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

Lakeview Resource Area
Lakeview District Office
1301 South G Street
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

November 2003

Lakeview Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision

(Main Text and Appendices)

Cover Photo by Terry Spivey

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 historic 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/WA/PL-03/026-1793

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Lakeview District Office
1301 South G Street
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

In Reply Refer To:
1617 (015)

Dear Interested Party:

In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared the attached Lakeview Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD) for the Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for your review. The Lakeview RMP integrates all resource management activities in the Lakeview Resource Area into a single, unified land use plan that will replace all or portions of three existing land use plans and three plan amendments addressing the management of about 3.2 million acres of public land in Lake and Harney Counties, Oregon.

The ROD was prepared in accordance with 40 CFR Part 1505.2, which requires a concise document linking the final decision to the analysis presented in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. Minor differences or points of clarification have been incorporated in response to public comments, further staff review, and changes in national policy.

A 30-day protest period was provided on the land use plan decisions contained in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS in accordance with 43 CFR Part 1610.5-2. In addition, the Governor of Oregon was provided a formal, 60-day review period to determine if the proposed plan conformed to existing state plans. Fifteen protest letters and three comment letters were received. Nine of the protests were determined to represent valid protests. After careful consideration of all points raised in those protests, the BLM Director concluded that the responsible planning team and decision-makers followed all applicable laws, regulations, policies, and pertinent resource considerations in developing the proposed plan. All protesting parties received a response addressing their concerns from the BLM Director. In addition, those who provided comment letters received a response from the BLM Lakeview District Manager addressing their concerns.

The attached ROD serves as the final decision for the land use plan decisions described in the attached RMP and becomes effective on the date the ROD is signed. No further administrative remedies are available at this time for these land use plan decisions (see Table R-1). Please note that some of these planning decisions will require the preparation of detailed, project-level NEPA analyses prior to on-the-ground implementation (see Table R-3). Future public involvement opportunities (including further protest or appeal opportunities) may be provided at that time.

Other decisions have been addressed to a sufficient level of detail in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS process to be implemented over time without further NEPA analysis. These are considered to be new "implementation decisions" (see Table R-4). These will be implemented as funding and staff are available. A separate appeal opportunity for these selected decisions is being provided at this time. The appeal period will close 30 days from the date the Notice of Availability of the ROD/RMP appears in the *Federal Register*. This date will also be announced via local news releases, legal notices, and/or individual postcard mailings. Please review the ROD carefully for a more detailed discussion of the appeal process.

Additional hard copies of all of the related planning documents, including the RMP/ROD may be obtained at the address above. Electronic copies of the documents and all of the associated digital data used in this planning effort may also be obtained via the internet at http://www.or.blm.gov/Lakeview/Planning/planning.htm or on CD-ROM.

We appreciate your help in this planning effort and look forward to your continued participation as the plan is implemented. For additional information or clarification regarding the attached document or the planning process, please contact Paul Whitman at (541) 947-6110 or e-mail at pwhitman@or.blm.gov.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Rasmussen

Thomas E. Rasmussen, Manager
Lakeview Resource Area

Enclosure: (as stated)

Table of Contents

Record of Decision

Introduction 1
What the Decision Will Provide 1
What the Decision Will Not Provide 1
Land Use Plan Decisions 1
Continuity of Previous Decisions 2
Implementation Decisions 2
Appeal Procedures for Implementation Decisions 2
Overview of the Alternatives 3
Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis 3
Alternatives Analyzed in Detail 3
General Management Themes of the Alternatives 3
Environmental Preferability of the Alternatives 4
Management Considerations 5
Rationale for the Decision 5
Mitigation Measures 5
Plan Monitoring 5
Public Involvement in the Planning Process 5
Scoping 5
Subbasin Review 6
Analysis of the Management Situation 6
Draft RMP/EIS 6
Proposed RMP/Final EIS 6
Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 6
Tribal Participation 7
RMP Implementation 7
Manager's Recommendations 8
State Director Approval 8

Resource Management Plan

Introduction and Background 17
Purpose and Need for the Plan 17
Planning Area 17
Planning Process 17
Planning Issues 18
Issues Eliminated from Detailed Study 21
Planning Criteria 21
Relationship to Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Government Plans 22
Desired Range of Conditions 23
Land Use Plan Goals 24
Other Strategies 25
Management Decisions 27
Plant Communities — Shrub Steppe 28
Plant Communities — Riparian and Wetland 30
Plant Communities — Forest and Woodlands 32
Special Status Plants 35

Noxious Weeds and Competing Undesirable Vegetation 37
Soils and Microbiotic Crusts 38
Water Resources/Watershed Health 39
Fish and Aquatic Habitat 43
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 44
Special Status Animal Species 51
Livestock Grazing Management 52
Wild Horses 55
Special Management Areas — Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas 57
Special Management Areas — Wilderness 70
Special Management Areas — Wild and Scenic Rivers 73
Special Management Areas — Significant Caves 74
Cultural and Paleontological Resources 74
Human Uses and Values 79
Air Quality 80
Fire Management 81
Recreation Resources 83
Off-Highway Vehicles 86
Visual Resources 88
Energy and Mineral Resources 88
Lands and Realty 92
Roads and Transportation 95
Hazardous Materials 99
Operation and Maintenance Actions 100
Plan Implementation Process 100

Literature Cited 103

Glossary 109

Appendices

Introduction A-1
Appendix D: Best Management Practices A-2
Appendix E: Livestock Grazing A-8
Appendix E1: Allotment Management Summaries A-8
Appendix E3: Range Projects A-142
Appendix E5: Grazing Systems within the Planning Area A-142
Appendix F: Watershed and Water Quality A-149
Appendix F2: Riparian/Wetland Areas A-149
Appendix F3: Water Quality Restoration Plans A-156
Appendix G: Noxious Weeds A-165
Appendix L: Fire Rehabilitation A-167
Appendix L1: Lakeview Resource Area Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan A-167
Appendix L2: Normal Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Guidelines for Wilderness Study Areas A-169
Appendix N: Minerals A-172
Appendix N3: Stipulations and Guidelines for Mineral Operations A-172
Attachment 1 - Locatable Mineral Surface Management A-176

Attachment 2 - Guidelines for Development of Salable Minerals A-179
Appendix O: Lands A-181
Appendix O1: Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements A-181
Appendix O2: Public Lands Available for Disposal A-183

List of Tables *(Record of Decision)*

Table R-1: Summary of land use allocations 8
Table R-2: Existing decisions carried forward and not subject to further administrative remedies 11
Table R-3: Future actions likely requiring further NEPA analysis prior to implementation 14
Table R-4: New implementation decisions now subject to appeal 16

List of Tables *(Main Text)*

Table 1: Land ownership/administration by county within the Lakeview Resource Area 18
Table 2: Steps in the BLM planning process 19
Table 3: Monitoring method by fish and aquatic habitat objective
Table 4: 1998 State of Oregon water quality impaired stream reaches on LRA-administered lands 33
Table 5: Forage allocation and allotment summary 46
Table 6: Areas unallotted or excluded from livestock grazing 54
Table 7: Characteristics representative to each wild horse herd 54
Table 8: Management summary for ACEC/RNA's 58
Table 9: Overlap of ACEC's and WSA's 59
Table 10: Miles of roads to be closed in special management areas 60
Table 11: Wilderness study areas and instant study areas 72
Table 12: Off-highway vehicle designations by area 76
Table 13: Areas of rights-of-way exclusion and avoidance areas 95
Table 14: Existing withdrawals 96

List of Tables *(Appendices)*

Table E3-1: Potential projects by allotment A-143
Table E5-1: Grazing seasons in relation to months A-146
Table F2-1: Riparian trend analysis worksheet by category A-150
Table F2-2: Standards for rangeland health and relationship to watershed
condition factors (Table F2-1) contributing to nonpoint source pollution A-154
Table F3-1: 1998 State of Oregon water quality impaired
stream reaches on LRA-administered lands A-157
Table F3-2: Watershed conditions and relationship to nonpoint source pollution A-158
Table F3-3: Management actions that are directly related to or emphasize standards
for rangeland health and watershed conditions that affect water quality A-160
Table L2-1: Emergency fire rehabilitation native seed mixtures A-170
Table O2-1: Public lands available for disposal A-184

List of Maps *(Map Packet)*

I-1:	Land Status
FM-5:	Fire Management Plan
G-3:	Grazing Allotments
L-5:	Land Tenure Zones
L-8:	Right-of-Way Avoidance and Exclusion Areas
R-3:	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
R-7:	Off-Highway Vehicle Designations
R-9:	Recreation, Wilderness Study Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers
M-8:	Salable Mineral Restrictions
M-9:	Leasable Mineral Restrictions
M-10:	Locatable Mineral Restrictions
SMA-4:	Special Management Areas
SMA-5:	Devil's Garden ACEC and WSA
SMA-7:	Lake Abert ACEC, Abert Rim WSA, and Abert Rim ACEC
SMA-9:	Lost Forest -Sand Dunes - Fossil Lake ACEC, Sand Dunes WSA, and Lost Forest RNA
SMA-9A:	Off-Highway Vehicle Designations in Lost Forest-Sand Dunes-Fossil Lake Area
SMA-10:	Warner Wetlands ACEC
SMA-11:	Black Hills ACEC/RNA
SMA-12:	Connley Hills ACEC/RNA
SMA-13:	Fish Creek Rim ACEC/RNA and WSA
SMA-14:	Foley Lake ACEC/RNA
SMA-15:	Hawksie-Walksie ACEC/RNA and Hawk Mountain WSA
SMA-16:	High Lakes ACEC, Sink Lakes, and Guano Creek ACEC/RNA, and Guano Creek WSA
SMA-17:	Juniper Mountain ACEC/RNA
SMA-18:	Rahilly-Gravelly ACEC/RNA
SMA-19:	Red Knoll ACEC/RNA
SMA-20:	Spanish Lake ACEC/RNA
SMA-21:	Table Rock ACEC/RNA
SMA-22:	Twelvemile Creek Suitable Wild and Scenic River
SMA-24:	Cabin Lake/Silver Lake Deer Winter Range Cooperative Seasonal Vehicle Closure Area
SMA -25:	Crane Mountain and Westside Cemetery Vehicle Closure Areas
SMA- 26:	Squaw Ridge WSA
SMA- 27:	Four Craters WSA
SMA-28:	Diablo Mountain WSA
SMA-29:	Spaulding WSA
SMA-30:	Orejana Canyon WSA
SMA-31:	Basque Hills and Rincon WSAs
V-3:	Juniper Habitats and Treatment Areas
VRM-3:	Visual Resource Management Classes

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Reader note: *Refer to the list below for abbreviations or acronyms that may be used in this document.*

ACEC ~ area of critical environmental concern
APHIS ~ Agricultural Plant and Animal Health Inspection Service
AUM ~ animal unit month
BIA ~ Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM ~ Bureau of Land Management
BMP ~ best management practice
BOR ~ Bureau of Reclamation
CAA ~ "Clean Air Act"
CFR ~ "Code of Federal Regulations"
CWA ~ "Clean Water Act"
DLCD ~ Department of Land Conservation and Development
DOD ~ Department of Defense
DOE ~ Department of Energy
DOI ~ Department of the Interior
EIS ~ environmental impact statement
EPA ~ Environmental Protection Agency
FAA ~ Federal Aviation Administration
FERC ~ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FLPMA ~ "Federal Land Policy and Management Act"
HAZMAT ~ hazardous materials
ICBEMP ~ Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
IMP (wilderness) ~ "Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review" 1995
ISA ~ instant study area
LCDC ~ Land Conservation and Development Commission
LRA ~ Lakeview Resource Area
NCA ~ national conservation area
NEPA ~ "National Environmental Policy Act"
NRHP ~ National Register of Historic Places
NOAA ~ National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS ~ National Park Service
ODA ~ Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODEQ ~ Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODF ~ Oregon Department of Forestry
ODFW ~ Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT ~ Oregon Department of Transportation
OHV ~ off-highway vehicle
ONHP ~ Oregon Natural Heritage Program
PRIA ~ "Public Rangelands Improvement Act"
RMP ~ resource management plan
RNA ~ research natural area
SMA ~ special management area
TNC ~ The Nature Conservancy
USDA ~ U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI ~ U.S. Department of the Interior
USFS ~ U.S. Forest Service
USFWS ~ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS ~ U.S. Geological Survey
VRM ~ visual resource management
WSA ~ wilderness study area
WSR ~ wild and scenic river

Record of Decision —

Introduction

The planning area covers about 3.2 million acres of BLM-administered surface lands and about 3.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate in Lake and Harney Counties, Oregon (Map I-1). The planning area includes all of the Lakeview Resource Area (LRA) except for approximately 31,500 acres administered by the Burns District and addressed in the Three Rivers Resource Management Plan (RMP) (USDI-BLM 1989d). In addition, the planning area includes approximately 2,172 acres in the Surprise Field Office in northern California and Nevada that the LRA manages under a cooperative agreement.

The primary decision is to approve the attached Lakeview RMP. This Record of Decision (ROD) covers a variety of management actions that are considered to be implementation decisions rather than land use planning decisions. Therefore, this decision has been separated into those actions which are land use planning decisions, which were protestable under the land use planning regulations (43 CFR 1610) and those actions which are implementation decisions, and are currently appealable under the Department of Interior's appeal regulations (43 CFR 4).

What the Decision Will Provide

This ROD will provide overall direction for management of all resources on BLM-administered land in the planning area.

What the Decision Will Not Provide

Many decisions are not appropriate at this level of planning and will not be included in this ROD. Examples of these types of decisions include:

1) *Statutory requirements*. The decision will not change the BLM's responsibility to comply with applicable laws and regulations including the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or any other federal law.

2) *National Policy.* The decision will not change BLM's obligation to conform with current or future national policy.

3) *Funding levels and allocations.* These are determined annually at the national level and are beyond the control of the field office.

4) *Management changes proposed for lands outside of Oregon.* Recommended management changes for the 2,172 acres in the Surprise Field Office in northern California and Nevada will be provided to the California State Director of the BLM for consideration. The California State Director will have the final jurisdiction over these lands and may choose to adopt them through subsequent land use planning efforts for other lands within his/her jurisdiction.

5) *Changes in wilderness study area boundaries.*

Land Use Plan Decisions

The decision is hereby made to approve the attached Resource Management Plan for the Lakeview Resource Area of the Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This plan was prepared under the regulations implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 CFR Part 1600). An environmental impact statement was prepared for this RMP in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The RMP is identical to the preferred Alternative D described in the Proposed Lakeview Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement published in January 2003. Specific management decisions for public lands under the jurisdiction of the Lakeview Resource Area are presented in the section titled "Resource Management Plan" later in this document.

Land use plan decisions are identified in the attached RMP (summarized in Table R-1) and include:

1) Goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines that define desired outcomes or future conditions.

2) Land use allocations. This includes:
a proposed withdrawal, and numerous special management area designations.

3) Visual resource management (VRM) classifications.

4) Land tenure.

5) Allowable uses and restrictions including:
   a. specific off-highway vehicle (OHV) area and road closures,
   b. mining restrictions,
   areas allotted to and excluded from livestock grazing,
   c. areas open or closed to firewood cutting or other vegetative product removal, and
   d. areas closed to commercial timber harvest or having no allowable sale quantity.

A 30-day protest period was provided on the land use plan decisions contained in the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" in accordance with 43 CFR Part 1610.5-2. Fifteen protests were received and subsequently resolved. This ROD serves as the final decision for the land use plan decisions described above and becomes effective on the date this ROD is signed. No further administrative remedies are available at this time for these land use plan decisions (Table R-1).

Continuity of Previous Decisions

Within the attached RMP are a number of valid, existing decisions that were previously made in other land use plans, plan amendments, and project or activity level plans which will remain in effect and continue to be implemented. These do not represent new decisions that are subject to protest or appeal. Adminstrative relief opportunities were provided previously when those decisions were made. These decisions are summarized in Table R-2.

Implementation Decisions

It is the BLM's intent to implement, over time, a number of specific project level decisions described in the attached RMP, as funding and staff are available. These are called "implementation decisions" (as opposed to the land use planning decisions described above).

Some decisions in the RMP will require the preparation of detailed, project-level NEPA analyses prior to implementation (Table R-3). Public involvement opportunities, including further protest or appeal opportunities, may be provided at that time.

Other decisions have been addressed to a sufficient level of detail in the RMP/EIS process to be implemented over time without further NEPA analysis (Table R-4). An appeal opportunity for these decisions is being provided at this time as described in the following section.

Appeal Procedures for Implementation Decisions

Any party adversely affected by an implementation decision (Table R-4) may appeal within 30 days of receipt of this decision in accordance with the provisions of 43 CFR Parts 4.4. The appeal must include a statement of reasons or file a separate statement of reasons within 30 days of filing the appeal. The appeal must state if a stay of the decision is being requested in accordance with 43 CFR 4.21 and must be filed with the Field Manager, at the following address:

Lakeview Resource Area
Bureau of Land Management
1301 South G Street
Lakeview, Oregon 97630

A copy of the appeal, statement of reasons, and all other supporting documents should be sent to the Regional Solicitor, Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Department of the Interior, Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 607, 500 N.E. Multnomah Street, Portland, OR 97232. If the statement of reasons is filed separately it must be sent to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203. It is suggested that any appeal be sent certified mail, return receipt requested.

Request for Stay

Should you wish to file a motion for stay pending the outcome of an appeal of these implementation decisions, you must show sufficient justification based on the following standards under 43 CFR 4.21:

1) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied.

2) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits.

(3) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted.

4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

As noted above, the motion for stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer.

Overview of the Alternatives

Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

During the early stages of the planning process a number of alternatives were considered, but dropped from detailed analysis for a variety of reasons. These alternatives included:

1) No Management Alternative

2) Proposed High Desert Protection Act

3) Proposed Pronghorn and Alkali Lake ACECs

4) Wilderness Study Area Boundary Changes to Allow State Highway Re-alignment

A brief description of each alternative and the reason for dropping it from further analysis is contained in Chapter 3 of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003).

Alternatives Analyzed in Detail

Five alternatives are analyzed in detail in the Proposed RMP/FEIS (USDI-BLM 2003). The overall theme determined the types of management actions that would be applied. Most of the alternatives, with the exception of Alternative E, were designed to meet the RMP management goals. However, they differed in how fast the management goal would be met, the degree to which it would be met, the priorities within the program, the emphasis placed on different management activities, whether actions are active or passive, and what trade-offs society would be willing to accept. Public input received throughout the planning process was considered in the development of alternatives. The alternatives varied in their ability to meet the management goals over the life of the plan (up to 20 years). Funding and staffing levels would affect rates of implementation, and projected implementation rates could vary by alternative, depending on the costs.

All alternatives included maintenance of existing facilities; however, the level of maintenance could vary by alternative and due to annual funding. All alternatives incorporated or complied with the management direction provided by the Warner sucker biological opinion agreements, the "Recovery Plan for the Threatened and Rare Fishes of the Warner Basin and Alkali Subbasin (USDI-USFWS 1998);" the "Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (USDI-BLM 1998); and the "Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review" (Wilderness IMP) (USDI-BLM 1995b). Most alternatives incorporated the "Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-Steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines" (Sage-Grouse Planning Team 2000). Local Native American Tribes would be consulted during plan implementation for all actions that may affect their interests. Cultural resource surveys and sensitive species surveys would be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activity or land disposal.

General Management Themes of the Alternatives

The following is a description of the general management theme for the five alternatives considered in detail.

Alternative A (No Action)

Alternative A continued present management and was considered the "no action" alternative. This alternative continued management under the three existing management framework plans (USDI-BLM 1983a, 1983b, 1983c), the "Lakeview Grazing Management Final EIS and Record of Decision" (USDI-BLM 1982a, 1982b), and the three management framework plan amendments (USDI-BLM 1989b, 1989c, 1996c, 1996d; USDI-USFWS and USDI-BLM 1998a, 1998b) and various existing activity plans. It included the management direction and protections provided by all currently approved activity plans such as allotment management plans or habitat management plans. Resource values or sensitive habitats received management emphasis at present levels. Emphasis was on maintaining existing conditions. There was no comprehensive plan for restoration of degraded systems and would occur on a case-by-case basis using either active or passive methods.

Alternative B (Commodity Production)

Alternative B emphasized commodity production and production of public goods and services (mining, grazing, commercial recreation, and commercial woodland products harvesting, etc.). Constraints on commodity production for sensitive resources was the least restrictive possible within the limits defined by law, regulation, and BLM policy, including compliance with the "Endangered Species Act," cultural resource protection laws, wetland preservation, etc. Potential impacts to sensitive resource values were mitigated on

a case-by-case basis. Emphasis was on maintaining existing conditions. Restoration actions that enhanced commodity production would utilize primarily active methods. Other restoration actions utilized passive methods.

Alternative C (Active Restoration)

Alternative C emphasized the active restoration of natural systems that are degraded and the maintenance of those that are functioning at a high level of condition. Commodity production was constrained to protect natural values and ecological systems. Constraints to protect sensitive resources, such as cultural resources, were the most restrictive. In some cases, commodity production could be excluded to protect sensitive resources. Both active and passive restoration methods were utilized to achieve management goals.

Alternative D (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative D is the BLM's preferred alternative. This alternative emphasizes a high level of natural resource protection and improvement in ecological conditions while providing a sustainable level of commodity production. This alternative balances the need to protect, restore, and enhance natural values, with the need to provide for the production of food, fiber, minerals, and services on the public lands. This would be done within the limits of the ecosystem's ability to provide these on a sustainable basis and within the constraints of various laws and regulations. Constraints to protect sensitive resources will be implemented, but they will be less restrictive than Alternative C. Restoration actions will utilize either active or passive methods to achieve management goals.

Alternative E (Passive Restoration)

This alternative excluded all permitted, discretionary uses of the public lands including livestock grazing, mineral sale or leasing, realty actions, recreation uses requiring permits, commercial rights-of-way, etc. The BLM would petition the Department of the Interior (DOI) to withdraw the entire planning area from locatable mineral entry. This alternative allowed no commodity production and included only those management actions necessary to maintain or enhance natural values and protect life and property. Management actions utilized primarily passive methods. Though some components of the alternative may not be possible to implement because of legal constraints, it was included for purposes of impact comparison.

Environmental Preferability of the Alternatives

Environmental preferability is judged using the criteria in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and subsequent guidance by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ, 1981). The CEQ has defined the environmentally preferable alternative as the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in Section 101 of the NEPA. This section lists six broad policy goals for all Federal plans, programs, and policies:

1) Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

2) Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

3) Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

4) Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;

5) Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

6) Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Based on these criteria, identification of the most environmentally preferable alternative involves a balancing of current and potential resource uses with that of resource protection. Alternative A is about equal to Alternative B in terms of overall environmental preferability. The costs of implementation and impact on the local economy would maintain the status quo. Alternative B could be viewed the least environmentally preferable alternative, as it offers the most intensive livestock and other commodity uses of the area, and either negatively impacts other resource values the most or limits the rate of ecosystem recovery. This alternative would provide the most economic benefit to the economy in the short-term. Alternative D would be less environmentally preferable than Alternative C, but more preferable than Alternatives A or B. It offers similar, but somewhat less beneficial uses as Alternatives A and B, but provides less protection than Alternative C or E. This alternative would provide a

balance between sustainable economic benefits and resource protection. Alternative C would be more protective than Alternatives A, B, or D, but would allow fewer beneficial uses and cause a higher loss to the local economy than these three alternatives. Due to the use of active restoration, ecosystem recovery would be greatest of all the alternatives. Alternative E would reduce negative impacts from a variety of existing resource uses. However, due to the complete reliance on natural processes, it would do little to actively improve or restore resource conditions during the life of the plan. Though it would be the least expensive alternative to implement, it would result in the highest economic loss to the local economy.

Given the need to balance the six goals, the BLM finds that Alternative D best meets the definition of the environmentally preferred alternative.

Management Considerations

Rationale for the Decision

Based on the input received during the planning process, there was both support and opposition to many components of the proposed plan. No formal comments were received from Federal or state agencies, or tribal governments indicating the proposed plan was inconsistent with other existing plans or policies. Several comments were received on the proposed plan related to the conflict between the designation of new ACEC's and Lake County Ordinance 24. This is addressed in Chapter 1, pages 1-7 to 1-8 of the "Lakeview Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003).

The BLM is tasked with the job of multiple use management, as mandated under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and numerous other conflicting laws and regulations which govern the management of public lands. The proposed RMP (Alternative D) provides a balance between those reasonable measures necessary to protect the existing resource values and the continued public need to make beneficial use of the planning area. Therefore, the implementation of the Proposed RMP is the alternative best able to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, policy, and agency direction.

Mitigation Measures

In order to minimize impacts from implementation of the decisions contained in the RMP, the best management practices (BMP's) identified in Appendix D and stipulations and guidelines for mineral operations identified in Appendix N3 would be utilized where appropriate.

Plan Monitoring

The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9) call for the monitoring of resource management plans on a continual basis with a formal evaluation done at periodic intervals. Implementation of the Lakeview RMP will be monitored over time. Plan evaluations will occur on about 5-year intervals. Management actions arising from activity plan decisions will be evaluated to ensure consistency with RMP objectives. This is described in more detail in the monitoring section of the attached RMP.

Public Involvement in the Planning Process

Scoping

Public involvement is an integral part of BLM's resource management planning process. The official start of the preparation of the Lakeview RMP/EIS was initiated with the publishing of a "Notice of Intent" to prepare an RMP/EIS in the *Federal Register* on June 21, 1999. This notice also included an invitation to the public to suggest issues to be addressed in the RMP and to provide comments concerning management of the public lands. In addition, approximately 500 public information or scoping packets, providing information about the planning process and inviting comments, were mailed to agencies, tribal governments, organizations, and individuals. News releases were sent to newspapers and radio stations in both Klamath Falls and Lakeview. Paid notices announcing the scoping period and meetings were placed in the legal notices sections of the two newspapers. The "Notice of Intent," news releases, and legal notices identified the beginning of the EIS scoping period and the location, date, and time of the public scoping meetings. The comment period extended from June 21 through July 31, 1999.

The public scoping meetings were held at the interagency office in Lakeview on July 13, 1999, and at the North Lake School on July 14, 1999. Seven people, including private citizens, mining company managers, representatives of two State agencies, and a newspaper reporter attended the meeting in Lakeview. No one

attended the meeting in north Lake County. Six written comments or letters were received at the meetings or during the comment period. These comments dealt primarily with designation of special management areas, preserving and protecting the naturalness of the resource area, and maintaining air quality in relation to prescribed burning. These comments were incorporated into the alternatives and the impact analysis of the Lakeview RMP/EIS.

Subbasin Review

Although technically not part of the public participation process, a subbasin review was conducted prior to completing the "Analysis of the Management Situation" (USDI-BLM 2000b). The subbasin review was a multi-agency collaborative effort to "step down" to the local level the findings and assessments of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) (see Appendix A of the Draft RMP/EIS (USDI-BLM 2001a)). In other words, did the findings from ICBEMP relate to the Lakeview RMP planning area? The subbasin review group determined that many of them did, and these were incorporated into the issues addressed in this plan.

Analysis of the Management Situation

The "Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation" (USDI-BLM 2000f) was prepared after the subbasin review and mailed to approximately 500 agencies, tribal governments, organizations, and individuals in July 2000. It contained a description of the preliminary issues, alternatives, and planning criteria, as well as, the resource area profile, existing management situation, and management opportunities. The public was requested to comment on the information in the document, particularly the issues, alternatives, and planning criteria. The BLM received approximately 60 comment letters and emails. The majority of these comments dealt with the management opportunities identified for the Public Sunstone Collecting Area. Other comments dealt with potential management actions under the proposed alternatives. All comments were considered in developing the alternatives analyzed in the Draft Lakeview RMP/EIS (USDI-BLM 2001a).

Draft RMP/EIS

Approximately 1,300 copies of the Draft RMP/EIS (USDI-BLM 2001a) were mailed out to interested agencies, Tribes, individuals, and organizations. In addition, the document was made available on the Lakeview District's planning webpage (http://www.or.blm.gov/Lakeview/Planning/planning.htm). Three public meetings were held during the 90-day public comment period on the draft. The BLM accepted comments for up to 60 days past the official close of the comment period. A total of 320 comment letters were received from Federal and state agencies, tribal governments, local governments, advisory groups, conservation or environmental organizations, commercial interests, and other interested public members. Approximately 150 letters were form letters or primarily "votes" for one alternative or another. About 90 of these form letters consisted of similar emails sent by members of the Oregon Natural Desert Association. About 76 letters contained what were considered substantive comments. In addition, a petition was submitted containing almost 500 signatures opposing proposed road and camping area closures in the northern part of Lake County. These were included in Volume IV of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS"(USDI-BLM 2003).

Proposed RMP/Final EIS

A 30-day protest period was provided on the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS"in accordance with 43 CFR Part 1610.5-2. A total of 15 protests and 3 comments letters were received. Nine of the protests were determined to represent valid protests. All valid protests were resolved by the BLM Director. All those who provided invalid protests or comment letters received a response from the Oregon/Washington BLM State Director.

Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

In December 2000, the BLM initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding potential impacts of actions proposed in the Lakeview RMP to federally listed species or species proposed for listing. This is in conformance with the memorandum of agreement between the BLM and the USFWS dated August 30, 2000. A lead representative for the USFWS was designated and was sent Lakeview Draft RMP/EIS (USDI-BLM 2001a) for review and input to the process. The USFWS sent the BLM a list of species either federally-listed or proposed for listing that may occur in the planning area. Species that are known to occur in the planning area were addressed in the planning process. Consultation with the USFWS is documented in Chapter 5 of the proposed plan. A biological opinion or concurrence was requested on the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS"(USDI-BLM 2003). The USFWS provided their biological opinion in October 2003.

Tribal Participation

Under Federal law and regulations, consultation with Native American Tribes who have an interest in the planning area is required. To accomplish this, district staff have met with or phoned Tribal groups regularly, and BLM managers have made repeated updates at Tribal Council meetings. Copies of the scooping packet, "Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation" (USDI-BLM 2000f), "Draft RMP/EIS" (USDI-BLM 2001a), and "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003) were sent to each of the Tribal groups for review and comment. Tribal consultation is documented further in Chapter 5 of the proposed plan.

RMP Implementation

Public involvement in plan implementation decisions is discussed in the "Implementation Decisions" section on page 2.

In addition, the Lakeview District may pilot the development of an implementation strategy or "business plan", that would allow further opportunities for public involvement in determining what portions of the Lakeview RMP should be highest priority for future implementation. The extent of public involvement in this effort has not been determined at this point in time. Further details may become available in the near future.

Managers' Recommendations

Having considered a full range of alternatives, associated impacts, and public input, I recommend adoption and implementation of the attached Lakeview Resource Management Plan.

Thomas E. Rasmussen — 10/9/03

Thomas E. Rasmussen — **Date**
Field Manager
Lakeview Resource Area

Steven A. Ellis — 10/10/03

Steven A. Ellis — **Date**
District Manager
Lakeview District Office

State Director Approval

I approve the attached Lakeview Resource Management Plan, as recommended. This document meets the requirements for a Record of Decision, as provided in 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 1505.2 and for a resource management plan, as described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 1610.0-5(k).

Elaine M. Brong — 11/14/03

Elaine M. Brong — **Date**
Oregon State Director

Table R-1.—*Summary of land use allocations*

	Number	Acres	Miles	Map Number\Reference
Forest and Woodland Management				
Commercial forest lands		15,331		
Commercial forest lands with Allowable Sale Quantity		0		
Juniper Woodlands		215,052		V-3
Retain existing juniper wood cutting areas	5	37,625		V-3
Close existing juniper wood cutting area (Juniper Mountain)	1	950		
Designate new juniper wood cutting areas	4	18,956		V-3
Wildlife Management				
Total forage allocation (AUMs)	22,829			Table 5, Appendix E1
Tallgrass nesting area (Warner Wetlands ACEC)		400		SMA-10
Livestock Grazing Management				
Areas allotted to grazing	120	2,916,985		G-3
Areas unalloted to grazing		155,734		G-3
Areas excluded from grazing		88,697		G-3
Total forage allocation (AUMs)	164,128			Appendix E1
Wild Horse Management				
Herd management areas	2	710,440		SMA-4
Unoccupied herd areas	1	31,859		SMA-4
Total forage allocation (AUMs)				Appendix E1
Paisley Desert Herd Management Area	1,800			
Beaty Butte Herd Management Area	3,000			
Special Management Areas				
Retain existing ACEC's	4	165,935		SMA-4, 5, 7, 9, 10
Modify existing RNA	1	8,883		SMA-9
Expand existing ACEC	1	18,049		SMA-7
Designate new ACEC/RNA's	12	131,116		SMA-4, 11-21
Retain existing WSA's	15	486,873		R-9, SMA-5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 26-31
Recommend suitable WSR with Recreational designation	1	1,311	4.4	SMA-22
Cultural Resource Management				
Areas on National Register of Historic Places	3	13,722		SMA-4
Native American traditional use areas	8	122,611		
Fire Management				
Area of full wildfire suppression		350,131		FM-5
Area of modified wildfire suppression		2,839,829		FM-5

	Number	Acres	Miles	Map or Table No.\Reference
Recreation Management				
Special Recreation Management Areas	2	822,333		R-9
Extensive Recreation Management Areas		2,339,083		
Wilderness therapy schools				
Total number of groups	3			
Maximum group size	9 plus leaders			
Annual maximum user days	12,800			
Off-Highway Vehicle Management				
Area open to OHV use		1,760,352		R-7
Area closed to OHV use		10,799		R-7, SMA-9A
Area with limited OHV use				R-7, SMA-5, 7, 9A-31
Designated roads and trails[1/]		384,537		
Existing roads and trails		1,005,729		
Visual Resource Management				
Area in VRM class I		495,398		VRM-3
Area in VRM class II		160,404		VRM-3
Area in VRM class III		373,643		VRM-3
Area in VRM class IV		2,127,766		VRM-3
Energy and Mineral Management				
Areas open to salable mineral disposal		1,135,560		M-8
Areas subject to salable mineral disposal restrictions		902,170		M-8
Areas closed to salable mineral disposal		524,930		M-8
Areas of salable surface occupancy avoidance [2/]		676,150		M-8
Areas open to mineral leasing		1,112,222		M-9
Areas subject to mineral leasing restrictions		1,609,042		M-9
Areas closed to mineral leasing		496,819		M-9
Areas open to mineral location		1,105,659		M-10
Areas subject to mineral location restrictions		2,104,648		M-10
Areas closed to mineral location		28,503		M-10, SMA- 19
Land Tenure Management				
Zone 1 (retention)		694,616		L-5
Zone 2 (suitable for exchange)		2,458,053		L-5
Zone 3 (suitable for disposal by exchange or sale)		8,747[3]		L-5, Appendix O
Right-of-Way Management				
Right-of-way avoidance area		828,332		L-8
Right-of-way exclusion area		487,192		L-8

	Number	Acres	Miles	Map or Table No.\Reference
Withdrawals				
Retain existing withdrawls	12	20,989		M-2
New withdrawl (recommendation)	1	4,600		SMA-19
Roads and Transportation Management				
Roads maintained as part of transportation plan			2,500	
Roads closed seasonally (12/1 to 3/31)[1/]			288	SMA-5, 24
Roads closed permanently			247	SMA-5, 7, 9-31
Roads maintained annually			100	

[1] Includes area seasonally closed from 12/1 to 3/31 in mule deer winter range, but limited to designated roads and trails the rest of the year.
[2] In confirmed sage-grouse breeding habitat.
[3] Includes about 200 acres suitable for disposal to the tribes or BIA for reinternment purposes and about 200 acres suitable for disposal to Lake County or other civic organization for Fort Rock community expansion.

Table R-2.—*Existing decisions carried forward and not subject to further administrative remedies*

	Number	Acres	Map number	References
Forest and Woodlands				
Manage existing juniper wood cutting areas in accordance with existing plan.	5	37,710	V-3	USDI-BLM 1991c, 1991d
Noxious Weeds				
Continue to implement existing weed management plans for the Warner Basin and Abert Rim areas.	2			USDI-BLM 1995e, 1999g
Continue to implement an existing Integrated Noxious Weed Control Plan. Emphasize: • Detection of new invaders • Inventory and control in hot spots • Site restoration to desirable species • Expand control to new sites detected • Expand education and outreach efforts	1	3,200,000		USDI-BLM 1994d
Wildlife Habitat				
Continue to implement existing wildlife habitat management plans for bighorn sheep habitat maintenance, restoration, and enhancement.	6			USDI-BLM 1980c, 1984a, 1984b, 1986a, 1987c, 1996d
Continue to improve big game winter habitat, as identified in existing habitat management plans.				
Special Status Animal Species				
Continue to manage Warner sucker, Foskett speckled dace, Hutton tui chub, bald eagle, and peregrine falcon in accordance with current recovery plans, biological opinions, and on-going consultation with the USFWS. Manage greater sage-grouse in accordance with the Interim Management Guidelines and future long-term conservation strategies. Implement the "Recovery Plan for the Threatened and Rare Native Fishes of the Warner Basin and Alkali Subbasin".				Sage-Grouse Planning Team 2000, USDI-USFWS 1998, Appendix H1 of the Draft RMP/EIS
Livestock Grazing				
Allotment-specific forage allocations Allotment-specific grazing systems				Table 5, Appendix E
Wild Horses				
Continue to gather wild horses, as necessary, in accordance with an existing gather plan, Numbers will normally be reduced to the low end of the appropriate management level range. If emergency situations arise, horses could be gathered for their survival. Horses straying outside the herd management areas will be removed. The current memorandum of understanding with Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, whereby the BLM agrees to remove stray wild horses within the refuge boundaries, will be followed.				USDI-BLM 1995c

	Number	Acres	Map number	References
Continue to adjust wild horse population levels in accordance with monitoring studies, allotment evaluations, and rangeland health assessments, when needed. When monitoring data support a downward adjustment in the allocation of forage within herd management areas, proportionate decreases in wild horse appropriate management levels and authorized active use by livestock will be implemented through the adaptive management process.				
Special Management Areas				
Lake Abert ACEC				
An existing two-track road at the mouth of Juniper Creek, east of Highway 395, will be converted to a foot trail.			SMA-7	
Noxious weeds will continue to be managed according to direction in the Lake Abert plan amendment, the wilderness IMP, and the "Abert Rim Weed Management Area Plan".				USDI-BLM 1996b, 1995b, 1995e
Other management direction, as specified in the ACEC plan amendment, for air quality, fire, water resources, special status species, and cultural resources will continue to be implemented.				USDI-BLM 1996b
Abert Rim Addition to Lake Abert ACEC				
Noxious weeds will continue to be managed according to the "Abert Rim Weed Management Area Plan".				USDI-BLM 1995e
Warner Wetlands ACEC				
Continue to manage in accordance with the existing "Warner Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern Management Plan" except as highlighted below.			SMA-10	USDI-BLM 1990b, 1990c, 1990d, 1990e, 1990f, 1990h, 1990i, 1990j
Weed management in the ACEC will continut to be conducted according to the "Warner Basin Weed Management Area Plan".				USDI-BLM 1999g
Black Hills, Connley Hills, Fish Creek Rim, Foley Lake, Hawksie-Walksie, High Lakes, Juniper Mountain, Red Knoll, and Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA's				
Livestock grazing will continue in these areas based on existing permit stipulations and approved allotment management plans. Any proposed future changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. (If adverse impacts are identified in the future, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use).[1/]			G-3, SMA-4	
Noxious weeds, primarily medusahead, will continue to be treated within Red Knoll using integrated weed management techniques.				USDI-BLM 1994d
The existing habitat management plan for sensitive plants in the Black Hills area will continue.				USDI-BLM 1981b
Wild horse use in Hawksie-Walksie will continue to be managed in accordance with the existing herd management area plan and allotment management plan.				USDI-BLM 1977a, UDSI-USFWS 1998b

	Number	Acres	Map number	References
Table Rock ACEC				
Part of the ACEC (Allotment 0708) will allow livestock grazing use to continue based on existing permit stipulations.			G-3	
Recreation				
Special Recreation Management Areas				
Warner Wetlands Special Recreation Management Area: Manage in accordance with the "Warner Wetlands Recreation Management Plan". This includes allowing hunting and motorized boating. Personal motorized watercraft (jetskis and waverunners) are not allowed.			R-9	USDI-BLM 1990b, 1990c, 1990d, 1990i

The following projects, will be considered (subject to NEPA review):

- Upgrade roads and construct facilities such as trailheads and boat ramps, as necessary for esource protection.
- Close and rehabilitate additional roads, if necessary.
- Maintain present facilities, e.g., handicap accessible nature trails, view points, and interpretive sites.
- Develop and maintain foot and canoe trails and develop self-guiding interpretive literature in response to increased use.
- Develop a joint USFWS and BLM campground along County Road 3-12.

Table R-3.—*Future actions likely requiring further NEPA analysis prior to implementation*

Number	Number	Map	References
Livestock Grazing			
Implement proposed range improvement projects.			Table E3-1, Appendix E3
Forest and Woodlands			
Designate and/or design new juniper wood cutting areas or juniper treatments.		V-3	
Special Management Areas			
Warner Wetlands ACEC			
Include the meadow management area into the core wetland acquired lands unit of the ACEC. This area would be divided by fencing or natural barriers. The southern portion would utilize fire, mowing, and livestock grazing (authorized on a temporary nonrenewable grazing basis) to meet specific management objectives or as a pretreatment prior to planned prescribed fire to facilitate/enhance fuel breaks.		SMA-10	
High Lakes ACEC			
Remove the berm at the north end of Long Lake, if not needed.		SMA-16	
Cultural and Paleontological Resources			
Stabilize buildings and structures on the Shirk Ranch historical property located in the Guano Valley.		SMA-16	
Fire			
Implement emergency fire rehabilitation activities after wildland fire. Rest areas from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons. Other temporary use restrictions may be imposed, as warranted.			Appendix L
Recreation			
Picnic Area			
Develop a picnic area along Highway 31 (at milepost 34.5 south). Facilities could include picnic sites with tables, vault toilets, and kiosks for interpretation of resources and history.	1		
Sunstone Public Collection Area			
Develop a designated, primitive campground in the vicinity of the Sunstone Collection Area within the next 10 to 15 years. Facilities could include fire rings, campsite pads, and a potable water source. The area will be proposed as a fee site, if new facilities are constructed.	1	R-9	

	Number	Map	References
Energy and Minerals			
3809 Regulations and the Sunstone Area			
Require a plan of operations for all mining activity that is not casual use, regardless of the number of acres disturbed. Require a plan required for all exploration activities that disturb over 5 acres, bulk sampling which removes 1,000 tons or more of resumed ore for testing, or for any surface-disturbing operations greater than casual use in certain SMA's and lands/waters that contain federally proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or their proposed or designated critical habitat. The approval of plans of operations and mining claim use and occupancy would require future NEPA compliance. The BLM may receive several plans of operations in the Rabbit Basin commercial sunstone area annually. Standard mitigating measures can be found in Appendix N3. The "Lakeview Proposed RMP/FEIS" will serve as the NEPA analysis guiding future sunstone exploration and mining plans of operations for the Rabbit Basin sunstone area.		M-4	USDI-BLM 2000i, 1998h, Appendix N3
Roads and Transportation Management			
New road construction to meet administrative or public access needs (miles).	20		Appendix D

Table R-4.—*New implementation decisions now subject to appeal*

	Number	Acres	Map or Table No.\Reference
Wild Horses			
Change management in the Paisley and Beaty Butte Herd Management Areas in as follows:	2		
Appropriate management level (AML)			
Paisley Desert Herd Management Area	60–150		
Beaty Butte Herd Management Area	100-250		
Special Management Areas			
Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC/RNA			
Road 6151 through the Lost Forest RNA/ISA will be minimally upgraded. Primitive camping areas will be designated in the Lost Forest RNA and Sand Dunes WSA, with camping allowed only in these sites. Parking areas along main road 6151 through the Lost Forest will be provided for day use. Camping areas within the Sand Dunes WSA will be managed on a rotational basis. Adaptive management activities which will allow the continued use of each of these camping/staging areas while protecting the natural values of the area will be adopted as necessary to ensure their long-term use and protection.	8		Map SMA-9
Foley Lake ACEC/RNA			
The exclosure at Foley Lake will be enlarged to protect the Columbia cress from grazing.	1		
Cultural and Paleontological Resources			
Regularly patrol listed, eligible, or potential National Register of Historic Places known to contain large numbers of sites.			
Recreation			
Special Recreation Management Areas			
North Lake Special Recreation Management Area: The main road 6151 through the Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC will be minimally upgraded to prevent continued resource damage. Camping will only be allowed in five designated primitive campsites located along the outer boundary of the Lost Forest RNA/ISA. The campsites will be small, with parking for one or two vehicles. Camping at the base of Sand Rock will be prohibited and the sites rehabilitated. A small pull-off along the road for parking will be delineated for day-use access to the Sand Rock area.	5		Map SMA-9
There will be three camping/staging areas allowed in the Sand Dunes WSA. Use of these three camping/staging areas will be managed on a rotational basis, i.e., two of the camping/staging areas will be open and available to use and the other area will be closed for an indeterminate amount of time (2–6 years) to allow natural rehabilitation to occur. Adaptive management will allow the continued use of each of these camping/staging areas and ensure the long-term use and protection of these areas.	3		Map SMA-9

Resource Management Plan —

Introduction and Background

Purpose and Need for the Plan

Resource management in the Lakeview Resource Area (LRA) has been directed by three management framework plans that were completed in the early 1980s: the "Warner Lakes," "Lost River," and "High Desert Management Framework Plans" (USDI-BLM 1983a, 1983b, 1983c), and the "Lakeview Grazing Management Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision" (USDI-BLM 1982a, 1982b). To date, three plan amendments have been completed (USDI-BLM 1989b, 1996d; USDI-USFWS 1998a, 1998b). The "Warner Lakes Management Framework Plan" was amended in 1989 to officially designate the Warner Wetlands area as an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) and to prescribe special management direction. The "High Desert Management Framework Plan" was amended in 1996 to officially designate the Lake Abert area as an ACEC and to prescribe special management for the area. The "Warner Lakes Management Framework Plan" was amended in December 1998, to adopt a proposal for exchange of land jurisdiction between the BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge. The two agencies initiated a joint planning effort in 1997 to transfer 12,880 acres of BLM-managed lands to the refuge, and to transfer 7,870 acres of lands managed by the Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge to the BLM. However, before the final plan amendment was completed, congressional legislation authorizing the transfer was signed in late 1998.

Because of new issues and concerns and changes in management policies, regulations, and demands on resources, these plans no longer provide adequate planning direction for resource management. Those decisions from the management framework plans, as amended, that were still considered to be valid were incorporated into the Lakeview RMP. This RMP supercedes all previous planning documents and will provide the LRA with a comprehensive framework for managing BLM-administered land (Map I-1) into the future. This plan meets the mandate of the "Federal Land Policy and Management Act" (FLPMA) of 1976 which requires that public land be managed for multiple use and sustained yield under an approved RMP.

Planning Area

The planning area includes all of the LRA except for approximately 31,500 acres administered by the Burns District and addressed in the Three Rivers RMP (USDI-BLM 1989d). In addition, the planning area includes approximately 2,172 acres in the Surprise Field Office in northern California and Nevada that the LRA manages through a cooperative agreement. (Management changes proposed by the LRA for areas outside of Oregon will be provided to the California State Director of the BLM, as the California State Director has the final jurisdiction over these lands). Map I-1 shows the relationship between the district boundary and the planning area. The planning area covers about 3.2 million acres (Table 1) of BLM-administered land in Lake and Harney Counties and area is bordered on the east by the Burns BLM District; on the south by the Modoc National Forest, Sheldon National Antelope Refuge, and BLM Surprise Field Office in Nevada and California; on the west by the Fremont and Deschutes National Forests; and on the north by the Prineville BLM District. Most of the public land is contiguous or well-blocked. Some scattered parcels occur in the north end of Lake County around Christmas Valley and in the south end of the county near Lakeview.

Planning Process

The RMP is a land use plan as prescribed by the FLPMA. The RMP establishes in a written document:

- Land areas for limited, restricted, or exclusive resource uses or for transfer from BLM administration;
- Allowable resource uses and related levels of production or use to be maintained;
- Resource condition goals and objectives to be reached;
- Program constraints and general management practices;
- Identification of specific activity plans required;
- Support actions required to achieve the above;

Table 1.—*Land ownership/administration by county within the Lakeview Resource Area*

Ownership/administration	Lake County	Harney County	Washoe County (Nevada)	Total
Bureau of Land Management				
Public domain	2,333,304	744,907	2,172	3,080,383
Acquired lands	81,032	0	0	81,032
Subtotal	2,414,336	744,907	2,172	3,161,416
U.S. Forest Service	264	0	0	264
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	625	0	0	625
Department of Defense	2,623	0	0	2,623
Oregon State lands	111,187	15,974	0	127,161
Private	817,204	38,148	93	855,445
Other [1]	78,504	0	0	78,504
Grand totals	3,424,743	799,029	2,265	4,226,037

[1] Constitutes meander-surveyed lake beds, local government, and acres of unknown ownership.

- General implementation schedule or sequences; and
- Intervals and standards for monitoring the plan to determine its effectiveness.

A primary goal of this RMP is to implement management practices that ensure long-term sustainability of a healthy and productive landscape. A RMP is a set of comprehensive, long-range decisions concerning the use and management of resources administered by the BLM over a period of time, usually up to 20 years. The procedure for preparing a RMP involves a number of steps as shown in Table 2.

Planning Issues

As a result of internal and external scoping, the following five issues were identified for consideration in the RMP process:

Issue 1. What areas, if any, should be designated and managed as special management areas (SMA's), including ACEC designations, wild and scenic rivers (WSR's), or other?

FLPMA and BLM policy (USDI-BLM 1988a) require the BLM to give priority to designation and protection of ACEC's during the land use planning process. Since completion of the management framework plans in the 1980s, a number of areas have been proposed for ACEC designation. Two areas, Lake Abert and Warner Lakes, were designated through previous management framework plan amendments. Approximately 20 nominated areas were reviewed by the resource area staff. Twelve of these areas were found to meet the criteria as potential ACEC's. Several of these are also potential research natural areas (RNA's). In addition, three streams were evaluated and found to be eligible for designation as WSR's.

Questions to be answered in resolving Issue 1:

- Which areas should be designated as ACEC's, RNA's, WSR's, or other designations?
- Which designations are most appropriate for which areas?
- How should designated areas be managed?
- What resources will be protected as a result of designation and management?
- What values or uses, particularly economic, will be enhanced or foregone as a result of designation?
- How would designation and management of areas affect other resources and their management?

Table 2.—*Steps in the BLM planning process*

Planning step	Definition/Purpose	Status
1) Identification of issues	Orients the planning process to the significant resource management problems and land use conflicts in the area covered by the plan.	Completed July 1999
2) Development of planning criteria	The standards or rules developed by the manager and interdisciplinary team to focus the planning process on the issues and management concerns.	Completed
3) Inventory and data collection	Baseline information is collected on an ongoing basis in support of resource management. Information about all ecosystem components, including human uses, is necessary to prepare a plan that meets requirements and is legally defensible.	Completed
4) Analysis of the management situation	The study and assessment of public land resources data for the area covered by the plan; completes the information base for formulating reasonable alternatives.	Completed May 2000
5) Formulation of alternatives	The development, analysis, and documentation of a reasonable range of management options that resolves conflicts and issues and provides a basis for future management.	Completed January 2001
6) Estimation of the effects of the alternatives	The consequences of the resource management alternatives are analyzed and documented.	Completed June 2001
7) Selection of preferred alternative	Based on a comparison of the estimated effects and tradeoffs associated the alternatives, a preferred alternative is identified in the Draft RMP/EIS.	Completed June 2001
8) Public review and comment on Draft RMP/EIS	After selection of preferred alternative the Draft RMP/EIS is distributed for 90-day public review and comment.	Completed January 2002
9) Publishing the proposed Resource Management Plan	Preparing the Proposed RMP/Final EIS based on evaluation of public comments of the Draft RMP/EIS.	Completed Fall 2002
10) Public protest period on Proposed RMP/Final EIS.	Publication of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS initiates a 30-day public protest period.	Completed March 2003
11) Publish approved RMP and Record of Decision	Following resolution of all protests, the plan is approved and a record of decision issued.	Summer 2003
12) Monitoring and evaluation	Conducted to determine the effectiveness of plan decisions, management actions, and future need for plan amendment or revision.	Fall 2003

- How should the Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake existing ACEC be managed?
- Should boundaries or management of existing SMA's be changed, and if so, how?

Issue 2. How can upland ecosystems be managed and restored to achieve desired range of conditions?

The vegetation on upland range provides the foundation for many uses of resources on public land. Structurally diverse plant communities provide habitat for wildlife as well as forage for domestic animals. A healthy cover of perennial vegetation stabilizes the soil, increases infiltration of precipitation, slows surface runoff, prevents erosion, provides clean water to adjacent streams, minimizes weed invasion, and

enhances the visual quality of the public land. Resource uses can affect the natural function and condition of upland communities.

The expansion of juniper woodlands into other plant communities, riparian areas, and quaking aspen groves and an increase in the density of historic woodlands may be detrimental to other plants and watershed functions.

Historically, wildland fire played an important role in ecosystem processes in the resource area. Existing plans do not address the possible use of wildland fire as a management tool.

Questions to be answered in resolving Issue 2:

- What is the current condition of the various ecosystems and plant communities in the planning area, and how can their conditions be improved or maintained?
- How should the public lands in the planning area be managed to improve and maintain water quantity and quality and to promote hydrologic recovery?
- How should the public lands be managed to maintain the existence, promote recovery, and prevent listing of threatened and endangered species?
- How should vegetation be allocated to provide forage for grazing animals including livestock, wild horses, and wildlife; as well as to provide wildlife habitat and watershed protection?
- Where are noxious weeds located in the planning area, and how can lands be managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of noxious weeds and undesirable plants?
- What is the fire history in the planning area, and what is the appropriate role of fire in the management of vegetation resources on the public lands?
- Which best management practices (BMP's) should be implemented to improve and protect watersheds?

Issue 3. How can riparian areas and wetlands be managed to protect, maintain, and restore their natural functions?

The vegetation in riparian areas and wetlands provides the foundation for many uses of resources on public land. Structurally diverse plant communities provide habitat for wildlife as well as forage for livestock. In addition, healthy riparian areas and wetlands stabilize the soil, act as a sponge releasing water throughout the year, prevent erosion, and improve water quality for adjacent streams. Some resource uses affect the natural function and condition of riparian areas and wetlands. These uses include livestock grazing, recreation, forest and woodland management, mineral exploration and mining, road construction and maintenance, and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use.

Questions to be answered in resolving Issue 3:

- How should riparian vegetation communities be managed to improve or maintain proper functioning condition?
- What kind of resource uses can be allowed in riparian areas without degrading riparian conditions?
- How should riparian systems be managed to improve or maintain habitat quality for fish, wildlife, plants, and invertebrates?
- How should riparian and wetland areas be managed to incorporate State of Oregon water quality standards and approved management plans addressing water quality concerns?
- How should management actions in upland ecosystems be developed or designed to be compatible with the needs of riparian communities?
- Which BMP's should be implemented to reduce erosion into streams?

Issue 4. How should recreation be managed to meet public demand while protecting natural values and health and safety of the public?

Recreation use in the resource area is increasing, especially in north Lake County. There is a demand for both developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities. OHV use needs to be managed, including determining appropriate designations for areas in the LRA regarding OHV use. There is an increasing demand for access to the LRA by "outdoor therapy" groups. This increasing use has resulted in conflicts with local residents. Hunting, camping, fishing, rock hounding, sightseeing, and pleasure driving are the most common recreation activities in the LRA.

Questions to be answered in resolving Issue 4:

- What types and levels of recreation should the planning area provide?
- What role should BLM serve in promoting or providing opportunities for tourism?
- How should outdoor therapy groups be managed to meet the needs of these groups while ensuring safety of the public and adjacent

property owners?
- Should other recreation sites be developed to provide for public use?
- Can high use recreation areas such as the Sand Dunes be managed to allow continued recreation use while protecting resources? If so, how?
- How should the special/extensive recreation management areas be managed?
- Is there a need for any additional roads to provide access to areas currently inaccessible to BLM, commercial interests, or the public?
- Which areas should be designated open, limited, or closed to OHV use?
- Which roads, if any, should be closed or limited in their use?
- What roads, if any, are appropriate for special designations such as back country byways or back country discovery routes?

Issue 5. How should public lands be managed to meet the needs of local communities and Native American Tribes?

The communities in the LRA are generally small and isolated. As such, they have a great reliance on the public lands, including those in the national forest, to provide economic benefits to local communities, including jobs. In addition, a number of Native American groups consider the LRA part of their ancestral homelands and want to continue to have access to the land for ceremonial and religious purposes and to hunt wildlife and gather plants for various traditional uses.

Questions to be answered in resolving Issue 5:

- What is an appropriate role for BLM in providing support to local communities?
- How should the public lands be managed to provide economic support to local communities?
- How should the public lands be managed to meet the needs of Tribal self-sufficiency and traditions?
- How can conflicts between agency actions and Tribal needs and expectations be minimized or avoided?

Issues Eliminated from Detailed Study

During the scoping process and the initial phases of plan development, a number of issues were identified, and after discussion and review, were eliminated from further consideration. These included the need to (1) address grasshopper control, (2) make a new determination that lands in the planning area are "chiefly valuable for grazing", (3) Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project scientific findings that were not applicable to the planning area, and (4) implementation and effectiveness monitoring. These were all eliminated from detailed study for the reasons described in Chapter 1 of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003).

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are the standards or rules used for data collection and alternative formulation that guide final plan selection. Planning criteria are developed from appropriate laws and regulations, BLM manuals, and policy directives, as well as, from concerns expressed by the public and other agencies. They provide a basis for judging the responsiveness of the planning decisions and the planning process to law, guidance, the results of public participation, and consultation with other agencies. Planning criteria influence all aspects of the planning process, including inventory and data collection, development of issues to be addressed, formulation of alternatives, estimation of effects, and selection of the preferred alternative. Appendix B of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003) contains a detailed description of the planning criteria and legal authorities used in the development of this RMP.

Planning criteria help to:

- Streamline the plan's preparation and focus;
- Establish standards, analytical techniques, and measures to be used in the process;
- Guide development of the RMP;
- Guide and direct issue resolution; and
- Identify factors and data to consider in making decisions.

Principles of ecosystem management, as well as, a continuing commitment to multiple use and sustained yield, will guide land use decisions in the planning area. The commitment to multiple use does not mean that all land will be open for all uses. Some uses may be excluded on some land to protect specific resource values or uses.

Relationship to Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Government Plans

Federal Plans

A number of land use plans and programatic "National Environmental Policy Act" (NEPA) analyses have been developed by the BLM and other Federal agencies that govern how management is carried out within the planning area. The BLM is responsible for determining if the RMP is in conformance with these plans. Where appropriate, the management direction and previous management decisions set forth by these documents are used to tier analyses performed in this plan or are incorporated by reference, and therefore, are not repeated in detail within this document (nor are pertinent decisions already established by these documents being revisited here). These plans/documents are summarized in Appendix B of the "Proposed RMP/ Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003).

State Plans

The consistency of the Lakeview RMP with various State of Oregon plans is shown in Table B-1, Appendix B of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003). The Governor's office was given several opportunities to review this plan and comment on its consistency with their goals, policies, and plans. Several state agencies provided comments (see Volume IV and Chapter 5 of the "Lakeview Proposed RMP/ Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003)) during the process which were given consideration in developing the RMP.

Lake County Plan

Lake County has an existing land use plan developed in response to the State of Oregon's requirements (Department of Land Conservation and Development 1994). The plan consists of a number of reports, ordinances, and subsequent amendments governing land use practices and policies within the county (Lake County 1979, 1983, 1989a, 1989b, 1989c, 1992). In 1992, the county passed an "Emergency Ordinance and Interim Public Land Management Plan" (Lake County 1992) to supplement the existing land use plan. This ordinance does not support the designation of any additional wilderness areas or RNA's within the county, but does not specifically address ACEC's. The Lake County Commissioners and other interested members of the public who commented on the "Draft RMP/ EIS"(see Volume IV of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS"(USDI-BLM 2003) feel the designation of new ACEC/RNA's and the addition of lands to existing WSA's is in direct conflict with this ordinance. The Lake County Commissioners were briefed on the development of the RMP/EIS on many occasions (see Chapter 5 of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003)). County officials were also provided with an opportunity to review the Lakeview "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" and comment further on its consistency with their approved plans and policies. County officials filed a protest related to this issue in March 2003. This issue was addressed and resolved in the BLM Director's response.

Harney County Plan

Harney County has an existing land use plan developed in response to the State of Oregon's planning requirements (Department of Land Conservation and Development 1994). The Harney County Court (Commissioners) were briefed on the development of the plan (see Chapter 5 of the "Lakeview Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003)) and were provided an opportunity to review the "Draft RMP/EIS", but made no written comments. They were provided with an opportunity to further review the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" and comment on its consistency with their approved plans and policies, but provided no feedback.

Tribal Government Plans

Five recognized tribal governments have an interest in lands within the planning area: the Klamath Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, the Burns Paiute Tribe, the Fort McDermitt Tribe, and the Fort Bidwell Tribe. The LRA Field Manager and RMP team leader met with tribal leaders of the Klamath Tribes, Burns Paiute, and Fort Bidwell Tribes to discuss the plan and to identify tribal goals, needs, or plans which may conflict with or support any of the alternatives (see Chapter 5 of the Lakeview Proposed RMP/Final EIS (USDI-BLM 2003)). The Klamath and Burns Paiute Tribes provided written comments on the "Draft RMP/ EIS"(see Volume 4 of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS"(USDI-BLM 2003)). All tribes were provided with an opportunity to further review the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS". Additional meetings or consultation efforts will occur as the plan is implemented, in accordance with cultural resource management goals 1-4.

Desired Range of Conditions

Introduction

The desired range of conditions describes the land, resource, social, and economic conditions that are desired in the planning area as a result of plan implementation. The following desired range of conditions are descriptions of what the physical and biological conditions would be moving towards during the life of the plan. However, certain conditions, goals, or objectives may take longer to achieve.

Rangelands

Rangeland vegetation (sagebrush steppe) includes a mosaic of multiple-aged shrubs, forbs, and native perennial grasses. Shrub overstories are present in a variety of spatial arrangements and scales across the landscape level, including disjunct islands and corridors. Shrub overstories are present in predominantly mature, late-structural status. Plant communities not meeting desired range of conditions show upward trends in condition and structural diversity. Desirable plants continue to improve in health and vigor. New infestations of noxious weeds are not common across the landscape, and existing large infestations are declining. Populations and habitat of rare plant species and their associated communities are stable or continue to improve in vigor and distribution.

Forest and Woodlands

Treated commercial (mostly pine) forests contain healthy stands of site-appropriate species. Stands are relatively open, with density within site capacity. Low-intensity fires can be accommodated without excessive loss of trees, and insect and disease occurrence is at endemic levels.

Western juniper dominance is restricted to rocky outcrops, ridges, and other historic (old growth) sites where wildland fire frequency is limited by lower site productivity and sparse fuels. Western juniper occurs in low densities in association with vigorous shrubs, grasses, and forbs (where site potential permits). Historic western juniper sites retain old growth characteristics.

Quaking aspen groves occupy historic range and are in stable or improving condition.

Wild Horses

Rangeland vegetation and water sources support viable, healthy herds of wild horses through time. Individual herds have diverse age structures, good conformation, and are quality animals exhibiting the characteristics unique to each herd. Wild horse numbers are in balance with the rangelands that support them. Improvements in grass/shrubland steppe and riparian areas increase the health of the herd.

