Allocations/Allowable Uses:

1. Recreation:
   a. Bolted climbing routes will not be allowed.
   b. Pictograph Cave will be closed seasonally (October 15 – May 1) for bat hibernacula.

Guidelines:

1. Manage cave access for hike-in visitation only. No developed or designated roads or trails will be built to provide access to the cave site. No designated parking area will be provided.
2. Place signs at the cave informing visitors of cave management policy.
3. Remove all existing bolts and climbing hardware and manage the cave under Leave No Trace principles.

Land Uses

Livestock Grazing

Objective LG - 1: Promote healthy sustainable rangelands, provide for continued livestock grazing, and limit conflicts between livestock grazing and other uses and values of public land and adjacent private land.

Rationale:

BLM planning manuals direct BLM to reduce threats to public health, safety, and property as well as provide guidance for grazing management.

FLPMA, Public Rangeland Improvement Act (PRIA), Taylor Grazing Act, and other acts, direct the management of public land for multiple use and sustained yield; and, among other things, to provide for improved forage conditions to benefit wildlife, watershed protection and livestock production. Desired outcomes may take social and economic values into consideration (p. III-5, BLM H-1601-1 Land Use Planning Handbook). FLPMA directs the BLM to improve forage conditions, with resulting benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

Prineville District BLM policy, based on the Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook (BLM Manual Handbook H-1742-1), typically calls for exclusion of livestock grazing through the second full growing season after fire.

In 1997 the Oregon/Washington BLM adopted The Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management ("The Standards", USDI 1997), and incorporated the Standards into existing land use plans. The Standards meet the intent of 43 CFR 4180 (the rangeland health regulations). The Standards direct the BLM to modify livestock grazing prior to the start of the next grazing year if livestock are found to be a significant contributing factor to failure to attain a Standard. The Standards address watershed function (upland and riparian), ecological processes, water quality, and habitat for native, T&E and locally important species.

During the planning process, public comments urged the BLM to modify or discontinue grazing in sensitive areas, critical plant/animal habitats, and areas not grazed in many years. Livestock grazing permittees who rely on public lands also expressed continued concerns about the difficulty of managing allotments in areas adjacent to resorts and residential areas, and in areas of high recreation uses. BLM management direction is to reduce threats to public health, safety, and property as well as to provide guidance for grazing management.

Allocations/Allowable Uses:

General Uses

1. Allow livestock grazing that allows upland soils, riparian-wetland areas, ecological processes (nutrient cycling, energy flow, hydrologic cycle), and water quality to support healthy, diverse and productive populations and communities of native plants and animals.
2. Allow prescribed livestock grazing to control weeds, reduce fire danger, or accomplish other management objectives, regardless of parcel status (including active, vacant, RFA, or area of discontinued grazing).
3. Livestock grazing will not be allowed in the fenced area around Mayfield Pond, after an alternate water source for livestock is established.
4. Additional direction for livestock grazing in Peck's milkvetch ACEC is described in the Special Management Areas section.
5. After a disturbance event (such as wildland fire, prescribed burns, timber management treatments, juniper cuts, rehabilitation seedings), livestock grazing will typically not be permitted the remainder of the calendar year, and through the growing season of the next year. After fire, livestock grazing will typically be excluded through the second full growing season. Interdisciplinary review will be necessary to approve exemptions to this guidance, to resume grazing after disturbances, and to allow grazing as a tool, as described in a, b, and c, below.
    a. Exemptions: Livestock grazing may continue in pastures if the disturbance event does not result in undesirable soil or vegetative conditions. Livestock exclusion after disturbance events will also not be required if livestock will not be trailed through the affected area, and attractants (e.g., water, supplemental feed, salt) are not provided within one mile. Attractants may be closer than one mile if physical barriers (e.g., rimrock, fences) will prevent livestock access to the affected area. Other exceptions will be for cases where such grazing will either not impede site recovery, or where livestock are used as a tool to aid in achieving certain recovery objectives (such as cheatgrass control).
    b. Resuming grazing: Livestock grazing will be excluded until determination that soil and vegetation have recovered sufficiently from the initial disturbance to support livestock grazing.
    c. Livestock as a tool: Prescribed or permitted livestock grazing may occur any time after disturbances in pastures containing affected areas if an interdisciplinary team designs and monitors the grazing to accomplish resource objectives (e.g. to control noxious weeds, or assist in getting broadcast seeds worked into the soil).
5. Continue to allocate AUMs as shown in B/LP RMP (USDI-BLM, 1989) and subsequent Rangeland Program Summaries.
6. Up to about 4,700 additional animal unit months (AUMs) may be allocated in the La Pine area as a result of increased forage production following timber treatments, on a temporary, non-renewable basis, and only if supported by monitoring and subsequent analysis by an interdisciplinary team. Make these AUMs available first for wildlife and riparian objectives, and then to livestock grazing. This amount of AUMs is adjusted from B/LP RMP – see explanation in Chapter 3 Livestock Grazing section in the Upper Deschutes Proposed RMP/FEIS (USDI-BLM, 2005).

Allotment Classification

7. The "Grazing Matrix Classification" column in Appendix G shows areas available for livestock grazing. Allotments are listed in one of several categories: "Open," "If permit is relinquished (IPR), Open or create Reserve Forage Allotment (RFA)", "IPR, create RFA," "IPR, Close or create RFA," "IPR, Close" or "Close." Some of these categories allow manager discretion (ones with "or"). See explanation of RFA below under guidelines.

8. Livestock grazing will continue to be allowed for allotments in the "Open" category on the Grazing Matrix (Table 3). See section below on "Using the Grazing Matrix" for instructions on how to rate allotments, and see Table 4 for allotments' raw scores on each factor. Currently about 90 allotments (75 percent) of the allotments are in the "Open" category.
9. Livestock grazing will continue be allowed under permit or as an RFA for allotments falling in the "IPR, Open or Create RFA" category on the Grazing Matrix if the grazing permittee voluntarily relinquishes his or her grazing permit.
10. Allow livestock grazing as an RFA for allotments falling into the "IPR, Create RFA" category if the grazing permittee voluntarily relinquishes his or her grazing permit.
11. Livestock grazing will not be allowed under permit but may be allowed as an RFA for allotments falling into the "IPR, Close or Create RFA" category if the grazing permittee voluntarily relinquishes his or her grazing permit.
12. Livestock grazing will not be allowed for allotments falling in the "IPR, Close" category if the grazing permittee voluntarily relinquishes his or her grazing permit.
13. Livestock grazing will not be allowed for allotments falling in the "Close" category.
14. All areas currently closed to livestock grazing will stay closed (all unallotted areas in northern planning area).

