. Disturbance is most critical in areas used as prey or roosting areas and would affect golden eagle nesting success if disturbed during the breeding or nesting period.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy within one-quarter mile of roost/nest sites (125 acres) and no surface occupancy at the roost/nest site (5 acres).

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when it can be shown that there are no active nests within the leasehold.

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals (continued)

This stipulation can be waived if the habitat is no longer effective as a winter roost anywhere within the leasehold.

Exception: This stipulation can be excepted if it can be determined that the site-specific project will not affect occupation of the nest within the buffer. A lesser distance can be authorized if it is determined by the authorized officer that the species of concern would not be affected. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads that have a high volume of traffic.

A case-by-case exception to this timing constraint may be granted if the authorized officer determines that the roost has minimal use (e.g., due to weatherconditions) and the type of operations will not cause a substantial adverse impact. An exceptron may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads with a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if circumstances change and the nest is not occupied, effective as a winter roost or the activity can be modified in a way that will be less disruptive to the species. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional nests are found.

Resource Value Being Protected - Raptor Habitat

Need For Protection

Several species of raptors winter in the Planning Area. Ten species nest in the area and six other species are believed to nest in the area. Raptors require asecluded area of high rockcliffs or trees as a nesting area. Raptors are normally quite wary, especially during the nesting season. Human activities can disturb the nesting birds and cause them to move to other areas.

Rabbits, rodents, insects and small birds provide food for the raptors.

The noise, activities and human presence associated with the oil and gas operations are disturbing to the various raptors. Raptors will normally move out of an area of intense human activity. This disturbance would be critical to raptors during their nesting season. These normally wary birds nest in remote areas in high rock cliffs and tall trees. During the nesting season they require quiet and solitude to assure the success of mating and reproduction. Increased human activities near the nesting areas cause the raptors to move out of their nests, sometimes to not nest at all during that year. The population of several raptor species has declined in recent years. The disturbance of nesting raptors will contribute toward the declining populations.

Stipulation

Seasonal no surface occupancy within one-quarter mile of roost/nest sites (125 acres) and no surface occupancy at the roost/nest site (5 acres).

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when it can be shown that there are no active nests within the leasehold.

Exception: This stipulation can be excepted if it can be determined that the site-specific project will not affect occupation of the nest within the 800 meter buffer. Alesserdistancecan beauthorizedif it isdetermined bytheauthorizedofficerthatthespeciesofconcern would not be affected. An exception may be granted for operations conducted on existing roads that have a high volume of traffic.

Modification: A portion or portions of the leased lands can be opened to activity if circumstances change and the nest is not occupied, or the activity can be modified in a way that will be less disruptive to the species. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional nests are found.

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy

Resource Valued Being Protected - Critical Habitat of Malheur Wirelettuce

Malheurwirelettuce is a plant species listed as an endangered species. Critical Habitat forthis species has been officially established. The Critical Habitat of threatened or endangered species is necessary for the continued existence of the species.

Need for Protection

Any surface disturbance within the Critical Habitat of a threatened or endangered species can be considered to jeopardize its continued existence either through direct loss of individuals of the species or through reduction in the total available habitat.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions or Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived when the species is recovered or when the species is officially recognized as extinct or when the habitat in question is no longer considered critical for the survival of the species.

There will be no exceptions or modifications to this stipulation.

Conditions Under Which Stipulation Could Be Waived

When the species is recovered, extinct or when the habitat in question is no longer considered critical for survival of the species.

Resource Value Being Protected - ACECs including RNAs and ONA

ACEC designations highlight areas where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural and scenic values, fish or wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes.

Need For Protection

ACECs are by definition vulnerable to adverse change and are generally irreplaceable. The siting of exploration and/or development facilities would adversely affect the resources to such an extent that the basis for the ACEC designation would no longer be valid.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions or Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation can be waived if the ACEC designation is removed from these lands.

There will be no exceptions or modifications to this stipulation for all ACECs, including RNA/ACECs and ONA/ACECs, with the exception of Kiger Mustang ACEC. The following modifications may be applied to the Kiger Mustang ACEC.

Modification: A modification to this stipulation may be granted if it is determined by the authorized officer that the proposed surface disturbing activities would not degrade the habitat or otherwise be detrimental to the values for which the Kiger Mustang ACEC has been established. A modification of this stipulation to seasonal restrictions on activities may also be granted.

Resource Value Being Protected - Riparian, Aquatic and Wetland Habita

Need for Protection

Riparian, aquatic and wetland habitats in the Three Rivers Planning Area are fairly uniform and are characterized by small, shallow streams with narrow riparian zones. Flow patterns are typically low throughout much of the year with sharp increases during snowmelt and storm events. They provide a critical source of habitat diversity in terms of vegetation composition and structure for native flora and fauna. There are generally distinct wetland zones surrounded by a more uniform sagebrush, grassland or juniper community. In general, they are much more productive than surrounding vegetation types in terms of both plant and animal biomass and species diversity. They are also severely limited, comprising less than 1 percent of the total land area. These areas provide food, cover and reduced water temperatures necessary for fisheries.

Current water quality and associated fisheries could be endangered if oil and gas activities are permitted within the direct influence zone of a water body. Water quality in the Planning Area is highly susceptible to sediment impact. The normal low flows for much of the year allow sediments to rapidly settle out, smothering gravels used for spawning, food production and refuge during winter months. Actions during preliminary investigations and exploratory drilling (such as road and trail construction, clearing sites for seismic or stratigraphic testing and wildcat drilling) causes surface disturbance and could result in siltation. Removal of vegetation near streams would reduce the amount of this valuable zone of plant diversity, as well as increase water temperature and cause streambanks to degrade, increasing siltation. The stream and associated riparian vegetation could be degraded during exploratory drilling operations if saline water or caustic drilling fluids are released within these areas. Surface disturbances associated with oil and gas development would cause impacts similar to those described for preliminary investigation except on a larger scale.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy within live water or stream courses which contain live water during runoff periods and contribution would cause water quality standards to be exceeded in the receiving water or on slopes greater than 30 percent within 600 feet of such water courses.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Where technical consideration would prevent any deterioration of water quality, stipulation could be waived, excepted or modified by the authorized officer.

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals (continued)

Resource Value Being Protected - Special Status Plant Species or Their Habitat

These plant species are either officially listed as threatened or endangered; proposed for listing; candidates for Federal listing; State listed; or designated as sensitive by the BLM State Director.

Need For Protection

The known sites where these plants grow are relatively restricted and surface disturbance could result in jeopardy to a particular population or to the species. It is Bureau policy to ensure that special status species are not jeopardized by any BLM-authorized activities.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy. (Note: Due to lack of complete inventory, this stipulation will be applied on a case-by-case basis after field inventory of the lease lands.)

Waivers, Exceptions or Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined by the authorized officer that impacts can be adequately mitigated by avoidance, through standard stipulations (relocation of activities up to 200 yards).

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted if it is determined by the authorized officer that the adverse impacts will not jeopardize the existence of a species. An exception may be granted if the operator submits a plan which avoids or adequately mitigates impacts.

Modification: A modificationtothisstipulation maybegranted if it is determined by the authorized officerthat a particular plant species is more abundant than previously recorded or if a plant species becomes delisted and is no longer recognized to have special status. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if a particular plant species is found to be less abundant than previously recorded or if a plant species previously not listed becomes listed or otherwise recognized to have special status.

Resource Value Being Protected - Developed Recreation Site

These lands are needed for public recreation purposes where intensive use requires the development and maintenance of campgrounds and other related facilities.

Need for Protection

On-site exploration or operation would interfere with the intended recreation purposes and existing capital investments occurring on these lands.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if recreation facilities are dismantled and the area dropped from intensive recreation management.

Exception and Modification: None.

Category 4- No Leasing

Resource Value Being Protected - Devine Canyon and USDA-FS Road 41 Scenic Areas

These are areas with high scenic values along heavily traveled routes.

Need For Protection

Oil exploration or development would detract from thescenicvalues. An oil or geothermal well would be incompatible with the scenic values of the site.

Stipulation

No surface occupancy.

Table 2.24. Narrative Description of Stipulations for Fluid Energy Minerals (continued)

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may not be waived.

Exception: This stipulation may be excepted where the authorized officer determines lease operations could be conducted or mitigated to conform with VRM Class II standards.

Modification: None.

Resource Value Being Protected - WSAs/Proposed WSRs

Need For Protection

To protect the wilderness values of the WSAs until a decision is made on whether or not to designate the areas as wilderness. Federal policy prohibits the issuance of new oil and gas leases within the WSAs. Wild and scenic river values are to be protected pending inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Stipulation

No leasing.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if an area is released from further wilderness or WSR study and is not designated as wilderness or included in the WSR system.

Exception and Modification: None.

Resource Value Being Protected - Malheur National Wildlife Refuge

Need for Protection

Oil exploration or development would interfere with activities of the wildlife refuge. Federal policy also prohibits the issuance of fluid energy leases within the refuge.

Stipulation

No leasing.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications

None.

Table 2.25. Mineral Materials Sites

ID #	Name	Material	Primary Use/ Permit Type	Development Plan	Acres	Location
1	Drewsey	Sand and Gravel	FUP[1]/Community	Yes	40	T. 20 S., R. 35 E., sec. 26, NW1/4SW1/4.
2	Muller	Stone	Community	No	60	T. 20 S., R. 35 E., sec. 3, lot 3, N1/2SE1/4NW1/4.
3	Drewsey Grange	Sand and Gravel	FUP/Community	Yes	80	T. 20 S., R. 33 1/2 E.,sec. 12, E1/2NE1/4. T. 20 S., R. 34 E.. sec. 6, Lots 6, 7.
4	Kimball Flat	Sand and Gravel	Community	Yes	60	T. 20 S., R. 35 E., sec. 7, E1/2SE1/4; sec. 8, W1/2SW1/4.
5	Otis Creek	Sand and Gravel	Community	No	40	T. 20 S., R. 36 E. sec. 7, NE1/4NE1/4.
6	Pine Creek	Rock	Community	No and	60	T. 22 S., R. 35 E., sec. 7, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4NW1/4 NE1/4SE1/4NW1/4.
7	Laton Point	Rock	FUP/Community	Yes	400	T. 23 S., R. 33 E., sec. 2, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SW1/4SE1/4SE1/4 and SW1/4NW1/4SE1/4.
8	Refuge Road	Cinders	FUP/Community	Yes	80	T. 26 S., R. 31 E., sec. 31 :,SE1/4SE1/4.
9	Barton Lake	Cinders	FUP/Community	Yes	80	T. 29 S., R. 33 E., sec. 19, E1/2SE1/4.
10	Saddle Butte		FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 28 S., R. 31 E., sec. 7, Lots 2, 3, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4.
11	Voltage	Gravel	FUP/Community	Yes	20	T. 27 S., R. 32 E., sec. 6, W1/2SE1/4NE1/4.
12	Standcliff Creek	Stone	Community	No	40	T. 28 S., R. 34 E., sec. 12, SE1/4SW1/4.
13	Anderson Valley	Cinders	FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 28 S., R. 35 E., sec. 5, SW1/4NW1/4.
14	Double 0	Stone	Community	No	30	T. 26 S., R. 29 E., sec. 8, S1/2SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4 and SW1/4SW1/4SE1/4. sec. 17, NE1/4NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2NW1/4NE1/4NW1/4 and W1/2NW1/4NW1/4NE1/4.
15	5-Mile Dam	Sand and Gravel	FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 22 S., R. 30 E., sec. 23, Lot 8 and E1/2NE1/4NW1/4.

Table 2.25. Mineral Materials Sites

ID #	Name	Material	Primary Use/ Permit Type	Development Plan	Acres	Location
16	Juniper Ridge		FUP/Community	Yes	40	T. 23 S., R. 25 E., sec. 36, NE1/4SE1/4.
17	Radar Hill	Pumice	Community	Yes	40	T. 23 S., R. 30 E., sec. 28, S1/2NE1/4NW1/4 and N1/2SE1/4NW1/4.
18	Chickahominy	Riprap	FUP	No	10	T. 23 S., R. 26 E., sec. 28, SW1/4NW1/4 and SW1 /4; sec. 29, SE1/4NE1/4 and SE1/4.
19	Fort Curry	Sand and Gravel	FUP	Yes	40	T. 22 S., R. 26 E., sec. 5, NE1/4NE1/4NW1/4.
20	Sagehen	Sand and Gravel	Community	No	20	T. 24 S., R. 29 E., sec. 6, Lot 2(S1/2) and SW1/4NE1/4.
21	Virginia Valley	Cinders	Community	No	20	T. 27 S., R. 35 E., sec. 18, Lot 3.
22	Whiting	Rock	Commercial/SRHA[2]	Yes	40	T. 22 S., R. 31., sec. 29, SE1/4SE1/4.
23	Choate	Cinders/ Sand and Gravel	Commercial/SRHA	Yes	160	T. 23 S., R. 30 E., sec. 22, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4 and NE1/4SE1/4.
24	Emigrant Butte	Cinders	FUP	Yes	40	T. 21 S., R. 27 E., sec. 15, NE1/4NE1/4.

[1]Free Use Permit
[2]Stock Raising Homestead Act

Table 2.26. Summary of Acreage Closed to the Operation of the Mining Laws

	Discretionary[1] Closures (Classifications)	Nondiscretionary Closures (Withdrawals)	Total
Closed, nonmetalliferous (acres)		3,720.63	3,720.63
Closed, only obsidian and chalcedony (acres)	916.20		916.20
Closed, except for mineral leasing (acres)	298.69	41,528.29	41,826.98
Closed, all (acres)		3,188.41	3,188.41
Totals	**1,214.89**	**48,437.33**	**49,652.22**

[1]See Glossary for definition of discretionary and nondiscretionary.

Lands and Realty

Objective and Rationale

LR 1: Consolidate public landholdings and acquire lands with high public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with high public resource values.

Rationale: Section 102 of FLPMA makes it the policy of the United States that the public lands be retained in Federal ownership. Consolidated land patterns would provide for better land management and administration for both public and private landowners. Retention and acquisition of lands, in publicownershipcontaining significant resource values, would provide for long-term protection and management of those values. Disposal of isolated, unmanageable tracts would provide more efficient use of lands better suited in private ownership and concentrate management efforts in significant blocks of public land.

Allocation/Management Action

LR 1.1: Maintain and increase public land holdings in Zone 1, as identified on Map LR-1 by retaining public lands and acquiring non-Federal lands with high public resource values. Public lands in Zone 2 may be disposed of only by sale under the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act or by exchange for non-Federal lands in Zones 1 or 2. Public lands in Zone 1 may be exchanged only for non-Federal lands meeting one of the following criteria:

1. The non-Federal lands must be within or immediately adjacent to an ACEC, SRMA, WSA designated wilderness, or proposed and designated WSR; or

2. The non-Federal lands must contain a critical access need as identified in an approved BLM land use plan, riparian or wetland values, habitat for listed Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species or significant cultural or historical resources.

The primary mode of acquisition will be through exchanges. Purchases and donations may be utilized to acquire lands if exchange is not feasible. All fee acquisitions will be with willing landowners.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.2, F 1.7, SSS 2.7, R 1.1, R 1.2, LR 1.3, LR 1.4, LR 4.2, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: F 1.1, F 1.2, F 1.7, GM 1.4, V 1.1, SSS 2.2, SSS 3.1, CR2.1, CR2.2, LR5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

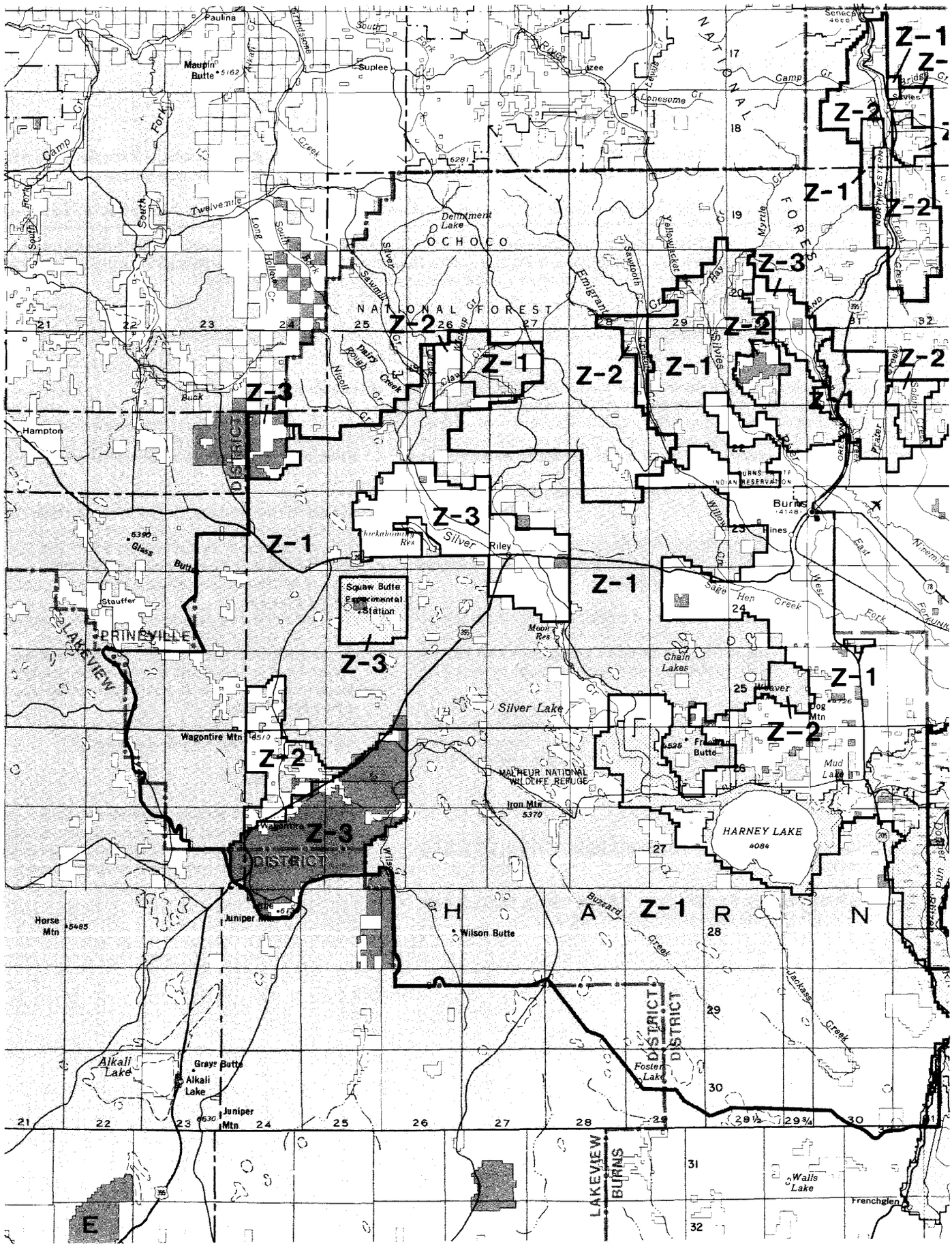
Procedures to Implement:

1 Specificprocessing requirementsfor exchanges, purchases, and donations and R&PP sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200, 2740 and other prevailing guidance. Also see Table 2.27. Briefly, these requirements include:

Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners or proponents.
Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents.
Secure funding for processing proposals through the BLM's budget process.
Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes. Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.


Z-1
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DISTRICT
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LAKEVIEW
Burns
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Hampton
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Paulina
Maupin Butte
Suplee
Silver Lake
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Wagontire Mtn
Wagontire
Juniper Mtn
Horse Mtn
Alkali Lake
Grave Butte
Wilson Butte
Iron Mtn
HARNEY LAKE
Mud Lake
Chain Lakes
Frenchglen
Walls Lake
Foster Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
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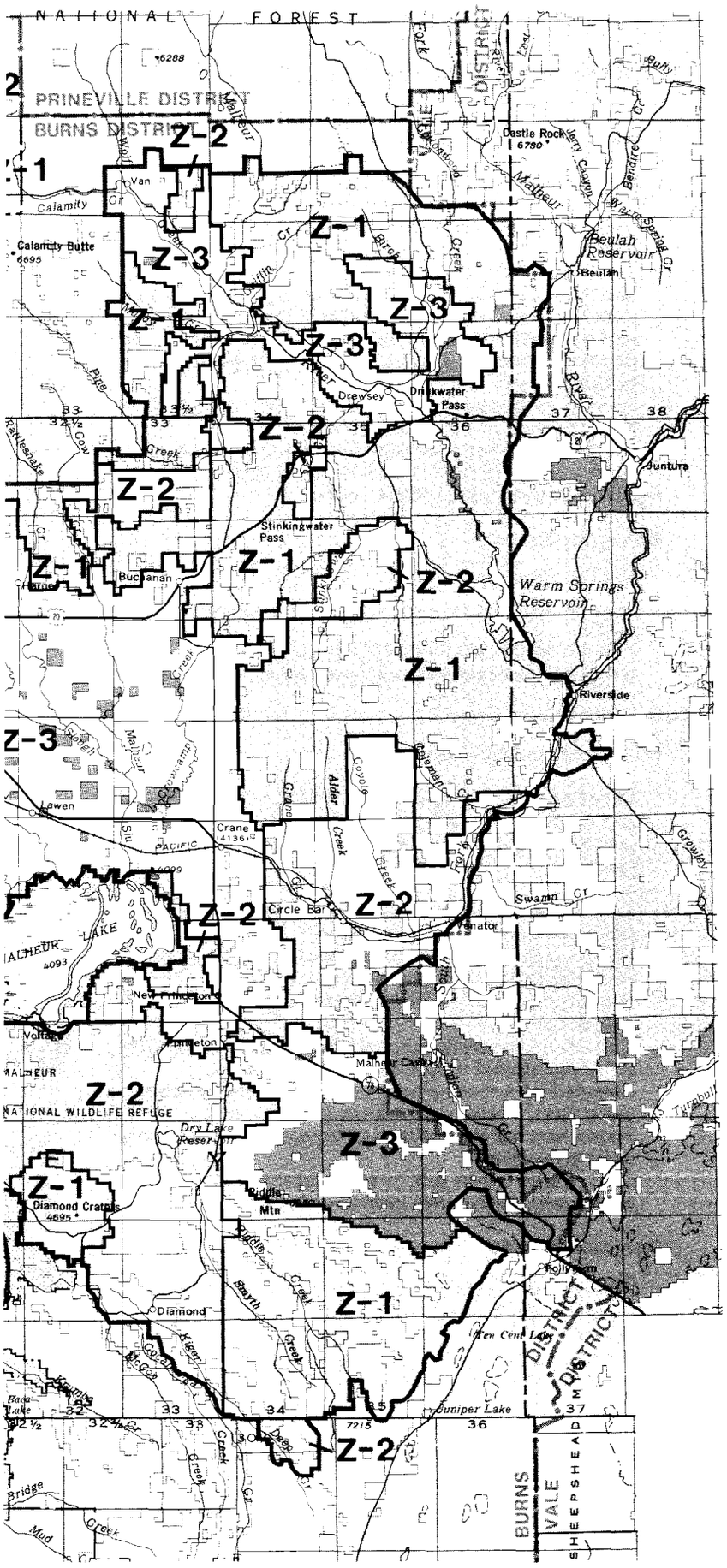

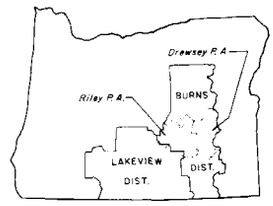

Z-1 Land Tenure Zone

10 0 10 MILES

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991
THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP LR-1
LANDTENUREZONES

Allocation/Management Action

LR 1.2: Make available for FLPMA or R&PP sale, lands in Zone 3, as shown on Lands Map LR-1, or as described in Table 2.26, where such sale is required to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis and disposal by exchange is infeasible or would cause unacceptable delay. Approximately 25,335 acres have been identified throughthis land use plan as potentially suitable for sale.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: LR 3.2.

Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, LR 4.2, LR 5.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific requirements for processing sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2710, 2711, 2740 and Handbook 271 I-1 and other pertinent guidance. Briefly these requirements include:

- Identify and prioritize tracts where an immediate need for disposal exists. In the case of an R&PP sale, review proposals to determine if they qualify for an R&PP Act conveyance.
- Secure funding for processing sales through the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearance work including cultural, botanical and mineral reports.
- Prepare NEPA documentation for the proposed sale.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action and offer tracts.
- Accept offer and issue patent or deed.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes.
- Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

LR 1.3: Place high emphasis on improving public landholdings and blocking patterns in Silvies Valley through land tenure adjustment actions.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: V 1.3, SSS 2.7, WL 5.3, WL 6.5, LR 1.1, LR 4.2, BD 1.4.

Constrained By: V 1.1, SSS 3.1, BD 1.1, BD 1.4, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific processing requirements for exchanges, purchases and donations are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200 and other prevailing guidance. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners.
- Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents.
- Secure funding for processing proposalsthrough the BLM's budget process.
- Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
- Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
- Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes.
- Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

Allocation/Management Action

LR 1.4: Sell, exchange, or otherwise convey to Harney County, or other qualified entity, three solid waste disposal sites involving 120 acres, currently under R&PP lease to Harney County. Terminate R&PP classifications on these lands if exchange or conveyance other than R&PP appears feasible.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: R 1.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.2, LR 5.2, HM l-l, HM 1.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specificprocessingrequirementsforexchanges,purchases and donations are contained in BLM Manuals 2100, 2200 and other prevailing guidance. Briefly, these requirements include:

- Cooperatively develop, review and negotiate land tenure proposals with affected landowners.
  Review proposals for conformance with the Three Rivers PRMP/FEIS and other planning documents.
  Securefunding forprocessing proposalsthrough the BLM's budget process.
  Conduct necessary resource clearances including cultural, botanical, mineral reports and timber cruises.
  Prepare NEPA documentation, appraisal and title reports to determine if the proposal is in the public interest.
  Issue a Notice of Realty Action to segregate public lands and solicit public review.
  Finalize land tenure actions by completing title clearance actions and issuing patents and deeds.

2. Specific requirements for processing land sales are contained in BLM Manuals 2710, 2711, and Handbook 271 l-l and other pertinent guidance. Briefly these requirements include:

   Identify and prioritize tracts where an immediate need for disposal exists.
   Secure funding for processing sales through the BLM's budget process.
   Conduct necessary resource clearance work including cultural, botanical and mineral reports.
   Prepare NEPA documentation for the proposed sale.
- Issue a Notice of Realty Action and offer tracts.
  Accept offer and issue patent or deed.

Monitoring Needs:

- Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes.
- Periodic reports will be developed identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

LR 1.5: Newly acquired lands will be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Acquired lands with unique or fragile resources will be managed to protect those resources on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision is completed. Lands acquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable or adjacent public lands.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WL 5.3, WL 6.5, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.26, R 1.1, R2.13, R2.15.

Procedures to implement:

1. Interim management actions, specific to each parcel being acquired, will be identified in the NEPA documentation prepared for each land tenure action.

Monitoring Needs:

- Newly acquired lands will be incorporated into existing resource monitoring procedures ongoing on adjacent or comparable lands.

Objective and Rationale

LR 2: Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases and permits.

Rationale: Rights-of-way and other land uses are recognized as major use of public lands and authorized by Section 302 and 501 of FLPMA.

Section 503 of FLPMA provides for the designation of right-of-way corridors and encourages utilization of rights-of-way in-common to minimize environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way. Bureau policy, as described in BLM Manual 280I.13B1, is to encourage prospective applicants to locate their proposals within corridors. Designation of avoidance areas would provide early notice to potential applicants when they are planning right-of-way or other land use projects. Only facilities and uses would be permitted in avoidance areas which are consistent with the special designation associated with that area. Designation of exclusion zones will provide protection of lands and resources, which have values which are not compatible with rights-of-way or other land uses.

The United States potential liability, under various hazardous materials statutes, would be limited if disposal of wastes, both hazardous and nonhazardous, are prohibited on public lands. Existing disposal sites operated by the county are adequate for most rural residents and businesses. Private lands are generally available for private waste disposal. If a bonafide public need for a new waste disposal site arises, land could be provided for that use by sale or exchange.

Allocation/Management Action

LR 2.1: Designate 185 miles of public land as right-of-way corridors as shown on Map LR-2. These corridors include all trans-district electrical transmission lines, identified by the Western Regional Corridor study, all Federal and State highways, and all railroads. Nominal corridor width is 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of the existing facilities, except where the alignment forms, or is within the boundary of a special management area, where the width will be 2,000 feet on the side opposite that boundary.

Decision Class: 1

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Corridor designation will occur upon approval of the RMP.

Monitoring Needs:

- Application of this decision will be monitored as large scale right-of-way proposals are evaluated though the NEPA process.

LR 2.2: Encourage all applicants for electrical transmission lines greater than 69 kV, all mainline fiber optic facilities, and all pipelines greater than 10 inches in diameter to locate their facilities within designated corridors (Map LR-2).

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: LR 2.1.

Constrained By: V 1 .1 , SSS 3.1, WL 7.2, BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Early contact and coordination will be made with proponents of projects which appear to meet the criteria for corridor placement.
2. Use of corridors will be considered as alternatives in the NEPA analysis prepared for a project meeting criteria for corridor placement.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring is provided for in the normal BLM accomplishment reporting process.

LR 2.3: All special management areas, totaling 95,530 acres, are designated right-of-way and realty land use authorization avoidance areas as shown on Map LR-2.

Decision Class: 1 and 3

Supported By: R 1.1.

Procedures to implement:

1. Designation of avoidance areas will occur upon approval of the PRMP/FEIS. Upon receipt of a land use proposal within a special management area:

- Encourage proponent to consider alternative routes and locations.
- Analyze the project through the NEPA process.
- If no alternatives exist, require stringent mitigation to protect the special management area and its required purpose.

Monitoring Needs:

- Application of this decision will be monitored as individual proposals are evaluated through the NEPA process.