Wildlife

The amount and diversity of wildlife habitat are maintained or improved through time. Late-seral grass/shrublands exist in blocks of various sizes in well-distributed patterns across the landscape. Ongoing management of rangeland habitat components and conditions (such as vegetation cover and forage) and of key areas helps to maintain big game populations near State wildlife agency objectives. Hunting opportunities continue to be provided throughout the planning area. Improvement in the condition of grass/shrubland steppe and riparian areas benefits a variety of wildlife species by increasing the quality, quantity, and variety of habitat. Such species include upland game, raptors, and nongame species. Management has helped to create the long-term habitat changes that contribute toward restoring sensitive species and toward recovery of listed species.

Recreation

The area provides a wide variety of recreational opportunities for a growing demand, as the population increases and urban dwellers seek to experience the open spaces commonly found on public land. Additional recreation facilities, restored and maintained recreation sites, and more intensive management are a few of the means used to meet the increased demand. Protection of the natural landscape is an important consideration when designing recreation facilities and planning for related activities. Certain areas are excluded from recreational development to preserve their natural character.

Special Management Areas

Special management areas (SMA's), such as wilderness/wilderness study areas (WSA's), wild and scenic rivers (WSR's), research natural areas (RNA's), and areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC's), preserve the integrity of special or unique values over the long term.

Soils

Large portions of the landscape have a protective soil cover of deep-rooted plants and litter which supports proper hydrologic function. In thin-soiled areas and other appropriate soils, microbiotic crusts are present which increase soil stability, contribute to nutrient cycles, and act as indicators of rangeland health. Upland soils have sufficient vegetation cover to minimize accelerated soil erosion. Physical and chemical soil properties are adequate for vegetation growth and hydrologic function appropriate to the specific soil type, landform, and climate.

Fire

Wildland and prescribed fire play an active role in defining the composition of vegetation and limit the dominance of woody species including shrubs and invasive western juniper.

Riparian, Aquatic, and Watershed

Riparian areas and stream habitat conditions have improved as a result of protection and management. Watersheds are stable and provide for capture, storage, and safe release of water appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform. Most riparian/wetland areas are stable and include natural stream flow and sediment regimes related to contributing watersheds. Soil supports native riparian/wetland vegetation to allow water movement, filtration, and storage. Riparian/wetland vegetation structure and diversity are significantly progressing toward controlling erosion, stabilizing stream banks, healing incised channels, shading water areas, filtering sediment, aiding in floodplain development, dissipating energy, delaying floodwater, and increasing recharge of ground water appropriate to climate, geology, and landform. Stream channels are narrower, water depth and channel meanders are increasing, and floodplains are developing. Stream channels and floodplains are making significant progress in dissipating energy at high-water flows and transporting and depositing sediment as appropriate for geology, climate, and landform. Riparian/wetland vegetation is increasing in canopy volume (height and width) and in healthy uneven-aged stands of key woody plants, increasing in herbaceous ground cover, and shifting toward late succession. Surface disturbances inconsistent with the physical and biological processes described above have been reduced. Disturbances such as roads, dispersed recreation sites, and inappropriate livestock use are decreasing as vegetation and soils recover naturally. There is no downward trend in riparian condition and function.

Human use of natural resources is managed to enhance fisheries, improve water quality, and promote healthy riparian conditions. Water quality is managed so that most streams are providing cool, clear, and clean water. High-quality water is in greater demand from all users. Better regulation of runoff has improved the water supply from rangelands. There is increased infiltration on upland sites, increased ground water recharge, increased spring flow, reduced peak flow during floods, and increased stability of base flow during late summer and winter.

Management activities have been implemented on nearly all sites at risk to erosion to facilitate recovery of upland, riparian, aquatic, and water quality conditions. Improved aquatic habitat conditions allow populations of threatened or endangered aquatic species to stabilize and expand into appropriate, previously occupied habitat. Populations of native aquatic species are increasing.

Water quality is improved to provide stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems. Water quality of perennial and fish-bearing streams is within State standards, and the remaining streams have made significant progress toward attaining those standards. Upland, riparian, and aquatic ecosystems are stable and productive to a degree that leads to acceptable water quality for identified beneficial uses. Improvement has occurred in stream channel integrity and channel processes, under which the riparian and aquatic systems developed. Hydrologic and sediment regimes (the characteristic behavior or orderly occurrence of a natural phenomenon or process) in streams, lakes, and wetlands are appropriate to the surrounding soils, climate, and landform. Instream flows are sufficient to support healthy riparian and aquatic habitats, and stream functions are stable and effective. Flooding streams discharge without significant damage to the watershed.

Riparian vegetation provides sufficient vegetation debris; provides adequate regulation of air and water temperatures during both summer and winter; and helps reduce surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration to levels characteristic of natural conditions. Riparian and aquatic habitats support populations of well-distributed native and desired nonnative plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations.

Land Use Plan Goals

The mission of the BLM is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the

use and enjoyment of present and future generations. In order to accomplish that mission, BLM has developed a strategic plan ("BLM Strategic Plan 2000–2005") containing a comprehensive set of broad goal statements and a subset of mission goals. Two goal statements and a subset of mission goals dealing with public land management are shown below. (The complete "BLM Strategic Plan 2000–2005" is available at the BLM web site: www.blm.gov/nhp/info/stratplan.)

1) Serve current and future publics.

- Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation.
- Provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities.
- Preserve natural and cultural heritage resources.
- Reduce threats to public health, safety, and property.
- Provide land, resource, and title information.
- Provide economic and technical assistance.

2) Restore and maintain the health of the land.

- Understand and plan for the condition and use of the public lands.
- Restore at-risk resources and maintain functioning systems.

The Lakeview RMP also considered the broad goals developed by the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2000b, 2000c), even though this planning effort did not result in a final decision. Five goals were developed for the project; they are:

1) Sustain, and where necessary, restore the health of the forest, rangeland, aquatic, and riparian ecosystems.

2) Provide a predictable, sustained flow of economic benefits within the capability of the ecosystem.

3) Provide diverse recreational and educational opportunities within the capability of the ecosystem.
4) Contribute to recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species.

5) Manage natural resources consistent with treaty and trust responsibilities to American Indian Tribes.

Based on the BLM strategic plan, the ICBEMP goals, and the specific issues identified for the planning area, the following goals were developed for the Lakeview RMP:

1) Manage for long-term sustainability and, where necessary, restore the health of the forest, rangeland, aquatic, and riparian ecosystems in the planning area.

2) Manage sensitive species and communities to ensure long-term viability, and promote delisting of threatened or endangered species.

3) Provide recreational, educational, and research opportunities within the capability of the planning area ecosystem.

4) Provide a predictable, sustained flow of economic benefits within the capability of the planning area ecosystem.

5) Manage resources on the planning area to meet treaty and trust responsibilities to local American Indian Tribes.

Other Strategies

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project Implementation Strategy

The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) was initiated "to develop and then adopt a scientifically sound, ecosystem based strategy for managing all Forest Service or BLM-administered lands within the (interior Columbia) Basin" (USDA-FS 1996a). The ICBEMP analyzed an area of 145 million acres including all of Eastern Oregon. As part of the project, a science integration team was directed to "... study ecological, economic and social systems; examine current and historical conditions; and evaluate whether outcomes from current practices and trends would be consistent with long-term maintenance of ecological integrity and ecosystem health" at the basin scale (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2000c).

Application of this large-scale analysis was expected to require a "step-down" process to bring the findings down to a level where they can be applied within a local BLM management unit. This is step-down is accomplished through a process called "subbasin review" (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1999). As part of the preparation for the RMP/EIS, the BLM conducted a subbasin review. This is described further in the subbasin review section below.

In December 2000, a Final EIS and proposed record of decision (ROD) was published (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2000b; 2000c). Some, of the objectives, standards, and guidelines identified in the proposed ROD

were incorporated into the Lakeview RMP, where applicable. A final decision on the ICBEMP was not issued. Instead, a memorandum of understanding (Information Bulletin No. OR-2003-084) was developed between the agencies that accomplished several things: (1) brought the ICBEMP officially to a close, (2) outlined a mutually agreeable strategy for application of the scientific findings into future Resource Management Plans, Forest Plans, and plan amendments/revisions.

On the basis of the subbasin review, the integration of the scientific findings, and the management direction incorporated into the proposed plan, the Lakeview RMP has been determined to be consistent with the ICBEMP implementation strategy.

Ecosystem Management

As described by the ICBEMP Summary of Scientific Findings (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1996a): "Ecosystem management is scientifically-based land and resource management that integrates ecological capabilities with social values and economic relations to produce, restore, or sustain ecosystem integrity and desired conditions, uses, products, values and services over the long term . . ." Ecosystem management ". . . concentrates on overall ecosystem health and productivity through an understanding of how different parts of the ecosystem functions with each other, rather than on achieving a set of outputs. Human activities, including social values regarding use of public lands and biophysical components, are part of the total picture.

A major part of the ICBEMP was the gathering, organizing, and understanding information at the basin or broad scale. In order to apply the findings of ICBEMP to the local level, they had to be stepped down through more site-specific analyses (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2000b). The ICBEMP describes four levels of analysis below the broad basin-level analysis that are intended to provide the context to appropriately implement these broad-level decisions on individual national forests or BLM districts:

1) Subregional analysis—programmatic or broad overview EIS such as a resource management plan.

2) Mid-scale analysis—subbasin review.

3) Watershed-scale analysis—ecosystem analysis at the watershed (or other appropriate landscape unit) scale.

4) Site-specific NEPA analysis—project environmental assessment or EIS.

Subbasin Review

The BLM conducted a subbasin review (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1999) between August 1, 1999 and March 1, 2000. Subbasin review, the second layer of the step-down process, is an intergovernmental process comparing mid- and fine-scale information to ICBEMP findings. It also assesses ecosystem processes, functions, and conditions at the subbasin level. The subbasin boundaries were based on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 4th field hydrologic unit codes. On average, these 4th field hydrologic unit codes comprised an area of 500,000 to 1,000,000 acres. The Lakeview subbasin review area included four subbasins wholly or partially within the LRA: Summer Lake, Lake Abert, Warner Valley, and Guano, comprising an area of approximately 6.5 million acres. Land ownership and administrative responsibilities included private, State of Oregon, Forest Service, BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Department of Defense. The majority of the land in the subbasin review area is administered by BLM. The science integration team identified a number of issues applicable across the Interior Columbia Basin (USDI-BLM 1996h; USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1996a).

The subbasin review team reviewed these findings and determined that most of them applied to the area. Appendix A1 of the "Draft RMP/ EIS" (USDI-BLM 2001a) contains a summary of the subbasin review process, as well as, a summary of ICBEMP findings applicable to the planning area. The "Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation" (UDSI-BLM 2000f) contains the subbasin review report. Findings and recommendations from the subbasin review were carried forward into the RMP/EIS in the issues and alternatives analyzed.

Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale

The watershed scale is the third layer in ecosystem analysis (REO 1995). Ecosystem analysis at the watershed scale may be used to evaluate existing conditions, capabilities, and limitations of specific watersheds. Information gained through analysis at this scale would be used to support development of ecologically sustainable programs and projects. Appendix F of the "Draft RMP/ EIS" contains a description of the watershed analysis process. The RMP provides the general direction for ecosystem analysis to address, including the desired range of conditions.

During the subbasin review, the team identified several watersheds that are priorities for future restoration (see Water Resources/Watershed Health section). The following is a description of the criteria used to prioritize watersheds and the process that would be used to change priorities, if necessary. Work would focus on higher priority areas; however, other areas may require attention to address site-specific needs.

- Legal mandates ("Clean Water Act" [CWA], "Endangered Species Act," etc.);
- Resources at risk;
- Potential for recovery;
- Resource conflicts or controversy;
- Opportunity for interagency or partnership assessments;
- Field staff knowledge of the area;
- Current ongoing management; and
- Broad-scale priorities (identified in ICBEMP as a priority subbasin or key watershed for various reasons).

Completed watershed analyses will be reviewed periodically to determine if there have been any changes in resource issues, BLM policies and regulations, or other concerns that warrant a change in priorities.

Rangeland Health and Health of the Land Strategies

The plan includes management direction intended to complement the "Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management" (USDI-BLM 1997a) and "Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (USDI-BLM 1998). These standards are discussed further in Appendix E4 of the "Draft RMP/EIS" and Appendix B of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS".

Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is a procedure in which decisions and changes in management are made as part of an ongoing process. It is a continuous process of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and incorporating new information into strategies to meet the goals and objectives of the management described in the RMP. This strategy is described further at the end of this document.

Management Decisions

Management Theme

Alternative D from the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" is the BLM's preferred alternative and serves as the basis for the approved Resource Management Plan described in the following section. This plan emphasizes a high level of natural resource protection and improvement in ecological conditions while providing sustainable commodity production. This plan balances the need to protect, restore, and enhance natural values, with the need to provide for the production of food, fiber, minerals, and services on the public lands within the limits of the ecosystem's ability to provide these on a sustainable basis and within the constraints of various laws and regulations. Constraints to protect sensitive resources will be implemented. Restoration actions will utilize active or passive methods to achieve management goals.

Plan Components

The plan is described as four general components. The first component consists of individual resource or program sections (e.g., Air Quality, Plant Communities, etc.). The second consists of the individual management goals for each resource program. The third is a collection of land use or specific implementation plan actions necessary to achieve the individual management goals. Each of the resource-specific management actions is considered in combination with all other goals and actions to arrive at the desired range of conditions described earlier. The management goals may not be completely met over the life of the plan (up to 20 years). Funding and staffing levels will affect the rate of implementation.

The fourth component is monitoring. The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9) call for the monitoring of resource management plans on a continual basis. Monitoring is an essential component of resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies. There are four types of monitoring: implementation, effectiveness, validation, and baseline. These are described further in Appendix R of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS". The implementation of the RMP would be monitored to ensure that management actions (1) follow prescribed management direction (implementation monitoring), (2) meet desired objectives (effectiveness monitoring), and (3) are based on accurate assumptions (validation monitoring). Most monitoring related to the RMP will consist of imple-

mentation and effectiveness monitoring. Additional information on the purpose and methodologies of monitoring are contained in Appendix R of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS". Monitoring results will be periodically reported in planning update documents.

Management Goals, Rationale, Actions, and Monitoring

The following section is structured in such a way that the reader can track a specific resource management goal, rationale, and approved management action(s). The following material defines and expands upon these components.

Management goal—the desired result of management efforts. The goals must resolve or move toward resolving a management issue(s).

Rationale—reasoning behind why it is important to pursue the stated management goal.

Management actions—measures that are to be taken to achieve a management goal and resolve a management issue. A distinction is made between land use plan and implementation decisions in each narrative by including the term "implementation decision" in the headings for actions that are expected to be implemented over time without further NEPA analysis.

Monitoring—techniques or studies used to determine if specific management actions are meeting the management goals.

Plant Communities — Shrub Steppe

Management Goal 1—*Restore, protect, and enhance the diversity and distribution of desirable vegetation communities, including perennial native and desirable introduced plant species. Provide for their continued existence and normal function in nutrient, water, and energy cycles.*

Rationale

With passage of the "Federal Land Policy and Management Act" (FLPMA) and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (PRIA) of 1978, objectives and priorities for the management of public land vegetation resources were more clearly defined. Guidance contained in 43 CFR 4180 and "Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (USDI-BLM 1997a, 1998) directs public land management toward the maintenance or restoration of the physical function and biological health of vegetative ecosystems. This objective will maintain and improve the condition and trend in plant communities that provide wildlife habitat, recreation, forage, scientific, scenic, ecological, and water and soil conservation benefits for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses. The long-term goal of vegetation management is to maintain or improve rangeland condition to the desired range of vegetative conditions, not specifically late or potential natural community ecological status.

Management actions authorized or implemented by BLM will influence future vegetation composition. These actions may include season, intensity, and duration of livestock grazing within diverse vegetation communities; the influence of fire and associated suppression actions; emergency fire rehabilitation and the reintroduction of grazing following fire; the use of natural and management-created firebreaks to protect early-seral communities from frequent fire intervals; rehabilitation and reclamation actions following soil-disturbing activities; management of noxious weeds; off-highway vehicle (OHV) use; wild horse management; recreational use; and mining.

Vegetation management has been based on existing inventories delineating the ecological status of vegetation communities. The basis for defining ecological status and potential is site descriptions that provide a summary of expected species composition and variability with vegetation communities, as well as anticipated responses with management. The delineation of ecological sites is based on soils and climate conditions. In most of the resource area, the ecological site inventory has been completed which will help provide information for future decisions. Vegetation communities in late-potential natural community seral stages express a mosaic of species composition and structure, consistent with site potential, and reflect a range of possible plant communities that should meet the objectives defining the desired range of conditions.

Management Direction

Upland native shrub steppe communities will be managed to attain a trend toward the desired range of conditions based on management objectives and site potential. Management actions will maintain the condition of those native communities where vegetation composition and structure meet desired conditions. Nonnative seedings in poor or fair condition will be managed to restore production and vigor, as well as to

improve structure and species diversity. Nonnative seedings in good or excellent condition will be managed to maintain seeding production, improve structural and species diversity, and maintain forage production. Upland shrub cover, at moderate levels of potential, will be maintained for natural values and wildlife cover in most native vegetation communities where potential exists, and in nonnative seedings as consistent with other resource management objectives. The frequency, distribution, and ecological integrity of native stands of mountain shrubs will be restored and maintained where site potential supports these species to meet the desired conditions and other management objectives.

Prescribed and wildland fire use will be implemented to rehabilitate or vegetate plant communities that do not meet desired conditions due to dominance by annual, weedy, or woody species such as invasive western juniper and decadent bitterbrush, but mechanical, chemical, and biological methods could also be used. Vegetation manipulation projects will be implemented primarily to direct the trend toward desired conditions, improve structural and species diversity, and protect soil, water, and vegetation resources. Priority will be placed on the rehabilitation of shrub steppe vegetation communities at risk due to dominance by annual species and invasive western juniper.

Seedings will be implemented with appropriate mixes of adapted native and nonnative perennial and annual plant species; although native species will be preferred for seedings. Species mixes will be determined on a site-specific basis dependent on the probability of successful establishment and risks associated with seeding failure. Use of competitive native species will be emphasized in seedings within sites moderately and highly susceptible to degradation.

Areas burned by wildland fire, including those subsequently rehabilitated, will be rested from grazing at least two growing seasons following fire or until monitoring data indicate that health and vigor of desired vegetation has recovered to levels adequate to support and protect upland function.

Management Goal 2—*Protect healthy, functioning ecosystems consisting of native plant communities. Restore degraded high-potential landscapes and decadent shrublands.*

Rationale

Beginning in the 1960s, an awareness began concerning the importance of public lands for the maintenance of biological diversity. The goals, objectives, and priorities for the fish/wildlife/botanical program were established in the national "Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Plan for the Future" (USDI-BLM 1987c), and adopted as policy for implementation by all field offices. The scope and design of the plan was to provide for improved management of fish, wildlife, and botanical habitats on public lands for the social and economic well-being of all Americans. Prepared in concert with its national counterpart, Oregon-Washington's plan was to carry out the goals, objectives, and priorities on the local field level. This vision incorporates cooperation with other organizations and user groups such as other Federal agencies, state agencies, conservation organizations and Challenge Cost Share/Volunteer Contribution programs.

Recent research shows that microbiotic crusts may be indicators (e.g., an early warning system) of rangeland health. Although no relationship between total vascular plant cover and crust cover has been found, there is a correlation between perennial bunchgrass cover and crust cover. Bare ground is often inversely related to crust cover, which could mean that a decline in crust cover produces an increase in bare soil, rather than an increase in vascular vegetation.

During heavy fire years in the West, desired seed species for rehabilitation or restoration are often limited or not available. A program is being explored to collect, plant, and grow native seed to produce a seed bank of locally genetic and adapted plant species that will facilitate future seed planning programs.

Management Direction

Resource area-wide planning will drive protection of healthy functioning ecosystems consisting of native plant communities. High priority will be given to restoration of degraded landscapes and decadent shrublands through projects such as prescribed burns, seeding of desirable native and nonnative species, development of native plant seed banks for rehabilitation, and planting of shrubs/trees in riparian zones. The prioritization for restoration will be from a subbasin or watershed perspective (see Water Resources/Watershed Health section). This will maintain functioning native plant communities where they currently exist, improve plant community structure in priority areas that are currently ecologically degraded, change plant community structure where shrubs dominate grassland sites, and protect and restore microbiotic crusts. Locally grown native seeds or those adapted to the planning area will be preferred for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded or burned areas.

Specific projects will be developed by range, wildlife, hydrology, and botany for restoration of degraded areas. As an example: microbiotic crust inoculation to reintroduce crust species could be applied in degraded areas where crusts existed.

A priority for restoration will be the Sheeprock area, noted by the "Lakeview Grazing Management Final Environmental Impact Statement" (USDI-BLM 1982a) to have vast areas of poor condition rangeland. The area falls within a watershed that ICBEMP identified as having declined substantially since historic times. Restoration methods could include prescribed burning or brush control and reseeding. Checkdams and other structures could be installed to control erosion.

Monitoring

Management Goal 1. Vegetation communities would be monitored to determine progress toward attaining desired range of conditions. Monitoring to determine success in meeting vegetation management objectives would include periodic measurements of plant composition, vigor, and productivity, as well as measurement of the amount and distribution of plant cover and litter which protects the soil surface from raindrop impact, detains overland flow, protects the surface from wind erosion, and retards soils moisture loss through evaporation. Additional data to determine the effectiveness of established tools in meeting objectives may include herbaceous or woody utilization, actual use, and climatic conditions. Recent research by Ponzetti (2000) and Belnap et al. (2001) shows that microbiotic crusts may be indicators (e.g., an early warning system) of rangeland health. Initial monitoring has begun by ecological site inventory crews measuring percent cover of biotic crusts in the northern part of the resource area. Additional research in the Northern Great Basin is needed to determine ecological roles, response to natural and human actions, and management/monitoring techniques for biological soil crusts.

In cooperation with the State of Oregon, colleges and universities, USFWS, USFS, ONHP, and private individuals, inventory the distribution and density of special status plants, unique plant communities, and specialized animal habitats. The next step would be to determine and prioritize degraded landscapes for restoration from an ecosystem perspective. Workshops and training for awareness and ability to identify these communities and species would be encouraged. Baseline inventories are being initiated which would be repeated as necessary in subsequent years to observe changes and dynamics of ecosystems.

Management Goal 2. Monitoring studies would be initiated to evaluate the cost analysis and effectiveness of growing native hand-collected seed in the resource area. Since viability of native versus commercially grown seeds is usually much lower, other avenues could be explored to develop local seed banks.

Monitoring of existing condition of vegetation would consist of identifying ecological sites, determining ecological status, determining soil types, vegetation mapping, baseline inventory, and assembling existing basic information. Procedures used would be primarily those in BLM Technical Reference 1734-7 (USDI-BLM 2001d) and Technical Reference 4400-5 (USDI-BLM 1992c).

Determination of trends in production, structure, composition of vegetation and determination of soil/site stability, watershed function, and integrity of biotic community would be done through the rangeland health assessment process prescribed in the most current versions of "Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health" (Shaver et al. 2000), "Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines" (USDI-BLM 1997a), and BLM Manual 4180 and Handbook H-4180-1 guiding implementation of the rangeland health standards (USDI-BLM 2001b, 2001c).

Plans would be developed in conjunction with Tribal peoples for collection and protection of cultural plants and communities to determine sustainability. Refer to Cultural Resource monitoring section for more information.

Plant Communities — Riparian and Wetland

Management Goal—*Restore, maintain, or improve riparian vegetation, habitat diversity, and associated watershed function to achieve healthy and productive riparian areas and wetlands.*

Rationale

FLPMA requires BLM to comply with state water quality standards and manage public land in a manner that will preserve and protect certain land in its natural condition. In addition to FLPMA, numerous laws, regulations, policies, Executive orders, and memorandums of understanding and agreements direct BLM to manage its riparian/wetland areas for biological diversity, productivity, and sustainability for the benefit of the Nation and its economy. These directives are

listed in Appendix B. Specifically, FLPMA and PRIA direct BLM to ". . . manage public lands according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield . . ." and ". . . manage the public lands to prevent unnecessary degradation . . . so they become as productive as feasible." FLPMA, section 102 , also requires that public land be managed for multiple use and sustained yield in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values.

Riparian areas in good condition are essential to water quality improvement, fish habitat, and water quality yield. Riparian zones are the focal point and best overall indicator of watershed health.

Attainment of proper functioning condition will be a first step to moving habitat conditions of entire watersheds and their components (uplands, streams, riparian/wetland areas, and lakes and ponds) toward achieving terrestrial and aquatic objectives. Management practices such as grazing, mining, recreation, forest harvesting, and other forms of vegetation management will be designed for healthy sustainable and functional rangeland ecosystems as described in the "Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (USDI-BLM 1997a, 1998a).

The next step in the attainment of desired range of conditions will be to implement management actions that meet riparian management objectives (Appendix F2) within riparian/wetland areas and riparian conservation areas. Riparian conservation areas occupy that portion of watersheds where aquatic- and riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis for the maintenance, protection, and restoration of ecosystem processes and functions. Riparian management objectives are generally instream and riparian characteristics within the flood-prone area, expressed as values for stream channel conditions and provide criteria to help assess aquatic, water quality, and riparian/wetland goals and objective attainment of desired range of conditions. The desired range of conditions of riparian/wetland areas usually fall between proper functioning condition and the biological (or site) potential (Appendix F2). Riparian management objectives for vegetation will be site specific based on riparian ecological site inventory assessment. Although attainment of proper functioning condition essentially assures that stream and riparian/wetland areas function and may be on an improving trend, it may not meet desired conditions. Management priorities in upland watershed areas and riparian conservation areas will focus prescriptions for the attainment of these desired conditions.

There are a number of BLM policies relating to riparian/wetland areas including:

- Focus management on entire watersheds using an ecosystem approach, involving all interested landowners and affected parties;
- Achieve riparian/wetland area objectives through the management of existing and future uses;
- Ensure that new plans and existing plans, when revised, recognize the importance of riparian/wetland values, and initiate management to maintain, restore, improve, or expand them;
- All sites are making significant progress towards meeting standards of rangeland health.
- Prescribe riparian/wetland management based on site-specific physical, biological, and chemical condition and potential; and
- Use interdisciplinary teams to inventory, monitor, and evaluate management of riparian/wetland areas and to revise management where objectives are not being met.

Management Direction

Riparian/wetland areas will be managed for uses within the watershed that emphasize the maintenance or improvement of naturally-occurring values while providing for commodity production and the attainment of proper functioning condition, riparian management objectives, and desired range of conditions. Active restoration activities, such as intensive woody riparian vegetation plantings, vegetation manipulation, and installation of instream structures, will be used. Prior to structural work, management will be in place that will allow improvement in stream conditions.

Areas not in proper functioning condition will be managed to attain an upward trend in the composition and structure of key riparian/wetland vegetation and desired physical characteristics of the stream channel. Uses within the riparian conservation area and contributing upland watersheds will be allowed as long as there is measurable progress towards attainment of State water quality standards, proper functioning condition, and riparian management objectives. Specifically, in fenced Federal range allotments, BLM riparian sites that are not in proper functioning condition and where it is determined that livestock are contributing to the condition, livestock will be excluded. Spring developments will be modified to promote natural function where possible, but still allow livestock and wildlife access to developed water.

No new playa lakebed development will be allowed in intact systems. Baseline data will be collected on all developed playa lakebeds to determine the feasibility of restoration or enhancement.

Riparian conservation areas will be identified and delineated. Management options focus on uses and activities that allow for the protection and maintenance of riparian conservation areas and upland watersheds and the measurable progress toward the attainment of water quality, proper functioning condition, and riparian management objectives (within riparian conservation areas) at a positive annual rate. All BLM managed and maintained roads will be removed or relocated from riparian conservation areas if they are impacting the functioning of the riparian area.

The acquisition of riparian areas from willing landowners through exchange or purchase will be a priority.

Monitoring

Most of the current information on riparian/wetland areas in the planning area has been based on assessments of riparian condition and trend. Although the BLM standard is to use proper functioning condition assessments, trend assessments can quickly provide initial information about progress toward desired conditions. Trend assessments include the following: wildlife and aquatic monitoring, water quality monitoring, Rosgen channel typing, riparian site classification and assessment of change over time towards meeting desired range of conditions, low-level aerial photography, and remote-sensing technologies.

Proper Functioning Condition and Riparian Management Objectives. Attainment of proper functioning condition (USDI-BLM 1993e, 1998i) objectives is considered a minimum step in the process of achieving desired range of conditions. Proper functioning condition and other riparian objectives (see Appendix F2) in most cases do not equate to the desired range of conditions. Determination of proper functioning condition and riparian management objectives is an interdisciplinary process.

To determine improvement in conditions relating to lotic proper functioning condition, monitoring methods are described for all assessment categories in USDI-BLM Technical Reference 1737-15 (1998i). Table 3 shows goals and possible monitoring methods to determine progress toward meeting those goals; this table does not repeat the monitoring described in the proper functioning condition technical reference listed above. Since the ultimate goal is to meet site potential or other riparian management objectives, above minimum proper functioning condition requirements, proper functioning condition inventories will not likely be repeated in the future.

Riparian Scorecards. Scorecards for the LRA have been developed based on the riparian ecological site inventory methodology and is in field use. They will identify vegetative conditions that could be present under high condition for a given site considering soil, climate, and water conditions. These cards will be the basis of setting objectives of riparian vegetation condition for any given reach of stream. Monitoring will be based on current vegetation conditions based on potential and measured by change over time towards meeting the goal. Riparian vegetation condition is important for water quality attainment and fish habitat protection. Establishing greenline transects that measure vegetation type and condition will be a basis for tracking changes in vegetation condition over time.

Photo Points and Aerial Photos. Photo points have been an integral part of stream/riparian condition monitoring in the LRA for many years. Photo sets taken at specific repeatable locations (on some sites since 1978) subjectively show changes in stream channels and vegetation over time. These study points have proven very useful to illustrate changes at specific points over time. Aerial photos show changes in channel and vegetation over the length of a stream. They include enough detail to monitor woody species changes over time.

Refer also to the Water Resources/Watershed Health and Fish and Aquatic Habitat Monitoring sections.

Plant Communities — Forest and Woodlands

Management Goal 1—*In commercial (pine) forest stands, maintain or restore forest health and meet wildlife habitat needs.*

Rationale

The ICBEMP has documented declines in forest health of the interior pine forests (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1996a). Exclusion of natural fire has resulted in overstocked stands and a large increase in the western juniper and white fir components of these stands. They are less resilient and are more susceptible to disturbances such as insect attack, drought, and wildland fires. Wildlife dependent on these forests are also at risk.

Table 3.—*Monitoring method by fish and aquatic habitat objective*

Objective	Monitoring method
Decrease water temperature	■ Thermograph records
Reduce sediment loads, improve spawning gravel	■ Macroinvertebrate and substrate core sampling ■ Wolmen pebble counts
Improve pool quality and quantity	■ ARIMS stream survey ■ Rosgen Level 3
Improve vegetative cover	■ Greenline sampling ■ Solar pathfinder ■ Densiometer ■ Riparian score cards
Improve bank cover	■ Stream cross section and longitudinal profile
Incorporate large wood to potential	■ ARIMS stream survey ■ Riparian score cards

BLM policy requires that forest lands be classified into management categories. Most commercial forest lands in the planning area have been classified into the category "Lands Where Forest Management is for the Enhancement of Other Uses." These are areas where forest management actions are made for the benefit of other resource uses or values. These lands will not provide an assigned allowable sale quantity of commercial or noncommercial timber volume, due to the relatively low volumes per acre, scattered locations (making efficient management impractical), and the presence of other high resource values. However, forest products could be produced as a byproduct of management activities. Commercial forest lands not classified in this category include those within ACEC's whose management plans specifically exclude planned or sustained production of forest products. Other potential areas with such restrictions are Native American gathering areas for plant products and old growth western juniper areas.

Management Direction

Due to the scattered locations of the commercial forest stands, harsh sites, and low volumes per acre, these lands are not suitable for intensive management for forest products. No allowable sale quantity is declared. However, these forest stands will be managed in concert with surrounding lands to provide old growth wildlife habitat, hiding cover for mule deer, watershed, and scenic values. Management treatments to reduce overstocking, control competing vegetation, remove invasive western juniper or white fir, and reduce ground and understory ladder fuels, will be employed to improve forest health, increase resistance to insect and disease outbreaks, and reduce risk of catastrophic wildland fires.

Whenever adjacent lands are treated, whether private or national forest, treatment of the scattered BLM forest stands will be considered. Potential treatments could include salvage of dead and dying trees, selective cuts focused on thinning, culturing around old growth trees in good condition, precommercial thinning, and prescribed fire to reduce ground fuels. Wildland fire use could be initiated once fuel loadings are reduced to more natural levels. Management of commercial forest land within ACEC's and other special areas will be guided by their specific management plans.

Management Goal 2—*Restore productivity and biodiversity in western juniper woodlands and quaking aspen groves.*

Rationale

Under presettlement conditions, periodic fires killed western juniper saplings. Western juniper distribution was generally limited to rocky areas with only light grasses and other low fuels to carry ground fires. These "natural" western juniper sites today are the old growth sites, containing trees hundreds of years old. Reduction and exclusion of natural fires by grazing of fine fuels and fire suppression has allowed western

juniper to expand in area as well as density for the last 130 years. Western juniper is an aggressive competitor for water, and has replaced, or is in the process of replacing, native vegetation on many sites. Invasive western juniper are defined as those stands less than 130 years old. A loss of available forage for wildlife and domestic livestock, as well as increased soil erosion, has resulted. Quaking aspen stands have also been invaded by western juniper, and many are in decline from severe competition, as well as livestock browsing of sprouts.

The western juniper woodlands are considered non-commercial forest lands because the sites can only produce this noncommercial tree species. Most of these woodland stands are not naturally-occurring. In the absence of periodic natural fires, western juniper are spreading onto sites naturally occupied by other plant communities, notably mountain big sagebrush. BLM policy requires forest lands, even these unnatural stands, be classified into one of four forest management categories. The western juniper woodlands, both old growth and invasive, have been classified as "Lands Where Forest Management is for the Enhancement of Other Values." The production of wood products is not the main objective of managing these western juniper woodlands. No allowable sale quantity is assigned to these lands, but removal of wood products to meet other resource objectives is allowed.

Management Direction

Inventory information for the western juniper woodlands will be compiled on an ongoing basis. The ecological site inventory, which identifies old growth western juniper sites on rocky ridges and other fire-protected areas, as well as invasive western juniper, will provide some of this information. Additional inventory work could show western juniper stands by age class and canopy closure. These future inventories will allow much more precise management of western juniper lands to maximize the mix of other resource values presently inhibited by the western juniper cover.

When western juniper treatments are planned, Native American values or use will be evaluated. For example, traditional plant-gathering areas will need special protection. Affected Tribes will be contacted at an early stage in project planning.

Management of western juniper woodlands within RNA's, ACEC's, or other SMA's, will be guided by the specific management direction for each area.

When evaluating areas for western juniper treatment (including areas for commercial and public wood cutting), priority areas will be those areas where the western juniper is most adversely affecting other resources. These include quaking aspen groves, riparian areas, greater sage-grouse leks and primary habitat, deer winter range, bighorn sheep range, and younger, invasive western juniper in old growth western juniper sites. Age class of the western juniper, soil type, aspect, understory vegetation, and presence of noxious weeds will also be considered. Western juniper areas will be considered high priority for treatment where canopy cover is under 15 percent (areas that still have a grass and brush understory). These stands are more economically treatable due to the smaller size of western juniper trees and the potential for use of prescribed fire for effective control. Sales and other disposals of firewood, posts, poles, boughs, and other western juniper products, will be allowed where compatible with maintenance of other resource values. Combinations of one or more treatment methods (mechanical, chemical, biological, or prescribed fire) could be made in a treatment area. Mechanical treatments will be preferred when trying to preserve the shrub component important to wildlife.

Over the life of the plan, up to 50 percent of juniper woodlands will be treated by prescribed fire, commercial or public wood cutting, or mechanical treatment. Five of six existing juniper wood cutting areas will remain open and managed in accordance with "Programatic Environmental Assessment for Fuelwood and Other Minor Forest Products (USDI-BLM 1991c, 1999d; see Map V-3). Recovery of juniper for biomass and other products will be allowed in treatment areas where impacts to other resource values can be reduced to acceptable levels. This will involve machine skidding of material to landings and creation of temporary roads. Old growth western juniper stands will be maintained or enhanced. All quaking aspen stands in the planning area with invasive western juniper will be treated early in the life of the plan. Invasive western juniper will be treated using prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatment on 18,000 to 30,000 acres of bighorn sheep range in the Devils Garden, East Lava Field (Squaw Ridge), Fish Creek Rim (Lynch Rim), South Warner Rim, Coleman Rim, South Abert Rim, and Hadley Butte herd rangesand on 10,000 to 25,000 acres of mule deer winter range (see Map V-3). Treatments will reduce invasive western juniper by 30 to 70 percent within each of these areas over the life of the plan. Treatments occurring within WSA's will be consistent with the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

Monitoring

Management Goal 1. The acres of commercial (pine and mixed conifer) forest treatments are not predictable. Acres treated (usually by thinning or prescribed burning) would be tracked annually, but not to attain a plan-stated acreage goal. For areas that are treated, periodic ocular estimates will be made to assure compliance with the Forest Management and Prescribed Burning BMP's listed in Appendix D.

An operations inventory will be done on a periodic basis to monitor stand composition and structure. Stocking surveys will be done before and after thinnings and other treatments. In monitoring stand treatments, a stand exam, based on a series of sample plots, will be made by resource specialists to determine initial stand structure by species, size, and density. This information will then be used to develop a cutting prescription to achieve an improved stand condition of appropriate species, size classes, and a reduced density to fit site conditions. A post-treatment stand exam will be made to evaluate the effectiveness of the thinning treatment in meeting the prescription's goals.

Management Goal 2. The total acres of juniper treatments will be tracked annually and compared to limitations stated in the plan. Periodic ocular estimates will be made by resource specialists to assure compliance with the applicable BMP's.

Evaluation of juniper woodlands and aspen treatments are less complex than forest treatments in pine or mixed conifer stands. Ocular estimates will be made to evaluate the intended release of aspen in mixed juniper-aspen stands, the maintenance of old growth juniper on historic juniper sites, and the reduction of invasive juniper elsewhere. Since juniper treatments are usually made for the benefit of resource values other than woodlands, additional monitoring may be done to evaluate vegetative and edaphic responses to juniper removal for the benefit of wildlife habitat, forage, and watershed values.

Special Status Plants

Management Goal 1—*Manage public lands to maintain, restore, or enhance populations and habitats of special status plant species. Priority for the application of management actions will be: (1) Federal endangered or threatened species, (2) Federal proposed species, (3) Federal candidate species, (4) State listed species, (5) BLM sensitive species, (6) BLM assessment species, and (7) BLM tracking species.*

Rationale

Section 102.8 of FLPMA requires that public land be managed to protect the quality of ecological and environmental values, and where appropriate, to protect their natural condition.

The "Endangered Species Act" mandates management that leads to the conservation or recovery of federally listed threatened or endangered species. This Act, BLM policy, and Oregon State law also encourage management to protect special status species that are not currently listed as threatened or endangered.

Most plant species assigned to a special status category are limited in their distributions, populations, or habitats, and may be at risk over various geographic areas. It is in the public interest to prevent the need for Federal listing under the "Endangered Species Act" where evidence suggests that land uses are adversely affecting special status species not currently listed as threatened or endangered. There are both socioeconomic and biological benefits associated with conserving species to avoid Federal listing.

Maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of populations or habitat may each represent appropriate BLM management depending on the habitat needs of specific species. Restoration or enhancement may not always be the only choice regarding special status species. One potential limitation that could delay restoration or enhancement actions is that the biological mechanisms adversely affecting a species may not be understood well enough to identify needed management changes. Maintenance may be a preferred course of action where resource conditions are already considered to be a high quality.

Conservation agreements with USFWS detail monitoring, inventory, and plans to conserve these plants and their habitat; through this type of agreement, Federal listing can be postponed or negated by increasing protection.

Management Direction

This plan includes aggressive measures for special status species management. Restoration or enhancement of habitats and populations will occur in areas where it will be biologically sound and reasonable to do so. Maintenance will occur where habitat or population conditions are considered to be at or near their potential.

Conservation and recovery of special status plant species will require:

- Acquiring basic information of distribution and habitat requirements.
- Determination of kind and degree of threats.
- Monitoring and inventory data for the development of sound plans and management actions.
- Development and implementation of species or habitat management plans such as conservation agreements written and conducted with the USFWS for all of the special status plant species that have the BLM ranking of Bureau sensitive or the former Class Two ranking of the USFWS.
- Studies of the genetics and other biological parameters to determine what makes the plant species rare and the survival conditions for the plant and its habitat.

These actions will also require:

- Analyzing existing data and identifying gaps in data/information.
- Organizing inventories, monitoring, and management information through a standardized data base.
- Identifying actions and funding necessary to conserve, recover, and maintain special status plant species.
- Scheduling surveys at the appropriate time of year to locate and identify special status plants and take appropriate management actions (which might require avoidance or mitigation) prior to project implementation.
- Ensuring that management actions necessary to protect, conserve, and recover special status plants species are implemented, monitored, and tracked.
- Seeking to acquire appropriate lands having populations of species currently not protected.

Management Goal 2—*Protect, restore, and enhance the variety of native plant species and communities in abundance and distribution that provides for their continued existence and normal functioning.*

Rationale

The Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council (1998) designates special ecosystems as cells that represent unique ecosystems that make a significant contribution to biodiversity. The "Natural Heritage Act" of 1979, as revised, specifies that these cells represent Oregon's natural heritage resources. As such, designation of these areas as RNA's protects one or more plant community elements and may also protect special status plants. One of the goals for a RNA is to preserve gene pools of endangered plants; within the BLM, RNA's are managed as ACEC's. Creating an ACEC for a plant community or special status plant species helps facilitate protection, restoration, and enhancement of those plant species or communities.

Management Direction

Twelve new ACEC's will be designated, one existing area will be expanded (Abert Rim) and four existing ACEC/RNA's will be retained. Of these, 11 areas will contain RNA's with ONHP plant community cells. Nine of those 11 areas contain special status plant species. Management in these areas could require avoidance or mitigation measures that limit other land uses.

Monitoring

Management Goal 1. Monitoring will include surveys to determine the distribution, resource conditions, and trends of special status plant species and representative habitats. This will include determining plant composition at the site, checking for invasion of exotic species, monitoring localized disturbances (from OHV use, recreational use, etc.), and determining trends in special status plant attributes. Monitoring methods will include establishing photo points and doing periodic ocular surveillance. Any new ground-disturbing activities or NEPA actions will require a survey clearance for presence or absence of special status plants.

Trends in special status plants and vegetation will be determined and could include such things as demographic studies, density, cover, frequency (in exclosures versus open areas). Methods to accomplish this could include establishing new exclosures to determine effects of use versus nonuse, developing conservation agreements/conservation strategies, and conducting vegetative attribute sampling in accordance with "Measuring and Monitoring Plant Populations" (USDI-BLM 1996b).

Management Goal 2. ACEC/RNA's will be monitored on a regular basis to determine if guidelines are being met, and for the condition of the area's values, such as the plant communities and populations. RNA's designation also increases the possibility of future scientific research being carried out on individual plant species. Allotments will be evaluated on a regular basis and at that time ACEC/RNA monitoring would be part of the process.

Noxious Weeds and Competing Undesirable Vegetation

Management Goal—*Control the introduction and proliferation of noxious weeds and competing undesirable plant species, and reduce the extent and density of established populations to acceptable levels.*

Rationale

FLPMA and PRIA direct BLM to ". . . manage public lands according to the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield . . ." and ". . . manage the public lands to prevent unnecessary degradation . . . so they become as productive as feasible." The introduction and spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants within the planning area contributes to the loss of rangeland productivity, increased soil erosion, reduced species and structural diversity, loss of wildlife habitat, and in some instances may pose a threat to human health and welfare. The "Carlson-Foley Act" (Public Law 90-583) and the "Federal Noxious Weed Act" (Public Law 93-629) direct weed control on public land. Protection of natural resource values depends on educating people about the negative impacts of weeds and what actions agencies and individuals can take to prevent weeds from becoming established.

Management Direction

Noxious weed prevention and control will continue to be a priority. Weeds will be controlled in an integrated weed management program that includes prevention education and cultural, physical, biological, and chemical treatments. Preventative measures such as public education and livestock and wildlife management will be employed to maintain or enhance desirable vegetation cover and reduce the distribution and introduction of noxious weed seed and plant parts. Mechanical and manual control methods and burning treatments will physically remove noxious weeds and unwanted vegetation; biological controls will introduce and cultivate agents such as insects and pathogens that naturally limit the spread of noxious weeds; and chemical treatments using approved herbicides will be applied where mechanical and/or biological controls are not feasible. Integrated weed management will be implemented in cooperation with the State of Oregon, Lake County, private interests, and neighboring counties and Federal jurisdictions.

Existing weed management plans for two specific geographic areas, the "Warner Basin Weed Management Area Plan" (USDI-BLM 1999g) and the "Abert Rim Weed Management Area Plan" (USDI-BLM 1995e), will continue to be implemented. A Greater Abert Weed Management Area will be proposed which will include the existing Abert Rim Weed Management Area and the rest of the Lake Abert Subbasin. The plan will be developed in consultation and cooperation with private landowners, ODFW, USFWS, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Tribal governments, and other stakeholders in the Lake Abert Basin. The plan will be patterned after the "Warner Basin Weed Management Area Plan."

The weed control program is designed to address the dynamic nature of noxious weeds such as increasing numbers of species, different plant physiology for the various species, changing conditions of infestations, and changing technologies. Selection of the appropriate control method will be based on such factors as the growth characteristics of the target species, size of the infestation, location of the infestation, accessibility of equipment, potential impacts to nontarget species, use of the area by people, effectiveness of the treatment on target species, and cost. Depending on the plant's characteristics, these methods may be used individually or in combination and may be utilized over several years. Due to the length of seed viability, annual germination of seed from previous years, and the characteristics of certain plants, treatments could occur annually for a period of 10 or more years. Because weed infestations vary annually due to new introductions, spread of existing infestations, and the results of prior year treatments, site-specific reviews of known locations will be conducted annually prior to initiating weed treatment activities.

Approved weed control methods, including mechanical, biological, and chemical treatments as identified in "Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States FEIS and ROD" (USDI-BLM 1991b), "Supplement to the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program FEIS and ROD" (USDI-BLM 1987a), and the "Integrated Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Assessment" (USDA-BLM 1994d) will continue to be applied. Emphasis is on detection of new invaders and inventory and control in proven hot spots such as roads, rights-of-way, waterholes, and recreation sites, but with an expanded program to inventory areas that are less disturbed, remote, or previously uninventoried. Weed sites will be restored to desirable species. Control efforts will be expanded to include any new sites detected. Education and outreach efforts will be expanded to include areas outside of Lake County in an effort to "head-off" species that may spread into the resource area.

Herbicide treatment: Herbicides that may be used are those approved in the "Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States EIS" (USDI-BLM 1991b), or any that are approved through an amendment or other agency approval process (see Appendix G of the "Proposed RMP/ EIS"(USDI-BLM 2003) for the current list of approved chemicals). Application will take place only in accordance with the manufacturer's label and by qualified/certified applicators. Methods of application include wiping or wicking, backpack spraying, spraying from a vehicle with a hand gun or boom, aerial spraying, or other approved methods.

WSAs: Noxious weeds occurring in WSA's will be treated with methods that are in accordance with the provisions of the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

Monitoring

Management Goal. Evaluation of treatments will continue in cooperation with the State of Oregon, Lake County, and private interests as well as, neighboring counties and Federal jurisdictions. Inventories to identify new introductions, distribution, and density of noxious weed populations will be carried out on an annual basis in cooperation with these entities.

Known noxious weed sites which are identified for treatment will be visited each year and evaluated for effectiveness of control. Known sites not identified for treatment will be visited on a rotational basis over 3 years. All known sites visited will be located with a global positioning system unit, photographed, measured, and a determination of the need for future treatment will be made.

Inventories for new noxious weeds will be conducted each year on a 3-year rotation through the resource area. All burned areas (natural and prescribed) will be surveyed for noxious weeds for 3 years following the burn. Any newly discovered sites will be located with a global positioning system unit, photographed, measured, and a determination of the need for future treatment will be made.

Ecological trends due to changes in vegetation composition over time, in areas dominated by competing undesirable plant species, will be measured through periodic rangeland health assessments following procedures outlined in "Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health" (Shaver et al. 2000).

Soils and Microbiotic Crusts

Management Goal—*Manage soil and microbiotic crusts on public lands to maintain, restore, or enhance soil erosion class and watershed improvement. Protect areas of fragile soil using best management practices (BMP's).*

Rationale

Soils are the foundation for all vegetation growth. Without healthy, productive, intact soil, management goals for vegetation, watershed, wildlife, and livestock cannot be achieved. Soils in the planning area are semi-arid, young, and poorly developed. Chemical and biological soil development processes such as rock weathering, decomposition of plant materials, accumulation of organic matter, and nutrient cycling proceed slowly in this environment. Soil recovery processes are also slow; therefore, disruption of soil can lead to long-term changes in soil ecology and productivity.

Knowledge of local ecological sites such as soil characteristics and vegetation potential (available from ecological site inventory) is essential for evaluation of impacts and management. In general, ecological sites dominated by shrubs have a well-developed biological crust. The main characteristics that modify crust cover are soil surface texture and potential herbaceous plant density. The plant communities listed in Chapter 2 of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003) as having a high potential for crust cover are the dominant communities in the planning area. However, sites where vegetation structure has been modified due to introduction of invasive weeds or crested wheatgrass will have reduced potential for biological crusts (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2000b).

According to research in the northern Great Basin by Ponzetti (2000), "Biotic soil crusts show promise as indicators of rangeland health, and are increasingly being recognized as important components of arid and semi-arid communities. Rangeland health is defined as the degree to which the integrity of the soil, vegetation, water, air, and ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems are sustained. Biotic crusts improve the sustainability of rangeland ecosystems by increasing soil stability and contributing to nutrient cycles. They appear to limit germination of Bromus tectorum, an invasive exotic annual grass. Biotic crusts in the arid and semi-arid West do not appear to limit vascular plant cover; greater crust cover often accompanies greater plant cover, or is unrelated to plant cover. In this research, we found no relationship between total

vascular plant cover and crust cover, but there was a positive correlation between crust cover and perennial bunchgrass cover. Bare ground is often inversely related to crust cover, suggesting that a decline in crust cover produces an increase in bare soil, rather than an increase in vascular vegetation. In addition, biotic crusts may serve as an early warning system, since they appear to be more sensitive to disturbance from livestock than vascular plant communities."

Management Direction

BMP's to mitigate potential impacts to soil and microbiotic crusts will be implemented for all ground-disturbing activities including new projects, livestock grazing, and road maintenance and construction. See Appendix D for a complete description of BMP's.

Monitoring

Soil health and condition will be monitored by conducting reviews of ground-disturbing projects for implementation and effectiveness of BMP's and assessing undisturbed sites for various parameters including erosion potential and groundcover. Monitoring the effects of other resource management actions such as livestock grazing and watershed projects will consider soil condition and health. Baseline soil condition data is provided through the ecological site inventories (USDI-BLM 2001d) (see also Appendix C of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS).

Research into the role and functioning of microbiotic crusts in the Northern Great Basin will be encouraged. This research will focus on determining the validity of using soil crusts as an indicator of environmental impact and system integrity.

After determining the potential for biological crust development, livestock and other impacts can be evaluated using two criteria: season of use and utilization levels (from monitoring data). Existing ecological site inventory data will expedite this process. The least impact occurs when the crust is moist or frozen (not dry, dormant); and regrowth potential is greatest during periods when cool season moisture is consistent for several weeks. If the crust is fragmented, the soil surface is vulnerable to erosion by wind and water. In addition, the crust fragments can be removed from the site along with surface soil, reducing the potential for future recovery. A biological crust matrix could be created to assist in evaluating potential management actions to negatively impact biological crusts, such as OHV use and livestock grazing (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2000b).

Recent research has been carried out by Ponzetti et al. (2001). A two-level field study, including permanent plots and nonpermanent, stratified landscape sampling of biotic crust communities was initiated on parts of the Horse Heaven Hills near Richland, Washington. This research addresses understanding the influence of grazing on the integrity of biotic soil crusts in semiarid rangelands. This research model could be implemented in the LRA to help with future management actions by evaluating the permanent plots, calculating the descriptors of the biotic crust community, and then comparing the results. This model could be used to evaluate grazing, fire, and OHV impacts.

Water Resources/Watershed Health

Management Goal 1—*Protect or restore watershed function and processes which determine the appropriate rates of precipitation capture, storage, and release.*

Rationale

All the land in the planning area is part of a watershed. These discrete areas process water as it comes into the system as precipitation. Watersheds receive precipitation and then lose it to the atmosphere by evaporation, evapotranspiration, and sublimation. Watersheds move water across the land surface through the shallow subsurface zone (soil mantle) and deeper groundwater aquifers. Watershed function is controlled by climate, geology, topography, vegetation, and soil characteristics.

Vegetation and soil conditions change naturally over time in response to climate, fire, and other natural ecological processes. The rate water is captured by the watershed, the amount of storage available, and the rate and location of water release depends on the amount and type of vegetation and type and condition of soil. These parameters are affected by land management activities.

Watersheds provide the environment to which species, populations, and communities have adapted. Watersheds provide the habitat formed by natural processes which support the distribution, diversity and complexity of animal and plant species.

Rangelands are managed according to the "Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and

Washington" (USDI-BLM 1997b). These standards and guidelines provide a clear statement of agency policy and direction for those who use public lands and for those who manage and are accountable for public land conditions. The objectives are ". . . to promote healthy sustainable rangeland ecosystems; to accelerate restoration and improvement of public rangelands to properly functioning conditions . . . and to provide for the sustainability of the western livestock industry and communities that are dependent upon productive, healthy public rangelands."

Healthy watersheds are the foundation of rangeland health objectives. To meet these objectives, the regulations on rangeland health identify fundamental principles providing direction in the management and use of rangeland ecosystems.

A hierarchy, or order, of ecological function and process exists within each ecosystem or watershed. Each system consists of four primary, interactive components: a physical component, a biological component, a social component, and an economic component. This perspective implies that the physical function of an ecosystem supports the biological health, diversity, and productivity of that system. In turn, the interaction of the physical and biological components of the ecosystem provides the basic needs of society and supports economic use and potential.

The fundamentals of rangeland health (Appendix E4 of the "Draft RMP/ EIS" (USDI-BLM 2001a)) combine the basic precepts of physical function and biological health with elements of law relating to water quality, and plant and animal populations and communities. They provide direction in the development and implementation of the standards for rangeland health.

Management Direction

Watershed management will incorporate state and Federal laws that protect the watershed health. BMP's are required by the CWA and developed during the NEPA process. Watersheds will be further protected by the evolution of watershed science and an increase of information and data. This is incorporated into management through multi-scale analyses such as watershed analysis and site-specific environmental assessment. The implementation of water quality management plans will improve the watershed condition of watersheds with water quality limited segments (Table 4) as defined by section 303(d) of the CWA. The criteria used to determine priority streams are presence of threatened or endangered species or habitat, water quality limited designation, an active watershed council, and willingness of other agencies to participate. High priority watersheds are:

- Deep Creek Watershed
- Honey Creek Watershed;
- Twentymile Watershed;
- Bridge Creek Subwatershed;
- Buck Creek Watershed;
- Guano Valley Watershed;
- Alkali Lake Watershed; and
- Sheeprock Basin Watershed

Watersheds will be managed for uses and activities that emphasize restoration, protection, or improvement of watershed function and processes while providing for commodity production. Management will strive to attain and maintain water quality standards, proper functioning condition, and desired range of conditions of the watersheds. Active restoration of native plant communities will be used in areas unable to attain the desired range of conditions through changes in management.

Watersheds with streams and water bodies not meeting minimum State water quality standards will be managed to attain an upward trend in the composition and structure of upland and riparian vegetation communities and desired soil conditions. Management activities and uses within the watershed that adversely affect infiltration rates, soil moisture storage, or safe release of water will be adjusted, restricted, or limited if desired vegetation and soil conditions could not be attained or maintained.

Management uses and activities will be the primary tool for maintenance and restoration of upland vegetation and soils condition. However, enhancement and restoration projects will be implemented in those areas not recovering naturally. Management options will focus on uses and activities that allow for the protection, maintenance, and restoration of upland watershed health and measurable progress toward the desired condition of vegetation and soils. Livestock grazing will achieve conditions of a healthy watershed that includes mostly productive soils, native vegetation, and some biological crusts.

A priority for restoration will be the Sheeprock Allotment. This area was also identified in the ICBEMP as a watershed (habitat) that has declined substantially since historical times. Restoration methods could include prescribed burning or plowing and reseeding. Checkdams and other structures could be installed to control erosion.

Table 4.—*1998 State of Oregon water quality impaired stream reaches on LRA-administered lands*

Subbasin	State identification	Waterbody	Parameter of concern
Summer Lake	OR42A-SILV0-1998	Silver Creek	Temperature
Summer Lake	OR42A-SIWF0-1998	Silver Creek, West Fork	Temperature
Lake Abert	OR42B-CHEW0-1998	Chewaucan River	Temperature
Lake Abert	OR42B-CHEW27.5-1998	Chewaucan River	Temperature, biological criteria
Lake Abert	OR42B-WILL0-1998	Willow Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-CAMA0-1998	Camas Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-DEEP0-1998	Deep Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-DRAK0-1998	Drake Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-FIFT0-1998	Fifteenmile Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-HONE0-1998	Honey Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-PARS0-1998	Parsnip Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-SNYD0-1998	Snyder Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-TWEL0-1998	Twelvemile Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-TWEN0-1998	Twentymile Creek	Temperature
Goose Lake	OR42D-CRAN0-1998	Crane Creek	Temperature

On a case-by-case basis, close and rehabilitate roads on public lands that are causing resource damage.

Management Goal 2—*Ensure that surface water and groundwater influenced by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) activities comply with or are making significant progress toward achieving State of Oregon water quality standards for beneficial uses, as established by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ).*

Rationale

The "Federal Water Pollution Control Act" (commonly known as the "Clean Water Act" [CWA]) of 1977, as amended, requires the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. BLM is responsible to meet the requirements of the Act on BLM-administered lands, but primacy in implementing the Act is retained by the State of Oregon. BLM is required to maintain water quality where it presently meets U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved Oregon State water quality standards and improve water quality on public lands where it does not meet standards. State developed total maximum daily loads and State approved water quality management plans are required for watersheds containing water quality limited segments (Table 4; Appendix F3), as defined by section 303(d) of the CWA. In addition to the Act, numerous laws, regulations, policies, and Executive orders direct BLM to manage water quality for the benefit of the Nation and its economy (refer to Appendix B of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003). A discussion of the BLM strategy for developing water quality restoration plans is in Appendix F3.

Water quality is important not only for human use, but also for proper ecological function. Management practices such as grazing, mining, recreation, forest harvesting, and ecological restoration will be designed for healthy, sustainable streams and good water quality.

Management Direction

Establishment of total maximum daily loads for CWA section 303(d) listed water bodies is the responsibility of the State of Oregon with approval of by the EPA. It is also the State of Oregon's responsibility to develop a water quality management plan that details how the total maximum daily load will be implemented. It is BLM's responsibility to provide them a water quality restoration plan for the land they manage within any watershed containing a water quality limited segment. Each water quality restoration plan will identify adverse condition that BLM can improve within the watersheds which affect listed stream segments and specify management actions necessary to restore water quality and meet Oregon water quality standards.

Elements of a water quality restoration plan per USFS and BLM guidance are shown in Appendix F3 of the

"Draft RMP/ EIS" (USDI-BLM 2001a). Water quality restoration plans will be developed for the watersheds with water quality limited stream segments. The State tentatively plans to complete all subbasins in the planning area by 2007. The water quality restoration plans will be done proactively and could be submitted to the State before the work is completed.

Water resources will be managed for uses and activities that emphasize maintenance or improvement of natural values while providing for commodity production. This alternative will strive for the attainment and maintenance of water quality standards, proper functioning condition, and desired range of conditions of the water resources. Public uses and activities will be allowed along streams and other water bodies and associated watersheds, as long as there is measurable progress toward attainment of State water quality standards. For steams with water quality limited segments, management activities will be implemented with the intent to restore water quality to the minimum level.

Streams and water bodies not meeting minimum State water quality standards and/or proper functioning condition will be managed to attain an upward trend in the composition and structure of key riparian and wetland vegetation and desired physical characteristics of the stream channel and soils. Uses and activities within the riparian conservation area and contributing upland watershed areas that adversely affect water quality and or lead to channel or riparian or wetland resource degradation will be adjusted, restricted, or limited if water quality and proper functioning condition cannot be attained or maintained with existing management.

Management within streams and riparian conservation areas will focus on uses and activities that allow for the protection and maintenance of riparian conservation areas and upland watersheds, and measurable progress toward the attainment of water quality standards and desired range of conditions.

Monitoring (Management Goals 1 and 2)

Water Quality. Water quality monitoring would be conducted for various parameters comparing water quality standards to current condition. Specific examples include, but are not limited to:

Thermographs: These devices record a temperature at various intervals through the day. When placed in a stream, they record water temperature throughout the day for months at a time. Maximum daily temperatures can be determined by this method. Stream temperature, measured as a 7 day average of daily maximums, is a water quality criteria that the BLM is mandated by the EPA to manage. Cooler stream temperatures are also a critical component of fish habitat, especially for redband trout and Warner suckers. Stream channel and vegetation condition, among other factors, effect water temperature and will be managed by methods described elsewhere.

Substrate core sampling: In areas where sediment loading is a concern, a streambed sediment core may be used to determine the amount of fine sediment that has collected in a representative site. If a profile of these cores is taken up and down a stream system, especially just below tributaries, it can be used to identify the origin of major sediment input sources.

Best Management Practices. BMP's designed to minimize impacts to watershed conditions will be specified for each project. Examples of BMP's that may be used are listed in Appendix D. Each year, several projects will be evaluated by resource staff to determine if the BMP's were followed and if they served their intended function. This would be part of the RMP implementation monitoring process described earlier.

Various methods could be used to track the effects of BMP implementation. For example, if sediment traps were planned to capture silt produced from a wildfire, the trap placement could be confirmed and channel cross sections or sediment cores placed before and after runoff events to determine amount of silt collected on-site or prevented from entering a stream system.

Riparian Scorecards. Riparian scorecards would be used as described in the Riparian and Wetland Monitoring section to measure riparian vegetation condition. Riparian vegetation condition is important for water quality attainment and fish habitat protection. These scorecards will be used in development of total maximum daily loads and used to measure progress toward meeting the terms of the total maximum daily loads.

Refer also to the Riparian/Wetland and Fish and Aquatic Habitat Monitoring sections.

Fish and Aquatic Habitat

Management Goal—*Restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for diverse and self-sustaining*

communities of wildlife, fishes, and other aquatic organisms.

Rationale

FLPMA, six Executive orders, numerous legislative acts, and other regulations and policies direct the BLM to manage public land to provide habitat for fish and aquatic wildlife and to protect the quality of water resources. The following are examples:

FLPMA places fish and wildlife management on equal footing with other traditional land uses; requires that part of grazing fees be spent for "range betterment," including aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat enhancement, protection, and maintenance where livestock range; and requires consideration of fish and wildlife resources before approval of land exchanges.

The "Sikes Act" of 1974 is a congressional mandate for the BLM to ". . . plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game." In addition, Executive orders for floodplain management and protection of wetlands provide further direction for protection and management of fisheries habitat.