Guidelines:

1. Involve diverse interests in rangeland assessment, planning and monitoring.
2. Conduct monitoring using a qualitative method of assessment to identify critical, site-specific problems or issues using interdisciplinary teams of specialists, managers, and knowledgeable land users.
3. Base the season, timing, frequency, duration and intensity of livestock grazing use on the physical and biological characteristics of the site and the management unit in order to: (a) Provide adequate cover (live plants, plant litter and residue) to promote infiltration, conserve soil moisture and to maintain soil stability in upland areas; (b) Provide adequate cover and plant community structure to promote stream bank stability, debris and sediment capture, and floodwater energy dissipation in riparian areas; (c) Promote soil surface conditions that support infiltration; (d) Avoid sub-surface soil compaction that retards the movement of water in the soil profile; (e) Help prevent the increase and spread of noxious weeds; (f) Maintain or restore diverse plant populations and communities that fully occupy the potential rooting volume of the soil; (g) Maintain or restore plant communities to promote photosynthesis throughout the potential growing season; (h) Promote soil and site conditions that provide the opportunity for the establishment of desirable plants; (i) Protect or restore water quality; and (j) Provide for the life cycle requirements, and maintain or restore the habitat elements of native (including T&E, special status, and locally important species) and desired plants and animals.
4. Tailor grazing management plans to site-specific conditions and plan objectives.
    a. Coordinate livestock grazing with the timing of precipitation, plant growth and plant form. Soil moisture, plant growth stage and the timing of peak stream flows are key factors in determining when to graze. Response to different grazing strategies varies with differing ecological sites.
    b. Consider nutritional and herd health requirements of the livestock when designing grazing management systems.
    c. Integrate grazing management systems into the year-round management strategy and resources of the permittee(s). Consider the use of collaborative approaches (e.g., Coordinated Resource Management, Working Groups) in this integration.
    d. Consider competition for forage and browse among livestock, big game animals, and wild horses in designing and implementing a grazing plan.
    e. Provide periodic rest from grazing for rangeland vegetation during critical growth periods to promote plant vigor, reproduction and productivity.

f. Consider the potential for conflict between grazing use on public land and adjoining land uses in the design and implementation of a grazing management plan.
g. When implementing grazing systems, consider the kind and class of animals managed, indigenous wildlife, wild horses, the terrain and the availability of water, to: (a) Promote livestock distribution; (b)Encourage a uniform level of proper grazing use throughout the grazing unit; (c)Avoid unwanted or potentially damaging concentrations of livestock on stream banks, in riparian areas and other sensitive areas such as highly erodible soils, unique wildlife habitats and plant communities; and (d) Protect water quality.

5. Construct and maintain roads and trails used to facilitate livestock grazing in a manner that minimizes the effects on landscape hydrology (avoid concentrating overland flow, prevent sediment transport, and retain subsurface flows).
6. Monitor and evaluate allotments consistent with the schedule in the Oregon Rangeland Handbook (H-1734-2, and newer versions); and Maintain current grazing systems as identified in Appendix G.
7. Restrict or prohibit livestock grazing and rangeland projects in ACECs, WSAs, and Wild and Scenic Rivers, if the use is not compatible with the values for which the areas are designated. See full description of objectives and guidelines in the Special Management Areas section.
8. Prevent BLM-permitted livestock from straying onto private land in closed range, where requested by private landowner.
9. Leave currently unallotted (no permitted livestock grazing) areas in the northern portion of the planning area unallotted.
10. Allow temporary non-renewable grazing use in vacant allotments.
11. Permits for Reserve Forage Allotments will not be held by specific grazing operators. In these allotments, temporary, non-renewable use will be granted to federal permit holders when there is a demonstrated need to rest a permittee's allotment. "Need" for rest will include but not be limited to the following reasons: Prior to prescribed fire or necessary fence construction, or during/after rehabilitation projects, wildland fire or prescribed fire, drought, flood, insect damage, or disease. Use will meet goals described for the area in the RMP and, if applicable, in an Allotment Management Plan.
12. Grazing operators in good standing can continue to hold or transfer permits to other qualified applicants in all but those allotments in the "Close" category on the Grazing Matrix.

Using the Grazing Matrix

13. Estimate the potential demand for and social and ecological conflict in each allotment, using a number of indicators, or factors, as shown in Table 5, below. Note conflict/demand are interrelated, so there is some overlap of factors used in their estimates. The weighting of each factor in the conflict/demand rating is also shown in the Table 5. Use Table 6, Grazing Matrix Rating, to determine if the score correlates to Low, Moderate, or High rating.
14. Allotment classifications shown in Appendix G may be adjusted when new or more site-specific information about allotments becomes available.

Table 3: Grazing Matrix

		SOCIAL & ECOLOGICAL RATING								
		Low Ecological			Moderate Ecological			High Ecological		
		Low Social	Moderate Social	High Social	Low Social	Moderate Social	High Social	Low Social	Moderate Social	High Social
DEMAND RATING	Low Demand	IPR[1], Close or create RFA[2]	IPR, Close or create RFA	IPR, Close or create RFA	IPR, Close or create RFA	IPR, Close	IPR, Close	IPR, Close	**Close[3]**	**Close**
	Moderate Demand	Open	Open	IPR, create RFA	Open	IPR, Close or create RFA	IPR, Close	IPR, Close or create RFA	IPR, Close	IPR, Close
	High Demand	Open	Open	IPR, Open or create RFA	Open	IPR, Open or Create RFA	IPR, create RFA	IPR, Open or create RFA	IPR, create RFA	IPR, Close or create RFA

[1] IPR = if permit is relinquished

[2] RFA = Reserve Forage Allotment

[3]Close = Discontinue livestock grazing for the life of the plan. BLM would provide two years notice of cancellation unless waived by permittee.

Table 4: Indicators of and estimated levels of conflict/demand regarding livestock grazing (for use in Grazing Matrix)

Allotment Number	Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, and rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	Zoning	Recreation	Waiting List	Fences	Water	Seasonal	Forage	Wildlife	SMA Eco	S&Gs	Social		Demand		Ecological	
0072	0	12	75	75	57	100	100	30	3	0	0	43	M	58	M	1	L
5001	0	100	75	90	29	100	50	100	3	0	0	88	H	72	L	1	L
5002	0	100	75	95	100	0	100	100	0	0	0	88	H	74	L	0	L
5003	0	100	0	95	100	100	50	100	0	0	0	51	M	72	L	0	L
5004	0	0	0	90	25	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	L	43	M	0	L
5006	0	100	75	95	100	100	50	100	100	100	0	88	H	91	L	60	M
5007	0	0	75	85	68	50	100	100	100	100	0	37	M	72	L	60	M
5011	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	L	24	H	30	L
5012	0	72	75	75	77	100	0	30	100	0	0	74	H	68	L	30	L
5018	0	41	75	50	27	0	50	51	100	0	0	58	M	48	M	30	L
5019	0	0	100	10	5	40	25	13	10	0	0	50	M	24	H	3	L
5022	0	100	75	75	42	0	100	40	0	0	20	88	H	56	M	8	L
5023	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	100	80	0	0	0	L	25	H	24	L
5024	0	0	0	0	20	0	25	100	100	0	0	0	L	27	H	30	L
5026	0	67	0	95	100	0	50	83	100	2	0	34	M	64	M	31	L
5031	0	0	75	90	100	0	0	37	100	0	40	37	M	53	M	46	M
5032	0	0	0	90	25	100	100	100	53	0	0	0	L	60	M	16	L
5050	0	0	100	85	11	100	50	89	100	0	0	50	M	68	L	30	L
5051	0	0	100	85	20	100	0	49	100	0	0	50	M	59	M	30	L
5052	0	0	100	85	50	100	0	100	82	0	0	50	M	67	L	25	L
5061	0	100	100	95	100	100	50	7	100	0	0	100	H	83	L	30	L
5064	0	0	0	65	23	100	50	57	100	0	0	0	L	50	M	30	L
5065	0	52	75	50	34	100	100	8	100	0	0	63	M	62	M	30	L
5066	0	29	0	75	32	100	100	74	100	0	0	15	L	63	M	30	L
5067	0	0	75	95	100	0	50	100	100	0	0	37	M	67	L	30	L
5068	0	0	75	95	100	100	50	54	100	0	0	37	M	74	L	30	L
5069	0	100	75	95	100	50	50	100	100	0	0	88	H	85	L	30	L
5070	0	0	75	95	100	100	50	13	100	0	0	37	M	69	L	30	L