Allocation/Management Action

LR 2.4: Two WSAs totaling 17,885 acres, as shown on Map LR-2, are designated right-of-way and land use authorization exclusion zones, except for those rights-of-way and land use authorizations needed to provide reasonable access to and use of non-Federal WSA inholdings, consistent with BLM's IMP.

Decision Class: 1 and 3

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Designation of exclusion areas occurs upon approval of the RMP.
2. All realty land use proposals will be reviewed for conformity with the plan.
3. Reject all nonconforming proposals.

LR 2.5: The following activities would not be authorized on public lands:

a. New public waste disposal sites.
b. New or existing private waste disposal sites.
c. Storage or disposal of hazardous material.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: HM 1 .1, HM 1.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Review all land use proposals to determine if they involve one or more of the prohibited activities.
2. Reject all such proposals based on nonconformance with the Three Rivers RMP.

Monitoring Needs:

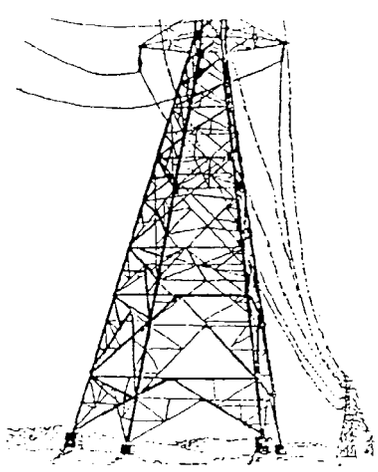
- Application of this decision will be monitored as individual proposals are received and reviewed.

LR 2.6: Applications for rights-of-way, permits, leases, and other realty actions will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, utilizing the NEPA process.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: R 2.2.

Constrained By: AC! 1.3, WQ 1.2, **WQ 1.3, WQ** 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, F 1.3, F 1.4, F 1.5, V 1.1, SSS 2.2, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, WL 1.5, WL6.4, WL6.6, WL7.1, WL7.2, WL7.7, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, AH 2.1, R 1.2, R 2.1, VRM 1.1, VRM 1.2, VRM 1.3, CR **2.4,** BD 1 .1, BD 1.5.



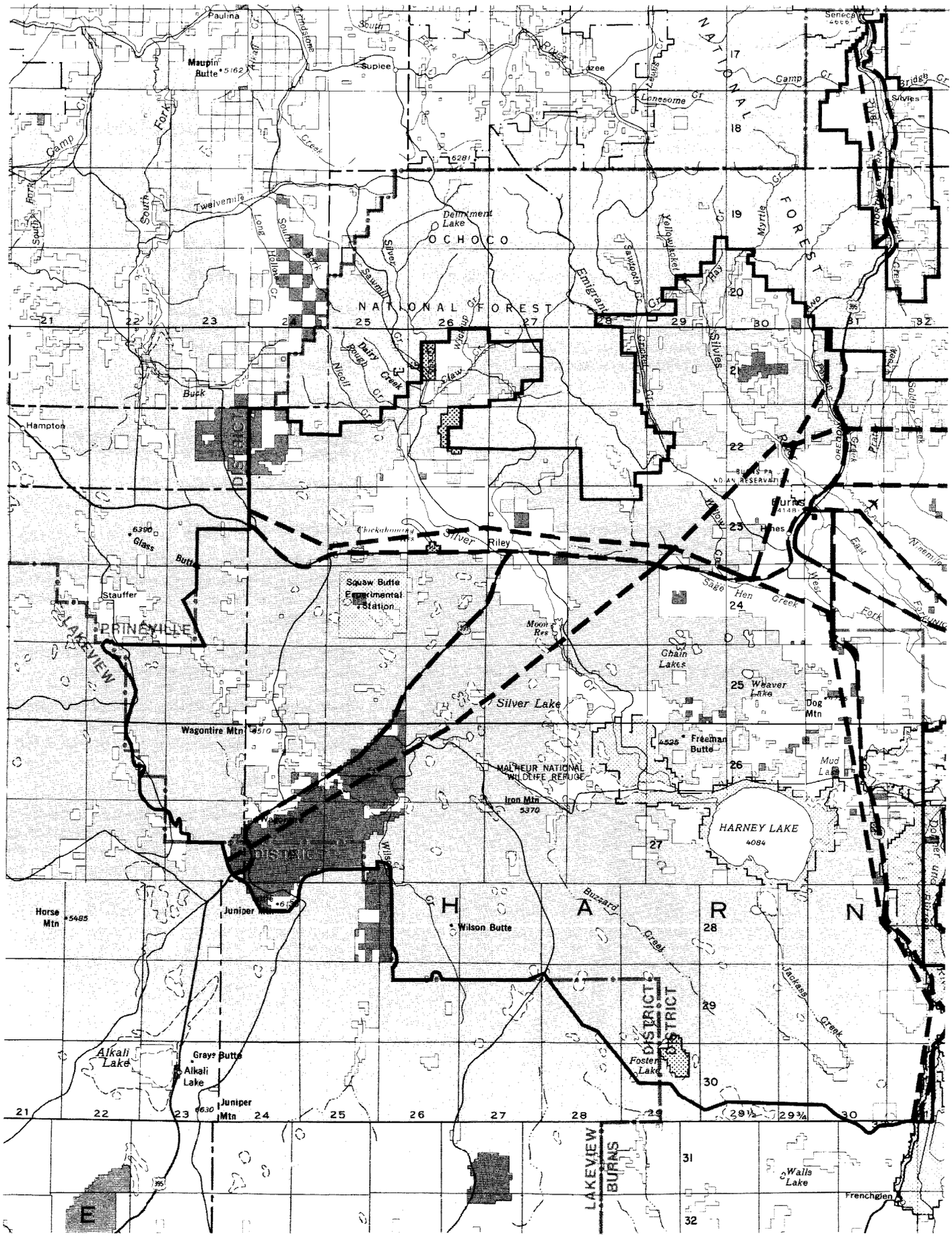
Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM Manuals 2801, 2920, 2740, 2912 and their associated handbooks, provide specific guidance for processing realty land use authorizations and rights-of-way. Briefly, processing involves:

- Enter into pre-application consultation with proponents.
- Receive application and processing fees.
- Conduct NEPA review of the proposal.
- Issue authorizing document with conditions derived from the mitigation identified in the NEPA review.
- Monitor construction and long-term operation of the project.

Monitoring Needs:

- Individual projects will be monitored to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorizing document.
- Monitoring of this decision will occur through the normal BLM accomplishment tracking processes.


Paulina
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Sawmill
Emigrant
Sawtooth Cr
Yellowjacket
Myrtle
Hay
Dairy Creek
Nicoll Cr
Buck
Hampton
Burns
Riley
Chickahominy
Glass Butte
Stauffer
PRINEVILLE
LAKEVIEW
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
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Chain Lakes
Weaver Lake
Dog Mtn
Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn 5370
HARNEY LAKE 4084
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
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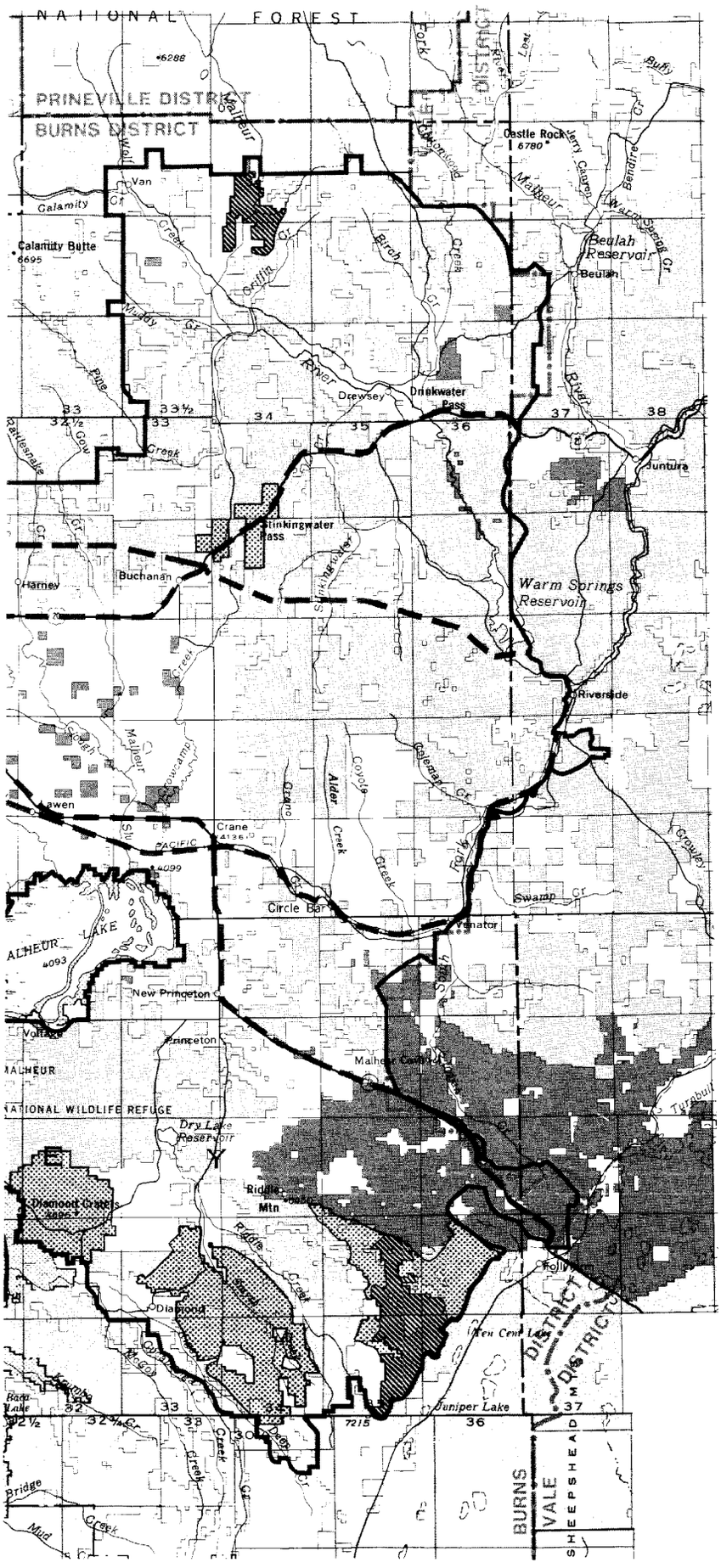

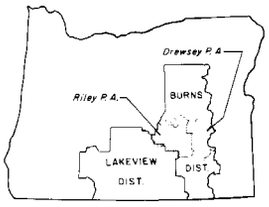

Right-of-Way Exclusion Zones

Right-of-Way Avoidance Zones

Right-of-Way Corridors

10 0 10 MILES

N

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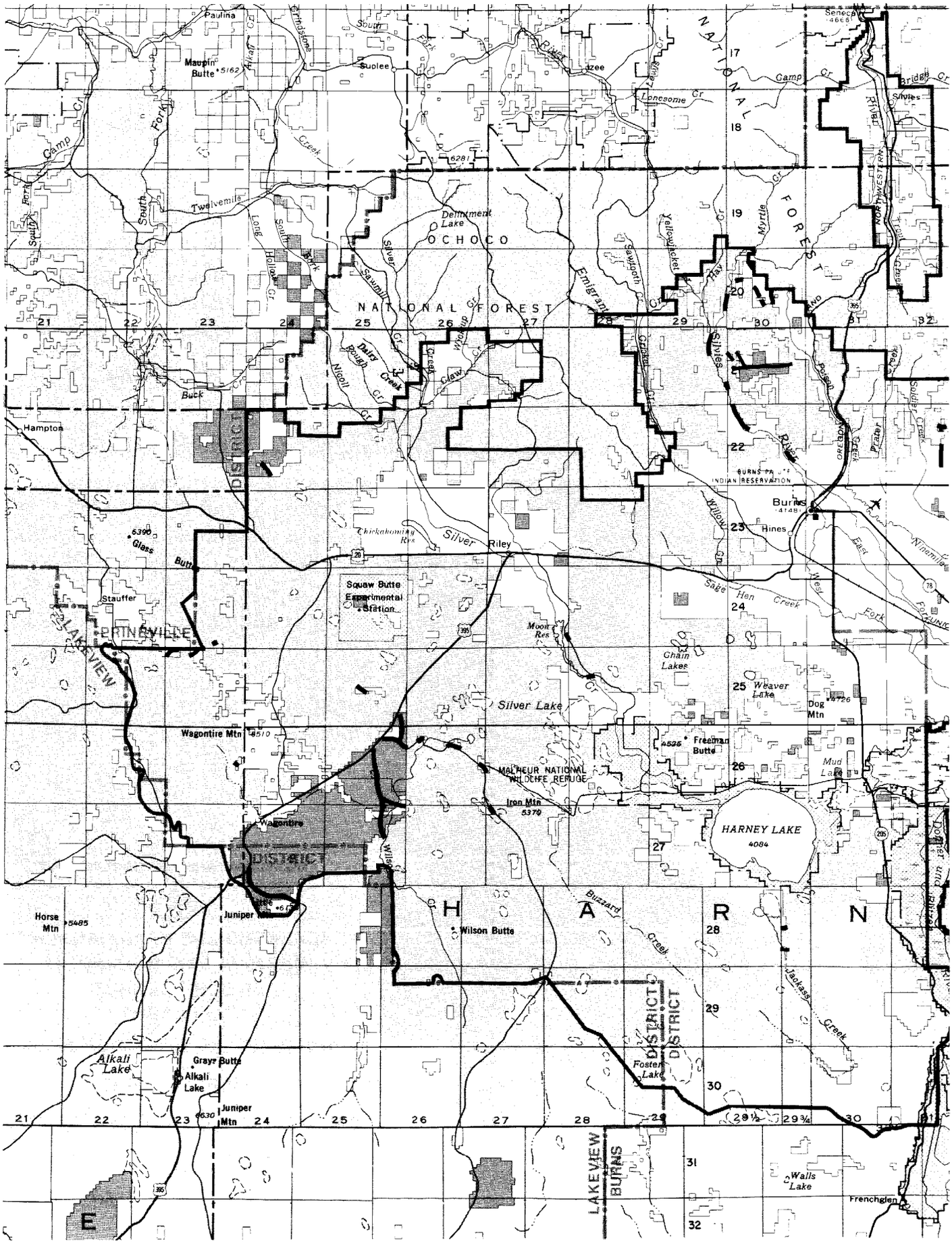
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP LR-2

RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDORS, EXCLUSION AND AVOIDANCE AREAS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Emigrant
Sawpoth
Yellowjacket
Myrtle Cr
Hay
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Hampton
Glass
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LAKEVIEW
DISTRICT
Chickahominy Res
Silver
Riley
Squaw Butte Experimental Station
Moon Res
Chain Lakes
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Silver Lake
Wagontire Mtn
Freeman Butte
Mud Lake
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Iron Mtn
Wagontire
HARNEY LAKE
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Burns
Hines
BURNS PAIUTE INDIAN RESERVATION
Willow Cr
Sage Hen Creek
West Fork
East
Ninemile
Poison Creek
Prairie
Horse Mtn
Juniper
Wilson Butte
Buzzard Creek
Jackass Creek
Alkali Lake
Grays Butte
Juniper Mtn
Foster Lake
LAKEVIEW
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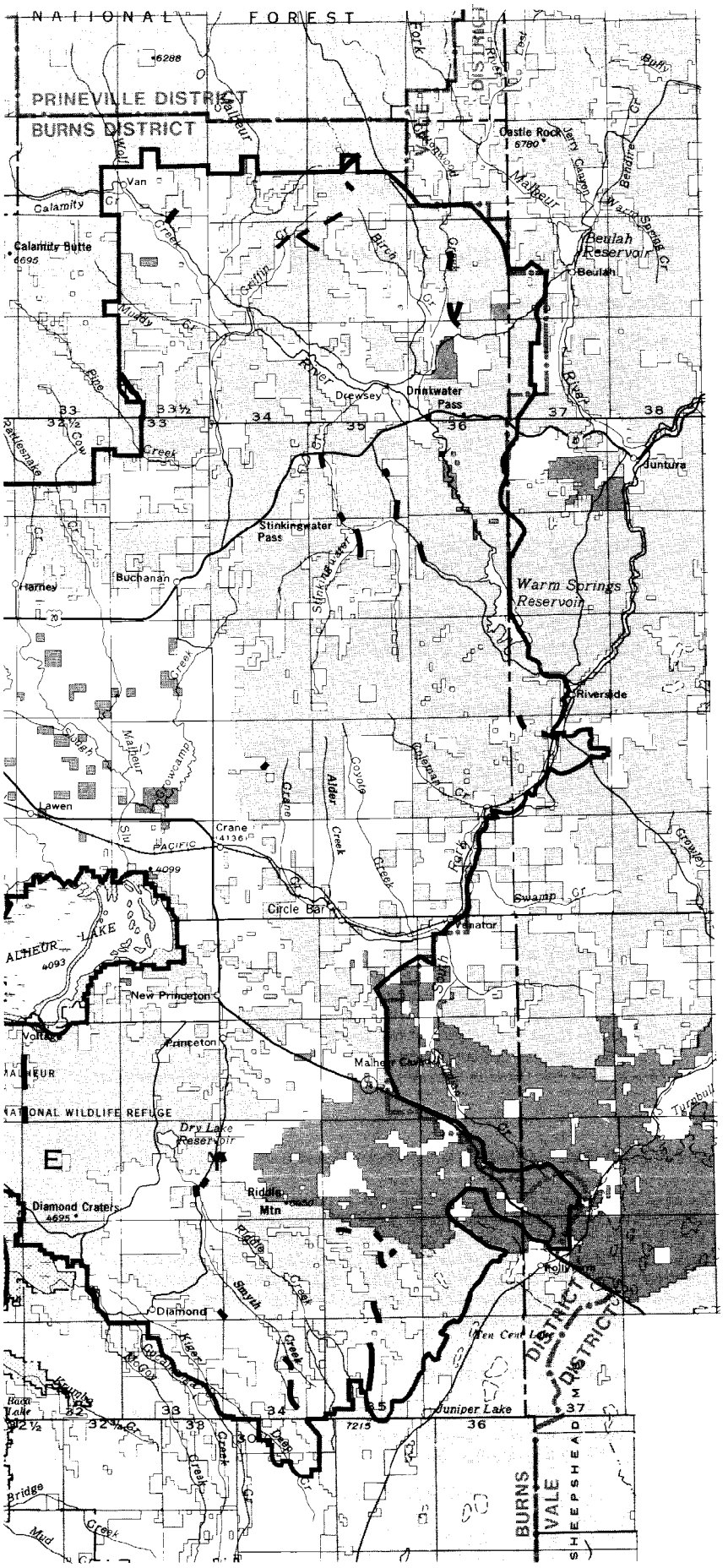

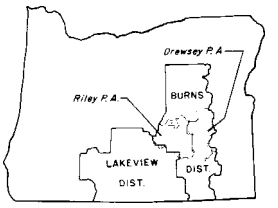

Critical Access Needs

10 0 10 MILES

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BURNS DISTRICT
April 1991

THREE RIVERS RESOURCE AREA

MAP LR-3
CRITICAL ACCESS NEEDS

Objective and Rationale

LR 3: Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands.

Rationale: Trespass activities result in financial loss to the United States and damage to the public land and its resources. Section 102(a)(9) of FLPMA makes it the policy of the U.S. to collect fair market value for use of the public lands. Unless authorized, no compensation is received. Further, Section 303(g) of the act states that use, occupancyordevelopment of the public lands is contrary to any regulation of the Secretary...is unlawful and prohibited.

Allocation/Management Action

LR 3.1: Detect. confirm and abate. either by authorization or termination, all'unauthorized use on public land. Effect reclamation of lands damaged by unauthorized uses.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: CR 1.2, LR 2.6, LR 3.2.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. See BLM Manual 9232, Handbook H-9232-1, and other applicable guidance dealing with realty-related trespass. Resolution of trespass by authorization will be accomplished utilizing the various authorities and their guidance available to the BLM. See BLM Manuals and Handbooks in the 2200, 2300, 2700 and 2900 series and other pertinent guidance.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring will include regular surveillance of lands and resources where a high probability of unauthorized use exists, as well as follow-up on information concerning possible trespass provided by the public and staff.
- Normal BLM accomplishment process will be utilized to track implementation of this decision.

LR 3.2: Agricultural or occupancy trespass will be terminated, or may be authorized by long-term lease, sale or exchange, where the exchange, sale or lease would serve to meet other important public objectives, in addition to resolving the trespass. Short-term permits may be utilized to authorize occupancy or agricultural trespass until a lease, sale or exchange can be affected.

Decision Class: 3

Supported By: LR 1 .1, LR 1.2, LR 2.5, LR 2.6, LR 3.1.

Constrained By: SM 1 .1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. See BLM Manual 9232, Handbook H-9232-1, and other applicable guidance dealing with realty-related trespass.
2. Resolution of trespass by authorization will be accomplished utilizing the various authorities and their guidance available to the Bureau.
3. See BLM Manuals and Handbooks in the 2200, 2300, 2700 and 2900 series and other pertinent guidance.

Monitoring Needs:

- Monitoring will include regular surveillance of lands and resources where a high probability of unauthorized use exists, as well as follow-up on information concerning possible trespass provided by the public and staff.
- Normal BLM accomplishment processes will be utilized to track implementation of this decision.

Objective and Rationale

LR 4: Acquire and maintain legal public and administrative access to public land consistent with other resource values.

Rationale: Due to the generally fragmented nature of public lands in some parts of the RA, several critical access points, crossing private lands, lack legal access. Legal access is needed in these areas to ensure continued effective administration and public use of these lands. This need becomes more acute as public use of these lands increases, and as landowners become more aware of the value of public and private land for recreation and other purposes. Land tenure adjustment actions (exchanges or fee purchases) can be a valuable tool for access acquisitions. However, without careful review, lands actions, particularly exchanges, can result in lost access. Other tools can also be utilized, such as constructing new roads around lands where access is restricted and the cost of acquisition would exceed the cost of construction or where such acquisition is not feasible.

LR 4.1: Acquire legal or administrative access where public demand or an administrative need exists (see Map LR-3). Emphasis will be placed on providing access to areas containing high public resource values.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: R 2.15, LR 1 .1.

Constrained By: BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. BLM manuals 2100, 2100-1, H2101-1 and other pertinent guidance provide specific direction for access acquisition. Briefly, this guidance includes:

- Review access acquisition needs to determine specific priorities.
- Determine feasibility and options for each access need.
- Determine thepotentialfor landowner interest and potential.
- Negotiate and process easements or fee acquisitions with

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
	landowners in accordance with the authority applicable to the specific acquisition. **Monitoring Needs:** - Monitoring progress can be accomplished utilizing established AWP reporting procedures.
LR 4.2: Ensure that public access is maintained or improved through all land tenure adjustment transactions. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: LR 1.1, LR 4.1. Constrained By: SSS 3.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Review all disposal actions to determine if any important access to adjacent public lands is being lost. 2. Reserve public access in patents and deeds where an important access loss is identified. 3. Review all land tenure proposals to determine if important access, particularly those identified on Map LR-3, could be acquired. This could be accomplished by including the parcel that contains the access in the fee acquisition, or adding an easement to the proposal as consideration. **Monitoring Needs:** - In addition to monitoring progress through normal BLM tracking processes, access needs will be reviewed on a regular and periodic basis.
LR 4.3: Where easement acquisition is not feasible, but significant access needs have been identified (see Map LR-3), construct new roads around private lands. Decision Class: 2 Constrained By: WQ 1.9, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, SM 2.2, V 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS3.2, WL6.6, WL 7.1, WL 7.20, AH 1.6, BD 1.1, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Determine if the acquisition is not feasible or desirable through the NEPA process and CCC with other landowners. 2. Secure funding for road construction through BLM budget process. 3. Provide for survey and design, if necessary. 4. Construct road. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Objective and Rationale

LR 5: Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.

Rationale: Section 204 of FLPMA gives the Secretary the authority to make, modify, extend or revoke withdrawals and mandates review of withdrawals.

Interior Departmental Policy (DM 603) further requires that:

1. All withdrawals shall be kept to a minimum, consistent with the demonstrated needs of the agency requesting the withdrawals.
2. Lands shall be available for other public uses to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the purposes of the withdrawal.
3. A current and continuing review of existing withdrawals shall be instituted.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 5.1: Recommend that 2,715 acres identified in Table 2.9 (Lands Recommended for Withdrawal) be withdrawn from the public land laws including location and entry under the mining laws. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1 .1, EM 3.1.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. An agency requesting a withdrawal contacts BLM and enters into pre-application consultation and negotiation. 2. Application for a withdrawal is filed by requesting agency. 3. For BLM protective withdrawals, the Secretary of Interior is petitioned to accept the application prior to its submission. 4. A Federal Register Notice is published whichsegregatesthe land for 2 years. 5. NEPA analysis, and other required reports are prepared and submitted to the BLM State Office (SO). 6. SO forwards its findings and recommendations to the Director of BLM and to requesting agency. 7. Director reviews this information and forwards to the Secretary of Interior. 8. Secretary approves and publishes a Public Land Order which withdraws the lands. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
LR 5.2: Recommend withdrawal review and classification continuations, modifications, revocations and terminations as displayed in Table 2.29. In addition, review all withdrawals with expiration dates and recommend extension or termination as appropriate. Decision Class: 2	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Holding agency submits rejustification report. 2. Notice of proposed withdrawal continuation or extension is published in the Federal Register. 3. BLM prepares field reports and reviews withdrawal. 4. Findings and recommendations of BLM are coordinated with holding agency. 5. If holding agency concurs with findings and recommendations, the Secretary approves and publishes a Public Land Order which continues, modifies or revokes the withdrawal. Classifications are terminated by decision of the authorized officer, BLM. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
LR 5.3: Consider other agency requests for withdrawal relinquishments and modifications on a case-by-case basis. Decision Class: 3 Supported By: R 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. BLM prepares field reports and reviews withdrawal. 2. Findings and recommendations of BLM are coordinated with holding agency. 3. If holding agency concurs with findings and recommendations, the Secretary approves and publishes a Public Land Orderwhichcontinues, modifiesorrevokesthewwithdrawal. Classifications are terminated by decision of the authorized officer. BLM. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
LR 5.4: Develop a MOU to clarify resource management responsibilities for Federal lands around Warm Springs Reservoir. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 2.2.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Contact BOR to determine interest and scope of MOU. 2. Negotiate agreement. 3. Enter into agreement, approved by BLM State Director and Reclamation Regional Director. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.
LR 5.5: Develop MOUs with USFWS and consider withdrawals and restorations to clarify management responsibilities for selected parcels along the boundary of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: R 1 .1 , LR 5.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Contact USFWS to determine interest and scope of MOU. 2. Negotiate agreement. 3. Enter into agreement, approved by BLM State Director and Reclamation Regional Director. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BLM accomplishment tracking process.

Table 2.27. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements

The three zones shown on the Land Tenure Zone Map LR-1 cate orize the ublic lands for potential land tenure adjustments (e.g., land exchanges or land sales), consistent with existing regu ations an 8BLM policy. Section 102(a)(l) of the FLPMA provides that "the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest."

Land Tenure Zone Map LR-1 depict three land tenure zones. Management guidelines specific to each zone are as follows:

- Zone 1 lands have been identified for retention in public ownership. They are also areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of lands containing high ublic resource values through exchange, purchase or donation. Zone 1 lands contain significant visual, wildlife, watershe8, vegetative, cultural and other public resource values and are generally well blocked.

- Zone 2 lands have generally fragmented landownership patterns or are suspected of having relatively lower resource values than found in Zone 1. These lands will not be sold except under the R&PP Act. Zone 2 lands may be exchanged for higher resource value lands in Zone 1 or 2. These lands can be used as trading stock for more diverse, higher resource value lands.

- Zone 3 lands, as shown on Map LR-1 and described in Table 2.28, have been reviewed and based upon available information, all of these parcels have been determined to be difficult or uneconomical areas to manage. They contain lands with generally low or unknown resource values. These lands are potentially suitable for sale or exchange if significant recreation, wildlife, watershed, special status species or cultural values are not identified.

FLPMA and other Federal laws, Executive Orders and policies suggest criteria for use in categorizing public land for retention or disposal, and for identifying acquisition priorities. This list is not considered all inclusive, but represents the major factors to be evaluated. They include:

-wild horse HMAs
-threatened or endangered or sensitive plant and animals species habitat;
-areas containing scientific value, e.g., RNAs;
-riparian areas; wetlands; designated floodplains;
-fish habitat;
-nesting/breeding habitat for game animals;
-key big game seasonal habitat;
-developed recreation sites and recreation access;
-VRM
-energy and mineral potential
-significant cultural resources and sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places;
-wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness;
-accessibility of the land for public uses;

Table 2.27. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements (continued)

-amount of public investments in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering those investments;
-difficulty or cost of administration (manageability);
-suitability of the land for management by another Federal agency;
-significance of the decision in stabilizing business, social and economic conditions, and/or lifestyles;
-whether private sites exist for the proposed use;
-encumbrances, including but not limited to withdrawals, or existing leases or permits;
-consistency with cooperative agreements and plans or policies of other agencies; and
-suitability (need for change in landownership or use) for purposes including but not limited to community expansion or economic development, such as industrial, residential or agricultural (other than grazing development);
-existing landownership patterns.

The criteria identified above will be among those considered in land reports and environmental analyses prepared for specific land tenure adjustment proposals following plan implementation. Minor adjustments involving sales or exchanges or both may be permitted based on site-specific application of this adjustment criteria. Transfer to other public agencies will be considered where improved management efficiency would result.

FLPMA provides that a tract of public land may be disposed of by exchange provided that the public interest will be well served by making that exchange.

In considering public interests, exchanges generally must:

-facilitate access to public land and resource, or
-maintain or enhance important public values and uses, or
-maintain or enhance local social and economic conditions
-facilitate implementation of other aspects of the Three Rivers RMP.