Through a statewide memorandum of understanding between the BLM and ODEQ, the BLM implements the CWA by meeting State water quality standards. Hydrologic basins covered by this RMP ". . . shall be managed to protect the recognized beneficial uses [which include] salmonid fish (trout) rearing, salmonid fish spawning, [and] resident fish and aquatic life."

The BLM's role in the management of fish and other aquatic resources is to provide the habitat that supports desired aquatic plants and animals. Plants, animals, and their interactions with each other and the physical environment are part of the ecological processes important for the health and function of aquatic ecosystems as well as the overall rangeland or forest ecosystem. Species manipulations, such as introductions or removals, are under the authority of ODFW.

Proper functioning condition (see Plant Communities, Riparian/Wetland Vegetation section) alone may not meet certain desired range of conditions known to be important for wildlife. For example, quaking aspen-dependent bird species may require a minimum stand size before they can become self-sustaining as a breeding population. The grazing system necessary to reach this goal may require specific measures that exceed those necessary to attain proper functioning condition.

Management Direction

Management emphasis will provide habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms to maintain the distribution of native species among subwatersheds while providing opportunities for commodity uses. Nonnative species will receive less emphasis and will be supported only where they do not interfere with native species. Habitat will also be provided for the native species needed for self-sustaining aquatic communities.

Management will protect, maintain, or restore riparian condition, instream processes, and habitat diversity so that all native aquatic species can live in predominantly natural assemblages within their present or historic subwatersheds. Where nonnative species already occur, habitat objectives will be based on the requirements of the native species. The purpose is to maintain a distribution of native species that will promote natural dispersal and recolonization among populations and allow species interactions that are part of ecosystem processes.

Because management throughout a watershed is considered important for the health and function of aquatic ecosystems, this alternative focuses on entire watersheds where uses or activities may have direct or indirect effects on riparian/wetland areas. Uses or activities will be allowed in the watershed as long as they ensure progress toward (1) maintenance, protection, or restoration of instream processes and habitat diversity; (2) water quality that meets State standards for aquatic beneficial use; and (3) attainment of proper functioning condition, desired range of conditions, and riparian management objectives.

Livestock grazing and related activities will be removed from those stream segments where proper functioning condition assessment ratings are functioning-at-risk with no apparent trend, downward trend, or nonfunctioning and where grazing is determined to be a factor in the current condition. This is especially critical in the BLM riparian sites in fenced Federal range allotments. Exclusion of livestock will continue in these areas until systems are determined able to support reintroduction of grazing with proper management to improve riparian conditions.

Where habitat conditions are determined to be lacking and the goal cannot be reached with management, instream improvements may be initiated, such as installing instream structures to modify stream flow, and planting vegetation, etc.

Roads will be managed in riparian conservation areas to improve conditions. Roads will be removed and/or relocated where it is determined that they are contributing to less than desirable conditions. Road construction and maintenance will follow BMP's to minimize sediment input and channel effects.

Acquisition of habitat or water rights with willing owners will be pursued. Water rights will be converted to instream or habitat rights.

Monitoring

Rosgen Level 3 Steam Channel Classification. There are several factors measured in Rosgen channel classification, including stream channel cross sections and longitudinal profiles, channel material characteristics, meander width ratio, flood prone area, stream sinuosity, and pool and riffle dimensions. Stream reaches, as described by entrenchment, width/depth ratio, sinuosity, gradient and, substrate size are characterized by dimension, pattern, and profile and then compared to what should be there given site conditions. A full level 3 survey will be reserved for project level monitoring or channel condition determination.

Individual aspects of the classification may be used for monitoring specific deficiencies of channel condition. These deficiencies may have been identified in proper functioning condition assessments or stream surveys. For example, width/depth ratio and access to flood plains may have been identified as a reason for impaired function of a stream in proper functioning condition determination. Stream channel cross sections would confirm this assessment and could be used to monitor progress towards improving this condition.

Macro-Invertebrate Sampling. The assemblages of large insects (those that can be seen without a microscope) in a stream indicate many water quality conditions. For example, the presence and relative abundance of certain species may indicate excessive temperature or sediment load. Because the insects exist over a period of time, they tend to represent conditions over a season rather than a short period of time.

ARIMS Stream Habitat Survey. This method of stream survey is specifically used to identify limiting fish habitat conditions, and in combination with fish counts by habitat units, for tracking change in fish populations over time. This survey tracks pool quality and quantity, spawning substrate, bank conditions and cover, pool/riffle ratios, quality and quantity of large wood, channel form and suitable spawning substrates. This survey should be completed every 5 years to determine trends in fish habitat conditions. Data from these surveys would be added to the statewide ARIMS database. Habitat deficiencies could result in specific project development to correct limiting conditions.

Riparian Scorecards. Riparian scorecards, as described in the Wetland and Riparian Monitoring section will be used to rate riparian vegetation condition. This is important for water quality attainment and fish habitat protection.

Photo Points and Aerial Photos. Photo points have been an integral part of stream/riparian condition monitoring in the LRA for many years. Photo sets taken at specific repeatable locations (on some sites since 1978) subjectively show changes in stream channels and riparian vegetation over time. These study points have proven very useful to illustrate changes at specific points over time. Aerial photos show changes in channel and vegetation over the length of a stream. They include enough detail to monitor woody species changes (affecting stream shading) over time.

Refer also to the Water Resources/Watershed Health and Wetland and Riparian Monitoring sections.

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Introduction

Note: riparian/wetland wildlife habitat management actions are described in the Riparian/Wetland Vegetation section and are not addressed under this section.

Management Goal 1—*Facilitate the maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of big game (mule deer, elk, pronghorn, and bighorn sheep) populations and habitat on public land. Pursue management in accordance with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) big game species management plans in a manner consistent with the principles of multiple use management.*

Rationale

Section 102.8 of FLPMA states it is policy of the United States to manage the public land in a manner that will protect the quality of multiple resources and will provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals. PRIA directs BLM to improve rangeland conditions with due consideration given the needs of wildlife and their habitats.

BLM has a policy and the responsibility to cooperate with state agencies to accommodate species management goals to the extent they are consistent with the principles of multiple use management. The ODFW manages wildlife species populations through management objectives set up in their respective management plans and the BLM manages adequate habitat to support these numbers. Table 5 shows existing wildlife forage allocations which are based on the dietary preferences of cattle and do not necessarily reflect the food resources actually available to wildlife. The original wildlife allocations were set up over 20 years ago. Since that time, big game populations have expanded their range and increased in numbers.

Elk populations have greatly expanded in central Oregon as well as other portions of the State. Habitat use has shifted to areas that are not considered traditional elk habitats. Management objectives for these areas have been set by ODFW and the BLM is making an attempt to manage for these numbers. Mule deer and pronghorn populations have fluctuated due to habitat changes, winter conditions, and ODFW harvest management. Bighorn sheep have been reintroduced into the planning area. ODFW has been pursuing a statewide effort to restore bighorn sheep into suitable unoccupied habitat and enhance populations in currently occupied areas. Although the ODFW has successfully released and managed bighorn sheep on public land since the mid-1960s, current populations and distributions are still considered to be below their potential. Bighorn sheep are native to eastern Oregon and their presence contributes to the overall biological diversity and productivity of public land.

Management Direction

Bighorn sheep habitat maintenance, restoration, and enhancement will be emphasized as identified in existing wildlife habitat management plans (USDI-BLM 1980c, 1984a, 1984b, 1986a, 1987c, 1996d) and ODFW's current bighorn sheep management plan. Bighorn sheep expanding outside of the current range will only be allowed where there are no disease transmission conflicts. A 9-mile buffer, as recommended in "Mountain Sheep Ecosystem Management Strategy in the 11 Western States and Alaska" (USDI-BLM 1995h), is required between new domestic sheep and goat permitted use areas and bighorn sheep use areas, as a mechanism to further avoid disease transmission. Domestic sheep grazing will not be allowed on BLM lands within the planning area unless it can be demonstrated that it will not negatively impact existing populations of bighorn sheep or future augmentation sites proposed by ODFW.

Restoration of bighorn sheep range and mule deer winter range will occur through reduction of western juniper encroachment on 18,000 to 30,000 acres of bighorn sheep range in the Devils Garden, East Lava Field (Squaw Ridge), Fish Creek Rim (Lynch Rim), South Warner Rim, Coleman Rim, South Abert Rim, and Hadley Butte herd ranges (see Map V-3) and on 10,000 to 25,000 acres of mule deer winter range. These treatments will be accomplished through the use of prescribed fire or other methods. Treatments will reduce invasive western juniper by 30 to 70 percent within each of the treatment areas. Any treatments occurring within the WSA will be consistent with BLM's wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

Improvement of big game winter habitat, as identified in the Fort Rock/Silver Lake, Paisley, North and South Warner Lakes Habitat Management Plans ((USDI-BLM 1980c, 1984a, 1984b, 1986a, 1987c, 1996d will continue (includes overlapping habitat for elk, pronghorn, mule deer, and bighorn sheep (Map W-2)). Big game habitat within the planning area will be managed to attain desired wildlife habitat conditions over the long term. Achievement of desired wildlife habitat conditions will include a variety of methods to increase or decrease the big sagebrush overstory.

Approximately 22,829 AUM's of forage will be allocated to wildlife to provide for expanding elk and bighorn sheep populations and readjust AUM's in mule deer and pronghorn antelope winter range allotments to reflect ODFW management population changes. This is an increase of 9,138 AUM's over current the allocation, and will have no affect on livestock allocations. Current and proposed wildlife forage allocations by allotment and wildlife species are shown in Table 5 and Appendix E1. (The Other Wildlife category on Table 5 reflects the forage needs of raptors, small mammals, birds, and important shrub-steppe species such as greater sage-grouse). Livestock grazing use within mule deer and pronghorn winter range allotments will not be allowed to exceed an average of 15 percent of the current year's growth of browse 2 out of 3 years.

The present public land base within big game winter ranges will be retained in Federal ownership, unless an exchange could be made that will be more beneficial to wildlife. Any proposed changes will be reviewed by the ODFW.

Management Goal 2—*Manage upland habitats, including shrub steppe, forest, and woodlands, so that the forage, water, cover, structure, and security necessary for wildlife are available on public land.*

Table 5.—*Forage allocation and allotment summary*

Allot-ment #	Name	MIC 1999	Public land acres	Other acres	Animal unit months (AUM's): Mule deer/ antelope	Elk	Big-horn sheep	Other wildlife [1]	Wildlife total	Wild horse [2]	Livestock	SNU [3]	Period of use [4]	Grazing system [5]	AMP Date	Allotment evaluation	Manage-ment objective [6]
00100	Peter Creek	M	13,800	640	25	30	30	5	90	0	329	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR	1990		4
00101	East Green Mountain	M	17,241	1,440	285	50	60	30	425	0	980	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR	1993		4
00102	Crack-in-the-Ground	I	15,419	400	133	40	20	10	203	0	298	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR			4
00103	ZX-Christmas Lake	I	524,180	54,640	500	260	20	29	809	778/408	31,069	6,588	Sp,Su,Fa	DR	2001	2001	4
00200	Blue Creek Seeding	C	600	0	45	0	0	5	50	0	131	0	Su, Fa	Sp,Su			1,2,3,4
00201	Vinyard Individual	I	8,600	160	100	10	100	12	222	0	460	0	Sp,Su	RR	1969	1999	1,2,3,4
00202	Hickey Individual	M	10,906	90	163	30	0	17	210	0	583	0	Sp,Su,Fa	DR	1975	1993	1,2,3,4
00203	O'Keeffe FRF [7]	C	565	0	1	9	0	1	11	0	48	0	Sp	Sp			1,2,3,4
00204	Crump Individual	I	2,930	395	45	0	100	5	150	0	92	0	Sp,Su	Sp		1993	4
00205	Greaser Drift	M	9,210	0	90	0	30	10	130	0	356	0	Fa, Wi	Fa	1999		1,3,4
00206	Lane Plan II	I	9,910	3,330	130	30	0	16	176	0	450	0	Sp,Su	RR	1970	1993	1,2,3,4
00207	Lane Plan I	M	24,725	1,370	180	30	0	20	230	0	1,942	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR	1971	1993	1,2,3,4
00208	Sagehen	M	3,820	2,050	40	30	0	20	90	0	266	0	Fa	D		1992	1,2,3,4
00209	Schadler	C	1,917	0	15	15	0	5	35	0	57	0	Su,Fa	Sp,Su			1,2,3,4
00210	Rim	M	2,376	680	10	0	0	5	15	0	39	0	Sp,Su	Sp,Su			4
00211	Round Mountain	M	16,330	1,640	160	90	0	23	273	0	1,102	0	Sp,Su	RR	1970	1990	1,2,3,4
00212	Rahilly-Gravelly	I	33,285	2,031	329	0	0	21	350	0	1,781	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR	1984	1992	1,2,3,4
00213	Burro Springs	M	7,500	0	55	0	20	5	80	0	279	0	Sp,Wi	Sp		1992	1,3
00214	Chukar Springs	M	1,764	0	10	0	20	5	35	0	52	0	Sp	Sp			1,3,4
00215	Hill Camp	M	30,790	2,710	270	0	45	30	345	0	3,932	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR	1975		1,2,3,4
00216	O'Keeffe Individual	I	51,785	3,010	240	0	0	26	266	0	4,808	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR	1989		1,3,4
00217	Cox Individual	M	1,246	60	65	0	0	5	70	0	74	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	RR	1972		1,3,4
00218	Sandy Seeding	M	4,850	0	25	0	0	5	30	0	600	0	Sp	Sp		1993	4
00219	Cahill FRF	C	470	0	15	0	0	5	20	0	280	0	Fa,Wi	Wi			1,3,4
00222	Fisher Lake	M	4,230	656	45	0	0	5	50	0	781	0	Sp,Wi	Wi	1975	1992	1,3,4
00223	Hickey FRF	C	412	0	50	15	0	11	76	0	64	0	Sp	Sp,Su		1992	4
00400	Coglan Hills	M	12,774	0	120	0	40	5	175	0	117	0	Sp,Su	Sp,Su			4
00436	Diablo Peak	C	74,098	0	80	0	100	5	185	0/123	0	0	N/A	N/A			4
00437	Abert Rim	C	14,659	0	180	0	180	20	380	0	0	0	N/A	N/A			4
00401	Fenced Federal	C	160	520	0	0	0	5	15	0	16	0	Sp	Sp			4

Animal unit months (AUM's)										
ther ildlife	Wildlife total	Wild horse [1]	Livestock	SNU [2]	Period of use [3]	Grazing system [4]	AMP Date	Allotment evaluation	Manage-ment objective [5]
1	2	0	18	0	Sp,Su	Sp			4
5	200	0	472	0	Sp,Su	RR			1,3,4
1	2	0	15	0	Sp,Fa	Sp,Su			1,2,4
5	40	0	200	0	Sp,Su	Sp,Su			1,2,4
1	2	0	0	0		N/A			
5	20	0	0	0		N/A			
1	2	0	15	0	Sp,Su	Sp			1,4
1	2	0	13	0	Sp	Sp			4
2	60	0	58	0	Sp,Su	Sp		1992	1,4
2	7	0	42	0	Sp	Sp,Su			4
1	1	0	10	0	Sp,Su,Fa	Sp,Su			4
16	96	35/69	834	0	Sp	RR			4
3	53	58/39	750	0	Sp	Sp			4
11	31	0/14	925	0	Sp,Su	RR			4
3	6	0	158	0	Wi	Wi			4
5	20	0	585	0	Sp,Wi	Sp		1992	4
10	240	0	238	0	Sp,Su	Sp,Su			4
10	120	0	600	0	Sp,Fa	Sp		1999	4
3	5	0	95	0	Fa	Sp,Fa			4
15	220	0/45	1,021	0	Sp,Wi	Sp,Su		1992	4
25	175	0	4,220	0	Sp,Su,Wi	DR		1992	4
17	337	929/490	4,000	0	Sp	RR	2001	2001	4
15	150	0	2,272	0	Sp,Su	Sp,Fa		1992	4
5	80	0	4,201	0	Sp,Su,Wi	RR		1992	4
20	140	0	275	0	Wi	D			4
5	35	0	920	0	Sp,Su	RR		1992	4
10	80	0	2,236	0	Sp,Su	D		1992	4
10	60	0	1220	0	Fa,Wi	D			4
5	55	0	120	134	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	FRF [7]			4
10	75	0	329	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	FRF [7]			4
10	75	0	295	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	FRF [7]			1,2,3,4
1	2	0	20	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	FRF [7]			4
1	2	0	120	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	FRF [7]			4

Animal unit months (AUM's)									
Other wildlife	Wildlife total	Wild horse [1]	Livestock	SNU [2]	Period of use [3]	Grazing system [4]	AMP Date	Allotment evaluation	Management objective [5]
12	122	0	200	0	Sp	RR	1992	1990	3,4
13	179	0	1	250		Ungrazed			3,4
5	30	0	1	0	Wi	Wi			3,4
29	1289	0	1,970	0	Sp,Su,Fa	Sp,Su			3,4
11	351	0	419	0	Sp,Fa	DR			3,4
34	674	0	891	0	Su,Fa,Wi	DR			3,4
6	106	6	232	0	Sp,Su,Fa	Sp,Su			4
11	131	0	118	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	DR			4
8	568	0	685	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	DR			3,4
11	101	0	112	0	Su,Fa	DR			3,4
16	826	0	0						3,4
14	634	0	616	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	DR			3,4
12	302	0	1,068	0	Sp,Su,Fa	DR			3,4
12	282	0	680	0	Sp,Su,Fa	DR		1992	3,4
17	167	0	613	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR			4
13	313	0	1,395	0	Sp,Su,Fa	DR	1984		4
35	605	0	1000	0	Sp,Su,Fa	DR	1985		4
40	510	0	5,418	0	Sp,Su,Fa	RR			1,2,3,4
5	110	0	6,223	0	Fa,Wi	Wi		1990	3,4
2	14	0	73	0	Sp,Su,Fa,Wi	Sp,Su			4
2	4	0	900	0	Fa,Wi,Sp	Sp			4
2	5	0	10	0	Fa	Unk			4
2	5	0	10	0	Sp,Su	Unk			4
4	14	0	30	0	Su,Fa	Unk			4
5	10	0	20	0	Sp,Su	Unk			4
4	14	0	29	0	Sp,Su,Fa	Unk			4
7	27	0	55	0	Sp	Unk			4
0	0	0	4	4	Sp	Sp			4
1,399	22,829	4,440/3,420	164,132	25,807					

other wildlife).
he herd area which were incorrectly allocated forage for wild horses. Forage allocations are redistributed based on herd management area
propriate management level (150 horses in the Paisley Herd Management Area, 250 horses in the Beaty Butte Herd Management Area).

= Winter; FRF = Federal range fenced; Unk = unknown.
Maintain and/or improve wildlife habitat; 4 = Maintain and/or improve ecosite condition.
s vary and are generally unknown.

Rationale

Section 102.8 of FLPMA states it is the policy of the United States to manage public land in a manner that will protect the quality of multiple resources and provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals. The PRIA directs BLM to improve rangeland conditions with due consideration given the needs of wildlife and their habitats. Rangeland health regulations identify the need to foster productive and diverse populations and communities of plants and animals.

The character of upland vegetation types (arrangements, densities, age classes, etc.) greatly influences wildlife habitat quality and productivity. Because the character of upland vegetation can vary in response to Federal land use authorizations, BLM needs to consider the consequences of various land uses (such as grazing and mining) and vegetation treatments (such as burning and seeding) to the health of wildlife habitat. The outcomes of what may be considered proper range or forest management may not result in high quality wildlife habitat. Wildlife must have a reasonable amount of protection from the adverse impacts associated with human disturbances. This is especially true during breeding periods and on winter ranges.

Numerous wildlife species depend on native upland sagebrush steppe and other priority habitats to meet life history needs. In managing uplands, the BLM needs to consider the consequences and relationships of management to the life history needs of wildlife, consistent with guidelines addressed in the "Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-Steppe Ecosystems Interim Management Plan" (Sage-Grouse Planning Team 2000).

Management Direction

Equal emphasis will be placed on game and nongame wildlife habitat needs in sagebrush steppe, forest, woodland, and other priority (see Appendix H-2 of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS"; USDI-BLM 2003) habitats. To the extent possible and practical, wildlife community connectivity and interrelationships will be emphasized in most habitats. This approach will stress landscape or ecosystem management and be distinctly different from single-species management emphasis. Pine forest, western juniper woodland, quaking aspen, and mountain shrub habitat types will be managed as described under the Shrub Steppe and Forest and Woodlands sections of this chapter.

Big sagebrush habitat will be managed for shrub cover, structure, and forage values for the benefit of game and nongame wildlife. The desired range of conditions will include shrub cover values that meet or exceed the requirements described in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Rangelands" (Thomas and Maser 1986) and big sagebrush distribution over a large enough area to avoid the adverse impacts of habitat fragmentation. The desired range of conditions will strive for big sagebrush overstories that emphasize the presence of mature, light- to moderately-stocked shrub canopies, capable of supporting diverse herbaceous understories, and that are present in a variety of spatial arrangements important to wildlife. This will apply to all native range or seeded areas in big sagebrush habitats throughout the planning area.

Management of large blocks of sagebrush steppe will also be done with migratory landbirds in mind. Management will focus on existing shrub steppe in high ecological condition on a no-net-loss basis and improve degraded habitats. Habitat fragmentation will be reduced through active restoration of degraded rangelands and changes in management activities.

Disturbance to nesting raptors during mating, nesting, and fledging season will be avoided.

Wildlife water developments (2,000–3,000-gallon guzzlers) will be installed where wildlife water is deficient.

New rights-of-way will be avoided in greater sage-grouse breeding habitat (Map L-8). Most of north Lake County will be designated as limited to existing roads and trails year-round to protect wildlife habitat (see Map R-7 and SMA-24).

Monitoring

Management Goal 1. Every 5 years the number of acres of bighorn sheep habitat that has undergone vegetation treatments will be evaluated to determine what percentage of the proposed treatment has been completed. This includes areas proposed for juniper reduction within bighorn sheep habitat.

Every 5 years bighorn sheep population levels and distribution within the resource area will be evaluated using annual observations and herd counts conducted by ODFW. Data will be used to help determine areas where habitat is limited and where special management may be needed.

Where vegetation treatments are applied, annually or biannually monitor results with photo points and vegetation sampling that includes species and structural

composition both before and after treatment, if possible. Baseline sheep use patterns and estimated population levels will be calculated using information collected annually from ODFW. These would be compared with post-treatment use patterns and population numbers to determine relative effectiveness of the treatment.

Forage production and wildlife allocations will be monitored on an allotment basis during allotment evaluations or rangeland health assessments. Annual livestock and wild horse utilization records gathered by BLM staff and wildlife use records reported by ODFW and BLM observations will be used to determine possible conflicts. Differences in use patterns and timing of use between these groups will be evaluated and taken into account. Conflicts in forage allocations between livestock, wild horses, and wildlife will be resolved and new allocations set during the assessments and/or subsequent grazing permit renewals. Impacts to wildlife populations will take into account changes in herd management objectives as set by the ODFW.

Management Goal 2. Annually or semiannually assess landscape changes in big sagebrush habitats from wildfire, prescribed fire, vegetation treatments, insect infestations, or other major influences. These changes will be mapped using global positioning system, geographic information system, and remote sensing technologies. The number of acres will be reported for each type of action. Assessments will be based on changes in size and composition of big sagebrush habitats. Changes will reflect suitability for sagebrush dependant species.

Big sagebrush and other wildlife habitats will be evaluated periodically during Rangeland Health Assessments (USDI-BLM 1997a) and after major catastrophic events such as large-scale wildfires. Where necessary, recommendations will be made for protection or restoration of damaged or degraded sagebrush habitats. Annually or biannually monitor areas where habitat treatments occur. Use photo points and vegetation sampling techniques that include species and structural composition of the area before and after treatment, if possible.

Special Status Animal Species

Management Goal—*Manage public land to maintain, restore, or enhance populations and habitats of special status animal species. Priority for the application of management actions will be: (1) Federal endangered species, (2) Federal threatened species, (3) Federal proposed species, (4) Federal candidate species, (5) State listed species, (6) BLM sensitive species, (7) BLM assessment species, and (8) BLM tracking species. Manage in order to conserve or lead to the recovery of threatened or endangered species.*

Rationale

Section 102.8 of FLPMA requires that public land be managed to protect the quality of multiple resources and to provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals.

The “Endangered Species Act” mandates management that leads to the conservation or recovery of federally listed threatened or endangered species. This Act, as well as BLM policy, encourages management to protect special status species not currently listed as threatened or endangered, to prevent Federal listing.

Most fish and wildlife assigned to a special status category are limited in their distributions, populations, or habitats and may be at risk over various geographic areas. Where evidence suggests land uses are adversely affecting special status species not currently listed as threatened or endangered, it is in the public interest to prevent the need for Federal listing under the “Endangered Species Act.” Listing of a species as threatened or endangered may lead to restrictions on land uses, and under some circumstances may cause adverse socioeconomic impacts to commodity users. In most cases, there are both socioeconomic and biological benefits associated with conserving species to avoid Federal listing.

Maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of populations or habitat, as defined in the Glossary, may represent appropriate BLM management depending on the habitat needs or specific circumstances of a species. Restoration or enhancement may not always be the only clear choice for BLM action regarding special status species. One potential limitation that could delay restoration or enhancement is that the biological mechanisms adversely affecting a species may not be well enough understood to identify needed management. Maintenance may also be a preferred course of action where resource conditions are exceptional.

Management Direction

Management of Warner sucker, Foskett speckled dace, Hutton tui chub, bald eagle, and peregrine falcon will be in accordance with current recovery plans, biological opinions, and on-going consultation with the

USFWS. Management of greater sage-grouse will be in accordance with current BLM management strategies as outlined in the "Greater Sage-grouse and Sagebrush-Steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines" (Sage-Grouse Planning Team 2000). The BLM is currently part of a working group developing a long-term conservation strategy plan for Oregon and Washington to replace the interim guidance. All BLM actions in "The Recovery Plan for the Threatened and Rare Native Fishes of the Warner Basin and Alkali Subbasin" (USDI-USFWS 1998) will be implemented (see Appendix H-1 of the "Draft RMP/EIS; USDI-BLM 2001a). Special status species management actions will be adjusted to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species.

Management will emphasize achieving desired range of conditions that maintain, enhance, or restore habitats or populations of special status species regardless of their economic status. All special status species habitats or populations will be managed so that BLM actions will not contribute toward the need to list the species as federally threatened or endangered.

Management will be oriented toward the development of habitats that support healthy, biologically diverse communities of wildlife at mid and fine scales while meeting special status species needs. Individual species requirements will be included in management prescriptions, but not to an extent that overemphasizes that value of any one particular habitat type.

A variety of projects or other land use adjustments could be required to manage for special status species. Some management for habitat maintenance could require avoidance or mitigation measures. Some restoration or enhancement measures could involve very specific remedies leading to substantial adjustments in customary land use practices. Because of the variability in habitat use by special status species, management actions could be required within any of the habitat types described in this plan.

Monitoring

In conjunction with other private, state or Federal agencies, continue to monitor known populations of special status species considered to be sagebrush obligates (such as greater sage-grouse, pygmy rabbit, and kit fox). This monitoring will be accomplished by contract or with the aid of private, state, or Federal employees. Monitoring could consist of intensive research projects or passive population inventories designed to help identify the extent of the populations and what habitats are being used. Inventories will be completed at least once every 10–15 years for each special status species known to occur within the planning area. Information will be used to identify habitats important for the survival of these species.

Livestock Grazing Management

Management Goal—*Provide for a sustainable level of livestock grazing consistent with other resource objectives and public land-use allocations.*

Rationale

The "Taylor Grazing Act" of 1934 is the legislative authority providing for livestock grazing on and protection of public land. FLPMA, PRIA, and other acts direct the management of public land for multiple use and sustained yield. Rangeland management strategies will provide for the maintenance or restoration of watershed function, nutrient cycling and energy flow, water quality, habitat for special status species, and habitat quality for populations and communities of native plants and animals. These management strategies have been supported by development of regional "Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (USDI-BLM 1997a). The five standards are described in Appendix E4 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Management Direction

Protect and improve natural values through the average authorized use level (1991-2000) of 108,234 AUM's of permitted use, with acknowledgment that the full permitted use level of 164,128 AUM's (active preference) could be authorized. Herbaceous forage utilization levels will not exceed moderate. The current licensed grazing levels (Appendix E1) will be maintained until analysis or evaluation of monitoring data or rangeland health assessments identify a need for adjustments to meet objectives. Applicable activity plans (including existing allotment management plans, agreements, decisions and/or terms and conditions of grazing use authorizations) will be developed, revised where necessary, and implemented to ensure that resource objectives are met.

The full permitted use level for each allotment has been and continues to be analyzed through individual allotment assessments, such as rangeland health and

livestock grazing management guidelines, allotment evaluations, allotment management plans, watershed analyses, and implementation of biological opinions. It is through these assessments that any changes in forage allocation will be made, where needed, on an allotment specific basis. However, livestock permittees have the option to license up to their full active preference in any given year. Currently, the total permitted use for the resource area is 164,128 AUM's. However, permittees seldom use their full active preference for a variety of reasons, including previous agreements with BLM, management prescriptions in allotment management plans, economic factors, and forage and water availability.

Where livestock grazing is found to be limiting achievement of multiple use objectives, actions to control intensity, duration, and timing of grazing and/or provide for periodic deferment and/or rest will be required to meet physiological requirements of key plant species and to meet other resource objectives. Upon determining that existing grazing management practices on public land are contributing to the nonattainment of resource objectives, appropriate actions will be implemented. The intent of grazing management is to leave sufficient herbaceous material on the ground to provide soil and watershed protection, to provide forage and cover for wildlife and wild horses, and to meet other resource objectives. Generally, problems pertaining to livestock grazing are not related to existing forage allocations, but are related to needed changes in management, such as permitted use, season of use, and livestock distribution. This is addressed in Appendix E1, which also notes problem areas and gives recommendations.

In areas where livestock grazing is not compatible with other uses, no grazing will be permitted. Public land which has been found not to be suitable for livestock grazing or containing resource values which cannot be adequately protected from livestock impacts through mitigating measures are not allocated to livestock grazing. Table 6 and Map G-3 show areas that are not allotted or are excluded from livestock grazing due to conflicts with other uses. Additional exclosures could be implemented based on the findings of rangeland health assessments, or development of allotment, ACEC, or other more site-specific management plans.

Vegetative treatments will be implemented to return rangelands to proper functioning communities. Range improvement projects will be constructed, as described in Table 7 and Appendix E3. Standard implementation procedures for construction of rangeland improvements will follow BLM Manual Handbook H-1741-1 and -2 (USDI-BLM 1989e, 1990k), and USDI-BLM and USDA-FS (1988). Rangeland improvement projects (Table E3-1 of Appendix E3) will be implemented to meet resource objectives. Administrative solutions (i.e., season of use revision, stocking level adjustment, and pasture exclusion) will be the preferred solution to meet resource management objectives. Range improvement projects that do not enhance resource values and meet management objectives will be abandoned and rehabilitated.

Areas burned by wildland fire or prescribed fire will be rested a minimum of two growing seasons before they are reopened to livestock grazing. Decisions to resume livestock grazing will be based on monitoring data. Rest for less than two growing seasons may be justified on a case-by-case basis.

Livestock grazing will be managed during and following drought in accordance with the current "Oregon and Washington Drought Policy" to maintain soil and vegetation health and productivity following procedures outlined in Appendix E6 in the "Proposed RMP/ Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003).

Temporary nonrenewable grazing will be authorized only if such use will not conflict with other resource management objectives.

Monitoring

Monitoring will include recording actual use, measurements of utilization, continuation of collection of ecological site inventory data and conducting allotment evaluations or rangeland health assessments. Conditions and trends of resources affected by livestock grazing will be monitored to support periodic analysis/ evaluation and site-specific adjustments of livestock management actions. Monitoring will determine when grazing would be authorized in burned areas or prescribed burn treatments based on attainment of resource objectives.

Actual Use. Actual use will be recorded by the permittees and submitted to the BLM in the form of an actual use report. This report, submitted within 15 days after completing the authorized grazing use, is a record of forage consumed by livestock in terms of AUM's (animal unit months) based on number of livestock and length of grazing use. The report includes livestock numbers, pasture use, turnout dates and gather dates. Actual use reports are submitted for all allotments at the end of the grazing season.

Utilization. Utilization data will be collected to

Table 6.—*Areas unallotted or excluded from livestock grazing*

Area	Acres
Unalloted [1]	124,800
Excluded	
Beaty Butte BLM/USFWS Highway 140 Exclosure [2]	9,516
Buck Creek	590
Fossil Lake	5,725
Table Rock	4,086
Warner Wetlands	31,355
Miscellaneous livestock exclusion areas [3]	5,818
Guano Creek WSA Cooperative Management Area	11,796
North half Diablo WSA [2]	53,648
West half Abert Rim WSA	9,766
Tucker Hill [2]	3,896
Alkali Lake	570
Subtotal	136,766
Total ungrazed area	261,566

[1] Includes most of Devils Garden, Four Craters, and Squaw Ridge WSA's; isolated parcels in the area of Christmas Valley and Lakeview; Crane Mountain; east half of Summer Lake; and Abert Lake.
[2] Where grazing is currently not allowed due to grazing agreements, a grazing decision is needed to officially exclude these areas from grazing.
[3] Areas include: small, unnamed stream, spring, reservoir, riparian, and other livestock exclosures.

Table 7.—*Characteristics representative to each wild horse herd*

Herd	Color/Type	Markings	Size	Weight
Paisley Desert	Any color, especially pinto, buckskin, dun, gruella, and grey/saddle type	N/A	14–16 hands	950–1,300 lbs
Beaty Butte	Any color, especially red or blue roan, and grey/saddle type; dun, gruella, buckskin, claybank, and variations/Spanish mustang type	Dorsal stripes	13–16 hands	750–1,300 lbs

determine the percent of forage consumed in an allotment during a particular grazing period. This data, in conjunction with crop year index data will be used to calculate the adjusted utilization. Annually, the utilization data gathered in the field and the adjusted utilization allows managers to determine if proper use levels are being met or exceeded, and if distribution of livestock is adequate or in need of improvement and what is necessary to facilitate improvement. Over the long-term, adjusted utilization will be used to calculate the proper stocking level of an allotment.

The primary method used in the LRA is the key forage plant method (USDI-BLM 1989f). The key forage plant method is an ocular estimate of utilization within one of the six utilization classes (none, slight, light, moderate, heavy, severe) on one or more key herbaceous and/or browse species. Utilization is generally expressed as a percentage of available forage weight or numbers of plants, twigs, etc., that have been consumed

or destroyed, and is expressed in terms of the current year's forage production removed.

Trend. Trend refers to the direction of change and indicates whether rangeland vegetation is being maintained or is moving toward or away from the desired plant community or other specific vegetation management objectives. Trends may be judged by noting changes in composition, density, cover, production, vigor, age class, and frequency of the vegetation and related parameters of other resources. The trend methods may include step-point nearest plant method, nested frequency, line intercept method, photo plots, and Parker three-step method.

Climate. Climate will be monitored at various weather stations in the area. Data collected includes precipitation, temperature, and wind speed. From this data, the crop yield index will be calculated. Crop year index is used to calculate the adjusted utilization. Crop yield index will also be used in conjunction with the adjusted utilization to determine the potential stocking level of an area.

Monitoring Schedule. Following the completion of the "Lakeview Grazing Management Final Environmental Impact Statement" (USDI-BLM 1982a), the Selective Management Policy was adopted which categorized allotments into one of three management categories: (I) Improve, (M) Maintain, and (C) Custodial. The categorization was based on the following factors: (1) present resource condition, (2) potential productivity, (3) presence of resource conflicts or controversy, (4) present management situation, (5) opportunity for positive economic return, (6) appropriate local factors. This categorization is carried forward into this RMP. Monitoring requirements in the (I) category allotments are the most intensive and are designed to measure progress toward meeting specific objectives. The (I) category allotments have trend plots examined every 3 years and the utilization recorded every time a pasture is used. In the (M) category allotments, monitoring intensity is reduced. The primary emphasis is on monitoring changes from current resource conditions. The utilization level is determined every year. Trend plots are examined every 5 years. Monitoring in the (C) category allotments is limited to periodic inventories and observations to measure long-term resource condition changes. Trends plots are examined once every 10 years.

Allotment Evaluations. Every allotment will undergo an evaluation using the "Healthy Rangelands Standards and Guidelines" (USDI-BLM 1997a) and BLM Manual 4180 and Handbook H-4180-1 guiding implementation of the rangeland health standards (USDI-BLM 2001b, 2001c) on a periodic basis. Currently, this is expected to occur about once every 10 years, preferably just before or during the permit renewal process for a given allotment. Rangeland health assessments will be completed for all allotments by 2008. Monitoring data will be utilized to determine attainment of the five standards.

Wild Horses

Management Goal—*Maintain and manage wild horse herds in established herd management areas at appropriate management levels to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation resources, and other resource values.*

Rationale

The "Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act" of 1971 requires the BLM to protect and manage wild horses in areas where they were found at the time of the Act, in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance in keeping with the multiple use management concept of public lands.

Management Direction

Management of both the Paisley and Beaty Butte Herd Management Areas is guided by existing herd management area plans (USDI-BLM 1977a, 1977b, 1995c; USDI-BLM and USDI-USFWS 1998b) that identify specific management objectives for each herd management area. These plans will remain in effect and be revised by management direction contained in this RMP. Wild horse population levels will be adjusted in accordance with the results of monitoring studies, allotment evaluations, and rangeland health assessments, when needed, in order to achieve and maintain objectives for a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple use relationships in each herd management area. Gathering of wild horses will continue, as necessary, to adjust wild horse populations. During gathers, horses will normally be reduced to the low end of the appropriate management level range, then allowed to increase to the top end of appropriate management level before another gather will occur. If emergency situations arise, horses could be gathered for their survival. Horses straying outside the herd management areas will be removed. The current memorandum of understanding with Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, whereby the BLM agrees to remove stray wild horses within the refuge boundaries,

will be followed.

Horses released back into herd management areas after gathers will be animals exhibiting the special and unique characteristics of that herd, as described in Table 7. In some instances, these horses may be from other wild horse herds. Horses will be selected to maintain herd characteristics and to diversify genetic variability, especially in the Paisley Desert Herd Management Area that has a lower appropriate management level. Research on fertility control will continue to be implemented on a case-by-case basis, as necessary to continue the research in developing a safe, effective vaccine. The fertility control vaccine (if approved for general use by the Food and Drug Administration) may be considered an option to reduce the frequency of gathers and benefit the health of wild horses and rangelands.

The boundary in the Paisley Desert Herd Management Area will be modified. A total of 31,859 acres in the northwest corner will be designated as an unoccupied herd area. A herd will not be reestablished or managed in this unoccupied herd area. See Map SMA-4 for location of the unoccupied herd area and herd management area.

The initial appropriate management level will be increased in the Paisley Desert Herd Management Area to 60–150 horses. This represents an increase of 40 horses at maximum appropriate management level, which is supported by monitoring data. The appropriate management level in the Beaty Butte Herd Management Area will remain at 100-250 horses. The increase for the Paisley herd reflects extending the timeframe between gathers to 5 years, consistent with the gathering cycle in the Beaty Butte herd. Forage allocations for the Paisley Desert will be 1,800 AUM's; the Beaty Butte allocation will remain at 3,000 AUM's. Forage for wild horses will be allocated to all horses in the herd management area regardless of age. Forage allocations for wild horses will be reduced to zero in Allotments 400 and 426 because these allotments are outside the herd management area boundaries. The calculation for allocating forage for wild horses will be consistent with other resource management plans in the State (the calculation is: the number of horses at the top appropriate management level x 12 months).

When monitoring data support a downward adjustment in the allocation of forage within herd management areas, proportionate decreases in wild horse appropriate management levels and authorized active use by livestock will be implemented. This will be done through the adaptive management process, based on each species' contribution to the failure to meet management objectives or failure to maintain an ecological balance. When monitoring data identify additional available forage on a sustained basis, proportionate increases between wild horse appropriate management levels and livestock authorized active use will be emphasized, as consistent with meeting other management objectives.

Range improvements will be installed to encourage horses to stay within herd management area boundaries. Improvements will be consistent with other resource objectives. Established water developments and other projects supporting wild horse populations will be maintained, consistent with other management objectives. Projects designed to facilitate wild horse management that do not emphasize natural values will be abandoned and sites will be rehabilitated. Construction of water developments and other projects that minimize impacts to other resources and emphasize natural values will be considered.

Monitoring

Aerial and ground census information will continue to be gathered periodically to determine the number of adults and foals, colors, special characteristics, and overall health of the horse herds. Aerial counts will be done at a minimum of once every 3 years. Data, including the ratio of mares to studs and age class, will be collected during gathers and/or at the Burns Horse Adoption Center as horses are processed.

Wild horse actual use of forage will be determined by multiplying inventoried or estimated numbers of horses by the length of grazing period on their summer and winter ranges. Utilization and trend study methods are the same as described previously in the Livestock Grazing Management monitoring section.

Data collected in other studies, such as monitoring of special status plants and animals, microbiotic crusts, wildlife, water resources, weeds, riparian, and wetland sources may be used to determine the effects of wild horse management actions on these resources. Results and recommendations will be recorded in allotment evaluations or rangeland health assessments as described in the Livestock Grazing section.

Special Management Areas — Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas

Management Goal—*Retain existing and designate new areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC's) and research natural areas (RNA's) where relevance and importance criteria are met and special management is required to protect the identified values.*

Rationale

Section 202(c)(3) of FLPMA mandates that priority be given to the designation and protection of ACEC's. These areas are defined in section 103(a) as areas where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important values, resources, systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. Appendix I of the "Proposed RMP/Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 2003) contains a detailed description of each existing and proposed ACEC/RNA.

Management Direction Common to All ACEC/RNA's

Designation: Four existing ACEC's are retained and 12 new ACEC's are designated. One existing ACEC is expanded.

One existing RNA will be retained and nine new RNA's will be designated. All RNA's fall within existing or newly designated ACEC's. RNA's will be managed to preserve natural features and ecosystems in as natural a condition as possible for research and educational purposes. The BLM designates and manages RNA's under the same management guidance as ACEC's.

Special management direction for all ACEC/RNAs is summarized in Table 8. More detailed management plans may be developed in the future, if needed. These plans will tier to the management direction contained in this RMP.

WSA management in areas of overlap with ACEC/RNA's: All management actions for those portions of ACEC's within an instant study area (ISA) or WSA will also be governed by the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) until such time as Congress makes a determination regarding wilderness designation for the area. Any WSA's, or portions thereof, designated as an ACEC and later released from wilderness study will be managed according to the applicable ACEC management direction. In some cases, the ACEC management direction may be more restrictive than the wilderness IMP. Should WSA's be designated as wilderness in the future, they will be managed in accordance with the direction contained in the authorizing legislation. Seven existing or newly designated ACEC's overlap with existing WSA's and an ISA: Devil's Garden, Sand Dunes, Lost Forest, Abert Rim, Fish Creek Rim, Hawk Mountain, Guano Creek, and Lost Forest (Table 9).

Special status and Bureau sensitive plants: Disturbances to all special status plant populations will be avoided in all ACEC/RNA's where they occur. General inventories, monitoring, and research will continue for special status plants. Conservation agreements will be written for all Bureau sensitive plant species (former Federal Candidate Category 2).

Fire management: In all ACEC's and RNA's, wildland fires will be managed according to appropriate management response; however, some ACEC's will be analyzed for possible wildland fire use in subsequent fire or ACEC management plans. Use of heavy equipment in ACEC's, RNA's, and overlapping WSA's will be avoided and require line officer approval. Use of retardant will be allowed within these areas for initial attack. Retardant use during extended attack will be considered as a part of the wildland fire situation analysis, after considering the resource values at risk. If used, heavy equipment will be restricted to existing roads and trails. Prescribed fires could be used in ACEC's where it can be shown to preserve or promote the desired characteristics of the area and meet management objectives.

Weed management: Noxious weeds would be aggressively controlled in all ACEC/RNA's using integrated weed management methods, such as biological control, site-specific spraying, and grubbing by hand, consistent with protection or enhancement of relevant and important values and the existing weed control plan/environmental assessment (USDI-BLM 1994d). (Some areas such as Lake Abert and Warner Wetlands are covered by specific weed management plans (USDI-BLM 1995e, 1999g)). Any weed control measures proposed in WSA's overlapping with ACEC's will be consistent with wilderness IMP direction (USDI-BLM 1995b).

Road management: In all ACEC/RNA's designated closed to OHV's, or where OHV's are limited to designated roads and trails, all roads not designated

Table 8.—*Management summary for ACEC/RNA's*

ACEC/RNA	Acres [1]	ROW's [2]	Tenure zone	OHV [3]	VRM [4]	Grazing [5]	Personal wood/ plant collecting [6]	Minerals [7]		
								Locatable	Leasable	Salable
Existing ACEC's										
Devils Garden ACEC	28,241	EX	1	LD	I (II)	0 [8]	O/O	NREC	C	C
Lake Abert ACEC	50,165	AV	1, 2	LE	I /II	O [8]/C	C/C	C, O	C, NSO	C, O
Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC										
Lost Forest RNA	8,883	EX	1	LD	I (III)	O [8]	C/O	C	C	C
Sand Dunes	9,125	EX	1	O	I (III)	O [8]	C/O	NREC	C	C
Fossil Lake	8,988	AV	1	C	III	C	C/O	O	NSO	C
Remainder of ACEC	8,500	AV	1	LD	III	O [8]	C/O	O	O	O
Warner Wetlands ACEC	52,033	AV	1	LD	III	L	O/O	O	O, NSO	C, O
New ACEC's										
Abert Rim ACEC	18,049	EX	1	LD	I (IV)	L	O/O	NREC	C	C
Black Hills ACEC/RNA	3,048	AV	1	LD	III	O [8]	C/C	O	NSO	O
Connley Hills ACEC/RNA	3,599	AV	1	LD	III	O [8]	C/C	O	NSO	O
Fish Creek Rim ACEC/RNA	8,725	AV	1	LD	I (II)	O [8]	O/C	O, NREC	C, O	C, O
Foley Lake ACEC/RNA	2,230	AV	1	LD	III	O [8]	O/C	O	O	O
Guano Creek/Sink Lakes ACEC/RNA	11,199	AV	1	LD	I (III)	C	O/C	NREC	C	C
Hawksie-Walksie ACEC/RNA	17,339	AV	1	LD	I (III)	O [8]	O/C	NREC	C	C
High Lakes ACEC	38,985	AV	1	LD	III	O [8]	O/O	O	O	O
Juniper Mountain ACEC/RNA	6,335	AV	1	LD	IV	O [8]	O/O	O	NSO	O
Rahilly-Gravelly ACEC/RNA	19,648	AV	1	LE	III	O [8]	O/O	O	NSO	O
Red Knoll ACEC	11,127	AV	1	LD	II	L [8]	O/O	C, O	C, O	C, O
Spanish Lake ACEC/RNA	4,699	AV	1	LD	IV	O [8]	O/O	O	O	O
Table Rock ACEC	5,139	AV	1	LD	II	L [8]	O/O	O	NSO	C

[1] Acreage values are based on geographic information system calculations.
[2] ROW's = rights-of-way; EX = exclusion ~ no new rights-of-way allowed; AV = avoid ~ new rights-of-way would be allowed if there were no other options; O = open to new rights-of-ways.
[3] OHV = off-highway vehicle; C = closed to OHV's; O = open to OHV's; LD = limited to designated roads and trails; LE = limited to existing roads and trails.
[4] VRM = visual resource management; class in parentheses is how the area would be managed if released from wilderness study.
[5] C = closed to grazing; O = open to grazing; L = some portions of the area are open and some are closed to grazing.
[6] Plant collecting applies only to collection of plants or plant material for personal use or onsite firewood collection (dead and down) for camping; commercial firewood, post, or pole cutting would not be allowed in any of the ACEC's.
[7] Minerals; O = open for exploration, development, extraction of minerals; C = closed to all mineral activity; NSO = no surface occupancy allowed during exploration, development or extraction of oil, gas, or geothermal resources. In those ACEC's which overlap with WSA's, the WSA portion would be open to locatable minerals; however, no actions requiring reclamation are allowed (NREC). WSA's are closed to the sale or lease of minerals. If these WSA's are not designated wilderness, they would continue to be open to locatable minerals and could be open to sale or lease of minerals, depending on the ACEC.
[8] Would continue to be open to grazing unless conflicts are identified in the future that would require modification to current grazing management.

open will be signed closed, physically blocked, and/or rehabilitated (Table 10). Existing road data sources include one or more of the following: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) digital line graph and digital orthophotography data, global positioning system data, and field mapping. Additional, non-inventoried roads or trails may be present on the ground. Any new roads or trails discovered in the future within SMA's in the existing roads and trails category will remain open unless determined in a subsequent analysis that they are not needed or are causing resource damage. Any new roads or trails discovered in the future in SMA's under the designated roads and trails category will be closed.

Based on recent road inventory, it has been discovered that a number of roads within overlapping WSA's do not appear on wilderness inventory maps (USDI-BLM 1989a) and must be closed to comply with the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). These are shown as "historically closed" on the SMA maps. direction.

Rock and boulder climbing or rappelling will be prohibited in Table Rock, High Lakes, and Black Hills ACEC's. The use of bolts or other permanent safety devices for these activities will require a permit within the remainder of the ACEC/RNA's. The use of bolts or other permanent safety devices will be prohibited

Table 9.—*Overlap of ACEC's and WSA's*

Area of critical environmental concern	Acres	Wilderness study area	Acres	WSA recommendation
Abert Rim Addition	18,049	Abert Rim	18,019	Suitable
Devils Garden	28,241	Devils Garden Lava Bed	28,241	Suitable
Fish Creek Rim	8,725	Fish Creek Rim	6,876	Suitable
Guano Creek/Sink Lakes	11,199	Guano Creek	11,199	Suitable
Hawksie-Walksie	17,339	Sage Hen Hills, Hawk Mountain	963	Suitable
High Lakes	39,985	Guano Creek	0	Suitable
Lake Abert	50,117	Abert Rim	7,110	Suitable
Lost Forest RNA/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake		Sand Dunes, Lost Forest ISA[1]	24,516	Nonsuitable

[1] ISA = instant study area.

within all overlapping WSA's, Lost Forest ISA, and significant caves.

Minerals: According to 43 CFR 3809.11, an approved plan of operation is required prior to commencing any operation, except casual use, involving locatable minerals in a designated ACEC. Other restrictions may be applied for leasable or salable minerals, depending on the type of other resource values present. Proposed mineral activities in those ACEC/RNA's that overlap with WSA's will be further limited by the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

Lands and Realty: Any inholdings acquired will be managed in accordance with the management direction for the surrounding ACEC/RNA.

Tribal Consultation: Native American traditional uses and concerns will continue to be identified and protected through consultation with Tribal governments and individual Native Americans for management actions within ACEC/RNA's.

Management Direction—Devils Garden ACEC

The existing Devils Garden ACEC will be retained (Maps SMA-4 and -5).

New rights-of-way will be excluded except to provide access to non-Federal land (Map L-8). The area will continue to be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

The Cabin Lake/Silver Lake Deer Winter Range Cooperative Vehicle Closure will include this area (Maps R-7 and SMA-24). Those roads closed to comply with the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) will remain closed (shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-5), even if released from wilderness study. The road to Derrick Cave will be closed. The remainder of the roads will be closed to motorized travel from December 1 through March 31, annually. Motorized travel will be limited to designated roads and trails for the remainder of the year (Table 10).

The ACEC will continue to be managed as VRM Class I (Map VRM-3), but will revert to VRM Class II if it is not designated wilderness.

Livestock grazing will be managed according to existing permit stipulations (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important resources and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important ACEC or WSA values will be maintained or enhanced.

Though locatable mineral entry is allowed under the wilderness IMP, actions that require reclamation are not currently allowed (USDI-BLM 1995b). This effectively closes the area to mineral location. The area is also closed to the sale or lease of minerals (Map M-8, -9, and -10). If the area is not designated wilderness, the ACEC will be opened to all mineral uses, but activity will be managed to minimize impacts to bighorn sheep and other BLM special status species. Oil, gas, or geothermal activity will be subject to no-surface-occupancy stipulations, while locatable mineral exploration and development will require a plan of operation.

Table 10.—*Miles of roads to be closed within special management areas* [1]

Area	Miles [2]	Reasons
Existing areas of critical environmental concern		
Devils Garden ACEC/WSA [3]		
Permanent	11.6	WSA & Big Game
Seasonal [4]	40.0	Big Game
Lake Abert/Abert Rim ACEC/WSA [3]	9.7	WSA Resources
Fossil Lake/Sand Dunes/Lost Forest ACEC/RNA/WSA [3]	25.1	WSA, Cultural & Paleontological Resources
Warner Wetlands ACEC		
Permanent	30.6	Wildlife/Erosion
Seasonal	4.8	Erosion
Proposed areas of critical environmental concern		
Black Hills ACEC/RNA	3.7	Botanical Resources/ Erosion
Connley Hills ACEC/RNA	4.1	Botanical Resources/ Erosion
Fish Creek Rim ACEC/RNA/WSA [3]	7.9	WSA & Botanical Resources/ Erosion
Foley Lake ACEC/RNA	0.2	Botanical Resources/ Erosion
Guano Creek/Sink Lakes ACEC/RNA/WSA [3]	2.6	WSA & Botanical Resources/ Erosion
Hawksie-Walksie ACEC/RNA/WSA [3]	7.8	WSA, Cultural, & Botanical Resources/ Erosion
High Lakes ACEC	17.8	Cultural Resources
Juniper Mountain ACEC/RNA	4.3	Botanical Resources/ Erosion
Rahilly-Gravelly ACEC/RNA	0.0	Botanical & Cultural Resources/ Erosion
Red Knoll ACEC	3.8	Cultural Resources
Spanish Lake ACEC/RNA	0.6	Botanical Resources/ Erosion
Table Rock ACEC/RNA	3.9	Botanical & Cultural Resources/ Erosion
Other areas		
Cabin Lake/Silver Lake Deer Winter Range Cooperative Seasonal Road Closure Area [4]	243.4	Big Game
Buck Creek Watchable Wildlife Site	0.4	Wildlife/Erosion
Cougar Mountain	1.7	Big Game
Crane Mountain	0.7	Cultural & Botanical Resources/Erosion
Green Mountain	0.4	Botanical Resources
Westside Gravel Pit	0.2	Cultural Resources
Twelvemile Creek WSR	0.2	WSR Resources
Alkali Lake Sand Dunes	0.0	
Wilderness Study Areas		
Four Craters	16.7	WSA Resources
Sage Hen Hills	2.1	WSA Resources
Squaw Ridge	9.7	WSA Resources
Diablo Mountain	39.0	WSA Resources
Spaulding	21.7	WSA Resources
Orejana	10.1	WSA Resources
Basque Hills	7.1	WSA Resources
Rincon	1.7	WSA Resources
Totals		
Permanent	246.5	
Seasonal	288.2	

[1] Mileage values are calculated from road data within geographic information systems.
[2] Closure total includes miles historically closed under previous management.
[3] Includes WSA overlap with the ACEC.
[4] Closure is seasonal from December 1 to March 1 each year; the remainder of the year OHV's are limited to existing roads and trails.

Management Direction —Lake Abert ACEC

The Lake Abert ACEC (50,117 acres) will be retained (Maps SMA-4 and -7). Management of the ACEC will be according to the existing management plan amendment (USDI-BLM 1996d) and the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b), as summarized below and in Table 3-3; the wordperfect version of this table is missing.

New rights-of-way locations will be avoided in the Lake Abert area (Map L-8). The Abert Rim WSA portion of the ACEC will continue to be managed as an exclusion area. The Abert Rim WSA portion of the area will continue to be managed as tenure Zone 1 (retention). Abert Lake will be managed as Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

OHV use east of Highway 395 and up to the top of the rim will be restricted to designated roads and trails. The remainder of the area (west of Highway 395) will remain in the existing roads and trails category (Map R-7). Seasonal closures will be placed on the playa at the north end of the lake, in deer/bighorn sheep critical winter range, and near raptor nest sites, if needed. An existing two-track road at the mouth of Juniper Creek, east of Highway 395, will be converted to a foot trail. About 3.3 additional miles of roads and trails will be closed (Map SMA-7). Several miles of roads and trails within the Abert Rim WSA (Table 10) have already been closed. These are shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-7.

The Abert Rim corridor will remain in its existing VRM Class I category. The remainder of the ACEC will be managed as VRM Class II (Map VRM-3).

Livestock grazing management will continue as described in the management plan amendment (USDI-BLM 1996d). Grazing will continue to be excluded from most of the western shoreline and from the eastern shoreline up to the top of Abert Rim (Map G-3). Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved grazing systems. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The ACEC, including the western portion of Abert Rim WSA, will be closed to the collection of all plant materials.

Within the WSA portion of the ACEC, mineral leasing or mineral disposal is currently not allowed under the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). Locatable mineral activity requiring reclamation will not be allowed; which essentially precludes locatable mineral activity (Maps M-8, -9, and –10). If Congress decides to release Abert Rim WSA from WSA study, that portion of the WSA within the ACEC will remain closed to salable and leasable mineral activities while locatable mineral activity will be allowed, but subject to preparation of a plan of operations.

The northern portion of the ACEC area (Map M-9) will be closed to sodium leasing. The rest of the ACEC is open to mineral leasing, but subject to special stipulations related to lake levels, total dissolved solids, and visual quality. Geothermal, oil, and gas leasing could occur throughout the remainder of the ACEC, but no surface occupancy will be allowed within the ACEC boundary. Locatable mineral activity will be allowed throughout the remainder of the ACEC, but will require preparation of a plan of operations. Mineral material disposal will continue from the two existing pits only.

Noxious weeds will continue to be managed according to direction in the plan amendment (USDI-BLM 1996b, the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b), and the "Abert Rim Weed Management Area Plan" (USDI-BLM 1995e).

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

Other management direction, as specified in the plan amendment (USDI-BLM 1996b) for air quality, fire, water resources, special status species, and cultural resources will be continued.

Management Direction—Abert Rim Addition to Lake Abert ACEC

Noxious weeds will continue to be managed according to the direction set forth in the "Abert Rim Weed Management Area Plan" (USDI-BLM 1995e). The area will continue to be managed according to the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b)

A total of 18,019 acres will be added to the existing Lake Abert ACEC (Maps SMA-4 and -7). The add-on area lies completely within the Abert Rim WSA (Map R-9) and will be managed according to the Lake Abert

ACEC management plan (USDI-BLM 1996d) and the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

New rights-of-ways will be excluded from the area (Map L-8). The ACEC will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). Based on a recent road inventory, it has been discovered that about 6 miles of roads not appearing on the wilderness inventory maps (USDI-BLM 1989a) must be closed to comply with the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). These are shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-7. About 3.3 additional miles of roads and trails will be closed under this alternative (Table 10). If the WSA is not designated wilderness, these road restrictions will remain in effect.

The area will be managed as VRM Class I due to the WSA status (Map VRM-3). If released from wilderness study, it will be managed as VRM Class IV.

Livestock grazing will continue as it is currently managed based on existing permit stipulations. The majority of this area is in Allotment 517, which is grazed from April through October. The south end of the proposed add-on is within Allotments 400, 502, and 518. Allotment 518 is grazed in summer. This portion of Allotment 400 is excluded from grazing use. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important resources and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The area will be closed to mineral leasing and disposal. Locatable mineral activity will be limited by the no reclamation requirement of the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). Should the area be removed from WSA status, it will become open mineral leasing and disposal. It will also be open to locatable mineral development subject to the development of a plan of operations (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

Management Direction —Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC/RNA

The existing ACEC/RNA will be retained. The boundary of the ACEC will be amended to exclude the Department of Defense withdrawal along the south boundary of the ACEC. However, if the Department of Defense should decide at some point in the future that this site is no longer needed for military purposes, the withdrawal could be revoked and the southern boundary would revert back to its prior location. In addition, the northern boundary of the ACEC and the Lost Forest RNA will be made consistent and relocated to the southern edge of BLM Road 6141 (Maps SMA-4 and -9). The Lost Forest RNA/ISA and the Sand Dunes WSA will be managed according to the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) until such time as Congress makes a determination regarding wilderness designation for the two areas.

The Sand Dunes WSA and Lost Forest RNA/ISA will be excluded from location of new rights-of-way. The existing electrical transmission line through the Fossil Lake will be identified as a right-of-way corridor up to 1000-feet wide for future utility lines or other rights-of-way. New rights-of-way in the remainder of the ACEC will be avoided unless there are no other options (Map L-8). The entire ACEC/RNA will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

The existing vehicle closure on Fossil Lake will be expanded to 8,988 acres (Maps R-7 and SMA-9a). The closure boundary shown on Map SMA-9a has been located using the global positioning system and leaves as much of the large, contiguous dunes in the open area as possible. The closure boundary will be fenced or signed on the ground. Vehicle use in the Lost Forest RNA/ISA will continue to be limited to designated roads and trails. Additional area west of Lost Forest and north of the Fossil Lake closure will be added to the designated roads and trails class (Maps R-7 and SMA-9a). Most of the Sand Dunes WSA will remain open to OHV use.

Road 6151 through the Lost Forest RNA/ISA will be minimally upgraded to prevent widening and braiding of the road and resulting damage to relevant and important resources. Approximately two miles of open roads would be closed (Table 10). Those roads shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-9 will remain closed.

The Lost Forest RNA and Sand Dunes WSA will continue to be managed as VRM Class I (Map VRM-3). If Congress removes these areas from wilderness

consideration they will revert to VRM Class III. Fossil Lake and the remainder of the ACEC will continue to be managed as VRM Class III.

Primitive camping areas will be designated in the Lost Forest RNA and Sand Dunes WSA, with camping allowed only in these sites (Map SMA-9). Parking areas along the main road 6151 through the Lost Forest will be provided for day use. Camping areas within the Sand Dunes WSA will be managed on a rotational basis (for example, two of the camping/staging areas will be open and available to use and the other area will be closed for an indeterminent amount of time [2–6 years] to allow natural rehabilitation to occur). The length of the closure will be based on the following criteria: (1) success of natural revegetation, (2) obliteration of human activities by the natural movement of sand, and (3) the public's adherence to the closures. Specific travel routes from the camping/staging areas to the barren dunes which are open to OHV use will be established. Adaptive management activities which will allow the continued use of each of these camping/staging areas while protecting the natural values of the area will be adopted as necessary to ensure their long-term use and protection. The establishment of a campground on private lands within the sand dunes area will be encouraged.

The grazing closure on Fossil Lake will be expanded to 8,988 acres (Map G-3). This will require construction of a fence within a WSA. Livestock use in the rest of the ACEC will continue based on existing permit stipulations. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Collecting of firewood for camping use will be prohibited.

The mineral withdrawal on the Lost Forest RNA/ISA will be retained (Map M-2 of the Draft RMP/EIS). The Sand Dunes WSA and Lost Forest RNA/ISA areas will be closed to the sale and lease of minerals. Any locatable mineral activity in the Sand Dunes WSA will be subject to the no reclamation restriction of the wilderness IMP. Should Congress remove the Sand Dunes WSA from wilderness study, locatable mineral development will be allowed. Fossil Lake will be open to locatable mineral activity subject to seasonal restrictions and preparation of a plan of operations. It will be open to mineral leasing subject to no-surface-occupancy restrictions. Fossil Lake will be closed to mineral material disposal. Mineral activity within the remainder of the ACEC will be allowed, but subject to seasonal restrictions and locatable mineral development will require a plan of operation (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

Management Direction —Warner Wetlands ACEC

The existing Warner Wetlands ACEC (53,087 acres) will be retained. Management of the ACEC will be according to the existing "Warner Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Management Plan" (USDI-BLM 1990b, 1990c, 1990d, 1990e, 1990f, 1990g, 1990h, 1990i, 1990j), except as highlighted below (Maps SMA-4 and SMA-10).