Table 4: Indicators of and estimated levels of conflict/demand regarding livestock grazing (for use in Grazing Matrix)

Allotment Number	Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, and rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	Zoning	Recreation	Waiting List	Fences	Water	Seasonal	Forage	Wildlife	SMA Eco	S&Gs	Social		Demand		Ecological	
5071	0	56	75	95	100	100	50	10	100	0	0	65	M	75	L	30	L
5072	0	42	100	90	90	100	50	17	100	0	0	71	H	75	L	30	L
5073	0	13	100	60	10	100	0	4	100	43	0	56	M	49	M	43	M
5075	0	71	100	60	50	100	0	22	100	65	0	86	H	63	M	50	M
5076	0	0	0	75	4	0	100	37	100	0	40	0	L	40	M	46	M
5078	0	100	100	75	12	100	50	13	100	100	40	100	H	69	L	76	H
5079	0	10	100	75	12	100	50	25	100	49	40	55	M	60	M	61	M
5080	0	24	75	50	37	100	0	12	100	0	0	49	M	50	M	30	L
5081	0	0	0	80	36	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	L	52	M	30	L
5082	0	0	0	95	100	0	50	100	100	0	0	0	L	58	M	30	L
5084	0	0	75	95	100	100	50	100	0	0	0	37	M	69	L	0	L
5086	0	0	0	90	100	0	100	100	20	0	0	0	L	54	M	6	L
5088	0	0	0	90	12	0	25	100	79	0	0	0	L	42	M	24	L
5089	0	0	75	90	100	25	100	100	0	0	0	37	M	64	M	0	L
5092	0	0	100	90	36	0	100	76	0	0	0	50	M	53	M	0	L
5093	0	0	0	90	84	0	50	100	0	0	0	0	L	45	M	0	L
5094	0	0	0	90	13	100	25	100	0	0	0	0	L	46	M	0	L
5096	0	83	0	90	25	0	0	100	100	0	0	43	M	53	M	30	L
5107	0	0	0	90	6	0	25	69	0	0	0	0	L	30	H	0	L
5108	15	0	100	80	17	0	25	33	100	0	0	57	M	47	M	30	L
5109	0	0	75	60	17	100	0	10	100	0	0	37	M	46	M	30	L
5110	0	0	0	90	11	0	25	71	0	0	0	0	L	30	H	0	L
5111	0	100	75	75	37	100	100	51	0	0	0	88	H	69	L	0	L
5112	0	4	75	60	15	50	50	10	0	0	0	39	M	36	M	0	L
5113	0	0	100	60	27	50	100	25	0	0	0	50	M	46	M	0	L
5114	0	0	100	60	11	50	25	14	0	0	0	50	M	36	M	0	L
5115	0	0	100	50	24	0	50	23	0	0	0	50	M	33	H	0	L
5116	2	60	100	50	11	0	100	4	0	0	0	81	H	41	M	0	L

Table 4: Indicators of and estimated levels of conflict/demand regarding livestock grazing (for use in Grazing Matrix)

Allotment Number	Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, and rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	Zoning	Recreation	Waiting List	Fences	Water	Seasonal	Forage	Wildlife	SMA Eco	S&Gs	Social		Demand		Ecological	
5117	5	0	100	50	9	0	50	5	0	0	0	52	M	29	H	0	L
5119	0	0	0	50	4	0	100	50	0	0	0	0	L	26	H	0	L
5120	4	0	100	50	13	50	25	11	0	0	0	51	M	33	M	0	L
5121	0	0	75	25	13	100	0	21	0	0	0	37	M	30	H	0	L
5122	13	100	75	85	13	0	25	37	0	0	0	95	H	47	M	0	L
5123	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	49	100	0	0	0	L	17	H	30	L
5125	0	0	100	50	14	50	25	8	0	0	0	50	M	33	H	0	L
5127	0	0	100	25	14	100	25	4	100	0	0	50	M	44	M	30	L
5130	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	24	100	0	0	0	L	14	H	30	L
5132	0	25	100	25	21	75	0	6	100	0	0	62	M	42	M	30	L
5133	0	0	0	0	53	0	25	100	100	0	0	0	L	31	H	30	L
5134	0	0	100	0	14	5	0	4	100	0	60	50	M	25	H	54	M
5135	0	72	100	25	12	0	0	7	100	0	0	86	H	38	M	30	L
5136	0	57	100	10	13	0	75	7	100	0	0	78	H	41	M	30	L
5138	0	0	75	25	23	100	0	10	100	0	0	37	M	40	M	30	L
5140	0	0	75	0	6	0	50	2	100	0	0	37	M	25	H	30	L
5141	0	0	0	0	6	0	50	7	100	0	0	0	L	17	H	30	L
5142	0	100	75	0	23	0	0	54	100	0	0	88	H	40	M	30	L
5143	0	0	75	0	14	0	75	15	100	0	0	37	M	30	H	30	L
5145	0	0	100	0	16	0	50	15	100	0	0	50	M	31	H	30	L
5176	0	0	0	95	100	0	50	100	100	0	0	0	L	58	M	30	L
5177	0	0	0	90	16	0	50	25	100	0	0	0	L	38	M	30	L
5178	0	0	0	95	100	50	50	36	100	0	0	0	L	56	M	30	L
5179	0	0	0	90	100	0	50	100	60	0	0	0	L	53	M	18	L
5180	0	0	0	85	100	0	50	100	99	0	0	0	L	56	M	30	L
5182	0	0	0	95	100	0	50	32	100	0	0	0	L	50	M	30	L
5198	0	0	0	95	100	0	50	100	80	0	60	0	L	56	M	48	M
5201	0	43	100	75	13	100	50	18	0	0	0	71	H	53	M	0	L

Table 4: Indicators of and estimated levels of conflict/demand regarding livestock grazing (for use in Grazing Matrix)