Public lands or tracts to be sold must meet the following disposal criteria stated in the FLPMA:

-"such tract because of its location or other characteristics is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency; or
-such tract was acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose; or
-disposal of such tract will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values, including, but not limited to, recreation and scenic values, which would be served by maintaining such tract in Federal ownership."

Generally, exchanges are the preferred method of disposal but sales will be utilized when:

-it is required by national policy; or
-it is required to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis, and where disposal through exchange would cause unacceptable delays; or
-disposal through exchange is not feasible.

The preferred method of selling public land will be by competitive bidding at public auction to qualifying purchasers. However, modified competitive bidding procedures may be used when there is not legal public access to a tract, when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an existing use on adjacent land, or to avoid dislocation of existing public land users.

Public land may be sold by direct sale at fair market value when:

-such land is needed by State or local governments; or
-direct sale is needed to protect equities arising from authorized use; or
-direct sale is needed to protect equities resulting from inadvertent, unauthorized use that was caused by surveying errors or title defects; or
-there is only one adjacent landowner and no public access.

Site-specific environmental analysis and documentation (including categorical exclusion where appropriate) will be accomplished for each proposed Lands Program action. Interdisciplinary impact and analysis will be tiered within the framework of this and other applicable environmental documents.

General priorities exist for implementing land disposal actions. These actions include, in priority order, the following:

1. BLM and other Federal Jurisdictional Transfers
2. Transfers to State and Local Agencies
3. State Exchanges
4. Private Exchanges
5. Sales
6. Agricultural Leases
7. Desert land Entries

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
18S	331 /2E	22	SWSW	40	203(a)(1
		32	S1/2SW, SWSE	120	203(a)(1
		33	S1/2NW	80	203(a)(1
19s	331/2E	14	SESW	40	203(a)(1
		26	NWNW	40	203(a)(1
19s	34E	17	E1/2NW	40	203(a)(1
		20	SE1/4	160	203(a)(1
		21	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1
		28	NESE,S1/2SE	120	203(a)(1
		29	NENW,S1/2N1/2,NESW, N1/2SE,SESE	360	203(a)(1
		31	NESE	40	203(a)(1
		32	S1/2NE,S1/2	400	203(a)(1
		33	SWNW,W1/2SW,E1/2SE	120	203(a)(1
19s	35E	13	SE1/4	160	203(a)(1
		14	S1/2N1/2,S1/2	480	203(a)(1
		15	S1/2N1/2,S1/2	480	203(a)(1
		16	NENE	40	203(a)(1
		23	E1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1
		24	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1
		26	NE1/4	160	203(a)(1
19s	36E	20	N1/2S1/2,SWSW,SESE	240	203(a)(1
		28	NWNW	40	203(a)(1
		34	E1/2SW1/4	80	203(a)(1
20s	30E	20	NESW,N1/2SE,SESE	160	203(a)(1
		22	NESE	40	203(a)(1
		23	SENE	40	203(a)(1
		27	S1/2NW,N1/2SW,SE1/4	320	203(a)(1
		28	WI /2SW,S1/2NESW,SESW, E1/2SE,S1/2NWSE,SWSE	280	203(a)(1
		34	W1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1)
20s	331/2E	1	S1/2SW,SWSE	120	203(a)(1)
		2	N1/2SW,NWSE,SESE	160	203(a)(1)
		10	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		13	S1/2N1/2	160	203(a)(1)
20s	34E	3	Lots 2, 3, 4, SENW,SWSW	201.65	203(a)(1)
		4	Lots 3, 4, SESW,NESE,S1/2SE	241.56	203(a)(1)
		5	Lots 1, 2. 3. 4. SWSW	203.2	203(a)(1)
		18	SENW	40	203(a)(1
		31	Lot 4, E1/2NE	159.8	203(a)(1
20s	35E	1	S1/2S1/2	160	203(a)(1
		4	Lot 4, S1/2SW	118.9	203(a)(1
		7	E1/2SE	80	)
		8	W1/2NE,E1/2NW,NESW, W1/2SW	280	203(a)(1)
		9	N1/2NW.SENW.NESW. S1/2SW	240	203(a)(1)
		17	NESE	40	203(a)(1
		25	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1
		28	EI /2SW	80	203(a)(1
		35	SW	160	203(a)(1
20s	36E	6	Lots I-6, S1/2NE, SENW,NESW,N1/2SE	480.49	203(a)(1
		7	SESW	40	203(a)(3)
		17	WI /2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		19	Lots 1, 2, NWNE,NE, NW	160.51	203(a)(1)
21s	30E	1	Lots 5-9	1 18.93	203(a)(1)
		2	Lots 5, 6	48.67	203(a)(1)
		3	Lot 9	25.86	203(a)(1)
		10	Lots I, 2	78.01	203(a)(1)
		11	Lots 1, 3, 4, 9	152.93	203(a)(1)
		14	NWNE	80	203(a)(1)

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
21s	31E	5	Lots 5-l 0	180.88	203(a)(1)
		6	Lot 8	37.05	203(a)(1)
		7	NENE	40.0	203(a)(1)
		8	Lots 3-5	109.69	203(a)(1)
		17	s w s w	40	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 4	31.79	203(a)(1)
		19	Lots l, 2	63.68	203(a)(1)
		20	SENW,NESW	80	203(a)(1)
		29	Lot 2	40.59	203(a)(1)
		30	Lots 19, 20	70.8	203(a)(1)
		31	Lots5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20	286.18	203(a)(1)
		32	s w s w	40.0	203(a)(1)
21s	34E	4	Lot 3. E1/2SW	108.89	203(a)(1)
		6	Lot 6'	64.9	203(a)(1)
		7	Lot 4, SESW	80.23	203(a)(1)
		8	SESW. S1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
		9	NESW'	40	203(a)(1)
21s	35E	18	Lot 1	34.44	203(a)(1)
22s	29E	28	W1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		34	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
22s	31E	5	Lot 4	40.63	203(a)(1)
		15	SESW,E1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
		22	NE,E1/2NW	240	203(a)(1)
22s	32E	1	Lots 3, 4, S1/2NW	158.68	203(a)(1)
		11	E1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		12	N1/2NE,SWNW,NWSW	160	203(a)(1)
		14	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
22s	321/2E	7	Lots 2-4, SWNE,W1/2SE	202.68	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 7	44.2	203(a)(1)
		27	NESE,S1/2SE	120	203(a)(1)
		32	N1/2NE,W1/2SE	160	203(a)(1)
22s	33E	22	NWNW,SWSW	80	203(a)(1)
		24	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		26	E1/2NW,SW	240	203(a)(1)
		28	E1/2	320	203(a)(1)
23S	25E	4	SESW	40	203(a)(1)
		9	S1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		10	SW	160	203(a)(1)
		28	W1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		33	NWNE	40	203(a)(1)
23S	27E	18	NENW	40	203(a)(1)
		32	S1/2N1/2,S1/2	480	203(a)(1)
23S	34E	8	SE	160	203(a)(1)
		16	N1/2NE,SWNE,SENW NESW,NWSE	240	203(a)(1)
		32	El /2SW	80	203(a)(1)
24S	27E	6	Lots 1-5, 8-10, SWNE,S1/2NW,SE	536.62	203(a)(1)
24S	29E	2	s w s w	40	203(a)(1
24S	30E	28	All	640	203(a)(1
24S	33E	30	Lots l, 2, E1/2NW,NE	317	203(a)(1
		33	NE	160	203(a)(1
		34	N1/2NW,SWNW,NWSW	160	203(a)(1
24S	34E	20	SWNE,N1/2NW,W1/2SE	200	203(a)(1
25S	29E	34	NWSW	40	203(a)(1
25S	30E	28	SENW,NESW	80	203(a)(1
		29	SWSW	40	203(a)(1
		30	SESE	40	203(a)(1
		31	E1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1
		32	NWNW,S1/2NW,N1/2SW NWNE	240	203(a)(1
		33	NENE	40	203(a)(1
			Lots 1 and 2	79.79	203(a)(1

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
25S	31E	7	Lots 3.4, SESW.NWSE	151	203(a)(1)
		8	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		17	SWNE,N1/2NW,SENW,SESE	200	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 1, N1/2NE,NENW	155.52	203(a)(1
		19	N1/2SE	80	203(a)(1
		20	SWNE,SENW,W1/2SE	160	203(a)(1
25S	32E	29	NE	160	203(a)(1
		32	NE	160	203(a)(1
		33	NWSW	40	203(a)(1
25S	321/2E	13	W1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		24	Lots 2, 3, NWNE	91.02	203(a)(1)
25S	33E	3	NWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		4	Lot 7	41.67	203(a)(1)
		9	E1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		17	SW	160	203(a)(1
25S	34E	4	SESW	40	203(a)(1
		18	E1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1
		20	SW	160	203(a)(1
		28	NENE,SWNW,W1/2SW	160	203(a)(1
		30	NE,NENW,N1/2SE,SESE	320	203(a)(1
26S	24E	34	NWNE	40	203(a)(1
26S	29E	1	Lots 1.2. SWNE,SENW	159.36	203(a)(1
		2	SESE'	40	203(a)(1
		24	NENE,S1/2NE,SE	280	203(a)(1
		25	N1/2, N1/2S1/2	480	203(a)(1
26S	30E	4	s w s w	40	203(a)(1
	North of Harney Lake	5	NWNW,SENW,E1/2SW, SWSW,W1/2SE	280	203(a)(1
		6	Lots 1-4, N1/2NE,SWNE E1/2W1/2	448.48	203(a)(1)
		7	Lots 1, 2, El /2NW, S1/2SE	239.6	203(a)(1
		8	W1/2E1/2,W1/2	480	203(a)(1
		9	NENW	40	203(a)(1
		10	SWNE,S1/2NW,NWSW	160	203(a)(1
		12	s w s w	40	203(a)(1
		13	W1/2NW,S1/2	400	203(a)(1
		14	N1/2NW,S1/2N1/2,S1/2	560	203(a)(1
		15	S1/2SE	80	203(a)(1
		19	E1/2	320	203(a)(1
		20	All	640	203(a)(1
		21	SE	160	203(a)(1
		22	NWNE,SENE,SWNW,SW, N1/2SE,SWSE	400	203(a)(1)
		23	E1/2,E1/2W1/2	480	203(a)(1
		24	W1/2NE,W1/2,N1/2SE	480	203(a)(1
		27	N1/2NW	80	203(a)(1
		28	N1/2N1/2	160	203(a)(1
		30	Lots 1, 2, El /2NW	161.2	203(a)(1
26S	30E	25	SESW,NESW,S1/2SE	160	203(a)(1
	South of Harney Lake	35	E1/2SE	80	203(a)(1
26S	31E	1	NE	160	203(a)(1)
	North of Malheur Lake	5	N1/2, SW	480	203(a)(1)
		6	Lot 4, SESW,S1/2SE	159.65	203(a)(1)
		7	E1/2,E1/2NW	400	203(a)(1)
		8	N1/2SE		203(a)(1)
		9	NW	1%	203(a)(1)
		15	W1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		22	NW	160	203(a)(1)
26S	31E	30	Lots 3, 6	75.4	203(a)(1)
	South of Malheur Lake	32	s w s w	40	203(a)(1),(3)
		32	S1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
26S	32E North of Malheur Lake	6	Lot 3, N1/2SE	120.62	203(a)(1)

Table 2.28. Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)

Township	Range	Sect ion	Subdivision	Acres	FLPMA Disposal Criteria
26S	32E	13	Lot 12	11.5	203(a)(1)
	South of	23	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
	Malhaur Lake	24	SESW	40	203(a)(1)
		25	E1/2NE,W1/2NW,SESW,NESE, S1/2SE	320	203(a)(1)
		26	NW,SE	320	203(a)(1)
		35	N1/2,SE	480	203(a)(1)
26S	33E	3	Lot 1	36.96	203(a)(1)
		17	Lots 2, 5	40	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 1, SWSE	77	203(a)(1)
		19	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		27	SE1/4	160	203(a)(1)
		30	Lots 1-4, SWNE,SENW, E1/2SW,SWSE	343.16	203(a)(1)
		31	W1/2E1/2	160	203(a)(1)
26S	34E	4	SWSW	40	203(a)(1)
		5	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		7	Lots 3, 4, S1/2NE, SENW,E1/2SW,SWSE	295.65	203(a)(1)
		8	NENW	40	203(a)(1)
		10	NESE	40	203(a)(1)
		15	W1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		17	SWNW,W1/2SW,N1/2SE,SESE	240	203(a)(1)
		18	Lot 4, S1/2NE,SESW, N1/2SE	229.49	203(a)(1)
		20	S1/2NE,SENW,NESE	160	203(a)(1)
		21	NENE,W1/2NE,NW,N1/2SW	360	203(a)(1)
		22	SWNE,NENW		203(a)(1)
		27	NENE, N1/2SW	1%	203(a)(1)
26S	34E	28	NENE,NESE	80	203(a)(1)
		29	NENE,SWNE	80	203(a)(1)
27S	24E	35	SENE	40	203(a)(1)
27S	29E	15	SWSE	40	203(a)(1)
27S	30E	2	Lot 1	39.76	203(a)(1)
27S	31E	5	S1/2SW,SWSE	120	203(a)(1)
		6	E1/2SW,SW	240	203(a)(1)
		8	N1/2,SW,N1/2SE	560	203(a)(1)
27S	33E	1	SWNW,W1/2SW	240	203(a)(1)
		2	S1/2NE,SE	240	203(a)(1)
27S	34E	6	Lots 3-5, SENW	105.56	203(a)(1)
		7	SESE	40	203(a)(1)
		8	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		9	SWNE,SWSW,W1/2SE,SESE	200	203(a)(1)
		17	N1/2NW,SENW,E1/2SE, W1/2SE, SESE	320	203(a)(1)
		18	NENE	40	203(a)(1)
		20	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		21	N1/2NW,SENW,NESE	160	203(a)(1)
		23	S1/2SW	80	203(a)(1)
		26	N1/2NW	80	203(a)(1)
27S	35E	7	Lots 3, 4, NESW	100.5	203(a)(1)
		17	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		18	Lots I) 2, 3,	91.83	203(a)(1)
		20	SENE	40	203(a)(1)
		21	SENE,NESE	80	203(a)(1)
		22	E1/2	320	203(a)(1)
		23	SWNW.W1/2SW.SESW	160	203(a)(1)
		26	NW	160	203(a)(1)
		27	N1/2NE	80	203(a)(1)
		30	SESW,SWSE	80	203(a)(1)
28S	24E	1	E1/2SE	80	203(a)(1)
		9	swsw	40	203(a)(1)
		12	N1/2NE,SWNE,SENW, N1/2SW,SWSW	280	203(a)(1)
28S	36E	15	N1/2NE,NESE	120	203(a)(1)
29s	32E	15	SWNE	40	203(a)(3)

The lands described above aggregate 36,693.79 acres, all in Harney County, Oregon, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2.29. Withdrawal, Classification and Withdrawal Review Actions

Lands Recommended for Withdrawal

Location	Acres	Legal Description	Authority	Segregative Affect	Surface Management Agency
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	400'	T. 28 S., R. 31 E., sec. 36, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4 T. 28 S., R. 32 E., sec. 16, W1/2	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	BLM
Squaw Butte [2] Experiment Station	640	T. 24 S., R. 25 E., sec. 16	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Agricultural Research Service USDA
Chickahominy Recreation Area	400	T. 23 S., R. 26 E., sec. 28, SW1 /4NW1/4, SW1/4, sec. 29 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	BLM
Middle Fork Malheur - Bluebucket Creek Wid River	1,275	T. 18 S., R. 34 E., sec. 21, 28, 33	Sec. 204, FLPMA	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	BLM

Withdrawal Review Actions

Withdrawal	Legal Description	Authority	Segregative Affect	Surface Management Agency	Preliminary [3] Review Recommendation
Power Site [4] Reserve No. 344	T. 30 S., R. 33 E., sec. 25, 26	Executive Order	Public Land Laws including mining but not minerals leasing	BLM	Terminate 20 acres
Reservoir Site[4] Reserve No. 2 (Warm Springs Reservoir and other lands)	T. 21 - 23 S., R. 36, 37 E.,	Executive Order 3/31/1911	Public Land Laws including non-metaliferous mining but not mineral leasing	BLM	Terminate 7,031 acres
In Aid of Legislation Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge	T. 26 S., R. 32 E., sec. 21	Executive Order 5891 7/16/1932	Public Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	USFWS	Modify 12.8 acres
Burns-Izee Road Ochoco Natl. Forest	T. 23 S., R. 30 E., sec. 20, 21, 28	Public Land Order 4858 7/2/1970	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	USFS	Terminate 48.8 acres

Table 2.29 Continued

Classifications							
Number	Legal Description	Acres	Purpose	Authority	Management Agency	Surface Segregative Effect	Preliminary [3] Review Recommendation
OR-12	T. 23, 24 S., R. 23 E	916.2	Multiple Use Classification	Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964	BLM	Location for obsidian and chalcedony	Continue
OR-41 89	T. 24 S., R. 37 E sec. 31	39.52	Multiple Use Classification Act of 1964	Classification and Multiple Use	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate
OR-17348	T. 20 S., R. 36 E., sec. 7 T. 29 S.. R. 32 E.. sec. 15	80	R&PP Classification Lease for Solid Waste Disposal Sites	R&PP Act of 1926	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate if exchange or sale appears feasible
OR-19314	T. 26 S., R. 31 E., sec. 32	40	R&PP Classification Lease for Solid Waste Disposal Site	R&PP Act of 1926	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate if exchange or sale appears feasible
OR-42073	T. 24, 25 S., R. 31 E.	139.17	R&PP Classification Lease for RV Park	R&PP Act of 1926	BLM	General Land Laws including mining but not mineral leasing	Terminate if lease expires without development of RV Park

[1]An additional 500 acres could be withdrawn if this acreage is acquired prior to implementation of this decision

[2]This acreage s currently owned by the State of Oregon, but could be acquired by the United States through an exchange which is being negotiated

[3]Withdrawal ard classification review recommendations shown are very preliminary, based on information available at this tune. Final recommendations will be made during the withdrawal and classification review process which will consider more detailed information

[4]Recommendations on these withdrawals will be made by Waterpower Specialist in the Oregon/Washington State Office, BLM, with review and concurrence by the District Office.

Hazardous Materials

Objective and Rationale

HM 1: Eliminate the introduction of hazardous materials on public lands and remove any discovered hazardous waste.

Rationale: The Clean Water Act of 1977 provided the EPA with standards for handling and deposition of contaminated material. Jurisdiction at the State level has been relegated to the DEQ. DEQ has established requirements for handling and treatment of waste materials on all lands within the State of Oregon through the Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340, Divisions 100-I 10.

The BLM complies with these Federal and State guidelines and coordinates extensively with DEQ personnel on all matters dealing with hazardous materials.

Allocation/Management Action

HM 1.1: Inspect landfills and enforce compliance with terms and conditions of Bureau authorizations.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: LR 1.4, LR 2.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Coordination with permitted entity.
2. Regular inspection and monitoring

Monitoring Needs:

- Inspect landfills on a regular, periodic basis.

HM 1.2: Ensurethecleanupof discovered hazardous materials sites.

Geographic Reference: Areawide.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: SM 2.2, LR 1.4, LR 2.5, LR 3.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Coordination with affected interests; Federal, State and local agencies; and BLM State and Washington Office program leads.

Monitoring Needs:

- Follow-up monitoring to be developed on a case-by-case basis.

Biological Diversity

Objective and Rationale

BD 1: Maintain viable populations of native plants and animals well distributed throughout their geographic range.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 1.1: Evaluate and mitigate significant anticipated adverse impacts to the vegetation diversity of the RA of BLM-authorized land tenure adjustments, surface disturbing or vegetation conversion activities prior to their occurrence.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: AQ 1 .1, AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.10, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.4, GM 1.1, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, V 1.6, SSS 2.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 1.4, WL 2.2, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL6.6, WL7.4, WL7.5, WL7.7, WL7.8, WL7.9, WL 7.10, WL 7.11, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL, 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.10, AH 1.11, R 1.1, CR 2.1, CR 2.2, LR 1.1, LR2.3, LR2.5, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species.
2. Analyze the impacts to vegetation diversity on the species and ecosystem level of the RA in all NEPA documents.
3. Design and apply measures to mitigate significant adverse impacts to vegetation diversity.
4. Restrict prescribed fire treatment within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of land area in that particular subbasin in any one year.
5. Maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover (no less than 15 percent of which shall be thermal cover) as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."
6. Considerthe high publicvalue of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.

Monitoring Needs:

- Periodic and systematic updates of the existing vegetation inventory of the RA including distributions, extent and ecological status.

BD 1.2: Adjust overall grazing management practices within the RA so that no more than 10 percent of the native vegetation condition determined by ESI is in early seral status and so that at least 40 percent is in late seral or PNC by 2009.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, SM 1.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, WL 1.2, WL 1.3, WL 2.1, WL 2.2, WL 4.1, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 7.5, WL 7.14, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.5, R 2.12, BD 1.1, BDI.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Complete ESI inventory of RA by 1994 to provide baseline information on the plant communities and ecological status of the RA.
2. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all allotments in RA within 2 years of **ESI** completion.
3. Develop and implement ecological status objectives for all wild horse HMAPs within 2 years of ESI completion.
4. Implement and maintain databases for integration of ESI data with other resource data within the RA.

Monitoring Needs:

- AMP monitoring: actual use/utilization/trend/cover.
- HMAP monitoring: utilization.
- Reinventory of ESI within 20 years.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
BD 1.3: Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat. (See Table 2.12 for current list of actions and allotments which they may affect.) Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.4, WQ 1.5, WQ 1.6, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.12, SM 1.1, SM 2.1, GM 1.1, GM 1.2, GM 1.3, GM 1.4, WHB 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, V 1.3, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 2.6, SSS 3.1, SSS3.2, SSS3.3, SSS 3.4, WL 5.1, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.5, WL 6.7, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.15, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL7.24, WL7.27, WL 7.28, AH 1.2, AH 1.3, AH 1.4, AH 1.5, AH 1.9, R 2.12, ACEC 1.3, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5, BD 3.3. Constrained By: WL 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement** 1. Consultation with permittees and other affected interests. 2. Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. 3. Adjust AMPs, HMPs and other activity plans as needed. 4. Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes as appropriate. 5. Develop NEPA documentation and AWP funding where project developments (fences) are required. 6. Establish monitoring as appropriate. **Monitoring Needs:** - As identified in AMPs, HMPs or other activity plans.
BD 1.4: Acquire lands necessary to protect special status species and their habitat. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: SSS 1.1, SSS 2.7, WL5.3, WL6.5, R2.13, LR 1.1, LR1.3, LR 1.5, BD 1.4, BD 2.1.	**Procedure to Implement:** 1. Inventory to identify if lands are needed. 2. Pursue acquisition through exchange or purchase. 3. Adjust activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. **Monitoring Needs:** - Actions will be monitored through normal BM accomplishment tracking process.
BD 1.5: Protect special status species and their habitat from BLM-authorized surface-disturbing activities and land tenure adjustments. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: WQ 1.1, WQ 1.2, WQ 1.3, WQ 1.4, WQ 1.7, WQ 1.8, WQ 1.9, WQ 1.11, SM 1.1, F 1.3, V 1.1, V 1.2, SSS 2.1, SSS 2.4, SSS 3.1, SSS 3.2, SSS 3.3, WL 1.3, WL 2.2, WL 5.2, WL 6.1, WL 6.2, WL 6.3, WL 6.4, WL 6.6, WL 7.5, WL 7.7, WL 7.8, WL 7.13, WL 7.16, WL 7.17, WL 7.18, WL 7.19, WL 7.20, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.25, BD 1.1, BD 1.2, BD 1.3, BD 1.5.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Conduct a records examination and a site examination for special status species prior to BLM-authorized actions occurring. 2. Conduct site examinations during appropriate season. 3. Examine impacts and develop mitigation measures through NEPA process. 4. Apply necessary mitigation measures. 5. Consult with USFWS on "may affect" situations. 6. Enhance habitat for special status species where opportunities arise. 7. Establish and apply lease stipulations prior to issuance of oil and gas or geothermal leases. 8. Apply contract stipulations to allow work to be stopped if special status species are discovered to be present in or adjacent to a project area. 9. Adjust clearance and mitigation activities to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species. **Monitoring Needs:** - NEPA document compliance.

Objective and Rationale

BD 2: Maintain natural genetic variability within and among populations of native species.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 2.1: Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis and implement any newly developed management actions in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.

Geographic Reference: Allotment Nos. 5105, 5536, 7009, 7010.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, SSS 1.1, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL7.3, FM 1.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD2.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Current management actions in the existing HMP have been implemented, but new management actions identified through coordination and consultation with ODFW, USFWS - Bald Eagle Recovery Team and USDA-FS will be implemented in applicable timeframes set forth in the HMP.
2. Update HMP if needed.

Monitoring Needs:

- Conduct coordinated bald eagle winter roost counts on an annual basis.

BD 2.2: Implement any actions in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan for which BLM is responsible in the RA, to provide for the recovery of the peregrine falcon.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: F 1.6, GM 1.4, SSS 1.2, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.1, WL 7.3, WL 7.4, WL 7.28, R 2.1, LR 1.1, BD 1.5, BD 2.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Specific actions, when identified, will be funded through the AWP process.
2. NEPA documentation will be written on a case-by-case basis.
3. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- Needs will be identified when specific actions are developed.

BD 2.3: Implement the BLM responsible management actions listed in the *Stephanomeria malheurensis*, Malheurwirelettuce, Draft Recovery Plan until the final recovery plan is approved. Upon approval of the final recovery plan, implement all appropriate actions from it. Actions in the draft recovery plan include but are not limited to the following:

- Maintain and enhance existing habitat.
- Conduct systematic searches for new populations and habitat.
- Secure new colonies.
- Determine population trends.
- Establish additional plantings/populations.
- Develop a management program to protect newly established populations of plants.
- Enforce laws and regulations that protect Malheur wirelettuce.
- Maintain viable off-site seed bank.

Geographic Reference: 7001, 7058.

Decision Class: 2

Supported By: GM 1.4, SSS 1.3, SSS 3.1, SSS 4.2, WL 7.28, R 2.1, ACEC 1.1, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, BD 1.5, BD 2.3, BD 3.1.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Write an HMP or other appropriate activity plan incorporating the recovery plan.
2. Continue ongoing studies under existing BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement until this plan is terminated.
3. Develop and implement studies and actions identified in recovery plan or other activity plan.
4. Implement management recommendations from studies which will lead to recovery of species.
5. CCC with USFWS.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in Recovery Plan and BLM/USFWS Conservation Agreement, HMP or other activity plans.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 2.4: Designate 64,639 acres of the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs as an ACEC for the Kiger mustang.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: WHB 1 .1, WHB 2.2, WHB 2.3, WHB 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.7, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR 4.1, LR 4.2, BD 2.4, BD 3.7.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Develop specific objectives for the management of these areas.
2. Prepare a specific management plan for this ACEC.
3. Update affected HMAPs/AMPs to reflect any special management considerations.

Monitoring Needs:

- Assess objectives through the accepted allotment evaluation process.

Objective and Rationale

BD 3: Maintain representative examples of the full spectrum of ecosystem's biological communities, habitats and their ecological processes. Provide for the increase of the scientific understanding of biological diversity and conservation.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 3.1: Retain designation and approved management of the: South Narrows ACEC, 160 acres, for Critical Habitat of officially listed endangered species (see Map ACEC-2); Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC, 16,656 acres, for unique geologic features (see Map ACEC-3); and Silver Creek RNA/ACEC, 640 acres (see Map ACEC-4), for one ONHP aquatic natural area cell. (See Appendix 1, Table 15fordetailedACECdescriptions. See Appendix 1, Table 16 for allowable uses/use constraints.)

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, V 1.4, SSS 1.3, WL7.22, WL 7.28, R 1.1, R 2.1, R 2.11, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD2.3, BD3.1.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise existing ACEC plans as necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the existing plans.

BD 3.2: Designate an additional 400 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-3).

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, WHB 1.2, WL7.22, WL7.23, WL7.28, R 1.1, R2.1, R2.11, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC1.2, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 1.4, LR 1.1, LR 2.3, LR 5.1, BD 3.1, BD 3.2.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Revise Diamond Craters Management Plan to reflect closure to grazing except for limited 1 day trailing permits.
2. Make other revisions if necessary.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in the Diamond Craters Management Plan.
- Compliance monitoring of livestock trailing permits.

Allocation/Management Action

BD 3.3: Designate an additional 1,280 acres as part of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4) for two ONHP natural area cells, following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Addition).

Geographic Reference: 7010.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.22, WL 7.24, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.1, ACEC 1.3, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM4.1, LR 1.1 LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.1, BD 3.3.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs

Procedures to Implement:

1. Acquire 640 acres private inholding through land exchange.
2. Revise/updateexisting RNA/ACEC managementplan within 2 years of establishment to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16.
3. Prepare NEPA documentation and construct fence addition within 2 years of establishment.
4. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from grazing allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change.

Monitoring Needs:

- As defined in management plan.
- Fence maintenance inspection prior to livestock turnout.

BD 3.4: Designate 2,690 acres as Foster Flat RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-5) for one ONHP natural area cell (see Appendix 1, Table '5, Foster Fiat RNA/ACEC).

Geographic Reference: 7002.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: GM 1.4, V 1.4, WL 7.25, WL 7.28, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC1.4, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM4.1, LR 1.1, LR2.3, BD3.4.

Constrained By: WL 1.5.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 2 years of approval of RMP.
2. Prepare NEPA documentation and fence RNA within 2 years of approval of RMP.
3. Develop and implement District program for regular inspection and maintenance of fences which are the District's responsibility to maintain.
4. Coordinate with affected permittees.
5. Implement procedures to remove RNA acreage from allotment base and update AMP to reflect this change.

Monitoring Needs:

- Fence maintenance inspection on a quarterly basis, except during grazing season, May through August, when it will be done monthly.
- Establish baseline monitoring, including periodic on-the-ground assessments, general photo plots, and a species list within 3 years of approval of RMP.