Vehicles will be restricted to designated roads and trails (Table 10, Maps R-7 and SMA-10). Roads shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-10 will remain closed.

The area will be managed as VRM Class III (Map VRM-3).

The eastern half of the ACEC will be closed to mineral disposal, open to leasing with no-surface-occupancy restrictions, and open to mineral location subject to seasonal restrictions along with the need to prepare a plan of operations. The western half is open to mineral disposal, open to mineral leasing, and open to mineral locations subject to preparation of a plan of operation (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

Weed management in the ACEC will be conducted according to the "Warner Basin Weed Management Area Plan" (USDI-BLM 1999g).

The ACEC will be considered a right-of-way avoidance area (Map L-8). The entire ACEC will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

Most of the core wetland area (potholes and acquired lands) will remain closed to livestock grazing. The remainder of the ACEC will be grazed in accordance with an approved allotment management plan (USDI-BLM 1990g). However, management of the 400-acre

meadow management area at Hart Bar will be changed to manage for tallgrass nesting bird species rather than short-grass nesting species. This will involve incorporating the meadow management area into the southern portion of the core wetland acquired lands portion of the ACEC (e.g., that portion south of Anderson Lake within the ditch and dike system [Map SMA-10]). This area will be divided by fencing or natural barriers. The southern portion will utilize fire, mowing, and livestock grazing (authorized on a temporary nonrenewable grazing basis) to meet specific management objectives or as a pretreatment prior to planned prescribed fire to facilitate/enhance fuel breaks. This will expand the meadow management area by approximately 1,500 acres.

Management Direction—Black Hills ACEC/RNA

About 3,049 acres will be designated as an ACEC and a RNA (Maps SMA-4 and -11).

New rights-of-way will be avoided unless there were no other options and then only with appropriate mitigating measures to protect relevant and important values (Map L-8). Legal access across private land will be obtained, if needed, for public and administrative access. The entire ACEC/RNA will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). Approximately 1.9 miles of road closed in the past will remain closed (Table 10). These are shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-11. An additional 1.8 miles of roads will be closed.

The area will be managed as VRM Class III (Map VRM-3).

Livestock grazing will continue based on existing permit stipulations (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important resources and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced. If needed, fences will be installed to exclude livestock and wild horse use.

Collecting plant or plant material (living or dead) for personal use will be prohibited.

The ACEC/RNA will be open to all minerals activity. All minerals activities will be subject to stipulations and mitigating measures to protect relevant and important values including: a no-surface-occupancy stipulation for geothermal, oil, or gas leasing activity and preparation of a plan of operation for locatable mineral development (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

Camping and collection of dead or downed woody material for campfire use will be prohibited. Day-use only will be allowed.

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

The conservation agreement with USFWS for Cusick's buckwheat will be completed, signed, and implemented. Monitoring and research on Cusick's buckwheat and snowline cymopterus will continue. The existing habitat management plan for these species will continue (USDI-BLM 1981b).

Management Direction—Connley Hills ACEC/RNA

About 3,559 acres will be designated as an ACEC and a RNA (Maps SMA-4 and -12).

New rights-of-way will be avoided unless there were no other options and then only with stipulations to protect relevant and important resources (Map L-8). The ACEC/RNA will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5). Actions will be taken to acquire the 80-acre private inholding from a willing landowner.

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Maps SMA-12 and R-7). About 4.1 miles of existing roads will be closed (Table 10).

The entire ACEC/RNA will be managed as VRM Class III (Map VRM-3).

Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved allotment management plans (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of

use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The ACEC/RNA will be limited to day-use only. No camping or collection of dead or downed woody material for campfire use will be allowed.

Collecting plant or plant material (living or dead) for personal use will be prohibited.

The ACEC/RNA will be open to all mineral development. Leasable mineral activity will be subject to a no-surface-occupancy stipulation. Locatable mineral activity will require preparation of a plan of operations.

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

Important cultural sites within the area will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Direction—Fish Creek Rim ACEC/RNA

About 8,725 acres will be designated as an ACEC and a RNA (Maps SMA-4 and -13). Since part of the proposed ACEC/RNA is within the Fish Creek Rim WSA (Map R-9), management will be according to the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) until such time as a decision is made by Congress regarding wilderness designation.

New rights-of-way will be excluded from the WSA and avoided in the remainder of the ACEC/RNA (Map L-8). If the WSA is released from wilderness study, it will be managed as a right-of-way avoidance area. The area will continue to be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (Map L-5).

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). About 5.8 miles of roads not appearing on the wilderness inventory maps (USDI-BLM 1989a) must be closed to comply with the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). These are shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-13. An additional 2.1 miles of other roads will be closed (Table 10). These roads will remain closed even if the area is released from WSA status.

The WSA will be managed as VRM Class I. If it is not designated wilderness, it will be managed as VRM Class II. The remainder of the ACEC, outside the WSA, will be managed as VRM Class II (Map VRM-3).

Grazing use will be based on existing permit stipulations (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important resources and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced. Any fence construction in the WSA will be subject to the wilderness IMP guidelines.

Commercial and personal plant collecting will be limited by the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

The WSA will be closed to mineral disposal and leasing. Mineral location within the WSA will be subject to the no reclamation requirement of the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). If released from wilderness study, the WSA will be open to all mineral activity, with appropriate stipulations to protect relevant and important resources, including preparation of a plan of operations for mineral location. The area outside of the WSA (falling within the ACEC boundary) will be open to all mineral activity. Mineral location will require a plan of operation (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

A strategy will be developed to protect and manage the prostrate lousewort and the nodding melic grass, two Bureau sensitive plant species.

Management Direction—Foley Lake ACEC/RNA

About 2,230 acres will be designated as an ACEC and a RNA (Maps SMA-4 and -14). The Featherbed Lake portion will not be excluded since the Columbia cress has not been seen growing in or around the lake in 8 years. The boundary on the east side of the ACEC/RNA will be set back 100 feet from the existing County Road 3-10 right-of-way.

New rights-of-way in the ACEC/RNA will be avoided unless there are no other options (Map L-8). The area will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails

(Map R-7). About 0.2 miles of roads will be closed (Table 10 and Map SMA-14).

The ACEC/RNA will be managed as VRM Class III (Map VRM-3).

Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved allotment management plans (Map G-3). The exclosure at Foley Lake itself will be enlarged to protect the Columbia cress from further grazing. Other changes in grazing use could also be necessary. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Collecting plant or plant material (living or dead) for personal use will not be allowed.

The area will be open to all mineral activity with stipulations to protect relevant and important resources, and subject to preparing a plan of operations for mineral location.

Eligible cultural resource sites will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Management Direction—Guano Creek/Sink Lakes ACEC/RNA

About 11,239 acres will be designated as an ACEC and a RNA (Maps SMA-4). The ACEC/RNA boundary will be expanded to the same boundary as Guano Creek WSA (Map R-9 and SMA-16).

New rights-of-way will be excluded, even if released from wilderness study (Map L-8). The area will continue to be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7), even if the area is released from wilderness study. About 0.2 miles of roads not appearing on the wilderness inventory maps (USDI-BLM 1989a) must be closed to comply with the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). These are shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-16. An additional 2.4 miles of roads will be closed (Table 10), even if the area is released from WSA status.

The area will be managed as VRM Class I due to WSA status. If the area is released from wilderness study, it will be managed as VRM Class III (Map VRM-3).

The area will continue to be closed to grazing (Map G-3) as described in a recent plan amendment (USDI-USFWS and USDI-BLM 1998a, 1998b) and the "Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act" of 1998, even if released from wilderness study.

Commercial and personal plant collecting will be limited by the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

Due to WSA status, the area will be closed to mineral disposal and leasing even if released from wilderness study. Mineral location within the WSA will be subject to the no reclamation requirement of the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). If released from wilderness study, the WSA will be open to all mineral location, subject to the preparation of a plan of operations.

Management Direction—Hawksie-Walksie ACEC/RNA

About 17,339 acres will be designated an ACEC and a RNA (Maps SMA-4 and -15).

New rights-of-way in the ACEC/RNA will be excluded (Map L-8), even if released from wilderness study.

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7 of the Draft RMP/EIS), even if released from wilderness study. About 3.7 miles of roads not appearing on the wilderness inventory maps (USDI-BLM 1989a) must be closed to comply with the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). These are shown as "historically closed" on Map SMA-15. An additional 4.1 miles of roads will be closed (Table 10), even if released from wilderness study.

The area is currently managed as VRM Class I due to its WSA status (Map VRM-3). If released from wilderness study the area will be managed as VRM Class III.

Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and the approved "Beaty Butte Allotment Management Plan" (USDI-BLM and USDI-USFWS 1998a, 1998b) (Map G-3). Wild horse use will continue to be managed in accordance with the wild horse herd management plan (USDI-BLM 1977a) (Map SMA-4). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts

on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Commercial and personal plant collecting will be limited by the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

Under the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b), the area will be closed to the sale or lease of minerals. The area will be open to locatable mineral subject to the no reclamation stipulation (Maps M-8, -9, and -10). Should the area be released from WSA status, it will become open to mineral sale and location, subject to stipulations necessary to protect relevant and important resources. Mineral leasing will become open, subject to no surface occupancy.

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

Management Direction—High Lakes ACEC

About, 38,985 acres will be designated as an ACEC (Maps SMA-4 and -16). The southern boundary of the ACEC will be set back 100 feet from the northern edge of the State Highway 140 right-of-way. The northern boundary will extend to the southern boundary of Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and Guano Creek WSA.

New rights-of-way in the ACEC will be avoided unless there were no alternatives (Map L-8). Legal access across the private land in the vicinity of Badger Hole will be acquired from a willing landowner, if necessary, to allow administrative and public access. The area will be placed into land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5).

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). About 17.8 miles of roads and trails will be closed (Table 10 and Map SMA-16).

The ACEC will be managed as VRM Class III (Map VRM-3).

Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and the approved allotment management plans (USDI-BLM 1975, 1994b; USDI-BLM and USDI-USFWS 1998a, 1998b) (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, particularly to cultural plants (plants used for traditional Native American practices), existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The ACEC will be open to all mineral activities, subject to the preparation of a NEPA analysis, with stipulations to protect relevant and important resources. Mineral location will require preparation of a plan of operations (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

The high concentration of greater sage-grouse leks in the ACEC (Map W-1) will be managed to maintain the continuity of greater sage-grouse habitat and to avoid disturbance during the breeding season.

If the berm at the north end of Long Lake is no longer needed, it will be removed.

Management Direction—Juniper Mountain ACEC/RNA

About 6,335 acres will be designated as an ACEC and RNA (Maps SMA-4 and -17).

New rights-of-way in the ACEC will be avoided unless there are no other options (Map L-8). The area will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Map L-5). Acquisition of the 80-acre inholding from a willing landowner will be pursued.

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). About 4.3 miles of roads and trails will be closed (Table 10 and Map SMA-17).

The ACEC will be managed as VRM Class IV (Map VRM-3).

Livestock grazing will continue based on existing permit stipulations (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in

grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The existing wood cutting area (USDI-BLM 1991c, 1999d) will be closed. Collecting dead and down woody material for onsite camping will be allowed.

The ACEC will be open to all mineral activity. Mineral location will require preparation of a plan of operations. Mineral leasing activity will be subject to a no-surface-occupancy stipulation (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

Management Direction—Rahilly-Gravelly ACEC/RNA

About 18,691 acres in Oregon will be designated as an ACEC and a RNA (Maps SMA-4 and -18). In addition, about 957 acres in northern Nevada are recommended to the California State Director of the BLM to consider for designation and management as part of this ACEC/RNA during future land use planning efforts in this area by the Surprise Field Office of the BLM.

New rights-of-way in the ACEC will be avoided unless there were no other options. The area will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Maps L-5 and -8). Actions to acquire inholdings or adjacent lands from willing landowners will be initiated if such acquisition will enhance management of the relevant and important resources.

OHV's will be limited to existing roads and trails (Table 10 and Map R-8).

The entire ACEC will be managed as VRM Class III (Map VRM-3).

Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved allotment management plans (USDI-BLM undated C) (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Of particular concern will be spring grazing of cultural plants (plants traditionally used by Native Americans). Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The ACEC will be open to all mineral activities. Locatable mineral development will require a plan of operations. Leasable mineral activity will be subject to a no-surface-occupancy stipulation.

The high concentration of greater sage-grouse leks in the ACEC (Map W-1) will be managed to maintain the continuity of greater sage-grouse habitat and to avoid disturbance during the breeding season.

The ACEC will be identified as a traditional cultural property.

Management Direction—Red Knoll ACEC (formerly Tucker Hill)

About 11,127 acres will be designated an ACEC (Maps SMA-4 and -19). The boundary will exclude the exiting Tucker Hill perlite mine. The southeast boundary of the ACEC will be set 100 feet back from existing county road right-of-way (Highway 2-10) to allow maintenance of the road or additional right-of-way uses.

There are major noxious weed infestations, primarily medusahead, in the proposed ACEC. Noxious weeds will be treated in the area using integrated weed management techniques with an emphasis on treatment and rehabilitation of medusahead sites. A Greater Abert Weed Management Area is proposed in this area that will include all of the land in the proposed Red Knoll ACEC. If a weed management area is established, the plan that will be developed for it will be the direction for weed management activities inside this ACEC. If the weed management area is not developed, but the ACEC becomes established, weed management will occur according to the weed management direction for the rest of the planning area.

New rights-of-way in the ACEC will be avoided unless there are no other options

OHV's will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). Approximately 3.8 miles of roads and trails will be closed (Table 10 and Map SMA-19).

The ACEC will be managed as VRM Class II (Map VRM-3).

Livestock grazing in the ACEC will continue based on existing permit stipulations (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse

impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The BLM will petition the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw the northwest one-third of the ACEC (approximately 4,600 acres) from locatable mineral entry (Map SMA-19). This same area will be closed to the sale or lease of minerals. The southern two-thirds of the ACEC will be open to locatable mineral entry, subject to the preparation of a plan of operations, and to the sale or lease of minerals with stipulations to protect relevant and important resources (Maps M-8, -9, and -10).

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

Management Direction—Spanish Lake ACEC/RNA

About 4,699 acres will be designated as an ACEC (Maps SMA-4 and -20).

New rights-of-way in the ACEC will be avoided unless there are no other options (Map L-8). The area will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Maps L-5).

OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). Approximately 0.6 miles of roads and trails will be closed (Table 10 and Map SMA-20).

The ACEC will be managed as VRM Class IV (Map VRM-3).

Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced. The livestock watering pond in the middle of the lake will be rehabilitated.

The ACEC will be open to all mineral activity (Maps M-8, -9, and -10). Mineral location will require preparation of a plan of operations.

Management Direction—Table Rock ACEC

About 5,138 acres will be designated as an ACEC (Maps SMA-4 and -21). The western boundary of the ACEC will be set back 100 feet from the eastern edge of the county road right-of-way (Highway 5-14).

New rights-of-way will be allowed within existing rights-of-way. New rights-of-way outside the existing rights-of-way will be avoided unless there were no other options (Map L-8). The area will be managed as land tenure Zone 1 (retention) (Maps L-5). Actions to acquire the private property adjacent to the northeast corner of the ACEC from willing landowners will be initiated.

OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails (Map R-7). About 3.6 additional miles of roads and trails will be closed (Table 10 and Map SMA-21).

The ACEC will be managed as VRM Class II (Map VRM-3).

Part of the ACEC (Allotment 0714) will remain closed to grazing and part (Allotment 0708) will allow livestock use to continue based on existing permit stipulations (Map G-3). Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season of use. Proposed range improvement projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

The ACEC will be open for locatable mineral development, subject to preparation of a plan of operations, and leasable minerals, subject to a no-surface-occupancy stipulation. The ACEC will be closed to the sale of minerals (Maps M-8, M-9, and M-10).

Camping will be allowed in designated areas only.

Disturbance to nesting raptors will be avoided (January–August, depending on species).

The draft conservation agreement for Cusick's buckwheat will be finalized and implemented.

The ACEC will be identified and managed as a traditional cultural property.

Monitoring

Collate existing base information and develop additional baseline inventories of plant communities following "Research Natural Areas: Baseline Monitoring and Management" (USDA-FS 1984). Periodically monitor the impacts of management actions on resource values, including the health of RNA plant community cells. This will be done using such techniques as photo points, line intercept transects, ocular surveillance, study plots, and value points.

Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC. In this area, periodically monitor the eastern dune edges for dune movement/changes over time. Develop baseline markers on trees on the edge of some sand dunes to determine if there is an increase in dune movement. Use existing and ongoing research by the Desert Research Institute (2001) as a baseline for measuring future dune movement. Monitoring methods would include using the global positioning system to establish the leading edge of the eastern dune field, marking trees on northwestern edge of the dune fields, and locating measuring plots.

Special Management Areas — Wilderness

Management Goal—*Wilderness study areas (WSA's) will be managed under the "Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review" (wilderness IMP) (USDI-BLM 1995b). BLM-administered land acquired since the wilderness inventory and determined to have wilderness characteristics will be managed to protect those characteristics.*

Rationale

Under FLPMA, wilderness preservation is part of BLM's multiple use mandate, and wilderness is recognized as part of the spectrum of resource values considered in the land use planning process. Under the wilderness review program, the existing designated WSA's are managed in accordance with BLM's wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). The general standard for interim management is that land under wilderness review must be managed so as not to impair suitability for preservation as wilderness. Wilderness characteristics and values, described in section 2(c) of the "Wilderness Act of 1964" (Public Law 88-577) must be protected and enhanced in all WSA's. The initial task of identifying areas suitable for wilderness preservation has been completed as mandated in FLPMA section 603, and is documented in BLM's "Oregon Final Wilderness EIS" (USDI-BLM 1989a) and "Wilderness Study Report for Oregon" (USDI-BLM 1991a). WSA's designated through this process are listed in Table 11 and are shown on Map R-9.

Lands acquired by the BLM since that time (currently 3,043 acres via donation, exchange, or purchase) were not included in the initial inventory for wilderness suitability. Sections 201 and 202 of FLPMA provide for ongoing inventories of public land resources and identification of significant areas through the land use planning process.

Management Direction

Management direction for all designated WSA's and ISA's is set under the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) until such time as Congress makes a determination regarding wilderness designation. The wilderness IMP generally takes precedent over all other management direction. However, in cases where a WSA overlaps another special designation, such as special recreation management area or an ACEC, if management of these areas is more restrictive than the IMP, the most restrictive management direction will be followed. Management of any congressionally designated wilderness areas will be set in future legislation, and can not be predicted at this point in time. Management direction for any WSA's not designated by Congress and released from WSA status will be based on the existing RMP management direction for surrounding lands.

Preservation of wilderness values is paramount when managing WSA's and is the primary consideration when evaluating any proposed action or use that may conflict with, or be adverse to, those wilderness values. Wilderness resource management objectives within a WSA will take precedence over all other management objectives.

For existing WSA's previously studied (Sage Hen Hills and part of Hawk Mountain) under Section 202 of the FLPMA, existing and new mining operations under the 1872 mining law will be regulated under 43 CFR 3802 only, to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands, rather than prevent impairment of wilderness suitability. All other activities will be managed under the IMP.

According to the wilderness IMP, the use in WSA's of ". . . mechanical transport, including all motorized

devices as well as trail and mountain bikes, may only be allowed on existing ways and within open areas that were designated prior to the passage of FLPMA (October 1976)." For the purposes of this analysis, existing roads and ways within WSA's are those that existed on the ground at the time the FLPMA was passed (1976) and were subsequently shown or described in the "Oregon Wilderness Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 1989a). After the publication of the Draft RMP/EIS, the BLM reexamined the roads and ways within all WSA's. This involved comparing the maps in the "Oregon Wilderness Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 1989a) with 1994 digital orthophotography, as well as, on-the-ground global positioning system location work. New roads and ways were captured using global positioning system or by "heads-up" digitizing from the digital orthophotography. Any new roads or ways that have been created or discovered either have already been closed to vehicle use or should be closed to comply with the wilderness IMP. These roads and ways are shown as "historically closed" on the SMA maps. (In contrast, existing roads and trails within the remainder of the planning area are defined as those roads or trails that exist on the ground at the time the RMP is approved and the record of decision is signed. These will be verified by comparison with 2000–2001 USGS National High Altitude Photography program photos which represents the best and most timely available source of data on this topic).

All proposals for uses and/or facilities within WSA's will be reviewed to determine whether the proposal meets the nonimpairment criteria. The nonimpairment criteria are: (1) the use, facility, or activity must be temporary (this means a temporary use that does not create surface disturbance or involve permanent placement of facilities may be allowed if such use can easily and immediately be terminated upon wilderness designation); and (2) when the use, activity, or facility is terminated, the wilderness values must not have been degraded so far as to significantly constrain the area's wilderness suitability for preservation as wilderness. The only permitted exceptions to the nonimpairment criteria are:

1) emergencies associated with wildfire or search and rescue operations;

2) reclamation activities designed to minimize impacts created by violations and emergencies;

3) uses and facilities which are considered grandfathered or valid existing rights under the IMP;

4) uses and facilities that clearly protect or enhance the land's wilderness values or are the minimum necessary for public health and safety; and

5) reclamation of pre-FLPMA impacts.

The minimum tool concept will be applied to any approved actions within WSA's. This means that any proposed actions will be accomplished using methods and equipment that have the least impact on the quality of an individual or group's wilderness experience, as well as the physical, biological, and cultural resources with the WSA.

Pre-FLPMA developments may continue to be used and maintained in WSA's to keep them in an effective, usable condition, but can not be modified to where they exceed the physical and visual impacts existing at the time FLPMA passed. New, temporary developments will need to satisfy the nonimpairment criteria and truly enhance wilderness values. New, permanent developments must satisfy the nonimpairment criteria, enhance wilderness values, and not require motorized access if the area were designated as wilderness. Because pre-FLPMA facilities such as waterholes, spring developments, guzzlers, and fences are considered grandfathered, they may be maintained periodically using motorized equipment, if through analysis, that method was found to be the minimum tool necessary for maintenance.

As a part of its litigation analysis in recent litigation (Utah vs. Norton), the Department reviewed its wilderness study policies in light of FLPMA Section 603. Based on this review, the Department of the Interior entered into a settlement agreement with the State of Utah that clarifies the authority to establish WSAs expired in 1993. The settlement agreement acknowledges BLM's authority to inventory public lands for wilderness characteristics and to consider such information during land use planning. The BLM cannot, however, create new WSAs or additions to existing WSA's to be managed under the IMP, as such authority has expired. The settlement agreement has been incorporated into Bureau policy in Instruction Memorandum Nos. 2003-274, and 2003-275.

The settlement agreement clarifies that BLM may specify protective measures in the land use plan for lands found to have wilderness characteristics. All lands acquired to date adjacent to or within WSA's included in the planning area have been inventoried for wilderness characteristics. Approximately 1,194 acres of acquired lands were determined to have wilderness

Table 11.—*Wilderness study areas and instant study areas* [1]

Name of area (WSA number)	Total acres within WSA [2]	Acres recommended for wilderness designation [3]	Acres not recommended for wilderness designation [3]
Devils Garden Lava Bed (OR-1-2)	28,241	28,160	1,520
Squaw Ridge Lava Bed (OR-1-3)	28,684	21,010	7,330
Four Craters Lava Bed (OR-1-22)	12,472	9,100	3,500
Sand Dunes (OR-1-24)	16,495	0	16,440
Lost Forest ISA	9,047	0	8,000
Diablo Mountain (OR-1-58)	118,799	90,050	23,070
Orejana Canyon (OR-1-78)	24,210	14,800	9,800
Abert Rim (OR-1-101)	25,129	23,280	0
Fish Creek Rim (OR-1-117)	19,146	11,920	4,770
Guano Creek (OR-1-132)	10,591	10,350	0
Spaulding (OR-1-139)	68,589	0	69,530
Hawk Mountain (OR-1-146A)	45,604	45,604	0
Sage Hen Hills (OR-1-146B)	7,988	0	8,520
Basque Hills (OR-2-84) [4]	68,368	0	68,368
Rincon (OR-2-82) [4]	3,510	0	3,510
Total	486,873	278,310	208,563

[1] Acreages listed are only those located within the LRA.
[2] Acreage based on geographic information systems data (2001).
[3] Acres recommended and not recommended for wilderness designation are taken from the "Oregon Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement" (1989); these acres may not equal totals shown, since totals are based on more accurate geographic information system data (changes are not the result of any boundary changes).
[4] These WSA's are managed by the Burns District.

characteristics and are located in or adjacent to the following WSA's; Fish Creek Rim WSA—397 acres; Guano Creek WSA—604 acres; and Abert Rim WSA—193 acres. See Appendix J of the "Draft RMP/EIS" and Maps SMA-7,-13, and 16, for information on these acquired lands.

These acquired lands will be managed to protect the wilderness characteristics identified through the wilderness inventory and analyzed in the land use planning process. Future proposed actions in these areas will be evaluated through the NEPA process. Actions that would negatively impact these identified wilderness characteristics will be mitigated to protect those characteristics. Approximately 1,146 acres of these acquired lands are also located within ACEC's, and will be managed in accordance with the management prescriptions established for each ACEC (refer to the Special Management Areas – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Research Natural Areas section of this document). Any inholdings or lands adjacent to WSA's acquired in the future that are determined to have wilderness characteristics may, at the discretion of the decision-maker, be managed to protect those characteristics by identifying protective management direction in future NEPA or planning analyses.

The BLM's lack of authority to establish new WSA's and to implement the wilderness IMP on such lands post-1993 results in the BLM not being able to manage approximately 1,194 acres of acquired lands with wilderness characteristics as proposed additions to three existing WSA's. Furthermore, these proposed additions can not be managed under the wilderness

IMP. However, protective management will be accomplished for most of these same lands under ACEC management direction rather than the wilderness IMP. Furthermore, the environmental effects of managing these lands pursuant to the ACEC designation were considered and analyzed in the Preferred Alternative (Alternative D). Therefore, there is no significant, on-the-ground change in proposed management that would result in the need to prepare a supplemental EIS.

Monitoring

Monitoring activities within all WSA's, would follow the direction within the existing wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b). This policy requires monitoring of all WSA's, at a minimum of once per month during the months the area is accessible by the public, or more frequently if necessary because of potential use activities or other resource conflicts. Methods of monitoring could include aerial surveillance, on-the-ground surveillance, visitor contact, and permit compliance.

Special Management Areas — Wild and Scenic Rivers

Management Goal—*Protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values of rivers determined to be administratively suitable for potential inclusion in the national wild and scenic river (WSR) system until Congress acts.*

Rationale

The "National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" (Public Law 90-542 and amendments), section 1(b), states that ". . . certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations." Section 5(d) requires Federal agencies to consider potential wild, scenic, and recreational river areas in all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources. Section 10(a) describes the basic management requirement of protecting and enhancing the values that caused the river to be included in the national WSR system. In accordance with BLM policy, all eligible rivers were evaluated for suitability. The planning determination of suitability provides the basis for any decision to recommend legislation. Factors to be considered (see section 4[a] of the "National Wild and Scenic River Act") in the suitability determination include: the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which will be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national WSR system, and the values which will be foreclosed or diminished if the river is not protected as part of the national WSR system; other agencies, organizations or public interested in designation or nondesignation; administrative costs; ability of the agency to manage and/or protect the river area; historic or existing rights.

An inventory of rivers in the LRA determined that three rivers were eligible for further study: Guano Creek, Twelvemile Creek, and Honey Creek (see Appendix J2 of the "Draft RMP/ EIS" for the inventory assessment).

Management Direction

Approximately 4.4 miles on Twelvemile Creek (854 acres) in Oregon is recommended to Congress as administratively suitable for designation as a wild and scenic river (Map R-9 and SMA-22) with a tentative classification as "recreational". The interim management guidelines and standards for wild, scenic, and recreational classifications listed in Appendix J3 of the "Draft RMP/EIS" will be followed while awaiting a determination by Congress. The visual resources for Twelvemile Creek will be managed as VRM Class II.

An additional 2.2 miles (457 acres) in northern California and Nevada is recommended to the California State Director, BLM for consideration in future land use planning efforts for designation and management as wild and scenic river. Acquisition of any non-Federal lands within the river corridor boundary (Map SMA-22) will be with voluntary willing sellers or exchange proponents and will be automatically added to the suitable river corridor and managed in accordance with the interim guidelines.

Monitoring

Annually monitor the administratively suitable river to ensure the outstandingly remarkable values are protected and the free-flowing condition of the river is maintained consistent with the "National Wild and Scenic River Act." Monitoring methods could include field surveillance, user contacts, permit review, and photo documentation.

Special Management Areas — Significant Caves

Rationale

The "Federal Cave Resources Protection Act" of 1988 declared that significant caves are an invaluable and irreplaceable part of the Nation's natural heritage, and directed Federal agencies to secure, protect, and preserve significant caves for the perpetual use, enjoyment, and benefit of all people. The Act also directed Federal agencies to prepare and maintain a list of significant caves and to establish criteria for the identification of significant caves on Federal lands. The resulting cave management regulations were published in the *Federal Register* (USDI-1993) in 1993. Until caves within the LRA are evaluated to determine significance, and management plans are prepared which provide specific management prescriptions, all caves are to be managed in accordance with "Oregon and Washington Interim Cave Management Policy" (USDI-BLM 1995i). This policy provides for specific protective management of all caves and cave resources until a specific management plan is prepared. Many of the known caves within the LRA are also located in WSA's, and these caves are afforded added protection under the wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

For a cave on public lands to be nominated, it must possess one or more of the following values: biota, cultural, geologic/mineralogic/paleontologic, hydrologic, recreational, or educational. The listing of significant caves involves two separate processes. During 1995, the initial listing process was coordinated by a national interagency effort in consultation with individuals and organizations interested in cave resources. This process had three steps: (1) nomination, (2) evaluation, and (3) listing.

Management Direction

There are presently seven known significant caves located within the LRA. As part of the evaluation process, interested individuals and organizations would be consulted as allowed within the parameters of the confidentiality provisions set in 43 CFR, Subpart B, Section 37.12. During the initial listing in 1995, nine caves were nominated by the Willamette Valley Grotto. Seven of these caves were found to be significant and are protected under interim management of the "Federal Cave Resources Protection Act." A subsequent listing of 62 caves was received in late 1995. Seventeen of these were eliminated from further review because they were duplicates of the first list, were on private land, or did not meet the definition of a "cave." Forty-five caves still need to be evaluated before a determination on listing can be made. Depending on funding and staffing levels, the inventory and evaluation process would be completed within 5 years after the completion of the RMP. After the inventory and evaluation process has been completed, a management plan for all new caves determined to be significant would be developed. This process would include public involvement.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Management Goal 1—*Preserve and protect cultural resources in accordance with existing laws, regulations, and Executive orders, in consultation with Native Americans.*

Rationale

The BLM is required by law, regulations, and Executive orders to manage cultural resources in such a fashion that they will be preserved and protected from destruction, and that the appropriate uses will be made of such resources. Law, regulations, and Executive orders further require that such management be coordinated with the appropriate Native American Tribes and individuals.

Management Direction

All management actions on public lands and private land projects that are federally funded, permitted, or assisted will require completion of section 106 of the "National Historic Preservation Act" regulations. This will consist of a literature review, a site survey on-the-ground to determine the presence or absence of sites, and site evaluation in consultation with Native Americans, as appropriate, and with the State Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate. All sites which have currently been identified, as well as sites identified in the future will be evaluated for placement in one of four use categories, as specified in BLM Manual 8110 (USDI-BLM 1988c). These four uses are as follows:

1) Conservation for future use: This category places a site in protection from destruction with the intent to have it available at an unspecified date in the future for use in research or public interpretation.

2) Public use: Sites placed in this category will be used for recreation, public interpretation, education, etc.

3) Experimental use: Sites placed in this category will be used in scientific research. Such use may result in the complete consumption of the site in some cases. Site may be placed in public use as a result of the research which is conducted.

4) Discharged sites: These are sites which no longer exist or have been so damaged that they have no value of any kind. Sites may have been destroyed by erosion, consumption in research, or through destruction caused by humans.

To protect against illegal artifact or fossil collecting, site or fossil excavations, and site or fossil vandalism, the listed, eligible, or potential National Register of Historic Places known to contain large numbers of sites will be patrolled regularly. This includes the subbasins of Warner Valley, Abert Lake, Summer Lake, Christmas Valley, and Fort Rock. In addition, the surrounding uplands will also be patrolled.

The OHV closure at Fossil Lake will be enlarged to about 8,988 acres (Table 12) to protect existing fossils. Paleontological resource monitoring to determine damage to and collection of exposed fossils will be initiated.

Buildings and structures on the Shirk Ranch property located in Guano Valley will be stabilized.

A monitoring plan has been developed to evaluate cultural resource protection efforts and to provide a baseline for the present condition of sites and determine where stabilization and restoration is needed (Appendix R). Other uses will be limited as necessary to preserve and protect cultural resources.

A regular schedule of meetings with local and regional Native American Tribes for consultation on the preservation and protection of sites will be established.

Management Goal 2—*Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and sensitivity to cultural resources, Native American issues, and paleontological resources.*

Rationale

The BLM is required by law to preserve and protect cultural and paleontological resources. In order to do so, the public must be aware of their values and the impact which their activities have upon them. Cultural and paleontological resources are fragile and irreplaceable and can be damaged or destroyed by actions of the public. Through vandalism and natural erosion, these resources are disappearing. If the public understands the effects of their actions and feels it has equity in the Nation's cultural and natural history heritage, the resources will be appreciated and better protected from vandalism.

Management Direction

Public education programs, which will increase public awareness of the need to preserve and protect cultural resource sites, will be developed. All interpretation projects will be done in consultation with Native Americans, and implemented only if it will not impact the values at the site.

Cost-share programs with universities, museums, and researchers, and volunteers to inventory, analyze, and research the cultural resources within the resource area will be continued.

Regular consultation with Native American Tribes on all matters dealing with use, protection, and preservation of cultural resources within the resource area will continue.

Management Goal 3—*In consultation with local Native American Tribes, take actions, including designating areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC's), to protect traditional religious sites, landforms, burial sites, resources, and other areas of interest. Nominate areas that qualify as traditional cultural properties.*

Rationale

The BLM is required by laws, regulations, and Executive orders to consult and coordinate activities with Native American Tribes, so that their rights and interests are taken into account when land use decisions are made. In addition, American Indian traditions and traditional uses must be considered. Specifically, the agency must comply with the "National Historic Preservation Act," the "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act," the "American Indian Religious Freedom Act," regulations 36 CFR 800, section 106 and 110, and Executive Order 13007 (Sacred Sites).

Table 12.—*Off-highway vehicle designations by area* [1, 2]

Area	Designation	Acres
Areas of critical environmental concern		
Devils Garden	D	28,241
Lake Abert (overlap with Abert Rim WSA)	E/D	43,007/7,110
Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake		
Fossil Lake	C	8,988
Lost Forest RNA/ISA	D	8,883
Sand Dunes WSA	O	9,910
Remainder of ACEC	D/O	7,344/1,418
Warner Wetlands	D	53,087
Black Hills RNA	D	3,049
Connley Hills RNA	D	3,599
Fish Creek RNA	D	8,725
Foley Lake RNA	D	2,230
Guano Creek/Sink Lakes RNA	D	11,119
Hawksie-Walksie RNA	D	17,339
High Lakes	D	38,985
Juniper Mountain RNA	D	6,335
Lake Abert ACEC addition	D	18,049
Rahilly-Gravelly RNA	E	19,648
Red Knoll	D	11,127
Spanish Lake RNA	D	4,699
Table Rock	D	5,139
Wilderness study areas [3, 6]	E	343,778
Wilderness study areas	D	110,443
Proposed WSA additions (acquired lands)	D	1,194
Wild and scenic rivers		
Twelvemile Creek	D	1,311
Other areas		
Alkali Lake Dunes	E	6,813
Buck Creek	C	590
Cougar Mountain	D	0 [7]
Crane Mountain	C	1,030
Deer winter range [4]	D/E [5]	128,556
North Lake SRMA	E	550,392 [8]
Picture Rock Pass	E	491
South Green Mountain	C	14
West Side Cemetery	D	81
Remainder of LRA	O	1,756,799

[1] E = existing roads and trails; D = designated roads and trails; C = closed; and O = open.
[2] Acreage figures will not total correctly for the planning area (3,161,416 acres) due to overlap between areas (for example, Devils Garden ACEC equals the Devils Garden WSA, and acres appear in both designations.
[3] The acreage for the Sand Dunes WSA is found under ACEC's.
[4] Silver Lake and Fort Rock areas.
[5] Designated roads and trails from 12/1–3/31; existing roads and trails for the remainder of the year.
[6] OHV designations within WSA's are related to roads and ways; in the remainder of the LRA, they are referred to as roads and trails.
[7] Acreage is included in deer winter range.
[8] Total area within the special recreation management area (including non-BLM ownerships) is 1,117,007 acres. This acreage represents that portion of BLM lands in the special recreation management area not already included in some other area designation.

Management Direction

All consultation with Native American Tribes will be documented.

Ownership of the West Goose Lake Reinterment Site (approximately 80 acres) and the Adel Paiute Cemetery (approximately 100 acres) will be transferred to the local Tribes or to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be managed in trust for tribal reinternment purposes.

The areas listed below will be designated as ACEC's to protect cultural resource values and traditional use areas (Map SMA-4). Eligibility of these areas as traditional cultural properties will be determined in the future. The specific management direction for each of these areas is described in the preceding Special Management Area section.

Red Knoll
Table Rock
Abert Rim Addition
High Lakes
Rahilly-Gravelly
Hawksie-Walksie
Connely Hills
Fish Creek

Management Goal 4—*In order to fulfill trust responsibilities with Tribal peoples, manage public land to maintain, restore, or enhance plant community health and cultural plants. Identify traditional ecological knowledge with humans as part of the ecosystem, and maintain habitat integrity with sustainable yields at a landscape level.*

Rationale

During the ICBEMP process, the concerns of American Indian peoples were analyzed—specifically their relationships with the natural environment and trends regarding agency relations with the project's affected Tribal peoples. The legal status of Tribal peoples, the sovereignty of Tribal governments, and the nature of reserved Tribes rights, merit separate attention from the general public's concerns over ecosystem management. The BLM management actions affect resources and areas of concern to Tribal peoples, and the Federal government holds certain trust responsibilities and obligations to Tribal groups based on various legal agreements described in BLM Manual 8100, Information Bulletin OR 2000-095, Executive Order 1307, the "American Indian Religious Freedom Act," the "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act," 36 CFR 800 section 106, and the "National Historic Preservation Act." There are four recognized Tribes that have interest in the planning area: Burns Paiute, Fort Bidwell Paiute, Warm Springs Confederated Tribes, and the Klamath Tribes. The rights retained by these Tribes are viewed by them as an assurance by the U.S. Government to allow for the continuation of traditional land uses. Thus, what is reserved supports a way of life for Indian communities, not just resource uses.

The importance of native plants has received relatively little recognition compared to other native resources. Plants continue to be valued and their parts used for purification, ceremonial, subsistence, commercial, and medicinal purposes and for creating objects of personal use, trade, gift-giving, or sale. Cultural plant lists and plant community/habitats have been listed and given significance by Tribal peoples. Also, the aquatic/terrestrial world has cultural significance to Tribes beyond its value as a source of food, medicine, textiles and other material resources. Its cultural significance is much more complex, involving social values and meaning that intertwine traditional societal, political, religious, and economic areas of modern native cultures (USDI-BLM 1995g, 1996h). In order to more effectively protect Tribal interests, guidelines were developed under ICBEMP between the Tribal peoples and the Federal agencies concerning cultural plants and plant communities:

"Through treaties with the Federal government and regulatory acts signed over the past 30 years, Indian Nations have reserved rights and recognized interests to harvest a broad range of native plant and animal species. Therefore, sustainable harvest levels of the various species should be a management goal. Availability of these species is considered by Indian governments a trust responsibility of the Federal government. Inadequate quantities can lead to substantial effects on community well-being because numerous social activities center on the harvest, preparation, and consumption of the resources. This involves both the occurrence and access to the relevant resources. Occurrence of culturally important plant species may be measured through linkage with existing dominant overstory categories or associated soil types. Degree of access is determined by judging the potential effects that a number of anticipated impediments may be posed by differing management actions."

Plant communities that have cultural importance and value were identified in the process of consultation between the ICBEMP planners and Tribal peoples; these plant communities are labeled "cultural plant

ethno-habitats." These communities were rated for vulnerability and viability. In order that resources can be protected, the specific locations of these plants are not identified, except in broad areas where they are protected, such as in ACEC's and in ethno-habitats (habitats defined by Tribal people as having human importance). There is great concern by Tribal peoples, anthropologists, botanists, and some land managers of Federal lands to protect the habitats where cultural plants are located. One conclusion from ICBEMP analysis also has importance in the Lakeview area: "Tribal plants occurring in nonforested habitats are most at risk for decreases in habitat that may influence continued harvestability." Nonforested ethno-habitats of critical concern in the LRA include tall sagebrush, low sagebrush scablands, wet meadows, and riparian zones.

Cultural plants are defined as those plants important to Tribal groups, both past and present, for subsistence, economic, and ceremonial purposes. Various historical factors since European contact have affected the availability of these plants within the planning area. Noxious weeds; the exclusion of fire; and impacts from grazing, timber harvest, and road building, among other factors, have all contributed to declines and dislocations in many of the plant species important to Tribes in eastern Oregon (Hanes, R., personal communication).

Management Direction

Plant resources, especially western juniper woodlands, will be managed for desired range of conditions by using a mix of protection, restoration, and enhancement measures. These measures may include prescribed fire and special considerations for wildland fire management. Old growth western juniper will be maintained or enhanced (see Forest and Woodlands section). Tribal resource people will be encouraged to contribute their concerns for management of all cultural plants.

Monitoring

Management Goals 1 and 3. Develop procedures to track consultation and document all written, telephone, electronic, and in-person communications; and review yearly for adequacy related to cultural ACEC's or other important cultural sites. Develop on-the-ground monitoring of identified sites to determine condition, impacts, deterioration, and use of such sites.

The following ACEC's contain cultural resource values and will be visited periodically to determine whether any actions taking place in the area are causing detrimental changes to the cultural values. Any changes will be noted and recorded in the resource area cultural resources data base. Consultation with various Tribal groups with interests in the areas will be conducted periodically to determine if there are concerns from the Tribes or if they have observed changes to the condition of resource values in the area.

High Lakes: Visit monthly, April through October
Lake Abert: Visit quarterly
Rahilly-Gravelly: Visit quarterly
Red Knoll: Visit quarterly
Table Rock: Visit monthly, April through October

Visits to the ACEC's will be made by the cultural resource specialist or designated representative. During consultation meetings with Tribal staffs, questions, concerns, or observations from specific ACEC's will be recorded. All resulting information will be entered into the resource area cultural resource data base.

Periodic visitations to other cultural resource sites within all portions of the planning area will be made on a quarterly basis. A minimum of 200 sites per year will be visited. The purpose of the visits will be to monitor the condition of the site and document any disturbance or deterioration of the site. Visitation will be made by the cultural resource specialist or designated representative. The condition of the site and other data collected will be entered into the cultural data base. If the sites are listed on the NRHP or have been determined to be eligible for listing, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer will be made, when necessary, to determine the appropriate action to stop the deterioration of the site, provide mitigation, or, in the case of criminal removal of site materials, determine the appropriate legal action to be taken.

Management Goal 2. Monitor the effectiveness of presentations to the public, educational brochures, interpretative materials, informational materials, scientific research collections and materials, and informational displays for the public and scientific communities.

Management Goal 4. Cultural plants and their respective plant communities (ethno-habitats) will be considered prior to initiating any ground-disturbing projects through the NEPA and botanical clearance processes. Develop plans with Tribal peoples for the collection and protection of cultural plants and continue discussions with Tribal users/communities to determine long-term sustainability. Monitoring meth-

ods could include photo plots, plant density quadrats, and ocular estimates and would follow USDA-FS and USDI-BLM (2000c).

Human Uses and Values

Management Goal—*Manage public lands to provide social and economic benefits to local residents, businesses, visitors, and future generations.*

Rationale

Historically, commodity values on public lands have been made available to private individuals or businesses through sales, permitting, or other methods. The Federal government collects revenues when commodities are used. These commodities also generate private economic activity in the local, regional, national, and in some cases international economies.

Public lands also provide or contribute to numerous environmental amenities, such as clean water, scenic quality, and recreational opportunities. These amenities enhance local communities as places to live, work, or visit. Public lands also attract visitors to the area, many of whom purchase goods and services that generate local economic activity.

Business activities of Federal agencies also generate economic activity in the local, regional, and national economies as both an employer and purchaser of goods and services.

Federal lands also contribute to local governments where they are located. Many commodity programs include provisions to share collections with local governments. Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes are also made to compensate counties because Federal lands are exempt from local property taxes. Continuation of programs limits disruption of existing economic structures. Guidance within the plan defines the amount of economic opportunity in the future, especially related to mining and recreation.

Management Direction

In resource management planning, the BLM must select a balance between current and future generations, local, regional, and national interests, commodity uses and natural values, and physical, biological, and social-economics.

The following objectives/management actions will contribute to achieving the management goal:

- Provide predictable and sustainable levels of commodity outputs.
- Meet subsistence needs of Tribes and Tribal communities to the greatest extent practicable.
- Provide natural resource amenities on public lands that enhance local communities as places to live, work, or visit (this could include water quality, scenic views, recreation sites, wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing).
- Protect special areas with unique natural resource values for the enjoyment of future generations (this could include habitats of endangered species) (refer to Special Management Area section).
- Target government business activities associated with public land management to the local economies to the extent permitted by the existing authorities.

Commodity use will continue at existing levels to contribute to stability in the local livestock, mining, and tourism industries.

Natural resource amenities will continue to be provided at levels that meet or exceed existing legal requirements. Where needed, improve environmental quality to meet or exceed requirements using administrative or project-related solutions which minimize impacts to commodity production and public uses while protecting natural values.

Existing facilities (roads, recreation sites, interpretive sites, and range improvements) will continue to be managed to facilitate commodity uses and continued access and availability of natural resource amenities. Existing facilities which negatively impact natural values will be eliminated or mitigated.

Anticipated increases in demand for recreational opportunities will be addressed by designating the North Lake Special Recreation Management Area to emphasize undeveloped, dispersed recreation opportunities and protect natural values. Minimal facilities will be constructed and maintained. Implementation of improvements in the Warner Wetlands Special Recreation Management Area, as identified in the existing plan (USDI-BLM 1990i) will occur along with continued management of the Sunstone Collection Area for

recreational rock-hounding under existing guidelines (see Map R-9). Special recreation permits will be issued on an as-need basis to meet demand while protecting other resource values.

New special areas will be designated and existing special areas protected (refer to Special Management Area section).

Business practices that will promote participation by local vendors and purchasers will be implemented. This includes offering contracts that are diverse in size, type, term, and season. Operate within existing legal, regulatory, and administrative authorities.

Monitoring

Use BLM records to determine the amounts of commodity uses (i.e., AUM's, tons of minerals, board feet of special forest, etc.). Monitor employment in related industries using public information sources. Use BLM budget information to project spending to meet environmental quality. Determine amounts spent on new facility construction. Use the recreation management information system and other site-specific measures to determine visitor use levels. Track local versus nonlocal contracts and purchases using BLM procurement records. Track BLM employment levels using payroll records.

Air Quality

Management Goal—*Meet the national ambient air quality standards as described in the "Clean Air Act" (CAA) and follow the direction and requirements of the Southcentral Oregon Fire Management Partnership.*

Rationale

Out of all of the possible management activities considered, smoke produced from wild and prescribed fires is the main factor affecting air quality. Smoke may limit a land manager's ability to use larger and more frequent wildland fire for restoration and maintenance of fire-dependent ecosystems.

The CAA requires Federal agencies to comply with all Federal, state, and local air pollution requirements. The CAA also requires each state to develop a state implementation plan to ensure that the national ambient air quality standards are attained and maintained for the criteria pollutants. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) is responsible for producing the state implementation plan, but delegates the smoke management portion to the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). As part of the state implementation plan, the ODF developed instructions and requirements for wildland and prescribed fire emissions in the smoke management plan. Federal agencies are required to ensure that their actions conform to state implementation plans.

The national ambient air quality standards are described in the CAA and have been established for six pollutants. Of these six criteria pollutants, natural resource management activities largely affect only one—the production of particulate matter. Most particulate matter produced from fire is less than 10 micrometers (PM10) in diameter, which is the size class that is regulated. Because fire and smoke are a natural part of forest and rangeland ecosystems, PM10 produced from fire does not seriously affect these ecosystems. At the current time, PM2.5 is being studied and ODEQ data is being collected to determine attainment status. This study should be completed within the next couple of years.

Land managers and the public must make choices regarding prescribed fire and wildland fire use emissions versus emissions from wildland fires. Land managers have little control over where, when, and how much smoke is put into the air during wildland fires. Through prescribed fire, smoke levels can be better managed. For example, air quality can be somewhat diminished in the short term so that the probability is decreased of violating air quality standards in the long term. Emissions will be mitigated to provide for public health and safety.

Management Direction

Prescribed fire and wildland fire use will be limited to 480,000 acres per year. Over a 10-year period, prescribed fire and wildland fire use will be limited to 1,120,000 acres. Federal land managers will continue to complete smoke management reports and apply appropriate mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts on air quality (USEPA 1992).

Monitoring

There is an air quality monitoring network developed for Oregon that will be used to determine whether the national ambient air quality standards are met; monitoring stations are located in Klamath Falls and Lakeview. This monitoring network will continue be used to determine background pollution levels which can help

measure emissions increases during fire events.

Fire Management

Management Goal 1—*Provide an appropriate management response on all wildland fires with emphasis on firefighter and public safety. When assigning priorities, decisions will be based on relative values to be protected commensurate with fire management costs.*

Rationale

Protection of human life (firefighter and public safety) is the highest priority during a wildland fire. Once firefighters have been assigned to a fire, their safety becomes the highest value to be protected. Property and natural and cultural resources are lower priorities.

The "Review Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy" (http:\\www.nifc.gov/fire_policy/index.htm) acknowledges that fire is a critical natural process and must be reintroduced into the ecosystem on a landscape scale. Wildland fire management decisions are based on approved fire management and activity level plans, this RMP, and the best available science. The policy further emphasizes that for natural ignitions (i.e., lightning caused), a manager must have the ability to choose from the full spectrum of fire management actions—from prompt suppression to allowing fire to function in its natural ecological role. The "Interior Columbia Basin Final Environmental Impact Statement" (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2000b) states that wildland fire management strategies and suppression activities should minimize damage to long-term ecosystem function, and should emphasize protection, restoration, or maintenance of key habitats.

Management Direction

The Lakeview District fire management plan (USDI-BLM 1998e) will be revised periodically, will tier to the general fire management direction in this RMP, and prescribe the appropriate management response, including full suppression and modified suppression, throughout the planning area. It will also identify conditions and potential locations for wildland fire use and for prescribed fires, as well as, other factors pertaining to fire management in the planning area.

An appropriate management response of initial attack and full suppression on all wildland fires threatening other Federal, state, and private property, or other sensitive areas such as threatened or endangered species and habitat, and cultural sites (Map FM-5) will be provided. However, where the fire can achieve resource benefits, consider confining wildland fire spread by employing direct and indirect actions and use of natural topographic features, human-created barriers (i.e., roads), fuel, and weather factors. Use of heavy equipment in ACEC's, WSA's, and RNA's will be avoided and will require line officer approval. If used, heavy equipment will be restricted to existing roads and trails. Use of retardant will be allowed within these areas for initial attack. Retardant use during extended attack will be considered as a part of the wildland fire situation analysis, considering the resource values at risk and public and firefighter safety.

Management Goal 2—*Rehabilitate burned areas to mitigate the adverse effects of wildland fire on soil and vegetation in a cost-effective manner and to minimize the possibility of wildland fire recurrence or invasion of weeds.*

Rationale

The "Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook, H-1742-1" (USDI-BLM 1998k) outlines the process for implementing emergency fire rehabilitation projects following wildland fires and wildland fire use. Emergency fire rehabilitation funds may be used to:

- protect life, property, and soil, water, and vegetation resources;
- prevent unacceptable onsite or offsite damage;
- facilitate meeting land use plan objectives and Federal laws; and
- reduce the invasion and establishment of undesirable or invasive vegetation species.

Management Direction

Areas burned by wildland fire will be rested from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons. Rest for less than two growing seasons may be justified on a case-by-case basis. Other temporary use restrictions, such as no off-road travel, may be imposed as warranted.

Emergency fire rehabilitation activities will be implemented after wildland fire. Emergency fire rehabilitation funds may be available for rehabilitation after wildland fire use, depending on the situation. Direction for implementing emergency fire rehabilitation projects is found in Appendix L. Separate environmental analysis will only be completed for emergency fire rehabilitation projects that are outside the scope of

activities described in Appendix L.

Management Goal 3—*Restore and maintain ecosystems consistent with land uses and historic fire regimes through wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and other methods. Reduce areas of high fuel loading resulting from years of fire suppression that may contribute to extreme fire behavior.*

Rationale

Both the "Integrated Scientific Assessment for Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia Basin" (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1996c) and the "Review Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review" (http://www.nifc.gov/fire_policy/index.htm) recognize fire's essential role as an ecological process. The BLM is charged with clearly defining fire management goals, objectives, and actions in comprehensive fire management plans, which are tiered to this RMP. Future fire management plans will include identification of areas for wildland fire use and prescribed fire.

The ICBEMP emphasized that strategic watershed-scale fuel management and fire use planning, integrating a variety of treatment methods, will cost-effectively reduce fuel hazards to acceptable levels and achieve both ecosystem health and resource benefits. Fire management programs and activities should be based upon protecting resources, minimizing costs, and achieving land management objectives. They must also be economically viable. The ICBEMP also stressed the use of fire to restore and sustain ecosystem health based on sound scientific principles and information. This must also be balanced with other societal goals, including public health and safety, air quality, and other specific environmental concerns. Finally, the ICBEMP concluded that prescribed fire should be considered in wilderness areas where it has been determined that wildland fire use for resource benefit will not achieve desired rates of ecosystem maintenance or restoration.

Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities. Risks and uncertainties relating to fire management activities must be understood, analyzed, communicated, and managed as they relate to the cost or consequences of either doing or not doing an activity.

Management Direction

An existing fire management plan (USDI-BLM 1998e) will be updated periodically, will tier to the management direction in this RMP, and identify conditions and potential locations for wildland fire use and for prescribed fires, as well as other factors pertaining to fire management in planning area.

Prescribed fire, mechanical, chemical, and biological fuel treatment, and wildland fire use will be used to: protect, maintain, and enhance natural resources; restore degraded habitats; and protect other adjacent Federal, state and private land. Areas found appropriate for wildland fire use are shown on Map FM-5, but will be further analyzed in the fire management plan. The Fort Rock Fire Management Area will no longer be managed for appropriate suppression response, but will be managed for wildland fire use. No more than 15 percent of the resource area (480,000 acres) will be treated annually (by either prescribed fire, mechanical fuel treatment for hazard reduction, and/or wildland fire use). Less than 35 percent (1,120,000 acres) of the planning area will be treated in a 10-year period.

The term "treatment acres" refers to the total area analyzed in a future treatment project NEPA document; it does not assume that 100 percent of those acres undergo treatment. The intent is to treat approximately 40–70 percent of the analysis area, and keep 30–60 percent untreated. A goal of landscape-level treatment is to break up treated and untreated areas in a mosaic effect. The acres listed are upper limits used for analytical purposes, and not targets. Wildland fire use may cause the number of treated acres to vary widely from year to year, and in some years may accomplish a very large number of treated acres. Lightning-caused fires in excess of 100,000 acres have occurred periodically in the rangeland fuels in the planning area.

Areas treated by prescribed fire will be rested from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons. Rest for less than two growing seasons may be justified on a case-by-case basis. Other temporary use restrictions, such as no off-road travel, may be imposed as warranted.

Monitoring

Management Goal 1. Monitoring will determine whether suppression strategies, practices, and activities are meeting resource management objectives and concerns.

Management Goal 2. Monitoring studies will be encouraged on all emergency fire rehabilitation projects to determine whether emergency fire rehabilitation objectives were met. Monitoring will be implemented on all projects that employ new techniques, seed mixes, or rehabilitation methods. Emergency fire

rehabilitation funds may be used to fund monitoring studies for up to three growing seasons following fire control.

Management Goal 3. Pre-fire condition and post-fire effects will be determined by monitoring plant community composition and trend in burn areas to determine natural recovery, responses from seed planting, and weed and cheatgrass invasion. Monitoring methods may include photo points, density, cover, frequency plots (pre- and post-burn), and ocular estimates.

FIREMON, a fire effects monitoring and inventory protocol, is being field tested in the sagebrush steppe vegetation types. This testing is expected to result in the development of an "Interagency Fire Effects Monitoring Handbook" that will be used in the future.

Recreation Resources

Management Goal—*Provide and enhance developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities, while protecting resources, to manage the increasing demand for resource-dependent recreation activities.*

Rationale

The FLPMA provides for recreation use of public land as an integral part of multiple use management. Dispersed, unstructured activities typify the recreational uses occurring throughout the majority of the LRA. Policy guidelines in BLM Manual 8300 direct the BLM to designate special units known as special recreation management areas. Management within these special recreation management areas focuses on providing recreation opportunities that will not otherwise be available to the public, reducing conflicts among users, minimizing damage to resources, and reducing visitor health and safety problems. Major investments in recreation facilities and visitor assistance are appropriate in special recreation management areas when required to meet management objectives.

Public lands not designated as special recreation management areas, or other special designations, are managed as extensive recreation management areas. Management direction within extensive recreation management areas focuses on actions to facilitate recreation opportunities by providing basic information and access. Visitors in extensive recreation management areas are expected to rely heavily on their own equipment, knowledge, and skills while participating in recreation activities.

In accordance with FLPMA, the "BLM Recreation—A Strategic Plan" (USDI-BLM 1990l) sets recreation policy on the national level. The policy emphasizes resource-dependent recreation opportunities that typify the vast western landscapes; striving to meet the social and economic needs of present and future generations, providing for the health and safety of the visitor, and accomplishing these goals within the constraints of achieving and maintaining healthy ecosystems.

Management Direction

Recreation Areas. Management of existing developed recreation use areas and their associated maintenance will be continued and improvements and expansion will be allowed, if needed, for protection of natural values, for public health and safety, or to address increases in demand. This could include such actions as replacing old toilets or picnic tables, installing barriers to contain vehicles, or adding a toilet, fire rings, or interpretive information to an existing site that is receiving heavier use. New recreation sites and areas will be established, if needed, to meet increased recreation demand, but only if other resource values can be protected. Examples of this may include providing toilets, parking areas, or interpretive displays. Tourism opportunities and development will be pursued only if they are consistent with meeting other resource objectives.

Recreation Permits, Limits, and Prohibitions. Throughout the planning area, occupancy and use for recreational camping is limited to 14 consecutive days. Camping within 300 feet of any water source is prohibited (USDI-BLM 1999h. 1999i). A water source is defined as any fenced spring enclosure, flowing spring, man-made metal or concrete water tank or trough, or dirt pond.

Special recreation permits will be issued on an as-needed basis to meet demand while protecting cultural and natural resource values and maintaining public health and safety.

Any recreational use within ACEC's, including commercial and noncommercial uses authorized under special recreation permits, will be evaluated and permitted, modified, or prohibited as needed to protect ACEC values.

Camping will be prohibited in a few of the ACEC's. Motorized vehicle uses will be restricted in a number of areas (refer to Special Management Area and Off-Highway Vehicle sections).

Rock and boulder climbing or rappelling will be prohibited in Table Rock, High Lakes, and Black Hills ACEC's and in the Crack-in-the-Ground (Four Craters WSA). The use of bolts or other permanent safety devices for these activities will require a permit within the remainder of the ACEC/RNA's. The use of bolts or other permanent safety devices will be prohibited within all WSA's, Lost Forest ISA, and significant caves. The remainder of the planning area will be open to rock and boulder climbing and rappelling.

Scenic Byway Designations. Designation of additional scenic byways or vehicle routes will be considered, provided they are consistent with OHV designations and resource concerns are addressed. Existing scenic byway designations will remain.

Wilderness Therapy Schools. Operations for all wilderness therapy groups authorized within the proposed North Lake Special Recreation Management Area will be limited to the following area: east of County Road 5-12 B and BLM Road 6121, and north of Lake County Road 5-14. Adjacent to the proposed North Lake Special Recreation Management Area there are a number of campsites associated with wilderness therapy operations located within the Prineville and Burns Districts that are addressed under this RMP process. Within the Prineville District campsites are located in Sections 4, 14, and 34, T.22S., R.19E.; Sections 1 and 3, T.23S., R.19E.; Sections 15 and 36, T.23S., R.20E.; Sections 19, 29, and 33, T.23S., R.12E.; and Sections 5, 8, and 23, T.24S., R.21E. Campsites within the Burns District are located in Sections 4, 13, 22, and 26, T.25S., R.22E., and Section 2, T.26S., R.22E.

Wilderness therapy schools will be authorized a maximum of 12,800 user days to operate on BLM-administered lands within the LRA. The 12,800 user days will be split between the North Lake Special Recreation Management Area (7,400) and the remainder of the LRA (5,400). Group size will be limited to nine students per group, plus staff. No school will be authorized to operate with more than two groups at any one time within the North Lake Special Recreation Management Area and no more than four groups will be authorized to operate concurrently. No more than two groups will be authorized to operate at any one time in the Burns and Prineville Districts. Throughout the remainder of the LRA, each school will be authorized to operate with no more than three groups at any one time. When possible, no permanent campsites will be authorized within 5 miles of any year-round residence.

Sunstone Public Collection Area. No commercial collection of stones and only hand tools will be allowed in the Sunstone Collection Area. Development of a designated, primitive campground in the vicinity of the Sunstone Collection Area will be considered within the next 10 to 15 years. Facilities could include fire rings, campsite pads, and a potable water source. There is currently a vault toilet on site. The area will be proposed as a fee site, if new facilities are constructed.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas. Existing extensive recreation management areas will be retained. The new extensive recreation management area designations (all areas within the planning area not covered under a special designation, such as WSA's, special recreation management areas, ACEC's, etc.) will become effective upon signature of this RMP/ROD. Recreation area management plans will not be prepared for the extensive recreation management areas. Specific management actions or projects in the extensive recreation management areas will be included in individual project or SMA plans.

Special Recreation Management Areas. Management of the two special recreation management areas (Warner Wetlands and North Lake Special Recreation Management Areas) will focus on providing quality recreation opportunities while protecting resource values.

Warner Wetlands Special Recreation Management Area: the Warner Wetlands Special Recreation Management Area is to be retained and managed in accordance with the "Warner Wetlands Recreation Management Plan" (USDI-BLM 1990i). Hunting and motorized boating is allowed. Personal motorized watercraft (jetskis and waverunners) is not allowed. Vehicles are required to stay on designated roads and trails (Map SMA-10). The following projects, previously approved to enhance and provide new recreation opportunities, will be considered:

- Upgrade roads and construct facilities such as trailheads and boat ramps, as necessary for resource protection.
- Close and rehabilitate roads, as necessary.
- Maintain present facilities, e.g., handicap accessible nature trails, view points, and interpretive sites.
- Develop and maintain foot and canoe trails and develop self-guiding interpretive literature in response to increased use.

- Pursue development of a joint USFWS and BLM campground along County Road 3-12.