Allotment Number	Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, and rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	Zoning	Recreation	Waiting List	Fences	Water	Seasonal	Forage	Wildlife	SMA Eco	S&Gs	Social		Demand		Ecological	
5204	100	71	75	90	25	100	25	89	100	0	0	100	H	74	L	30	L
5205	56	0	75	85	48	0	0	33	100	0	40	65	M	46	M	46	M
5206	0	100	75	95	100	100	50	100	100	0	0	88	H	91	L	30	L
5207	100	0	75	85	39	100	25	66	100	0	40	87	H	63	M	46	M
5208	0	28	75	25	6	0	50	4	100	0	0	52	M	34	M	30	L
5209	93	0	75	25	11	100	25	5	100	0	20	83	H	40	M	38	M
5210	0	0	75	0	5	100	0	2	100	0	0	37	M	32	H	30	L
5211	0	0	100	10	7	85	0	8	100	0	0	50	M	36	M	30	L
5212	5	0	100	10	5	0	0	1	100	0	0	52	M	25	H	30	L
5213	44	0	100	10	8	100	0	4	100	0	0	71	H	37	M	30	L
5214	0	0	100	0	9	0	0	3	100	0	0	50	M	23	H	30	L
5216	0	0	75	85	75	0	100	100	0	0	0	37	M	57	M	0	L
5224	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	L	28	H	30	L
5228	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	15	100	0	0	0	L	13	H	30	L
5231	0	0	75	0	4	0	50	1	100	0	0	37	M	25	H	30	L
5233	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	5	100	0	0	0	L	12	H	30	L
5234	0	0	0	0	6	0	25	13	100	0	0	0	L	15	H	30	L
5252	0	0	75	95	79	0	50	74	0	0	0	37	M	51	M	0	L
5257	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	100	42	0	0	0	L	17	H	13	L
5261	0	91	0	0	14	0	25	57	100	0	0	46	M	32	H	30	L
7502	0	4	0	85	43	100	0	2	100	0	0	2	L	45	M	30	L
7504	0	11	0	75	9	0	25	27	100	0	0	5	L	33	H	30	L
7509	0	100	75	75	55	0	50	28	100	0	0	88	H	61	M	30	L
7514	0	100	0	90	61	0	100	93	100	0	0	51	M	68	L	30	L
7515	0	0	75	85	13	0	25	42	100	0	0	37	M	45	M	30	L
7530	0	0	0	90	3	0	100	78	0	0	0	0	L	38	M	0	L
7538	0	100	75	95	100	0	50	96	100	0	0	88	H	79	L	30	L

Table 4: Indicators of and estimated levels of conflict/demand regarding livestock grazing (for use in Grazing Matrix)

Allotment Number	Indicators (factors)											Estimated Levels Total score in category, and rating (Low, Moderate, High)					
	SMA Soc	Zoning	Recreation	Waiting List	Fences	Water	Seasonal	Forage	Wildlife	SMA Eco	S&Gs	Social		Demand		Ecological	
7552	0	2	0	60	7	50	50	4	100	0	0	1	L	34	M	30	L
7554	0	0	0	90	27	0	50	100	40	0	20	0	L	42	M	20	L
7559	0	28	75	60	8	50	25	14	100	0	0	51	M	46	M	30	L
7571	0	38	0	95	42	0	50	96	0	0	0	20	L	45	M	0	L
7572	0	100	0	90	29	0	25	100	0	0	0	51	M	48	M	0	L
7574	0	0	0	95	41	100	50	74	39	0	0	0	L	54	M	12	L
7575	0	82	0	80	55	0	75	34	0	0	0	42	M	44	M	0	L
7582	0	0	0	75	29	100	0	100	99	0	0	0	L	52	M	30	L
7586	0	61	75	80	21	100	75	76	0	0	0	68	H	63	M	0	L
7594	0	0	0	95	25	0	25	100	13	0	0	0	L	38	M	4	L
7595	0	100	0	80	22	50	25	35	100	0	0	51	M	53	M	30	L
7597	0	0	75	73	5	0	50	10	100	0	80	37	M	40	M	62	M
9999	0	6	75	75	26	50	50	0	100	0	0	40	M	49	M	30	L

Table 5: Grazing Matrix factors[1]

Factor title	What factor measures	How factor is calculated[2]	Weight of factor		
			Social (X 1.5)	Demand	Eco-logical
SMA Social	Percent of acres within allotment designated as a Special Management Area (SMA) in part for social values (e.g., WSA for scenery, solitude)	Acres SMA-social/total acres in allotment	34		
Zoning	Miles of high-density zoning (resort, residential) along allotment boundary relative to number of AUMs in allotment, and relative to other allotments	Miles X 4000/AUMs in allotment[3]	33	12	
Recreation	Amount of recreational use in allotment	If C3 on Allotment Categorization Form (see App. G) is "M" then the score is 75; if it is "H" the score is 100	33	12	
Wait List	Rancher interest in allotment	Relative interest shown in an allotment compared to other allotments, based on considerations including but not limited to applications, letters of interest and personal contacts		20	
Fencing	Cost to install new fence and maintain existing fence, relative to other allotments.	Miles of fence maintenance X 4 X $50/mi/yr + miles of new fence X $4,000/mi/decade[4]		12	
Water	Percent of allotment needing water hauled to troughs	Permittee and BLM estimate of number of acres served by hauling water to troughs, divided by the total number of acres in the allotment		12	
Seasonal	Amount of seasonal restrictions on livestock grazing	Grazing restricted to one season = 100, two seasons = 50, three seasons = 25, year-round permit = 0		10	
Forage	Relative amount of forage in allotment, compared to other allotments in planning area	For each allotment, 2500/AUMs[5]		12	
Wildlife	Percent of allotment containing important deer, grouse, and elk habitats	For each allotment, 0.5 X (percent of acres deer winter range + percent of acres sage grouse habitat + percent elk winter range)[6]		10	30
SMA Ecological	Percent of acres within allotment designated SMA at least in part for ecological values (e.g. Peck's Milkvetch ACEC)	Acres SMA-ecological/total acres in allotment			30
Rangeland Health Assessment	Percent of Standards not met during Rangeland Health Assessment, where livestock have been determined to be part of that failure	Number of Standards not met where livestock are a factor/total number of Standards (5)			40

[1]Each allotment's score on the above factors at the time of this printing is listed in Table 4. These scores are not constant; they change as the amount of residentially zoned land around allotments changes, as the proportion of the allotment where water is hauled vs. piped changes, and as each of the other factors making up the scores changes.

[2]All calculations are estimates, and would require site visit, updated information, and permittee input to get more accurate estimate. Scores at time of this printing are shown in Table 4 and Appendix G.

[3,4,5,6,7] Score is multiplied (by number indicated) and scores over 100 are set at 100, to get a more even spread of scores and to make the indicators sensitive enough to register differences.

Table 6: Grazing Matrix rating

Factor	Rating		
	Low	Moderate	High
Social	<34	34-66	>66
Demand	>66	34-66	<34
Ecological	<34	34-66	>66

Minerals

Objective MN – 1: Provide for leasable, locatable, and mineral material prospecting, exploration, and development on BLM administered lands, while protecting other resource values.

Rationale:
The Mining Law of 1872 as amended provides citizens of the United States the opportunity to explore for, discover, and purchase certain valuable (locatable) mineral deposits on those federal lands open for that purpose. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended authorizes the BLM to grant leases for development of deposits of coal, phosphate, potash, sodium, sulfur and other leasable minerals on federal public domain lands open for this purpose and on lands having federal reserved minerals.
The Materials Act of 1947 as amended authorizes the BLM to sell mineral materials at fair market value and to grant free-use permits for mineral materials to non-profit organizations and other Federal, state, and local government agencies. The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 as amended authorizes the BLM to grant leases for geothermal exploration and development on federal public lands open for this purpose.
The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directs the management of public land for multiple use and to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the land. 43 CFR Parts 3100, 3200, 3600, and 3800 regulate onshore oil and gas leasing, geothermal leasing, mineral materials disposal, and mining claims under the general mining laws respectively.