BD 3.5: Designate 2,084 acres as Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC (see Map ACEC-4), for five ONHP natural area cells (See Appendix 1, Table 15, Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC).

Geographic Reference: 7011.

Decision Class: 1

Supported By: F 1.7, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, VRM 1.2, EM 1.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8.

Procedures to Implement:

1. Prepare RNA/ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP.
2. Coordinate with USDA-FS in plan preparation and monitoring establishment.
3. Coordinate with affected permittees.
4. Incorporate management actions and constraints from Table 2.10 for ponderosa pine old growth areas into the RNA/ACEC plan.

Monitoring Needs:

- Establish baseline monitoring within 3 years of approval of RMP to involve periodic systematic on-the-ground assessments.

Allocation/Management Action	Procedures to Implement/Monitoring Needs
BD 3.6: Designate 6,500 acres as the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC (see Map ACEC-7) for preservation of Native American root-gathering (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC). Geographic Reference: Allotments Nos. 5503, 5529, 5531, **5533.** Decision Class: 1 Supported By: R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.6, VRM 1.2, CR 2.1, EM 1.1, EM2.1, EM 4.1, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR2.3, BD 3.6.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Coordinate with livestock operators and tribal leaders. 2. Prepare ACEC management plan to reflect constraints in Appendix 1, Table 16, and to address specific management actions which are required within 3 years of approval of RMP. 3. Develop MOU with tribal groups. 4. Develop monitoring to ensure appropriate harvest levels are maintained. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in the management plan.
BD 3.7: Designate the Kiger and Riddle HMAs of 64,639 acres as the Kiger Mustang ACEC (see Map ACEC-6) for unique characteristics of wild horses (see Appendix 1, Table 15, Kiger Mustang ACEC). Decision Class: 1 Supported By: WHB 1.1, WHB 2.2, WHB 2.3, WHB 3.1, R 2.1, R 2.16, ACEC 1.7, EM 1.1, EM 1.4, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, LR **4.1,** LR 4.2, BD 2.4, BD 3.7.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Write a plan incorporating management objectives and use constraints for the Kiger ACEC within 3 years of approval of PRMP/FEIS (see Appendix 1, Table 16). 2. Update AMPs as necessary to incorporate ACEC objectives. 3. Coordinate with affected permittees and other affected interests. **Monitoring Needs:** - Periodic on-the-ground assessments of utilization and wild horse movements will be conducted.
BD 3.8: Manage a total of 786 acres in four major areas as described in Table 2.9 and shown on Maps F-3 through F-6 for maintenance, enhancement and promotion of ponderosa pine old growth. (Note: This acreage includes 482 acres from the commercial forestland base, 304 acres are for the establishment of administrative boundaries.) Geographic Reference: 5503, 5511, 7010, 7030, 7051. Decision Class: 2 Supported By: F 1.2, V 1.4, V 1.5, WL 7.21, WL 7.26, FM 2.1, R 2.1, R 2.12, R 2.16, ACEC 1.5, LR 1.1, LR 1.5, LR 2.3, BD 3.5, BD 3.8. Constrained By: AQ 1.2, AQ 1.3.	**Procedures to Implement:** 1. Develop stand management guides which address the following: a. Management actions to maintain existing old growth characteristics (see note below) of the stand. b. Management actions to promote continued succession toward old growth conditions (see note below) of the stand. c. Fuels treatment. d. Insect infestation. e. Management/use restrictions (see Table 2.10). Note: Examples of such management actions include: stand manipulation for tree age, tree size and species composition; maintenance of desired snag density; maintenance of canopy closure and appropriate canopy layers; maintenance of down woody materials; maintenanceof the native shrub/herb component; and creation or maintenance of gaps/openings and the overall stand configuration. 2. Coordinate and integrate these guides with overlapping designations. **Monitoring Needs:** - As defined in stand management guides or overlapping designations's activity plan.

Chapter 3
Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Plan

Introduction

This chapter identifies and summarizes the anticipated environmental consequences of the implementation of the Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP). A reassessment of environmental consequences of the PRMP is not normally a part of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). However, both oubliccomment and internal review have led to substantive changes in the management prescriptions that were presented in Preferred Alternative in the Draft RMP/Draft EIS (DRMP/DEIS). Therefore, it was determined that inclusion of such an impact analysis would be appropriate.

Because the PRMP is a general land use plan, it depends on additional, more site-specific analyses being performed at the activity and project levels to determine the full extent of the impact of a given action. The PRMP also provides a strong basis for consultation, coordination and cooperation with affected interests in on-the-ground decision-making processes for the implementation of specific actions. For such Interactive processes to be effective, there must be some room for negotiation on the details of implementing specific management actions. As such, many of the impacts described in this chapter are relatively general in nature.

Analysis

Analysis of the potential impacts of the PRMP is based upon anticipatedchangesthatwouldoccurfrom existing, or baseline, conditions or trends. Impacts are presented on a program-by-program basis. Within each program ageneralized description of existing conditions is presented as a base. Next, a description of the primary change agents, those actions which would induce a change in existing conditions or trends, is presented. And, finally, the anticipated impacts are presented.

Impacts are usually discussed in relation to two generalized timeframes. The short term is where impacts are expected to occurwithinaperiodof up to 5-10 years from the approval of the RMP. The long term is where impacts are expected to occur more than 10 years after the approval of the RMP.

Assumptions

The following assumptions have been made in the analyses presented in this chapter:

1. Funding and staffing levels would be sufficient, over the long term, to implement the Proposed RMP;

2. Monitoring needs, as described in the Proposed RMP, would be performed as indicated and adjustments or revisions to
   management strategies would be made as determined through regular periodic evaluations;

3. The public would be kept informed of progress in the implementation of the RMP through regular planning updates
   included in the Burns District Update or similar document;

4. Appropriate NEPA documentation with attendant site examinations would be conducted on all significant/surface-disturbing actions in the Planning Area;

5. Standard operating procedures and design features would be applied to all developments through the NEPA documentation process;

6. Appropriate maintenance would be carried out to maintain the functional capability of all existing and future developments; and,

7. The RMP would remain in effect for 10-15 years and would undergo regular periodic plan maintenance throughout that time.

Regional Impacts and Critical Elements of the Human Environment

Analysis indicates that no impacts of regional significance would result from the implementation of the PRMP. While interest in and concern for many of the resources in the Planning Area are regional or national in nature, the environmental and socioeconomicconsequences aresignificanttothe immediate area of implementation, but not beyond.

Analysis indicates that there would be no known significant adverse impactstocriticalelementsofthe human environment; airquality, floodplains, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), cultural/paleontological resources, prime or unique farmlands, Native American religious concerns, threatened or endangered species, designated or potential Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSRs), Wildernessor Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). These critical elements are considered in site-specific project design and implementation processes through the NEPA documentation process.

Air Quality

Air quality standards have been and will continue to be an important portion of the District's prescribed fire program. Currently, the only existing Class I air quality area that could be affected is the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Area. Any prescribed burning projects that may affect that area are reviewed for potential impacts by the Malheur National Forest. Theonly impactstovisibilitythat have occurred within the Three Rivers Resource Area (RA) were caused by either extreme wildfire conditions or by natural weather conditions, i.e., inversion layers or extreme winds.

No significant adverse impacts, short or long-term, are expected. However, if airqualitystandards become more restrictive over the life of the plan, there may be a need to amend the established annual acres (or tonnage) limits to remain in accordance with those restrictions.

Water Quality

Water resources in the Three Rivers RA lie within the Malheur Lake and Malheur River drainage basins. Water resource conflicts within the RA occur through activities associated with timber harvest, road construction, livestockgrazing, wild horse herd management and other consumptive uses of water.

There are approximately 127.55 miles of stream and 4,491 acres of flat-water (lake and reservoir) habitat that will be managed under the Proposed Plan. Currently, 84.25 miles of streams are in poor and 20.65 miles in fair condition within the Planning Area (See Table 3.1). Presently, no streams exhibit good water quality within the RA.

Implementation of the Proposed Plan will require that all future timber harvest on BLM lands meet the Oregon Forest Practices Standards, BLM Best Management Practices, and Guidelines

for Stream Protection in Logging Operations, with the addition of no-cut buffer strips along each side of any affected streams, springs or seeps. Additionally, any newly-constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands will requirecompliance with Oregon Forest Practices Standards.

Livestock will be temporarily removed from streams with poor water quality, when due to BLM-administered management, until those conditions improve to fair or 5 years have elapsed. Grazing systems designed to limit livestock utilization and promote speedy riparian recovery will be implemented on riparian vegetation once water quality attains fair or good condition or 5 years have elapsed.

Streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks will also improve water quality in streams. These projects will reduce streambank erosion, assist in streambank revegetation and ultimately increase late season streamflow.

Of the 127.55 miles of streams in the Planning Area, 37.65 miles, or 30 percent, will improve to good condition, and 60.7 miles; or 48 percent, will improve to fair condition over the life of the plan (See Table 3.2). Only 29.2 miles, or 23 percent, will remain in poor condition with plan implementation. Under this plan, streams in I category allotments will receive first priority for funding, followed by M category allotments, with C allotments (3 milesor2.6 percent)continuing under existing management.

Similar improvements to flat-waterwater quality will be realized with plan implementation. The exclusion of livestock from specified reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds will reduce siltation and turbidity. Increased vegetative cover around the shorelines of these reservoirs will reduce erosion from wave action and filter overland flows. Livestock water will continue to be provided from these water bodies. Fish habitat projects will expand and/or improve fisheries and aquatic habitats in targeted reservoirs. New reservoir construction, suitable for warmwater game fish production, will expand that habitat.

Flat-waterwaterqualitywillimproveoverthe lifeoftheplanwith 1,301 acres or29 percent improving to good condition. Only 50 acres, or 1 .1 percent, will remain with poor water quality, this beina Seiloff Dikes, a playa with naturally elevated turbidities and alkalinities.

Effectiveness of these management actions, conservation practices and improvement projects will be evaluated primarily through water quality monitoring, photo-trend analysis, macroinvertebrate analysis and use utilization monitoring.

Implementation of the Proposed Plan and changes in management of range, forestlands, riparian and aquatic habitats will help alleviate adverse impacts to waters from increased sedimentation, lack of shade and presence of fecal coliform bacteria. Improvements will bring the BLM into compliance with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) standards for nonpoint sources of water pollution and fulfill BLM mandates to improve water quality to good condition by 1997.

Soil Management

Changes in management of range and forestlands which result in an increase in ground cover or minimize soil disturbances would have a positive effect on soils. Limiting timber harvest and controlling off-road vehicle use may decrease sediment loss, reduce headcutting, and lower the amount of sediment delivered to streams. Proper maintenance and rehabilitation of BLM roads would reduce the concentration of storm runoff and as a result, reduce soil erosion and gullying. The rehabilitation of gullies and headcuts on uplands will decrease soil erosion. Treatment projects such as juniper thinning and brush control may have short-term negative effects on soil losses, yet can have positive or negative effects on soils depending upon the condition of the site prior to treatment and the characteristics of thespecificsite. Closing and rehabilitating known unauthorized mineral material sites should have a positive effect on soils on the mined sites.

Mineral activities potentially may have negative effects on soils. Localized increases in sediment production and gullying, increased runoff and increased sediment delivery to streams may result from mining activities.

Under the Proposed Plan, accelerated soil erosion would decrease significantly. Headcutting and sediment delivery to streams would also decrease. Vegetation management and range improvements will determine the condition and trend of soil erosion and stability. No significant negative impacts to the beneficial functions of floodplains have been identified.

Forestry and Woodlands

Current Condition:

Currently, there are approximately 13,307 acres of forestland in the Three Rivers RA. Of these acres, 9,291 acres are classified as commercial forestland. Approximately 8,873 acres are within the timber base acreage used to derive the sustainable annual harvest volume of 621 MBF.

The commercial forestland acres are primarily managed by such practices as overstory removal, commercial thinning, precommercial thinning and seed tree cutting. When natural regeneration is unsuccessful, manual tree planting is performed.

To enhance nutrient replacement into the forest soils, 12 tons of slash per acre is used as a guideline for fuel loads left on the site. If fuel loads exceed approximately 12 tons per acre, some form of slash treatment is performed.

There are an estimated 234,942 acres of juniper woodlands within the RA. Currently, four harvest areas totaling 1,282 acres arebeingusedasasourceof 'uniperposts,polesandfuelwood. The portion of the RA north of Highway 20 and west of Highway 395 has been designated as a juniper bough harvesting area.

Factors within the forestry program which affect forest management practices include 50-foot buffering of all nonperennial streams, springs and seeps as well as a 1 00-foot buffering of all perennial streams, springs, seeps and associated meadows. This resulted in a slightly negative impact on potential production levels.

Also, the decision to protectfourpotential old growth ponderosa pine forest stands totaling 482 acres came as a result of public comment on the Three Rivers DRMP/DEIS. These areas were identified based on stand structure and their potential value to other resources. Removing these stands from the timber base will result in an approximate 5 percent reduction in the annual sale volume harvested (approximately 33 MBF).

Primary factors from outside the forestry program which have an impact on the program include the decision made to restrict vegetation manipulation within variable widths of all perennial streams, springs, seeps and associated meadows to improve water quality. Variable widths are dependent on percent side slope and range from 100 feet to 165 feet on each bank. This decision results in an approximate 3 percent reduction of annual harvest (approximately 20 MBF), which is in addition to the current standard buffering practice discussed above.

Maintaining 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game thermal/hiding cover, protecting raptor nest trees and providing for raptor perch trees results in a very slight negative impact on annual

Table 3.1. Short- and Long-Term Impacts to Stream and Lake/Reservoir Water Quality From Implementation of the Selected Alternative

Stream Condition Class	Existing Condition (stream miles)	Short-Term Condition (stream miles)	Long-Term Condition (stream miles)
Poor	84.25	77.10	29.20
Fair	20.65	32.60	60.70
Good	0.00	2.30	37.65
Excellent	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	22.65	17.85	0.00

Lake/Reservoir Condition Class	Existing Condition (acres)	Short-Term Condition (acres)	Long-Term Condition (acres)
Poor	445.00	55.00	50.00
Fair	4,001.00	3,605.00	3,140.00
Good	45.00	831.00	1,301 .00
Excellent			0.00
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3.2. Impacts to Stream and Lake/Reservoir Water Quality Condition Trend from Implementation of the Proposed Plan

Condition and Trend	Existing Stream Condition/Trend (stream miles)	Long-Term Stream Condition/Trend (stream miles)	Existing Lake Condition/Trend (acres)	Long-Term Lake Condition/Trend (acres)
Poor				
Improving	7.45	20.00	390.00	0.00
Declining	65.05	2.40	5.00	0.00
Static	11.75	6.80	50.00	50.00
Fair				
Improving	3.60	55.05	786.00	0.00
Declining	10.20	1.90	0.00	0.00
Static	6.85	3.75	3,215.00	3,140.00
Good				
Improving	0.00	22.70	0.00	0.00
Declining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Static	0.00	14.95	45.00	1,301 .00
Excellent				
Static	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	22.65	0.00	0.00	0.00

production levels. These restrictions would primarily affect sale block layout activities and harvest timing, thus complicating sale administration.

Prohibiting the harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood, posts and poles from the big game winter range south of Highway 20 and west of Highway 205 results in a very minor negative impact within the currently low intensity woodlands program.

The existing annual harvest level of 621 MBF on 8,873 commercial forestland acres would be reduced to 545 MBF on 7,722 commercial forestland acres. The resulting 11 percent reduction appears to be significant within the immediate Forestry program. However, when this program is looked at as one segment of the Forestry program in the Three Rivers geographical area, this program produces less than 1 percent of the annual timber volume produced. Therefore, the .1 percent

reductionofthe 1 percentoftheoveralltimbervolumebecomes very minor for the current well-being of the local geographical area. The net benefits to other resources such as water quality, wildlife and fisheries, outweigh the slight long-term negative impacts to the Forestry program.

Since the RA issues a relatively small amount of juniper product sales, the impact of prohibiting activities south of Highway 20 and west of Highway 205 would be slight for the short term.

Grazing Management

Under current grazing management practices and stocking levels, there are approximately 38,400 acres in excellent range condition. 562.600 acres in aood. 823.700 acres infair, 251,500 acres in boor' range condhion 'and '33,700 acres which are unclassified (see Table 3.3). Active preference is currently shown at 150,472 AUMs with a total estimated carrying capacity of 155,200 AUMs available for all forage demands (see Table 3.4).

Implementation of the Grazing Management management actions of the Proposed Plan would have a substantial impact on current grazing management practices. Theprimarychanges in the grazing program would be:

- The implementation of grazing systems to meet multiple-use objectives.
- The adjustment of strategic seasons of use and stocking levels.
- The potential development of management facilities or vegetation manipulation. Specifically, the potential to increase forage production by approximately 8,870 AUMs by vegetation manipulation on approximately 68,900 acres. (Note: This figure derived from previously approved planning and is used for analysis purposes only. All vegetation conversions will be subject to the design requirements that the treatments sustain or enhance overall multiple-use values within the project area and that the overall diversity of plant species or communities not be adversely affected.)

Implementation of other program management actions would also affect current grazing management practices. The primary influences on the grazing management program from the other management actions would be:

The removal of livestock for 5 years from streams in poor condition.

The implementation of grazing systems on streams in fair or good condition.

The exclusion of livestockfrom approximately 12 reservoirs, lakes, springs or ponds.

The restriction that prescribed fire within 1 mile of perennial water be restricted to less than 20 percent of the subbasin in any one year.

The initial allocation of 5,808 AUMs to wild horses.

The adjustment of grazing practices so that no more than 10 percentof RA is in earlyseral and at least 40 percent is in late seral to Potential Natural Community (PNC).

The designation of RNA/ACECs to meet Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (ONHP)cell needs.

The protection of special status species and their habitat.

Prohibit domestic sheep in the Bartlett Mountain/Upton Mountain area.

Continue existing livestock exclusion on 4 miles of Malheur mottled sculpin or redband trout habitat.

The prohibition of sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds if determined to be detrimental.

Implement grazing systems to improve or enhance special status species habitat.

Implement rotation ordeferred grazing systems in big game ranges.

Continuation of the individual juniper tree burning or cutting program.

Allocate 2,622 AUMs to big game.

The designation of the Chickahominy Reservoir as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA).

The degree of short-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on grazing management is primarily dependent on the implementation of grazing management fences and to a lesser extent on vegetation manipulation projects.

If the streams proposed for 5 years of exclusion are fenced into riparian pastures, livestock use would be reduced by approximately 2,680 AUMs. If these fences are not constructed, livestock would be reduced by approximately 15,172 AUMs.

Table 3.3 shows expected impacts to range condition through implementation of the Proposed Plan. Table 3.4 shows the short-term impactsofthe Proposed Plan with and without range improvements.

The additional forage allocation to big game will have only a slight negative effect. The initial allocation of 5,808 AUMs to wild horses is the current situation so there will be no impact on livestock grazing. Any stocking level adjustments made in horse herd areas will be made proportionally between livestock, wildlife and wild horses which will be a positive impact.

There will be a very slight negative impact from the closing or restricting of livestock grazing on an additional 4,050 acres. There is not expected to be any significant reduction of AUMs.

Implementing grazing systems will have a positive impact on grazing management. Implementation of grazing systems will mitigate the need for livestock AUM reductions.

The continued implementation of the standard design features for range improvements will ensure that special status species and their habitat are protected.

Development of range improvements will have a very positive impact on grazing management. Vegetative manipulation will increase forage production and range condition. An initial reduction in AUMs will occur for at least 2 years after the manipulation to allow establishment of vegetation. In the case of prescribed fire, a reduction prior may be necessary to build up fuel. Structural improvements will allow implementation of grazing systems.

The restrictions to prescribed fire will have little impact due to the special nature of the areas where the restrictions will be.

Prohibiting domestic sheep from the Bartlett Mountain/Upton Mountain area will have no impact to existing operations, but would limit future adjustments in kind of livestock in these allotments.

The long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan are positive.

Range conditon will be improved by implementing grazing systems or, if necessary, reducing livestock AUMs.

After 5 years,, grazing systems will be implemented and livestock reductions for riparian habitat recovery will begin to decrease. Riparian grazing systems may include continued rest. Other impacts are the same as for short-term impacts.

Wild Horses and Burros

Wild horse populations within all of the Herd Management Areas (HMAs)exhibit stable growth rates and are healthy. Most of the herds continue to increase at an average annual rate of at least 20 percent a year. Present estimated range conditions are shown on Table 3.5. The current management levels and forage allocations shown on Table 3.6 are maintaining healthy and viable populations of horses. The small herd of seven burros in the Warm Springs HMA has remained stable for a number of years. A few horses still remain outside of the active HMAs, numbering approximately three to five head at the present time. The free-roaming status of the HMAs is good on most of the herd areas with the exception of the Kiger HMA, where the horses are found throughout a total of five pastures. Access to water and forage has been maintained in all of the HMAs. However,, much of the permanent live, reliable water in the Kiger and Stmkingwater HMAs is on private land. All of the HMAs are presently managed for quality horses. This program has worked quite well as evidenced by the high rate of adoptions of horses gathered from the Three Rivers RA. Each area isfurther managed for horsesexhibiting uniqueconformation or color characteristics as shown on Table 2.7.

The proposed Kiger Mustang ACEC designation for the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs would highlight the unique characteristics that these horses possess. Long-term benefits of this designation will continue to be the high demand for these horsesduringadoptions, and will helptoensuretheircontinued existence.

Both short and long-term benefits to the HMAs would be realized through the improvement in range condition. As each allotment and HMA is analyzed through the allotment evaluation process, use of the forage resource would be adjusted to help in maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance. The projected chan es in range condition for the HMAs are shown on Table 3.5. 4hese improvements in range condition would occur because of changes in grazing systems, seasons of use and/or range improvements as identified in the allotment evaluations and land use plan.

Table 3.3. Impacts to Range Condition

Range Condition (acres)

	Current Condition	Long-Term (5-10 yrs) Condition
Excellent	38,402	39,056
Good	562,632	651,217
Fair	823,683	812,302
Poor	251,516	173,658
Unclassified'	33,685	33,685
Total	**1,709,918**	**1,709,918**

'The number of acres listed as unclassified remains the same due to the expected completion of the Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) in 1992. Upon its completion, the RA will develop objectives based on seral stags rather than livestock forage mndition.

Table 3.4. Impacts to Stocking Levels with and without Range Improvements

	Current Situation	Impacts	
		With Improvements	Without Improvements
Estimated Carrying Capacity	155,165	155,165	155,165
Active Preference	-150,472	-150,472	-150,472
Additional Wildlife Allocation 1/		-2,622	-2,622
Wild Horse Allocation 1/	-5,808	-5,808	-5,808
Increase from Vegetative Treatment		+8,861	
Reduction from Removal from streams		-2,680	-15,172
Total	-1,115	+2,444	-18,909

'The wildlife and wild horse allocations remain the same throughout this table for comparison only. Reductions will be proportional between livestock. wildlife and wild horses

Some range improvements, especially fences, could have both positive and negative impacts on wild horses. Positive impacts would be expected where fences help achieve improved range condition through enhanced management of an allotment or pasture. Negative impacts would be expected where such fences interrupt traditional travel routes for the wild horses or burros and thereby decrease their free-roaming nature.

Other potential range improvements that would have a positive effect on the horse herds. are water holes, wells, seedings and spring developments. These developments would improve or increase forage and reliable water sources available for use by horses. Forage and water availability will greatly enhance the wild horse and burro health and viability. The impacts from these improvements would be realized both in the short-term and long-term.

Acquisition of water sources located on private land would ensure the long-term viability and stability of the herds, especially in the Warm Springs, Kiger and Stinkingwater HMAs. These areas are identified in Table 2.6.

Fencing the Foster Fiat ACEC in the Warm Springs HMA would have a negligible impact on horse movements in this HMA. This will not be a cross fence, and the forage lost will be minimal (less than 1 percent).

The most significant potential impact to the wild horse and burro resource is-the issue of riparian habitat, water quality and aquatic habitat improvement. Approximately 15 miles of riparian habitat are located within 'the Kiger, Stinkingwater 'and Warm Springs HMAs. One of the objectives of this plan is to have 75 percent of the stream miles in good or better condition by 1997. To achieve this objective both livestock and horse use would have to be controlled on, or excluded from these areas. The strategic use of fencing is the most likely method for such control; in which case, horse movements would be altered or possibly prohibited in some areas. Measures would be undertaken to ensure adequate sources of water and feed were maintained in the area, and that disruption of traditional travel routes would be minimized where possible. However, short-term impacts of this action would be moderate as the horses adjusted to new travel routes. Long-term benefits would be evidenced by the improved riparian habitat and water quality condition in these HMAs.

Long range positive impacts to the horse and burro program will result from the land tenure classification of virtually all acres in the HMAs to Zone 1 classification. This would assure the viability and management of all of the wild horse and burro herds in the RA.

Vegetation

Knowledge of the current condition of this resource is limited by lack of baseline data on ecological sites, their species composition and the seral status. Completion of the ESI will establish this baseline data. Table 3.7 shows the general vegetation types of the RA.

The primary factors within the program which will affect vegetation diversity are weed control, requirements for vegetation diversity mitigation measures and the required adjustments to grazing practices to meet the ecological status objectives for the RA.

Outside factors which have an impact on the diversity of vegetation within the RA are:

- livestock and wild horse grazing;
- adjustments in grazing practices such as implementation of grazing systems and removal and/or exclusion of livestock and wild horses from certain areas;
- livestock and wildlife habitat improvements such as wetlands enhancement, brush control, seeding and juniper control:
  fire including wildfires, prescribed fires, suppression activities and lack of fires:
- recreational use, particularly ORV utilization;
- timber harvest and other woodland management activities;
  energy and minerals development;
- designation of ACECs; and,
- retention of ponderosa pine old growth forest areas.

Most of the impacts of the Proposed Plan on vegetation diversity will occur over a long-term timeframe. Positive impacts on the vegetation diversity of the RA which will occur within 5 years of the implementation of the Proposed Plan include:

- The retention of two ACECs, the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC (640 acres) and the South Narrows ACEC (160 acres); and the designation of three additional RNA/ACECs (6,054 acres).

- Retention of 482 acres of mature ponderosa pine habitats as old growth management areas will have a positive effect on the vegetation diversity of the RA.

Positive impacts to the vegetation diversity which will begin to occur within 5 years of the beginning of implementation of the Proposed Plan but which will primarily be of a long term benefit include:

- Analyzing impacts to the vegetation diversity of the RA in NEPA documents will have a positive impact by requiring mitigation to prevent the loss of any significant portion of a single community type or individual plant species within the RA.

- Intensive management and protection of aquatic, riparian, wetlands and playa habitats.

- Implementation of grazing systems and exclusion of livestock and wild horses from certain areas.

When they occur, other actions which could affect the vegetation diversity of the RA either positively or negatively include the following:

- Noxious weed control would have a slight positive effect on vegetation diversity by helping to maintain the integrity of native plant communities.

- Negative effects to vegetation diversity (primarily big sagebrush or juniper/big sagebrush communities) could result from as much as 68,900 acres. (Note: This figure derived from previously a proved planning and is used for analysis purposes only.) However, all vegetation conversions will be subject to design requirements that they sustain or enhance overall multiple-use values within the project area and that the overall diversity of plant species or communities not be adversely affected.

  The potential seeding of 46,960 acres would negatively affect the vegetation diversity of the RA in those areas where non-native species are established.

  Juniper removal by single tree juniper burning or cutting or sale of posts, poles or firewood would reduce the amount of juniper cover in the RA. This would be a negative impact for this plant species. Other native plant species may be positively impacted through the reduction in competition at these sites and overall species diversity in the RA may be positively impacted.

- Timber harvest of mature softwoods on the 7,722 acres of commercial forestland would negatively impact these plant species and the associated plant communities by removal of the trees, disturbance of the understory and alteration of the successional processes.

Table 3.5. Impacts to Range Condition in Herd Management Areas

	Current Range Condition Acres)	Projected Range Condition (Acres)	Expected Change (Acres)
Stinkingwater			
Good	36,778	51,269	14,491
Fair	42,853	28,362	-14,491
Poor	0	0	0
Kiger			
Good	12,985	14,943	+1,958
Fair	23,633	21,591	-1,958
Poor	0	0	0
Riddle Mountain			
Good	6,000	7,223	+1,223
Fair	22,021	20,797	-1,223
Poor	0	0	0
Warm Springs			
Good	133,064	195,296	+62,232
Fair	199,967	137,465	-62,232
Poor	123,824	123,824	0
Palomino Buttes			
Good	22,068	50,368	+28,300
Fair	35,300	12,000	-23,300
Poor	14,176	9,176	-5,000

Table 3.6. Wild Horse and Burro Management Levels and Forage Allocations

HMA	Minimum Herd Size	Maximum Herd Size	Alloted AUMs
Kiger	51	82	984
Palomino Buttes	40	64	768
Stinkingwater	33	80	960
Riddle Mountain			672
Warm Springs [1/]	111	2%	2,424
Total	267	484	5,808

'Allows for 1510 24 burros

- Minerals activity has the potentialfor negative impactsto the vegetation resource on a site-specific basis.

- Wildfire and wildfire suppression activities would initially have a negative impact tovegetation diversity becausethey result in the removal of vegetation and disturbance of the surface. In the long run, communities in which fire was historically a component of the community, would be positively benefited by wildfires through the reinitiation of the successional cycle.

- Long-term wildfire suppression may have a negative impact on vegetation diversity in communities where fire was historically a successional force by altering the successional cycle. The application of prescribed fire to these communities may compensate for this potential negative impact.

Closure of 2,570 acres to all off-road vehicle utilization and limiting ORV use on an additional 83,874 acres would positively affect vegetation diversity in those areas by preventing disturbance of the surface from this vehicle activity and the resultant potential for loss of native vegetation, increase in soil erosion, and invasion by noxious weeds. In

areas which remain open to casual use by ORVs, vegetation diversity could be negatively affected by such use.

Special Status Species

The current listing of the RA Special Status Species is presented in Table 2.11 and shown on Map SS-1.