North Lake Special Recreation Management Area: the new North Lake Special Recreation Management Area (Map R-9) designation will become effective upon signature of this approved RMP and record of decision. An individual recreation area management plan outlining specific management for the North Lake Special Recreation Management Area will be prepared following publication of the approved RMP. The North Lake Special Recreation Management Area will include four WSA's (Devils Garden, Squaw Ridge, Four Craters, and Sand Dunes), the Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC, the Devils Garden ACEC, the Connley Hills ACEC/RNA, the Black Hills ACEC/RNA, the Table Rock ACEC, Duncan Reservoir Campground, West Fork Silver Creek, Buck Creek, and the Green Mountain primitive camping area (see Map R-9). The management emphasis for this special recreation management area will include, but not be limited to, OHV use, increased monitoring and patrols to curb vandalism, commercial uses (such as wilderness therapy schools, guided hunting, and nature tours, etc.), the protection of natural and cultural resource values, maintaining public health and safety, and meeting increased recreation demand.

No overnight camping will be allowed in the Black Hills ACEC or the Connley Hills ACEC. Collection of dead and down wood and the cutting of trees (firewood cutting) will be prohibited.

The main road through the Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC will be minimally upgraded to prevent continued resource damage. Camping will only be allowed in six designated primitive campsites located along the outer boundary of the Lost Forest RNA/ISA. The campsites will be small, with parking for one or two vehicles. No new campsites or other facilities will be developed within the Lost Forest RNA/ISA (see Map SMA-9 for campsite locations). Camping at the base of Sand Rock will be prohibited and the sites rehabilitated. A small pulloff along the road for parking will be delineated for day-use access to the Sand Rock area.

There will be three camping/staging areas allowed in the Sand Dunes WSA. Use of these three camping/staging areas will be managed on a rotational basis, i.e., two of the camping/staging areas will be open and available to use and the other area will be closed for an indeterminate amount of time (2–6 years) to allow natural rehabilitation to occur. The length of the closure will be based on the following criteria: (1) success of natural revegetation, (2) obliteration of human activities from the natural movement of sand, and (3) the public's adherence to the closure. Designation of specific travel routes from the camping/staging areas to the barren dunes which are open to OHV use will be established. Adaptive management activities which will allow the continued use of each of these camping/staging areas will be adopted as necessary to ensure the long-term use and protection of these areas. Collection of dead and down wood and the cutting of trees will continue to be prohibited throughout the ACEC (USDI-BLM 1999h). However, opportunities such as a concessionaire to provide firewood for high-use weekends will be explored. The BLM will also consider developing a campground on adjacent Federal or acquired land and charge use fees if no private campground is developed in the adjacent area.

Camping will be allowed in designated camping areas within the proposed Table Rock ACEC. Specific sites will be designated in the future North Lake Special Recreation Management Area plan.
Rock and boulder climbing and rappelling will be prohibited in Table Rock and Black Hills ACEC's and in Crack-in-the-Ground (Four Craters WSA). The use of bolts or other permanent safety devices for these activities will require a permit within the remainder of the ACEC/RNA's. The use of bolts or other permanent safety devices will be prohibited within all WSA's, Lost Forest ISA, and significant caves. The remainder of the special recreation management area will be open to rock and boulder climbing and rappelling.

Development of a picnic area along Highway 31 (at milepost 34.5 south) will be considered. Facilities will include picnic sites with tables, vault toilets, and kiosks for interpretation of resources and history.

Monitoring

Monitoring will occur on an ongoing or annual basis. Monitoring will include periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing, and visitor use; to ensure visitor compliance with rules and regulations; to establish baseline data and observation points to determine current impacts from recreation use; and development of studies to help determine appropriate levels and patterns of recreational use and the influences of other resource uses. Monitoring will focus on visitation levels, compliance with rules, regulations, and permit stipulations for specific sites (developed sites), dispersed uses, and prescribed standards and guidelines as set in the respective recreation opportunity spectrum classes.

Methods of monitoring may include the use of traffic counters, surveillance at developed recreation sites, limits of acceptable change studies, user contacts, and photo documentation of the changes in resource conditions over time. Monitoring data will be used to manage visitor use, develop plans and projects to reduce visitor impacts, and meet visitor demand.

Off-Highway Vehicles

Management Goal—*Manage off-highway vehicle (OHV) use to protect resource values, promote public safety, provide OHV use opportunities where appropriate, and minimize conflicts among various users.*

Rationale

Federal regulations (43 CFR Part 8340) and BLM planning guidance require the BLM to designate all BLM-administered land as either open, limited, or closed in regard to off-road vehicle (now termed off-highway vehicle or OHV) use. These designations are designed to help meet public demand for OHV activities, protect natural resources, ensure public safety, and minimize conflicts among users.

Management Direction

Definition and Exceptions. Off-road vehicle is defined as any motorized vehicle designed for, or capable of, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any nonamphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) vehicles in official use; (4) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies; and (5) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or is otherwise officially approved. The exceptions to OHV use described in case 1-4 above would automatically apply without further authorization required.

Under case 5, individuals authorized to use public lands under a license, lease, permit, contract, or other authorization may be allowed to use an OHV in a closed area or off-road in a limited use area on a case-by-case basis. This would have to be approved by the authorized officer as part of the appropriate authorization process. Approval would take into consideration the type of vehicle, frequency of trips, season of use, purpose, and existing resource values requiring protection (soils, vegetation, wildlife, cultural, paleontological, WSA, etc). The requester would have to demonstrate that the use was necessary to carry out the primary purpose(s) of the license, lease, permit, contract, or other authorization and no other practicable alternatives were available. The vehicle would have to be the least impacting type capable of performing the required task. Travel would be limited to frozen or dry soil conditions to minimize potential impacts to soil and avoid other protected resource values. The frequency of trips would be limited to the minimum necessary to complete the required task and would be controlled to prevent the development of new trails on the landscape.

Designations. Off-highway vehicle use will be managed with the focus on protection of natural values. Table 12 and Map R-7 show OHV designations for the planning area. Table 10 lists areas with specific road closures or limitations related to vehicle use. Organized OHV events will only be allowed on existing and/or designated roads and trails, and in the Sand Dunes WSA (subject to wilderness IMP guidelines).

Scenic Byways. Existing scenic byways or vehicle routes will be retained. Designation of new scenic byways or vehicle routes will be considered, provided they are consistent with OHV designations and resource concerns are addressed.

Wilderness Study Areas and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas. All vehicle management actions for those portions of ACEC/RNA's within ISA's or WSA's will be governed by "Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review" (USDI-BLM 1995b) until such time as Congress makes a determination regarding wilderness designation. The OHV designations in WSA's will remain in effect until congressional release of the WSA's, or until such time that actual or unforeseeable use levels cause the nonimpairment criteria to be violated, in which case more restrictive designations may be made. Areas released from WSA status will be managed according to the designations of the surrounding area. Map R-9 shows the location of each WSA and Appendix J1 of the "Draft RMP/ EIS" contains a description of each area.

According to the wilderness IMP, the use in WSA's of ".. .mechanical transport, including all motorized devices, as well as trail and mountain bikes, may only be allowed on existing ways and within open areas that were designated prior to the passage of FLPMA (October 1976)." For the purposes of analysis, existing roads and ways within WSA's are those that existed on

the ground at the time the FLPMA was passed and were subsequently shown or described in the "Oregon Wilderness Final EIS" (USDI-BLM 1989a). Any new roads or ways that have been created or discovered since then have already been closed to vehicle use or should be closed to comply with the wilderness IMP. Existing roads and trails within the remainder of the planning area are defined as those roads or trails that exist on the ground at the time this RMP/ROD is approved. These will be verified by comparison with 2000–2001 USGS National High Altitude Photography program aerial photography which represents the best available source data on this topic.

Off-highway vehicle designations in the following WSA's will be limited to designated roads and ways: Abert Rim WSA; Fish Creek Rim WSA; Guano Creek WSA; Hawk Mountain WSA; Devils Garden WSA; and Sage Hen Hills WSA. Off-highway vehicle designations in the following WSA's will be limited to existing roads and ways: Basque Hills WSA; Diablo Mountain WSA; Four Craters Lava Bed WSA; Orejana Canyon WSA; Rincon WSA; Spaulding WSA; and Squaw Ridge Lava Bed WSA (Table 12). Map R-7 depicts the OHV designations for the above listed WSA's.

OHV designations for the Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/ Fossil Lake ACEC vary from open to limited to closed (Table 12 and Map SMA-9A). The existing Fossil Lake Vehicle Closure Area will be expanded by an additional 2,328 acres to total approximately 8,989 acres. Much of the Sand Dunes WSA will remain open to OHV use.

The OHV designation for the portion of the existing Lake Abert ACEC which lies on the east side of Highway 395 will be limited to designated roads and trails (ways); the remainder of the existing ACEC located on the west side of Highway 395 will be limited to existing roads and trails. The proposed Lake Abert ACEC addition lies entirely within the boundaries of the Abert Rim WSA and the OHV designation for the ACEC addition will be the same as for the WSA—limited to designated roads and trails (ways) (Map R-7).

The OHV designation for the Devils Garden ACEC/ WSA (the ACEC and WSA boundaries are the same) will be a seasonal limitation. It is within the deer winter range closure area addition (Map SMA-24). Throughout most of the year, the Devils Garden WSA/ ACEC will be limited to designated roads and trails. However, during the period December 1 through March 31, annually, all of the roads and ways within the WSA/ACEC will be closed. Cougar Mountain, adjacent to the Devils Garden WSA/ACEC, will be limited to designated roads and trails (Maps SMA-5 and 24).

Off-highway designations for the following new ACEC's will be limited to designated roads and trails (or ways if they overlap existing WSA's): Black Hills ACEC; Connley Hills ACEC; Fish Creek Rim ACEC (which overlaps with the Fish Creek Rim WSA); Foley Lake ACEC; Guano Creek/Sink Lakes ACEC (which overlaps with the Guano Creek WSA); Hawksie-Walksie ACEC (which overlaps with the Sage Hen Hills WSA and the Hawk Mountain WSA); High Lakes ACEC; Juniper Mountain ACEC; Rahilly Gravelly ACEC; Red Knoll ACEC; Spanish Lake ACEC; and Table Rock ACEC (Table 8).

Mule Deer Winter Range. The existing Cabin Lake/ Silver Lake Deer Winter Range Cooperative Road Closure area in north Lake County will be expanded by an additional 34,374 acres. During the period December 1 through March 31, annually, OHV uses within the expanded deer winter range area (totaling 100,834 acres) will be limited to designated roads and trails (Table 12). During the remainder of the year, the OHV designation for the deer winter range area will be limited to existing roads and trails, with the exception of the Devils Garden WSA/ACEC which will be under the designated roads and ways (trails) designation (Map SMA-5). Refer to Map SMA-24 which depicts the expanded Cabin Lake/Silver Lake Deer Winter Range Cooperative Road Closure area.

North Lake Special Recreation Management Area. The OHV designation for most of the North Lake Special Recreation Management Area (encompassing approximately 552,558 acres) will be limited to existing roads and trails, unless an area within the special recreation management area is associated with another special management area and subsequently other OHV designations. Special management areas located within the North Lake Special Recreation Management Area include WSA's, ACEC's, deer winter range, etc., and other OHV designations will apply as addressed elsewhere. Refer to Maps R-7 and R-9 which depict the OHV designations and boundary for the proposed North Lake Special Recreation Management Area.

Other Areas. Off-highway vehicle designations for the Alkali Lake Sand Dunes (6,813 acres) and one area near Beaty Butte (59,206 acres) will be limited to existing roads and trails (Map R-7).

The following areas will remain closed to OHV use: Buck Creek (590 acres); Crane Mountain (1,030 acres);

and South Green Mountain (14 acres). Refer to Table 12 and Maps R-7, SMA-25, and -27.

Emergency Vehicle Closures. Future emergency vehicle or area closures may be implemented on a case-by-case basis if it is determined that OHV's are causing or will cause considerable adverse effects upon resources. Such emergency closures will be announced via a notice published in the Federal Register and in local newspapers. Any roads designated for closure may be signed, physically barricaded, and/or restored. Priority areas for restoration will be riparian conservation areas, damaged watersheds, and sensitive wildlife or plant habitat.

Monitoring

Monitoring OHV uses within the planning area will focus on compliance with specific designations, as well as, determining whether these uses are causing adverse effects on various resources (i.e., soils, water, air, vegetation, fish and wildlife, etc.). Methods of monitoring may include visitor contacts, permit review, visual surveillance, traffic counters, periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing, and visitor use, limits of acceptable change, and/or aerial reconnaissance. Closures will be monitored to ensure public safety and protect affected roadbeds or areas. Baseline data will be established for sites where OHV use is occurring, and sites will be rehabilitated or closed as necessary.

Visual Resources

Management Goal—*Manage public land actions and activities consistent with visual resource management (VRM) class objectives.*

Rationale

Section 102(8) of FLPMA declares that public land will be managed to protect the quality of scenic values and, where appropriate, to preserve and protect certain public land in its natural condition. NEPA, section 101(b), requires Federal agencies to ". . . assure for all Americans . . . esthetically pleasing surroundings." Section 102 of NEPA requires agencies to ". . . utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of . . . Environmental Design Acts in the planning and decision making . . ." process. Guidelines for the identification of VRM classes on public land are contained in "BLM Manual Handbook 8410-1, Visual Resource Inventory" (USDI-BLM1986c). See Appendix M-3 of the "Draft RMP/EIS" for a description of VRM classifications. The establishment of VRM classes on public land is based on an evaluation of the landscape's scenic qualities, public sensitivity toward certain areas (such as certain special recreation designations and WSA's), and the location of affected land from major travel corridors (distance zoning).

Management Direction

WSA's will be managed under VRM Class I. Should a WSA not be designated by Congress, the area will return to the original inventoried VRM class unless it has been reclassified due to overlap with another SMA (such as an ACEC, RNA, or WSR).

Emphasis will be given to protecting and/or mitigating intrusions in all areas. All developments, land alterations, and vegetative manipulations within a 3-mile buffer (6 mile total corridor width) of all major travel routes and recreation use areas will be designed to minimize visual impacts (unseen areas within these zones will not be held to this standard). The travel routes included in these buffers are state and federal highways (140, 31, and 395) and designated scenic or byway routes (Christmas Valley and Lakeview-to-Steens National Back Country Byways). All projects will be designed to maximize scenic quality and minimize scenic intrusions.

Visual resources in ACEC's will be managed as displayed in Table 8. Management of one suitable WSR (Twelvmile Creek) will be under Class II. All other public land will be managed under the VRM classifications shown in Map VRM-3.

Monitoring

Monitoring will be ongoing for all projects (including, but not limited to projects associated with any developments, land alterations, vegetation manipulation, etc.) which could potentially affect visual resources. These projects will be monitored to ensure compliance with established VRM classes. Monitoring will include the use of the visual contrast rating system, described in BLM Manual 8400 (USDI-BLM, 1984c), where appropriate, during project review.

Energy and Mineral Resources

Within legal constraints, all Federal mineral estate locatable, leasable, and salable minerals will be available for exploration, development, and production

subject to existing regulations and standard requirements and stipulations. Locatable minerals will not be available in areas withdrawn from the operation of the mining laws. Where necessary to protect important lands and resources, mineral exploration and development will be subject to additional restrictions which could include no leasing, no disposal of mineral materials, no surface occupancy, no ground disturbance, wilderness IMP nonimpairment standard, special design requirements, requiring preparation of a plan of operations, and seasonal or other timing restrictions. Appendix N3 describes the types of standard mineral development stipulations and guidelines that apply to the planning area.

Energy derived from the burning of biomass generated by juniper treatment is covered in the Forest and Woodlands section.

Management Goal 1—*Provide opportunity for the exploration, location, development, and production of locatable minerals in an environmentally-sound manner. Eliminate and rehabilitate abandoned mine hazards.*

Rationale

The general mining laws give the public the right to locate and develop mining claims on public land. The "Mining and Minerals 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. Section 102 of FLPMA directs that the public land will be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other commodities from the public lands, while managing these lands in a manner that will protect scientific, scenic, historic, archeological, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, and hydrologic values. The Bureau's mineral and national energy policy policies state that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is justified in the national interest.

Management Direction

Wilderness Study Areas. Locatable mineral exploration and development is regulated under 43 CFR 3802 for WSA's, and 3809 (as amended) for other public lands. The wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) states that locatable mineral development and exploration activities within WSA's can occur in accordance with the mining laws, but are currently limited to only those actions that do not require reclamation, unless the operation had established grandfathered uses or valid existing rights on October 21, 1976. This policy restriction effectively closes WSA's to mining that requires reclamation or degrades wilderness values. However, should the wilderness IMP be revised or Congress take action to remove some areas from WSA status, some of these areas could eventually be made available for mineral development during the life of the plan. For WSA's studied under section 202 of the FLPMA (Sage Hen Hills and part of Hawk Mountain), existing and new mining operations under the 1872 mining law will be regulated under 43 CFR 3802 only to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands, rather than prevent impairment of wilderness suitability.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Locatable mineral exploration and development within ACEC's will require the preparation and approval of a plan of operations prior to development.

3809 Regulations. The amended 3809 regulations became effective on January 20, 2001 (USDI-BLM 2000c, 2001i). Acknowledging a notice (exploration operations of 5 acres or less, outside of SMA's) is not a Federal action that requires compliance with NEPA, so no environmental documentation must be prepared. The BLM does review notices to ensure that no unnecessary or undue degradation will occur, and that a plan of operations is not required. A plan of operations is required for all mining activity that is not casual use, regardless of the number of acres disturbed. A plan is also required for all exploration activities that disturb over 5 acres, bulk sampling which will remove 1,000 tons or more of presumed ore for testing, or for any surface-disturbing operations greater than casual use in certain SMA's and lands/waters that contain federally proposed or listed threatened or endangered species or their proposed or designated critical habitat. The approval of plans of operations is a Federal action that requires further NEPA compliance. Mining claim use and occupancy under 43 CFR 3710 also requires further NEPA compliance.

Commercial Sunstone Area. As a result of the implementation of the amended 3809 regulations, it is anticipated that BLM will receive several plans of operations for commercial activities in the Rabbit Basin sunstone area annually. Descriptions of plan filing and processing requirements, anticipated activity, and resulting surface disturbance can be found in Appendix N2, Mineral Development Scenarios, Locatable Mineral Resources of the "Draft RMP/EIS".

Standard mitigating measures can be found in Appendix N3. The Lakeview Proposed RMP/FEIS constitutes the NEPA analysis guiding the approval of future sunstone exploration and mining plans of operations in the Rabbit Basin sunstone area only (Map M-4 of the Draft RMP/EIS). It supplements the "Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations" (USDI-BLM 2000i). It also amends EA No. OR-010-98-05, "Mining Use and Occupancy—Sunstone Mining Area" (USDI-BLM 1998h). Any mining plans of operations or mining claim use and occupancy outside of the Rabbit Basin sunstone area will require a separate site-specific, NEPA documentation prior to approval.

Restrictions. Many areas within the planning area are subject to numerous overlapping types of mineral location restrictions or special stipulations (refer to Appendix N3; Map M-10). This makes determining the amount of area open, closed, or restricted to mineral development difficult. For instance, an ACEC (which requires a plan of operations) may partially overlap a WSA (which is subject to the no reclamation stipulation). For simplicity, such an area of overlap has been classified to reflect the most restrictive management measure in place, regardless of how many other types of restrictions may also apply. Any WSA's that overlap with areas where other mineral restrictions apply, which are later removed from WSA status, will be managed in accordance with the remaining restrictions. In the example above, an area where a WSA overlaps an ACEC could change from "no reclamation" to "mineral development after approval of a plan of operations" if Congress removed WSA status during the life of the plan.

The planning area will be open to locatable mineral activity except for about 28,503 acres which will be closed. The area identified as closed represents existing, formal withdrawls from the operation of the mining laws (Map M-2 of the "Draft RMP/EIS" and Map M-10) and one area recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for withdrawl (northwestern portion of Red Knoll ACEC; about 4,600 acres; Map SMA-19). Existing public water reserve withdrawals will be retained (1,900 acres). The mineral segregation on the Public Sunstone Area (2,540 acres) will be retained, thereby keeping the area open to recreational collecting by the public.

An additional 457,104 acres will be subject to the no reclamation stipulation of the wilderness IMP. About 1,647,544 acres will be subject to a combination of other types of protective stipulations including: preparing a plan of operations, seasonal restrictions, and special visual design measures. These other restrictions/stipulations apply primarily to areas of big game winter range, greater sage-grouse breeding habitat, raptor nesting habitat, one suitable WSR, and VRM Class I and II.

Management Goal 2—*Provide leasing opportunity for oil and gas, geothermal energy, and solid minerals in an environmentally-sound manner.*

Rationale

The "Mineral Leasing Act" of 1920, as amended, and the "Geothermal Steam Act" of 1970, as amended, provide the opportunity for the public to explore for, develop, and produce publicly-owned leasable minerals. The "Mining and Minerals 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.

Section 102 of FLPMA directs that the public land will be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other commodities from the public lands, while managing these lands in a manner that will protect scientific, scenic, historic, archaeological, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, and hydrologic values. The Bureau's mineral and national energy policy states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is justified in the national interest.

Management Direction

Oil and gas leasing and development will be regulated under 43 CFR 3100, Geothermal Resources Leasing and Development, under 43 CFR 3200, and Solid Mineral Leasing, under 43 CFR 3500, to ensure that all operations are conducted with adequate consideration given to environmental and resource conservation concerns. In order to protect special resource values and special investments, leasing will be subject to lease stipulations shown in Appendix N3. Although the specific wording of the stipulations could be adjusted at the time of leasing, the protection standards described in the appendix will be maintained.

Wilderness Study Areas. All WSA's will be closed to mineral leasing until such time as Congress makes a decision regarding designation of these areas as wilderness. Areas not designated wilderness could be reopened to mineral leasing during the life of this plan.

Restrictions. Many areas within the planning area are subject to numerous, overlapping types of mineral leasing restrictions or special stipulations (refer to Appendix N3; Map M-9). This makes determining the amount of area open, closed, or restricted to mineral development difficult. For instance, an ACEC (which may have a no-surface-occupancy stipulation) may partially overlap a WSA (which is closed to leasing). For simplicity, such an area of overlap has been reclassified as "closed" to reflect the most restrictive management measure in place, regardless of how many other types of restrictions may also apply. Any WSA's which overlap with areas where other mineral restriction/stipulations apply, which are later removed from WSA status by Congress, will be managed in accordance with the remaining restrictions. In the example above, an area where a WSA overlaps an ACEC will change from "closed" to "open to mineral leasing with no surface occupancy".

A total of about 1,305,124 acres will be open to mineral leasing. About 496,820 acres in WSA's, one WSR and some ACEC's will be closed to mineral leasing. Most ACEC's will be open to mineral leasing with stipulations to protect relevant and important resources. Future leasing of lands eliminated from wilderness consideration will be allowed with necessary constraints to protect resource values. Another 817,789 acres will be subject to no-surface-occupancy restrictions, primarily in some ACEC's and all greater sage-grouse breeding habitat. Other restrictions/stipulations will apply to approximately 791,253 acres of the planning area, primarily in big game winter range, VRM Class I and II, raptor nesting habitat, and part of the Warner Wetlands ACEC.

Management Goal 3—*In an environmentally-sound manner, meet the demands of local, state, and Federal agencies, and the public, for mineral material from public lands.*

Rationale

The "Materials Act" of 1947, as amended, authorized the disposal of mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, clay, and cinders. The "Mining and Minerals 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.

Section 102 of FLPMA directs that the public land will be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other commodities from the public lands, while managing these lands in a manner that will protect scientific, scenic, historic, archealogical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, and hydrologic values. The Bureau's mineral and energy policy states that public lands shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is justified in the national interest.

Management Direction

Mineral material exploration and development is regulated under 43 CFR 3600. Efforts will be made to work with the State and counties to rehabilitate exhausted rock sources and relinquish any material site rights-of-way and free use permits no longer needed. All surface disturbance will be reclaimed at the earliest feasible time. The standards that govern these activities are shown in Appendix N3.

Wilderness Study Areas. All WSA's will be closed to mineral material disposal until Congress makes a decision regarding designation of these areas as wilderness. Areas not designated as wilderness could be made available for mineral disposal during the life of the plan. Many areas within the planning area are subject to numerous, overlapping types of mineral disposal restrictions or special stipulations (refer to Appendix N3; Map M-8). This makes determining the amount of area open, closed, or restricted to mineral development difficult. For instance, an ACEC (which may have a seasonal restriction) may partially overlap a WSA (which is closed to mineral disposal). For simplicity, such an area of overlap has been reclassified as closed to reflect the most restrictive management measure in place, regardless of how many other types of restrictions may also apply. Any WSA's that overlap with areas where other mineral restriction/stipulations apply, which are later removed from WSA status by Congress, will be managed in accordance with the remaining restrictions. In the example above, an area where a WSA overlaps an ACEC will change from closed to mineral disposal to open.

Restrictions. The planning area will be open to mineral material disposal, except for about 524,930 acres identified as closed (see Map M-8). Areas closed to mineral sale involve mainly WSA's, existing and proposed ACEC's, and one proposed WSR. Mineral material disposal from lands eliminated from wilderness consideration by Congress in the future will be allowed on a case-by-case basis with consideration given to protecting sensitive resources.

About 676,150 acres of confirmed greater sage-grouse

breeding habitat will be included in the surface occupancy avoidance category. An additional 902,170 acres will have other types of restrictions apply, primarily associated with big game winter range, VRM Class I and II, raptor nesting habitat, and Lake Abert ACEC.

Monitoring

Management Goal 1. Monitoring of mining operations or mining claims will be done to ensure compliance with 3803, 3809, and other regulations and conditions of approval, especially preventing "unnecessary or undue degradation" of disturbed areas in coordination with state regulating agencies. Monitoring activities will include periodic field inspections of mining claim activities. BLM policy establishes minimum inspection frequencies for mining operations as follows: quarterly inspections are required for all operations using cyanide, and biannual inspections for all other active operations. Operations in sensitive areas or operations with a high potential for greater than usual impacts will be inspected more often. Vegetation and soil attribute sampling will be conducted. Reclamation will be conducted in accordance with BLM Handbook H-3042-1 (USDI-BLM, 1992b).

Management Goal 2. Monitoring for leasable minerals will be done to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, conditions of leases, and the requirements of approved exploration/development plans. On producing leases, ensure an accurate accounting of material removed, protection of the environment, public health and safety, and identification and resolution of mineral trespass. Monitoring activities will include:

1) Periodic field inspection of leasable mineral activities. Inspections will be conducted to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, conditions of leases, and the requirements of approved exploration and development plans.

2) Applicable resource attribute sampling.

Management Goal 3. Monitoring for salable minerals will be done to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, BLM policy contained in BLM Manual Section 3600 and Handbook H-3600-1 (USDI-BLM 2002a, 2002b), and the requirements of approved mining plans. On producing operations, ensure an accurate accounting of material removed, reclamation, protection of the environment, public health and safety, and identification and resolution of salable mineral trespass. Operations in sensitive environmental areas or operations with a high potential for greater than usual impacts will be inspected more often.

Monitoring activities will include:

1) Periodic field inspection of common use areas, and other salable mineral extraction operations. Inspections will be conducted to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and the requirements of approved mining plans.

2) Applicable resource attribute sampling.

There are currently two active plans of operations on the planning area. Other plans of operations could be developed and approved during the life of the RMP. Each plan has or will have special stipulations covering the life of the plans of operations. These stipulations will be monitored by the compliance officer at a minimum of once per quarter for each plan of operation and documented in the mining case file. Any noncompliance items will be noted and 3809 procedures followed as directed by the BLM 3809 Manual and Handbook (USDI-BLM 1985c, 1985d).

Lands and Realty

Management Goal 1—*Retain public land with high public resource values. Consolidate public land inholdings and acquire land or interests in land with high public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Acquired land will be managed for the purpose for which it was acquired. Make available for disposal public land within Zone 3 by State indemnity selection, private, or state exchange, "Recreation and Public Purpose Act" lease or sale, public sale, or other authorized method, as applicable.*

Rationale

Section 102 of FLPMA requires that public land be retained in Federal ownership unless disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest. Acquisition of land to consolidate ownership patterns will provide for more efficient land management and administration for both public and private landowners. Retention and acquisition of land containing significant resource values will provide for long-term protection and management of those values.

Management Direction

Newly acquired lands will be managed for the highest

potential purpose for which they are acquired. Acquired lands within ACEC's or other SMA's which have unique or fragile resources will be managed the same as the surrounding SMA. Lands acquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same general manner as comparable surrounding public lands.

Land tenure will be based on three zones:

1) Zone 1 land is identified for retention in public ownership and includes high-value lands such as lands within WSA's and ACEC's;

2) Zone 2 land has been identified generally for retention and consolidation of ownership and includes BLM-administered lands outside of Zone 1 areas; and

3) Zone 3 land generally has low or unknown resource values and meets the disposal criteria of section 203 of FLPMA and is potentially suitable for disposal by a variety of means (see Appendix O1 for a complete explanation of land tenure).

Land tenure adjustments in any of the zones will generally occur under the authority of FLPMA; however, under certain circumstances, other authorities may be applicable as well. The disposition of Bankhead-Jones lands will be accomplished by FLPMA sale or exchange and not by "Recreation and Public Purpose Act" or by State In Lieu Selection.

All land tenure adjustments will be made in conformance with the "Interior Appropriations Act" of 1992 and the "Federal Land Ownership Plan for Lake and Harney Counties." These require no net increase in Federal ownership as of September 30, 1991.

Public land holdings in Zone 1 will be retained or increased with emphasis on acquiring land with high public resource values. Actions will be pursued to acquire lands from owners willing to dispose of private or state lands within or adjacent to WSA's, ACEC's, or WSR's. Under certain circumstances, disposal of small parcels of public land will be permitted in Zone 1 in order to achieve other resource objectives.

Public land holdings in Zone 2 will be retained or increased with special emphasis on acquiring land with high public resources values. Actions will be pursued to acquire lands from owners willing to dispose of private or state lands within or adjacent to WSA's, ACEC's, WSR's. Under certain circumstances, disposal of public land will be permitted in Zone 2 in order to achieve other resource objectives.

Approximately 8,750 acres of public land in Zone 3, as specifically identified on Map L-5 and as described in Appendix O2, will be available for disposal.

Approximately 200 acres are identified for disposal by direct sale to Lake County or other civic-related entity(s) with county approval for Fort Rock community expansion purposes only. An additional 200 acres is identified for direct sale to Native American Tribal entity(s) or transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be managed in trust for reinternment purposes.

Public access will be maintained or improved through all land tenure adjustment transactions.

All public lands sold or exchanged under 43 U.S.C. 682(b) ("Small Tracts Act"), 43 U.S.C. 869 ("Recreation and Public Purposes Act"), 43 U.S.C. (Sales), or 43 U.S.C. 1716 (Exchanges), where minerals are reserved to the United States, shall be opened to operation under the mining laws upon the publication of opening orders in the Federal Register informing the public of such action.

Management Goal 2—*Meet public needs for land use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases, and permits.*

Rationale

Rights-of-way and other land uses are recognized as major uses of the public lands and are authorized pursuant to sections 302 and 501 of FLPMA.

Section 503 of FLPMA provides for the designation of rights-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 is to encourage prospective applicants to locate their proposals within corridors. Designation of avoidance areas—those areas that will be avoided by new rights-of-way unless there are no other options—will provide early notice to potential applicants when they are planning rights-of-way or other land use projects. Only facilities and uses will be permitted in avoidance areas which are consistent with the special designation associated with that area. Designation of exclusion zones—those areas where no new rights-of-way will be allowed—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, will be limited if disposal

of waste, both hazardous and nonhazardous, are prohibited on public lands. Private lands are generally available for private waste disposal. If a bonafide public need for new waste disposal sites arise, land could be made available by sale or exchange. Currently, there are no authorized waste disposal sites on public lands in the planning area.

Management Direction

Applications for rights-of-way, leases, permits, and other forms of land-use authorization, with the exception of rights-of-way corridors within WSA's and SMA's (which are addressed separately) will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, in compliance with the NEPA process. In accordance with current policy, land-use authorizations may not be issued for any use which will involve disposal or storage of materials which could contaminate the land (i.e., landfills, hazardous waste disposal sites, etc.).

Subject to further NEPA compliance, the upgrading/expansion of existing rights-of-way and issuance of new rights-of-way will be allowed within existing corridors crossing designated rights-of-way exclusion and avoidance areas. Parallel and/or perpendicular access roads across designated right-of-way exclusion and avoidance areas for construction and maintenance of facilities located within existing corridors will also be allowed.

Applicants for electrical transmission lines greater than 69 kilovolts, all mainline fiber optics facilities, and pipelines greater than 10 inches in diameter will be encouraged to locate their facilities within designated corridors. A width of 2,000 feet (1,000 feet each side of centerline) is considered an appropriate/reasonable width to provide engineering flexibility, system compatibility, and reliability factors, and will be used for purposes of this plan.

Realty-related unauthorized uses on public land will be detected, confirmed, and abated on all lands. Upon resolution, unauthorized uses on public land which do not conflict with other significant resource values will be authorized or terminated, as appropriate. Sites affected by unauthorized uses will be rehabilitated, as necessary.

All ACEC's, WSR's, the Buck Creek Watchable Wildlife Site, and greater sage-grouse breeding habitat will be designated right-of-way avoidance areas except for rights-of-way which will not conflict with management objectives for the area. WSA's and NRHP districts will be designated as exclusion areas (Map L-8 and Table 13).

Management Goal 3—*Acquire public and administrative access to public land where it does not currently exist.*

Rationale

Due to the fragmented nature of public lands in some parts of the resource area, the need to acquire legal public and administrative access is required 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 associated with acquisition excessive, or where such acquisition is not feasible.

Management Direction

SMA's will receive first priority for both fee title and easement acquisition, with the North Lake Special Recreation Management Area receiving second priority. Shifts in priority may occur, depending upon the level of necessity.

Legal public or administrative access will be acquired on a case-by-case basis where public demand or an administrative need exists. Emphasis will be placed on providing access to areas containing high public values, when it supports the protection of natural values.

New roads will be constructed around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible or desirable and access is needed.

Management Goal 4—*Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purposes.*

Rationale

Section 204 of FLPMA gives the Secretary of the Interior the authority to make, modify, extend, or revoke withdrawals and mandates periodic review of existing withdrawals.

Interior Departmental Policy (DM 603) further requires that:

Table 13.—*Areas of rights-of-way exclusion or avoidance*

Rights-of-way restriction		
Avoid (acres)		828,332
Reason for restriction	■Greater sage-grouse breeding habitat [1] ■Big game winter range ■15 ACEC's ■1 WSR ■3 NRHP districts ■1 Watchable Wildlife site	
Exclude (acres)		487,192
Reason for restriction	■13 WSA's [2] ■1 ISA [2]	

[1] "Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-Steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines" (Sagegrouse Planning Team 2000).
[2] Wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b).

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.

Management Direction

Approximately 21,000 acres of existing withdrawals from the general land laws will be continued until no longer needed (Table 14). Withdrawal review continuations, modifications, and revocations will continue in the future, as the need arises. Other agency requests for new withdrawals, relinquishments, and modification will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Approximately 4,600 acres of the Red Knoll ACEC will be recommended to the Secretary of Interior for withdrawl from the public land and mining laws (Map SMA-19).

Monitoring

Management Goal 1. Progress on land tenure adjustment actions will be monitored through the BLM accomplishment tracking process. Periodic planning updates will be published, identifying acres transferred within the various land tenure zones.

Management Goal 2. This will be monitored as proposals are evaluated through the NEPA process. Individual projects will be monitored to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorizing document and through the BLM accomplishment tracking process. Periodic planning updates will be published identifying land use authorizations issued during the life of the plan.

Management Goal 3. Public access needs will be reviewed periodically. Access acquisition will be monitored through the BLM accomplishment tracking process. Periodic planning updates will be published identifying access acquired during the life of the plan.

Management Goal 4. Actions will be monitored through the BLM accomplishment tracking process. Periodic planning updates will be published identifying areas withdrawn during the life of the plan.

Roads/Transportation

Management Goal —*Maintain existing roads on the resource area transportation plan and other roads to provide administrative or public access to public land. Construct new roads using best management practices (BMP's) and appropriate mitigation to provide administrative, permitted, and recreational access as needed. Close roads that are not longer needed or that are causing resource damage.*

Rationale

Access is necessary for BLM personnel to administer the various resource management programs on public

Table 14.—*Existing withdrawals*

Authority [1]	Location: Township	Range	Section	Acres [2]	Purpose	Segre-gative effect [3]	Surface manage-ment agency
E.O. 4/17/1926	30	23	25	40	Public Water Reserve107	A	BLM
	32	23	14	40			
	36	22	7	40			
	38	24	31	10			
	40	23	28	30			
	40	29	6	29.63			
			7	80			
	40	28	1	20			
	41	24	21	2.5			
			22	2.5			
			Subtotal	294.63			
E.O. 1/24/1914	31	27	7	80	Public Water Reserve 15	A	BLM
	38	25	29	260.32			
	23	19	10	160			
	26	18	29	39.31			
			32	4.82			
			33	96.02			
	26	19	8	120			
			17	40			
	26	20	6	60.29			
			Subtotal	860.76			
E.O. 6/13/1925	38	23	29	40	Public Water Reserve 91	A	BLM
	40	23	7	14.45			
			18	64.97			
			Subtotal	119.42			
E.O. 5/8/1930	38	23	29	80	Public Water Reserve 131	A	BLM
			32	120			
			Subtotal	200			
E.O. 2/25/1919	40	22	10	100	Public Water Reserve 61	A	BLM
			25	40			
			Subtotal	140			
E.O. 4/29/1912	40	22	8	40	Power Site Res. 265	C	BLM
			9	40			
			Subtotal	80			
E.O. 4/3/1914	39	22	25	80	Power Site Res. 429	C	BLM
	39	23	19	129.27			
			30	135.63			
			Subtotal	344.90			

Authority [1]	Location: Township	Range	Section	Acres [2]	Purpose	Segre-gative effect [3]	Surface manage-ment agency
SO 9/8/1910	28	14	21	80	Administrative site	B	USFS
			28	80			
			Subtotal	160			
PLO-5235 7/14/72	25	20	20	8,960	Research natural area	B	BLM
			21				
			22				
			23				
			24				
			25				
			26				
			27				
			28				
			29				
			30				
			31				
			32				
			33				
			34				
			35				
			36				
			Subtotal	8,960			
PLO-6745 8/28/89	26	20	19	2,622	Radar site	B	USAF
			30				
			31				
			32				
	27	20	5				
			6				
			Subtotal	2,622			

Authority [1]	Location: Township	Range	Section	Acres [2]	Purpose	Segre-gative effect [3]	Surface manage-ment agency
PLO 300 10/25/1945	30	16	13	7,127.65	Wildlife reserve	B	BLM
			24				
			25				
			36				
	30	17	17				
			18				
			19				
			21				
			28				
			29				
			30				
			31				
			32				
			33				
	31	16	1				
	31	17	4				
			5				
			6				
			7				
			8				
			9				
			Subtotal	7,127.65			
PLO 7446 5/18/00	33	18	11	80	Seed orchard	B	USFS
		Resource area total		20,989.36			

[1] Authority abbreviations: E.O. = Executive order; S.O. = Secretarial order; PLO = Public land order.
[2] Table does not include lands that have been transferred out of Federal ownership subsequent to withdrawal.
[3] Segregative effect: A = withdrawn from operation of the general land laws and closed to nonmetalliferous mining (cement quality limestone, diatomite etc.), but open to metal mining (gold, silver, and mercury etc.). B = withdrawn from operation of the general land laws and the mining laws. C = withdrawn from the general land laws.

land including livestock grazing, mining, wildlife habitat management, watershed management, recreation management, and numerous other programs. Access is also an important factor in fire suppression and fire management. Roads on BLM-administered lands are used by permitted users such as miners and livestock operators. Roads are also heavily used by recreationists for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, camping, rock-hounding, OHV driving, and sightseeing. Providing and maintaining access to the public lands is an important public service provided by BLM.

Management Direction

The draft "Washington and Eastern Oregon Districts Transportation Management Plan" (USDI-BLM 2000e) will serve as the LRA transportation management plan when that document is finalized and approved. A supplemental transportation management plan specific to the planning area and tiered to the broader plan may be prepared, if necessary.

Approximately 246 miles of existing roads and trails in SMA's will be closed permanently. Another 288 miles will be seasonally closed (Table 4-4). During the life of the plan, additional roads on the transportation plan, as well as roads or trails not on the plan, which are no longer needed for administrative or public access or which may be causing resource damage such as erosion, will be noted and actions will be taken to close and rehabilitate or correct the cause of the damage. Any road or trail(s) proposed to be closed will be reviewed by an interdisciplinary team to determine

need for the road/trail, resource damage being caused, appropriate closure means, alternative access available, etc. Appropriate documentation will be completed if it is determined the road/trail should be closed. Closures will consist of signing and physically blocking access if needed. Rehabilitation could consist of simply closing a road and allowing natural regrowth of vegetation to occur, or it could consist of plowing or ripping the road and seeding with an appropriate seed mix.

Approximately 100 miles of roads will be maintained annually based on priority determinations and the amount of annual road maintenance budget. The emphasis of road maintenance will be to protect and maintain resources. New construction will be considered on a case-by-case basis and will incorporate BMP's for road construction, as outlined in Appendix D. New roads will be allowed for major projects such as mineral development, power generating plants, and transmission lines, etc., if such projects are permitted. Roads could be constructed around private property to provide access to public land. For analysis purposes, it is estimated that no more than 20 miles of new roads will be constructed by the BLM over the life of the plan.

Monitoring

Roads conditions will typically be monitored in conjunction with the conduct of other resource programs. Roads will also be monitored, usually on an annual basis, to determine maintenance needs.

Monitoring of any closed roads will be done in conjunction with monitoring other resource uses such as watershed condition or OHV use. The purpose of this monitoring will be to ensure that closed roads are not being used and that resource damage such as erosion is not occurring.

Hazardous Materials

All hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidences or contaminant releases on public lands will be cleaned up and administered in compliance with all state and Federal laws and regulations. Such incidences will continue to be handled as outlined in the Lakeview District's contingency plan (USDI-BLM 2001f). All actions related to land disposals, exchanges, or right-of-way authorization and mineral developments will be reviewed both internally and externally (if appropriate) for compliance with Federal and state hazardous materials regulations before the action occurs. Special stipulations will also be developed as part of the authorization process to safeguard human health, prevent environmental damage, and limit BLM liability.

Two known hazardous material sites exist in the planning area and will continue to be managed to safeguard public health and limit further environmental degradation. These are described below.

Alkali Lake Chemical Waste Disposal Area

The 10.3-acre storage site is owned and operated by the ODEQ. During studies done in the 1970s and 1980s, hazardous substances such as chlorophenoxyphenols, chlorinated phenols, chlorinated dibenzodioxns, and chlorinated dibenzofurans were found in the soil and groundwater near the disposal area. Lands surrounding the disposal area are public lands administered by the BLM. In 1990, the BLM and ODEQ took additional steps to protect the public by fencing the area of known groundwater contamination in West Alkali Lake. As of spring 1998, a groundwater contamination plume was detected on public land 1,500 feet west of the fenced disposal area. The BLM will continue to work with the ODEQ in resolving this contaminant issue.

Unexploded Ordnance

Central Oregon was a major military training area during World War II. As a result, unexploded ordinance have been found in a parts of the planning area. Military training continues in portions of the planning area today. Other forms of hazards can and do occur within these training areas. These include hazardous and toxic substances, radioactivity, and unexploded ordinance from downed aircraft and other sources. Alkali Lake aerial targets are located north of the Chemical Waste Disposal Area. These mounds are known to have been used as aerial live-fire targets. The targets were constructed of native sand pushed up into mounds 30 to 40 feet high. Aircraft would live-fire 50 and 20 millimeter rounds and practice bombs into the mounds. In most cases, practice munitions were armed and dangerous.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is tasked with the responsibility under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program to remediate formerly used defense sites. The BLM will work with them in the future to address this issue. Any unexploded ordinance found as a result of such efforts will be disposed of in coordination with Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Army Team at Fort Lewis, Washington, or other appropriate authority.

Monitoring

Site clean-ups will be monitored to protect and safeguard human health, prevent/restore environmental damage, and to limit the BLM's liability. The BLM HAZMAT Coordinator will monitor the performance of the clean-up contractor for all release on public lands to ensure full compliance and damaged land restoration. HAZMAT monitoring data will be kept in monitoring files and in the BLM's site clean-up data base. All data will be collected at the time and place of the incident or until the cleanup is completed and there is no future threat to human health or the environment.

Alkali Lake. The ODEQ's Alkali Lake chemical waste disposal area will continue to be monitored by BLM and ODEQ in accordance with the existing memorandum of understanding between both agencies. The additional steps taken in 1990 to protect public lands that are threatened by chemical release will continue to be monitored by ODEQ. This monitoring includes conducting periodic well and soil sampling inventories of the area in and around the disposal site. The existing fencing will be maintained by ODEQ. The perimeter warning signs will be replaced, as needed. Other monitoring will be done by periodic visits to the site to check boundaries, signing, and visitor use of the area. The number of site visits will be determined by funding levels, with a minimum of one visit annually. These visits will be logged in BLM central files.

Operation and Maintenance Actions

Maintenance of existing and newly constructed facilities or projects will occur over time; however, the level of maintenance could vary from year to year based on annual funding. Normally, routine operation and maintenance actions are categorically excluded from NEPA analysis (with the exception of actions conducted within WSA's or ISA's). Such activities could include, but are not limited to, routine maintenance of existing roads, ditches, culverts, water control structures, recreation facilities, reservoirs, wells, pipelines, waterholes, fences, cattleguards, seedings, fish and wildlife structures, signs, and other similar facilities/projects. These types of actions are considered to be part of the implementation of this plan and should not require any further analysis to implement on the ground. Maintenance of existing facilities in WSA's or ISA's will be considered on a case-by-case basis (refer to the Wilderness section for more detail) and will likely require additional NEPA analysis.

Plan Implementation Process

The RMP will be implemented over a 15-20 year timeframe, as funding allows. Most of the land use plan decisions are effective upon approval of this document. However, many decisions will take a number of years to implement on the ground. Plan monitoring, as described earlier, will show which decisions have been implemented and when. Effectiveness monitoring will show which decisions or actions are achieving management goals and which ones are not. Adaptive management, as described below, will be use to make changes to those decisions which are not achieving management goals.

Public Involvement in Plan Implementation

Some of the decisions contained in this document will require the preparation of detailed, project-level NEPA analyses prior to implementation. Tribal consultation and public involvement opportunities, including further protest or appeal opportunities, may be provided at that time. Other decisions have been addressed to a sufficient level of detail to be implemented over time without further NEPA analysis or public involvement opportunities.

In addition, the Lakeview District may pilot the development of an implementation strategy or "business plan", that would allow further opportunities for public involvement in determining what portions of the Lakeview RMP should be highest priority for future implementation. The extent of public involvement in this effort has not been determined at this point in time. Further details may become available in the near future.

Plan Maintenance

Minor changes, refinements, or clarifications in the RMP, including incorporating new data, are called plan maintenance actions. Plan maintenance actions do not expand the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, or decisions of the approved Lakeview RMP. Maintenance actions are not considered plan amendments or revisions and do not require formal public involvement and interagency coordination. However, these types of actions will be reported in periodic planning updates.

Plan Evaluations

The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9) call for the monitoring of resource management plans on a continual basis with a formal plan evaluation done at regular intervals. Proposed future activity plan decisions would be evaluated to ensure consistency with RMP objectives.

As part of the evaluation process, other government agencies may be asked to review the implementation of the RMP and advise the BLM of consistency with their current plans, programs, and policies. Upon completion of periodic evaluations, the Lakeview District Manager will determine what, if any, changes are necessary to ensure that management actions are consistent with management goals. This could be accomplished through adaptive management principles. It is also possible that the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, or a new proposed action that may result in a change in the terms, conditions, or decisions of the RMP, could lead to changes so great that a plan amendment or revision must be initiated.

Formal plan evaluation will occur at about 5-year intervals and evaluate:

1) Whether management actions are resulting in satisfactory progress toward objectives;

2) Whether actions are consistent with current policy;

3) Whether original assumptions were correctly applied and impacts correctly predicted;

4) Whether mitigation measures are satisfactory;

5) Whether the RMP is consistent with the plans and policies of state and local government, other Federal agencies and Indian Tribes; and

6) Whether new data are available that would require alteration of the plan.

7) Whether the RMP is still valid or needs to amended or revised.

New Information and Adaptive Management

New Information: In developing the RMP, the BLM used the best science available, including the scientific assessment from the ICBEMP (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1996a). The staff also collaborated with other Federal, state, local, and Tribal government agencies, and involved the public. However, the agency's knowledge will change as local environmental conditions change, as new management techniques are learned, and as advances in science and technology are better understood. As a result, it is inevitable that in the future some of the management direction in the RMP will be found to be inadequate or in need of update.

To rectify such situations, implementation of the RMP decisions will use an adaptive management approach to modify management actions to incorporate new knowledge gained over time. New information could also cause a plan amendment or revision to be prepared.

A*daptive Management:* Is a procedure in which decisions and changes in management are made as part of an ongoing process. It is a continuous process of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and incorporating new information into strategies to meet the goals and objectives of the management described in the RMP. This strategy is described further at the end of this document. This process builds on current knowledge, observation, experimentation, and learning from experience. A continuous feedback loop allows for mid-course corrections in management to meet goals and objectives. It also provides a model for adjusting goals and objectives as new information develops and public desires change.

The complex interrelationships of physical, biological, and social components of the ecosystem and how they react to land management practices are often not fully understood when a land-use management plan is developed. To be successful, plans must have the flexibility to adapt and respond to new knowledge or conditions.

The following briefly describes the four parts of adaptive management:

1) *Planning/Decision*—plan development (or revision) is the process leading to decision-making. It starts with issue identification and goal development. The next step is to gather information necessary to develop alternatives for management direction that address the issues and goals. The final stage is to develop alternative management strategies to address issues and meet the management goals, analyze the consequences of the alternatives, and choose a preferred alternative for implementation.

2) *Implementation*—the process of putting a plan or decision into effect. Implementation includes short- and long-term actions.

3) *Monitoring*—collecting data to detect change in the condition and trend of the ecosystem and to determine if plan objectives are being met.

4) *Evaluation/Assessment*—this is the point where plan implementation is reviewed and monitoring data are analyzed to judge the success of the plan in meeting goals and objectives. This may lead to making recommendations for changes in management actions. The understanding gained through evaluations is critical to managing sustainable, healthy, and productive ecosystems. Evaluations are a key component of the adaptive management process.

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USDI-USFWS and USDI-BLM. 1998b. Finding of No Significant Impact. Jurisdictional Land Exchange Between Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Fish and Wildlife Service, and Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management. Draft Plan Amendment, Warner Lakes Management Framework Plan. BLM EA#OR-010-97-05. Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge and Lakeview Resource Area, Lakeview, OR. 40 p.

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Glossary

Active preference ~ That portion of the total grazing preference 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. (See also Implementation Plan).

Actual use ~ The amount of animal unit months (AUM's) consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestock operator and confirmed by periodic field checks by the BLM.

Adjustments ~ Changes in animal numbers, periods of use, kinds or class of animals or management practices as warranted by specific conditions.

Allotment ~ An area of land where one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM lands but may also include other federally managed, state owned, and private lands. An allotment may include one or more 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. (See Selective Management Categories).

Allotment management plan ~ A written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

Allowable sale quantity ~ Formerly "allowable cut"; the volume that a sustained yield unit can produce annually under an approved land use plan.

Amendment (plan amendment) ~ The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved RMP's or management framework plans using the prescribed provisions for resource management planning appropriate to the proposed action or circumstances. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

Analysis of the management situation ~ Step 4 of the BLM's land use planning process; it is a comprehensive documentation of the present conditions of the resources, current management guidance, and opportunities for change.

Animal unit month (AUM) ~ A standardized measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or cow/calf pair for 1 month (approximately 800 pounds of forage). Equivalents are: one bull, steer, heifer, horse, burro, mule; or five sheep or goats over the age of 6 months.

Appropriate management level ~ The optimum number of wild horses and burros, expressed as a range from low end to top end, that contributes to a thriving natural ecological balance on public lands and protects the range from deterioration.

Appropriate management response ~ Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.

Aquatic ~ Living or growing in or on the water.

Area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) ~ Type of special land use designation specified within the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Used to protect areas with important resource values in need of special management.

Assessment ~ The act of evaluating and interpreting data and information for a defined purpose.

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.

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.

Base metal ~ A metal inferior in value to platinum, gold, and silver, generally applied to commercial

metals such as copper, lead and zinc.

Beneficial uses ~ The primary beneficial uses of surface water are domestic water supply, salmonid and resident fish habitat, irrigation, livestock watering, wildlife and hunting, fishing, water contact recreation, and aesthetic quality.

Best forest management practices ~ General forest management practices which are consistent for all timber harvest and treatment activities.

Best management practices (BMP's) ~ A set of practices which, when applied during implementation of management actions, ensures that negative impacts to natural resources are minimized. BMP's are applied based on site-specific evaluations and represent the most effective and practical means to achieve management goals for a given site.

Biomass ~ Vegetative material leftover from stand treatments. This term usually refers to such material that can be gathered and transported to cogeneration plants, and there utilized for production of electricity.

Board feet ~ A unit of solid wood one foot square and one inch thick.

Broad scale ~ A large, regional area, such as a river basin; typically a multi-state area.

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.

Bunchgrass ~ Individual grasses that have the characteristic growth habit of forming a "bunch" as opposed to having stolens or rhizomes or single annual habit.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) ~ Government agency with the mandate to manage Federal lands under its jurisdiction for multiple uses.

Bureau sensitive species ~ Species eligible as federally listed or candidate, state listed, or state candidate (plant) status, or on List 1 in the Oregon Natural Heritage Database, or otherwise approved for this category by the State Director.

Candidate species ~ Any species included in the Federal Register notice of review that are being considered for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Carrying capacity ~ The maximum stocking rate possible without damaging vegetation or related resources.

C Category ~ Custodial management (see Selective management categories).

Channel ~ An open conduit either naturally or artificially created 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.

Cherrystem road ~ A road that extends into a wilderness study area (WSA) but is excluded from the WSA by mens of drawing the WSA boundary around the road.

Cinnabar ~ The mineral mercuric sulfide; an ore of mercury.

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 ~ A sample-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.

Closed ~ Generally denotes that an area is not available for a particular use or uses; refer to specific definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 sets forth the specific meaning of closed as it relates to OHV use, and 43 CFR 8364 defines closed as it relates to closure and

restriction orders.

Closed area designation ~ An area where off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is prohibited. Use of OHV's in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.

Commercial (productive) forest land ~ Forest land which is producing, or has a site capable of producing, at least 20 cubic feet/acre/year of a commercial tree species.

Commercial tree species ~ 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.

Conformance ~ Means that a proposed action shall be specifically provided for in the land use plan or, if not specifically mentioned, shall be clearly consistent with the goals, objectives, or standards of the approved land use plan.

Conservation agreement ~ A formal signed agreement between the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service and other parties that implements specific actions, activities, or programs designed to conserve the species by reducing threats to the species, stabilizing the species' populations, and maintaining its ecosystem. The primary purpose of the agreement is to conserve this species through interim conservation measures under the 1973 "Endangered Species Act", as amended. These agreements can be developed at a State, regional, or national level and generally include multiple agencies, as well as Tribes.

Conservation strategy ~ A strategy outlining current activities or threats that are contributing to the decline of a species, along with the actions or strategies needed to reverse or eliminate such a decline or threats. Conservation strategies are generally developed for species of plants and animals that are designated as BLM sensitive species or that have been determined by the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service to be Federal candidates under the "Endangered Species Act."

Consistency ~ Means that the proposed land use plan does not conflict with officially approved plans, programs, and policies of Tribes, other Federal agencies, and state, and local governments to the extent practical within Federal law, regulation, and policy.

Critical growth period ~ A specified period of time in which plants need to develop sufficient carbohydrate reserves and produce seed (approximately the 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 species.

Cultural plants ~ Plants traditionally used by Native Americans for subsistence, economic, or ceremonial purposes.

Cultural resources ~ Fragile and nonrenewable elements of the physical and human environment including archaeological remains (evidence of prehistoric or 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.

Cultural values ~ These include archeological sites, historic sites, structures or features, and Native American traditional cultural properties.

Dacite ~ A fine-grained extrusive rock with the same composition as its intrusive equivalent, granodiorite.

Deferment ~ The withholding of livestock grazing 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.

Diatomite ~ A sedimentary, siliceous rock made from an accumulation of microscopic siliceous skeletons of

aquatic plants (diatoms) mixed with shell; also known as diatomaceous earth. The material can be used as a filter, absorbent, abrasive, filler, and insulation.

Director (BLM Director) ~ The national director of the BLM.

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 Bureau's 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 of lands or minerals out of public ownership.

Distribution ~ The uniformity of livestock grazing over a range area. Distribution is affected by the availability of water, topography, and type and palatability of vegetation as well as other factors.

Drainage (internal soil) ~ The property of a soil that permits the downward flow of excess water. Drainage is reflected in the frequeny and duration of soil saturation.

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 community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural plant community for the 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	0–25

Ecosystem ~ A complete, interacting system of living organisms and the land and water that make up their environment; the home places of all living things, including humans.

Ecosystem management ~ The use of a "whole-landscape" approach to achieve multiple use management of public lands by blending the needs of people and environmental values in such a way that these lands represent diverse, healthy, productive, and sustainable ecosystems.

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.

Environmental assessment ~ One type of document prepared by Federal agencies in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) which portrays the environmental consequences of proposed Federal actions which are not expected to have significant impacts on the human environment.

Environmental impact statement (EIS) ~ One type of document prepared by Federal agencies in compliance with NEPA which portrays the environmental consequences of proposed major Federal actions which are expected to have significant impacts on the human environment.

Ephemeral stream ~ A stream that flows only after rains or during snowmelt.

Erosion ~ The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents.

Evaluation (plan evaluation) ~ The process of reviewing the land use plan and the periodic plan monitoring reports to determine whether the land use plan decisions and NEPA analysis are still valid and

whether the plan is being implemented.

Evaporite ~ A sedimentary rock composed primarily of minerals produced from a saline solution as a result of extensive or total evaporation of seawater or inland lakes.

Exchange of use ~ Grazing authorization issued to a permittee free of charge for unfenced, intermingled private lands within an allotment.

Exclosure (livestock) ~ An area closed to livestock grazing and intended to remain closed to grazing in the long term. In some cases livestock may be authorized to trail through an exclosure, especially if there is no alternative route to move cattle from one place to another.

Exclusion area (rights-of-way) ~ Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and 302 permits, leases, and easements would not be authorized.

Existing management situation ~ A component of the analysis of the management situation; a description of the existing management direction governing resource management programs of a planning area.

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 areas.

Extirpated ~ Population destroyed in that geographical location.

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.

Fine scale ~ A single landscape, such as a watershed or subwatershed.

Fire management plan ~ A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan; the plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.

Fire preparedness ~ Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost-effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

Floodplain ~ The relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water which has been or might be covered by floodwater.

Forb ~ Annual or perennial plant other than a grass or shrub.

Forest land ~ Land that is now, or has the potential of being, at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees (based on crown closure) or 16.7 percent stocked (based on tree stocking).

Fossil ~ Mineralized or petrified form from a past geologic age, especially from previously living things.

Geographic information system ~ A computer system capable of storing, analyzing, and displaying data and describing places on the Earth's surface.

Geothermal energy ~ The use of steam and hot water generated by heat from the Earth to do work.

Goal ~ A broad statement of a desired outcome. Goals are usually not quantifiable and may not have established time frames for achievement.

Grazing system ~ The manipulation of livestock grazing to accomplish a desired result.

Greenstripping ~ The practice of establishing or using patterns of fire resilient vegetation and/or material to reduce wildland fire occurrence and size. This practice also breaks up monocultures such as cheatgrass areas, and creates some biodiversity.

Ground cover ~ Vegetation, mulch, litter, rock, etc.

Groundwater ~ Water contained in pore spaces of consolidated and unconsolidated subsurface material.

Guidelines ~ Actions or management practices that may be used to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as best management practices. Guidelines may be identified during the land use planning process, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the plan specifies that they are mandatory. Guidelines for grazing administration must conform to 43 CFR 4180.2.

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.

Herd area ~ The geographic area identified as having been used by wild horse or burro herds as their habitat in 1971.

Herd management area ~ Public land under the jurisdiction of the BLM that has been designated for special management emphasizing the maintenance of an established wild horse herd.

Herd management area plan ~ 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 nonnative cultural activities took place, based primarily upon European roots, having no origin in the traditional Native American culture(s).

Hydrothermal waters ~ Hot waters deep within the Earth's crust, that quickly ascends to the Earth's surface, loosing little heat at hot temperatures (hot springs, and geysers are examples).

I Category ~ Improve management (see Selective management categories).

IMP ~ (Wilderness) interim management policy for lands under wilderness review.

Implementation decisions ~ Decisions that lead to on-the-ground actions to implement land use plans. They are generally appealable to IBLA under 43 CFR 4.40.

Implementation plan ~ A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. An implementation plans usually selects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Implementation plans are synonymous with "activity" plans. Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, and allotment management plans. (See also Activity Plan).

Indian Tribe (or Tribe) ~ Any Indian group in the conterminous United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing Tribal status (listed periodically in the Federal Register).

Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) ~ A planning effort that examined the large-scale or regional effects of past and present land use activities in the Interior Columbia River Basin ecosystem and a small part of the Great Basin ecosystem.

Intermittent stream ~ A stream which flows most of the time but occasionally is dry or reduced to pool stage.

Initial (fire) attack ~ An aggressive fire suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

Instant study area ~ A BLM primitive or natural area designated before November 1, 1975, subject to wilderness review under section 603(a) of FLPMA.

Interdisciplinary ~ Involving more than one discipline or resource management program; promotes resource management at a plant community, landscape, or ecosystem level.

Intermediate ~ Said of an igneous rock that is transitional between basic and silicic; an intermediate rock generally has a silica (silicon dioxide) content of 54 to 65 percent.

Invasive juniper ~ Juniper stands less than 130 years old, which have expanded to other vegetative sites due mainly to human-induced exclusion of natural fire.

Issue ~ A subject or question of widespread public discussion or interest regarding resource area management, identified through public participation.

Known geothermal resource area ~ A specific area identified where geothermal resources are known to occur.

Lacustrine ~ Wetland and deep water habitats exceeding 2 meters at low water and lacking trees, shrubs, and persistent emergent vegetation (see Palustrine).

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 allocation ~ The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions.

Land use authorization ~ Those realty-related authorizations such as leases, permits, and easements authorized under section 302(b) of FLPMA and the "Recreation and Public Purpose Act."

Land use plan ~ A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land use plan-level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed.

Land use plan decision ~ Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the planning process in 43 CFR 1600. When they are presented to the public as proposed decisions, they can be protested to the BLM Director. They are not appealable to IBLA.

Leasable minerals ~ Minerals that may be leased to private interests by the Federal government; includes oil, gas, geothermal, coal, and sodium compounds.

Limited area designation ~ An area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following categories: number of vehicles, types of vehicles, time or season of vehicle use, permitted for licensed use only, use on existing roads and trails, use on designated roads and trails, and other restrictions.

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 ~ Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the "Mining Law of 1872," as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

Management concern ~ Procedures or land-use allocations that do not constitute issues but, through the resource management plan/EIS preparation process, are recognized as needing to be modified or needing decisions made regarding management direction.

Management framework plan ~ Older generation of land use plans developed by the BLM; this generation of planning has been replaced by the RMP.

Management opportunities ~ A component of the analysis of the management situation; actions or management directions that could be taken to resolve issues or management concerns.

Marlaceous ~ Containing calcareous clay or mixture of clay and particles of calcite or dolomite, usually contains fragments of shells.

M Category ~ Maintain management (see Selective management categories).