Allocations/Allowable Uses:
1. Public lands open to mineral uses may be explored and developed for mineral resources in accordance with the 43 CFR Parts 3000 through 3800:
    a. Where not withdrawn from mineral entry or otherwise closed to the development of mineral resources;
    b. In a manner that will not cause unnecessary or undue degradation of the landscape; and
    c. In a manner consistent with applicable land use plans and Federal and state laws with respect to (1) air and water quality, (2) noise, (3) solid and liquid waste disposal, (4) fisheries, wildlife, and plant habitat, and (5) cultural and paleontological resources.
2. The following activities will be allowed:
    a. Approximately 396,185 acres are available for locatable mineral entry under the 1872 mining laws.
    b. Approximately 366,640 acres are available for mineral leasing.
    c. Approximately 349,199 acres will be available for the development of mineral material sites.
    d. All surface disturbances on mining claims including disturbances resulting from casual use and operations under a notice or plan must be reclaimed. Reclamation will include but is not limited to:
        i. Stockpiling any removed soil for later reapplication;

ii. Measures to control erosion, landslides, and water runoff, and the spread of noxious weeds;
iii. Measures to isolate, remove, or control toxic materials;
iv. Reshaping of the area disturbed, application of the topsoil, and re-vegetation of the disturbed areas, where reasonably practicable; and
v. Rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat.

e. Surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing is not allowed on approximately 16,480 acres surrounding Prineville Reservoir.
f. Reserved Federal mineral estate (Federally owned minerals in non-Federally owned lands) may be explored and developed for mineral resources.
g. Coal, coal bed methane, oil shale, and tar sands are considered to be absent from the planning area and are not addressed in this plan.

Guidelines:

General

1. Manage leasable, saleable and locatable mineral operations, including exploration, drilling, casual use, and operations under a notice or plan of operations so as to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands, i.e., cause no disturbance greater than what would normally result from actions of a prudent operator in usual, customary, and proficient operations of similar character while taking into consideration the effects of the operations on other resources and land uses.
2. Manage all mining operations to protect wildlife winter range and sensitive plant and animal habitat, riparian areas, and visual resources through seasonal and other restrictions.
3. Monitor and inspect all mining sites to ensure compliance with notices and plans of operation including reclamation requirements.
4. Conveyances of mineral interest owned by the United States, where the surface is or will be under non-Federal ownership will be made to the existing or proposed owner after finding:
   a. That there are no known valuable mineral deposits in the land, or
   b. That the reservation of mineral rights in the United States will interfere with or preclude non-mineral development of the land and that such development is a more beneficial use of the land than mineral development.
5. In T15S R13E sections 1, 13, 24, 25, and 26 consult with Redmond Airport officials to ensure that proposed mineral uses would not conflict with the safe operation or development of the airport.

Special Management Areas

6. Mineral material site development is not allowed in ACECs, WSAs or RNAs listed as closed to this use.
7. Mineral material site development is restricted in ACECs, WSAs and RNAs not listed as closed to this use in a manner that preserves the values for which these areas are designated.
8. Fluid mineral leasing is not allowed in WSAs.
9. Fluid mineral leasing and locatable mineral development are restricted in all ACECs and RNAs to protect the values for which these areas are designated.
10. Locatable mineral development is restricted in WSAs to prevent impairment of the suitability of these areas for inclusion into the wilderness system.

<u>Objective MN – 2:</u> Reduce mining conflicts with residents, recreational users, and natural resource management objectives.

<u>Rationale:</u>

The Brothers/La Pine RMP (1989) did not anticipate the rapid population growth of Central Oregon, growth in demand for mineral materials, and increasing mining conflicts

with recreation, residents, and wildlife. Local residents and recreational users have voiced objections to the noise, dust, scenic degradation, and increased traffic associated with mining.

Allocations/Allowable Uses:

1. Public lands not withdrawn from mineral entry or otherwise closed to the development of mineral resources may be explored and/or developed for mineral materials and locatable and leasable minerals with consideration for conflicts with residents, recreation and resource management objectives. Plans of operation for mineral material sites, mineral leasing and mining claims will be include measures to mitigate conflicts with recreation and residents where such conflicts exist.
2. Mineral material sites will not be developed within 1/8 mile of residentially zoned areas or designated recreation sites (See RMP Map 8). Designated recreation sites that depend upon or exist in mineral sites generally will not be considered to be in conflict with mining for the purposes of setting up a 1/8 mile closure area.
3. Roads under BLM jurisdiction that feed into residentially zoned areas may be used for mining-related traffic only if alternate routes are not available.
4. In "urban" areas, mineral material site development will not occur within 1/8 mile of designated recreation sites.
5. In "rural" areas, mineral material site development will not occur within 1/2 mile of designated recreation sites.
6. Seasonal Restrictions on all mineral operations could apply on 60,521 acres to protect wildlife and habitat (see FEIS Map 3, Travel Management Designations and Seasonal Use Periods and Table 1, General Guidelines for Seasonal Restriction and Distance Buffers).
7. Surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing will not be allowed on 48,305 acres.

Guidelines:

1. Hours of operation for surface mining activities may be limited as needed to mitigate conflict with residents and recreation:
    a. For mineral material sites within ½ mile of designated recreation sites and residentially zoned areas, mineral extraction, processing, and equipment operation may be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.
    b. For mineral material sites located farther than 1/2 mile from developed recreation sites and residentially zoned areas, mineral extraction, processing, and equipment operation may be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.
    c. Operations at mineral material sites may not be allowed on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) or the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.
2. Blasting restrictions may also be implemented as needed to mitigate conflicts:
    a. For mineral material sites within one mile of designated recreation sites, residential areas, and agricultural use sites involving the raising of animals, blasting may be restricted to the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.
    b. The operator may be required to provide written notification to land owners and inhabitants within one mile of the mineral material site specifying the days and hours that blasting will occur at least 48 hours prior to the time blasting starts. For extended blasting operations, such notification will be given at least once each month if such notification is required.
    c. Blasting at mineral material sites may not be allowed on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) or any of the legal holidays.
3. Designated recreation sites that depend upon or exist in mineral material sites generally will not be considered to be in conflict with mining operations for the purposes of setting up a buffer zone. During periods of authorized mining activity,

designated recreation sites that depend on or exist in the mineral material site may be temporarily closed.

4. Environmental Assessments written for proposed mineral material sites will include stipulations for allowable recreation uses of those sites approved for development. Allowable recreation uses will be specified for periods of active operations and for periods of inactivity over the expected life of each new mineral pit.
5. When a new mineral materials site is initially permitted within the Planning Area the BLM will explicitly address the following:
   a. Firearm discharge, generally managed under one of the following guidelines:
      i. No restrictions on firearm discharge
      ii. No firearm discharge unless legally hunting
      iii. No firearm discharge
   b. Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use, generally managed under one of the following guidelines:
      i. No restrictions on motorized use
      ii. The type of motorized use is limited
      iii. All motorized use is prohibited
   c. Public notice of possible use restrictions: The authorized officer may include stipulations in sales and free use contracts requiring or authorizing operators to post signs and/or provide access control (i.e. fences, gates etc.) for recreational activities.
6. Require plans of operation including reclamation plans, fees, or bonds as authorized by 43 CFR Part 3600 for testing, sampling and mining of common variety mineral materials.
7. See Special Management Areas for other guidelines and allocations for minerals.
8. See Appendix B, Minerals in the Upper Deschutes RMP, for detailed mineral development scenarios, guidelines, exceptions, modifications, and waivers.