Primary within program factors affecting the Special Status Species program include development and implementation of HMPs, recovery plans or other activity plans.

Outside factors which influence special status species include vegetation manipulation, timber harvest, livestock and wild horse grazing, mineral and energy development, recreational uses such as ORV use, land tenure changes and fire management practices.

Table 3.8 shows the expected type and degree of impacts to special status species by the Proposed Plan.

Impactstospecialstatusspecieswhich will occur within 5 years of implementation of the Proposed Plan include the following:

- Implementation of BLM actions within the Planning Area, as listed in the Pacific Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon and Malheur Wirelettuce Recovery Plans, would improve the habitat of these species.

- Allocating the Bartlett Mountain/Upton Mountainareaforthe long-term enhancement of California bighorn sheep habitat would result in a positive impact to that species.

- Removing livestock for 5 years from riparian zones which have Malheur mottled sculpin or redband trout habitat will have a positive impact on these species. Implementation of grazing systems which arefavorablefor riparian and aquatic habitat would also have a positive impact to these species for those stream stretches which contain habitat for these species.

Impacts to special status species which will begin to occur within 5 years but which will continue to occur over a long-term timeframe as the actions in the Proposed Planareimplemented include the following:

- Preparation and implementation of HMPs for special status species would aid in the protection, restoration and enhancement of these species and their habitat.

- Western sage grouse habitat would be protected by not allowing removal of sagebrush within 2 miles of strutting grounds, if that removalwould bedetrimentaltosagegrouse nesting habitat. Implementing grazing systems which would improveforbavailabilitywould h aveapositiveeffectonsage grouse habitat. Providing meadow habitat at spring developments would also benefit this species.

- Correcting habitat deficiencies of the ferruginous hawk within 2 miles of nest sites would result in a positive impact to this species and its habitat.

- Inventory, monitoring and evaluation of special status species would benefit the species by refining knowledge of the species' range and determining its biological requirements, detecting trend in species and alerting any need for management action to conserve t he species. Acquiring or retaining Federal ownership of parcels having sensitive species will benefit these species by having them protected and conserved by law and policy.

- Establishing gazing systems on long-billed curlew nesting habitat to allow at least one-third of the habitat to be undisturbed through the critical nesting period will be a positive impact to this species.

- Protecting special status species from impact by BLM-authorized actions by conducting a site examination at the appropriate season and application of appropriate mitigation measures prior to project implementation will be a positive impact for all special status species.

- The potential 68,855 acres of brush control and prescribed burning in big sagebrush communities would have the potential to negatively affect sage grouse wintering habitat. However, potential treatment areas are not within known sage grouse winter habitat.

- Potential brush control (burning, spraying, chaining) of as much as 68,855 acres in big sagebrush and juniper dominated communities and as much as 46,960 acres of seeding could negatively affect the habitat of some sensitive plant species. (Note: These figures derived from previously approved planning and are used for analysis purposes only. All vegetation conversions will be subject to design requirements that they sustain or enhance overall multiple-use values within the project area and that the overall diversity of plant species or communities not be adversely affected.) Areas of known or newly discovered populations will be avoided but potential habitat may be altered.

- Timber harvest on 7,722 acres will have the potential to negatively affect special status species. However, site examinations would be conducted prior to harvest and appropriate mitigation measures implemented.

- Energy and mineral activity has the potential for negative impacts to special status species in any areas where such development occurs.

- The impact on special status plant species of fire and long-term fire suppression may be positiveor negative depending on the species and the role of fire in determining its occurrence and distribution. Specific information is not available for any of the special status plant species.

- Casual use by ORVs and the attendant noise, activity levels and surface disturbance would negatively affect special status species in those areas which remain open to such use.

Wildlife Habitat

Big Game

The current conditions of big game habitat are listed in Table 3.9. The primary change agents from within the program affecting big game habitat include:

The allocation of an additional 2,622 AUMs, for a total of 7,836 AUMs, of competitive forage to big game.

Implementation of grazing systems on all allotments in big game ranges, with priority given to I and M allotments.

Individual juniper tree removal in 100-acre or smaller units.

Aggressive suppression of wildfires in deer and elk winter ranges.

Timber harvest designed to maintain 30 to 60-acre units of big game cover so that 40 percent of the treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover.

Table 3.7. Vegetation Types in the Three Rivers RA

Vegetation Types	Public Land Acres Drewsey	Riley	Silvies Valley	Total	% of RA	Common Assoc. Plant Species
Big Sagebrush	**325,679**	757,740	13,231	1,096,650	**62.49**	big sagebrush, rabbit brush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, Sandberg's bluegrass, cheatgrass, wild buckwheat, bottlebrush squirreltail, needlegrass, aster, lupine, phlox, squawapple, bitterbrush
Juniper	**93,633**	130,222		223,855	12.76	western juniper, big sagebrush, low sagebrush, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, curlleaf mountain mahogany, bitterbrush
Low Sagebrush	**90,283**	130,550		220,833	12.58	low sagebrush, Sandberg's bluegrass, Thurber's needlegrass, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, lupine, balsamroot, phlox
Stiff Sagebrush	33,441			33,441	1.91	stiff sagebrush, Sandberg's bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, bighead clover, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, onion, wild buckwheat, biscuitroot
Crested Wheatgrass	81,120	25,419		106,539	6.07	crested wheatgrass, sweetclover
Greasewood	8,099	12,800		20,899	1.19	greasewood, basin wildrye, saltgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail
Ponderosa Pine	6,337	9,801	4,240	20,378	1.16	ponderosa pine, big sagebrush, Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, bitter-brush, Douglas fir, yarrow
Silver Sagebrush		12,810		12,810	0.73	silver sagebrush, Nevada bluegrass, creeping wildrye
Desert Shrub		1,400		1,400	0.08	spiny hopsage, shadscale
Riparian	658	504		1,162	0.07	willow, alder, rose, rush, Kentucky bluegrass, sedge, smooth brome, quaking aspen, mat muhly, knotweed, cottonwood
Diamond Craters	16,896			16,896	0.96	big sagebrush, phlox, moss
	656,146	**1,081,246**	**17,471**	**1,754,863**	**100.0**	

Table 3.8. Degree of Impacts to Special Status Species of the Proposed Plan

Species	impacts
Bald Eagle	High positive
Peregrine Falcon	High positive
California Bighorn Sheep	High positive
White-faced Ibis	Medium positive
Ferruginous Hawk	Medium positive
Western Sage Grouse	Medium positive
Western Snowy Plover	Low positive
Long-billed Curlew	Medium positive
Redband Trout	High positive
Malheur Mottled Sculpin	High positive
Malheur Wirelettuce	High positive
Cusick's Buckwheat	Medium positive
Biddle's Lupine	Medium positive
Cusick's Lupine	Medium positive
Columbia Cress	Medium positive
Leiberg's Clover	Medium positive

- Installation of at least eight guzzlers in areas that are currently water deficient.
- Maintenance of 85 percent of the browse that currently occurs on deer and elk winter ranges.
- Fence construction to standards which afford movement to the big game animals present.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage in the area west of Highway 205 which is south of Highway 20.

Primary external change agents affecting big game habitat include:

- Approximately 13,800 acres of potential brush control within deer winter range.
- Approximately 9,500 acres of potential seeding within deer winter range.
- Potential and current minerals activities.

The short-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on big game habitat would be positive. An improvement in deer and elk summer ranges would result from improved vigor on some sites from juniper control and prescribed burning. These ranges would also improve from added availability of water and maintenance of cover areas.

Deer and elk winter ranges would improve due to added vigor of browse and maintenance of 85 percent of the current browse areas.

Antelope habitat would improve from the increased abundance and availability of forbs within their ranges.

All big game species habitat would be improved due to the availability of forage for benchmark numbers, and movement between ranges would be ensured through fence construction standards.

Predicted big game habitat conditions over the short-term are listed on Table 3.9.

The long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on big game habitat would be very positive. These impacts would be the same as the short-term impacts. However, the degree of improvement would be much greater. Long-term predicted habitat conditions for big game are listed on Table 3.9.

Raptors

The current conditions of raptor habitat are largely unknown. Predicted impacts of the Proposed Plan are relative to the current condition and are a measure of the degree of improvement expected from actions in the plan.

The primary change agents from within the program affecting raptor habitat include:

- Protection of nest sites and providing for perch sites within 660 feet of nest sites.
- Requirethat all poles and transformerson public lands have design features to prevent raptor electrocution.
- Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.
- Identification of component deficient raptor habitat and correction of the deficiencies.

The short-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on raptor habitat would be positive. The degree of these impacts would be low as compared to the current condition. Preventing loss of nest sites and death of birds from electrocution or poisoning would result in these impacts.

The long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on raptor habitat would be positive. The degree of these impacts would be moderate as compared to the current condition. Impacts would be the same as in the short-term and identification of habitat deficiencies and correction of those deficiencies would add to the degree of the positive impacts.

Riparian Habitat

The current conditions of streamside riparian habitat are listed in Table 3.10.

The primary change agents from within the program affecting riparian habitat include:

- Exclusion of livestockfrom particular stream segments for5 years, then grazing with utilization levels orgrazing systems that will allow for continued riparian improvement.
- Implementation of livestock grazing systems on particular stream segments which will provide improvement of fair or maintenance of good quality riparian.
- Establishment of stream buffer strips and meeting guidelines for stream protection in logging operations.
- Give priority to land acquisitions which increase the acreage or improve the manageability of riparian habitat.
- Construction of any roads in riparian areas will be to BLM standards.

The primary external change agents affecting riparian habitat include:

- Rehabilitation of areas burned by wildfire within 1 mile of perennial water.

- Restricting mechanical or prescribed fire treatment of any area within 1 mile of perennial water to 20 percent of any subbasin in any one year.

- Implementation of streambank stabilization projects.

The short-term impact of the Proposed Plan on riparian habitat would be positive. Table 3.10 lists the predicted conditions of riparian habitat. These improvements would be due, in large part, to the livestock exclusions and implementatron of grazing systems designed to meet the riparian objectives.

The long-term impacts to riparian habitat would be positive. Table 3.10 lists the predicted conditions of rioarian habitat. These figures reflect the continued im rovement expected from grazing system implementation an8 protection from degradation by construction or commercial logging activities.

Wetland/Playa/Meadow Habitat

The current condition of wetland habitat is listed on Table 3.11. Current playa and meadow habitat conditions are unknown.

The primary change agents from within the program affecting wetland, playa and meadow habitat include:

Implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by 1997.

- Fencing spring head boxes and overflow areas,

- The collection of baseline data on playa lakebeds and implementing needed management changes.

- Give priority to land exchanges and acquisitions which would increase the acreage or improve the manageability of public wetlands.

The primary external change agents affecting wetland, playa and meadow habitat include:

- Designate and protect the Foster Flat area as an RNA/ ACEC.

- Implement grazing systems in I and M category allotments which are currently seasonlong grazing.

The short-term impactsof the Proposed Plan on wetland, playa and meadow habitat would be positive. Table 3.11 lists the predicted condition of wetland habitat over the short-term. Playa and meadow habitat has not been inventoried and conditions are unknown. However, management actionswhich would be expected to provide improvement of these areas are in the Proposed Plan. Also, inventory of these areas is expected in the short-term.

The long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on wetland, playa and meadow habitat would be positive. Table 3.11 lists the predicted condition of wetland habitat. As playa and meadow habitat conditions become known, management actions for improvement will be developed and implemented, where needed, via the activity planning process.

Nongame Animals and Upland Game Birds

The current conditions of habitat for this large group of animals is highly variable and dependent upon the particular species in question. Very little direct data has been developed in the planning area. Virtually all actions would have the potential to impact, either positively or negatively, one or morespecies. An attemot has been made throughout the planning process to ensure that all habitat types currently existing in the area will remain in sufficient quantity over the long-term to provide the habitat needs of this diverse group.

Aquatic Habitat

Aquatic habitat within the Three Rivers RA includes approximately 84 miles of perennial and intermittent streams, and 4,006 surface acres of flat-water. Currently, these aquatic systems support a variety of game and non-game fish species, as well as recreational and commercial consumptive uses of water.

Presently, 68 miles of streams and 3,906 acres of reservoirs are in poor or fair condition (see Table 3.12). Livestock will be temporarily removed from streams with aquatic habitats in poor condition due to BLM-administered manaaement. until those conditions improve to fair, or 5 years have elapsed. Grazing systems would be designed to limit livestock utilization and to promote speedy riparian vegetation recovery once aquatic habitats attain fair or good conditions or 5 years have elapsed.

Implementation of the Proposed Plan would require that all future timber harvest on BLM lands meet the General Best Forest Management Practices (Appendix 1, Table I), and Summary of Recommended Practices for Stream Protection (Appendix 1, Table 2); with the addition of no-cut buffer strips along each side of any affected streams, springs or seeps. Additionally, any newly-constructed permanent roads on BLM-administered lands will require compliance with Oregon Forest Practices Standards.

Fish habitat and streambank stabilization projects would improve and expand aquatic habitats within the Planninq Area. These projects would reduce streambank erosion, as&t with reveoetation of streambanks, and ultimatelv increase late season streamflow.

Of the 83.65 miles of aquatic habitat in the Planning Area! 73.50 miles or 87.9 percent, would improve to or be maintained in good condition over the life of the plan. Only 2.7 miles, or 3.2 percent, would remain or decline to poor condition. Under this plan, streams in I cate ory allotments would receivefirst priority for funding,, followed %y M category allotments, with C allotments continulng under existing management.

Similar improvements to flat-water aquatic habitat would be realized with plan implementation. The exclusion of livestock from specific reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds would reduce siltation and turbidity. Increased vegetative cover around the shoreline of these waters would reduce erosion from wave action and filter overland flows. Livestock water would continue to be provided from these water bodies. Fish habitat projects would expand and/or improve fisheries and aquatic habitats in targeted reservoirs. New reservoir construction, suitable for warmwater game fish production, would expand that habitat.

Flat-water aquatic habitatwould improveoverthe life of the plan with 898 acres, or 22.4 percent, improving to good or maintaining good condition (see Table 3.13). Eighteen acres would reach excellent condition relative to the species persent (warmwater).

Effectiveness of these management actions, conservation practices and improvement projects will be evaluated primarily through water quality monitoring, photo-trend analvsis. macroinvertebrate analysis and use utilization monitoring.

No specific actions have been identified that would adversely affect aquatic ecosystems with plan implementatron.

Implementationofthe Proposed Plan would reducestreambank and overland erosion and improve stream shading. These management practices would result in reduced sediment loads, lower maximum water temperatures and increase late season streamflows. Subsequent changes in management of range, forestlands and riparian and aquatic habitats would bring the BLM into compliance with DEQ standards for nonpoint sources of water pollution, and fulfill BLM mandates to improve water quality and riparian habitat to good condition by the year 2000.

Table 3.9. Impacts to Big Game Habitat Conditions (acres)

	Current		Short-Term		Long-Term	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Deer Winter Range	335,000	195,000	410,000	120,000	485,000	50,000
Deer Summer Range	375,000	325,000	530,000	170,000	610,000	90,000
Elk Winter Range	235,000	20,000	240,000	15,000	245,000	10,000
Elk Summer Range	105,000	45,000	115,000	30,000	130,000	20,000

Table 3.10. Impacts to Riparian Habitat Conditions

Condition	Current Conditions		Short-Term		Long-Term	
	Mi.	AC.	Mi.	Ac.	Mi.	AC.
Good	17.6	116.7	58.4	366.5	81.6	515
Fair	43.65	255.8	26.05	155.5	6.6	37
Poor	**32.95**	207.5	9.75	58	3.1	28
*Unknown	25.85	102.5	25.85	102.5	25.85	102.5
Total	120.05	685.5	120.05	682.5	120.05	682.5

*Inventory of stream segments with unknown conditions is expected within 5 years. For predictions the numbers have remained constant but appropriate totals will change as data becomes available.

Table 3.11. Impacts to Wetland Habitat Condition

Condition Class	Current Conditions' (acres)	Short-Term Impacts (acres)	Long-Term Impacts (acres)
Good	50	505	956
Fair	911	651	395
Poor	390	195	0
Uncontrollable[2]	3,140	3,140	3,140
Subtotal	4,491	4,491	4,491
Potential Expansion	200	490	490
Total	4,691	4,981	4,981

[1]Acreage includes water surface acres at capacity plus associated vegetation
[2]Due to large water level fluctuations on Warm Springs, Moon and Chickahominy Reservoirs

Table 3.12. Impacts to Stream and Lake/Reservoir Aquatic Habitat Condition and Trend

Condition Trend	Current Stream Condition (miles)	Stream Condition (miles)	Current Lake Condition (acres)	Lake Condition (acres)
Poor				
Improving	15.15	0.00	7.00	0.00
Declining	22.90	0.50	5.00	0.00
Static	3.65	2.20	0.00	0.00
Fair				
Improving	5.90	1.60	24.00	0.00
Declining	13.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Static	6.80	5.85	3,870.00	3,090.00
Good				
Improving	0.00	19.10	0.00	0.00
Declining	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Static	7.60	54.40	100.00	898.00
Excellent				
Static	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00
Unknown	7.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	83.65	83.65	**4,006.00**	**4,006.00**

Table 3.13. Short- and Long-Term Impacts to Stream and Lake/Reservoir Aquatic Habitat

Condition	Current Stream Condition (miles)	Stream Condition Short-Term Impacts (miles)	Stream Condition Long-Term Impacts (miles)
Poor	41.70	13.95	2.70
Fair	26.40	48.55	7.45
Good	8.10	13.70	73.50
Excellent	0	0	0
Unknown	7.45	7.45	0

Current Lake/ Reservoir Condition	(acres)	Lake/Reservoir Condition Short-Term Impacts (acres)	Lake/Reservoir Condition Long-Term Impacts (acres)
Poor	12.00	5.00	0
Fair	3,894.00	3,877.00	3,090.00
Good	100.00	124.00	898.00
Excellent	0	0	18.00
Unknown	0		0

Fire Management

Currently, all wildfires occurring on public lands are initial attacked with a full suppression effort following a preplanned dispatch system. Suppression efforts on fires occurring within WSAs or RNA are dictated by Interim Management Policy (IMP) as well as the Field Guide for Management Actions in WSAs.

Currently, the only exception to full suppression of all wildfires occurs under a multiple fire situation where the number of ignitions exceed the initial attack and/or extended attack capabilities. At that point, priorities are established based on threat to life, property and resource values, respectively.

Prescribed burning is done only with approved Burn Plans in place and qualified personnel actually preforming the ignition process.

The primary changes in the Fire Management Program through the Proposed Plan are related to the establishment of 1) 462,080 acres identified under aconditional suppression zone, 2) the addition of the Foster Flat ACEC at 2,690 acres and the possible increase of 1,280 acres in the Silver Creek ACEC, and 3) improved accessibility into recreatron areas.

- The establishment of the conditional fire use zone would, under the preestablished conditions, assist the RA and Fire Management Programs in meeting land management objectives through the use of natural ignition prescribed fire. Activity level planning would be required to establish guidelines under which natural prescribed fire may occur.

- The establishment of the Foster Flat ACEC and the possible increase of 1,280 acres in the Silver Creek ACEC poses an increased fire potential. These areas may, dependent on yearly weather conditions, build heavy beds of highly flammable fine fuels. Ignitions occurring within these areas will have the potential to spread rapidly. The Silver Creek ACEC bordering U.S. Forest Service (USDA-FS) lands on its west and north sides is of more concern.

- Improved accessibility into recreational areas will increase visitorusedaysand, inturn, increasethepotentialof human-caused fire starts.

The primary possible external change agent in the prescribed fire program, is the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan. Current restrictions are expected to be increased over the next 5 to 10 years.

Both short and long-term benefits should be realized through the establishment of the conditional fire use zone.

Keeping current access roads to public lands open and maintained will be of benefit to the overall fire suppression program efforts.

Treatments of juniper stands will assist in breaking fuel concentrations in those areas and provide fire breaks that might be usable as control linesforfuturesuppression efforts. Designing site-specificslash treatments, with Fire Management input, for all thinning and timber sale contracts will ensure that Fire Management concerns are addressed prior to contract issuance.

Recreation

Recreation activities in the Three Rivers RA are predominantly of an unstructured,, extensive nature associated with hunting, fishing, rockhoundrng, camping, sightseeing, wildlife viewing and driving for pleasure. Areawide there are estimated to be around 95,000 recreation visits per year resulting in approximately 594,000 visitor hours of recreatron use, according to information in the Burns District Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) for Fiscal Year 1989.

Table 3.14 shows both low and moderate projected visitor use for the 11 -year period from 1990 to 2000 utilizing 1989 visits for extensive (dispersed) recreation activities. Chickahominy Recreation Site has also been included in these projections since it is an intensive use area. Table 3.15 is specific to this site and indicates the projected use for the same period of time.

The area currently has three moderate to high intensity use areas (see Map R-1). Chickahominy Reservoir provides outstanding trout fishing opportunities and is managed cooperatively with Harney County, ODFW, the Oregon State Marine Board and BLM. A small recreation site at Chickahominy is managed by the BLM. A second reservoir area, Warm Springs Reservoir, is administered by the Bureau of Reclamation and provides fishing and boating opportunities. The BLM services county sanitation facilities provided for the public at Warm Springs. The Diamond 0NA/ACEC was designated for its outstanding volcanicfeatures and scientific values. It is the only designated SRMA in the RA. Table 3.16 shows the low and moderate projected visitor use from 1990 to 2000 utilizing 1989 visitsfor intensive, site-specific recreation activities in this area.

In addition to the RMIS which is updated annually to show recreation use on BLM-administered lands, the publication, The Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Consumption Projection Study: Oregon Project (NORPS), Oregon State University, January, 1989, was also utilized to project recreation use through the year 2010. The method and calculations used to develop the Information in the narrative are indicated in Tables 18 and 19 of Appendix 1.

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Use

ORV use in the area is primarily associated with hunting, fishing and driving for pleasure. There are no extensive high use ORV areas in the RA. One 240-acre intensive use area near Hines (see Map R-2), receives concentrated all-terrain vehicle (ATV), motorcycle and 4-wheel drive use in the warmer months and sledding and tubing use in the winter months because of its immediate accessibility to the population centers of Burns and Hines.

All BLM-administered lands in the RA have been designated for ORV management as required in Executive Order 11644: Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands. A notice in the Federal Register of February 20, 1987, designated BLM-administered lands in the Burns District for management of motorized vehicle use. Both documents are presented in Appendix 1, Table 17. Currently, there are approximately 10,000 acres of public lands closed to ORV use and approximately 50,000 acres where ORV use is limited to existing roads and trails (see Map R-2 and Table 3.17). The remainder is designated open for ORV use. Table 3.18 also summarizes the restrictions placed on ORV use through implementation of the Proposed Plan.

Primary change agents within the program which affect recreation resources are 1) Management of SRMAs, 2) utilization of hunting opportunities, and 3) ORV use, both intensive and dispersed. The iIncreasing recreational use of Diamond Craters ONA and Chickahominy Reservoir indicates a need to provide new or additional developments for interpretation and enhancement of visitor experiences as well as provide protection of natural resources. The BLM is focusing on these particular areas to provide funding and personnel to achieve management goals specific to the areas.

Dispersed hunting opportunities continueto be utilized at a high level. People wanting to provide guiding services as well as local private landowners wanting to lease hunting rights on their

lands is becoming evident and often involves public lands. For some big game and waterfowl species, demand outstrips availability. This creates competition and conflicts between the hunting publics.

ORV use continues to be an activity associated mainlv with other activities as a means of transportation. However, an area near Radar Hill above the towns of Burns and Hines receives high use by local citizens, particularly the youth. Management of the area to limit the spread of intensive ORV use and accompanying impacts to the natural resources is recommended, including the establishment of boundaries, signing and fencing.

Primary external change agents are livestock land treatments; fire management, including prescribed burning; special area designations; energy transportation corridors; mining; timber harvesting; and, wildlife and fisheries enhancement projects. Proposed actions may have a positive effect on one or part of a recreation resource but produce a negativeeffectforanother.

Actions to reach a balance between commodity production and enhancement of natural values would provide a positive effect on both motorized recreation activities and nonmotorized activities and aesthetics. Positive actions for motorized recreation uses are keeping areas open to ORVs, except where unacceptable resource impacts would result, and developing usable intensive ORV areas and cross-country routes. Positive actions for nonmotorized recreation activities and aesthetics include removal of livestock for various time periods from certain reaches of stream with implementation of grazing systems in aquatic habitat; closing and rehabilitation of unauthorized mineral material sites; protection and enhancement of deer, elk and antelope ranges; pursuing land exchanges to enhance wetlands; designation/protection of special management areas; streambankstabilization and instream fish habitat projects; and, prescribed fire.

Actions such as closing or limiting ORV use in special designation areas, closing and rehabilitating roads not needed for administration and fire protection, and protecting specific wildlife habitats have a negative effect on ORV use and motorized recreation activities. Natural values and aesthetics are negatively impacted by implementing brush control and seedings to increase livestock forage, providing or improving access for commodity values such as mining, powerline construction and fire management, allowing intensive ORV use near population centers and timber harvesting on small, scattered stands of trees.

Short-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on recreation resources are associated with scars and other changes that can be rehabilitated and healed within 5 years such as construction of recreation sites, wildlife guzzlers, instream fisheries habitat projects, and spring and well developments. Other examples are impacts from livestock trailing, the effects of wildfires and prescribed burns and their control, and the use of routes for point-to-point recreation events such as ORV and horse endurance races.

Long-term impacts are those which change the recreation use of the land through developments or initiating new management objectives to create a lasting effect on the recreation resources. An example of such impacts are new access roads for harvesting timber, mining, fire control and development of energy transmission lines (Pacificorp 500 kV line) which open areas to vehicle use which previously had limited or no access for this type of use. Other examples are special area designations (Brscuitroot Cultural ACEC), wildlife and fisheries enhancement projects (Middle Fork Malheur River boulder placements), developing intensive use recreation sites and ORV use areas (Chickahominy and Radar Hill), riparian and waterquality enhancement projects (streambank stabilization), and large scale seeding, brush control and mining projects.

The Proposed Plan would provide protection to natural aesthetic values and enhance nonmotorized and and nonconsumptive uses, while also accommodating ORV and motorized recreation use (see Table 3.19, Impacts to Recreation).

Wild and Scenic Rivers

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress (Public Law 90-542) to preserve selected rivers in natural, free-flowing conditions. There are no river segments in the RA that were identified in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan's Rivers Inventory or the State Scenic Waterways Designations. However, a Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory for possible inclusion as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was completed for Three Rivers RA (see Map WSR-1 and Table 2.17). Tables 2.18, 2.19, 2.20 and 2.21 give more detailed results of the assessment process.

The Middle Fork Malheur River, which flows through the Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA (see Map WSR-I), possesses characteristics which make the stream a worthy addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (see Table 2.20). It would be found suitable for designation as a Wild River and managed according to objectives and standards as noted in Table 2.21.

BLM has not previously proposed this river segment because less than 3 miles flow through BLM-administered lands and this has not been considered sufficient to provide adequate management. However,, 13.7 contiguous upstream miles of the river in the Malheur National Forest have been designated Wild or Scenic in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988. This would make management of the BLM-administered segment practical as part of a larger system. In addition, 1.4 miles of a tributarv, Bluebucket Creek, has also been included as part of the river segment in the BLM recommendation. Another 1.3 miles of the Middle Fork Malheur River. on orivate land between the USDA-FS and BLM managed lands'is also included in the analysis, bringing the total river study (Segment A) mileage to 5.4 miles.

The DRMP/DEIS indicated designation of approximately 1,730 acres (1,275 acres BLM, 355 private and 100 USDA-FS) within one-quarter mile of the river segment. It is now recommended that the boundaries extend to the rims of the canyon whether or not they are more or less than the one-quarter mile established on either side of the mean high water level of the river and creek during the inventory pess The recommended boundaries are shown on Maps WSR-2. The recommended acreage totals 1,840 acres (1 ,425 acres BLM, 400 acres private and 15 acres State) and is noted in Table 2.20 Suitability Determination. The USDA-FS acreage noted as part of the total acres for designation in the DRMP/DEIS have already been included in the reach of river designated in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988. Therefore, these acres are not included in the proposal in the PRMP/FEIS.

The boundary following the rims provides protection and encompasses all of the outstandingly remarkable visual resources and areas with biological diversity. Expansion of the boundary onto the plateau would not increase protection of the river corridor and its associated values.

The primary change agent within the program affecting the resource is the proposed Wild River designation itself. This includes the designation and management of the upper portion of the Middle Fork of the Malheur River by the USDA-FS which would be managed in coordination with the BLM's proposed reach of the river.

Primary external change agents are a fisheries enhancement project, waterqualityenhancementprojectsand recommended nonwildernessdesignation for Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA.

Actions to designate approximately 1,840 acres associated with 5.4 miles of the Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek as Wild (classification) and actions in other programs to enhance and protect water quality and fisheries would create a positive effect on Wild River reaches. Examples of such other actions are removal of livestock for various periods of time from certain reaches of streams with implementation of grazing systems in aquatic habitat, prohibiting timber harvest in stream corridors with designation of certain parcels as remnants of ancient forests and not allowing new road construction in areas influencing stream drainages. An established Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I areawithin a WSA would continue to have a positive effect if classified Wild by Congress as would the current ORV closure with proposed changes.

The proposed fisheries habitat enhancement project to develop more pools in the Middle Fork of the Malheur River would have a positive effect for this resource, but could produce a negative impact on scenic and wilderness values if the characteristic landscape is modified too much.

The contiguous 13.7 miles of river reach within the Malheur National Forest have been designated as Wild in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988. The proposed 5.4 miles of river (including a portion of Bluebucket Creek) below the forest boundary will also be designated Wild and the total 19.1 miles would be cooperatively managed by both agencies.

Full (unmodified) fire suppression would be limited to prevent negative effects by allowing no permanent human-caused changes (i.e., mechanized tracks, trails, fire lines, cut timber) to become evident.