Microbiotic crusts ~ Lichens, mosses, green algae, fungi, cyanobacteria, and bacteria growing on or just below the surface of soils.

Mineral entry ~ The location of mining claims by an individual to protect his right to a valuable mineral.

Mineral estate ~ Refers to the ownership of minerals at or beneath the surface of the land.

Mitigation measures ~ Methods or procedures committed to by BLM for the purpose of reducing or lessening the impacts of an action.

Monitoring and evaluation ~ The collection and analysis of data to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of on-the-ground actions in meeting resource management goals and objectives.

Motorized equipment ~ Any machine activated by nonliving power source except small battery-powered, hand-carried devices such as flashlights, shavers, Geiger counters, and cameras.

Motor vehicle ~ Any vehicle which is self-propelled or any vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from batteries.

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 necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) ~ 1969 law requiring all Federal agencies to evaluate the impacts of proposed major Federal actions with respect to their significance on the human environment.

National Register of Historic Places ~ 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 National Register of Historic Places, prior to formal documentation and consultation; managed as if it were actually listed.

National wildlife refuge ~ An area administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the purpose of managing certain fish or wildlife species.

Natural heritage cell ~ A unique ecosystem type used by the Natural Heritage Plan to inventory, classify, and evaluate natural areas. Cells must contain one or more ecosystem elements such as plant communities or ecosystems (terrestrial, aquatic, or wetland), special species (species of conservation interest because of their rarity, risk of extirpation or extinction, or under representation in the statewide natural area system), or unique geologic features (landforms, outcrops, and other geologic units) (Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council 1998).

Naturalness ~ Refers to an area which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable" (from section 2[c], "Wilderness Act").

Nephelometer ~ An instrument that determines light scattering, usually measured hour to hour and directed into a computer analysis system. Light scattering is useful as it roughly correlates to the amount of fine particulate matter in the air.

Noncommercial forestland ~ Forestland which is not capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre of wood per year of commercial tree species.

Noncommercial tree species ~ 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 ~ 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 ~ 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 ~ 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 AUM's which is not permitted during a given time period.

Noxious weed ~ According to the "Federal Noxious Weed Act" (Public Law 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.

Objective ~ A description of a desired condition for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured

and, where possible, have established time frames for achievement.

Off-highway vehicle ~ 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.

Old growth ~ Forested stands meeting, or with the capability to 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.
- Having a multilayered canopy with two or more age classes.
- Contain snags and down woody material.
- Contain understory plants.

Open ~ Generally denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 defines the specific meaning of open as it relates to OHV use.

Open area designation ~ Any area where all types of vehicle use are permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR 8341 and 8342.

Paleontology ~ A science dealing with the life forms of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Palustrine ~ All nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, and persistent emergent vegetation and water depth in the deepest part of the basin less than 2 meters at low water.

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.

Perlite ~ A siliceous volcanic glass having numerous concentric spherical cracks that give rise to an onion-skin structure. The material can be heated and expanded to form a solid, foam-like material used in ceiling tiles, potting soil, and other applications.

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.

Permitted use ~ The forage (expressed in animal unit months) allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease.

Permit value ~ The market value of a BLM grazing permit which is often included in the overall market value of the ranch.

Petroglyph ~ A figure, design, or indentation carved, abraded, or pecked into a rock.

Pictograph ~ A figure or design painted onto a rock.

Plan maintenance ~ 43 CFR Part 1610.5-4 requires that resource management plans be maintained, as necessary, to reflect minor changes in data. In addition, 50 CFR Part 1502.9(c) requires Federal agencies to consider new information that becomes available after a NEPA analysis has been completed to determine if it is relevant to the ongoing action and/or would substantially alter the impact analysis or lead to the need to alter an existing decision. This is accomplished through the plan review and maintenance process. Examples of new information include new research or monitoring studies that are conducted during the life of the plan. Plan maintenance actions are limited to refining or documenting a previously approved decision from the plan. Maintenance actions can not expand the scope of the resource uses or restrictions, or alter the terms, conditions, or approved decisions in the plan. Maintenance actions do not require public or agency involvement, but must be documented. In contrast, new information that is significant enough to lead to revising an existing decision would require the preparation of a publicly-reviewed plan revision or amendment and associated NEPA document. Plan maintenance is documented in periodic Planning Update publications which are mailed to interested parties.

Planning criteria ~ The standards, rules, and other factors developed by managers and interdisciplinary teams for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during

planning. Planning criteria streamline and simplify the resource management planning actions.

Playa lake ~ A shallow lake that is seasonally dry; soils on the lake bottom are usually quite alkaline.

PM2.5 ~ Particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less.

PM10 ~ Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less.

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.

Precious metal ~ A metal superior in value to commercial metals such as copper, lead, and zinc; generally applied to the precious metals such as gold, platinum, and silver.

Preferred alternative ~ The alternative in the RMP/EIS which the agency has selected that best fulfills the agency's statutory mission and responsibilities and offers the most acceptable resolution of the planning issues and management concerns.

Prehistoric ~ Refers to the period wherein Native American cultural activities took place which were not yet influenced by contact with historic nonnative culture(s).

Prescribed fire ~ The introduction of fire to an area under regulated conditions for specific management purposes (usually vegetation manipulation).

Presuppression ~ All actions involved in the location or allocation of suppression resources in order to be prepared to suppress wildland fires.

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 ~ Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, except lands located on the outer continental shelf, and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

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; 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 (such as hawks, owls, vultures, and eagles).

Recreation and Public Purposes Act ~ This act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to lease or convey public lands for recreational and public purposes under specified conditions of states or their political subdivisions, and to nonprofit corporations and associations.

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.

Recreation opportunity spectrum ~ A framework for defining and stratifying classes of outdoor recreation environment, activities, and experience opportunities. These are defined along a continuum or spectrum divided into seven classes: primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded modified, roaded natural, rural, and urban.

Recreational rivers ~ 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.

Research natural area (RNA) ~ An area where natural processes predominate and which is preserved

for research and education; under current BLM policy, these areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of ACEC's and are designated as ACEC's.

Residual ground cover ~ That portion of the total vegetative ground cover that remains after the livestock grazing season.

Resiliency, economic or social ~ The ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic or social forces.

Resource advisory council (RAC) ~ A council established by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management. In some states, provincial advisory councils (PAC's) are functional equivalents of RAC's.

Resource area ~ The on-the-ground management unit of the BLM comprised of BLM-administered land within a specific geographic area.

Resource management plan (RMP) ~ Current generation of land use plans developed by BLM under the FLPMA; replaces the older generation management framework plans; provides long-term (up to 20 years) direction for the management of a particular area of land, usually corresponding to a BLM resource area, and its resources.

Retort ~ A vessel used for the distillation of volatile materials.

Revision (plan revision) ~ The process of completely rewriting the land use plan due to changes in the planning area affecting major portions of the plan or the entire plan.

Rhyolite ~ A group of extrusive igneous rocks with the same composition as its intrusive equivalent, granite.

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 conservation area (RCA) ~ An area delineated on the ground that encompasses a riparian ecosystem.

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.

Rock art sites ~ Petroglyphs or pictographs.

Rockshelter ~ Naturally-formed recess in a rock formation which provided shelter to prehistoric occupants.

Road ~ A vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to endure relatively regular and continuous use.

Roadless ~ For the purpose of the wilderness review program, this refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road. Words and phrases used in the above definition of roadless are defined as follows:

Improved and maintained ~ Actions taken physically by man to keep the road open to vehicular traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

Mechanical means ~ Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

Relatively regular and continuous use ~ Vehicular use which has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources, access roads to maintained recreation sites or facilities, or access roads to mining claims.

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.

Salinity ~ A measure of the mineral substances dissolved in water.

Salable minerals ~ High volume, low value mineral

resources including common varieties of rock, clay, decorative stone, sand, gravel, and cinder.

Scablands ~ Areas with low sagebrush and other forb communities on extremely shallow, stoney soils usually subtended by basalt or clay.

Scale ~ Refers to the geographic area and data resolution under examination in an assessment or planning effort.

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 quality ~ The degree of harmony, contrast and variety within a landscape.

Scenic river ~ A river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Scoping ~ The process of identifying the range of consideration, issues, management concerns, preliminary alternatives, and other components of an environmental impact statement or land-use planning document. It involves both internal and external, or public, involvement.

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/controversies 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.

Shrub ~ A low, woody plant, usually with several stems, that may provide food and/or cover for animals.

Siliceous ~ Containing silica (silicon dioxide).

Silicic ~ Containing silica in dominant amount.

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.

Social resiliency ~ See Resiliency.

Social science ~ The study of society and of individual relationships in and to society, generally including one or more of the academic disciplines of sociology, economics, political science, geography, history, anthropology, and psychology.

Solitude ~ The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation; a lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

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 and endangered (T&E) 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 USFWS/National Marine Fisheries Service (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 either: (1) under status review by the FWS/NMFS; (2) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; (3) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (4) those inhabiting ecological refugia or other 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 (special status is defined in IM-OR-91-57, "Oregon-Washington Special Status Species Policy").

Species diversity ~ The number, different kinds of, and relative abundances of species present in a given area.

Standard ~ A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards).

State implementation plan (SIP) ~ A strategic document, prepared by a state (or other authorized air quality regulatory agency) and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, that throughly describes how requirements of the "Clean Air Act" will be implemented (including standards to be achieved, control measures to be applied, enforcement actions in case of violation, etc.).

State listed species ~ Any plant or animal species listed by the State of Oregon as threatened or endangered within the State under Oregon Revised Statutes 496.004, 498.026, or 564.040.

Step-down ~ The process of applying broad-scale science findings and land use decisions to site-specific areas using a hierarchical approach (subbasin review) of understanding current resource conditions, risks, and opportunities.

Stocking rate ~ The amount of animal units on a specified 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.

Subbasin review ~ An interagency, collaborative consideration of resources, resource management issues, and management recommendations for one or more subbasins or watershed drainages approximately 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres in size.

Suitable for preservation as wilderness ~ Refers to a recommendation that certain Federal lands satisfy the definition of wilderness in the "Wilderness Act" and have been found appropriate for designation as wilderness on the basis of an analysis of the existing and potential uses of the land.

Sunstone ~ A semiprecious gemstone; a feldspar crystal found in basalt.

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.

Sustained yield ~ Maintenance of an annual or regular periodic output of a renewable resource from public land consistent with the principles of multiple use.

Temporary nonrenewable (TNR) grazing use ~ Livestock grazing use authorized when forage is temporarily available due to nonuse, climatic conditions, range improvements, or other factors. When the amount of forage for livestock grazing increases temporarily, a nonrenewable permit may be issued if the increased use is consistent with multiple use objectives and does not interfere with existing livestock operations. Examples of the suitable or normal uses of TNR grazing are:

- to test carrying capacity of an area;
- to authorize use by a nonpermittee;
- for a vegetation treatment, such as a wolf plant problem;
- for better livestock management, such as shifting use between allotments, when one allotment may have excess forage and another needs rest.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) ~ Private national organization dedicated to the preservation of biological diversity.

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 ~ Any plant or animal species defined under the "Endangered Species Act" as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range; listings are published in the Federal Register.

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 livestock on public land, and (2) protect the desired plant community from deterioration.

Timber base ~ 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 ~ 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 maximum daily load (TMDL) ~ An estimate of the total quantity of pollutants (from all sources: point, nonpoint, and natural) that may be allowed into waters without exceeding applicable water quality criteria.

Total preference ~ The total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The active preference and suspended preference are combined to make up the total grazing preference.

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 generally within a social and/or cultural group and span generations.

Traditional cultural property ~ Cultural site eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are (1) rooted in the community's history, and (2) important to maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Tribe ~ See Indian Tribe.

Turbidity ~ An interference to the passage of light through water due to insoluble particles of soil, organics, microorganisms and other materials.

Unallotted lands ~ Public lands open to grazing which currently have no livestock grazing authorized.

U.S. Department of Interior (USDI) ~ Government department which oversees the BLM and many other agencies.

User day ~ Any calendar day, or portion thereof, for each individual accompanied or serviced by an operator.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) ~ Government agency responsible for managing fish and wildlife and their habitats.

Utilization ~ The proportion of the current year's forage 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 (1–6, 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 fields.

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 (preservation) provides for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers and other similar sites where 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) includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) 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.

Volcanic maar ~ A volcanic landform resulting from explosive ash eruptions.

Water quality ~ The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water with respect to 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, and rock) covering the soil and providing protection from, or resistance to, the impact of raindrops and the energy of overland flow, and expressed in percent of the area covered.

Way ~ A vehicle route which has not been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. These vehicle routes are associated with WSA's.

Wetlands ~ Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above that soil surface for extended intervals; where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (see Lacustrine and Palustrine).

Wilderness ~ An area that is essentially natural in character that has been designated by congressional action in order to preserve that naturalness.

Wilderness characteristics ~ Key characteristics of a wilderness listed in section 2(c) of the "Wilderness Act" of 1964 and used by BLM in its wilderness inventory. These characteristics include size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, outstanding opportunities for primitive or unconfined recreation, and special features.

Wilderness study area (WSA) ~ Public land under the jurisdiction of the BLM which has been studied for wilderness character and is currently in an interim management status awaiting official wilderness designation or release from WSA study by Congress.

Wildfire ~ Any unwanted wildland fire.

Wildland fire ~ Any nonstructure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland fire situation analysis ~ A decision-making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economical, political, and resource management objectives as selection criteria.

Wildland fire use ~ The management of naturally-ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in fire management plans. Wildland fire use replaces the obsolete term prescribed natural fire (for example a lightning fire might be designated for wildland fire use).

Wild rivers ~ 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.

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.

Woodland ~ A forest community occupied primarily by noncommercial species such as juniper, mountain mahogany, or quaking aspen groves; all western juniper forest lands are classified as woodlands, since juniper is classified as a noncommercial species.

Appendices —

Introduction

This section includes appendices containing more detailed information supporting the management direction located in the main text.

During development of the Lakeview RMP/ROD, the appendices were updated in response to public and internal comments. Only those appendices containing management direction have been published in this document. The appendices maintained the same numbering scheme as used in both the draft and final documents

Other appendices were not reprinted with this document because they represent supporting information related to the environmental analysis. They can be found in Volume 2 of the draft or final documents, as appropriate.

The following appendices are located in this section:

Appendix D – Best Management Practices

Appendix E1 – Allotment Management Summaries

Appendix E3 – Range Projects

Appendix E5 – Grazing Systems within the Planning Area

Appendix F2 – Riparian Areas

Appendix F3 – Water Quality Restoration Plans

Appendix G – Noxious Weeds

Appendix L - Fire Rehabilitation

Appendix N3 – Stipulations and Guidelines for Mineral Operations

Appendix O - Lands

Appendix D — Best Management Practices

Introduction

Best management practices (BMP's) are those land and resource management techniques designed to maximize beneficial results and minimize negative impacts of management actions. Interdisciplinary site-specific analysis is necessary to determine which management practices would be necessary to meet specific goals. BMP's described in this appendix are designed to assist in achieving the objectives for maintaining or improving water quality, soil productivity, and the protection of watershed resources. These guidelines will apply, where appropriate, to all use authorizations, including BLM-initiated projects. Modifications may be necessary on a site-specific basis to minimize the potential for negative impacts. Each of the following BMP's are a part of the coordinated development of this plan and may be updated as new information becomes available. Applicants can suggest alternate conditions that could accomplish the same result.

BMP's are selected and implemented as necessary, based on site-specific conditions, to meet water, soil, and watershed objectives for specific management actions. This document does not provide an exhaustive list of BMP's. Additional BMP's may be identified during an interdisciplinary process when evaluating site-specific management actions. Implementation and effectiveness of BMP's need to be monitored to determine whether the practices are achieving water, soil, and other watershed resource objectives and accomplishing desired goals. Adjustments will be made as necessary to ensure objectives are met and as needed to conform with changes in BLM regulations, policy, direction, or new scientific information.

These BMP's are a compilation of existing policies and guidelines and commonly employed practices to minimize water quality degradation from nonpoint sources, to minimize the loss of soil productivity, and to provide guidelines for aesthetic conditions within watersheds from surface disturbing activities.

BMP's are considered one of the primary mechanisms to achieve Oregon water quality standards and reduce impacts from nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint sources of pollution result from natural causes, human actions, and the interactions between natural events and conditions associated with human use of the land and its resources. Nonpoint source pollution is caused by diffuse sources rather than from a discharge at a specific, single-source location. Such pollution results in alteration of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of water.

BMP's are defined as methods, measures, or practices selected on the basis of site-specific conditions to ensure that water quality will be maintained at its highest practicable level. BMP's include, but are not limited to, structural and nonstructural controls, operations, and maintenance procedures. BMP's can be applied before, during, and after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters (40 CFR 130.2(m), Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Standards Regulation).

BMP's are identified as part of the NEPA process, with interdisciplinary involvement. Because the control of nonpoint sources of pollution is an ongoing process, continual refinement of best management practice design is necessary. This process can be described in five steps which are: (1) selection of design of a specific best management practice; (2) application of the best management practice; (3) monitoring; (4) evaluation; and (5) feedback. Data gathered through monitoring is evaluated and is used to identify changes needed in best management practice design, application, or in the monitoring program.

Road Design and Maintenance

1) Design roads to minimize total disturbance, to conform with topography, and to minimize disruption of natural drainage patterns.

2) Base road design criteria and standards on road management objectives such as traffic requirements of the proposed activity and the overall transportation plan, economic analysis, safety requirements, resource objectives, and minimizing damage to the environment.

3) Locate roads on stable terrain such as ridgetops, natural benches, and flatter transitional slopes near ridges and valley bottoms and moderate sideslopes and away from slumps, slide prone areas, concave slopes, clay beds, and where rock layers dip parallel to the slope. Locate roads on well-drained soil types; avoid wet areas.

4) Construct cut and fill slopes to be approximately 3(h):1(v) or flatter where feasible. Locate roads to minimize heights of cutbanks. Avoid high, steeply-sloping cutbanks in highly-fractured bedrock.

5) Avoid head walls, midslope locations on steep, unstable slopes, fragile soils, seeps, old landslides, sideslopes in excess of 70 percent, and areas where the geologic bedding planes or weathering surfaces are inclined with the slope. Implement extra mitigation measures when these areas can not be avoided.

6) Construct roads for surface drainage by using outslopes, crowns, grade changes, drain dips, waterbars and/or insloping to ditches as appropriate.

7) Sloping the road base to the outside edge for surface drainage is normally recommended for local spurs or minor collector roads where low volume traffic and lower traffic speeds are anticipated. This is also recommended in situations where long intervals between maintenance will occur and where minimum excavation is wanted. Out-sloping is not recommended on steep slopes. Sloping the road base to the inside edge is an acceptable practice on roads with steep sideslopes and where the underlying soil formation is very rocky and not subject to appreciable erosion or failure.

8) Crown and ditching is recommended for arterial and collector roads where traffic volume, speed, intensity and user comfort are considerations. Recommended gradients range from 0 to 15 percent where crown and ditching may be applied, as long as adequate drainage away from the road surface and ditch lines is maintained.

9) Minimize excavation when constructing roads through the use of balanced earthwork, narrowing road widths, and end hauling where sideslopes are between 50 and 70 percent.

10) If possible, construct roads when soils are dry and not frozen. When soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of 3 inches, BLM-authorized activities should be limited or cease unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.

11) Consider improving inadequately surfaced roads that are to be left open to public traffic during wet weather with gravel or pavement to minimize sediment production and maximize safety.

12) Retain vegetation on cut slopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities. Roadside brushing of vegetation should be done in a way that prevents disturbance to root systems and visual intrusions (i.e., avoid using excavators for brushing).

13) Retain adequate vegetation between roads and streams to filter runoff caused by roads.

14) Avoid riparian/wetland areas where feasible; locate in these areas only if the roads do not interfere with the attainment of proper functioning condition and riparian management objectives.

15) Minimize the number of unimproved stream crossings. When a culvert or bridge is not feasible, locate drive-through (low water crossings) on stable rock portions of the drainage channel. Harden crossings with the addition of rock and gravel if necessary. Use angular rock if available.

16) Locate roads and limit activities of mechanized equipment within stream channels to minimize their influence on riparian areas. When stream crossing is necessary, design the approach and crossing perpendicular to the channel where practical. Locate the crossing where the channel is well-defined, unobstructed, and straight.

17) Avoid placing fill material in floodplain unless the material is large enough to remain in place during flood events.

18) Use drainage dips instead of culverts on roads where gradients would not present a safety issue. Locate drainage dips in such a way so water would not accumulate or where outside berms prevent drainage from the roadway. Locate and design drainage dips immediately upgrade of stream crossings and provide buffer areas and catchment basins to prevent sediment from entering the stream.

19) Construct catchment basins, brush windrows, and culverts in a way to minimize sediment transport from road surfaces to stream channels. Install culverts in natural drainage channels in a way to conform with the natural streambed gradients with outlets that discharge onto rocky or hardened protected areas.

20) Design and locate water crossing structures in natural drainage channels to accommodate adequate fish passage, provide for minimum impacts to water quality, and capable of handling a 100-year event for runoff and floodwaters.

21) Use culverts that pass, at a minimum, a 50-year storm event and/or have a minimum diameter of 24 inches for permanent stream crossings and a minimum diameter of 18 inches for road crossdrains.

22) Replace undersized culverts and repair or replace

damaged culverts and downspouts. Provide energy dissipators at culvert outlets or drainage dips.

23) Locate culverts or drainage dips in such a manner as to avoid discharge onto unstable terrain such as head walls or slumps. Provide adequate spacing to avoid accumulation of water in ditches or road surfaces. Culverts should be placed on solid ground to avoid road failures.

24) Proper sized aggregate and riprap should be used during culvert construction. Place riprap at culvert entrance to streamline water flow and reduce erosion.

25) Establish adapted vegetation on all cuts and fill immediately following road construction and maintenance.

26) Remove berms from the downslope side of roads, consistent with safety considerations.

27) Leave abandoned roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage without further maintenance. Close abandoned roads to traffic. Physically obstruct the road with gates, large berms, trenches, logs, stumps, or rock boulders as necessary to accomplish permanent closure.

28) Abandon and rehabilitate roads no longer needed. Leave these roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage. Remove culverts.

29) When plowing snow for winter use of roads, provide breaks in snow berms to allow for road drainage. Avoid plowing snow into streams. Plow snow only on existing roads.

30) Maintenance should be performed to conserve existing surface material, retain the original crowned or out-sloped, self-draining cross section, prevent or remove rutting berms (except those designed for slope protection) and other irregularities that retard normal surface runoff. Avoid wasting loose ditch or surface material over the shoulder where it can cause stream sedimentation or weaken slump-prone areas. Avoid undercutting back slopes.

31) Do not disturb the toe of cut slopes while pulling ditches or grading roads. Avoid sidecasting road material into streams.

32) Grade roads only as necessary. Maintain drain dips, waterbars, road crown, in-sloping and out-sloping, as appropriate, during road maintenance.

33) Maintain roads in special management areas (SMA's) according to SMA guidance. Generally, retain roads within existing disturbed areas and sidecast material away from the SMA.

34) When landslides occur, save all soil and material usable for reclamation or stockpile for future reclamation needs. Avoid side casting of slide material where it can damage, overload, and saturate embankments, or flow into down-slope drainage courses. Reestablish vegetation as needed in areas where vegetation has been destroyed due to side casting.

35) Strip and stockpile topsoil ahead of construction of new roads, if feasible. Reapply soil to cut and fill slopes prior to revegetation.

Surface-Disturbing Activities

1) Special design and reclamation measures may be required to protect scenic and natural landscape values. This may include transplanting trees and shrubs, mulching and fertilizing disturbed areas, use of low profile permanent facilities, and painting to minimize visual contrasts. Surface-disturbing activities may be moved to avoid sensitive areas or to reduce the visual effects of the proposal.

2) Above ground facilities requiring painting should be designed to blend in with the surrounding environment.

3) Disturbed areas should be contoured to blend with the natural topography. Blending is defined as reducing form, line, and color contrast associated with the surface disturbance. Disturbance in visually sensitive areas should be contoured to match the original topography, where matching is defined as reproducing the original topography and eliminating form, line, and color caused by the disturbance as much as possible.

4) Reclamation should be implemented concurrent with construction and site operations to the fullest extent possible. Final reclamation actions shall be initiated within 6 months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the authorized officer.

5) Fill material should be pushed into cut areas and up over back slopes. Depressions should not be left that would trap water or form ponds.

Rights-of-Way and Utility Corridors

1) Rights-of-way and utility corridors should use areas adjoining or adjacent to previously disturbed areas whenever possible, rather than traverse undisturbed

communities.

2) Waterbars or dikes should be constructed on all of the rights-of-way and utility corridors, and across the full width of the disturbed area, as directed by the authorized officer.

3) Disturbed areas within road rights-of-way and utility corridors should be stabilized by vegetation practices designed to hold soil in place and minimize erosion. Vegetation cover should be reestablished to increase infiltration and provide additional protection from erosion.

4) Sediment barriers should be constructed when needed to slow runoff, allow deposition of sediment, and prevent transport from the site. Straining or filtration mechanisms may also be employed for the removal of sediment from runoff.

Forest Management

1) Design harvest units and forest health treatments to blend with natural terrain.

2) Consider clearcutting only where it is silverculturally essential to accomplish site-specific objectives. Areas with fragile watershed conditions or high scenic values should not be clearcut.

3) When soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of 3 inches, BLM-authorized activities, such as log yarding and hauling, should be limited or cease unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.

4) Scatter unmerchantable material (tops, limbs, etc.) in cutting units and treatment areas, consistent with fuel loading limitations.

5) Ground-yarding systems are not recommended on slopes that are of 30 percent or greater.

6) Utilize designated skid trails and haul roads, where feasible, when ground-yarding timber harvest operations.

7) Locate skid trails on upper slope positions, as far as possible from surface water. Avoid skidding across drainage bottoms or creating conditions that concentrate and channelize surface flow.

8) Use directional felling, when applicable, to minimize skidding distance and locate skid trails as far as possible from sensitive areas.

9) Install waterbars and apply native seed, when available, to skid trails and landings prior to temporary seasonal closures and following harvest operations. Consider ripping or subsoiling on skid trails and abandoned haul roads to reduce compaction where soil and slope conditions permit.

10) When ground- or cable-yarding, logs should be fully, or at least have the lead end, suspended.

11) Locate landings away from surface water. Design landings to minimize disturbance consistent with safety and efficiency of operation.

12) Use low pressure grapple equipment, if possible, when piling slash.

13) Conduct forested land treatments when soil surfaces are either frozen, dry, or have adequate snowpack to minimize impacts to soil and water resources.

Fire Suppression

1) Minimize surface disturbances and avoid the use of heavy earth-moving equipment where possible, on all fire suppression and rehabilitation activities, including mop-up, except where high value resources (including lives and property), are being protected.

2) Install waterbars and seed all constructed firelines with native or adapted nonnative species as appropriate.

3) Avoid dropping fire retardant detrimental to aquatic communities on streams, lakes, ponds and in riparian/wetland areas.

4) The location and construction of handlines should result in minimal surface disturbance while effectively controlling the fire. Hand crews should locate lines to take full advantage of existing land features that represent natural fire barriers. Whenever possible, handlines should follow the contour of the slope to protect the soil, provide sufficient residual vegetation to capture and retain sediment, and maintain site productivity.

5) Suppression in riparian areas should be by hand crews when possible.

Prescribed Burning

1) To protect soil productivity, burning should be conducted, if possible, under conditions when a low-intensity burn can accomplish stated objectives. Burn

only when conditions of organic surface or duff layer have adequate moisture to minimize effects to the physical and chemical properties of the soil. When possible, maximize the retention of the organic surface or duff layer.

2) Slash should not be piled and burned within riparian/wetland areas. If riparian/wetland areas are within or adjacent to the prescribed burn unit, piles should be firelined or scattered prior to burning.

3) When preparing the unit for burning, avoid piling concentrations of large logs and stumps; pile small material (3 to 8 inches diameter). Slash piles should be burned when soil and duff moisture are adequate to reduce potential damage to soil resources.

Livestock Grazing Management

Rangeland projects and improvements are constructed as a portion of adaptive management to reduce resource management conflicts and to achieve multiple use management objectives. They have been standardized over time to mitigate impacts and will be adhered to in the construction and maintenance of rangeland projects within the planning area.

Grazing schedules are developed and adjusted through the adaptive management process on an allotment-specific basis. This is to mitigate impacts to resource values and progress toward multiple use management objectives and sustainability of desirable values.

Mining

1) Reclaim all disturbed surface areas promptly, preforming concurrent reclamation as necessary, and minimize the total amount of all surface disturbance.

2) All surface soil should be stripped prior to conducting operations, stockpiled, and reapplied during reclamation, regardless of soil quality. Minimize the length of time soil remains in stockpiles and the depth or thickness of stockpiles. When slopes on topsoil stockpiles exceed 5 percent, a berm or trench should be constructed below the stockpile to prevent sediment transport offsite.

3) Strip and separate soil surface horizons where feasible and reapply in proper sequence during reclamation.

4) Locate soil stockpiles and waste rock disposal areas away from surface water to minimize offsite drainage effects.

5) Establish vegetation cover on soil stockpiles that are to be in place longer than 1 year.

6) Construct and rehabilitate temporary roads to minimize total surface disturbance, consistent with intended use.

7) Consider temporary measures such as silt fences, straw bales, or mulching to trap sediment in sensitive areas until reclaimed areas are stabilized with vegetation.

8) Reshape to the approximate original contour all areas to be permanently reclaimed, providing for proper surface drainage.

9) Leave reclaimed surfaces in a roughened condition following soil application.

10) Complete reclamation and seeding during the fall if possible.

Noxious Weed Management

1) All contractors and land-use operators moving surface-disturbing equipment in or out of weed-infested areas should clean their equipment before and after use on public land.

2) Control weeds annually in areas frequently disturbed such as gravel pits, recreation sites, road sides, livestock concentration areas.

3) Consider livestock quarantine, removal, or timing limitations in weed-infested areas.

4) All seed, hay, straw, mulch, or other vegetation material transported and used on public land weed-free zones for site stability, rehabilitation, or project facilitation should be certified by a qualified Federal, state or county officer as free of noxious weeds and noxious weed seed. All baled feed, pelletized feed, and grain transported into weed-free zones and used to feed livestock should also be certified as free of noxious weed seed.

5) It is recommended that all vehicles, including off-road and all-terrain, traveling in or out of weed-infested areas should clean their equipment before and after use on public land.

Developed Recreation

1) Construct recreation sites and provide appropriate sanitation facilities to minimize impacts to resource

values, public health and safety, and minimize user conflicts of approved activities and access within an area as appropriate.

2) Minimize impacts to resource values or to enhance a recreational setting and recreation experience. Harden site and locations subject to prolonged/repetitive concentrated recreational uses with selective placement of gravel or other porous materials and allow for dust abatement, paving, and engineered road construction.

3) Use public education and/or physical barriers (such as rocks, posts, vegetation) to direct or preclude uses and to minimize impacts to resource values and the quality of recreation experience.

4) As appropriate, employ limitations of specific activities to avoid or correct adverse impacts to resource values, public safety issues, and/or conflicts between recreational uses.

5) Employ land use ethics programs and techniques such as “Leave No Trace” and “Tread Lightly” programs. Use outreach efforts of such programs to lessen needs to implement more stringent regulatory measures to obtain resource protection and a quality recreation experience

Appendix E — Livestock Grazing

E1: Allotment Management Summaries

The following summaries provide multiple use information for each allotment in the resource area. Information is organized under (1) Allotment Identification, (2) Grazing Administration, (3) Identified Resources Conflicts/Concerns and Management Direction.

Allotment Identification—This section identifies each allotment by name and allotment number. The Selective Management Category (M, I, C) is identified and acreage within the allotment is provided.

Grazing Administration—This section provides basic information on grazing license and other forage demands within the allotment including active preference, suspended nonuse, total preference, exchange of use, and permitted use. *Note:* Blanks under acres or AUM's (animal unit months) indicate the value of 0.

Identified Resources Conflicts/Concerns and Management Direction—This section presents the major resource conflicts or concerns that have been identified in each allotment through public input and interdisciplinary team collaborations. For each conflict/concern identified, management direction has been developed. This section forms the basis for establishing or revising allotment management plans during the implementation of the RMP. This section also forms the basis for the conveyance of other resource values into the allotment monitoring, assessment, and evaluation process.

Common to all allotments: Since the status of microbiotic crusts is unknown in most allotments, monitoring and research sites would be developed for presence and distribution.

The BLM has trust responsibility of protecting identified cultural plants and communities for Tribal uses; surveys, inventories, and discussions with Tribal members is ongoing and requires analysis related to grazing impacts and range projects. Several ACEC's are being proposed for use by Tribal peoples and these areas will be extensively surveyed: High Lakes, Hawksie-Walksie, and Rahilly-Gravelly proposed ACEC's.

A survey is required for any proposed range projects in areas where no previous survey has been conducted in order to protect possible special status plant species/habitats from impact from BLM-authorized actions. In areas where Bureau sensitive plants are found, monitoring should be established to determine effects of livestock grazing on those populations and habitats (see Table 2-9 of the "Lakeview Proposed RMP/FEIS; USDI-BLM, 2003).

If not mentioned otherwise, no special status plants or animals have been found or are suspected in the allotment.

An alphabetized list of allotments with corresponding allotment numbers has been added to help the reader.

List of Allotment Names

Abert Rim (00437)
Abert Seeding (00522)
Alkali Warner (01001)
Arrow Gap (00708)
Barry (01308)
Bear Creek (00703)
Beasley Lake (00903)
Beaty Butte Common (00600)
Becraft (01300)
Blue Creek Seeding (00200)
Bridge Well Seeding (00712)
Briggs Garden (00415)
Buck Creek-Bridge Creek (00702)
Burro Springs (00213)
Button Springs (00909)
Cahill FRF (00219)
Chuckar Springs (00214)
Cinder Butte (00902)
Clover Creek (00518)
Clover Flat (00407)
Coglan Hills (00400)
Coleman Seeding (00432)
Corn Lake (00514)
Cougar Mountain (00908)
Cox Butte (00509)
Cox Individual (00217)
Coyote-Colvin (00517)
Coyote Creek (00405)
Crack-in-the-Ground (00102)
Crooked Creek (01301)
Crump Individual (00204)

Dead Indian-Duncan (00709)
Devils Garden (00907)
Diablo Peak (00436)
Dick's Creek (01306)
East Green Mountain (00101)
East Jug Mountain (00433)
East Rabbit Hills (00530)
Egli Rim (00420)
Fenced Federal (00401)
Fir Timber Butte (00412)
Fish Creek (00519)
Fisher Lake (00222)
Five Mile Butte (00426)
Fremont (00900)
FRF Bar 75 Ranch (01002)
FRF Fitzgerald (00502)
FRF Flynn (00501)
FRF Laird (00507)
FRF Lynch (00505)
FRF Rock Creek Ranch (00508)
FRF Taylor (00503)
Greaser Drift (00205)
Hickey FRF (00223)
Hickey Individual (00202)
Highway (00904)
Hill Camp (00215)
Hill Field (00423)
Hogback Butte (00910)
Homestead (00905)
Jones Canyon (00411)
Juniper Mountain (00515)
Lane Individual (00524)
Lane Plan I (00207)
Lane Plan II (00206)
Little Juniper Spring (01000)
Lynch-Flynn (00520)
Murdock (00710)
Narrows (00431)
North Bluejoint (00512)
Northeast Warner (00511)
North Rabbit Hills (00531)
North Webster (00906)
Oatman Flat (00705)
O'Keeffe Individual (00216)
O'Keeffe (01303)
O'Keeffe FRF (00203)
Orijana Rim (00510)
Paisley Flat (00422)
Peter Creek (00100)
Pike Ranch (00425)
Pine Creek (00403)
Priday Reservoir (00521)
Rabbit Basin (00516)
Rahilly-Gravelly (00212)
Rim (00210)
Rosebud (00421)
Round Mountain (00211)
Rye Ranch (00706)
Sagehen (00208)
Sandy Seeding (00218)
Schadler (00209)
Schultz (01305)
Shale Rock (00435)
Sheeprock (00428)
Silver Creek (00713)
Silver Creek-Bridge Creek (00700)
Silver Lake Bed (00716)
South Butte Valley (01073)
South Hayes Butte (00711)
South Poverty (00430)
South Rabbit Hills (00529)
Squaw Butte (00915)
Squaw Lake (00418)
St. Patricks (00419)
Table Rock (00714)
Thomas Creek (01302)
Tim Long Creek (00410)
Tuff Butte (00707)
Twin Lakes (00429)
Upper Bridge Creek (00701)
Valley (00911)
Vinyard (00201)
Ward Lake (00704)
Warner Lakes (00523)
Wastina (00901)
West Clover Flat (00406)
West Green Mountain (00914)
West Lake (00424)
White Rock (00416)
Willow Creek (00404)
XL (00427)
ZX-Christmas Lake (00103)

Number: 00100		**Name: PETER CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	13,800	Active preference:	329	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	640	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	25
Category:	M	Total preference:	329	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	90

Identified resource conflicts/concerns	**Management direction**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1990 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. Maintain current allocation of 329 animal unit months (AUM's) for livestock and 30 AUM's for wildlife. The wildlife use is the normal deer winter range in the north pasture of the allotment. 2. Determine the full grazing capacity of each pasture in the allotment through monitoring, and allocate the forage on a permanent sustained yield basis. 3. To provide each pasture of the allotment periodic growing season rest (April 1 to peak of flowering on or about June 20). 4.To manage for an average maximum 50 % utilization on key forage species. 5. To maintain the range condition as measured by existing nested frequency monitoring studies. a. On PC-1, maintain Idaho fescue at 50 % or greater, maintain bottlebrush squirreltail at 20% or greater and maintain Thurber's needlegrass at 20% or greater. b. On PC-2, maintain Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber's needlegrass at 30% each or greater. c. On PC-3, maintain Idaho fescue and bottlebrush squirreltail at 30 % or greater, maintain Thurber's needlegrass at 20% or greater.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Improve big sagebrush habitats with juniper invasion to early- or mid-seral stage.	■ Through management prescriptions, remove juniper invading big sagebrush habitat.
Maintain/improve old growth juniper stands.	■ Manage old growth juniper to preserve old growth characteristics.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively montior utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00101		**Name: EAST GREEN MOUNTAIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	17,241	Active preference:	980	Bighorn sheep:	60
Other acres:	1,440	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	285
Category:	M	Total prefe rence:	980	Elk:	50
				Other wildlife:	30
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	425

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1993 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives. 1. To maintain current allocation of 980 AUM's for livestock and 315 AUM's for wildlife. 2. To provide each pasture in the allotment periodic growing season rest (April 1 to peak of flowering on or about June 20). 3. To manage each pasture so that AUM ratings are not exceeded. Current ratings are: Jack's Place 90 AUM's Lava Burn 516 AUM's Sixteen Well 118 AUM's Bunchgrass 119 AUM's Green Mountain 452 AUM's 4. To manage for an average maximum utilization of 50% on key native forage species, and 60% utilization on crested wheatgrass seedings. 5. To maintain range condition by existing nested plot frequency and photo plot monitoring studies. Objectives for percent composition of the key species are: a. At study sites EG-1 and EG-4, maintain crested wheatgrass at 75% or greater; maintain shrub species at < 20% composition. b. At site EG-2, maintain Idaho fescue at 35% or greater, needle-and-thread grass at 10% or greater, and restrict shrub species to < 50% composition. c. At EG-3, maintain Idaho fescue at 30% or greater, needle-and-thread grass at 10% or greater, and junegrass at 5% or greater. Maintain shrub species at < 50% composition. d. At study site EG-6, maintain Idaho fescue at 40% or greater and shrub species at < 50%. 6. To maintain all existing range improvements.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intenisvely monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Squaw Ridge and Four Craters WSA's are part of the allotment.	■ Manage Squaw Ridge WSA under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00102		**Name: CRACK-IN-THE-GROUND**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	15,419	Active preference:	298	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	400	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	133
Category:	I	Total preference:	298	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	203

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for playa management.	■ As they are developed, incorporate playa management objectives into the allotment.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Four Craters WSA occurs in the allotment.	■ Manage to protect wilderness values under wilderness IMP.

Number: 00103		**Name: ZX-CHRISTMAS LAKE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	524,180	Active preference:	31,069	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	54,640	Suspended nonuse:	6,588	Deer/pronghorn:	500
Category:	I	Total preference:	37,657	Elk:	260
				Other wildlife:	29
				Wild horses:	408
				Total:	1,217

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Current range condition, level, or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable; carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.	■ Maintain/improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices, reseeding, or project implementation. Adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Portions of the area in the Great Basin ecosystem are in unsatisfactory condition and cannot be healed through management strategies.	■ Restore portions of the Great Basin ecosystem to promote plant community diversity, allowing the communities to be more resilient to invasive species and disturbance.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Monitor/control perrenial pepperweed and other noxious weeds using integrated weed management in the Brim Well area and within the allotment.
Wild horses:	
Insufficient forage allocated for wild horses at appropriate management levels.	■ Increase forage allocation for wild horses to 785 AUM's.
Appropriate management levels for wild horses.	■ Maintain current appropriate management levels for wild horse populations.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Limiting pronghorn habitat in less than satisfactory condition.	■ Maintain/improve pronghorn habitat condition.
Special status species habitats occur within the allotment: prostrate buckwheat and greater sage-grouse.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Develop a conservation agreement for special status plant protection. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Lost Forest Research Natural Area (RNA) exists within the allotment.	■ Manage livestock grazing to protect the Lost Forest RNA.
	■ Coordinated resource management plan objectives. The following are the BLM objectives within the "Sycan X Coordinated Resource Management Plan," which includes numerous objectives for other private land ownerships:

Number: 00103 [CONTINUED] **Name: ZX-CHRISTMAS LAKE**

1. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.

2. Maintain or improve vigor of crested wheatgrass seedings for BLM grazing allotment #103, Christmas Lake.

3. Comply with objectives of the allotment management plans for BLM grazing allotments #712, Bridge Well, and #713, Silver Creek.

Number: 00200		**Name: BLUE CREEK SEEDING**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	600	Active preference:	131	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	45
Category:	C	Total preference:	131	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	50

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Maintain existing exclosures.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00201		**Name: VINYARD**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	8,600	Active preference:	460	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	160	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	100
Category:	I	Total preference:	460	Elk:	10
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	222

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1969 allotment management plan, with those modifications made in 1999. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. To reduce accelerated gully soil erosion in Sweeny Canyon and the numerous short side drainages along Deep Creek, and moderate sheet soil erosion on the table land area of the West pasture, by increasing the density of bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Stipa spp. 50%, increasing the composition of bluebunch wheatgrass 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 460/487, and indicated by observance of photo stations 461–464. 2. To increase the availability of forage for deer annually from December–April in the seeding pasture of the allotment by establishing crested wheatgrass seeding to a 10–15% density, yet not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop, and increasing the density of bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber's needlegrass 50%, and composition of bluebunch wheatgrass 50% from that recorded in photo trend plot 460 and 487, and indicated by observance of photo stations 461–464. To have available for deer use in those months 80% of the current year's growth of bitterbrush in the allotment. 3. To restore 244 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 610 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within this allotment by increasing the density of bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber's needlegrass 50%, and increasing the composition of bluebunch wheatgrass 50% from that recorded in photo stations 461–464. Maintaining this level of density and composition should afford sufficient annual forage to obtain the desired average actual use stated above within 4 years.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species and habitats present: dwarf lousewort.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement redband trout conservation strategy.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.

Number: 00201 [CONTINUED] **Name: VINYARD**

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00202		**Name: HICKEY INDIVIDUAL**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	10,906	Active preference:	583	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	90	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	85
Category:	M	Total preference:	583	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	17
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	132

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1975 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives. 1. To reduce accelerated and potential accelerated gully soil erosion in the several short side drainages along Camas Creek and moderate sheet soil erosion on the table land in the Fish Creek Rim area by increasing litter accumulation, vegetative cover, and vigor 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 475, 477–479, and 484–485. 2. To increase the availability and the amount of forage for deer in the months of January–March in seeding pasture of the allotment by maintaining the crested wheatgrass seeding, yet not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop, and increase the density of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass and composition of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass from that recorded in photo trend plot 474 and indicated by observance of photo station 475. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth of bitterbrush in the allotment. 3. To restore 100 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 1,112 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within the allotment. Increase vegetative cover and vigor of Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, and bluebunch wheatgrass from that recorded in photo trend plots 473–474, 476, 509A, and indicated by observance of photo stations 475, 477–479, 484–485, and 510A. The key species are crested wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass. Saltgrass) and bottlebrush squirreltail are key species in Fisher Lake.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species and habitats present: nodding melic grass.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Number: 00202 [CONTINUED]	**Name: HICKEY INDIVIDUAL**
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek Rim ACEC/RNA exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.
Fish Creek Rim WSA occurs within the allotment	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00203		**Name: O'KEEFFE FRF**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	565	Active preference:	48	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	48	Elk:	9
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	11

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Maintain existing exclosures.
Plant Communities/Vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek rim occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00204		**Name: CRUMP INDIVIDUAL**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,930	Active preference:	92	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	395	Suspended nonuse:	106	Deer/pronghorn:	45
Category:	I	Total preference:	198	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	150

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek Rim WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00205		**Name: GREASER DRIFT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	9,210	Active preference:	356	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	90
Category:	M	Total preference:	356	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	130

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Currently, no fall grazing use is authorized.	■ Modify the term grazing permit to include fall grazing.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Eradicate yellow starthistle. ■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Waterfowl habitat management.	■ Continue implementation of the habitat management plan/management framework plan objectives to improve waterfowl habitat.
Special management areas:	
Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00206		**Name: LANE PLAN II**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	9,910	Active preference:	450	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	3,330	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	130
Category:	M	Total preference:	450	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	16
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	176

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1970 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. To reduce gully erosion in the steep topography of the allotment, mainly along Parsnip and Drake Creeks, and moderate sheet erosion throughout the allotment by increasing the density and composition of Idaho fescue 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 426 and 496-97, and indicated by observance of photo stations 438–49, 450–52, 499, and 500. Maintaining this level of density and composition on the trend plots and photo stations should afford sufficient soil cover and holding ability on the allotment to stabilize erosion at a tolerable level. 2. To increase the availability and amount of forage for deer in the months of January–March in that portion of the allotment in the Deep Creek deer winter range, mainly in Pasture 3, by not allowing crested wheatgrass and Idaho fescue wolf plants to develop, yet increasing the density and compositon of Idaho fescue 50% from that recorded in photo trend plot 426 and 496–97, and indicated by observance of photo stations 438–39, 450–52, 499, and 500. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth of bitterbrush in the allotment. 3. To restore 459 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average of 867 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within this allotment by increasing and maintaining the density of Idaho fescue 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 426 and 496–97, and indicated by observance of photo stations 438–39, 450–52, 499, and 500. Maintaining this level of density and composition should afford sufficient annual forage to obtain the desired average actual use date above in 4 years. The grazing system will meet the objectives in Pastures 1 and 2 by: a. Increasing plant density and improving plant composition for improved watershed protection and increased livestock forage by allowing deferment during the critical growth period of key forage species to allow vigor, restoration, and occasional seed trampling. b. Increasing wildlife forage by providing deferment for key wildlife forage species. Also will not allow the development of crested wheatgrass wolf plants in Pasture 3. The grazing system in Pasture 3 will accomplish the objectives by not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop, yet allow root reserve restoration preceding use each spring. Key species are Idaho fescue and *Stipa* spp. in Pastures 1 and 2 and crested wheatgrass in Pasture 3.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species and habitats present: dwarf lousewort.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Number: 00206 [CONTINUED]	**LANE PLAN II**
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with implement biological opinion of Warner sucker.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00207		**Name: LANE PLAN I**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	24,725	Active preference:	1,942	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,370	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	180
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,942	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	230

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1971 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. To reduce gully erosion in the steep topography of the Big Valley pasture and moderate sheet erosion throughout the allotment by increasing the density, vigor, and litter 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 415–17, 420, and 501–02, and indicated by observance of photo stations 455, 503, and 506. Maintaining this level of density and composition on the trend plots and photo stations should afford sufficient soil cover and holding ability on the allotment to stabilize erosion at a tolerable level. 2. To increase the availability and amount of forage for deer in the months of January–March in that portion of the allotment within the Deep Creek deer winter range mainly in the Grain Camp pasture, by not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop. Increase the composition and vigor of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass, if soil conditions allow such, from that recorded in photo trend plots 415-17, 420, 501, and 502, and indicated by observance of photo stations 445, 455, 503, and 506. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth of bitterbrush in the allotment. 3. Maintain an average of 2,097 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within this allotment. Increase the density, composition, and vigor of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass. Maintain the density of crested wheatgrass in the Grain Camp pasture from that recorded in photo trend plots 415-17, 420, 501, and 502, and indicated by observance of photo stations 445, 455, 505, and 506.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00208		**Name: SAGEHEN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	3,280	Active preference:	266	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,050	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	40
Category:	M	Total preference:	266	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	90

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levesl that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status species habitats occur within the allotment: greater sage-grouse and prostrate buckwheat.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. Implement recovery plan for other listed fish in the Warner Basin.

Number: 00209		**Name: SCHADLER**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	790	Active preference:	57	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	15
Category:	C	Total preference:	57	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	15
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	35

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Maintain existing exclosures.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Status and location of special status species and cultural plant communities are unknown.	■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine distribution and grazing impacts.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00210		**Name: RIM**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,376	Active preference:	39	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	680	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	M	Total preference:	39	Elk:	
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	15

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Maintain existing exclosures.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Status and location of special status species and cultural plant communities are unknown.	■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine distribution and grazing impacts.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00211		**Name: ROUND MOUNTAIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	16,330	Active preference:	1,102	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,640	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	160
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,102	Elk:	90
				Other wildlife:	23
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	273

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1971 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. To completely or nearly stop accelerated gully erosion in the Long Canyon drainage by establishing adequate vegetative cover in the drainage bottom through periodic relief from trampling and grazing. Progress of this objective will be pictorically recorded in photo station #467–68. 2. To restore, as a minimum, 132 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 1,200 AUM's of annual actual use within the allotment by increasing the vigor of the key species—Idaho fescue, Thurber's needlegrass, and bluebunch wheatgrass—and subsequently maintaining that increased vigor at an optimum level through periodic rest and deferment. The implementation of the proposed grazing system should meet the goal of this objective after one three-year cycle. Relative vigor of the key species will be documented in photo trend plots 419, 466, and 470. 3. To ensure the continued availability of adequate late winter–early spring forage for mule deer by resting 1/3 of the allotment from all grazing in any one year. This objective will be monitored with the help of previously-mentioned photo stations, photo trend plots, and by bitterbrush transects maintained by the district wildlife biologist.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species occurs within the allotment: prostrate buckwheat and *Grateola* spp.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Increase the size of the *Grateola* exclosure to provide additional protection.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Number: 00211 [CONTINUED]	**Name: ROUND MOUNTAIN**
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Suitable WSR is part of the allotment.	■ Twelvemile Creek is a suitable WSR. Management will continue to emphasize fisheries as its outstanding remarkable value. Grazing will be excluded from Twelvemile Creek.

Number: 00212		**Name: RAHILLY-GRAVELLY**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	33,285	Active preference:	1,781	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,031	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	329
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,781	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	21
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	350

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1984 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: Provide a sustained, high-level, regular output of the various renewable resources within the allotment, by allowing the vegetation affected by grazing to recover vigor, produce seed, establish seedlings, and accumulate litter between plants. 1. Meadow and mixed-browse types should receive special attention in livestock grazing manipulation. Some "shock" grazing of browse types may be necessary to shape browse. In certain wet meadow areas, temporary fencing may be needed to provide additional rest and allow more rapid vigor recovery. 2. Allow sufficient rest periods for healing gullies by increasing vegetative production, root systems, and litter accumulation. 3. Annually provide 1,700–2,000 AUM's of useable livestock forage, as reflected by actual use records. 4. Reduce the erosion caused by poorly-constructed or inadequately-drained roads and trails by properly draining some and abandoning others, with adequate drainage and seeding of disturbed areas where necessary.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species and habitats present: Cooper's goldflower.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion Warner sucker.

Number: 00212 [CONTINUED]	**Name: RAHILLY-GRAVELLY**
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Rahilly-Gravelly and Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA's exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00213		**Name: BURRO SPRINGS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	7,500	Active preference:	279	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	55
Category:	M	Total preference:	279	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	80

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and to allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species and habitat present: long flowered snowberry.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA and High Lakes ACEC exist within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00214		**Name: CHUKAR SPRINGS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	1,764	Active preference:	52	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	M	Total preference:	52	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	35

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological condition.	■ Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA and High Lakes ACEC exist within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00215		**Name: HILL CAMP**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	30,790	Active preference:	3,932	Bighorn sheep:	45
Other acres:	2,710	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	270
Category:	M	Total preference:	3,932	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	30
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	345

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1989 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. Allow an opportunity for maximum herbage production, and thereby substantially restore vigor, three out of four years on all plants affected by grazing. 2. Allow an opportunity for maximum seed production two or three years out of four on all plants substantially affected by grazing. 3. Acquire substantial trampling by domestic livestock of all seed and foliage litter produced, into and on the soil surface, at least two out of four years. 4. Allow all new seedings one full year and two grazing seasons of rest from grazing every four years. 5. Close and lay to rest (by filling in and seeding) all unnecessary roads, trails, and accelerated erosion scars. 6. Require all new construction and maintenance of roads, reservoirs, and waterholes to be done in a manner which will: a) Cause the least disturbance of topsoil and vegetation. b) Result in the least amount of erosion possible. c) Acquire quick revegetation of disturbed areas (seeding may be required).
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Crested wheatgrass seedings are in declining condition.	■ Treat crested wheatgrass seedings to improve ecological condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status species habitats occur within the allotment: greater sage-grouse and Tui chub.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines and manage Tui chub in accordance with the final conservation agreement.

Number: 00216		**Name: O'KEEFFE INDIVIDUAL**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	51,785	Active preference:	4,808	Bighorn sheep:	50
Other acres:	3,010	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	240
Category:	I	Total preference:	4,808	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	26
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	316

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1989 allotment management plan. Revise the followng objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. Maintain current allocation of 4,808 AUM's for livestock and 266 AUM's for wildlife, allowing for adjustments as monitoring data becomes available over the next 10 years. 2. Provide for an upward trend in pastures where it is determined through monitoring data that the key species composition in key areas could be increased over the next 10 years.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer/pronghorn winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special management areas:	
High Lakes ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00217		**Name: COX INDIVIDUAL**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	1,246	Active preference:	74	Bighorn sheep:	70
Other acres:	60	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	65
Category:	I	Total preference:	74	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	140

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1972 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. To reduce potential accelerated erosion in Fisher Canyon watershed by maintaining/improving present vegetative cover. Deferring and/or resting those small livestock concentration areas every other year will afford a vegetative cover which will provide sufficient soil holding capacity to stabilize erosion. This objective will be evaluated by use of photo trend plots 518 and 520, and photo station 519. 2. Provide a sustained yield of at least 350 AUM's of annual actual livestock use in the allotment. 3. Maintain perennial forage in a form which is most desirable for spring deer use. This could be accomplished by grazing 1/2 the allotment season long each year. Old growth will be removed by cattle concentration, and new green growth will be available to mule deer in early spring through deferment of that area grazed the year before. 4. Key species will be recorded on appropriate forms.
Livestock distribution/management.	n Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species and habitat present: broad-toothed monkeyflower.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer/pronghorn winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special management areas:	
High Lakes ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00218		**Name: SANDY SEEDING**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,850	Active preference:	600	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	25
Category:	M	Total preference:	600	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	30

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special plant communities and plant community cells.	■ Monitor area to determine plant community location.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer/pronghorn winter range.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Number: 00219		**Name: CAHILL FRF**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	470	Active preference:	280	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	15
Category:	C	Total preference:	280	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	20

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00222		**Name: FISHER LAKE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,320	Active preference:	781	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	656	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	45
Category:	M	Total preference:	781	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
General.	■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1975 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives: 1. To reduce accelerated and potential accelerated gully soil erosion in the several short side drainages along Camas Creek, and moderate sheet soil erosion on the table land in the Fish Creek Rim area by increasing litter accumulation, vegetative cover, and vigor 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 475, 477–479, and 484–485. 2. To increase the availability and the amount of forage for deer in the months of January–March in seeding pasture of the allotment by maintaining the crested wheatgrass seeding, yet not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop. To increase the density and composition of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass and from that recorded in photo trend plot 474 and indicated by observance of photo station 475. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth on the bitterbrush in the allotment. 3. To restore 100 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 1,112 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within the allotment. Increase vegetative cover and vigor of Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, and bluebunch wheatgrass from that recorded in photo trend plots 473–474, 476, and 509A, and indicted by observance of photo stations 475, 477–479, 484–485, and 510A. The key species are crested wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and bluebunch wheatgrass. Saltgrass and bottlebrush squirreltail are key species in Fisher Lake.
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00223		**Name: HICKEY FRF**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	412	Active preference:	64	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	656	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	64	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	76

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00400		**Name: COGLAN HILLS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	12,774	Active preference:	117	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	130
Category:	M	Total preference:	117	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	175

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Monitor fences to protect ACEC values.	■ Maintain fences to protect Lake Abert ACEC.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00436		**Name: DIABLO PEAK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	74,098	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	C	Total preference:	0	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	185

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Modify season of use.	■ Season of use will be modified to March 20–May 31.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim Weed Management Area plan.
Wild horses:	
Wild horses.	■ Decrease current forage allocation for wild horses from 123–0 AUM's, because this area is not in a herd area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00437		**Name: ABERT RIM**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	14,659	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	180
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	180
Category:	C	Total preference:	0	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	380

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Monitor fences to protect ACEC values.	■ Maintain fences to protect Lake Abert ACEC.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00401		**Name: FENCED FEDERAL**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	160	Active preference:	16	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	520	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	5
Category:	C	Total preference:	16	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	10

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weeds occur in the allotment.	■ Implement the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00403		**Name: PINE CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	400	Active preference:	18	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,160	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	18	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.	■ Exclude grazing along Pine Creek.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00404		**Name: WILLOW CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	11,805	Active preference:	472	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	8,845	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	195
Category:	M	Total preference:	472	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	200

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Special status species habitat occurs within the allotment: long-flowered snowberry.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status species habitat occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim sagegrouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Red Knoll ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00405		**Name: COYOTE CREEK [1]**		
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**	**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,395	Active preference:	Bighorn sheep:	
Other acres:	1,972	Suspended nonuse:	Deer/pronghorn:	90
Category:		Total preference:	Elk:	
			Other wildlife:	10
			Wild horses:	
			Total:	100

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Special status plant species and habitat present: long-flowered snowberry.	■ Protect special status species and habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

[1] Coyote Creek Allotment is a proposed allotment; the management category, season of use, grazing system, and AUM allocations will be determined at a later date.

Number: 00406		**Name: WEST CLOVER FLAT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	748	Active preference:	15	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,776	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	M	Total preference:	15	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levles that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Red Knoll ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00407		**Name: CLOVER FLAT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,521	Active preference:	200	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	4,851	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	200	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
No spring grazing use.	■ Implement change from no grazing to spring use on Moss Creek.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Red Knoll ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00410		**Name: TIM LONG CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	340	Active preference:	15	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,155	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	15	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Avery Creek needs a management plan.	■ Conduct proper functioning condition assessment on Avery Creek and develop/implement appropriate management.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00411		**Name: JONES CANYON**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	636	Active preference:	13	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	13	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Special status plant species habitat present: nodding melic grass.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00412		**Name: FIR TIMBER BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	3,462	Active preference:	58	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	3,172	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	28
Category:	M	Total preference:	58	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
BLM land is located outside the allotment.	■ Improve grazing management by adjusting fences to encompass allotment-associated BLM land.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Special status plant species and habitat present: nodding melic grass.	■ Manage to protect special status and cultural plant species (nodding melic grass) and habitat.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00415		**Name: BRIGGS GARDEN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	785	Active preference:	42	Bighorn sheep:	35
Other acres:	899	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	5
Category:	C	Total preference:	42	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	42

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00416		**Name: WHITE ROCK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	565	Active preference:	10	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	438	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	10	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	12

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00418		**Name: SQUAW LAKE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	43,269	Active preference:	834	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	520	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	M	Total preference:	834	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	16
				Wild horses:	69
				Total:	165

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Grazing is poorly distributed.	■ Modify grazing and improve distribution; consider adjustments to season of use and range improvement projects such as fencing.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement LRA-wide noxious weed plan/environmental assessment.
Special status plant species occur within the allotment: Cusick's buckwheat and snowline cymopterus.	■ Protect special status species from BLM-authorized activities.
Wild horses:	
Paisley Herd Management Area boundary needs modification.	■ Modify herd management area for 0420 and west half of 0418.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Black Hills ACEC/RNA exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.
Diablo Mountain WSA exists within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00419		**Name: ST. PATRICKS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	23,460	Active preference:	750	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,240	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	M	Total preference:	750	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	3
				Wild horses:	39
				Total:	92

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Currently, no summer grazing use is authorized.	■ Modify the term grazing permit to include spring/summer grazing if necessary to implement a new grazing system.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement LRA-wide noxious weed plan/environmental assessment.
There are special status and cultural plant species.	■ Manage to protect special status and cultural plant species and habitat.
Special status plant species occurs within the allotment: snowline cymopterus.	■ Protect special status species from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Diablo Mountain WSA exists within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00420		**Name: EGLI RIM**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	21,052	Active preference:	925	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	M	Total preference:	925	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	14
				Total:	45

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Carrying capacity and season of use are being tested.	■ Finalize carrying capacity and season of use.
Reallocate grazing use from Table Rock 0714 allotment to 0420.	■ Allocate AUM's and increase use on the seeding in 0420.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop LRA-wide noxious weed plan/environmental assessment.
Wild horses:	
Paisley Herd Management Area boundary needs modification.	■ Modify herd management area for 0420 and west half of 0418.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00421		**Name: ROSEBUD**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	10,640	Active preference:	158	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,040	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	3
Category:	M	Total preference:	158	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	3
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	6

Identified resource conflicts/concerns: **Management direction:**

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue existing management of Rosebud Habitat Management Plan. The goals and objectives are:

Goal 1: To reestablish a functioning wetland ecosystem, containing both wetland and associated upland components, on the 12,120 acres of public land within the habitat management plan area.

Objective 1: Within 6 years of implementation, enhance/improve the ecological condition on 609 acres of existing wetlands (1987 National Wetland Inventory) from 100% low-seral stage to at least 5% high-seral stage, 40% mid-seral stage, and 55% low-seral stage; and within 12 years to at least 24% high-seral stage, 35% mid-seral stage, and 40% low-seral stage.

Objective 2: Within 10 years of implementation, restore wetland habitats on 264 acres where those habitats have been converted to upland vegetation through past land-use activities.

Objective 3: Within 6 years of full implementation of the work necessary to achieve Objective 2, attain an ecological condition in the wetland vegetal communities that is at least 24% high-seral stage, 35% mid-seral stage, and 40% low-seral stage.

Goal 2: To improve and enhance the overall biotic diversity of the wetland and associated upland ecosystem on the 12,120 acres of public land within the habitat management plan area by providing habitats for the greatest diversity of water-related species at the highest densities consistent with maintaining that diversity.

Objective 1: Within 5 years of full implementation, maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient nesting, feeding, and brooding habitats to support a minimum breeding population of 200 pairs of deep-water emergent marsh nesting species (canvasback, redhead, ruddy duck, pied-billed and Clark's grebe, black tern, least bittern, and Virginia rail).