Rockhounding

<u>Objective MN – 3:</u> Provide recreational rockhounding[7] opportunities while protecting other values. Manage rockhounding resources to provide long-term recreation opportunities while mitigating ground disturbances and discouraging illegal commercial activity and excessive personal use.

<u>Rationale:</u>
Collection of rocks, fossils, and mineral specimens from public lands for commercial use is an ongoing illegal activity. Excessive quantities of rocks and mineral specimens collected for personal or illegal commercial use will deplete rockhounding sites more rapidly and may result in the loss of future recreational rock collecting opportunities.

There are currently no reclamation requirements for ground disturbances resulting from rockhounding. At many rockhounding sites, numerous holes are left unfilled, tunnel horizontally into the earth, or undermine trees. These activities create hazards to health and safety.

Under existing management direction, legal rock collecting activities could adversely impact riparian areas and watersheds. The Reservoir Heights and Prineville Reservoir rockhounding sites designated in the B/LP RMP do not have significant amounts of materials of rockhounding interest. The Fischer Canyon rockhounding site has paleontological resources that should be evaluated for significance.

[7]Rockhounding is defined in this plan as the non-commercial hobby collection of mineral specimens, semi-precious gemstones, common invertebrate fossils and petrified wood. These rock types include but are not limited to agate, jasper, quartz, calcite, cinnabar, opal, obsidian, botanical (leaf) fossils, and marine invertebrate fossils (clams, snails, etc.).

Legal Authorities: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directs the management of public land for multiple use and to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation; 43 CFR Subpart 3622 provides for the non-commercial collection of petrified wood from public lands for personal use; and 43 CFR Subpart 8365.1-5 provides for the non-commercial collection of rocks, mineral specimens, and common invertebrate fossils, and semi-precious gemstones from public lands for non-commercial use.

Allocations/Allowable Uses:

1. Continue designation of the North Ochoco Reservoir, Eagle Rock, and Fischer Canyon sites for rockhounding. These rockhounding sites are designated as all BLM administered lands within the following areas: (1) North Ochoco Reservoir – SE ¼ Section 31 of T14S, R17E, (2) Eagle Rock – NW ¼ of Section 14 and NE ¼ Section 15 of T16S, R17E, and (3) Fischer Canyon – Section 9 T18S, R17 (see RMP Map 1).
2. Permits for commercial use generally will not be issued for areas within the boundaries of designated rockhounding sites to protect recreational collecting opportunities.
3. On public lands open to rockhounding, no person is allowed to create or occupy excavations or holes that (1) undermine the root systems of trees, (2) enter into the ground at a non-vertical angle so as to create a tunnel or overhang or (3) have vertical walls that exceed a depth or height of four feet. The walls of holes or excavations that exceed a depth of four feet must be sloped to an angle not greater than 45 degrees from horizontal.
4. All persons excavating, digging or otherwise removing soil to explore for, discover, or remove buried rock materials outside of designated rockhounding site boundaries are required to fill all holes prior to departure from the digging site.
5. In all riparian areas and stream channels including the channel banks, rockhounding activities are restricted to surface collection only. Stream channels are defined as all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral channels having defined beds and banks. A stream channel is an open conduit which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. No person is allowed to excavate, dig, or otherwise remove soil, sand, or gravel in stream channels to explore for, discover, or remove buried rock materials. The collecting restrictions in stream channels will not preclude casual use for locatable minerals as provided for in 43 CFR 3809.5.
6. See "Special Management Areas" for additional rockhounding management direction.

Guidelines:

1. Develop rockhounding management plans for North Ochoco Reservoir, Eagle Rock and Fischer Canyon.
2. Monitor rockhounding sites through visitor use surveys, photographs, and periodic soil and vegetative condition inventories to determine disturbance attributable to recreation. Use baseline data to determine limits of acceptable change.

Decorative Stone

Objective MN – 4: Provide decorative stone[8] collecting opportunities while protecting other values. Manage decorative stone resources to provide long-term collecting opportunities while discouraging illegal commercial use and mitigating ground disturbances and widespread damage to rock outcrops.

[8]The collection of mineral materials for decorative stone, landscaping, or other similar uses will not be considered rockhounding. Rocks considered to be decorative stone will include but not be limited to basalt, andesite, rhyolite, tuff, pumice, and cinder. Specific forms of these rock types include but are not limited to gravel, rounded river cobbles, basalt columns, flagstone, stepping stones, and boulders. Mineral specimens, semi-precious gemstones, common invertebrate fossils, and petrified wood are not considered to be decorative stone for the purposes of this plan (see Rockhounding).

Rationale:
The unregulated collection of decorative stone has resulted in damaged and defaced pressure ridges, cliff faces, and other rock outcrops across the planning area, mainly in the urban interface. Moreover, vehicles have been driven off-road to reach outcrops and surface deposits. Due to increasing populations and high commercial prices, the demand for decorative stone from public lands is likely to increase during the life of this plan. The effects of decorative stone collection will likely continue to spread and increase in the absence of regulation.

Allocations/Allowable Uses:
Until common use area(s) are designated, the following will apply across the planning area, except for existing community pits:

1. Where rock collecting is allowed, the general public will be allowed to collect small amounts[9] of decorative stone without a permit provided that:
    a. Only loose rocks (float) on soil are collected.
    b. No rocks are removed from outcrops including but not limited to bedrock surfaces, cliff faces, pressure ridges, or other lava flow exposures.
    c. The material is collected for noncommercial use; any commercial use will require a permit.
    d. No vehicles are driven off-road or in a manner inconsistent with motorized travel regulations.

After common use area(s) are designated, the following will apply:

2. Any collection of decorative stone in the planning area will require a sales contract or free use permit.
3. Sales contracts/free use permits to the general public will only be issued for common use area(s) or existing community pits. The collection of decorative stone will not be allowed in areas without common use or community pit designation.

Use of the Prineville Reservoir Pit will be allowed as follows:

4. The pit will be inaccessible most of the year due to road closures in the area.
5. The access road to the pit will be opened to the public and commercial operators during the month of May unless otherwise determined by site specific analysis. Only those persons with valid sales contracts for the site will be allowed to use motorized vehicles to access pit, and they will have authorization to drive only on the main access road.
6. Government agencies with valid free use permits will be granted administrative access to the site.

Guidelines:

1. Designate common use area(s) through site-specific environmental analyses for personal and commercial decorative stone collection. Determine maximum collection amounts per household or per person and whether commercial use will be allowed. Determine conditions for free use permit vs. sales contract, consistent with 43 CFR Part 3600.
2. The decorative stone management direction (before and after community pit designation(s)) will not change or alter existing management direction for considering mineral material permit requests from private commercial operators or government agencies. Commercial operators and government agencies may apply for development of new mineral material sites on any lands that are open to that use.

[9]Small amounts are defined as no more than 1 cubic yard or ton per household per year. This is approximately the amount that can fit in the bed of a full size pickup truck.

Forest, Range and Woodland Products

Objective FP – 1: Manage forests, woodlands, and rangelands to provide for social and economic values, including wood products, consistent with ecosystem sustainability and other resource management objectives. Timber harvest will normally be associated with ecosystem restoration treatments and will also be designed to meet objectives for fuels reduction, hazard tree removal, special status species, recreation, travel, and wildlife habitat.