If classified Wild by Congress, an automaticmineral withdrawal would foreclose future mining claims and development on public lands within the designated river corridor. The area would be designated as Category 4, No Leasing, for leasable minerals.

Approximately 22 acres of commercial forest would be removed from the available base acreage which would reduce the potential harvest by approximately 1.5 MBF per year.

Linear rights-of-way would be excluded.

Short-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on Wild and Scenic River resources involve development of instream fisheries habitat improvement where heavy equipment such as backhoes used to place large boulders or logs would use the river bed for access and travel to various locations. Other short-term impacts would be the construction of low standard developmentssuch asatrailhead above Bluebucket Creek, a trail down the creek and along the river to connect with the trail already along the river on USDA-FS lands and signing (information, boundary and ORV) to enhance visitor use. These developments would be completed under cooperative management with the USDA-FS on the entire length of the designated Wild River.

Long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan would involve development of instream fisheries improvement where blasting would expose new rock surfaces or introduction of rock or structures from outside the area would change the characteristic landscape. Other long-term impacts of the low standard recreation developments could be increased visitor use and associated management needs. Continued vehicle access to private lands on the river utilizing a low standard road through the NW1/4 of Section 22 (see Map WSR-2) would be allowed. The designations to provide long-term resource protection (ORV closure and ancient forests) would enhance the proposed Wild River ciesignation.

The overall changes as compared to current conditions, are not considered to be significant. In comparison with the de facto protection of the wild and scenic character of the Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek currently provided under Wilderness IMP, designation as a Wild River would not provide a significant managerial change.

ACEC

The RA currently has three ACECs and the current acreage of ACEC designation is 17,546 acres.

External factors which could affect the ACECs in the RA are mineral and energy development and, in the Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC, livestock grazing.

The primary short-term impact of the Proposed Plan on the ACEC program is to increase the number of ACECs from three to seven and the amount of acreage in ACEC designation by 77,543 acres to a total of 95,049 acres.

No significant negative impacts to designated areas would be expected.

Positive impacts would accrue to the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC proposed addition and the Foster Flat RNA/ACEC when perimeter boundary fencing to exclude livestock and wild horse grazing is constructed.

A slight positive effect of designation will result from the requirement for a Plan of Operations for any locatable mineral development scenarios, although this benefit is not particularly significant as mines have been successfully developed, within ACECs, with Plans of Operation.

Energy and mineral development would have a negative impact on ACECs where such development and the values for which the ACEC was established are mutually exclusive.

Any development outside or adjacent to an ACEC which alters the hydrologic regime, produces excess dust or otherwise alters the environment within or adjacent to the ACEC would have a negative impact on the ACEC.

Long-term wildfire suppression may have a negative impact on specific ACECs if the values for which a particular ACEC was established are dependent on occasional wildfires to be sustained. The application of prescribed fire to these communities may compensate for this potential negative impact.

Visual Resources

Visual resources are categorized in a two phase process. They are first assessed through an inventory process which considers scenic quality (key factors include landform, vegetation, water! color adjacent scenery, scarcity, and existing cultural modifications), sensitivity (kev factors include type of user, amount of use, public interest, adjacent land uses, special areas), and distance zones {key factors include foreground-middleground distance zones, background distance zone and seldom-seen areas). Inventory classes are assigned based on the combination of scenic quality, sensitivity, and distance zones. However, they do not by themselves establish management direction. VRM classes are assigned through the planning process. All actions that would result in surface disturbance 'must consider the importance of visual values. Existing management classes (see Glossary for VRM Classes 1 -IV) established through previous planning include Class 1 - 8,610 acres, Class II - 120,621 acres, Class III - 425,600 acres, and Class IV - 1,155,087 acres. A more detailed description of the acreage classifications is presented in Table 3.20, Current VRM Classification. Map VRM-1 depicts areas of high visual sensitivity in the RA.

Table 3.14. Projected Extensive Recreation Visitor Use to the Year 2000 - Three Rivers Resource Area

RMIS Categories	1989 Visits (1)	Av. Annual Growth - Low Projection	Low Growth Projected Visits Year 2000	Av. Annual Growth - Mod. Projection	Mod. Growth Projected Visits Year 2000
1 ORV Travel	5300	1.23%	6017	2.27%	6623
2 Other Motorized	7650	0.81%	8332	1.78%	9148
3 Nonmotorized	120	1.48%	140	3.77%	170
4 Camping Visits	33700	1.19%	38111	2.61%	43375
5 Hunting Visits	6200	0.19%	6330	0.55%	6575
6 Other Land-Based	8600	1.35%	9877	2.83%	11277
7 Fishing Visits	16300	0.81%	17752	2.31%	20442
8 Boating Visits	1890	0.63%	2021	2.31%	2370
9 Other Water Based	1010	0.36%	1050	0.83%	1102
10 Winter Sports	1700	0.97%	1881	2.04%	2081
11 Snowmobiling Visits	1300	0.86%	1423	1.50%	1515
Totals	83770		92934		**104679**

Table 3.15. Projected Extensive Recreation Visitor Use to the Year 2000 - Chickahominy Res.

RMIS Categories	1989 Visits (1)	Av. Annual Growth - Low Projection	Low Growth Projected Visits Year 2000	Av. Annual Growth - Mod. Projection	Mod. Growth Projected Visits Year 2000
Camping	14040	1.17%	**15847**	2.60%	18055
Fishing	9180	0.81%	9998	2.33%	11533
Boating Visits	1890	0.16%	1923	0.37%	1967
Picnicking	540	0.56%	573	1.00%	599
Site Based -Other	1350	1.35%	1550	2.84%	1772
Totals	27000		**29891**		**33926**

Table 3.16. Projected Extensive Recreation Visitor Use to the Year 2000 - Diamond Craters

Non-Motorized RMIS Categories	1989 Visits (1)	Av. Annual Growth - Low Projection	Low Growth Projected Visits Year 2000	Av. Annual Growth - Mod. Projection	Mod. Growth Projected Visits Year 2000
Non-Motorized	2000	1.48%	2326	3.77%	2829
Camping	400	1.19%	452	2.61%	515
Hunting	50	0.19%	51	0.55%	53
Site Based -Other	10000	1.35%	11485	2.83%	13113
Totals	**12450**		**14314**		**16510**

Table 3.17. Impacts to Off-Road Vehicle Designations

	Existing (acres)	Proposed (acres)	Total Change (acres)
Open	1,649,416	1,592,652 (includes 20,850 formerly limited around Warm Springs Reservoir)	-56,783
Closed			
Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA	2,080	2,040	-40
Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek Wild River designation		250	+250
Hat Butte	30	30	0
Windy Point	280	280	0
Devine Canyon	1,040	1,040	0
South Narrows ACEC	160	160	0
Squaw Lake (part of Stonehouse WSA)	6,500*	0	-6,500
Burns Butte Public Shooting Range		280	+280
Total	10,090	4,080	-6.010
Limited (existing roads and ways)			
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	16,656	17,056	+400
Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA	3,480	3,270	-210
Stonehouse WSA (remainder in RA)	5,825*	5,825'	0
Warm Springs Reservoir	23,811	2,961	-20,850
Silver Creek RNA	640	1,280	+640
Squaw Lake (part of Stonehouse WSA)		6,500'	+6,500
Foster Flat RNA		2,690	+2,690
Dry Mountain RNA Addition		2,084	+2,084
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC		6,500	+6,500
Kiger Mustang ACEC		64,639	+64,639
Chickahominy Reservoir		400	+400
Total	50,412	113,205	+62,793

- 9,000 limited acres are in Andrews RA.

Table 3.18. Proposed Off-Road Vehicle Designations Areas and Acres

Open (includes 20,850 acres formerly limited around Warm Springs Reservoir)	1592,652 acres
Closed	
Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA and Wild River designation	2,290 acres
Hat Butte	30 acres
Windy Point	280 acres
Devine Canyon	1,040 acres
South Narrows ACEC	160 acres
Burns Butte Public Shooting Range	280 acres
Total	4,080 acres
Limited (existing roads and ways)	
Malheur River/Bluebucket Creek WSA	3,270 acres
Squaw Lake (part of Stonehouse WSA)	6,500 acres'
Stonehouse WSA (remainder in RA)	5,825 acres*
Silver Creek RNA	1,280 acres
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17,056 acres
Foster Flat RNA	2,690 acres
Dry Mountain RNA Addition	2,084 acres
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC	6,500 acres
Kiger Mustang ACEC	64,639 acres
Warm Springs Reservoir	2,961 acres
Chickahominy Reservoir	400 acres

There are no change agents within the program affecting the resource. However, external change agents continually affect visual resources, particularly those which propose on-the-ground developments or some measure of management protection of specific areas.

Primary external change agents are livestock land treatments, fire management, including prescribed burning, and special area designation proposed by the wilderness, wildlife, recreation and cultural programs. Table 3.21 shows the areas and acreages to be managed under each VRM class.

Actions having a positive effect on the visual character would include those which enhance water quality, protect riparian areas and wildlife habitat and maintain the natural qualities of the landscape. Examples of such actions are removing livestock for various time periods from certain streams with implementation of grazing systems after such times, maintaining existing exclosures on certain streams and reservoirs, restricting vegetative conversion, designating special areas, closing open ORV areas susceptible to damage,, closin and rehabilitating unauthorized material sites, closing an8 rehabilitating roads not needed for administration or fire protection urposes and retention, addition and enhancement of wetlan8s.

Actions having a negative effect include developing ORV intensive use areas, developing land treatments and seedings to produce additional livestock forage, new road construction, energy transmission projects in corridors, timber harvesting and mineral production.

Short-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on visual resources are associated with scars and other changes on the landscape that can be rehabilitated and healed within 5 years. Examples of such impactsaretheeffectsof wildfiresand prescribed burns and the associated effects of fighting or controlling these fires as well as the effects of recreation site developments, wildlife enhancement projects (such as guzzlers and streambank stabilization), instream habitat improvement projects and range improvements (such as reservoirs and spring developments).

Table 3.19. Impacts to Recreation

	Current (acres)	Projected Level (acres)	Total Change (acres)
1. SRMAs	16,656	17,056	+400
2. ORV Use			
a. Closed	10,090	4,080	-6,010
b. Limited	50,412'	113,205	+62,793
c. Open	1,649,416	1,592,633	-56,783
3. Rockhounding			
a. Prohibited	16,816	17,216	+400
b. Restricted	0	0	0
c. Open	1,693,102	1,692,702	-400
4. Camping			
a. Prohibited	0	280	+280
b. Restricted	18,846	31,155	+12,309
c. Open	1,691,072	1,678,483	-12,589

* Initial acres for limited ORV use was originally 100,064 as noted in the Federal Register. February 20, 1987. Since that time. management of the John Day RA was transferred from Burns District to Prineville District and 49,652 limited acres were also transferred from the Burns District.

Long-term impacts involve contrasts created by changes to the four basic elements of landscape'character (form, line, color and texture). They cannot be rehabilitated within 5 years and as a matter of course are considered permanent features on the landscape. Examples of such impacts are large vegetative conversion areas, above ground energy transmission structures such as the Pacificorp 500 kV powerline, mining operations such as Eagle Picher Mines, timber sales and thevarious access and haul roads, pipelines and other features that accompany large scale developments.

The overall changes, as compared to current conditions, are not considered to be significant.

Cultural Resources

The condition of currently identified sites ranges from good to severely impacted, with approximately 28 percent good, 51 percent fair/somewhat impacted and 21 percent poor/severely Impacted. Agents of deterioration include, in frequency order, natural erosion and weathering; livestocktramplin and trailing; disturbance from projects such as fences, roa8s, seedings, etc., and vandalism. The overall trend is downward due primarily to erosion and vandalism.

Comprehensive management of cultural resourceswould positively affect the condition of the resources and increase opportunities for public and scientific uses. Enhancement of conditions and uses at important obsidian sources, increased site patrol and monitoring, on-site interpretation, and protection of Native American traditional land uses would be the primary agents of change within the program.

The management proposed for riparian zones that would improve water quality and aquatic habitat while reducing soil erosion, such as timber harvest buffer zones along streams, restricted livestock grazing use along streams (e.g., temporary reductions, exclosure fencing), streambank stabilization, and road closures would maintain and improve archaeological site conditions in riparian zones.

Recreation program elements for ORV limitations and site boundary signing would protect traditional Native American values at the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC. Positive effects to those values would also come from the ACEC program designation, the VRM Class II protective classification, land tenure zone designation as Z1, from the mineral program closure of the Pine Creek Material Site, and from protective stipulations for leasable energy minerals activities (i.e., no surface occupancy). Scenic Back Country Byways designations would provideopportunitiesforthe interpretation of historicpropertie.s along the route.

Table 3.20. Current VRM Classification

Area/Acres	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Hatt Butte	30			
Malheur River/ Bluebucket Creek WSA	2,080	3,480		
Stonehouse WSA	6,500	5,825		
Diamond Craters		16,656		
Devine Canyon Scenic Area		1,040		
Silver Creek RNA		640		
S. Narrows ACEC			160	
Other Areas		92,980	425,440	1,155,087
Total	**8,610**	**120,621**	425,600	**1,155,087**

Table 3.21. Proposed VRM Classification

Area/Acres	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Hatt Butte			30	
Malheur River/ Bluebucket Creek WSA and Wild River	**2,290**	3,270		
Stonehouse WSA		12,325		
Diamond Craters		17,056		
Devine Canyon Scenic Area		1,040		
Silver Creek RNA		640		
S. Narrows ACEC		160		
Silver Creek Addition		640		
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC		2,690		
Dry Mtn. RNA/ACEC Addition		2,084		
Biscuitroot ACEC		6,500		
USDA-FS 41 Road (BLM acres)		550		
Other Areas		82,580	419,401	1,148,662
Total	**2,290**	**139,535**	**419,431**	**1,148,662**

Archaeological sites that are not currently subject to unacceptable levels of erosion or vandalism should be somewhat negatively affected by enhanced access for recreation uses. Surface-disturbing projects (e.g., range improvements, vegetation conversions) and land tenure adjustments may negatively affect additional archaeological sites with lesser data potential; however, significant sites would be protected by following standard cultural compliance procedures.

Cultural resources, including archaeological and historicsites, may be subjectto negative effects from fire and/or fire suppression activities. Uncontrolled fire may destroy standing historic structures, scorch and exfoliate prehistoric rock art, and fracture or alter artifacts. Fire suppression activities, particularly bulldozingto reducefuels, may altersurfacecultural resources, such that previously disturbed areas (e.g., roads, existing fire breaks, etc.) are utilized for fire breaks whenever feasible.

The short-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on the resource are expected to be positive for cultural program objectives, for historic property interpretation and stabilization and especially for preservation of traditional Native American land uses.

The long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan on the resource are expected to be positive for all cultural program objectives including areawide site protection, significant site data recovery, increased opportunity for protection and public uses of obsidian sources and fossil areas, increased site interpretation, andsystematicpreservationof specifictraditional Native American land uses.

Energy and Minerals

Fluid Energy Minerals

At the present there are no active oil and gas or geothermal production wells in the RA. Lease offers on various tracts are issued annuallyforoil and gas, but very little leasing activity has occurred in the last 5 to 1 Oyears. Currently, fluid energy mineral leasing is managed on aleasecategory system. In the RA there are 1,328,111 acres that are open to leasing with standard stipulations, (Category 1), 787,517 acres open to leasing with special stipulations (Category 2), 98,075 acres open to leasing with no surface occupancy (Category 3) and 113,331 acres closed to leasing (Category 4).

Therewould beaminorpositive impacttotheopportunityforthe development of fluid energy minerals. This results from a modest decrease in the acreage currently subject to Category 1 stipulations and an increase in the acreage available for leading under Category 1. There would be a slight (1 percent of total) increase in acreage subject to Category 3. An additional negative impact to the potential for fluid energy minerals would be the limitations on the placement of roads in order to meet water quality requirements. This should not affect geophysical exploration, but could limit potential development and production. Tables 3.22 and 3.23 present summaries of the acreages under each leasing category. A more detailed presentation of the resource values being protected and leasing restrictions can be found in Tables 2.22, 2.23 and 2.24. Due to the low current and anticipated level of fluid energy mineral activity in the Planning Area for the foreseeable future, these impacts are considered to be of low significance.

Locatable and Solid Leasable Minerals

Several locatable or solid leasable minerals are known to occur in the RA. Primary among these are diatomite, with an active mining operation northeast of Drewsey; mercury/cinnabar, with past substantial claim activity south of Drewsey and in the Glass Butte area; and, zeolite - a volcanic ash material - in the area of Harney Lake. Also present, in association with zeolite, are potassium (a solid leasable mineral) and feldspar. Of these minerals, only diatomite is currently under commercial production. Map M-3displaysthe areas of high and moderate potential for occurrence of these minerals. Mining law allows for exploration, location/leasing and development of mineral resources on public lands unless otherwise restricted. Generally, such restrictions result from either land classification (see Glossary) or withdrawals. Table 2.26 displays a summary of the nearly 50,000 acres in the RA which' are closed (withdrawn) to the operation of the mining laws.

A significant amount of gold/silver exploration and potential development is currently occurring in the Vale District, just to the east and south of the RA. The RA contains many volcanic structural and mineralogical characteristics which are known to be associated with epithermal (see Glossary) gold deposition. There is a moderate to high potential for the localized occurrence of gold in the RA.

The primary action in the Proposed Plan which would affect existing opportunities for exploration and development of locatable and solid leasable minerals would be an additional 2.715 acres which would be withdrawn from the operation of mining laws. Of this amount, 640 acres in the Squaw Butte Experiment Station block are in an area identified as having high potential for the occurrence of mercury/uranium/gold. The remaining 2,075 acres fall within areas classified as having low potential for the occurrence of locatable minerals (refer to Map M-3).

Restrictionson such mineral development support functions as access road building would be likely to have a minor negative effect on mineral development in the Planning Area. These restrictions would not preclude mineral development, but would be likely to add to the cost of exploration and development. With the combination of low current mineral development activity and light impacts to areas identified as having high or moderate potential for the occurrence of locatable minerals, it is concluded that negative impacts to these minerals are of low significance (Appendix 1, Table 20, provides a scenario of the possible impacts that could result if a substantial gold development were to occur in the Planning Area.)

Therewould beaminorpositiveimpacttotheopportunityforthe development of solid leasable minerals, coal, sodium and potassium, similar to fluid energy minerals. Due to the low current and anticipated level of solid leasable mineral activity in the Planning Area, these impacts are considered to be of low significance.

Mineral Materials

The primary impact to the potential for the development of mineral materials in the planning area would be the prohibition or restriction of mineral materials sites within ACECs, WSAs and scenic corridors. The acreages affected under the ACECs would be 95,030 acres. Acreages affected by WSAs and the Devine Canyon Scenic Corridor are 17,885 and 1,040 acres, respectively. Prohibitions or restrictions of existing authorized material sites would not be affected except for an existing county material site in the Pine Creek area which would be closed to meet management objectives for the potential Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC. This could be a moderate localized impact on future mineral material demands for road surfacing. However, optional material site locations are available in the vicinity, so mineral materials could be made available to satisfy such demands. Use of alternate sites could result in increased operational costs to the county through site preparation, increased haul distances, etc. On an overall basis, these impacts are considered to be of low significance because of the abundance of mineral materials and authorized material sites within the Planning Area that would remain unaffected by the prohibitions or restrictions.

Recreational Minerals

The Planning Area would remain open for the collection of recreational minerals except for 17,056 acres in the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC. The impacts of the closure are considered to be of low significance.

Lands

Currently, most lands transactions that have taken place in the RA have been conducted through exchanges. Very few outright sales have occurred in the past 10 years. In that time, only one sale has been completed, which was in an isolated 80-acre parcel north of Malheur Lake.

As depicted in Table 3.24, there are currently 1577,559 acres zoned for retention in public ownership, 121,559 acres zoned for possible exchange for lands of higher resource values, and 10,800 acres zoned for exchange or outright sale.

Table 3.24 depicts the acreages in the various land tenure zones of the Proposed Plan. Although less land is identified for retention, more opportunity exists under the Proposed Plan for land tenure adjustment, particularly exchanges. This is not only due to more acres available for exchange or sale, but also these lands are more widely dispersed throughout the RA.

Some Zone 1 lands would also be available for exchange, on acase-by-case basis, for non-Federal landscontaining special resource values listed in Management Action LR 1 .1.

Even though significantly more acreage would be available for sale, under the Proposed Plan, little sale activity is anticipated due to current Bureau policy and budget direction that emphasizes exchanges. Thus, Zone 3 lands would be utilized more for exchange base than for outright sale.

The primary mode of land acquisition would be through land exchanges, with purchases being utilized only where exchange is not feasible and when funding is available. Historically, funding has not been available for outright purchase of land in the Three Rivers RA. Most acquisitions will be targeted at Zone 1 lands which contain high public resource values.

Some activities or resources, such as cultural resources or special status species which might be discovered during resource inventories prepared for each land tenure action, could further limit lands available for sale or exchange.

The short-term impact of the Proposed Plan would be the immediate availability of more lands for exchange and sale. Specific impactsof each land tenure action cannot be predicted at this planning stage. The impacts of these actions will be analyzed through NEPA review upon development of a proposal and processing of the action. The long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan would be consolidation of land patterns, acquisition of significant public resource values, disposal of isolated unmanageable parcels and protecting most lands from disposalcontainingsensitive resources such as ACECs, WSAs, deer and elk winter range, riparian and wetland areas, as well as large contiguous blocks of public lands.

The impact of the Proposed Plan on county tax bases is expected to be insignificant for several reasons. First, as

Table 3.22. Impacts to Oil and Gas Leasing Categories

Lease Category	Low Potential (Acres)	Moderate Potential (Acres)	High Potential (Acres)	Unknown Potential (Acres)	Total (Acres)	Current (Acres)	Change (Acres)
Category 1	1,431,481	67,548	0	0	1,499,029	1,328,111	170,918
Category 2	535,419	67,568	0	0	602,987	787,517	-184,530
Category 3	111,407	280	0	0	111,687	98,075	13,612
Category 4	18,483	94,848	0	0	113,331	113,331	0
Total	**2,096,790**	230,244	0	0	**2,327,034**	**2,327,034**	0

Table 3.23 Impacts to Geothermal Leasing Categories

Lease Category	Low Potential (Acres)	Moderate Potential (Acres)	High Potential (Acres)	Unknown Potential (Acres)	Total (Acres)	Current (Acres)	Change (Acres)
Category 1	1,178,861	331,433	0	0	1,510,294	1,328,111	182,183
Category 2	336,771	254,951	0	0	591,722	787,517	-185,795
Category 3	13,772	97,915	0	0	111,687	98,075	13,612
Category 4	5,560	107,771	0	0	113,331	113,331	0
Total	**1,534,964**	**792,070**	**0**	**0**	**2,327,034**	**2,327,034**	0

previously stated, most acquisition of private lands would be through exchanges, where, as much land would be applied to the tax base as is taken out. Second, many exchanges involve significantly more acreage being conveyed into private ownership than is being lost from private otinership'offsetting any direct ourchasesthat mav be made. Finallv. any sales of oublic land that are made would additionally offset BLM acquisitions by purchase. Burns District records show that this situation is occurring in Harney County. Over the last 10 years the acreage acquired into Federal ownership by the BLM Lands Program approximates the net acreage conveyed into private ownership. This data includes purchases bv the BLM of lands on the Steens Mountain.

Realty Management

Currently, most rights-of-way and other realty related authorizations are processed on a case-by-case basis as applications or proposals are received. Table 3.24 identifies 123 miles of right-of-waycorridors,designated under existing planning documents. Right-of-way corridors which were designated in these documentsarenotclearastotheirlocationorscope. Notethere are no avoidance and exclusion areas designated.

The primary changes that would occur under the Proposed Plan would be formal designation of right-of-way corridors and realty related exclusion and avoidance areas as depicted on Map LR-2 and Table 3.24. The Proposed Plan would also eliminate waste disposal on and reduce unauthorized use of public lands.

Other realty related proposals and applications, not affected by these changes, would continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Management actions in the Proposed Plan which promote commodity producing programs such as minerals or timber, generally influence realty activities because they generate demand for rights-of-way and other land use authorizations. Conversely, other management actions such as improved road standards required for water quality, riparian and aquatic habitat enhancement place constraints on the number, kind and location of realty related authorizations.

The short-term impacts of the management actions under this program would be the early notification to potential applicants as to the existence of areas of special resource concern within the RA as well as the existence of areas where projects may be located with limited environmental impacts (corridors). Specific impact analysis of each project must be deferred until a proposal or application is received. All new realty related projects will be reviewed through the NEPA process at that time.

The major long-term impacts of the Proposed Plan would be the limitation of realty development in avoidance and exclusion zones. On the positive side, areas with special resource concerns would be protected from realty related development which might be incompatible with the purpose for wich they were designated. On the other hand, this limitation could negatively affect specific projects requiring an expensive reroute or modification.

This negative impact to industry is probably limited for several reasons. First, most of the acreage identified in Table 3.24 are avoidance zones which would allow some development, if necessary, and if compatible with the purposes of the designation. Secondly, most of the areas identified are small, isolated and scattered throughout the RA, making a reroute of a project relatively easy or unnecessary if good project planning is utilized. Finallv. most of the acreage identified for avoidance zones is made up of the Kiger Mustang ACEC (64,639 acres) where most development scenarios would probably be compatible with the purposes of this special designation. Demand is also low in this area.

The impact of corridor designation to the industry is also expected to be limited. First, there is generally low demand for large scale right-of-way projects in the RA. Second, encouraging rather than requiring afacilitv be placed in a corridor allows some flexibility while still providing guidance for project planning. And finallv. there are several corridor ootions identified in the-proposed Plan.

Constraints placed on waste disposal by the Proposed Plan are not viewed as a major negative impact. Generally, private lands are available for private waste disposal sites and public landfills are located within a reasonable distance of most rural residences. Existing public disposal sites operated by the county have adequate capacity to last well into the foreseeable future. Should a bonafide public need arise for a new site. BLM would consider a sale or exchange of land for this purpose. The primary positive impacts of management actidns'related to waste diswsal would be limitina the possibilitv of hazardous materials occurring on public land and the proliferation of small dump sites.

Limitation of unauthorized uses will have the positive affect of reducing damage to public land by such uses and increasing revenue to the United States. Unauthorized users would be negatively impacted by the Proposed Plan.

Access

There is a significant amount of public land within the RA which lacks legal access. Existing planning identifiesveryfew access needs which include those roads needed to access intensive recreation use areas. Generally, most landowners allow some access across their lands. However, as they become better informed as to their rights and to the value of recreation on public and private land, more and more access is being lost. Most access acquisition that has occurred in the RA has generally been in support of commodity production, primarily timber.

Map LR-3 in the Proposed Plan identifies several key locations where legal access is needed. The Proposed Plan also provides emphasis on acquiring and maintaining public access, particularly to areas containing high public resource values.

Management actions in the Proposed Plan which would restrict road location or use would limit options available for securing access.

Emphasis on acquiring and maintaining access would provide several positive impacts to many resource programs. It would serve to dilute human pressures on resource bases by dispersing this pressure to other public lands. It would limit access to those areas with high resource sensitivity, and provide better relations between landowners, the BLM and the public. Landowners, who gain financially by limiting access to public and private lands, would be negatively impacted by implementation of the Proposed Plan. The negative impacts of public access across private land can be mitigated by including measures in negotiated easements or agreements to limit these impacts. For example, if a landowner was concerned about gates being left open by the public, cattleguards may be provided in these areas.

Withdrawals and Classifications

There are currently 49,652.22 acres under withdrawal or classification in the RA (Table 3.24 and 3.271. The Prooosed Plan identifies 2,715 acres for new withdrawals and classifications, and recommends 7,398.49 acres for restoration to the public land laws. These figures show that there will be less acreage withdrawn or classified after implementation of the plan than before. This is probably not an accurate assumption, however, because the bulk of the acreage recommended for restoration

is made up of a single withdrawal covering 7,031 acres. Most of this withdrawal overlaps another withdrawal which would still remain effective. If the 7,031-acre withdrawal is terminated, these overlapping withdrawals would be eliminated and not actually result in restorationof allofthelandstooperationof the public land laws. Any proposal to terminate this withdrawal would require evaluation by the State Office Waterpower Specialist during the review process.

Outside influences which affect the program include holding agency concurrences and requests for terminations and requests for new withdrawals not considered in the Proposed Plan. These would increase and decrease the acreage within the RA withdrawn or classified.

The impacts of terminating withdrawals and classifications is both positive and negative. On the positive side, more lands would be open to the public land laws. Negative impacts to resources from commodity-producing activitiessuch as mining could occur when this happens. The converse of this will occur when new withdrawals are implemented, i.e., lands and resources would be protected but generally not available for commodity production.

Clarifying management responsibilities through MOUs, new withdrawals and restorations will have mostly positive effects. Lands and resources, which are more suitable for management by one agency will be turned over to that agency resulting in better management efficiency. Boundary adjustments resulting from these transfers would allow for cost-effective fencing and better boundary identification by the public.

Economic Conditions

The sectors of the local economy that are most likeiy to be directly or indirectly affected through implementation of the Proposed Plan are forestry and wood products, agriculture, trade and service, and mining. Impacts to these sectors would result from management actions affecting forestland/woodlands, livestock grazing, and energy and minerals, respectively. Each of these is detailed individually below.

Forests and Woodlands

Within the Three Rivers RA the lumber and wood products industry currently employs approximately 670 persons (Oregon Employment Division, 1989). The industry relies on harvests in Crook, Lake, Grant and Harney counties. As Table 3.25 displays, harvestsfrom BLM lands in the RA and surrounding counties are not a significant portion of the total harvest. It is likely that BLM timber sales in the RA substitute for timber sales on nearby national forest lands. The benefits of this substitution are negligible. The Proposed Plan would have no measurable effect on employment or income in the wood products industry.

The BLM currently meets the demand for all woodland products (firewood, posts and poles) with four designated cutting areas totaling 1,282 acres. These designated areas represent .7 percent of woodland acres available under the Proposed Plan. Future demands for woodland products can be met under the Proposed Plan.