Objective 2: Within 5 years of implementation, maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient nesting, feeding and brooding habitats to support a minimum breeding population of 300 pairs of (teal, lesser scaup, Wilson's phalarope, eared grebe, white-faced ibis, American bittern, coot, and sora rail).

Objective 3: Within 5 years of full implementation, maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient nesting, feeding, and brooding habitats to support a minimum breeding population of 300 pairs of intermingled marsh, meadow, and upland habitats nesting species (mallard, teal, gadwall, greater sandhill crane, Great Basin Canada goose, northern shoveler, green-winged teal, willet, and common snipe).

Objective 4: Maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient meadow spring and seep feeding and brooding habitats to support a minimum nesting population of 25 pairs of western snowy plovers within 5 years of full implementation.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve current status of habitat management plan.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Number: 00421 [CONTINUED] **Name: ROSEBUD**

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage the WSA under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00422		**Name: PAISLEY FLAT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,549	Active preference:	585	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	15
Category:	M	Total preference:	585	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	20

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area wherever found.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00423		**Name: HILL FIELD**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,198	Active preference:	238	Bighorn sheep:	150
Other acres:	1,140	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	M	Total preference:	238	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	240

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use if necessary.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.
Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.	■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Allocate forage for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00424		**Name: WEST LAKE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	6,886	Active preference:	550	Bighorn sheep:	70
Other acres:	320	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	110
Category:	M	Total preference:	550	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	190

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Monitor fences to protect ACEC values.	■ Maintain fences to protect Lake Abert ACEC.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special management areas:	
Lake Abert ACEC occurs within the allotment.	■ Maintain riparian exclosure fences.

Number: 00425		**Name: PIKE RANCH**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,560	Active preference:	95	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,600	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	2
Category:	M	Total preference:	95	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	3
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	5

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Livestock grazing associated with private land.	■ Continue memorandum of understanding with private land owner/permittee.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Improve wildlife management and other ACEC values.	■ Consider land exchanges in 0425 to enhance wildlife management and other ACEC values.
Special management areas:	
Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Implement Lake Abert ACEC plan objectives identified in the August 12, 1996 record of decision.

Number: 00426		**Name: FIVE MILE BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	41,815	Active preference:	1,021	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	1,216	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	105
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,021	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	15
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	220

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Livestock impacts are unknown to microbiotic crusts.	■ Initiate studies to determine livestock impacts to microbiotic crust.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area wherever found.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00427		**Name: XL**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	37,003	Active preference:	4,220	Bighorn sheep:	80
Other acres:	190	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	150
Category:	I	Total preference:	4,220	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	25
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	255

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Special status plant species occurs within the allotment: desert allocarya (extirpated).	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities, and initiate plan for reintroduction of desert allocarya.
Wild horses:	
Maintain and improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement the interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special management areas:	
Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Maintain fences to protect ACEC values around Lake Abert (primarily riparian).

Number: 00428		**Name: SHEEPROCK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	144,025	Active preference:	4,000	Bighorn sheep:	220
Other acres:	4,460	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	100
Category:	I	Total preference:	4,000	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	17
				Wild horses:	490
				Total:	827

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Portions of the area in the Great Basin ecosystem are in unsatisfactory condition and cannot be healed through management strategies.	■ Restore portions of the Great Basin ecosystem to promote plant community diversity, allowing the communities to be more resilient to invasive species and disturbance.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the wild horse in the herd management area.	■ Implement wild horse herd management area plan and improve fences along the east boundary to keep the horses in the area. Increase the forage allocation for wild horses to 936 AUM's, and adjust as necessary.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Improve upland watershed and ecological condition.	■ Improve upland watershed and ecological condition by vegetative treatment, including seeding; opportunities for restoration of poor range condition in this area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00429		**Name: TWIN LAKES**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	17,050	Active preference2Bighorn sheep:		0	
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	135
Category:	M	Total preference:	2,22	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	15
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	150

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area wherever found.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00430		**Name: SOUTH POVERTY**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	35,382	Active preference:	4,201	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	75
Category:	M	Total preference:	4,201	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	80

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00431		**Name: NARROWS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	8,486	Active preference:	275	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	180	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	M	Total preference:	275	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	140

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00432		**Name: COLEMAN SEEDING**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	5,839	Active preference:	920	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	30
Category:	M	Total preference:	920	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	35

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Maintain fences to protect ACEC values around Lake Abert (primarily riparian).

Number: 00433		**Name: EAST JUG MOUNTAIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	12,325	Active preference:	2,236	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	70
Category:	M	Total preference:	2,236	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	80
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	80

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00435		**Name: SHALE ROCK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	12,853	Active preference:	1,220	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,220	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Maintain fences to protect ACEC values around Lake Abert (primarily riparian).

Number: 00501		**Name: FRF FLYNN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,780	Active preference:	120	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	120	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	55

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
No recovery plan for other fish listed in the Warner Basin.	■ Implement recovery plan for other listed fish in the Warner Basin.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00502		**Name: FRF FITZGERALD**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	5,150	Active preference:	329	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	329	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	75

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock managment:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Maintain existing exclosures, including those along Twelvemile Creek.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Abert Rim WSA/ACEC	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.
	■ Adjust grazing management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00503		**Name: FRF TAYLOR**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	6,110	Active preference:	295	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	295	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	75

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00505		**Name: FRF LYNCH**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	180	Active preference:	20	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	20	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Exclosure maintenance.	■ Maintain existing exclosures, including those along Twelvemile Creek.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00507		**Name: FRF LAIRD**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,030	Active preference:	120	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	120	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock managment:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Warner Wetlands ACEC occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing in accordance with Warner Wetland ACEC and associated activity plans.

Number: 00508		**Name: FRF ROCK CREEK RANCH**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	280	Active preference:	9	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	9	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00509		**Name: COX BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	38,340	Active preference:	1,196	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	124	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,320	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	13
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	63

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Wildlife/wildlife managment:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00510		**Name: ORIJANA RIM**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	57,280	Active preference:	1,423	Bighorn sheep:	50
Other acres:	352	Suspended nonuse:	352	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,775	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	150

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Status and distribution of special status plant species and cultural plants are unknown.	■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine spacial distribution, and grazing impacts.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Better habitat for bighorn sheep needed.	■ Improve bighorn sheep habitat in Orijana Canyon area.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Orejana WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00511		**Name: NORTHEAST WARNER**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	139,019	Active preference:	6,151	Bighorn sheep:	120
Other acres:	234	Suspended nonuse:	234	Deer/pronghorn:	544
Category:	I	Total preference:	6,385	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	6
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	670

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Status and distribution of special status plant species and cultural plants are unknown.	■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine spacial distribution, and grazing impacts.
Wild horses:	
Maintain/improve the condition of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.	■ Remove wild horses outside of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Orejana WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00512		**Name: NORTH BLUEJOINT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	22,440	Active preference:	289	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	3,640	Suspended nonuse:	79	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	I	Total preference:	368	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	100

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Orejana WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00514		**Name: CORN LAKE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	78,476	Active preference:	2,663	Bighorn sheep:	240
Other acres:	1,710	Suspended nonuse:	1,034	Deer/pronghorn:	124
Category:	I	Total preference:	3,697	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	16
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	380

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Grazing capacity needs review.	■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00515		**Name: JUNIPER MOUNTAIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	91,720	Active preference:	3,621	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	760	Suspended nonuse:	796	Deer/pronghorn:	330
Category:	M	Total preference:	4,417	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	26
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	456

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.	■ Continue monitoring microbiotic crust and maintain exclosure fences around study sites.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Sensitive plant species Shelly's ivesia (*Ivesia rhyparia* var. *shellyi*) exists on the allotment.	■ Monitor/manage grazing to protect sensitive plant species Shelly's ivesia (*Ivesia rhyparia* var. *shellyi*).
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Foley Lake and Juniper Mountain ACEC/RNA's exists within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00516		**Name: RABBIT BASIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	32,211	Active preference:	1,846	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	400	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	55
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,846	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Possibility of whitetop encroachment.	■ Control whitetop where it occurs.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Pronghorn winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00517		**Name: COYOTE-COLVIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	123,038	Active preference:	5,091	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	15,002	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	983
Category:	I	Total preference:	5,091	Elk:	75
				Other wildlife:	30
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	1,105

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim and Warner Basin Weed Management Area plans.
Special status plant species habitats occur within the allotment: nodding melic grass (*Melica stricta*), prostrate buckwheat, four-winged milkvetch *(Astragalus tetrapterus)*, long-flowered snowberry, and Columbia cress.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Conservation strategy for Columbia cress.	■ Continue management in accordance with existing conservation agreement.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Limiting pronghorn habitat in less-than-satisfactory condition.	■ Maintain/enhance pronghorn winter habitat.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Abert Rim ACEC/WSA is within the allotment.	■ Manage to protect WSA and ACEC values.
Foley Lake ACEC/RNA and Fish Creek Rim WSA/ACEC/RNA exist within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00517 [CONTINUED] **Name: COYOTE-COLVIN**

Fire:

Wildland fire hazards are at a high level.	■ Conduct fuel treatments to reduce wildland fire hazards.

Number: 00518		**Name: CLOVER CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	10,050	Active preference:	435	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,354	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	96
Category:	M	Total preference:	435	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	4
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	115

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Abert Rim ACEC/WSA is within a portion of this allotment.	■ Manage to protect ACEC and WSA values. ■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by a future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00519		**Name: FISH CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	11,805	Active preference:	575	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	10,446	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	I	Total preference:	575	Elk:	75
				Other wildlife:	24
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	139

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species habitats occur within the allotment: nodding melic grass and dwarf lousewort.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Project maintenance.	■ Maintain fence projects along Twelvemile for riparian habitat enhancement.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species habitat occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00520		**Name: LYNCH-FLYNN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	18,800	Active preference:	882	Bighorn sheep:	110
Other acres:	4,260	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	882	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	195

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species occur within the allotment: nodding melic grass and dwarf lousewort.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek Rim WSA (and part of Fish Creek Rim ACEC) is in the allotment.	■ Manage grazing in order to protect WSA values under the wilderness IMP. Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00521		**Name: PRIDAY RESERVOIR**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	780	Active preference:	65	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	720	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	65	Elk:	5
				Other wildlife:	19
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	144

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.	■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00522		**Name: ABERT SEEDING**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	9,200	Active preference:	2,619	Bighorn sheep:	50
Other acres:	320	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	55
Category:	M	Total preference:	2,619	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	110

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Revise allotment management plan objectives.	■ Bring forward objectives from existing allotment management plans; revise objectives where needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Possibility of whitetop and Mediterranean sage encroachment.	■ Control whitetop and Mediterranean sage where they occur.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Abert Rim ACEC/ WSA is within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP. ■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by a future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00523		**Name: WARNER LAKES**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	38,788	Active preference:	1,138	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	5,650	Suspended nonuse:	86	Deer/pronghorn:	40
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,224	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	50

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Special status plant species and habitat present: verrucose sea-purslane.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Fluctuations in water level.	■ Maintain existing fences around the core wetland area, due to water level fluctuations.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Warner Wetlands ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Maintain fences and grazing exclosures to protect ACEC values around Warner Wetlands. Manage area in accordance with ACEC management and associated activity plans.

Number: 00524		**Name: LANE INDIVIDUAL**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,700	Active preference:	65	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	40
Category:	C	Total preference:	65	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	90

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Status and location of special status species and cultural plant communities is unknown.	■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine distribution and grazing impacts.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Fish Creek Rim WSA (and part of Fish Creek Rim ACEC) is in the allotment.	■ Manage grazing in order to protect WSA values under the wilderness IMP. Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00529		**Name: SOUTH RABBIT HILLS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	9,028	Active preference:	1,266	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,266	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Possibility of whitetop encroachment.	■ Control whitetop where it occurs.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00530		**Name: EAST RABBIT HILLS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	8,404	Active preference:	1,200	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,200	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Possibility of whitetop encroachment.	■ Control whitetop where it occurs.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Pronghorn winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00531		**Name: NORTH RABBIT HILLS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	11,712	Active preference:	1,317	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	640	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,317	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
Possibility of whitetop encroachment.	■ Control whitetop where it occurs.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Pronghorn winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00600		**Name: BEATY BUTTE COMMON**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	506,985	Active preference:	26,121	Bighorn sheep:	240
Other acres:	68,510	Suspended nonuse:	14,466	Deer/pronghorn:	400
Category:	I	Total preference:	40,587	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	44
				Wild horses:	2,400
				Total:	3,084

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Revise allotment management plan/EIS objectives.	■ List/carry forward allotment management plan/EIS objectives.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Special status plant species and habitats present: prostrate buckwheat, Crosby's buckwheat, bastard kentrophyta, and thickstemmed wild cabbage.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Wild horses:	
Wild horses.	■ Increase forage allocation for wild horses to 3,000 AUM's to provide 12 months of forage for all horses at the top appropriate management level of 250 horses.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
High Lakes ACEC, Hawksie-Walksie, and Guano Creek/Sink Lakes ACEC/RNA's exist within the allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plans.
Hawk Mountain, Sage Hen Hills, Spaulding, Basque Hills, Rincon, and Guano Creek WSA's occur within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP. ■ Continue to exclude grazing from Guano Creek WSA under "Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act" (1988).

Number: 00700		**Name: SILVER CREEK-BRIDGE CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	6,645	Active preference:	303	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	265	Suspended nonuse:	343	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	646	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	19
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	129

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Surface water quality concerns.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better.
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Bald eagle management plans are not complete.	■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00701		**Name: UPPER BRIDGE CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	1,460	Active preference:	108	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	3,270	Suspended nonuse:	52	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	M	Total preference:	160	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	9
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	59

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
52 AUM's suspended.	■ Reinstate 52 AUM's suspended nonuse.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Bald eagle management plans are not complete.	■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00702		**Name: BUCK CREEK-BRIDGE CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	6,280	Active preference:	309	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	375	Suspended nonuse:	30	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	339	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	22
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	172

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and to allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Bald eagle management plans are not complete.	■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00703		**Name: BEAR CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	1,155	Active preference:	118	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	990	Suspended nonuse:	11	Deer/pronghorn:	30
Category:	M	Total preference:	129	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	6
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	66

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Season of use.	■ Consider season of use changes combined with a grazing system that will address resource concerns.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Bald eagle management plans are not complete.	■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00704		**Name: WARD LAKE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	12,424	Active preference:	650	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,819	Suspended nonuse:	223	Deer/pronghorn:	170
Category:	I	Total preference:	873	Elk:	150
				Other wildlife:	17
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	337

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Carrying capacity is under study.	■ Finalize carrying capacity.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocation for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Bald eagle management plans are not complete.	■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00705		**Name: OATMAN FLAT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	28,503	Active preference:	2,082	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	6,075	Suspended nonuse:	623	Deer/pronghorn:	730
Category:	I	Total preference:	2,705	Elk:	150
				Other wildlife:	28
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	908

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Connley Hills ACEC/RNA exists within allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan (grazing season of use changes are under study).

Number: 00706		**Name: RYE RANCH**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,240	Active preference:	539	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	539	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	170

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Complete cultural plant inventory.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00707		**Name: TUFF BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	9,330	Active preference:	536	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,310	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	320
Category:	M	Total preference:	536	Elk:	180
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	520

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Livestock season of use.	■ Consider adjustments to season of use in combination with a grazing system that may benefit resources.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Incomplete cultural plant inventory.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00708		**Name: ARROW GAP**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,720	Active preference:	135	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	25	Deer/pronghorn:	140
Category:	C	Total preference:	160	Elk:	6
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	166

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Season of use.	■ Adjust season of use in combination with a grazing system that may benefit resources on this allotment.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Special status plant species and habitat present: snowline cymopterus and Cusick's buckwheat.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Status and distribution of special status species and cultural plants are unknown.	■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine spacial distribution and grazing impacts.
Incomplete cultural plant inventory.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Table Rock ACEC exists within allotment.	■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00709		**Name: DEAD INDIAN-DUNCAN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	18,790	Active preference:	586	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,420	Suspended nonuse:	112	Deer/pronghorn:	620
Category:	M	Total preference:	698	Elk:	150
				Other wildlife:	27
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	797

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Encroachment of noxious weeds.	■ Develop a strategy for medusahead and Mediterranean sage in proximity of Duncan Reservoir.
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
No conservation strategy for redband trout.	■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocation for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Bald eagle management plans are not complete.	■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00710		**Name: MURDOCK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,468	Active preference:	545	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,668	Suspended nonuse:	160	Deer/pronghorn:	60
Category:	I	Total preference:	705	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	132

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Current range condition, level, or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable.	■ Adjust livestock levels, season of use, or grazing sytem, if necessary.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00711		**Name: SOUTH HAYES BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	1,490	Active preference:	88	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	710	Suspended nonuse:	50	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	I	Total preference:	138	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	7
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	77

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00712		**Name: BRIDGE WELL SEEDING**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	1,400	Active preference:	188	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,050	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	90
Category:	M	Total preference:	188	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	9
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	159

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Continue livestock management practices under the 1992 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.	■ The allotment management plan objectives are: 1. On range study site SC-1 and BW-1, maintain 55-60% composition by weight of key perennial grasses (crested wheatgrass) through 1997. 2. Decrease soil loss and increase water capture, storage, and safe release on the four-wheel drive trails monitored using the photo trend method. 3. Allow adequate spring forage green-up for wintering deer herds. 4. Maintain/improve quality of deer winter range habitat and restrict livestock bitterbrush use to < 10%.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00713		**Name: SILVER CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,785	Active preference:	200	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	870	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	M	Total preference:	200	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	122

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Continue livestock management practices under the 1992 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.	■ The allotment management plan objectives are: 1. On range study site SC-1 and BW-1, maintain 55-60% composition by weight of key perennial grasses (crested wheatgrass) through 1997. 2. Decrease soil loss and increase water capture, storage, and safe release on the four-wheel drive trails monitored using the photo trend method. 3. Allow adequate spring forage green-up for wintering deer herds. 4. Maintain/improve quality of deer winter range habitat and restrict livestock bitterbrush use to < 10%.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Surface water quality concerns.	■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00714		**Name: TABLE ROCK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,110	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	120	Suspended nonuse:	250	Deer/pronghorn:	160
Category:	C	Total preference:	250	Elk:	6
				Other wildlife:	13
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	179

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Grazing conflicts with cultural practices.	■ Permanently retire/remove grazing from this allotment and reallocate a similar level of forage within the seeding in 0420 or move to 716.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Special status plant species and habitat present: Cusick's buckwheat and snowline cymopterus.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Table Rock ACEC exists within the allotment.	■ Continue to exclude grazing from the allotment.

Number: 00716		**Name: SILVER LAKE BED**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	680	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	25
Category:	C	Total preference:	0	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	30

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
	■ Transfer AUM's from Table Rock Allotment (714) to this allotment in permanent instead of temporary allocation.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Special status plant species and habitat present: Columbia cress.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00900		**Name: FREMONT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	26,362	Active preference:	1,970	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	511	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1,200
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,970	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	29
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	1,289

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Devils Garden WSA/ACEC exists in the allotment.	■ Protect ACEC and WSA values; fence boundaries of 0905, 0906, 0908, and parts of 0900 (if needed) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values; some grazing does occur inside WSA in 0910.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00901		**Name: WASTINA**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	6,366	Active preference:	419	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	300
Category:	M	Total preference:	419	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	351

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Livestock distribution/management. Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00902		**Name: CINDER BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	10,776	Active preference:	891	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	320	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	600
Category:	M	Total preference:	891	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	34
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	674

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Livestock distribution/management. Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00903		**Name: BEASLEY LAKE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,460	Active preference:	232	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	534	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	60
Category:	M	Total preference:	232	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	6
				Wild horses:	6
				Total:	112

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Improve/maintain range condition and productivity using management practices and/or better animal distribution, developing range improvement projects when appropriate. Adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00904		**Name: HIGHWAY**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,420	Active preference:	118	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	989	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	M	Total preference:	118	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	131

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00905		**Name: HOMESTEAD**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	12,877	Active preference:	685	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	9,728	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	500
Category:	M	Total preference:	685	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	8
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	568

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect ACEC/WSA values; fence boundaries of 0900, 0905, 0906, and 0908 (if needed) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values; some grazing does occur in 0910.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	

Number: 00906		**Name: NORTH WEBSTER**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	1,071	Active preference:	112	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	3,416	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	40
Category:	M	Total preference:	112	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	101

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Livestock distribution/management. Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.	■ Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect WSA values; fencing boundaries of 0900, 0905, 0906, and 0908 (if needed) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA values; some grazing does occur inside WSA in 0910.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	

Number: 00907		**Name: DEVILS GARDEN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,406	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	80
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	100
Category:	M	Total preference:	0	Elk:	600
				Other wildlife:	16
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	796

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Grazing on emergency basis.	■ Grazing use within Devils Garden is on emergency basis only in the 907 allotment. Future grazing in the 907 allotment will be based on development of an ACEC management plan.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.	■ Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect ACEC/WSA values; fence boundaries of 0907 if needed to protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values (grazing occurs in 0910 and 906). Adjacent allotments that may need fencing are 900, 905, and 908.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	

Number: 00908		**Name: COUGAR MOUNTAIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	8,282	Active preference:	616	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	3,405	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	520
Category:	M	Total preference:	616	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	14
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	614

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.	■ Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.	■ Protect ACEC and WSA values; fence boundaries of 0900, 0905, 0906, and parts of 0908 to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values; some grazing does occur inside WSA in 0910.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	

Number: 00909		**Name: BUTTON SPRINGS**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	8,779	Active preference:	1,068	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	1,240	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	240
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,068	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	302

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Improve upland functions.	■ Treat areas of juniper and/or ponderosa pine expansion to improve upland watershed function and ecological site condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Fire:	
Fire hazard rerduction.	
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00910		**Name: HOGBACK BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	4,384	Active preference:	680	Bighorn sheep:	60
Other acres:	4,234	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	170
Category:	M	Total preference:	680	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	282

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.	■ Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Squaw Ridge WSA and Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect WSA values; fence boundary of 0900, 0905, 0906, and 0908 (if necessary) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA values; some grazing does occur in 0910.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.
Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.	

Number: 00911		**Name: VALLEY**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	6,120	Active preference:	613	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	769	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	613	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	17
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	167

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.	■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Cultural plant inventory incomplete.	■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00914		**Name: WEST GREEN MOUNTAIN**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	21,656	Active preference:	1,395	Bighorn sheep:	60
Other acres:	4,246	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	200
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,395	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	13
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	313

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Continue livestock management practices under the 1984 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.	■ The allotment management plan objectives are: 1. Maintain cover of key species at existing levels as follows: Gerkin Pasture: 7% (from photo trend plot WG-5) Steigleder Pasture: 4% (from photo trend plot WG-4) Gerkin Pasture: 4% (from photo trend plot WG-3) Ward Well Pasture: 2% (from photo trend plot WG-2) Boundary Well: 4% (from photo trend plot WG-1) 2. Maintain or increase the grazing capacity of the entire allotment at its present level of production, 1,223 AUM's active preference. 3. Maintain overall ground cover at levels indicated by photo trend plots WG-4, WG-3, WG-2, and WG-1. 4. Maintain the vigor of desirable species over the entire area through grazing management, particularly on land treatment areas. 5. Improve winter deer habitat on the Gerkin Well area through grazing management, particularly on land treatment areas.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Special status plant species occur within the allotment: Cusick's buckwheat and snowline cymopterus.	■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocation for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species habitat occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Squaw Ridge WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00914 [CONTINUED] **Name: WEST GREEN MOUNTAIN**

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire. Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 00915		**Name: SQUAW BUTTE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	8,230	Active preference:	1,000	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	460	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	500
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,000	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	35
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	605

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Continue livestock management practices under the 1984 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.	■ The allotment management plan objectives are: 1. To minimize forage competition between wintering deer herds and livestock, no turnout prior to May 1 will be allowed, and 535 AUM's of forage are allocated to wildlife. 2. To maintain present satisfactory watershed conditions. This will be monitored through utilization levels. 3. To preserve the wilderness characteristics of the Squaw Ridge WSA. Grazing will be done in accordance with wilderness IMP regulations. 4. To maintain the forage allocated to livestock at 1,000 AUM's on a sustained yield basis. 5. In accordance with the Rangeland Improvement Policy, the allotment is in the maintain category. Therefore, the objective is to maintain a static trend as measured by the quadrate frequency studies at site SB-1 and SB-2. 6. To manage for an average maximum forage utilization level of 50% on key forage species in the spring use pasture.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Improve upland functions.	■ Treat areas of juniper and/or ponderosa pine expansion to improve upland watershed function and ecological site condition.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Mule deer winter range.	■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
No forage allocated for elk.	■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
Special management areas:	
Squaw Ridge WSA occurs within the allotment.	■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.
Fire:	
Fire hazard reduction.	■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire. Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 01000		**Name: LITTLE JUNIPER SPRING**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	116,836	Active preference:	5,418	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	780	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	440
Category:	I	Total preference:	5,418	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	40
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	510

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Maintain/improve area's condition.	■ Maintain present management by authorizing winter livestock grazing.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage for noxious weeds.
Special status plant species and habitat present: snowline cymopterus and Shelly's ivesia.	■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01001		**Name: ALKALI WINTER**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	87,570	Active preference:	6,223	Bighorn sheep:	50
Other acres:	6,817	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	55
Category:	M	Total preference:	6,223	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	110

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Maintain/improve area's condition.	■ Maintain present management by authorizing winter livestock grazing.
Ground contamination.	■ Continue to work with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) to monitor Alkali Lake site. Monitor groundwater contamination to prevent hazard to livestock, wildlife, and humans.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage noxious weeds.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01002		**Name: FRF BAR 75 RANCH**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	2,588	Active preference:	73	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	2
Category:	C	Total preference:	73	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	14

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Noxious weed encroachment.	■ Manage for noxious weeds.

Number: 01073		**Name: SOUTH BUTTE VALLEY**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	3,710	Active preference:	900	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	2
Category:	M	Total preference:	900	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	4

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Plant communities/vegetation:	
Maintain/improve forage production.	■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01300		**Name: BECRAFT**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	120	Active preference:	10	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	3
Category:	C	Total preference:	10	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	5

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Maintain/improve range condition.	■ Continue present management.
Management.	■ Consider disposal of this allotment by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01301		**Name: CROOKED CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	240	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	3
Category:	C	Total preference:	0	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	5

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Maintain/improve range condition.	■ Continue present management.
Management.	■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01302		**Name: THOMAS CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	40	Active preference:	30	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	C	Total preference:	30	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	4
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	14

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Maintain/improve range condition.	■ Continue present management.
Management.	■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01303		**Name: O'KEEFFE**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	280	Active preference:	20	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	5
Category:	C	Total preference:	20	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	10

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Maintain/improve range condition.	■ Continue present management.
Management.	■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01305		**Name: SCHULTZ**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	200	Active preference:	29	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	C	Total preference:	29	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	4
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	14

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Maintain/improve range condition.	■ Continue present management.
Management.	■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Riparian values.	■ Maintain/improve riparian condition.
No strategy for redband trout habitat protection.	■ Manage/protect redband trout habitat.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01306		**Name: DICK'S CREEK**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	363	Active preference:	55	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	M	Total preference:	55	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	7
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	27

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Improve/maintain range condition.	■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
Maintain/improve area's condition.	■ Modify the current grazing system to include summer/fall use.
Management.	■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.
Watershed/riparian/fisheries:	
Continue present management.	■ Maintain riparian values.
No strategy for redband trout habitat protection.	■ Manage/protect redband trout habitat.
Wildlife/wildlife management:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01308		**Name: BARRY**			
General		**Grazing information (AUM's)**		**Other forage demands (AUM's)**	
Public acres:	129	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	0	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:	**Management direction:**
Range/livestock management:	
Livestock distribution/management.	■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportinities arise.
Maintain/improve area's condition.	■ Continue present management.
Management.	■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.
Wildlife/wildlife habitat:	
Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.	■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

E3: Range Projects

Table E3-1 lists potential projects by allotment.

E5: Grazing Systems within the Planning Area

The following descriptions outline the typical periods of grazing use in the planning area; however, there is some variations among allotments based on plant phenology, elevation, and climate. Table E5-1 shows grazing seasons in relation to calendar months.

Winter Grazing System

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately November 1–February 28. Grazing during this treatment will occur when most plant species are dormant. Most plants will have completed their life cycles and stored maximum carbohydrates for the next growing season.

The winter grazing systems would allow heavy (65 percent) utilization of the previous season's growth, but would be adjusted if other resouce objectives (such as residual cover for nesting habitat) are not being met. Livestock would be removed prior to plant initiating growth in the early spring. Grazing during this season aids reproduction and seedling establishment as livestock help scatter and plant seeds.

Spring Grazing System

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately March 1–May 15. Spring grazing provides plants an opportunity to recover after utilization of early plant growth. By removing livestock before most spring and summer precipitation occurs, the plants will be able to store carbohydrates, set seed, and maintain their vigor. This spring treatment can be used every year with little effect on the plant.

Early use must take place before grass plants are in the boot stage. There must also be enough soil moisture in the ground to provide for regrowth after grazing. Therefore, flexibility in the early treatment will allow for use prior to April 1 but generally not after April 30, except at higher elevations with higher precipitation. At some of the higher elevation areas, spring use may occur into June.

Spring grazing would result in moderate utilization (50 percent) of a combination of the previous season's growth and the current season's early growth of herbaceous key species. Livestock are removed while plants are still growing; therefore, only 20–30 percent of the current season's growth is removed. The spring grazing period is the shortest of any grazing system, and plant regrowth continues about 30–45 days after livestock removal.

Grazing during this period requires plants to draw heavily upon food reserves to replace grazed portions. However, grazing would cease while adequate soil moisture is still available for the grazed plants to reach full growth, produce seed, and fully replenish food reserves. Consequently, this form of grazing is expected to promote the vigor of both herbaceous and woody key species (Stoddart et al. 1975; Cook 1971). This system would enhance the production of perennial grasses since the production of a large number of viable seed is dependent upon vigorous mature plants (Hanson 1940). Seedling establishment would depend on the intensity of grazing in the spring following germination. If seedling plants are not physically damaged through trampling or being pulled up, they would normally be firmly established by the start of the third growing season (Stoddart et al. 1975).

Spring/Summer Grazing System

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately May 1–August 31. This treatment allows for grazing during the critical growth period of most plants. Carbohydrate reserves are continually being utilized because the green parts of the plant are constantly being removed by livestock. The pastures that are under the summer treatment will generally experience some other treatment the following year.

Spring/summer grazing would allow 50 percent utilization of the annual production of key species during the late spring and summer each year. Grazing would begin each year at a time when carbohydrate reserves are low and continue until after seedripe.

Although the proposed stocking rates achieve 50 percent utilization on most areas, factors such as terrain, location of fences and water, and type of livestock and vegetation would often result in heavy grazing (60–80 percent of the annual vegetation production) in one portion of an allotment and light use (20–40 percent) in another area. A rapid decrease in key species composition is expected on those areas within an allotment which receives heavy utilization—primarily areas adjacent to water developments and valley bottoms. Spring/summer grazing at the Northern

Table E3-1.—*Potential projects by allotment*

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00100	Peter Creek		
00101	East Green Mountain		
00102	Crack-in-the-Ground	■Fences	3 miles
00103	ZX-Christmas Lake	■Restoration	20,000 acres
00200	Blue Creek Seeding		
00201	Vinyard Individual	■Juniper removal/control	1,500 acres
00202	Hickey Individual	■Parsnip Creek headcut stabilization ■Juniper removal/control	2 structures
00203	O'Keeffe FRF	■Juniper removal/control	
00204	Crump Individual	■Juniper removal/control	2,500 acres
00205	Greaser Drift		
00206	Lane Plan II	■Drake Creek/Roaring Spring exclosures ■Drake Creek headcut stabilization ■Juniper removal/control	1 mile 4 structures
00207	Lane Plan I	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00208	Sagehen		
00209	Schadler	■Juniper removal/control	600 acres
00210	Rim	■Juniper removal/control	
00211	Round Mountain	■Lower Twelvemile stabilization ■Juniper removal/control	1 structure
00212	Rahilly-Gravelly	■Juniper removal/control	
00213	Burro Springs	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00214	Chukar Springs	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00215	Hill Camp	■Juniper removal/control	
00216	O'Keeffe Individual	■Juniper removal/control	
00217	Cox Individual		
00218	Sandy Seeding		
00219	Cahill FRF		
00222	Fisher Lake		
00223	Hickey FRF		
00400	Paisley Common	■Loading corral	3,600 square feet
	Coglan Hills		
	Diablo Peak		
	Abert Rim	■Juniper removal/control	1,200 acres
00401	Fenced Federal		
00403	Pine Creek	■Pine Creek fence	1.4 miles
00404	Willow Creek	■Juniper removal/control; Coyote Meadows Pasture division fence	
00406	West Clover Flat		

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00407	Clover Flat	▪Moss Creek Pasture use, fence, and spring development ▪Juniper removal/control	
00408	Schoolhouse	*Allotment no longer exists*	
00409	Tucker Hill	*Allotment is closed to grazing*	
00410	Tim Long Creek	▪Avery Creek fence	1 mile
00411	Jones Canyon		
00412	Fir Timber Butte	▪Juniper removal/control	
00415	Briggs Garden	▪Juniper removal/control	
00416	White Rock	▪Juniper removal/control	
00418	Squaw Lake	▪Juniper removal/control ▪Fences	1,700 acres 4 miles
00419	St. Patricks		
00420	Egli Rim		
00421	Rosebud		
00422	Paisley Flat		
00423	Hill Field	▪Portions could be included in Chewaucan prescribed burn project ▪Juniper removal/control	
00424	West Lake		
00425	Pike Ranch		
00426	Five Mile Butte	▪Giant Water Hole fence	1 mile
00427	XL		
00428	Sheeprock	▪Restoration	25,000 acres
00429	Twin Lakes		
00430	South Poverty	▪Shale Rock pipeline extension ▪Pasture division fence	5 miles 2.5 miles
00431	Narrows	▪Vegetation treatments	
00432	Coleman Seeding	▪Pasture division fence (south field)	3–4 miles
00433	East Jug	▪Venator Butte Well pipeline extension w/ troughs ▪Pasture division fence (north field)	2 miles
00435	Shale Rock	▪Shale Rock pipeline extension	5 miles 2.5 miles
00501	FRF Flynn	▪Drake Creek exclosure (fence)	1.5 miles
00502	FRF Fitzgerald		
00503	FRF Taylor		
00505	FRF Lynch		
00507	FRF Laird		
00508	FRF Rock Creek Ranch		
00509	Cox Butte		
00510	Orijana Rim		
00511	Northeast Warner		

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00512	North Bluejoint		
00514	Corn Lake		
00515	Juniper Mountain	■Juniper removal/control	
00516	Rabbit Basin	■Pasture division fence and waterhole	5 miles
00517	Coyote-Colvin	■Windy Hollow division fence ■Install 2 cattleguards ■Juniper removal/control	4 miles
00518	Clover Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00519	Fish Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00520	Lynch-Flynn	■Pasture division fence	4 miles
00521	Priday Reservoir		
00522	Abert Seeding	■Noxious weed treatment ■Brush treatments	
00523	Warner Lakes		
00524	Lane Individual	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00529	South Rabbit Hills		
00530	East Rabbit Hills	■Pasture division fence	3 miles
00531	North Rabbit Hills		
00600	Beaty Butte	■Gathering/holding facility (fence)	5 miles
00700	Silver Creek-Bridge Creek		
00701	Upper Bridge Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00702	Buck Creek-Bridge Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00703	Bear Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00704	Ward Lake	■Juniper removal/control	1,200 acres
00705	Oatman Flat	■Juniper removal/control ■Pipeline	3,100 acres 2 miles
00706	Rye Ranch	■Juniper removal/control	
00707	Tuff Butte	■Juniper removal/control	
00708	Arrow Gap		
00709	Dead Indian-Duncan	■Juniper removal/control	
00710	Murdock	■Fence relocation ■Juniper removal/control	3 miles
00711	South Hayes Butte		
00712	Bridge Well		
00713	Silver Creek		
00714	Table Rock		
00716	Silver Lake Lakebed		
00900	Fremont	■Fence	2 miles
00901	Wastina		
00902	Cinder Butte		
00903	Beasley Lake		

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00904	Highway		
00905	Homestead		
00906	North Webster		
00907	Devils Garden		
00908	Cougar Mountain		
00909	Button Springs		
00910	Hogback Butte		
00911	Valley		
00914	West Green Mountain		
00915	Squaw Butte		
01000	Little Juniper Spring	■Dry Valley pipeline and storage ■Waterhole cleanouts ■Juniper removal/control	11 miles 6–7 waterholes
01001	Alkali Winter	■Poor Jug pipeline extension and movement of troughs ■Hutton Springs pasture water development/pipeline ■Vegetation treatments ■East Venator pasture boundary fence	4 miles 4 miles
01002	Bar 75 FRF		
01073	South Butte Valley	■Water development from existing well ■Vegetation treatments	1 mile
01300	Becraft		
01301	Crooked Creek		
01302	Thomas Creek		
01303	O'Keeffe		
01305	Schultz		
01306	Simms		
01308	Barry		

Table E5-1.—*Grazing seasons in relation to months*

November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Winter				Spring		Summer				Fall	

Great Basin Experiment Station (approximately 50 miles north of the resource area) resulted in heavy utilization on 37 percent of the range; over an 11-year period, this produced a change in species composition toward less desirable bunchgrasses such as Sandberg's bluegrass. In studies concerning the grazing response of cool season perennial bunchgrasses, Cook (1971) showed that 50 percent utilization was too severe for continuous late spring and summer use. The two species of grass in the study correspond in stages of vegetative growth to the key bunchgrasses in the resource area.

Fall

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately September 1–October 31. Grazing during this treatment will not begin until after most plants have reached seedripe and have stored adequate carbohydrate reserves. This treatment will assist in meeting the objectives by providing all plants an opportunity to complete their life cycles and produce the maximum amount of cover and forage.

Spring/Fall Grazing Season

Spring/fall grazing would result in utilization of the herbaceous key species during the early portion of their growing period. Very little use of the woody key species is expected during this time. Grazing would occur again in the fall when herbaceous key species are dormant; however, moderate utilization of woody key species would be expected. This system would maintain the vigor and reproduction of the herbaceous key species. Woody key species would decrease slowly in composition because stocking rates would be based on 50 percent utilization of herbaceous species, but utilization of the more palatable woody species during the fall season would be heavier.

Deferred Grazing System

Under the deferred system, grazing would occur after most of the herbaceous key species have completed growth. Moderate utilization of the shrubs encourages growth of additional twigs, and therefore increases forage production. Reproductive capacity is decreased over the years, since increased twig growth reduces the development of flowers and fruits (Garrison 1953, *cited b*y Stoddart et al. 1975). Where woody key species are found in limited numbers, some individual shrubs would be selected by cattle and heavily browsed, resulting in reduced vigor and eventual death of these plants; however, the total shrub mortality is expected to be insignificant. The critical growth period for woody key species occurs in late summer.

Livestock normally concentrate in riparian areas under deferred grazing. Livestock use of the riparian areas under deferred grazing is expected to be light or moderate in several areas due to factors such as inaccessibility and lack of adequate shade and water on adjacent upland areas.

Deferred Rotation Grazing System

Under the deferred rotation grazing system, grazing use during the critical growing period would be alternated with grazing during early spring or late summer/fall in successive years. Early spring grazing would end soon enough to give most herbaceous key species an opportunity to replenish food reserves and maintain good vigor. Late summer grazing would occur after food reserves of the key species have been stored. As a result, the vigor of the key species would be maintained at an acceptable level.

Reproduction of woody key species would not be improved because the sequence of grazing treatments does not provide sufficient protection from grazing to allow seed production and seedling establishment. No areas of riparian vegetation are located within the areas proposed for deferred rotation grazing.

Rotation Grazing System

Rotation grazing results in key species being grazed during part of the growing season every year. This system alternates grazing between early spring use one year and during the critical growing period the next year. The early spring grazing would end in time for the key species to replenish food reserves (see Spring Grazing System). As a result, the decline in vigor caused by use during the critical period of the growing season is somewhat offset by early grazing in alternate years.

Since utilization levels would be moderate (50 percent), the rotation grazing system is expected to only slightly enhance the reproduction of the herbaceous key species on native range because every pasture is grazed each year. Many new seedlings would be grazed or pulled up before becoming established. Woody key species would improve in vigor and reproduction because they are normally not grazed by livestock during the spring and early summer (Vavra and Sneva 1978).

Rest Rotation Grazing System

Rest rotation grazing results in moderate (50 percent) utilization of key species in the use pasture. Most of the use occurs during the growing season. Approximately 23–33 percent of the area is completely rested from grazing each year. The need for periodic complete rest from grazing arises from the fact that even at proper stocking rates, continuous grazing usually results in utilization of the most palatable plants beyond the proper use level. The heaviest use usually occurs on the most accessible areas, resulting in a decline in the key species composition. Hormay (1970) states that these species can be maintained by periodically resting the range from use by means of rest rotation grazing systems. Rest periods allow the plants to complete the stages of vegetative growth, seed production, and food storage. In addition, it provides for seedling establishment and allows litter to accumulate. Rest rotation would allow flexibility in livestock management during periods of drought.

In the Lakeview District, a comparison of the range conditions in allotments under rest rotation management with conditions in allotments under other systems showed that conditions were significantly better on the allotments under rest rotation. Approximately 26 percent of the acres in the rest rotation system were rated good condition, while about 15 percent of the acres under all other systems were in good condition (USDI-BLM 1982a).

Appendix F — Watershed and Water Quality

F2: Riparian/Wetland Areas

Introduction

BLM depicts natural riparian/wetland areas as resources whose capability and potential is defined by the interaction of three components: (1) vegetation, (2) landform/soils, and (3) hydrology; while the functioning condition of these natural riparian/wetland areas are characterized by the interaction of these elements.

One of the main goals of the BLM is to have riparian/wetland areas in proper functioning condition. An overall objective of this goal is to achieve an advanced ecological status, except where resource management objectives, including proper functioning condition, would require an earlier successional stage, thus providing the widest variety of vegetation and habitat diversity for wildlife, fish, and watershed protection.

In the past, considerable effort has been expended to inventory, classify, restore, enhance, and protect riparian/wetland areas, but the effort has lacked consistency. No single classification, survey, inventory, or rating methods or systems have previously been developed to satisfy the complex interactions of healthy riparian/wetland areas. These areas are in dynamic equilibrium with streamflow forces and channel aggradation/degradation processes producing change with vegetative, geomorphic, and structural resistance. Ecological status determination of riparian/wetland vegetation does not necessarily take into account or address needed information that would be contained within aquatic habitat and stream surveys that is pertinent to the functionality of the riparian/wetland area. This is important because riparian/wetland areas will attain proper functioning condition long before they achieve an advanced ecological status.

When evaluating riparian/wetland areas, ecological status should not be confused with proper functioning condition. Riparian/wetland areas must be viewed with the understanding that the riparian system is inherently dynamic and proper functioning condition can and will occur within any or all ecological stages. Proper functioning condition should be evaluated in terms of and relationships to all physical and biological functions occurring within the entire watershed, including the uplands and tributary watershed systems.

To understand how riparian/wetland areas operate and to implement proper management practices, thus ensuring an area is healthy (functioning properly), the capability and potential of a riparian/wetland area must be understood. Assessing riparian vegetation and stream channel functionality is based upon a given riparian/wetland area's capability and potential. Here, capability is the highest ecological status a riparian/wetland area can attain given political, social, or economical constraints; whereas potential is the highest ecological status a riparian/wetland area can attain given no political, social, or economical constraints, often referred to as the potential natural community. Some riparian/wetland areas may be prevented from achieving their potential because of limiting factors such as human activities that alter the area's capability.

To summarize, proper functioning condition and ecological site status are two different characteristics of riparian systems. A site in any ecological status may be in functioning condition. Riparian/wetland areas should be judged on the functions that it provides compared to functions that should be present in relation to entire watershed. All riparian/wetland systems should not be expected to have identical physical and biological functions. Riparian/wetland health (functioning condition), an important component of watershed condition, refers to the ecological status of vegetation, geomorphic and hydrologic development, and a degree of structural integrity exhibited by the riparian/wetland area (see Table F2-1).

Riparian Conservation Areas

Introduction

Riparian systems are water-influenced areas that include streams and other aquatic ecosystems. Riparian conservation areas are portions of watersheds where aquatic and riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and where management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. Riparian conservation areas include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent streams, and other areas that help maintain the integrity of aquatic ecosystems by (1) influencing the delivery of coarse sediment, organic matter, and woody debris to streams; (2) providing root strength for channel stability; (3) shading the stream; and (4) protecting water quality.

In riparian conservation areas, maintenance, protection, and restoration of aquatic processes and functions are emphasized and goals and objectives for aquatic and riparian habitats are met. Conservation needs for

Table F2-1.—*Riparian trend analysis worksheet by category*

Usual study methods used to show trend	Downward indicators	Indicators of no change	Upward indicators
Woody riparian			
•Aerial imagery •Photo point studies •Key plant utilization studies	(A) Studies indicate a decline in the overall number of key woody plants	(A) Studies indicate no change in the overall number of key woody plants	(A) Studies indicate an increase in the overall number of key woody plants
	(B) Studies indicate a decline in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants	(B) Studies indicate no change in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody species	(B) Studies indicate an increase in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants
	(C) Studies indicate that vegetation removal is preventing the estab-lishment of uneven-aged classes of key woody plants	(C) Studies indicate no change in the age class structure of key woody plants	(C) Studies show that healthy uneven-aged stands of key woody plants are present
Herbaceous cover			
•Aerial imagery •Line intercept transects	(D) Studies indicate a decline in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover	(D) Studies indicate no change in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover	(D) Studies indicate an increase in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover
	(E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more early succession species	(E) Studies indicate no change in the herbaceous species composition	(E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more late-succession species
Stream banks and channel			
•Stream channel form measurements •Aerial imagery •Photo point studies	(F) Studies indicate an increase in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage	(F) Studies indicate no change in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage	(F) Studies indicate a decrease in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage
	(G) Studies show that water depth is decreasing	(G) No changes in depth measurements	(G) Studies show that water depth is increasing
	(H) Studies show that stream channel is widening	(H) No change in stream channel	(H) Studies show that stream channel width is narrowing
	(I) Studies show incised channels are widening	(I) No change in channel depth	(I) Studies show that incised channels are healing with vegetation cover
	(J) Studies show that stream meanders are decreasing and channel is straightening	(J) No change in number and type of stream meanders	(J) Studies show that stream meanders are increasing

Usual study methods used to show trend	Downward indicators	Indicators of no change	Upward indicators
Water quality			
•Water turbidity samples •Fish and aquatic insect samples	(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects tolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of contaminants	(K) Sampling indicates no change in the composition of aquatic insects and fish	(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects intolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of contaminants
	(L) Sediment transport is increasing relative to baseline data	(L) Studies show no change in the amount of sedimentation	(L) Sediment transport is decreasing relative to baseline data

aquatic and riparian systems can be summarized by the following four principles.

1) A stream requires nutrient inputs and energy to sustain its biological functions.

2) Riparian-associated plants and animals rely on the vegetation adjacent to streams.

3) Small streams are more affected by hillslope processes than larger streams.

4) The likelihood of disturbances resulting in instream effects increases as adjacent slopes become steeper.

Ecological function, processes, and disturbance mechanisms are guides for use and protection priorities in riparian areas. Boundaries between riparian areas and upslopes may need adjustment to address each of the larger-scale disturbance effects that may negatively or positively affect unique habitats or sensitive species in riparian environments. The actual size of riparian areas depends on local characteristics that define them; the dimensions of entire riparian areas are not always proportional to the size of aquatic systems.

Riparian conservation areas are delineated into zones or gradients of influence, with an inner zone (Zone 1) where many primary processes and functions occur and an outer zone (Zone 2) where processes and functions occur but at different, less important (secondary) levels to the stream channel. The outer riparian zone also functions as a transition and buffer between upslope uses and disturbances and the aquatic environment. Zoning delineates major influence areas, establishing a basis for different levels of disturbance and vegetation management in each zone. This scheme sets the foundation for cumulative effects determination that is spatially-sensitive in considering watershed disturbance.

Although the concept of zones applies to forestland and rangeland environments, it is more difficult to apply in rangelands. For the purposes of this document, zones are delineated only in forested environments. In rangeland environments, floodprone width is used to delineate riparian conservation areas.

Forested Lands

Zone 1 is the inner riparian area; it is the primary riparian community and energy influence area. It is most important for protection and maintenance of instream conditions. It also serves to transition processes, functions, and disturbances from streams to floodplains and adjacent riparian areas. Zone 1 is the area most sensitive to land management activities.

Zone 2 is the outer riparian area. It supports additional riparian area processes and functions (for example, microclimate) and also is a buffer area capable of absorbing disturbances from the uplands. It is the interface and transition between the inner riparian area and the uplands. In steeper landscapes where soils are subject to surface erosion, this zone may need extension using the slope adjustment factor. This extended area is referred to as Zone 2b.

Areas with landscapes or that are unstable or landslide prone will also be included in the riparian conservation area.

Riparian Conservation Area Delineation Process

Riparian conservation area delineation is based on three indicators: site potential tree heights, extent of flood prone width, or riparian vegetation width, whichever provide the greatest protection to aquatic and riparian resources.

Site potential tree height ~ (for purposes of defining

widths) "The average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class" (FEMAT 1993, p.V-34).

The following site potential tree height shall be used as a minimum height for the forested potential vegetation group in the planning area. Potential vegetation group = dry forest, minimum site potential tree height (feet) = 120.

Slope adjustment factor ~ ddjustment of stream riparian conservation area widths for slope uses a curve based on probable sediment travel distance from concentrated sources of erosion and sediment from roads (Ketcheson and Megahan 1996).

The process for delineation of forested riparian areas (perennial and intermittent streams) involves dividing riparian conservation areas into two zones:

A) Minimum Widths for Perennial Streams

Zone 1 equals one site potential tree height, or the extent of the flood prone area, or the extent of wet and moist riparian vegetation, whichever best maintains, protects, and restores the aquatic environment.

Zone 2 equals one site potential tree height or the extent of dry riparian vegetation (Zone a), plus any width added from slope adjustment curve (Zone b).

B) Minimum Widths for Intermittent Streams

Zone 1 equals one-half site potential tree height, or the extent of the flood prone area, or the extent of wet and moist riparian vegetation, whichever best maintains, protects, and restores the aquatic environment. Zone 2 equals one-half site potential tree height, or the extent of dry riparian vegetation (Zone 2a), plus any width added from slope adjustment curve (Zone b).

C) Additional Requirements Applicable for All Streams

Additional special consideration is necessary where there are landslides and in landslide prone or unstable areas. Landslide prone determination shall be based on the procedure outlined in Tang and Montgomery (1995) or other comparable techniques.

D) Total Riparian Conservation Area Width

Total riparian conservation area width is the sum of the widths determined from steps A through C.

Rangeland Streams

The process of delineation for rangeland riparian riparian conservation areas (perennial or intermittent streams) relies on floodprone widths by stream type, or the extent of potential natural riparian vegetation, whichever provides the greater protection to aquatic and riparian resources. Riparian vegetation can be delineated by aerial photographs or field inspection. Floodplain area is essentially equivalent to floodprone width defined by Rosgen (1994).

The following steps can be used to determine the flood prone area. It is suggested that field units develop relationships between bankfull width and drainage area or use existing relationships for their area.

1) Determine bankfull width for the drainage area above the point on the stream.

2) Determine the stream type using Rosgen stream type (Rosgen 1994) from aerial photographs or existing classification data.

3) Select entrenchment ratio, which is the average maximum for the particular stream types from the following:

Stream type	A	B	C	E	F	G
Entrenchment ratio	1.4	2.2	5.3	56.9	1.2	1.3

Entrenchment ~ vertical containment of stream and the degree to which it is incised in the valley floor.

Entrenchment ratio ~ ratio of the width of the flood prone area to the bankfull surface width of the channel.

Because entrenchment ratio is not applicable in D stream types (braided systems), riparian width shall be determined on a case-by-case basis using site-specific or local information.

4) Calculate the floodprone area by multiplying the bankfull width and entrenchment ratio.

Floodprone area ~ width measured at an elevation which is determined at twice the maximum bankfull depth of the stream.

Local drainage area and bankfull width relation-

ships should be used in place of graphs. Likewise, if field verified entrenchment ratios are known, this data should also be used in place of the average maximums shown in Step 3.

Forested Land and Rangeland Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Wetlands

Riparian conservation areas for ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre consist of:

- The body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or
- the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, or
- The extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or
- A distance equal to the height of one site potential tree, or
- 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond, or lake, whichever is greatest.

For ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands less than 1-acre, the above riparian conservation area delineation shall apply, except that the minimum slope distance shall be 100 feet.

Riparian Management Objectives

Introduction

Riparian management objective values for stream channel conditions, when used in combination with objectives for this plan, provide criteria to help assess attainment of aquatic and riparian goals as described in the Desired Range of Conditions section of Chapter 3 . These values ("Interim Bull Trout Habitat Conservation Strategy" [1996]) formulated from the Pacific Native Fish Strategy (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1995) provide a description and characterization of watershed, riparian, and stream channel processes and existing conditions that can be expected to be achieved over time.

As indicated below, some riparian management objectives apply to forested ecosystems, some to rangeland ecosystems, and some to all ecosystems. Actions that reduce habitat quality are inconsistent with the purpose of this plan's direction. However, the intent of riparian management objectives are not to establish a ceiling for what constitutes good habitat conditions. The following statements provide the intent for the use of the riparian management objectives and their purpose in a comprehensive program:

1) Riparian management objectives are criteria (quantitative and/or qualitative) to help evaluate progress towards attainment of watershed, aquatic, and riparian goals described within the desired range of conditions.

2) Interim riparian management objectives are not to be viewed as independent from other components of the aquatic conservation strategy; rather, they are part of an aquatic conservation program. Riparian management objectives are not always sensitive to immediate effects but rather exhibit response to cumulative effects and factors influencing channel history over time.

3) Interim riparian management objectives do not replace state and Federal water quality standards promulgated under the CWA or state laws, but they should complement these standards in providing measurable habitat attributes.

Procedure for Riparian Management Objective Application

Riparian management objectives apply to all perennial streams during those times that the streams support aquatic life. Effects of land management activities on intermittent streams may influence the attainment of riparian management objectives in perennial streams. All instream and riparian variables should be used, in combination, to provide a comprehensive synopsis of watershed, riparian, and aquatic conditions, since placing emphasis on interpretations of individual variables may lead to erroneous conclusions related to watershed, riparian, and aquatic conditions.

Riparian management objective application or development can follow these steps:

1) The values apply where ecologically attainable. Locally developed riparian management objectives (quantitatively and/or qualitatively derived) supported with information from ecosystem analysis is preferred because of the variable nature of streams within the project and planning areas. Stream conditions can vary from disturbances and channel evolution histories that influenced channel form and conditions. It is recommended that district(s) staff conduct their own analysis due to the variable conditions in the planning area. Staff should consider using similar techniques described by Overton et al. (1995) to define appropriate riparian management objectives. Riparian manage-

Table F2-2.—*Standards for rangeland health and relationship to watershed condition factors (Table F2-1) contributing to nonpoint source pollution*

Standard	Description	Relationship to watershed condition factor contributing to nonpoint source pollution
1	Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage and stability that are appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.	Protection of surface soils will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to reduce erosive energy due to overland flow and precipitation. (IA) Soil infiltration will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IB)
2	Riparian/wetland areas are in properly functioning physical condition appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.	Streambank shade will be increased through improvement of shade-providing riparian woody species. (IIA) Streambank stability will improve through improvement of herbaceous and woody species to provide root mass to provide a matrix for holding the soil particles together. (IIB) Infiltration will be improved through increase in basal and canopy vegetative cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IIC) Filtering capability will be improved through increase in basal vegetative cover to intercept sediments from overland flow, including floodplain overflow. (IID)
3	Healthy, productive, and diverse plant and animal populations and communities appropriate to soil, climate, and landform are supported by ecological processes of nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.	Protection of surface soils will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to reduce erosive energy due to overland flow and precipitation. (IA) Soil infiltration will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IB) Streambank shade will be increased through improvement of shade-providing riparian woody species. (IIA) Streambank stability will improve through improvement of herbaceous and woody species to provide root mass to provide a matrix for holding the soil particles together. (IIB) Infiltration will be improved through increase in basal and canopy vegetative cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IIC) Filtering capability will be improved through increase in basal vegetative cover to intercept sediments from overland flow, including floodplain overflow. (IID)
5	Habitats support healthy, productive, and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals (including special status species and species of local importance) appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.	Habitat modification that is adverse to the fish species will be reduced as habitat is restored to support viable populations. (IA-B, IIA-D, IIIA) Temperature, sedimentation, algal growth, turbidity, summer flow, and dissolved oxygen should be at levels that support viable populations of the fish species. (IA-B, IIA-D, IIIA)

ment objectives should be developed from evaluations of reference conditions in similar landforms, climate, stream type and valley bottom settings, and potential vegetation. In all cases, the rationale supporting these changes and the effects of the changes shall be documented.

2) Use information from Step 1 to develop management actions for conserving or restoring watershed, riparian, and channel processes.

3) Monitor implementation and effectiveness of management if they have the intended results. Provide feedback information for future management objectives, action, and evaluation of riparian management objectives.

Riparian Management Objectives

1. Instream Habitat Features

Pool frequency:

WE	10	20	25	50	75	100	125	150	200
PO	96	56	47	26	23	18	14	12	9

WE = wetted width (feet); PO = pools per mile.

Temperature ~ No measurable increase in maximum water temperature (7 day moving average of daily maximum temperature measured as the average of the maximum daily temperature of the warmest consecutive 7-day period). Maximum water temperature will be below 59 degrees F within adult bull trout holding habitat and below 48 degrees F within bull trout spawning and rearing habitats.

Maximum water temperatures below 64 degrees F within anadromous fish migration and rearing habitats and below 60 degrees F within anadromous fish spawning habitats.

Large woody debris ~ >20 pieces per mile; >12 inch diameter; >35 foot length.
(forested systems)

Bank stability ~ >80 percent stable in nonforested systems (rangeland systems)

Lower bank angle ~ >75 percent of banks with <90 degree angle (i.e., undercut).

Width/depth ratio: ~ <10, mean wetted width divided by mean depth.

2. Riparian Vegetation

Applies to all forest and range riparian areas: mature and old forest, and late ecological status range riparian conditions adapted to fire regimes and other disturbances characteristic for the site. Riparian vegetation riparian management objectives should be measured by the percent similarity of current riparian vegetation to the mature forest and late ecological status range riparian community/composition. The percent similarity shall be greater than 60 percent (USDA-FS 1992). The stepwise procedure for determining similarity is outlined in Figure 3 and in the Riparian Vegetation riparian management objective discussion.

Procedure for Determining Riparian Vegetation Riparian Management Objective: Functionality of aquatic and riparian environments can be fully evaluated with the inclusion of riparian vegetation. Riparian vegetation is generally more sensitive to immediate effects from management activities. In some vegetation and valley bottom settings, riparian vegetation can be responsive to restoration in short timeframes. Most instream riparian management objectives are dependent upon riparian vegetation condition; therefore, a riparian vegetation riparian management objective was included.

The following steps summarize a method to assess similarity of current riparian vegetation to potential riparian vegetation based on information presented within the Interior Columbia Basin area. The five-step method, Riparian Plant Association Groups and Associated Valley Bottom Types of the Columbia River Basin (Manning and Engelking 1995), could be used to determine the riparian vegetation riparian management objective.

1. Identify the potential vegetation group in which the riparian area occurs.

2. Identify potential vegetation type and valleybottom type.

3. Identify potential riparian vegetation.

4. Determine existing riparian vegetation group.

5. Compare potential riparian vegetation group to existing riparian vegetation group.

The existing riparian vegetation should be at least 60 percent similar to the potential vegetation to meet the riparian management objective. If there is less than 60 percent similarity and it is not attributable to absence

of the potential riparian vegetation group within the valley bottom setting, then management actions that move riparian vegetation toward the potential should occur.

F3: Water Quality Restoration Plans

The BLM is responsible for managing public lands according to requirements of the CWA, and thus, is required to maintain water quality where it meets State water quality standards and to improve water quality where it does not meet standards. Water bodies within the planning area (see Table F3-1) that currently do not meet State water quality standards have been placed on the States's 303(d) list of affected waters.

Through the land use planning process BLM must demonstrate that the agencies activities are contributing to CWA compliance and toward reducing the number of listed segments on public lands. Among the ways listed segments may be removed from the 303(d) list are: (1) applicable water standards are attained; (2) sufficiently stringent measures for managing waters are applied and affect a change; and (3) total maximum daily loads designed to achieve water quality standards are implemented. Total maximum daily loads are quantifiable load allocations developed for individual pollutants that occur in amounts which violate State water quality standards and fail to protect associated beneficial uses.

For all watersheds that contain stream segments on the 303(d) list, a water quality restoration plan will be developed. The water quality restoration plan may address individual or groups of subbasins, watersheds, or subwatersheds. Water quality restoration plans outline specific actions for restoring water quality and include information, data, and analysis to support the attainment of ODEQ developed total maximum daily loads. Development and implementation of water quality restoration plans according to the process outlined in the 1999 "Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for Addressing Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waters" (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1999b) will fulfill BLM responsibilities for addressing listed waters, and allow continued management activities of BLM land according to a strategy which ensures attainment of water quality standards and support beneficial uses.

Each water quality restoration plan will be developed following the guidance in the protocol mentioned above, and will include:

1) condition assessment and problem description,

2) goals and objectives,

3) management actions to achieve objectives,

4) implementation schedule,

5) monitoring and evaluation plan, and

6) public participation plan.

The water quality restoration plans will reference the Lakeview RMP and the preferred alternative, the approved record of decision, including objectives, methodologies, BMP's, livestock grazing practices, and project development proposed for the upland and riparian/wetland areas. Water quality restoration plans will also reference other existing plans (agreements, permits, biological assessments and opinions, or other documents which stipulate management) and will incorporate information and direction from the plans and review the plans for consistency with the CWA. The water quality restoration plans will outline a restoration strategy consistent with the Lakeview RMP and other plans but which will accomplish water quality restoration. Thus the water quality restoration plans may require periodic updating.

The Lakeview BLM will develop water quality restoration plans for Twentymile Watershed (including listed tributaries Twelvemile and Fifteenmile Creeks), Deep Creek Watershed (including listed tributaries Camas, Drake and Parsnip Creeks), Honey Creek Watershed (including listed tributary Snyder Creek), Chewaucan River (including listed tributary Willow Creek), and Silver Creek Watershed (including listed tributary West Fork Silver Creek).

The ODEQ has scheduled to complete total maximum daily loads for Warner Lakes Subbasin in 2004 and Summer Lake, Lake Abert, and Guano Subbasins in 2007.

Element 1: Condition Assessment and Problem Description

The impaired water quality standards and beneficial uses as defined in Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 340 for the LRA are discussed below.

The beneficial uses that are most impacted by nonpoint source pollutants are salmonid fish (trout) spawning

Table F3-1.—*1998 State of Oregon water quality impaired stream reaches on LRA-administered lands*

Subbasin	State identification	Waterbody	Parameter of concern
Summer Lake	OR42A-SILV0-1998	Silver Creek	Temperature
Summer Lake	OR42A-SIWF0-1998	Silver Creek, West Fork	Temperature
Lake Abert	OR42B-CHEW0-1998	Chewaucan River	Temperature
Lake Abert	OR42B-CHEW27.5-1998	Chewaucan River	Temperature, biological criteria
Lake Abert	OR42B-WILL0-1998	Willow Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-CAMA0-1998	Camas Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-DEEP0-1998	Deep Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-DRAK0-1998	Drake Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-FIFT0-1998	Fifteenmile Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-HONE0-1998	Honey Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-PARS0-1998	Parsnip Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-SNYD0-1998	Snyder Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-TWEL0-1998	Twelvemile Creek	Temperature
Warner Lakes	OR42C-TWEN0-1998	Twentymile Creek	Temperature
Goose Lake	OR42D-CRAN0-1998	Crane Creek	Temperature

and salmonid fish rearing. Other beneficial uses such as aesthetics, resident fish and aquatic life, and water contact recreation could also be affected. Descriptions of these conditions are in Chapter 2, and risk of affects from management are in Chapter 4.