Rationale:
The Federal Land Policy and Management Act declares that public land be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water, and archaeological values; that, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use. Harvest of forest, range, and woodland products is consistent with BLM's multiple-use mandate as described above.

The accelerated timber harvest/salvage schedule that was specified in the Brothers/La Pine RMP (due to the pine beetle epidemic) has been substantially accomplished within the last 15 years. During the next 30-40 years, harvested areas will be allowed to regenerate and return to a productive condition suitable for potential future timber harvest. Therefore, a probable sale quantity (PSQ) will not be projected for the life of this RMP (approximately 15 years). A new PSQ for La Pine commercial forestlands based on sustainable production capability will likely be determined during a future RMP planning effort for the Upper Deschutes Planning Area.

To enhance forest ecosystem health, and to realign the balance of forest structure and seral stages, timber harvest will be done primarily for stewardship objectives. Such objectives include: reducing risk of severe fire behavior and effects, promoting shade intolerant species, promoting scarce terrestrial habitats, and increasing resiliency to disturbance. Forest product outputs from the northern area (outside of the La Pine area) will also be limited in this RMP and for the foreseeable future due to dry site, low productivity conditions, and the scattered land ownership pattern in this area.

Allocations/Allowable Uses

Commercial Timber and Biomass Fiber

1. Manage approximately 41,110 acres of commercial forestland in the La Pine block and approximately 1,080 acres of commercial forestland in the northern area at a sustainable level to ensure the availability of forest products in perpetuity for social/economic needs.
2. Allow harvest of juniper for wood products such as commercial timber and biomass from the approximately 170,000 acres of juniper woodlands, except where restricted within RNAs, WSAs and other special designations. Harvest will be consistent with woodland/shrub-steppe maintenance/restoration and fuels management objectives.

Special Products

3. Allow juniper harvest for special products such as firewood, post and poles, furniture wood, and hobbywood in conjunction with ecosystem and fuels management treatments in the approximately 170,000 acres of juniper woodlands within the planning area.
4. Allow juniper bough harvest in the planning area, except within WSAs, ACECs, developed recreation sites, river corridors, along major highways/roads, and other restricted areas identified on permits.

5. Allow collection of minor amounts of native plants, seed, lichen, and other vegetative products at a sustainable level and in accordance with permit guidelines established for specific products or specific areas.

Guidelines

Commercial Timber and Biomass Fiber

1. Forest product outputs for the next 30-40 years in the La Pine area will be limited to less than the annual incremental growth rate to allow forest recovery from the pine beetle epidemic and extensive salvage efforts occurring in the 1980s and 1990s.
2. Harvest may be accomplished by a variety of manual and mechanized techniques including, but not limited to, feller-bunchers, harvesters, skidders, portable chippers, chainsaw, pick-up trucks, and other wheeled or tracked equipment.
3. A range of silvicultural systems will be considered to achieve resource objectives as appropriate to site-specific conditions. Appropriate prescriptions will include, but not be limited to, thinning, seed tree, shelterwood, patch cuts, uneven-aged management, and salvage.
4. Allow harvest of forest and woodland products produced from restoration and WUI fuels reduction treatments where practicable and where compatible with other resource objectives. Sale receipts will be used, where allowable under current policies, to help offset treatment costs.
5. Where compatible with restoration and other resource objectives, manage for the long-term sustained production of forest products through a program of periodic pre-commercial and commercial thinning. Commercial and pre-commercial thinning and other forest treatments in the La Pine area will occur on an estimated average 1,500 acres per year producing an estimated average 3,000 CCF (hundred cubic feet) per year. Commercial and pre-commercial thinning and other forest treatments in the northern area ponderosa pine type (outside of La Pine) will occur on an estimated average of up to 80 acres per year producing an estimated average of up to 158 CCF per year.
6. Promote harvest, utilization, and marketing of small diameter pine and juniper wherever practicable to reduce fuel loading and achieve resource management objectives. Consider entering into partnerships to facilitate the development of new products and new low-impact harvesting techniques for small diameter trees and young juniper. During project environmental analyses, consider the larger societal benefits and tradeoffs of utilizing forest and woodland fuel residues and small tree biomass in products that serve as a substitute for other products with higher environmental and/or economic cost (i.e. metals, plastics, petroleum based fuel/products).
7. Salvage of killed and damaged trees from wildland fire, windthrow, insects, disease and other causes will be considered in conjunction with snag and down wood retention guidelines and other resource objectives. Recovery of economic value will also be a primary consideration. When salvage is appropriate, high priority will be given to rapid action to minimize loss of timber value.
8. Wood product harvest, site preparation, and other ground-disturbing actions will be conducted according to Equipment Operating Guidelines and Best Management Practices for protection of soil and water resources (see Appendix F). BLM Handbook and Manual guidelines/management direction for machine operations and resource protection will also be followed where applicable.
9. Plantation management treatments including site preparation, planting, replanting, animal damage control, and fertilization will be implemented as appropriate and in accordance with site-specific project plans.
10. Snags and down logs will be retained to meet objectives for specific habitat types as specified in Wildlife Guidelines.
11. Harvest prescriptions will follow appropriate VRM guidelines.
12. Harvest will comply with all applicable travel management regulations, except where specifically allowed as administrative access.

Special Products

13. Restoration and fuels management treatments using mechanical methods will provide opportunities to harvest juniper for furniture wood, hobby wood, fence posts, boughs, and other uses where available and where appropriate.
14. For long-term sustainability of the public firewood program, opportunities will be sought to transition away from cutting of dead standing trees to utilization of smaller diameter green trees obtained from thinning and fuels reduction treatments.
15. Harvest of special products will comply with all applicable travel management regulations, except where specifically allowed as administrative access.

Objective FP - 2: Provide for maintenance and safety of facilities within and adjacent to urban areas, residential zones, recreational developments, public roads, trails, and other facilities.

Rationale:

Forested areas with insects, disease and mortality result in occasional hazard trees. Hazard trees are dead standing or green trees that are leaning or have other defects such that they pose a safety hazard to local residents, travelers, recreationists, private property, and facilities.

Guidelines:

1. Cutting and removal of individual or small groups of hazard trees will be allowed where trees pose a safety risk to people or an imminent threat to valuable structures, utilities, roads or other facilities. Cutting and removal of hazardous large snags and old-growth trees will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Mitigation measures such as topping trees or relocating low-value structures, in lieu of cutting high value trees, will also be considered.
2. All vegetative treatment prescriptions should consider multiple objectives, including removal of trees that pose a safety hazard to humans or threat of damage to property.

Objective FP – 3: Help achieve the goals and objectives of the La Pine State Park Master Plan (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 1986). Offer BLM's expertise in helping to maintain and restore healthy and functioning forest, meadow, and riparian ecosystems within La Pine State Park.

Rationale:

BLM retains title to timber on 1,768 acres within La Pine State Park. This land was formerly public domain land that was conveyed to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department in the mid 1960s within two patents issued (pursuant to OR 01533 and OR 16986) under authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. As a condition of the conveyance, BLM retained title to all present and future vegetative resources on these parcels.