Table 3.24. Impacts to Lands, Realty, Withdrawals and Classifications

	Land Tenure Adjustment Acres		
	z-1	z-2	**Z-3**
Current	1,577,559	121,559	10,800
Proposed Plan	1,484,899	188,325	36,694
Change	-92,660	+66,766	+25,894

	Right-of-Way Corridors, Exclusion and Avoidance Areas		
	Right-of-Way Corridors (Miles)	**Exclusion Areas (Acres)**	**Avoidance Areas (Acres)**
Current	123	0	0
Prooosed Plan	185	17,885	**95,530**
Total Change	62	17,885	**95,530**

Withdrawals, Classifications	
Acres Under Existing Withdrawals and Classifications	49,652.22
Proposed Plan, Acres Recommended for Restoration	7,398.49
Proposed Plan, Acres Recommended for New Withdrawals and Classifications	2,715
Total Acreage, Under Full Implementation of Proposed Plan	44,968.73
Total Change from Existing Situation	-4,683.49

Table 3.25. Timber Harvest 1980-87 (Mbf - **Scribner** Log Scale)

County	Total Harvest	BLM	BLM (Percent of Total)
Harney	546,717	794	0.15
Crook	607,994	1,899	0.31
Lake	1,410,800	0	0
Grant	1,668,590	17,021	1.02

Source: Oregon Timber Harvest Report 1980-87 - OSDF

Livestock Grazing

Theestimationof impactstolivestockgrazingisbased upon the assessment of changes that would be incurred on an "operator number" (operator) basis. Administratively, the BLM bills and tracks permittees by operator number. Often several permits can be held under a single operator number. Each operator number represents an independent operation to BLM. However, in practice a single person, family, company or corporation may be assigned several operator numbers. The size of each operation (represented by a single operator number) was determined to be the total cattle numbers currently permitted to use BLM allotments. For analysis purposes, impacts to the livestock industry were separated on the basis of scale of operation with operations of less than 300 head denoted as small and operations of 300 or more as large. In addition, impacts to direct and total income in the county were estimated using MICRO-IMPLAN (USDA, 1982)

With implementation of the potential treatments and structures identified in the Proposed Plan, long-term forage availability is expected to increase above current levels. The Proposed Plan would impact 35 smaller operations and 29 larger operations. Two operations, one large and one small, would experience increases while the remaining impacts would be reductions. Cattle and calf sales are estimated to increase by $42,000, or less than 1 percent of average sales (1985-l 989) in the county. Estimated impactsto personal income and employment are not meaningful. Implementation of the Proposed Plan without the potential improvements would decrease forage available to livestock. The same number of operations would be impacted as with the improvements, but to a greater degree. Six operations, three large and three small would experience increases. Estimated cattle and calf sales would decline by $511,000, approximately 2 percent of average sales in the county. Direct income is estimated to decrease by $46,700, and total income by $139,400. An estimated nine jobs would be lost.

With the reductions that are possible under the Proposed Plan, ranchers would be required to make permanent changes in their operations. In addition, the ability of some ranch operations to service long-term debt would be reduced. Potential business responses to reductions could include:

- Reduce herd size, absorb income loss.
- Change seasons of use on base property.
- Cease ranching operations, early retirement is an option for some.
- Lease alternative forage on private lands.
- Redistribute herds, capital and other factors of production to maintain viable operations is an option for operators with multiple operations.
- Expand and diversify ranching operations with new crops and/or livestock types.
- Capital expenditures on base property to increase productive capacity.
- Combine operations with other individuals, family members, companies or corporations to maintain viable size of operation.
- Seek full or part-time employment in a non-agricultural sector.

The exact allocation of increased forage under the Proposed Plan is unknown. Some operations may be able to expand. Financing these expansions would commit operations to long-term debt servicing based on the availability of the additional forage.

Table 3.26 shows the potential affects of forage availability number of operations potentially losing specific percentages of forage under the Proposed Plan. Operations were grouped by size for information only. A given percentage adjustment in BLM forage made available would not necessarily change cow-calf or cattle production by the same percentage. Sources of forage used by area ranchers include USDA-FS, State, private and other Federal lands in addition to BLM lands. Any BLM reductions will increase scarcity of forage, most likely causing a slight increase in the costs of private forage. (BLM and USDA-FS prices are administratively set and do not changedirectly or proportionately with market conditions.)

The Proposed Plan describes aspecific level of range improvement and enhancement. BLM expenditures to build all such fences, pipelines, reservoirs, wells, and big game guzzlers and to provide brush control, juniper burning and seedings are estimated at approximately $3.9 million.

The major portion of the materials usedforthese improvements will be purchased outside the RA. Temporary labor requirements and equipment rentals will likely be provided by the local economy.

Mining

Twenty-four pits are designated on BLM lands for the removal of mineral materials. Two are commercial pits while the remainder are for use by local communities. Thirteen free use permits have been granted to local communities. Without free use permits these communities would be required to purchase mineral materials. This BLM program directly assists local communities. The value of materials removed under free-use

permit has not been established. No changes in these permits would be made under the Proposed Plan. Under the Proposed Plan, mining activities at the Eagle-Pitcher Diatomite mine are uneffected.

Exploration and development of oil and gas, geothermal and gold resources in the planning area is permitted by all alternatives. The intensity of future exploration and development is unknown.

Table 3.26. Impacts to Livestock Grazing Operations, Proposed Plan

Percent change in Forage Availability	Number of Operations Affected Proposed Plan With Improvements Smaller[1]	Larger[2]	Proposed Plan Without Improvements Smaller	Larger
0 Percent Reduction	55	13	55	13
O-9.9 Percent Reduction	13	14	3	7
1 O-24.9 Percent Reduction	14	12	12	13
25-49.9 Percent Reduction	6	2	7	4
50-l 00 Percent Reduction	1	0	10	2
O-l 00 Percent Increases	1	1	3	3
Total Number of Operations	90	42	90	42

[1]Less than 300 head permitted
[2]Greater than 300 head permitted

Chapter 4
Revisions to the DRMP/DEIS

Introduction

As a result of internal and public review, substantial revision and, in some cases, correction of material presented in the DRMP/DEIS hasoccurred. In most instances, changes simply have been incorporated into the appropriate sections of this document or in extensive responses to comment letters (see Appendix 2). The following displays the substantive changes to the Draftthat are not otherwise represented in the PRMP/FEIS. The page numbers that appear in bold print throughout this chapter indicate the page of the DRMP/DEIS on which the correction would appear if the entire Draft were being reprinted.

Text Revisions

Page xiii. Page numbers for maps should read:

VRM-1	3-46 and 47
M-I	3-54 and 55
M-2	3-58 and 59
M-3	3-60 and 61
M-4	3-62 and 63
M-5	3-64 and 65
L-I	3-68 and 69
L-2	3-70 and 71

Page 3-3. Soils, third paragraph, second sentence should read: This method evaluates soil movement surface litter, surface rock, pedestalling, flow patterns, rills and gullies to assess erosion conditions.

Page 3-11. Table 3.4, footnote 3 should read: The average productivity in this inventory unit is estimated by using a factor of 70 times the commercial forestland acres available for intensive management. Previous planning document volume divided by total acres in timber base (3,400,000 / 48,818 = 70).

Page 3-11. Second column, end of first paragraph add: For detailed information about silvicultural practices see BLM Manual 5600. Also, for detailed information on how silvicultural practices affect wildlife, see "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests." USDA-FS Agricultural Handbook No. 553. September, 1979.

Economic Conditions

The sectors of the local economy that are most likely to be directly or indirectly affected through implementation of any of the alternatives are forestry and wood products, agriculture, trade and service, and mining. Impacts to these sectors would result from management actions affecting forestland/woodlands, livestockgrazing, recreation, and energy and minerals, respectively. Each of these is detailed individually below.

Forests and Woodlands

Within the Three Rivers Resource Area the lumber and wood products industry currently employs approximately 670 persons (Oregon Employment Division, 1988). The industry relies on harvests in Crook, Lake, Grant and Harney Counties. As Table displays, harvests from BLM lands in the RA and surrounding counties are not a significant portion of the total harvest. It is likely that BLM timber sales in the resource area substitute for timber sales on nearby national forest lands. The benefits of this substitution are negligible. None of the alternatives would have a measurable effect on employment or income in the wood products industry.

IThe BLM currently meets the demand for all woodland products (firewood, posts and poles) with four designated cutting areas totaling 1,282 acres. These designated areas represent .7 percent of woodland acres available under Alternatives A-C and .5 percent of maximum available woodland acres under Alternatives D and E. Future demands for woodland products can be met under all alternatives.

Livestock Grazing

Theestimationof impactstolivestockgrazing is based upon the assessment of changes that would be incurred on an "operator number" (operator) basis. Administratively the BLM bills and tracks permittees by operator number. Often several permits are held under a single operator number. Each operator number represents to BLM an independent operation. However, in practice a single person, family, company or corporation may be assigned several operator numbers. The size of each operation (represented by a single operator number) was determined to be the total number of cows currently permitted to use BLM allotments. For analysis purposes, impacts to the livestock industry were separated on the basis of scale of operation with operations of less than 300 head denoted as small and operations of 300 or more as large. In addition, impacts to direct and total income in the county were estimated for each alternative using MICRO-IMPLAN (USDA, 1982)

Under Alternative A, direct long-term reductions would be made to 42 operations with 300 or more head permitted on BLM lands. The remaining reductions would be borne by 90 smaller operations. With less available forage, herd sizes would be reduced, thus fewer calves produced. Sales of cattle and calves would likely fall by $2.21 million (1989 dollars). This is approximately 9 percent of the average value of cattle and calvessold in Harney County. The Three Rivers Resource Area is located in northern Harney County, thus, foregone sales will be concentrated in that area. Estimates of foregone cattle and calf sales are based on the average (1985-89) prices for cattle and calves in Oregon. Direct income foregone at this reduced sale level is estimated to be $202,100 (1989 dollars).

An estimated total of $610,600 of income will be lost within Harney County under Alternative A. An estimated total of 37 local jobs will be lost under this alternative.

Impacts under Alternative B are distributed among operations as in Alternative A. Foregone cattle and calf sales under Alternative B are estimated at $1.39 million (1989 dollars), approximately 6 percent of average cattle and calf sales in Harney County. Foregone direct income under Alternative B is estimated at $127,000. Total income losses of $383,800 could be expected. Twenty-three local job lossesare estimated under this alternative.

With the reductions that are possible under Alternatives A and B, ranchers would be required to make permanent changes in their operations. In addition, the ability of some ranch operations to service long-term debt would be reduced. Potential business responses to the reductions could include:

- Reduce herd size, absorb income loss.
- Change seasons of use on base property.
- Cease ranching operations, early retirement is an option for some.

Table 4.1. Timber Harvest 1980-l 987.

County	Total Harvest	BLM	BLM (Percent of Total)
	Timber Harvest 1980-1987 (Mbf - Scribner Log Scale)		
Harney	546,717	794	0.15
Crook	607,994	0	0.31
Lake	1,410,800	17,021	0
Grant	1,668,590		1.02

Source: Oregon State Dept. of Forestry

- Lease alternative forage on private lands.
- Redistribute herds, capital and otherfactors of production to maintain viable operations is an option for operators with multiple operations.
- Expand and diversify ranching operations with new crops and/or livestock types.
- Capital expenditures on base property to increase productive capacity.
- Combineoperationswith other individuals, family members, companies or corporations to maintain viable size of operation.
- Seek full or part-time employment in a non-agricultural sector.

With implementation of the potential treatments and structures identified in the Proposed Plan, long-term forage availability is expected to increase above current levels. The Proposed Plan would impact 35 smaller operations and 29 larger operations. Two operations, one large and one small, would experience increases while the remaining impacts would be reductions. Cattle and calf sales are estimated to increase by $42,000 thousand, or less than 1 percent of average sales (1985-l 989) in the county. Estimated impacts to personal income and employment are not meaningful. Implementation of the Proposed Plan without the potential improvements would decrease forage available to livestock. The same number of operations would be impacted as in with the improvements, but to agreaterdegree. Sixoperations, three large and threesmall, would experience increases. Estimated cattle and calf sales would decline by $511,000, approximately2 percent of average sales in the county. Direct income is estimated to decrease by $46,700, and total income by $139,400. An estimated nine jobs would be lost. Business responses under the Proposed Plan without improvements would be the same as in Alternatives A and B, but to a lesser degree.

Alternative D (the Continue Present Management Alternative) would increase forage availability with implementation of treatments and structures. Five operations, three large and two small, would be positively impacted. The remaining operations would remain unchanged. The expected level of increase could increase cattle and calf sales by $279,000 (1989 dollars). This represents a 1 percent increase in the average sale of cattle and calves in Harney County. A direct income increase of $25,500 and total income increase of $71,900 is estimated under this alternative. A total employment increase of four jobs is estimated.

Alternative E proposes improvementsthatwould increase BLM forage availability. Thirty-two operations with 3000r more cattle permitted on BLM lands and 41 smaller operations would be impacted. Fourteen operations, seven large and seven small, would experience increased forage availability under Alternative E. The remaining operations would experience forage reductions. With the expected net increase in forage availability, estimated cattle and calf sales increase by $255,000. This is approximately 1 percent of average sales (1985-89) of cattle and calves in Harney County. A direct income increase of $23,000 and total income increase of $65,900 is estimated for this alternative. An increase of four jobs could be expected.

The exact allocation of increased forage under the Proposed Plan and Alternatives D and E is unknown. Some operations may be able to expand. Financing these expansions would commit operations to long-term debt servicing based on the availability of the additional forage.

Table 4.50 shows the number of operations losing specific percentagesof forage under each alternative. Operations were grouped by size for information only. A given percentage reduction in BLM forage made available will not reduce cow-calf or cattle production by the same percentage. Sources of forage used by area ranchers include Forest Service, State, private and other Federal lands in addition to BLM lands. Any BLM reductions will increase scarcity of forage, most likely causing a slight increase in the costs of private forage. (BLM and USDA-FS prices are administratively set and do not change directly or proportionately with market conditions.)

Each alternative describes a specific level of range improvement and enhancement. BLM expenditures to build fences, pipelines, reservoirs, wells, and big game guzzlers and to provide brush control, juniper burning and seedings are estimated as follows:

Alternative A = $432,000
Alternative B = $2.1 million
Proposed Plan = $3.9 million
Alternative D = $2,8 million
Alternative E = $5.3 million

The major portion of the materials usedforthese improvements will be purchased outside the Resource Area. Temporary labor requirements and equipment rentals will likely be provided by the local economy.

Recreation

All alternatives propose varying acreages open to ORV use, rockhounding and camping. Acreage available for these dispersed use activities will remain plentiful under all alternatives. No economic effect is foreseen due to changing patterns of recreation use under any alternative.

Mining

Recreational mineral collection is one activity that makes the Resource Area a visitor destination. Alternatives A, B and D slightly reduce areas available to recreational mineral collection. The reductions proposed in these alternatives will not reduce the desirability of the area to collectors.

Numerous sites are designated on BLM lands for the removal of mineral materials. Two are commercial pits while the remainder are for use by local communities. Thirteen free use permits have been granted to local communities. Without free use permits these communities would be required to purchase mineral materials. This BLM program directly assists local communities. The value of materials removed under free-use permit has not been established. No changes in these permits would be made under any of the proposed alternatives. Under all alternatives, mining activities at the Eagle-Pitcher Diatomite mine are uneffected.

Exploration and development of oil and gas, geothermal and gold resources in the planning area is permitted by all alternatives. The intensity of future exploration and development is unknown. Three scenarios have been developed in conjunction with the proposed RMP. Employment estimates in these scenarios range from 25-162 depending on the type of exploration or development hypothesized. See Appendix 1, Table 20.

Table 4.2. Impacts to Ranching Operations by Alternative

	Alternative A		Alternative B		Proposed Plan with Improvements		Proposed Plan w/o Improvements		Alternative D		Alternative E	
	Smaller[1]	Larger[2]	Smaller	Larger	Smaller	Larger	Smaller	Larger	Smaller	Larger	Smaller	Larger
0 Percent Reduction	0	0	0	0	55	13	55	13	88	39	49	10
O-9.9 Percent Reduction	0	0	0	0	13	14	3	7	0	0	19	19
1 O-24.9 Percent Reduction	0	0	2	2	14	12	12	13	0	0	12	5
25-49.9 Percent Reduction	60	19	79	37	6	2	7	4	0	0	3	1
50-l 00 Percent Reduction	30	23	9	2	1	0	10	2	0	0	0	0
O-l 00 Percent Increases	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	7	7
Total Number of Operations	90	42	90	42	90	42	90	42	90	42	90	42

[1]Less than 300 head permitted.
[2]Greater than 300 head permitted

Chapter 5
Consultation and Distribution

Introduction

The Tnree Rivers Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) has been prepared by an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists from the BLM Burns District Office. Compilation of the DRMP/DEIS began in the winter of 1988; however, a complex process that began in September of 1987 preceded the writing phase. The DRMP/DEIS process has included consolidation of resource data, public participation, interagency coordination and analysis of the management situation. Consultation and coordination with various agencies, organizations and individuals occurred throughout the planning process.

Public Involvement

A notice was published in the Federal Register (Vol. 52, No. 187) on September 28, 1987, and in the local news media announcing the formal start of the planning process. At that time, a planning brochure was sent to the public requesting comment on planning issues, goals and objectives for the Three Rivers Resource Area (RA).

In February of 1989, nearly 500 copies of an information brochure were mailed to interested agencies, organizations and individuals. This brochure presented the final planning issues, the alternatives to be analyzed in the DRMP/DEIS, and the planning criteria guiding the overall process.

In October of 1989, a notice of document availability was published in the Federal Register and in local news media for the Draft Three Rivers Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/DEIS). The DRMP/DEIS was sent to a list of 528 individuals, organizations and agencies. Public meetings for the purpose of receiving oral and written comments were held on December 4, 1989 in Burns and December 6, 1989 in Bend, Oregon. A total of 22 individuals attended the meetings. The initial 90-day comment period was to end on February 1, 1990, however, upon direction by the State Director the period was extended for an additional 30 days. A total of 227 comment letters were received before the end of the extended comment period.

Agencies and Organizations Contacted or Consulted

The RMP/EIS team contacted or received input from the following agencies or organizations during the development of the RMP/EIS:

Federal Agencies

Burns Paiute Tribe
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs
Environmental Protection Agency
Dr. Sarah Greene, PNW-RNA Committee
Honorable Robert F. Smith
USDA, Forest Service
USDA, Soil Conservation Service
USDI, Bureau of Indian Affairs

State and Local Agencies

Harney County Court
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals
Oregon Department of Transportation
Oregon Department of Water Resources
State Historic Preservation Officer
Oregon State University
OSU Extension Service
Intergovernmental Relations Division
Honorable Dale White

Organizations

Harney County Cowbelles
Harney County Farm Bureau
Harney County Sheep and Wool Growers Association
Harney County Stockgrowers
National Wildlife Federation
Native Plant Society
The Nature Conservancy
Oregon Environmental Council
Oregon Trout

Agencies and organizations to whom copies of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS have been sent.

Federal Agencies

Advisory Council - Historic Preservation
Burns Paiute Tribe
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Fort Baldwin Indian Community
Fort McDermitt Shoshone-Paiute Tribe
Dr. Sarah Greene, PNW-RNA Committee
National Marine Fisheries Service
Nez Perce Tribe
Small Business Administration
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
U.S. Air Force Bolling Air Force Base
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Corps of Engineers, Portland District Office
USDA, Forest Service
USDA, Soil Conservation Service
Bonneville Power Administration
U.S. Department of Energy
USDI, Bureau of Reclamation
USDI, Bureau of Indian Affairs
USDI, Bureau of Mines
USDI, Bureau of Reclamation
USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service
USI, U.S. Geological Survey
USDI, Minerals Management Service

USDI, National Park Service
Department of Transportation
Yakima Indian Nation

State and Local Agencies

Ms. Dee Swisher, Harney County Clerk
Harney County Court
Harney County Planning Department
Harney County SWCD
Ida-Ore Regional Planning and Development Intergovernmental Council
Lake County SWCD
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Department of Economic Development
Oregon Department of Energy
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Oregon Department of Transportation
Oregon Department of Water Resources
Oregon Division of State Lands
State Historic Preservation Officer
Oregon State Library
Oregon State University
OSU Extension Service
Intergovernmental Relations Division
Governor Barbara Roberts
University of Oregon

Interest Groups and Organizations

1000 Friends of Oregon
Agri-Business Council of Oregon
The American Alpine Club
American Fisheries Society
American Forest Council
American Horse Protection Association, Inc.
American Humane Association
American Mustang and Burro Association
American Mustang Association
American Rivers
Animal Protection Institute
Associated Oregon Industries
Associated Oregon Loggers, Inc.
Association of NW Steelheaders
Association of O&C Counties
Association of Oregon Archaeologists
Association of Oregon Counties
Central Oregon Audubon
National Audubon society
Audubon society of Portland
Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants
The Cultural Heritage Foundation
Defenders of Wildlife
Desert Trail Association
Eastern Oregon Mining Association
First Interstate Bank of Oregon
Friends of Earth
Georgia Pacific Corporation
Grand Ronde Resource Council
Harney County Chamber of Commerce
Harney County Cowbelles
Harney County Farm Bureau
Harney County Library
Harney County Sheep and Wool Growers Association
Harney County Stockgrowers
The High Desert Museum
Idaho wildlife Federation
Izaak Walton League of America
Kiger Mesteno
League of Cities
Malheur Field Station
Mazamas
Mineral Exploration Coalition
NW Federation of Mineralogical Societies
National Association of Conservation Districts
National Association of Revisionary Property Owners
National Marine fisheries Service
National Mustang Association
National Wildlife Federation
Native Plant society
Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.
The Nature Conservancy
NW Coalition for Alter. to Pesticides
NW Environmental Defense Center
NW Federation of Mineralogical Societies
NW Mineral Prospectors Club
NW Mining Association
NW Timber Association
NW Petroleum Association
OPLAC - Southeast
Oregon Cattlemen's Association
Oregon Cattlewomen's Association
Oregon Council of Rock and Minerals Clubs
Oregon Environmental Council
Oregon Equestrian Trails
Oregon Farm Bureau Federation
Oregon Forest Industries Council
Oregon Horseman's Association
Oregon Hunters Association
Oregon League of Women Voters
Oregon Natural Desert Association
Oregon Natural Heritage Program
Oregon Natural Resources Council
Oregon Rivers Council
The Oregon Rivers Council
Oregon Sheep Growers Association, Inc.
Oregon Small Woodlands Association
Oregon Sportsmen and Conservationists
Oregon Trout
Oregon Watershed Improvement Coalition
Oregon Wild Horse Association
Oregon Wildlife Federation
Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation
Pacific Logging Congress
Pacific NW 4-Wheel Drive Association
Pacific Power and Light Inc.
Pacific Wild Horse Club
Public Lands Action Network
Public Lands Institute
Range Ecology Group
Sagecountry Alliance for Good Environment
Sheepshead Protection Group
Sierra club
society of American Foresters
Southeastern Oregon Sportsmen, Inc.
Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance

Consistency Review

Prior to approval of the RMP, the State Director will submit the plan to the Governor of the State of Oregon and request that she identify any known inconsistencies with State or local plans, policies or programs. The Governor will have 60 days in which to identify inconsistencies and provide recommendations in writing to the State Director. The consistency of the plan with the resource related plans, programs and policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government and Indian tribes will be reevaluated in the future as part of the formal monitoring and periodic evaluations of the plan.

Comments on the Proposed RMP/Final EIS

If you wish to make comments for the District Manager's consideration in the deveopment of the decision, please submit your comments by October 21, 1991, to:

District Manager
Burns BLM District Office
HC 74-l 2533
Highway 20 W.
Hines, Oregon 97738

Protest Procedures

The resource management planning process includes an opportunityfor administrative review via a plan protest to the BLM Director if you believe theapproval of a proposed RMP would be in error. (See43 CFR 1610.52.) careful adherence to these guidelines will assist in preparing a protest that will assure the greatest consideration to your point of view.

Only those persons or organizations who participated in our planning process leading to this RMP may protest. If our records do not indicate that you had any involvement in any stage in the preparation of a proposed RMP or amendment, your protest will be dismissed without further review.

A protesting party may raise only those issues which he or she submitted for the record during the planning process. New issues raised in the protest period should be directed to the Burns District of Three Rivers Area Manager for consideration in plan implementation, as potential plan amendments, or as otherwise appropriate.

The period for filing a plan protest begins when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes in the Federal Register its Notice of Availability of the final environmental impact statement concerning the proposed RM or amendment. The protest period extends for 30 days. There is no provision for any extension of time. To be considered "timely," your protest must be postmarked no later than the last day of the protest period. Also, although not a requirement, we suggest that you send your protest by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Protests must be filed in writing to:

Director (760)
Bureau of Land Management
1849 "C" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

In order to be considered complete, your protest must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.

2. A statement of the issue or issues being protested.

3. Astatement of the part or parts of the proposed RMP being protested. To the extent possible, this should be done by reference to specific pages, paragraphs, sections, tables, maps, etc. included in the document.

4. A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that you submitted during the planning process or a reference to the date the issue or issues were discussed by you for the record.

5. Aconcisestatement explaining why the BLM State Director's decision is believed to be incorrect. This is acritical part of your protest. Take care to document all relevant facts. As much as possible, reference or cite the planning documents, environmental analysis documents, available planning records (i.e., meeting minutes or summaries, correspondence, etc.). A protest which merely expresses disagreement with the Oregon/Washington State Director's proposed decision, without any data will not provide us with the benefit of your information and insight. In this case, the Director's review will be based on the existing analysis and supporting data.

Chapter 6
List of Preparers, Glossary, and References

List of Preparers.

Although individuals have primary responsibility for preparing sections of an environmental impact statement or a resource management plan, the document itself is an interdisciplinary team effort. An internal review of the document was conducted at each stage of its preparation. Specialists at the district level and the state level of the Bureau of Land Management reviewed the analysis and supplied nformation. Contributions by individuals in the preparation of the document may be subject to revision by other BLM specialists and by management staff members during the internal review process.

Name	Primary Responsibility	Discipline	Related Professional Experience
Craig M. Hansen	Policy Guidance, Decision Making	Area Manager, Three Rivers Resource Area	7 years, Management, BLM, 7 years, Mineral Management Service, USGS Conservation Division in Mineral Development 6 years, Water Resource Division Water Resource Monitoring/Studies, USGS 2 years, Geology/Engineering, Bureau Reclamation 2 years, Private Engineering/Oil Gas Companies
Bill Andersen	Wild Horses and Burros	Range Conservationist-Wild Horse Coordinator for the Three Rivers Resource Area	8 years, Range Conservationist, BLM
Liz Appelman	Editorial/Word Processing	Editorial Assistant	4 years, Editorial Assistant, BLM 3 years, Clerk-Typist, BLM
Mark Armstrong	Editorial, Nongame Species	Public Affairs Officer/ Planning and Environmental Coordinator	5 years, Public Affairs/Planning and Environmental Coordinator, BLM 13 years, Range Conservationist, BLM
John Barber	Soils	Soil Scientist	3 years, Soil Scientist, BLM 2 years, Hydrologist Coop Ed. Student, BLM 1/2 year, Chemistry Lab Tech. Lebanon, OR University of Nevada, Reno 2-1/2 years, Hydrologic Research Technician,
Rob Burns	Water Quality/ Aquatic Habitat	Fish Biologist	1 -1/2 years, Fish Biologist, BLM 1 -1/2 years, Biologist, COE 8 years, Fish Biologist in Private Sector, Aquaculture 1 year, Biological Technician, USFWS
Jay K. Carlsor	Planning Team Leader	Project Manager, Technical Coordinator, Public Affairs	10 years, Planning & Environmental Coordination 4 years, Regional Economist, BLM 2 years, Remote Sensing, Forest Inventory, State of Idaho
Doris Cooper	Word Processing	Clerk/Typist	3 years, Clerk/Typist, BLM 3 years, VA Medical Center, Secretary, Chief, Psychiatry Service
Bruce Crespin	Cultural Resources, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Archaeology/Anthropology	15 years, Archaeologist, BLM
Leslie Frewing	Economics	Economist	3 years, Economist, BLM
Mike Hartwell	Fire Management	District Fire Management Officer, District Aviation Officer, District Prescribed Fire Manager	17 years, Fire Program-13 years in Management 10 years, Aviation Program
Nancy Ketrenos	Energy and Minerals	Geologist	7 years, Fluid Minerals/Geology, BLM
Janis Reimers	Vegetation, Special Status Species (Botany), ACEC	Ecologist/Botonist	1 year, District Ecologist/Botanist, BLM 3 years, Natural Resource Specialist (GIS), BLM 5 years, Ecological Site Inventory, BLM 1 year, Range Technician, BLM
Skip Renchler	Lands and Realty	Realty Specialist	8 years, Realty Specialist, BLM 3 years, Range Conservationist, BLM
Lucie Roberts	Word Processing	Clerk/Typist	6 months, Clerk/Typist, BLM 26 years, Various secretarial, purchasing and customer service positions in the private sector

Name	Primary Responsibility	Discipline	Related Professional Experience
Fred Taylor	Wildlife, Riparian, Wetlands, Special Status Species (Animals)	Wildlife Biologist	12 years, Wildlife Biologist, BLM 2 years, Biological Technician and Range Technician, BLM
			Related Professional
Nora Taylor	Livestock Grazing	Range Conservationist	12 years, Range Conservationist, BLM
Dave Vickstrom	Recreation, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Visual Resource Management	Outdoor Recreation Planner	19 years, Outdoor Recreation Planner, BLM 5 years, Outdoor Recreation Planner, National Park Service
Bob Vidourek	Forestry	Forester	16 years, Forester, BLM
Ron Wiley	Water Quality/Aquatic Habitat	Water Quality	8 years, Fisheries Biologist, BLM 3 years Fish and Wildlife Biologist, USFWS

Glossary of Terms

Accelerated Erosion - Erosion processes increased by the activities of humans. See "Erosion."