Although human-caused point-source pollution occurs in the subbasins, most of the pollution resulting from BLM management is nonpoint source. In general, the relationship between the upland and riparian conditions to water quality are identified in Table F3-2.

The landscape is dominated by the volcanic parent rock. There are massive basalt flows and lesser amounts of ash flows and rhyolite. The volcanic rock forms cones and peaks and large flows in which ancient streams cut deep canyons. The volcanic rock weathers to clay and the soil reflects this. This harsh environment is dominated by sagebrush steppe vegetation communities. The streams have very high flashy peak flows and very low base flows. The water quality restoration plans will describe the individual characteristics of each watershed with a listed stream segment.

Stream Water Temperature

Most perennial streams in the resource area exceed the State numeric water quality standard for water temperature. State water quality standards have three parts including a (1) numeric standard, (2) narrative description, and (3) description of beneficial uses. The narrative section of the stream water temperature standards acknowledges there may be natural conditions that cause exceedance of the numeric criteria. ODEQ has criteria for determining whether exceedances of water quality standards are anthropogenic or natural in origin. If a stream is found to have natural water temperatures that exceed the numeric criteria, it is in compliance with the Oregon State water quality standards. Exceedance of stream temperature has been well documented on the resource area but the process to assess whether the condition is natural or man caused has not been completed. There are a wide range of causes of increased stream temperatures, and distinguishing anthropogenic from natural effects is difficult. Stream water temperature in the area is dependant on solar radiation, stream-side shade, ambient air temperatures, heated water discharges (hot springs), channel morphology, and stream flow. Stream water temperature may also be affected by anthropogenic activities that discharge heated water, widen streams, or reduce shading, flows or depth.

To determine if a stream water temperature is natural or if it is affected by current management activities, an understanding of site condition is necessary. Streams will be compared to natural geomorphology, potential natural riparian and upland vegetation, and soil condition. By identifying the site potential and comparing it to current condition, a determination of anthropogenic effects can be made. If it can be demonstrated that a stream segment has decreasing water temperatures with current management, then it meets the Oregon State water quality standards. If the stream segment has

Table F3-2.—*Watershed conditions and relationship to nonpoint source pollution*

Watershed condition	Description	Nonpoint source pollution: relation to watershed condition
I. Upland	A. Insufficient vegetative basal and canopy cover to protect surface soils	*Sedimentation:* Soil surface erosion in uplands *Turbidity:* Sedimentation from soil surface erosion in uplands *Habitat modification:* Siltation of spawning gravels from sedimentation and reduction in primary productivity from turbidity
	B. Insufficient vegetation to allow soil infiltration	*Flow modification:* Reduced water retention *High sedimentation:* High peak runoff causing upland soil surface erosion and riparian bank erosion *High turbidity:* Sedimentation from erosion in uplands and riparian area *Habitat modification:* Siltation of spawning gravels from sedimentation and reduction in primary productivity from turbidity *High temperature:* Low summer flow and reduced cool ground water inflow *Low dissolved oxygen:* High temperature reduces oxygen solubility
II. Riparian area	A. Streambank shade insufficient to prevent excessive warming from direct solar radiation	*High temperature:* Increased exposure, allowing solar heating *Low dissolved oxygen:* High temperature reduces oxygen solubility *Algal growth:* High temperature from solar heating *Turbidity:* High algal growth
	B. Insufficient bank stability allowing excessive streambank erosion	*Sedimentation:* Streambank erosion *Flow modification:* Reduced floodplain development resulting in reduced water retention causing increased spring peak flows and decreased summer ground water inflow *High temperature:* Streambank erosion resulting in widening of stream allowing increased solar heating; reduced shade from overhanging banks; low summer flows and reduced cool ground water inflow *Low dissolved oxygen:* High temperature reduces oxygen solubility *Algal growth:* High temperature from solar heating *Turbidity:* High algal growth and sediments from bank erosion *Habitat modification:* Reduced point bar formation for pool formation in outer meander curves; reduced cover from undercut banks; reduced cover due to shallower waters; reduced edgewaters and floodplains for refuge from high runoff velocities and for fry habitat; reduced spawning gravel availability due to sedimentation
	C. Vegetation sparse or not vigorous, causing reduced infiltration	*Flow modification:* Reduced water retention *High temperature:* Low summer flow and reduced cool ground water inflow *Sedimentation:* Increased peak flow causing streambank erosion *Habitat modification:* See above on bank stability
	D. Vegetation sparse, reducing filtering capability	*Sedimentation:* Higher input of upslope sediments

stable water temperatures which do not comply with the numeric standard, studies to determine the affects of current management will be initiated.

Currently the LRA is conducting an ecological site inventory for the uplands and a riparian inventory. Both of these efforts assess vegetation and soils, and will determine potential and current vegetation and soil condition. A stream geomorphology inventory which documents stream health and relationship to the stream's physical potential has been conducted and will be verified. A road inventory that documents road effects on streams has been conducted and will be verified. The vegetation, soils, water temperature, stream geomorphology, and road inventories will be analyzed to determine what causes the high stream water temperatures. Because the water quality restoration plans are scheduled to be completed with the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, this work will update the water quality restoration plan and will be done for all watersheds with contain a 303(d) listed water body.

Biological Criteria

The Chewuacan River from the headwaters to Bagley Ditch is listed for biological criteria. This segment was listed because the community of benthic macroinvertebrates were indicative of stressed conditions and high sediment in 1994 and were degraded from a "better" condition in 1990. The biological criteria standard is :

> "Waters of the state shall be of sufficient quality to support aquatic species without detrimental changes in the resident biological communities." (Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 340-41-027).

The water quality restoration plan for this reach will focus on an assessment of the ecological health of the stream and associated riparian and upland communities. Because BLM manages less than 1 percent of the watershed, there will likely be no measurable change in water quality. The focus of the water quality restoration plan will be on preventing possible effects from BLM management on the river rather than on changing water quality.

Element 2: Goals and Objectives

The Lakeview RMP assumes there would be attainment of or significant progress toward water quality standards through natural (no management), active (physical structures), and passive (change in management) watershed restoration, as accomplished through the achievement of the desired range of conditions. The Lakeview RMP goals, objectives, and management directives are designed to achieve desired range of conditions. The expected results are improvement for water quality, riparian/wetland areas, vegetation in upland areas, habitat for special status species, fisheries and aquatic habitat, and other resources.

Watershed restoration potential is dictated by site potential of an area. For example, in areas where deep channel entrenchment has occurred such that the top of the bank is much greater than the bankfull stage, restoration is limited to the potential floodplain development within the incised channel and continued shifts in localized erosion and deposition as the channel continues to move towards equilibrium. Achievement of water quality goals through watershed restoration would be guided by the objectives of the "Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (USDI-BLM 1997a, 1998j).

The standards were developed pursuant to 43 CFR, subpart 4180. Watershed restoration and, therefore, water quality would be achieved through the attainment of standards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Standard 4 requires that surface water and ground water quality that is influenced by agency actions, remain in compliance with State water quality standards. Standards 1 and 2 address the properly functioning condition of the watersheds. Standards 3 and 5 reflect the ecological processes in the watershed and habitat for native species. The relationship of these Standards to conditions affecting water quality are shown in Table F3-3.

The relationship of these standards to watershed conditions affecting water quality are shown in Table F3-3. The water quality restoration plans developed for the Twentymile, Deep, and Honey Watersheds will include the goals and objectives of the "Warner Sucker Recovery Plan" (USDI-USFWS 1998). The objective of this recovery plan for fishes in the Warner Basin is to restore and maintain the natural aquatic and riparian habitats of the Warner Basin so that the Warner sucker's continued existence is ensured in its native ecosystem which results in its removal from the list of T&E species (see Appendix H1—Objectives of the Recovery Plan for Endangered Fish). Current Lakeview RMP goals and objectives of vegetation, watershed, and fisheries and other plans will be incorporated into all water quality restoration plans. Lakeview RMP goals include:

> **Shrub Steppe Management Goal 1:** Restore, protect and enhance the diversity and distribution of

Table F3-3.—*Management actions that are directly related to or emphasize standards for rangeland health and watershed conditions that affect water quality* [1]

Management objective and action #	Alternative A	B	C	D	E	SRH	Watershed Condition
Energy and Mineral Resources							
Objective 1, Action 3	♦		♦	♦	♦	2	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 2, Action 1					♦	2	IIA, IIB,IIC, IID
Objective 3, Action 1	♦		♦	♦	♦	2	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Rangeland Vegetation							
Objective 1, Action 2			♦	♦		1, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 1, Action 3			♦	♦		1, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 1, Action 5			♦	♦		1, 3	IA, IB
Forest and Woodlands							
Objective 1, Action 1	♦		♦	♦	♦	1, 3	IA, IB
Objective 1, Action 2	♦		♦	♦	♦	1, 3 ,5	IA, IB
Objective 2, Action 1			♦	♦		1, 2, 3	IA, IB
Objective 2, Action 2	♦	♦	♦	♦		1 ,3	IA, IB
Objective 2, Action 3	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	1, 2, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas							
Objective 1, Action 1	♦					2, 4	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
		♦	♦	♦	♦	1, 2, 3, 4	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 2, Action 1	♦	♦				2, 4	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
			♦	♦	♦	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Fish and Aquatic Habitat							
Objective 1, Action 2	♦					2, 4, 5	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
			♦	♦	♦	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Wild Horses							
Objective 1, Action 2	♦		♦	♦		1, 2, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Rangeland/Grazing Use							
Objective 1, Action 2			♦	♦	♦	1, 2, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Recreation							
Objective 1, Action 2			♦	♦		1, 2, 3, 4, 5	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID

[1] The listed management actions apply throughout the planning area and either specifically require special management to improve or protect riparian and upland watershed conditions or emphasize improving or protecting native vegetation and natural values.

desirable vegetation communities, including perennial native and desirable introduced plant species. Provide for their continued existence and normal function in nutrient, water, and energy cycles.

Shrub Steppe Management Goal 2: Protect healthy, functioning ecosystems consisting of native plant communities. Restore degraded high-potential landscapes and decadent shrublands.

Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Management Goal: Restore, maintain, or improve riparian vegetation, habitat diversity, and associated watershed function to achieve healthy and productive riparian areas and wetlands.

Forest and Woodlands Management Goal 2: Restore productivity and biodiversity in western juniper woodlands and quaking aspen groves.

Noxious Weeds and Competing Undesirable Vegetation Management Goal: Control the introduction and proliferation of noxious weeds and competing undesirable plant species and reduce the extent and density of established populations to acceptable limits.

Watershed Health Management Goal 1: Protect or restore watershed function and processes which determine the rates of precipitation capture, storage, and release.

Watershed Health Management Goal 2: Ensure that surface water and groundwater influenced by BLM activities comply with or are making significant progress toward achieving State of Oregon water quality standards for beneficial uses as established by the ODEQ.

Fish and Aquatic Habitat Management Goal: Restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for diverse and self-sustaining communities of wildlife, fishes, and other aquatic organisms.

Livestock Grazing Management Goal: Provide for a sustainable level of livestock grazing consistent with other resource objectives and public land-use allocations.

Wild Horse Management Goal: Maintain and manage wild horse herds in established herd management areas at appropriate management levels to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation resources and other resource values.

Human Uses and Values Management Goal: Manage public lands to provide social and economic benefits to local residents, businesses, visitors, and futures generations.

Fire Management Goal 2: Provide swift action to rehabilitate burned areas to mitigate the adverse effects of wildland fire on soil and vegetation in a cost-effective manner and minimize the possibility of wildland fire recurrence or invasion of weeds.

Fire Management Goal 3: Restore and maintain ecosystems consistent with land uses and historic fire regimes though wildland fire use and prescribed fire. Reduce areas of high fuel loading resulting from years of fire suppression that may contribute to extreme fire behavior.

Recreation Management Goal: Provide and enhance developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities, while protecting resources, to manage the increasing demand for resource-dependent recreation activities.

Off-Highway Vehicles Management Goal: Manage OHV's to protect resource values, promote public safety, provide off-highway vehicle use opportunities where appropriate, and minimize conflicts among various users.

Energy and Mineral Resources Management Goal: Provide opportunity for the exploration, location, development, and production of locatable minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, and solid minerals in an environmentally sound manner. Eliminate and rehabilitate abandoned mine hazards.

Energy and Mineral Resources Management Goal 3: In an environmentally sound manner, meet the demands of local, state and Federal agencies, and the public, for mineral material from public lands.

Roads and Transportation Management Goal: Close any roads or trails no longer needed or which are causing resource damage.

Element 3: Management Actions to Achieve Objectives

The Lakeview RMP identifies an adaptive management strategy to address and accomplish resource objectives on public lands for all permitted uses and activities,

including livestock grazing. This adaptive strategy will evaluate permitted uses and activities, recommend and initiate adjustments as needed to meet the desired resource objectives, and monitor results for effectiveness. Actions and restrictions required for accomplishment of each resource objective are identified in Chapter 3, and, in some cases, Chapter 4 of the Proposed Plan/Final RMP. Adaptive management process will be the mechanism in each water quality management plan to address the issues associated with each stream segment, watershed, or subbasin. Effectiveness will be evaluated through monitoring plans developed for each water quality restoration plan. The ODEQ has agreed that water quality restoration plans will function as adaptive management plans, where goals or management measures are revised if monitoring or other data indicate necessity for modifications. The large range of BLM management has different ways to implement change in operations including, environmental analysis, annual operating permits, handbook regulations, voluntary change, and contract administration.

The Lakeview RMP addresses restoration or protection of the upland vegetation and soil as well as the riparian/wetland areas for attainment and maintenance of water quality standards. Upland vegetation and soil are key elements in the processes of infiltration, storage, and release of precipitation. A healthy uplands provides water to the riparian areas, wetlands, and streams at a rate which promotes healthy aquatic environments.

Element 4: Implementation Schedule

Water quality restoration plans will include site-specific management activities that are in compliance with the management actions identified in Table 2-4 and in the approved records of decision. Implementation of water quality restoration plans will begin when ODEQ approves the document. Most of the watershed conditions and water quality will be evaluated for current and potential condition within the first 5 to 10 years of implementation of the RMP/ROD. Implementation of management directives to meet plan objectives will occur initially within higher priority areas based upon input from the public, and local, state, and Federal agencies. Management in areas including 303(d) listed segments has already been adjusted to improve watershed conditions or water quality. Current and past management goes through an environmental documentation process which includes interdisciplinary teams. These teams work to achieve ecological health with the land management. Many chances in operations have occurred due to this work, including riparian exclosures and pastures, roads appropriately designed and located, recreation trails and developments appropriately designed and located, and other projects. Monitoring of these sites are mandated in resource management plans, biological opinions, laws and regulations.

Components of water quality restoration plans implementation schedule:

Activity	Year
•Collection and processing of ecological site inventory (uplands)	— 2004
•Collection of data for riparian score cards	— 2003
•Development of riparian score cards	— 2003
•Pilot test inventory of riparian areas with score cards	— 2003
•Complete riparian inventory with scorecards	— 2004
•Stream geomorphology inventory	— 2004
•Stream temperatures	— Ongoing
•Road inventory	— Ongoing
•Upland current condition inventory	— 2003
•Data analysis and conclusions	— 1 year after TMDL
•Development of changes in management	— 1 year after TMDL
•Conduct environmental analysis for management change	— 2 years after TMDL

Specific timeframes for meeting standards will be dependent upon stream segment, landscape potential, and budget priorities. Every degraded stream segment has an ecologically based rate of recovery—often it takes many years. The main tool for restoration will be design of land use activities. Any use or activities on public land that presently or in the future will not lead to the attainment of water quality standards, properly functioning condition, and riparian management objectives in riparian/wetland areas will be adjusted to improve the progress toward meeting plan objectives and attaining beneficial uses of each stream system.

This outline will serve as the base for water quality restoration plans where detail will be added as watershed analysis and other small-scale analysis occur. The

LRA processes over 100 land management activities a year. These management activities are required by law to be processed in a timely manner and through them the water quality, watershed health, fisheries, and ecological goals are accomplished. The workload associated with environmental documentation effects when watershed analysis is accomplished. Large projects including mining operations, hydroelectric operations, and fuels management require increased workload, and further delay the accomplishment of nonmandated analysis such as watershed, landscape, or ecosystem analysis.

Reasonable Assurance of Implementation

The BLM is required to comply with the CWA and to meet Oregon State water quality standards. The BLM and the ODEQ have also entered into a memorandum of agreement (April 1990) that provides a framework for the two agencies to "cooperate on projects of mutual concern to protect water quality statewide and to benefit the people of the State of Oregon." BLM conformance requirements with these standards for public lands, including the planning area, are reiterated in the Standards and Guidelines (USDI-BLM 1997a). Further CFR 4180.2.c states, "The authorized officer shall take appropriate action as soon as practicable but not later than the start of the next grazing year upon determining that existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on public lands are significant factors in failing to achieve the standards ... made effective under this section."

In addition to the CWA, other numerous laws, regulations, policies, and Executive orders direct BLM to manage for water quality for the benefit of the Nation and its economic, social, and recreational needs. Legal authorities include FLPMA, NEPA, CAA, CWA, the "Federal Water Pollution Control Act," the "Safe Drinking Water Act," the "Endangered Species Act," and many more (see Appendix B of the Proposed RMP/ Final EIS).

Water quality is not only important for beneficial human uses but also for proper ecosystem function. Management practices for grazing, mining, recreation, forest and woodland product harvest, and other forms of surface disturbing activities or vegetative management for restoring and maintaining water quality will be designed for healthy sustainable and functional rangeland ecosystems. This healthy system includes streams, riparian areas and wetlands that have adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve flood water retention and groundwater recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding and other uses; and support greater biodiversity (USDI-BLM 1993a). Desired healthy and functional ecosystems requirements are described in the Standards and Guidelines (USDI-BLM 1997a) and in the standards for aquatic/riparian strategies in "An Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins" (USDI-FS and USDI-BLM 1997).

Discussion of Costs and Funding

Guarantee of commitment to outyear budgets is not possible for the BLM because appropriations and priorities are subject to annual congressional action. The BLM will make every attempt to secure funding for implementation of approved plans, including monitoring and required projects. Depending upon the responsible participants, BLM will attempt to develop alternatives to secure needed funding, including matching-funds and cost-sharing. Two options for other sources of funding are:

DEQ 319 Grants: The 319 program provides formula grants to the states and Tribes to implement nonpoint source projects and programs in accordance with section 319 of the CWA. Nonpoint source pollution reduction projects can be used to protect source water areas and the general quality of water resources in a watershed.

Challenge Cost Share: Challenge Cost Share projects are partnerships with other government agencies, private organizations, institutions, share corporations, etc., working together to accomplish common objectives.

Element 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

The Lakeview RMP contains an adaptive management strategy; therefore, if monitoring indicates that progress toward the State water quality standards is not occurring, evaluations and adjustments will be implemented achieving the desired outcomes. A monitoring plan will be developed and incorporated into the approved record of decision to address the specific objectives, management directives, and methodologies.

Monitoring for each stream, watershed, or subbasin

will be dependent upon the issues and problems identified for that particular geographic area. Potential monitoring parameters may be those that are identified as potential indicators in the Standards and Guidelines (USDI-BLM 1997a) and in the standards for aquatic/ riparian strategies in "An Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins" (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1997). The monitoring will be to the level of intensity and frequency needed to address each listed segment on a case-by-case basis. The steps used to develop monitoring plans are:

1) identify issues and concerns,

2) stratify and classify streams, riparian, wetlands and uplands,

3) conduct reconnaissance: assess existing condition and refine issues,

4) establish specific goals and objectives,

5) select parameters and monitoring design,

6) develop quality control plan**,**

7) select representative monitoring and reference sites,

8) conduct first year of pilot project monitoring, and

9) reassess assumptions and objectives and modify the monitoring plan.

This type of process to develop the monitoring plan will increase the time necessary to develop a water quality restoration plan. The monitoring plan will be one section that will be updated as necessary.

Element 6: Public Involvement

It is the BLM's intent that public comments on the listed 303(d) streams, the parameters of their listing, and any management measures which address them will serve as partial fulfillment of the public comment requirement for a water quality restoration plan. The water quality restoration plan will be sent directly to ODEQ and will be open to public comment through that agency's public comment process. ODEQ is responsible for the final public comment on any water quality restoration plan or total maximum daily load and may conduct further public involvement through their own procedures.

Appendix G — Noxious Weeds

Herbicides currently approved for use in "Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States EIS and Record of Decision" (USDI-BLM 1991b; 1991e).

- Atrazine
- Bromacil
- Bromacil + Diuron
- Chlorsulfuron
- Clopyralid
- 2,4-D [1]
- Dicamba [1]
- Dicamba + 2,4-D [1]
- Diuron
- Glyphosate [1]
- Glyphosate + 2,4-D [1]
- Hexazinone
- Imazapyr
- Metfluidide
- Metsulfuron Methyl
- Picloram [1]
- Picloram + 2,4-D [1]
- Simazine
- Sulfometuron Methyl
- Tebuthiuron
- Triclopyr

[1] Chemicals currently approved for noxious weed control on BLM-administered lands in Oregon. These may change in the future based on the results of an on-going, programatic, Bureau-wide vegetation management EIS, other studies, and/or subsequent legal action lifting the current injunction on the use of specific chemicals.

Appendix L — Fire Rehabilitation

L1: Lakeview Resource Area Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan

Introduction

The purpose and need of a normal fire rehabilitation plan is to streamline the emergency fire rehabilitation process to enable on-the-ground treatments to be completed within time frames consistent with the urgent nature of fire rehabilitation. The normal fire rehabilitation plan facilitates the orderly and timely rehabilitation of burned lands by delineating the procedures to be followed and treatments to be used after wildland fires occur on the LRA.

Appropriate use of emergency fire rehabilitation funds includes implementing the following practices to:

- Protect life, property, and soil, water and/or vegetative resources.
- Prevent unacceptable onsite or offsite damage.
- Facilitate meeting land use plan objectives and other Federal laws.
- Reduce the invasion and establishment of undesirable or invasive species of vegetation.

Emergency fire rehabilitation funds are not used for rehabilitation of wildland fire suppression efforts; this includes rehabilitating firelines, helispots, fire camp, etc. Costs for rehabilitating wildland fire suppression efforts will be funded by the wildland fire project code.

The terms *rehabilitation* and *restoration* are often used synonymously, especially in relationship to the use of native species to revegetate burned areas. Rehabilitation is the "repair" of a wildland fire area utilizing native and/or nonnative plant species to obtain a stable plant community that will protect the burned area from erosion and invasion of weeds. Restoration is the use of a diverse mixture of only native species to obtain a plant community that is similar in appearance and function to the historic vegetation.

Total restoration of a burned area is not within the scope of the emergency fire rehabilitation program, although the use of native plants to rehabilitate burned areas is strongly encouraged. Native plants are to be used on those soils and ecological sites where they are, (1) adapted, (2) able to establish and survive with weed competition and periodic drought, (3) compatible with other land uses, and (4) reasonably priced relative to the land use and emergency fire rehabilitation plan objectives. The application of emergency fire rehabilitation practices should be consistent with the Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines and the best available science in as much as the constraints of emergency fire rehabilitation policy will allow.

This plan guides emergency wildland fire rehabilitation efforts in areas of the LRA that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Areas that are highly susceptible to accelerated soil erosion, either because of soil characteristics, steep topography, or recurrent high winds.
- Areas where native grasses and forbs cannot reasonably be expected to provide soil and watershed protection within 2 years following fire.
- Areas where unacceptable vegetation, such as noxious weeds or invasive annuals, may readily invade and become established following fire.
- Areas where shrubs are an important wildlife habitat component for greater sage-grouse, mule deer and/or pronghorn. Map V-1 delineates these areas.

The process for implementing emergency fire rehabilitation activities through a site-specific plan development process is described as follows:

1) Following a wildland fire, the area manager, consulting with resource specialists, will decide if fire rehabilitation is needed. If fire rehabilitation is needed, an interdisciplinary team reviews the burn and selects the proper rehabilitation prescription from this plan. (If the proper prescription does not fall under the scope of this plan, refer to the "Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook" [H-1742-1] for guidance. Generally, rehabilitation efforts not covered in this plan would require an environmental assessment and approval by the State Director.)

2) The prescription identifies the appropriate seed mixture, application rates, planting methods, and

costs. The prescription also describes any additional treatments that may be necessary including shrub planting, erosion control structures, protection fencing, and grazing adjustments beyond the normally prescribed minimum two growing seasons rest period.

3) A budget is created that summarizes the rehabilitation costs by fiscal year. This budget is sent to the State Director for funding approval.

4) For all rehabilitation projects covered by this plan, a site-specific rehabilitation plan using the best available science will be prepared that is tiered to this plan. Additionally, each rehabilitation project requires a normal fire rehabilitation plan treatment form.

5) Cultural and threatened or endangered species clearances will be completed prior to project implementation. Known populations of threatened or endangered plants will be marked and that area restricted from heavy equipment use. Cultural sites discovered during clearances or previously known sites will be marked and avoided by ground disturbing equipment.

Due to the broad spectrum of situations encountered in emergency fire rehabilitation, several options of possible treatments, either separately or in combination, must be considered. The list of activities that may be considered are outlined below.

Natural Revegetation

In many cases, successful reestablishment of native species occurs if the perennial plant species are not killed as a result of the fire, or if viable and desirable seed or root mass is present. Generally, in these areas it would be necessary to rest the burned area from livestock grazing for at least two growing seasons. In some situations, the area may be closed to vehicles by issuing a temporary emergency closure. The only rehabilitation that may be necessary is repairing damaged fencing and/or construction of temporary fencing around the burned area until the native vegetation is successfully reestablished.

Seeding with Rangeland Drills or Aerial Seeding

Seeding of burned areas would only be considered if the emergency fire rehabilitation team determines that the burned area would not successfully reestablish to a native perennial plant community in a reasonable amount of time (generally two growing seasons under normal precipitation).

Seed mixtures have been formulated that are designed for specific soil types (see Table L1-1). These seed mixtures are intended only as a guide and may be modified as each fire rehabilitation project requires. Parameters such as soil properties, erosion potential, aspect, elevation, intended use, potential plant community, threat to existing watershed, and seed cost and availability would be evaluated in selecting seed mixtures.

The use of native plants for rehabilitation is strongly encouraged and is both BLM emergency fire rehabilitation policy and a standard for meeting rangeland health objectives. That policy is tempered, however, by the availability of native seed at a reasonable cost, its adaptation to the area proposed for treatment, impacts of competition on seeding establishment, and land use plan requirements. There are many areas where one or more of these criteria cannot be met, and the only choice is between seeding nonnatives, such as crested wheatgrass and noxious weeds becoming established in the disturbed areas. Given these situations, the use of nonnatives is allowed to biologically and physically stabilize the burned area until the earliest possible time when the introduced grass seedlings can be restored (converted) to a more diverse native plant community. Where available, native seed should be used in combination with nonnatives to complete a diverse mix of species to meet particular land use objectives for the site.

Seeding guidelines:

- Native species will be utilized over nonnative species as appropriate and based on seed availability.
- A project inspector will monitor all phases implementation.
- The area to be seeded will be rested from grazing for at least two growing seasons or until vegetation is successfully established. Livestock will be excluded by using fencing, closing specific pastures, or closing entire allotments.
- Only native species will be seeded in WSA's. See Appendix L2 for additional guidance regarding emergency fire rehabilitation activities in WSA's.
- Monitoring will determine the effectiveness of

seeding and to indicate when grazing will resume.

- Use only certified weed-free sources and collect seed samples for an All States Noxious Weed Test.

- Seed nonnatives only in areas of the burn where high erosion or unacceptable vegetation is expected to occur. This may include, but not be limited to, roads, gullies, noxious weed areas, or cheatgrass sites. This will allow refugia for native species where they can reestablish without competition from nonnative species.

- If nonnative species are used, a preference should be given to species that are not invasive and can be replaced naturally by native shrubs and grasses. If this is inappropriate or is ineffective, a commitment should be made for long-term secondary restoration of a site following planting of nonnatives.

Construction of Erosion and Sediment Control Structures

Where the possibility of damage is great, structures, such as retention dams, or land treatments, such as contour furrowing, may be needed to control erosion, sediment yield, and flood waters. In most cases, these treatments would be used in combination with seeding. Gully checkdams or plugs may be required where head-cutting erosion is occurring. Gully treatment may also include broadcast seeding and chaining to establish perennial vegetation on the channel sides and bottom. Planning, design, and construction of erosion and sediment control structures and flood water retarding structures will be implemented in accordance with BLM Manual 1972, Water Control Structures.

Any erosion and sediment control structures proposed within a WSA must comply with wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) (see Appendix J1 of Draft RMP/EIS).

Construction of Support Facilities

Fences, gates, cattleguards, and other control features will be constructed or repaired as needed to further natural revegetation, and to protect seedings or other improvements created for rehabilitation. Follow BLM Manual Handbook H-1741-1 for fencing specifications.

Any construction of support facilities proposed within a WSA must comply with wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) (see Appendix J1 of Draft RMP/EIS).

L2: Normal Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Guidelines for Wilderness Study Areas

Rehabilitation following wildland fire in a WSA will comply with wilderness IMP (H-8550-1). When a proposed rehabilitation project addresses an area coving land both within and outside a WSA, it will be treated as two separate projects. The area outside the WSA will be treated in accordance with this guide. The area inside the WSA will be treated in accordance with the wilderness IMP referenced above.

Interested parties will be allowed a 30-day comment period on the proposed treatment in WSA's, unless it is not possible to do so because of emergency conditions (i.e., the 30-day comment period would result in missing the optimum period for treatment). If a full 30-day period would result in missing the optimum period for rehabilitation, key contacts would be notified for immediate comment, and a followup copy of the treatment prescription would be forwarded.

Disturbance caused by fire suppression actions will be evaluated in WSA's. If it is determined that wilderness suitability is affected by the fire suppression disturbance, mitigation of the disturbance will occur prior to release of suppression resources. Costs associated with mitigating suppression actions will be covered by wildland fire suppression funds, not emergency fire rehabilitation funds.

The "minimum tool" will be applied to all fire rehabilitation projects within WSA's. Any rehabilitation actions must maintain an area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. Fire rehabilitation should be accomplished using methods and equipment that causes the least damage to wilderness resources. The use of motorized vehicles and mechanical equipment will be minimized to the extent possible.

The appropriate species and methods for seeding will be considered on a case-by-case basis to determine if the proposed method meets the policy and guidelines for WSA's. Seed and planting will utilize native species, and will minimize cross-country use of motorized equipment. Seedings and plantings will be staggered or irregular so as to avoid a straight-line plantation appearance. Seed will be applied aerially unless the area to be rehabilitated is small, or ground application will not impair wilderness characteristics. Because the covering of seed greatly affects its successful germination, mechanized equipment may be

Table L2-1.—*Emergency fire rehabilitation native seed mixtures*

Native seed	Scientific name
Sandy soils	
Indian rice grass	*Oryzopsis hymenoides*
needle & thread	*Stipa comata, S. thurberiana*
running rye	*Elymus triticoides*
bottlebrush squirelltail	*Sitanion hystrix*
dropseed	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*
rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus nauseosus, C. viscidiflorus*
Rocky, thin lithic soils	
bluegrass	*Poa secunda, P. sandbergii*
Idaho fescue	*Festuca idahoensis*
big-headed clover	*Trifolium macrochephalum*
Purshi's milkvetch	*Astragalous purshii*
low sagebrush	*Artemisia arbuscula*
winterfat	*Ceratoides lanata*
Medium depth soils	
bluebunch wheat grass	*Agropyron spicatum* and other *Agropyyron* species
Great Basin rye	*Elymus cinereus*
needlegrass	*Stipa comata, S. thurberiana, S. occidentalis*
prairie clover	*Petalostemon purpureum*
lupine	*Lupinus lepidus*
saltbush	*Atriplex confertifolia, A. canescens*
penstemon	*Penstemon humilis, P. strictus, P. linarioides*
sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata*
Alkaline playas and bottom lands	
bottlebrush squirrel-tail	*Sitanion hystrix*
silver sagebrush	*Artemisia cana*
muhly grass	*Muhlenbergia asperifolia, M. richardsonis, M. filiformis*
blue flax	*Linum lewisii*
dropseed	*Sporobolus airoides*
saltgrass	*Distichlis spicata* var. *stricta*
Wetlands (meadows/ stream banks)	
meadow barley	*Hordeum brachyantherum*
bentgrass	*Agrostis scabra*
foxtail	*Alopecurus alpinus*
hairgrass	*Deschampsia elongata*
Junegrass	*Koeleria nitida* (syn *K. cristata*)

Native seed	Scientific name
oatgrass	*Danthonia californica, D. unispicata*
Forbs for greater sage-grouse areas	
false dandelion	*Agoserus heterophylla, A. glauca, A. grandiflora*
everlasting	*Antennaria dimorpha, A.microphylla*
rock cress	*Arabis* spp.
milkvetch	*Astragalus purshii* [1], *A. obscurus* , *A. lentiginosus* [1], *A. filipes, A. curvicarpus*
blue-eyed Mary	*Collinsia parviflora*
hawksbeard	*Crepis acuminata* [1], *C. modocensis*
buckwheat	*Eriogonum corymbosus, E. umbellatum*
biscuitroot	*Lomatium nevadense* [1], other *Lomatium* spp.
bluebells	*Mertensia ciliata*
nodding microseris	*Microseris nutans,*
phlox	*Phlox longifolia* [1], *P. diffusa*
microsteris	*Phlox gracilis* [1] (syn. *Microsteris gracilis*)
buttercup	*Ranunculus glaberrimus*
salsify	*Tragopogon dubius*
clover	*Trifolium macrocephalum, T. longipes*
yarrow [2]	*Achillea millifolium*
common dandelion [2]	*Taraxacum officinale*

[1] Recommended most important forb food by Mike Dunbar, USDI-USFWS, Sheldon-Hart Mountain Refuges, Lakeview, Oregon, September 1, 2000, personal communication.
[2] Important food for greater sage-grouse—introduced, but nonnoxious.
References: (Crawford et al. 2000; Barnett and Crawford 1994; Pyle 1992; Redente 1977; and UDSA-FS 1997).

considered to cover the seed after aerial application. If the burned area is determined to be crucial wildlife habitat, and shrub seed is not applied aerially, then seedlings may be hand planted.

Map R-1 shows the twelve WSA's in the LRA.

Appendix N — Minerals

N3: Stipulations and Guidelines for Mineral Operations

The following are mineral leasing stipulations, and guidelines for locatable and salable mineral operations. The special stipulations may be used on a site-specific basis. Their use, and details such as dates and buffer sizes, may vary through the alternatives. The locatable mineral surface management guidelines and the salable mineral guidelines would apply throughout the alternatives.

Leasing Stipulations

Standard Leasing Terms

Standard leasing terms for oil and gas are listed in Section 6 of Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas Form 3100-11. They are:

> Lessee shall conduct operations in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the land, air and water, to cultural, biological, visual and other resources, and to other land uses or users. Lessee shall take reasonable measures deemed necessary by lessor to accomplish the intent of this section. To the extent consistent with lease rights granted, such measures may include, but are not limited to, modification to siting or design of facilities, timing of operations, and specification of interim and final reclamation measures. Lessor reserves the right to continue existing uses and to authorize future uses upon or in the leased lands, including the approval of easements or rights-of-way. Such uses shall be conditioned so as to prevent unnecessary or unreasonable interference with rights of lessee.
>
> Prior to disturbing the surface of the leased lands, lessee shall contact BLM to be apprised of procedures to be followed and modifications or reclamation measures that may be necessary. Areas to be disturbed may require inventories or special studies to determine the extent of impacts to other resources. Lessee may be required to complete minor inventories or short-term special studies under guidelines provided by lessor. If in the conduct of operations, T&E species, objects of historic or scientific interest, or substantial unanticipated environmental effects are observed, lessee shall immediately contact lessor. Lessee shall cease any operations that would result in the destruction of such species or objects until appropriate steps have been taken to protect the site or recover the resources as determined by BLM in consultation with other appropriate agencies.

Standard terms for geothermal leasing can be found on Offer to Lease and Lease for Geothermal Resources (Form 3200-24), Section 6, and are very similar to those described above for oil and gas leasing.

Powersite Stipulation (Form No. 3730-1) is to be used on all lands within powersite reservations.

Special Leasing Stipulations

The following special stipulations are to be utilized on designated tracts of land.

Recreation, OHV's, and Visual Resources

A 30-day public notice period may be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Developed recreation sites (including, but not limited to campgrounds, watchable wildlife sites, and hang-gliding launch sites)

> **Stipulation:** Surface occupancy and use is prohibited within developed recreation sites.
>
> **Objective:** To protect developed recreation sites.
>
> **Exception:** An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan demonstrating that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.
>
> **Modification:** The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified by the authorized officer if the recreation site boundaries are changed.
>
> **Waiver:** This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains developed recreation areas.

Resource—OHV restrictions

> **Stipulation:** Access, travel, and drill site construction will be limited in areas where OHV use is restricted. Areas classified as limited to existing roads and trails or designated roads and trails will

limit access for mining activities to just those roads that are open under the designation. Access will not be allowed in areas closed to OHV use.

Objective: To protect important scenic and wildlife resources, and to enhance primitive recreational opportunities.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the resource values.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the off-road vehicle closure is lifted.

A 30-day public notice period will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—VRM Class I

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited in VRM Class I areas.

Objective: To preserve the existing character of thelandscape.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan demonstrating that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified by the authorized officer if the boundaries of the VRM Class I area are changed.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if all VRM Class I areas within the leasehold are reduced to a lower VRM class. Areas reduced to a VRM Class II will be subject to the controlled-surface-use stipulation for visual resources, and areas reduced to VRM Class III will be subject to standard stipulations.

Resource—VRM Class II

Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities, semipermanent and permanent facilities in VRM Class II areas may require special design including location, painting and camouflage to blend with the natural surroundings and meet the visual quality objectives for the area.

Objective: To control the visual impacts of activities and facilities within acceptable levels.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that there are no longer VRM Class II areas in the leasehold.

Archeology

Resource—Native American religious sites

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited within areas identified by Native Americans/ Tribes as religious sites.

Objective: To protect important Native American religious sites.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if, after consultation with the appropriate Tribe(s), it has been determined that the proposed action is compatible with the religious use of the site.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified by the authorized officer if the religious site boundaries are changed by the appropriate Tribe(s).

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the religious sites are abandoned and if, after consultation with the appropriate Tribe(s), it is determined that impacts from subsequent surface occupancy are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Wildlife

Resource—Bald eagle nest sites and nesting habitat

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited from March 1 to July 30, within 0.25 mile of known bald eagle nest sites and nesting habitat.

Objective: To protect bald eagle nesting sites and nesting habitat.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the bald eagle or its habitat. If the authorized officer determines that the action may or will have an adverse effect on the species, the operator may submit a plan demonstrating that the impacts can be mitigated adequately. This plan must be approved by BLM in consultation with the USFWS.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with USFWS, determines that portion of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting bald eagle nest sites or nesting habitat.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with USFWS, determines that the entire leasehold can be occupied without adversely affecting bald eagle nest sites or nesting habitat, or if the bald eagle is declared recovered and is no longer protected. Consultation with the ODFW will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Other raptor nest sites

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited from February 1 to July 30, within 0.25 mile of known raptor nest sites (other than bald eagle).

Objective: To protect raptor nest sites.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the bird or its nest site.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that a portion of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the species or its nest site.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that there is no longer raptor nesting habitat on the leasehold. Consultation with the ODFW will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Mule deer and pronghorn antelope winter range

Stipulation: Surface use is prohibited from November 20 to April 15 within deer and pronghorn winter range. This stipulation does not apply to the operation or maintenance of production facilities.

Objective: To protect deer and pronghorn winter range from disturbance during the winter use season, and to facilitate long-term maintenance of deer/pronghorn populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable of can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that portions of the area no longer contain winter range. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional habitat areas are identified, or if habitat use areas change. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new wildlife use information indicates that the November 20 to April 15 dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains winter range. Consultation with the ODFW will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Greater sage-grouse habitat

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use shall be prohibited within 0.6 miles of known or occupied breeding habitat.

Objective: To protect greater sage-grouse habitat.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the greater sage-grouse or its habitat.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that a portion of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the greater sage-grouse or its habitat.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that there is no longer habitat on the leasehold.

Soil/Water/Wetlands/Riparian

Resource—Soil and water

Stipulation: Prior to disturbance of slopes over 60 percent, an engineering/reclamation plan must be approved by the authorized officer. Such plan must demonstrate how the following will be accomplished:

- Site productivity will be restored.
- Surface runoff will be adequately controlled.
- Off-site areas will be protected from accelerated erosion, such as rilling, gullying, piping, and mass wasting.
- Water quality and quantity will be in conformance with state and federal water quality laws.
- Surface-disturbing activities will not be conducted during extended wet periods.
- Construction will not be allowed when soils are frozen.

Objective: To maintain soil productivity, provide necessary protection to prevent excessive soil erosion on steep slopes, and to avoid areas having excessive reclamation problems.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The area affected by this stipulation may be modified by the authorized officer if it is determined that slopes over 60 percent in the area are not subject to excessive erosion and do not have excessive reclamation problems.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if it is determined that the entire leasehold does not include slopes over 60 percent.

Resource—Wetlands (areas which Federal agencies define as “innundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevelance of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas”).

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited from November 1 to July 15 on wetlands.

Objective: To protect wetland vegetation and wildlife habitat.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: This stipulation may be modified if the authorized officers determines, on a site-specific basis, that a shorter time limitation will adequately protect the wetland values.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined that the leasehold no longer contains wetland values.

A 30-day public notice period will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation. *Note:* Additional requirements for complying with Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA must be met before surface occupancy in wetlands is authorized.

Resource—Riparian conservation areas

Stipulation: Unless otherwise authorized, drill site construction and access through riparian conservation areas within this leasehold will be limited to established roadways.

Objective: To protect riparian vegetation and reduce erosion adjacent to water courses.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification/Waiver: This stipulation may be modified or waived if it is determined by the authorized officer that there is no threat to riparian values.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Special Management Areas

Resource—ACEC’s

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited within an ACEC.

Objective: To protect natural processes, historic, cultural, scenic, fisheries, and wildlife resources.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan demonstrating that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the ACEC boundaries are modified.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the ACEC designation is lifted.

A 30-day public notice period will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Areas recommended suitable as wild rivers under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."

Stipulation: Areas within 0.25 mile of the river with existing mineral leasing activity occurring at the time of congressional designation would be allowed to continue, but must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Objective: To protect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was designated as wild.

Exception: No exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer.

Modification: This stipulation may be modified only if the boundaries of the WSR corridor change.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined that the leasehold no longer contains land that meets wild river criteria.

Resource—Areas recommended suitable as scenic or recreational rivers under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."

Stipulation: Existing mineral leasing activity occurring at the time of congressional designation and new mineral leasing proposals would be allowed, but must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Objective: To protect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was designated as scenic or recreational.

Exception: No exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer.

Modification: This stipulation may be modified only if the boundaries of the wild and scenic river corridor change.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined that the leasehold no longer contains land that meets scenic or recreational river criteria.

Attachment 1 — Locatable Mineral Surface Management

43 CFR 3809—Standards for Exploration, Mining, and Reclamation on the Lakeview District

The following operational guidelines for mining activities have been compiled to assist the miner in complying with the 43 CFR 3809 regulations, which apply to all mining operations on BLM-administered lands. The manner in which the necessary work is to be done will be site specific and all of the following standards may not apply to each mining operation. It is the mining claimant's and operator's responsibility to avoid "unnecessary or undue degradation" and they must perform all necessary reclamation work. Refer to 43 CFR 3809 regulations for general requirements and performance standards. The BLM will provide site-specific guidelines for some mining proposals.

Operations in WSA's are regulated under 43 CFR 3802 and the wilderness IMP. WSA's are technically open to mineral location, but are severely restricted by the wilderness IMP's "no reclamation" standard.

Construction and Mining

Vegetation removal: Remove only that vegetation which is in the way of mining activities. Merchantable timber must be marked by BLM prior to cutting, and may not be used for firewood. It is recommended that small trees (less than 6 inches diameter at breast height [dbh]) and shrubs are to be lopped and scattered, or shredded for use as mulch. Trees over 12 inches dbh should be bucked and stacked in an accessible location unless they are needed for the mining operation.

Firewood: Firewood may not be cut and sold, or used off of the mining claims.

Topsoil: All excavations should have all productive topsoil (usually the top 6 to 18 inches) first stripped, stockpiled, and protected from erosion for use in future reclamation. This also includes removal of topsoil before the establishment of mining waste dumps and tailings ponds if the waste material will be left in place during reclamation.

Roads: Existing roads and trails should be used as much as possible. Temporary roads are to be constructed to a minimum width and with minimum cuts and fills. All roads shall be constructed so as not to negatively impact slope stability. Access may be limited in some areas by off-highway vehicle restrictions (Maps R-7, SMA-5 to SMA-31).

Water quality: When mining will be in or near bodies of water, or sediment will be discharged, contact the ODEQ and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is the operator's responsibility to obtain any needed suction dredging, streambed alteration, or water discharge permits required by Federal or state agencies. Copies of such permits shall be provided to the resource area manager if a notice or plan of operations is filed.

Claim monuments: Due to the history of small wildlife deaths, plastic pipe is no longer allowed for claim staking pursuant to state law. It is recommended that existing plastic pipe monuments have all openings permanently closed. Upon loss or abandonment of the claim, all plastic pipe must be removed from the public lands, and when old markers are replaced during normal claim maintenance, they are to be either wood posts or stone or earth mounds, consistent with state law.

Drill sites: Exploratory drill sites should be located next to or on existing roads when possible without blocking public access. When drill sites must be constructed, the size of the disturbance shall be as small as possible in order to conduct drilling operations.

Dust and erosion control: While in operation, and during periods of temporary shut-down, exposed ground surfaces susceptible to erosion will need to be protected. This can be accomplished with seeding, mulching, installation of water diversions, and routine watering of dust producing surfaces.

Fire safety: All State fire regulations must be followed, including obtaining a campfire permit or blasting permit if needed. All internal combustion engines must be equipped with approved spark arresters.

Safety and public exclusion: The general public may not be excluded from the mining claim. In the interest of safety, the general public can be restricted only from specific dangerous areas (underground mines, open pits, or heavy equipment) by erecting fences, gates and warning signs. It is the operator's responsibility to protect the public from mining hazards. Gates or road blocks may be installed on existing or proposed roads only with the approval of the resource area manager.

Occupancy: All structures/trailers on mining claims must be used for mining purposes (must be reasonably incident to mining) and should be covered by a notice or plan of operation. Use of such a structure for residential purposes not related to mining or for recreation is not authorized.

Suction dredging: Filing either notice or plan of operations is required on all suction dredge operations. The operator must have the applicable ODEQ suction dredge permit prior to starting work, and a copy should be submitted to the resource area manager.

Tailings ponds: Settling ponds must be used to contain fines and any discharge into creeks must meet the ODEQ standards.

Trash and garbage: Trash, garbage, used oil, etc. must be removed from public land and disposed of properly. Do not bury any trash, garbage, or hazardous wastes on public lands. Accumulations of trash, debris, or inoperable equipment on public lands is viewed as unnecessary degradation and will not be tolerated.

Cultural and paleontological resources: Operators shall not knowingly alter, injure, or destroy any scientifically important paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archaeological site, structure, or object on Federal lands. The operator shall immediately bring to the attention of the resource area manager, any paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archaeological site, structure, or object that might be altered or destroyed by exploration or mining operations, and shall leave such discovery intact until told to proceed by the resource area manager. The resource area manager shall evaluate the discovery, take action to protect or remove the resource, and allow operations to proceed within 10 working days.

Threatened and endangered species of plants/animals: Operators shall take such action as may be needed to prevent adverse impacts to T&E species of plants and animals and their habitat which may be affected by operations. Special status species (Federal candidate/Bureau sensitive) of plants and animals, and

their habitat, will be identified by the resource area manager, and shall be avoided wherever possible.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern: Operators are required to prepare and have the BLM approve a plan of operations prior to conducting mining activities within ACEC's. The plan of operations would specifically need to address methods to mitigate impacts to those relevant and important resource values for which the ACEC was designated.

Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers: Areas within 0.25 mile of rivers recommended suitable as a wild river under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act," are closed to new mineral location. Mining activity occurring at the time of congressional designation would be allowed to continue, but must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Areas recommended as either scenic or recreational under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" would allow new and existing mineral location to occur, but it must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Reclamation

Reclamation of all disturbed areas must be performed concurrently with mining, or as soon as possible after mining permanently ceases. Reclamation shall include, but shall not be limited to: (1) saving of topsoil for final application after reshaping of disturbed areas has been completed; (2) measures to control erosion, landslides, and water runoff; (3) measures to isolate, remove, or control toxic materials; (4) reshaping the area disturbed, application of topsoil, and revegetation of disturbed areas, where reasonably practicable; and (5) rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat. When reclamation of the disturbed area has been completed, except to the extent necessary to preserve evidence of mineralization, the resource area manager must be notified so that inspection of the area can be made.

Equipment and debris: All mining equipment, vehicles, structures, debris, and trash must be removed from the public lands during periods of nonoperation and/or at the conclusion of mining, unless authorization from the resource area manager is given to the operator or claimant in writing.

Backfilling & recontouring: The first steps in reclaiming a disturbed site are backfilling excavations and reducing high walls. Coarse rock material should be replaced first, followed by medium sized material, with fine materials to be placed on top. Recontouring means shaping the disturbed area so that it will blend in with the surrounding lands and minimize the possibility of erosion.

Seedbed preparation: Recontouring should include preparation of an adequate seedbed. This is accomplished by ripping or disking compacted soils to a depth of at least 6 inches in rocky areas and at least 12 inches in less rocky areas. This should be done following the contour of the land to limit erosion. All stockpiled settling pond fines, and then topsoil, are spread evenly over the disturbed areas.

Fertilizer: The resource area manager must be contacted to determine if fertilization will be necessary, and if so, the type and rate of application.

Revegetation: An resource area manager-approved revegetation prescription must be used to provide adequate revegetation for erosion control, wildlife habitat, and productive secondary uses of public lands.

Mulch: As directed by the resource area manager, during review of the notice or plan of operations, the disturbed area may require mulching during interim or final reclamation procedures. Depending on site conditions, the mulch may need to be punched, netted, or blown on with a tackifier to hold it in place. In some cases, erosion control blankets may be cost effective for use.

Roads: After mining is completed, all new roads shall be reclaimed, unless otherwise specified by the resource area manager. High wall and cutbanks are to be knocked down or backfilled to blend with the surrounding landscape. Remove all culverts from drainage crossings and cut back the fill to the original channel. The roadbed should be ripped to a minimum depth of 12 inches to reduce compaction and provide a good seedbed. The road must then be fertilized and seeded if necessary. When necessary, waterbars are to be used to block access and provide drainage.

Tailings ponds: The ponds should be allowed to dry out and the fines removed and spread with the topsoil, unless the fines contain toxic materials. If the ponds contain toxic materials, a plan will be developed to identify, dispose, and mitigate effects of the toxic materials. If necessary, a monitoring plan will also be implemented. The ponds should then be backfilled and reclaimed.

Attachment 2 — Guidelines for Development of Salable Minerals

Proposed Operations

All proposed pits and quarries, and any exploration that involves surface disturbance, are required to have operating and reclamation plans that must be approved by the resource area manager. All proposals will undergo the appropriate level of review and compliance with NEPA. Proposals may be subject to similar stipulations as described for leasable mineral development in Appendix E3.

Operating Procedures

Where practicable, the following requirements should be made a part of every contract or permit providing for the use of mineral material sites on the district:

- Oversized boulders shall not be wasted but shall be broken and utilized concurrently with the excavated material.
- The operator shall comply with local and state safety codes covering quarry operations, warning signs, and traffic control. All necessary permits must be obtained from state and county agencies.
- Use of the site for equipment storage and stockpiling rock material is allowed for the duration of the contract or permit. Use of the site beyond that time would be authorized under a special use permit.
- All topsoil shall be stockpiled or windrowed, as appropriate, for use in reclamation.
- Prior to abandonment, all material sites will be graded to conform with the surrounding topography. Oversize material that is not usable, and reject, will be placed in the bottom of the pit, graded, and the pit floor and cutslopes covered with topsoil. Reseeding, if necessary, will be done as prescribed by the resource area manager. Access roads no longer needed by the BLM will be abandoned and reclaimed as directed by the resource area manager.

Quarry Design

Where in steep terrain in the operating area, quarry developments will require a series of benches to effectively maximize the amount of mineral materials to be removed in a safe manner. In most cases, bench height should not exceed 40 feet, and if the bench will be used by bulldozers to access other parts of the quarry, the width of the bench should be at least 25 feet. If the bench is not used by equipment, then this width can be reduced to approximately 10 feet.

Clearing of timber and brush should be planned at least 10 feet beyond the edge of the excavation limit. Most often the brush will be piled and burned at the site, or scattered nearby.

If at all possible, all topsoil and overburden should be stockpiled and saved for eventual quarry site reclamation. These piles may need to be stabilized by seeding in order to minimize erosion during the winter months.

As a standard procedure, the excavation of the quarry floor should be designed with an outslope of approximately 3 percent in order to provide for adequate drainage of the floor. Compliance with this design should be made a requirement of all operators at the site.

Appendix O — Lands

O1: Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements

Map L-5 depicts three zones that identify public land with potential for land tenure adjustments (e.g., acquisition or disposal), consistent with existing regulations and BLM policy. Section 102(a)(1) of 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 . . ."

Management guidelines specific to each zone are described below.

Zone 1: Retention/Acquisition

Zone 1 land has been generally identified for retention in public ownership. These are also areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of land containing high resource values through such methods as exchange, purchase, donation, or public agency jurisdictional transfers. Zone 1 land may contain significant visual, wildlife, watershed, vegetative, cultural, and other resource values and are generally well blocked. Land within Zone 1 with public resource values may be exchanged for other Zone 1 land with high resource values (see Glossary for definitions of high resource values and public resource values).

The following management criteria would be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone l land within the planning area:

- Land within SMA's such as wilderness areas, WSA's, ACEC's, and RNA's would be retained in public ownership. Private land within these designated areas represents potential acquisition priorities.

- Land sale exception in Zone 1 — under certain circumstances, small parcels of public land adjacent to private land holdings in a retention-Zone 1 area which are difficult or uneconomical to manage may be considered for exchange or sale under disposal-Zone 3 criteria. Also, parcels of land identified by state, local, or other Federal entities for public purpose or community needs may be considered for exchange or sale under disposal Zone 3 criteria.

Zone 2: Retention/Acquisition (Land Exchange)

Zone 2 land has been identified generally for retention and consolidation of ownership. Public land within this zone may be exchanged for Zone 1 or 2 non-Federal land with high resource values. Zone 2 public land generally include those well-blocked BLM-administered lands outside of Zone 1. Zone 2 lands also include some fragmented landownership patterns such as isolated parcels contiguous with the Fremont National Forest boundary. Generally, Zone 2 lands possess relatively lower resource values than are present in Zone 1. These are areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of land containing high resource values through such methods as exchange, purchase, donation or public agency jurisdictional transfers and disposal by exchange to create consolidated public land areas. Zone 2 land will not be sold except as stated under management criteria listed below.

The following management criteria would be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 2 land within the planning area:

- Zone 2 lands could be exchanged to acquire private land with high resource value throughout the resource area and within designated SMA's such as WSA's and ACEC's.

- Land sale exception in Zone 2 — under certain circumstances, public land in Zone 2 may be considered for sale under disposal-Zone 3 criteria.

- Public purpose land sale exception in Zone 2 — parcels of public land may be sold to meet public and community needs.

Zone 3: Disposal

Zone 3 land generally has low or unknown resource values and meet the disposal criteria of Section 203 of FLPMA. This land is potentially suitable for disposal by such methods as public agency jurisdictional transfers, or state indemnity selection (state in lieu election), or "Recreation and Public Purpose Act" lease or patent, exchange or sale unless significant recreation, wildlife, watershed, special status species, cultural resources or other significant resource values

are identified as a result of site-specific analysis. This zone may include land needed for community expansion, small parcels located adjacent to private inholdings within and/or adjacent to large blocks of public land being retained by BLM, parcels on which unauthorized use exists, and land included within survey hiatus. Zone 3 land may be exchanged for land with greater resource values in Zones 1 and 2. Legal descriptions of Zone 3, are presented in Table O2-1.

The following management criteria would be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 3 land within the planning area:

- If acquisition interest is shown, in writing, for Zone 3 land by local, county, or state governments, BLM would consider their needs to accommodate community expansion or other public purposes.

- If Zone 3 parcels are found unsuitable for disposal because of currently unknown resource values, they will be retained and included under the Zone 1 or 2 designation.

General Management Criteria

Land Exchanges

The following general management criteria would be applied when considering land exchanges within the planning area. To be considered to be in the public interest, exchanges must:

- facilitate access to public land and resources, or
- maintain or enhance important public values and uses, or
- maintain or enhance local social and economic conditions; and
- facilitate implementation of other goals and objectives of the RMP.

It is important to minimize the impact to the local tax base by emphasizing exchanges rather than direct purchases.

Direct Purchases

Direct purchases of non-Federal lands may occur when the same public interest general management criteria apply as described under Land Exchanges above.

Disposal of Land by Sale

Current BLM Washington Office policy prohibits the disposal of land acquired with Land and Water Conservation Funds.

Public land or tracts to be sold must meet at least one of the following disposal criteria stated in section 203 of 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 feasiblely 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 no 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 survey errors or title defects; or

- there is only one adjacent landowner.

Methods of Disposal

Methods of disposal for implementing land disposal actions include the following: (a) BLM and other Federal jurisdictional transfers; (b) transfers to state and local agencies (e.g., "Recreation and Public Purpose Act" patents, in-lieu selections, airport patents); (c) State exchanges; (d) private exchanges; (e) sales; (f) Indian allotments; and (g) desert land entries.

Public Parcels Within Privately-Owned Land

Scattered parcels of public land located within consolidated private areas could be exchanged or sold. Land exchanges would be the preferred method of disposal because this would maintain the current public and private land bases. Parcels of public land may be exchanged for land with greater resource values within BLM retention areas.

Subsurface Mineral Interests

Section 209(b) of FLPMA allows for the disposal of public mineral estate to the surface owners. Section 205 allows for the acquisition of land on interests consistent with the mission of the department.

Appropriate Environmental Review

Site-specific environmental analysis and documentation in conformance with NEPA, including completion of categorical exclusion check lists and plan conformance determinations where appropriate, will be accomplished for each proposed land program action. Interdisciplinary impact analysis will be tiered within the framework of this and other applicable environmental documents.

O2: Public Lands Available for Disposal

Table O2-1 lists public lands available for disposal.

Table O2-1.—*Public lands available for disposal*

Legal description	Acres
Group 1: Bankhead/Jones	
Fort Rock/Christmas Valley	
T.25S., R.14E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
32: N½SE¼, N½SW¼SE¼, SW¼SW¼SE¼, N½SE¼SW¼SE¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼SE¼. [1]	117.50
T.26S., R.14E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
4: Lots 13, 15. [1]	80.25
Group 1 Total	197.75
Group 2: Public domain	
Fort Rock/Christmas Valley	
T.24S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
31: Lot 3, NE¼SW¼.	75.42
32: E½NW¼.	80
T.25S., R.15E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
20: NW¼SE¼.	40
T.25S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
17: E½SW¼.	80
T.25S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
23: E½NE¼, N½S½;	240
24: NW¼;	160
35: NE¼.	160
T.25S., R.19E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
19: Lots 3, & 4.	78.91
T.26S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
9: W½;	320
33: SW¼NE¼;	40
34: N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼.	120
T.26S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
3: SE¼NE¼, SW¼NW¼;	80
9: NE¼NW¼;	40
10: S½;	320
11: S½.	320
T.26S., R.19E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
29: SE¼.	160
T.27S., R.13E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
34: SW¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼.	80
T.27S., R.15E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
11: N½SW¼.	80

Legal description	Acres
T.27S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
28: W½SW¼.	80
T.27S., R.17E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
23: SE¼SE¼;	
26: NE¼NE¼.	40
	40
T.27S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
8: SE¼NW¼;	
9: SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼;	40
11: N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼.	160
	120
T.27S., R.19E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
7: Lot 3, E½SW¼.	
	120.76
T.28S., R.13E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
23: SW¼NW¼, North of County Road #4-10.	
	20
T.28S., R.15E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
14: NW¼NE¼, S½NW¼;	
15: NE¼SE¼;	120
22: SE¼NW¼.	40
	40
T.28S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
5: SE¼SE¼;	
15: W½SW¼.	40
	80
Group 2 Total	3,415.09

Legal description	Acres
Group 3: Public Domain	
Summer Lake/Paisley/Valley Falls	
T.29S., R.17E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
24: NW¼NE¼, NW¼NW¼;	80
27: NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼;	120
34: NE¼NE¼.	40
T.30S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
5: SE¼NW¼.	40
T.33S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
3: N½S½SE¼;	40
7: Lot 1;	40.24
10: N½S½SE¼.	40
T.35S., R.20E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
35: SE¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼.	80
T.35S., R.21E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
28: That portion of the SE¼NW¼ west of Hwy. 395. [3]	5
Group 3 Total	400.24
Group 4: Public Domain	
Adel/Plush	
T.36S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
23: N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼, SE¼ SW¼;	160
24: SE¼SW¼, SE¼;	200
26: NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼;	120
34: SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼.	80
T.36S., R.28E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
8: SE¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼, E½SE¼.	200

Legal description	Acres
T.37S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
2: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½N½, N½S½;	480.48
12: N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼.	120
T.37S., R.23E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, E½W½, S½SE¼;	521.21
20: W½W½;	160
30: Lots 1, 2, 3, NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼.	399.52
T.38S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
2: SE¼NW¼;	40
12: N½NE¼, NE¼NW¼;	120
22: E½E½.	160
T.38S., R.23E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
18: Lots 2, 3, 4, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, W½SE¼.	358.92
T.39S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
10: Lots 1 thru 8;	307.27
11: Lot 1;	37.91
14: NE¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼;	80
15: SE¼SE¼.	40
T.39S., R.24E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
20: S½SE¼. [4]	80

Legal description	Acres
T.41S., R.25E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
8: SW¼SE¼.	40
Group 4 Total	3,425.31

Group 5: Public Domain

Lakeview area

T.37S., R.21E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
18: SE¼SE¼;	40
19: SW¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼;	80
20: S½NW¼.	80
T.39S., R18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
31: Lot 4. [5]	11
T.40S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon	
Section	
5: W½SW¼;	10
6: Lot 3, S½NE¼, NE¼SE¼; [5]	35
24: SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼. [4]	120
Group 5 Total	320

[1] Land would be sold by direct sale to Lake County or other civic-related entity(s) with county approval for Fort Rock community expansion purposes only.
[2] Land would be sold by direct sale to the current owners of the Old Schumacher Ranch.
[3] Land would be sold by direct sale to either the current owners of the River's End Ranch or to Native American Tribal entity(s).
[4] Land would be sold by direct sale to Native American Tribal entity(s) or conveyed to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be managed in trust for reinterment purposes only. At the discretion of the Lakeview Resource Area Field Manager, any portion of the land not sold to the Tribe(s) may be offered for sale to the general public.
[5] Approximate acreage; above high water line.