Guidelines:

1. Manage the BLM-owned vegetative resource, including timber harvest and fuels reduction, in La Pine State Park considering direction provided in the La Pine State Park Master Plan (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, 1986).
2. Because the vegetative resource is federally owned, vegetative treatments proposed on BLM patent lands within the State Park will also be managed in accordance with the guidelines in the Upper Deschutes RMP and with the appropriate level of analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Military Uses

Objective MU - 1: Provide a reliable land base suitable for meeting short and long term national and state military readiness needs.

Rationale:

The National Guard requires a large training maneuver area within the State of Oregon to train troops and maintain troop readiness in support of State and national missions including State emergencies that may affect public health and safety. No comparable maneuver training area presently exists within the State of Oregon.

The BLM is authorized to make lands available for multiple uses, including military training, under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.) and the Engle Act (72 Stat. 27; 43 U.S.C. 155 - 158). The primary regulatory guidance is at 43 CFR Parts 2300, 2800, and 2900. BLM policy concerning making lands available for use by the military is described in Instruction Memorandum No. 2001-030 and includes "All authorizations for military activity must provide the proponent agency the minimum land area necessary to accomplish the authorized activity in a safe and generally unimpeded manner, subject to valid existing rights."

Allocations/Allowable Uses:

Training Area

1. Long-term military use may occur where shown on RMP Map 6 – Land Ownership and Military Use Areas. Also see Appendix C – Legal Description of Lands Designated for Military Training.
2. Table 7, Military Training Area Acres, displays the acreage of core and extended areas available for training by the Oregon Military Department and National Guard.
3. The designated core training area is located as described as Appendix C, Part 1
4. Two designated extended training areas, G and H, are located as described in Appendix C, Part 2.

Table 7: Military training area acres

Training area		Acres	Total acres
Core	A	5,290	28,818
	B	5,695	
	C	2,013	
	D	9,094	
	E	6,563	
	F	163	
Extended	G	6,072	15,167
	H	9,095	
Total acres			**43,985**

<u>Objective MU – 2:</u> Allow OMD uses and rights necessary to accomplish the authorized activity in a safe and generally unimpeded manner while meeting the objectives of this Resource Management Plan.

Rationale:

Conditions of use for military training in the planning area have been continuously approved for more than 20 years through a variety of use authorizations, and are brought forward as continued management direction. While the area within which these uses have been allowed will be modified by management direction in this RMP, the conditions for use within the core training area designated below does not change.

Use of combat vehicles and training activity of personnel pose risks to public lands and disturbance of visitors and adjacent landowners. BLM policy (Instruction Memorandum No. 2001-030) notes that "Requests for use of the public lands for military activity are not given any special status." Proposals made to the BLM and OMD must be considered within the BLM's existing processes, including land use planning, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), other natural resource and cultural resource laws and Executive Orders, and standard public participation practices. To reduce such risks to resources and other uses the military is responsible for rehabilitation activities, resource protection, and other mitigations as specified or authorized in 43 CFR Part 2920.7 Terms and Conditions as part of authorized uses.

<u>Allocations/Allowable Uses:</u>

1. Designated Training Area -- Unless otherwise provided for by specific waiver, the following actions are prohibited in any designated training areas:
    a. Possession or use of live (projectile firing) ammunition by military units during training on BLM administered lands is prohibited.
    b. Use of wheeled or tracked vehicles, except on designated roads, within ¼ mile of private property boundaries, or within 500' of Highway 126 or the Powell Butte Highway.
    c. Wheeled or tracked vehicles on the Pacific Gas Transmission Co. pipeline except at designated crossings identified in the terms and conditions of use authorization.
    d. Heavy equipment surface excavation outside of the existing Clay Pit area (Core Training area F).
    e. Closure of roads or trails commonly in public use.
2. Core Training Area – Areas A-F are open for use year round to the following uses.
    a. Area A: Open to dismounted soldiers, wheeled and tracked vehicles off road.
    b. Area B: Open to dismounted soldiers, wheeled and tracked vehicles off road.
    c. Area C: Vehicles restricted to designated roads only. Dismounted soldiers permitted off road.
    d. Area D: North of Morrill Road Tracked vehicles restricted to designated roads. Dismounted soldiers and wheeled vehicles permitted off road. South of Morrill Road all vehicles restricted to designated roads Dismounted Soldiers permitted off road.
    e. Area E: Vehicles restricted to designated roads only. Dismounted soldiers permitted off road.
    f. Area F: Open to dismounted soldiers, wheeled and tracked vehicles off road. Additional restrictions may be added after consultation.
3. Extended Training Area
    a. Areas G and H: Closed from December 1 to May 1 for pronghorn winter range. A waiver may be granted, after formal request, to allow operations between April 15 and May 1 if the BLM concludes that such use will not significantly affect wildlife or recreational uses.
    b. Area G: Open to dismounted soldiers and wheeled vehicles off road. Tracked vehicles limited to designated roads.

c. Area H: Vehicles restricted to designated roads only. Dismounted soldiers permitted off road.

Guidelines:

1. BLM administered lands within the designated training areas, not withdrawn for exclusive use by the Military, will be open to and shared with the public except when OMD and the BLM agree that the security of OMD resources or public and/or OMD personnel safety will be at risk as a result of the intermingling of military and civilian activities.
2. Restricted access to public lands during military operations will be temporary and procedures for establishing location and duration of closures will be established in the terms and conditions of the use authorization agreement between the BLM and the OMD
3. All military activity will be consistent with direction provided by the following Documents and references cited therein:
   a. Environmental Assessment: Fielding the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and Cavalry Fighting Vehicle and Other Proposed Federal Actions at the Central Oregon Training Site by the Oregon National Guard (OMD, 1995).
   b. Biak Training Center Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment ("INRMP", OMD, 2001).
   c. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Oregon Army National Guard ("ICRMP", OMD, 2002).
4. Amendments to existing or new NEPA decisions that support authorization of military activities will not require amendment to the RMP unless they modify specific objectives or allowable uses.
5. When necessary to meet training needs the BLM may authorize exemptions from travel management restrictions for military operations consistent with administrative access guidelines included in Transportation and Utilities.
6. The use of extended training areas (G, H) may be used as needed for maneuvers when ground and vegetation conditions meet or exceed established baseline conditions.
7. Military training use will be designed to minimize use conflicts with livestock grazing, recreation, and wildlife while still meeting the objectives for military training.
8. Baseline conditions will be established by an interdisciplinary process and will include consultation with interested and affected government agencies.
9. Use of small areas of concentration which have been treated by providing gravel cover, barriers, road improvement/maintenance or other engineering works to reduce general area resource damage is encouraged.
10. Meeting objectives for public uses of BLM administered lands will be a secondary objective when selecting types and locations of improvements
11. OMD will provide the BLM with a quarterly training summary of unit(s) that will be using any of the designated training area 30 days prior to use of the area. This summary will include but not be limited to: the designated area to be used, the training unit identification, and unit contact.
12. Military use will be reviewed by BLM and OMD staff on a yearly basis.

Visual Resources

Objective VR - 1: Manage all BLM administered lands in the planning area to meet the following Visual Resource Management Classes:

- VRM Class 1 areas – Preserve the existing character of landscapes. Manage VRM Class 1 lands to preserve the existing character of the landscape. Natural, ecological changes dominate; the level of change provided by management actions should be very low and not attract attention. (See also Wilderness Study Area section)
- VRM Class 2 areas – Retain the existing character of landscapes. Manage landscapes