ACEC Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Active Preference -That portion ofthetotalgrazingpreference for which grazing use may be authorized.

Activity Planning - Site-specific planning which precedes actual development. This is the most detailed level of BLM planning.

Actual Use - The amount of AUMs consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestockoperator and confirmed by periodicfieldchecks by the **BLM.**

Adjustments - Changes in animal numbers, periods of use, kinds or class of animals or management practices as warranted by specific conditions.

Adverse Location (TPCC) - A subclass of problem sites which, because of its physical isolation, isdiff icult or impossible to manage forsustained yield timber production.

Allotment - An area of land where one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of **BLM** lands but may also includeotherfederally managed, state owned and private lands. An allotment may includeoneormore separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

Allotment Categorization -Grazing allotments and rangeland areas used for livestock grazing are assigned to an allotment category during resource management planning. Allotment categorization is used to establish priorities for distributing available funds and personnel during plan implementation to achieve cost-effective improvement of rangeland resources. Categorization is also used to organize allotments into similar groups for purposes of developing multiple use prescriptions, analyzing site-specific and cumulative impacts and determining trade offs.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - A written program of livestockgrazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

AMP: Allotment Management Plan

AMS: Analysis Of Management Situation

Animal Unit Month (AUM) - A standardized measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow unit or its equivalent for 1 month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Anadromous - Fish which migrate from the ocean to breed in fresh water. Their offspring return to the ocean.

APHIS: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Appropriate Management Level - The optimum number of wild horses and burros that contributes to a thriving natural ecological balance on public lands and protects the range from deterioration.

Aquatic - Living or growing in or on the water.

Archaeological Quarry Sites - Places where minerals occur which were a source of raw material for prehistoric/historic peoples.

Archaeological Site - Geographic locale containing structures, artifacts, material remains and/or other evidence of past human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - Places within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural or visual values, fish and wildlife resources, other natural systems or processes or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Assessment Species - See Special Status Species.

ATV: All Terrain Vehicle

AU: Animal Unit

AUM: Animal Unit Month

Avoidance Areas - Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and Section 302 permits, leases and easements would be strongly discouraged. Authorizations made in avoidance areas would have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not be otherwise feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

AWP: Annual Work Plan

Back Country Byways - Vehicle routes that traverse scenic corridors utilizing secondary or back country road systems. National Back Country Byways are designated by the type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway.

Best Forest Management Practices - General forest management practices which are consistent for all timber harvest and treatment activities.

Big Game Animals - Elk, mule deer, antelope and bighorn sheep.

BFMP: Best Forest Management Practices

BLM: Bureau of Land Management

BMPs: Best Management Practices

Board Feet -A unit of solid wood, one foot square and one inch thick.

BOR: Bureau of Reclamation

BPA: Bonneville Power Administration

Browse - To browse (verb) is to graze a plant; also, browse (noun) is the tender shoots, twigs and leaves of trees and shrubs often used as food by livestock and wildlife.

Buffer Strip - A protective area adjacent to an area of concern requiring special attention or protection. In contrast to riparian zones which are ecological units, buffer strips can be designed to meet varying management concerns.

C Category - Custodial Management (see Selective Management Categories).

Camp Site - Area utilized by Native Americansforone or more tasks, which also shows evidence of occupation by the presence of housepits, midden deposits and/or hearths.

Carrying Capacity - The maximum stocking rate possible without damaging vegetation or related resources.

Catchment - A structure built to collect and retain water.

CCC-Consultation, cooperation and coordination - an interactive process for seeking advice, agreement, or interchange of opinions on issues, plans or management actions from other agencies and affected permittee or lessee(s), landowners involved, the district grazing advisory boards where established, any state having lands within the area to be covered by an allotment management plan and other affected interests.

CEQ: Council of Environmental Quality

CFL: Commercial Forest Land

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

Channel - An open conduit either naturallyorartificiallycreated which periodically or continuously contains moving water or forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.

Channel Stability - A relative term describing erosion or movement of the channel walls or bottom due to waterflow.

Characteristic Landscape - The visual characteristics of existing landscape features (including man-made) within a physiographic province. The term does not necessarily mean naturalisticcharacter but rathercould refer to landscapes which exhibit both physiographic and land use similarities.

Class I Cultural Inventory - An inventory of the existing literature and a profile of the current data base for cultural resources, frequently utilized to guide field inventories.

Class II Cultural Inventory - Asample-oriented field inventory which is representative of the range of cultural resources within a finite study area.

Class III Cultural Inventory - An intensive field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile, all cultural resources within a specified area.

Climax -The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.

CMA: Cooperative Management Agreement

Commercial Forestland (TPCC) - Forestland which is capable of producing 20\cubic feet per acre of wood per year of commercial tree species.

Commercial Tree Species (TPCC) - Tree species whose yields are reflected in the allowable cut: pines, firs, spruce, Douglas-fir and larch.

Competitive Forage - Those forage species utilized by two or more animal species.

Conditional Suppression - Suppression actions based on predetermined, stringent conditions, i.e., fire location, weather condition, forces available and fire size. Monitoring must be done throughout the fire's duration and direct suppression will be taken if any one condition is exceeded.

Critical Growth Period - A specified period of time in which plants need to develop sufficient carbohydrate reserves and produceseed, e.g., approximatelythe months of May and June for bluebunch wheatgrass.

Critical Habitat-The area of land, water and airspace required for the normal needs and survival of a federally listed threatened or endangered species.

CRMP: Coordinated Resource Management Plan

CT: Commercial Thinning

Cultural Resources - Fragile and nonrenewable elements of the environment including archaeological remains (evidenceof prehistoricor historic human activities) and sociocultural values traditionally held by ethnic groups (sacred places, traditionally utilized raw materials, etc.).

Cultural Site - Any location that includes prehistoric and/or historic evidence of human use, or that has important sociocultural value.

DCP: Development Concept Plan

Deferment-The withholding of livestockgrazing until a certain stage of plant growth is reached.

Deferred Grazing - Discontinuance of livestock grazing on an area for specified period of time during the growing season to promote plant reproduction, establishment of new plants or restoration of the vigor by old plants.

Deferred Rotation Grazing - Discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season. This permits seed production, establishment of new seedlings or restoration of plant vigor. Two, but more commonly three or more, separate pastures are required.

DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Depth of Slash - The vertical distance from the litter surface to the highest slash particle in a sampling plot. A fuels inventory measures the fuel loading of dead and downed woody materials.

DEQ: Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Diet Overlap - The presence of the same forage plant in the diet of several herbivores.

Discretionary Closures - Areas where the BLM has determined that energy and/or mineral leasing, entry or disposal, even with the most restrictive stipulations or conditions would not be in the public interest.

Dispersed/Extensive Recreation - Recreation activities of an unstructured type which are not confined to specific locations such as recreation sites. Example of these activities may be hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, hiking and sightseeing.

Minimal management actions related to the Bylaws' stewardship responsibilities are considered adequate in the areas where extensive recreation takes place and explicit recreation management is not required.

Disposal-Any BLM authority which transfers title out of public ownership.

Distribution -The uniformity of livestockgrazing over a range area. Distribution is affected by the availability of water, topography and type and palatability of vegetation as well as other factors.

DM: Departmental Manual

DOGAMI: Department of Geology and Mineral Industry

Drainage (Internal Soil) - The property of a soil that permits the downward flow of excess water. Drainage is reflected in the number of times and in the length of time water stays in the soil.

DRMP: Draft Resource Management Plan

EA: Environmental Assessment

Ecological Site Inventory-The basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of significant differences in kind, proportion or amount of plant species present in the plant community. Ecological site inventory utilizes soils, the existing plant community and ecological site data to determine the appropriate ecological site for a specific area of rangeland and to assign the appropriate ecological status.

Ecological Status - Ecological status is the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential natural communityforthat site. It is an expression of the relativedegree to which the kinds, proportions and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural plant communityforthe site. Four classes are used to express the degree to which the production or composition of the present plant community reflects that of the potential natural community (climax). Departures from climax can enhance or depreciate the value of the resultant plant community for various uses.

Ecological Status (Seral stage)	Percentage of Present Plant community that is Climax for the Range Site
Potential Natural Community	76-100
Late Seral	51-75
Mid Seral	26-50
Early Seral	O-25

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

Endangered Species - A plant or animal species whose prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as is further defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

Ephemeral Stream - A stream that flows only after rains or during snowmelt.

Epithermal - A term applied to those ore deposits "...formed in and along fissures or other openings in rocks by deposition at shallow depths from ascending hot solutions. They are distinguished from musothermal and hypothermal lodes by the minerals they contain, by their textures and by the character of the alteration of their wall rocks." (Stokes and Varnes p. 48 1955 after Emmons)

Epithermal Deposit - Deposit formed in and along fissures or other openings in rocks by deposition at shallow depths from ascending hot solutions.

Erosion - The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geological agents.

ESI: Ecological Site Inventory

Excavate -The act of removing soils and forming a recess in the ground, particularly in the process of looking for artifactual materials as in "archaeological excavation" or "test excavation."

Exchange of Use -Grazing authorization issued to apermittee freeofchargefor unfenced, intermingled private landswithin an allotment.

Exclusion Area -Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and 302 permits, leases and easements would not be authorized.

Extensive Recreation Management Area - Areas where significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and explicit recreation management is not required. Minimal management actions related to the Bureau's stewardship responsibilities are adequate in these area.

Federal Candidate Species - See Special Status Species

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) - Public Law 94-579. October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act", which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy and basic management guidance.

FFR - Fenced Federal Range - generally a small amount of public land fenced with a large amount of private land.

Fire Hazard Reduction - Any management action, including treatment of fuels, that reduces the threat of ignition intensity and spread of fire.

Fire Use Zone

Zone **A** - Full Suppression Area with NO Prescribed Fire - Because of resource values and special considerations, all fires will have aggressive suppression action taken regardless of cause or location. No prescribed or conditional burning will be allowed within this zone.

Zone B - Conditional Suppression Area - Natural ignition fires within this zone that occurwithin the predetermined conditional parameters would be allowed to burn but would be constantly monitored. All human-caused fires and fires that do not meet the designated conditions will be suppressed.

Zone C - Full Suppression with Prescribed Fire -All unplanned fire ignitions will be aggressively suppressed. However, to achieve identified resource habitat treatment objectives, approved prescribed burning projects will be allowed as need and funding occur.

Flat Water - Surface water of lakes and reservoirs.

Floodplain - The relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water which has been or might be covered by floodwater.

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act

Fluid Energy Minerals - Oil, gas and geothermal energy.

Forb - A broad-leafed herb that is not grass, sedge or rush.

Forestland - Land which is now, or is capable of being, at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees, and is not currently developed for nontimber use.

Forest Treatment Area - The immediate and surrounding terrain of an area to be harvested, commercial thinned, precommercial thinned, etc. The treatment area generally consists of the immediate drainage within which a treatment occurs.

Formation - A sequence of rock strata which are recognizable over a large area.

Fossil - Mineralized or petrified form from a past geologic age, especially from previously living things.

Fragile Site (TPCC) - A subclass of problem sites whose timber growing potential is easily reduced or destroyed, loss of timber growing potential results from soil erosion.

FS: Forest Service

FUP: Free Use Permit

FY: Fiscal Year - October 1 to September 30

GEM: Geology-Energy-Minerals

Geomorphic - Pertaining to the form of the earth or its surface features.

Grazing System - The manipulation of livestock grazing to accomplish a desired result.

Ground Cover - Vegetation, mulch, litter, rock, etc.

Groundwater - Water contained in pore spaces of consolidated and unconsolidated surface material.

HA: Herd Area

Habitat - A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species or a large community. In wildlife management, the major constituents of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover and living space.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP) -A plan for management of habitat.

Herd Area - The geographic area identified as having been used by wild horse or burro herds as their habitat in 1971.

Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) - An action plan that prescribes measures for the protection, management and control of wild horses and burros and their habitat on one or more herd management areas, in conformance with decisions made in approved management framework or resource management plans.

Historic - Refers to period wherein non-native cultural activities took place, based primarily upon European roots, having no origin in the traditional Native American culture(s).

HMA: Herd Management Area

HMAP: Herd Management Area Plan

HMP: Habitat Management Plan

Horse Wire - A single strand of wire placed about 4 feet above the ground at a gate opening. This wire allows the passage of cattle while preventing the passage of horses.

I Category - Improve Management (see Selective Management Categories).

IMP: (Wilderness) Interim Management Policy

IM-OR: Instruction Memorandum - Oregon (BLM)

IM-WO: Instruction Memorandum-Washington, D.C. (BLM)

Intermittent Stream - A stream which flows most of the time but occasionally is dry or reduced to pool stage.

Interseeding - The practice of seeding native or introduced plant species into native range in combination with various mechanical treatments. Interseeding differs from range seeding in that only part of the native vegetation is removed to provide a seedbed for the seeded species.

Issue - A subject or question of widespread public discussion or interest regarding Resource Area management, identified through public participation.

Key Species - Major forage species on which range management should be based.

kV: Kilovolt

Land Classification -A process required by law for determining the suitability of public lands for certain types of disposal or lease under the public land laws or for retention under multiple use management.

Land Treatment - All methods of range improvement and soil stabilization such as reseeding, brush control (burning and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, water spreading, etc.

Land Use Authorizations - Those realty related authorizations such as leases, permits and easements authorized under Section 302(b) of FLPMA and the R&PP Act.

LCDC: Land Conservation and Development Commission

LCDC Goals - Oregon's statewide planning goals for the coordination of land use planning the the state. Administered by the Department of Land Conservation and Development.

Leasable Minerals - Minerals subject to lease by the Federal government including oil, gas and coal.

Lithic - A stone or rock that may be either abraded into the proper form for use as a tool or shaped by knocking pieces (flakes) off. A cluster of flakes is called a "lithic scatter."

Livestock Forage Condition - Based on percent of desirable forage in the composition for livestock and the existing erosion condition of a site. Condition of the range must include consideration of vegetation quality and quantity and soil erosion characteristics.

Livestock Operation -The management of a ranch or farm so that a significant portion of the income is derived from the continuing production of livestock.

Locatable Minerals - Generally the metallic minerals subject to development specified in the General Mining Law of 1872.

LWCF: Land and Water Conservation Funds

M Category - Maintain Management (see Selective Management Categories).

Management Situation Analysis (MSA) - A comprehensive display of physical resource data and an analysis of the current use, production, condition and trend of the resources and the potentials and opportunities within a planning unit, including a profile of ecological values.

MBF: Thousand Board Feet

Memorandum of Understanding -Any written document that constitutesa"handshake"agreementwithotherswho have the authority to commit themselves. The purpose is to establish working relationships, rather than transfer money or property, by setting forth policy, respective or mutual responsibilities and the manner by which they will be carried out.

MFP: Management Framework Plan

Mineral Entry -The location of mining claims by an individual to protect his right to a valuable mineral.

Mitigation Measures - Methods or procedures committed to by BLM for the purpose of reducing or lessening the impacts of an action.

MNF: Malheur National Forest

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

MSA: Management Situation Analysis

Multiple Use - The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to , recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarilytothecombinationof usesthatwillgivethegreatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Register Potential - Status of a cultural resource which is deemed qualified for the NRHP, prior to formal documentation and consultation; managed as if it were actually listed.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

Noncommercial Forestland (TPCC) - Forestland which is not capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of wood per year of commercial tree species.

Noncommercial Tree Species (TPCC) - Species whose yields are not reflected in the allowable cut, regardless of their salability. Includes all hardwoods, juniper and mountain mahogany.

Nondiscretionary Closures - Areas specifically closed to energy and/or mineral leasing, entry or disposal by law, regulation, Secretarial decision or Executive Order.

Nonoperable (TPCC) - Forestlands unsuitable for any type of timber harvest activity due to their 1) physical features; for example, extremely rocky, boulder fields, rim rocks, rock outcrops and unsafe for logging operations and/or 2) forestlands on which logging activity will result in the loss of the site's potential for producing commercial tree species, for example loss of soil through erosion, slope failure and/or the inability to reforest the site within acceptable time limits (usually 5 to 15 years) even with special reforestation techniques.

Nonproblem Site (TPCC) - A subclass of commercial forestland which requires no special harvesting, reforestation or other restrictive measures in order to be managed on a sustained yield basis.

Nonrestricted Forestland (TPCC) - Nonproblem sites in the timber base on which no special techniques are required for harvest, reforestation and other management practices.

Nonuse - Available grazing capacity in AUMs which is not permitted during a given time period.

NORA: Notice of Realty Action

NORPS: (Pacific) Northwest Outdoor Recreation Consumption Projection Study

Not Currently Available (TPCC) - Those lands which have been set aside due to other resource management considerations (e.g., wildlife, fisheries/riparian, bald eagles, recreation, etc.)

Noxious Weed - According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (PL 93-629), a weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on man or his environment and, therefore, is detrimental to the agriculture and commerce of the United States and to the public health. (From: Supplement to the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program from Final Environmental Impact Statement, March 1987.)

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

NPS: National Park Service

NWR: National Wildlife Refuge

ODA: Oregon Department of Agriculture

ODF: Oregon Department of Forestry

ODFW: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) - Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water or other natural terrain, excluding (1) any nonamphibious registered motorboat, (2) emergency vehicles, and (3) vehicles in official use.

OFPA: Oregon Forest Practices Act

Old Growth- Forestedstands meeting,orwiththecapabilityto meet, the following criteria:

- Be at least 40 contiguous acres.
- Contain mature trees with at least 15 trees per acre greater than 20 inches in diameter.
- Haveamultilayeredcanopywithtwoormoreageclasses.
- Contain snags and down woody material.
- Contain understory plants.

ONA: Outstanding Natural Area

ONHP: Oregon Natural Heritage Plan

OSR: Overstory Removal

Paleontology - A science dealing with the life forms of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

PCT: Precommercial Thinning

Peak Discharge - The highest stage or channel flow attained by a flood, usually expressed as the volume of water in cubic feet passing a given point in a one second time period, hence, cubic feet per second.

Percentage of Use -Grazing use of current vegetation growth, usually expressed as a percentage of volume removed.

Perennial (Permanent) Stream - A stream that ordinarily has running water on a year-round basis.

Period of Use - The time of livestock grazing on a range area based on type of vegetation or stage of vegetative growth.

Permit/Leases (Grazing) - Under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, a permit is a document authorizing use of public lands within grazing districts for the purpose of grazing livestock. Under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, a lease is a document authorizing livestock grazing use of public lands outside grazing districts.

Permit Value-The market value of a BLM grazing permit which is often included in the overall market value of the ranch.

Petroglyph -Afigure, design or indentation carved, abraded or pecked onto a rock.

Pictograph - A figure or design painted onto a rock.

PL: Public Law

PMOA: Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement

PNC: Potential Natural Community

Potential Natural Community - The biotic community (living organisms) that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by man under the present environmental conditions.

Prehistoric - Refers to the period wherein Native American cultural activities took place which were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

Prescribed Fire - A planned burning of live or dead vegetation under favorable conditions which would achieve desired management objectives.

Presuppression -All actions involved in the location or allocation of suppression resources in order to be prepared to suppress wildland fires.

PRIA: Public Rangelands Improvement Act (1983)

Problem Site (TPCC) - A subclass of commercial forestland which consists of adverse location, fragile sites and problem reforestation areas. This subclass of land is either withdrawn from the timber production base or remains in the base subject to restrictions which call for the application or prohibition of certain management practices.

Proper Use - The degree and time of use of the current year's plant growth which, if continued, will either maintain or improve the range condition consistent with conservation of other natural resources.

Proper Use Factor -The degree of use a kind of grazing animal will make of a particular plant when the range is properly grazed.

Public Lands - Any land and interest in land (e.g. mineral estate) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. May include public domain or acquired lands in any combination.

PUP: Pesticide Use Proposal

RA: Resource Area

R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes Act

Range Betterment Fund - A fund established by Congress in FLPMA comprised of 50 percent of the grazing fees collected by the U.S. Treasury. This fund is to be used for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of the public lands that will arrest rangeland deterioration and improve forage conditions with resulting benefits to wildlife, watershed protection and livestock production.

Range Improvement - A structure, excavation, treatment or development to rehabilitate, protect or improve public lands to advance range betterment. "Range Development" is synonymous with "Range Improvement."

Range Seeding - The process of establishing vegetation by mechanical dissemination of seed.

Range Trend -The direction of change in range condition and soil.

Raptor - Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks, e.g., hawks, owls, vultures, eagles.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP Act) -This act authorized the Secretary of the Interiortoleaseorconveypublic lands for recreational and public purposes under specified

conditions of states or their political subdivisions, and to non-profit corporations and associations.

Recreational Collection (Minerals) - Rockhounding

Recreational Opportunity - Those outdoor recreation activities which offer satisfaction in a particular physical, social and management setting in the EIS areas; these activities are primarily hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, boating and camping.

Recreational River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Residual Ground Cover - That portion of the total vegetative ground cover that remains after the livestock grazing season.

Restricted Forestland (TPCC) - Problem sites in the timber base on which special techniques are required to protect the timber growing potential or to ensure adequate regeneration within a specified time (usually 5 years).

Right-of-Way - A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Right-of-way Corridor - A parcel of land that has been identified by law, Secretarial Order, through a land use plan or by other management decision as being the preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way which are similar, identical or compatible.

Riparian Habitat - Riparian habitat is defined as a specialized form of wetland restricted to areas along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, also, periodically, flooded lake and reservoir shore areas, as well as lakes with stable water levels with characteristic vegetation.

RMIS: Recreation Management Information System

RMP: Resource Management Plan

RNA: Research Natural Area

Rock Art Sites - Petroglyphs or pictographs.

Rockshelter - Naturally formed recess in a rock formation which provided shelter to prehistoric occupants.

ROD: Record of Decision

ROS: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

Runoff -The water that flows on the land surface from an area in response to rainfall or snowmelt. As used in this RMP/EIS, runoff from an area becomes streamflow when it reaches a channel.

RV: Recreational Vehicle

Salable Minerals - High volume, low value mineral resources including common varieties of rock, clay, decorative stone, sand and gravel.

Salinity - A measure of the mineral substances dissolved in water.

Satisfactory Big Game Habitat Condition - Big game habitat which does not have any habitat component deficiencies.

Scenic Quality -The degree of harmony, contrast and variety within a landscape.

Scenic Byways - Highway routes which have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural or historic value. An essential **part** of the highway is its scenic corridor. The corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic features or other natural elements.

Scenic River Areas -Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

SCORP: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans

SCS: Soil Conservation Service

SDP: Site Development Plan

Seasonal (Season Long) Grazing - Grazing use throughout a specific season.

Sediment - Soil, rock particles and organic or other debris carried from one place to another by wind, water or gravity.

Selective Management Categories -Three categories broadly defining rangeland characteristics, potential, opportunities and needs. The three categories are Maintain, Improve and Custodial. The criteria for each category are:

Maintain Category Criteria

Present range condition is satisfactory.
Allotments have moderate or high resource production potential, and are producing near their potential (or trend is moving in that direction).
No serious resource-use conflicts/controversy exist.
Opportunities may exist for positive economic return from public investments.
Present management appears satisfactory.
Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

Improve Category Criteria

- Present range condition is unsatisfactory.
- Allotments have moderate to high resource production potential and are producing at low to moderate levels.
- Serious resource-use conflicts/controversy exist.
- Opportunities exist for positive economic return from public investments.
- Present management appears unsatisfactory.
- Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

Custodial Category Criteria

- Present range condition is not a factor.
- Allotments have low resource production potential, and are producing near their potential.
- Limited resource-use conflicts/controversy exist.
- Opportunities for positive economic return on public investment do not exist or are constrained by technological or economic factors.
- Present management appears satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing resource conditions.
- Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

Seral Community - A successional plant community that differs in species composition from the climax or potential natural community.

Seral Stage - See Ecological Status.

SHPO: State Historical Preservation Officer

Shrub -A low, woody plant, usually with several stems, that may provide food and/or cover for animals.

Silviculture - The science and art of producing and tending a forest.

Slash - The branches, bark, tops, cull logs and broken or uprooted trees left on the ground after logging has been completed.

Socio-Cultural Use - May be applied to any area or cultural resource that is perceived by a specified social and/or cultural group (e.g., Native Americans) as having attributes which contribute to maintaining the heritage or existence of that group, and signifies that the cultural resource or area is to be managed in a way that takes those attributes into account.

so: State Office (Oregon and Washington, BLM)

Special Recreation Management Area -Areas which require explicit recreation management to achieve the Bureau's recreation objectives and provide specific recreation opportunities. Special management areas are identified in the RMP, which also defines the management objectives for the area. Major Bureau recreation investments are concentrated in these areas.

Special Status Species - Includes the following;

(1) Threatened/Endangered species are those officially listed as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the Federal Register.

(2) Proposed species are species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. A proposed rule has been published in the Federal Register.

(3) Candidate species are those species designated as candidates (categories 1 and 2) for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/National Marine Fisheries Service (USFWS/NMFS). A list has been published in the Federal Register.

(4) State listed species are those proposed for listing or listed by a State in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

(5) Bureau sensitive species are those designated by a State Director, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species, as sensitive. They are those species that are: (1) under status review by the FWS/NMFS; or (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (4) those inhabiting ecological refugia or olher specialized or unique habitats.

(6) Assessment species are species which are not presently eligible for official Federal or State status but are of concern in Oregon and may need protection or mitigation in BLM actions. (As defined in IM-OR-91-57, Oregon-Washington Special Status Species Policy.)

SRHA: Stock Raising Homestead Act

SRMA: Special Recreation Management Area

ST: Seed Tree

Stocking Rate-The amount of animal units on aspecified area at a specific time, usually expressed in acres/AUM.

Streambank (and Channel) Erosion - This is the removal, transport, deposition, recutting and bedload movement of material by concentrated flows.

Suspended Nonuse - Temporary withholding of a grazing preference from active use.

Sustainable Annual Harvest - The yield that a forest can produce continuously from a given level of management.

swcc: Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Thermal Cover - Vegetation or topography that prevents radiational heat loss, reduces wind chill during cold weather, and intercepts solar radiation during warm weather.

Threatened Species - A plant or animal species that the Secretary of the Interior has determined to be likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or most of its range.

Thriving Natural Ecological Balance - The condition of the public range that exists when management objectives have been achieved that will: (1) sustain healthy populations of wild horses and burros, wildlife, and livestockon publicland, and (2) protect the desired plant community from deterioration.

Timber Base - (TPCC) Commercial forestland judged to be environmentally and economically suitable and available for the continuous production of timber; the land from which the allowable cut is calculated and harvested.

Timber Production Capability Classification (TPCC) -The process of partitioning forestland into major classes indicating relative suitability to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

Total Dissolved Solids -The dry weight of dissolved material, organic and inorganic, contained in water.

Total Preference - The total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to basepropertyownedorcontrolled byapermitteeorlessee.The active preference and suspended preference are combined to make up the total grazing preference.

TPCC: Timber Production Capability Classification

Tradition - Longstanding, socially conveyed, customary patterns of thought, cultural expression and behavior, such as religious beliefs and practices, social customs and land or resource uses (e.g. root gathering). Traditions are shared generallywithin asocial and/or cultural group and span generations.

Turbidity - An interference to the passage of light through water due to insoluble particles of soil, organics, micro-organisms and other materials.

Unallotted Lands - Public lands open to grazing which currently have no livestock grazing authorized.

Unsatisfactory Big Game Habitat Condition - Big game habitat which has a deficiency in one or more of the major habitat components.

USC: United States Code

USDA-FS: U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

USDI: U.S. Department of Interior

USFS: U.S. Forest Service

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Utilization -The proportion of the current year'sforage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. This may refer either to a single species or to a whole vegetative complex. Utilization is expressed as a percent by weight, height, or numbers within reach of the grazing animals.

Value-at-Risk Classes - Six value classes (l-6, low-to-high) derived through interdisciplinary team evaluation of resource values for an area. Point values given an area by individual disciplines are combined to determine general values-at-risk classification for an area.

Vandalism - Willful or malicious destruction or defacement of public or private property. As used here, this includes damages done for personal gain, particularly unauthorized destructive activities that damage archaeological sites.

Vegetation Manipulation -Alteration of present vegetation by using fire, plowing or other means to manipulate natural successional trends.

Visitor Day - Twelve visitor-hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently or simultaneously by one or more persons. Visitor-days may occur either as recreation visitor-days or as nonrecreation visitor-days.

Visual Resource(s) -The land, water, vegetation, animals and other features that are visible on all public lands.

Visual Resource Management Classes (VRM) - The degree of alteration that is acceptable within the characteristic landscape. It is based upon the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogenous area.

VRM Class I areas (preservation) provide for natural ecological changesonly. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas,somewildandscenicriversandothersimilarsiteswhere landscape modification activities should be restricted.

VRM Class II (retention of the landscape character) includes areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

VRM Class III (partial retention of the landscape character) includesareaswherechangesin the basic elements (form, line, color or texture) caused by management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

VRM Class IV (modification of the landscape character) includes areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character; however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

Water Quality -The chemical, physical and biological characteristicsof waterwith respectto its suitability for a particular use.

Watershed - All lands which are enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage divide and lie upslope from a specified point on a stream.

Watershed Cover - The material (vegetation, litter, rock) coveringthesoil and providing protectionfrom, orresistanceto, the impact of raindrops and the energy of overland flow, and expressed in percent of the area covered.

Wetlands - Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline or brackish) is at, near or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited and where water depths generally do not exceed two meters.

Wild River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to be wilderness in character, having few human developments and providing opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Willing Buyer - Willing Seller -

Withdrawal - Withholding of an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location or entry under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program; or transferring jurisdiction over an area of Federal land from one department, bureau or agency to another department, bureau or agency.

Woodland - A forest community occupied primarily by noncommercial species; e.g., juniper, mountain mahogany or aspen groves.

WMU: Wildlife Management Unit

WSA: Wilderness Study Area

WSR: Wild and Scenic River

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