

Chapter 5 — Consultation and Coordination

Introduction

The Lakeview Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared by an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists from the Lakeview District Office. Initial preparation for the plan began in 1997. The planning process began in earnest in early 1999 with the training of the interdisciplinary team (February) and the hiring of an interdisciplinary RMP team leader.

Public Participation

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, 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 inter-agency 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 prescribe burning. These comments were incorporated into the alternatives and the impact analysis of the Lakeview RMP/EIS.

Although technically not part of the public participation process, a subbasin review was conducted prior to completing the “Analysis of the Management Situation.” 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). In other words, did the findings from ICBEMP have any meaning 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.

The “Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation” was prepared after the subbasin review and mailed to the planning mailing list 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 RMP team 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 for the draft Lakeview RMP/EIS. See Table 5-1 for a summary of key events.

Approximately 1,300 copies of the Draft RMP/EIS 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 RMP/EIS. The BLM accepted comments for up to 60 days past the close of the comment period. A total of 320 comment letters were received. Approximately 150 letters were form letters or primarily “votes” for one alternative or another. About 90 of these form letters consisted of emails sent by members of ONDA. About 76 letters contained what were considered substantive comments. In addition, a petition was sent containing almost 500 signatures opposing proposed road and camping area closures in the northern part of Lake County. These are included in Volume IV.

Table 5-1.— Summary of key public involvement events

Date	Event
11-06-96	Lake County Commissioners: Briefing that discussed initiating Lakeview RMP.
03-05-97	Lake County Commissioners: Briefing that discussed initiating Lakeview RMP.
09-08-97	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation Tribal member: Informed individual that Lakeview RMP would be initiated in near future.
01-22-98	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Briefing on proposed joint interagency planning effort with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).
01-22-98	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Discussed proposal to prepare joint land use plan with Fremont and Winema National Forests.
01-27-98	Klamath Tribes staff member: Cultural specialist discussed ACEC proposals.
02-09-98	Klamath Tribes staff member: Cultural specialist discussed ACEC proposals.
03-04-98	Lake County Commissioners: Briefing on the proposal to prepare a joint land use plan with Fremont and Winema National Forests.
03-05-98	Tribal representatives of the Klamath Tribes and Burns Paiute Tribe: Cultural specialist discussed cultural ACEC proposals for Tucker Hill, Table Rock, and Long Lake (High Lakes).
04-29-98	Klamath Tribes staff member: Cultural specialist discussed ACEC proposals.
06-08-98	Burns Paiute Tribe staff member: Cultural specialist discussed ACEC proposals.
06-09-98	Klamath Tribes staff member: Cultural specialist discussed ACEC proposals.
06-12-98	Burns Paiute Tribal elders: Botanist and cultural specialist discussed ACEC proposals.
12-16-98	Lake County Commissioners: Briefing on preparation of the RMP/EIS, initiation of scoping period and schedule for 1999.
01-23-99	Fort Bidwell Paiute Tribal Council: Briefing on preparation of the RMP/EIS by managers and cultural specialists.
01-27-99	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Briefing on preparation of the RMP/EIS.
01-27-99	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Discussed status of joint land use planning effort with Fremont and Winema National Forests.
03-09-99	Burns Paiute Tribal Council: Briefing on preparation of the RMP/EIS by area manager.
03-17-99	Lake County Commissioners: Update on RMP/EIS, issues, schedule, and preparing the analysis of the management situation by area manager.
04-14-99	Lakeview Rotary Club: Area manager briefed club members on RMP process.
04-29-99	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Update on RMP/EIS, issues, ACEC's, and preparing the analysis of the management situation.
05-25-99	Klamath Tribes Executive Committee: Area manager discussed RMP/EIS and the subbasin review process.
05-29-99	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Discussed status of the RMP and issues that would be addressed.
06-21-99	Notice of intent published in the <i>Federal Register</i> .
06-25-99	Public scoping packets mailed to approximately 500 recipients.
07-13-99	Public scoping meeting in Lakeview.
07-14-99	Public scoping meeting in north Lake County.
07-21-99	Lake County Commissioners: Update on RMP/EIS scoping meetings, issues, and ACEC's.
07-27-99	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Update on RMP/EIS scoping meetings, issues, and ACEC's.
07-31-99	Formal public scoping period closed.

Date	Event
08-05-99	First subbasin review meeting.
08-18-99	Harney County Court: Initial briefing on the RMP/EIS; issues and schedule.
09-08-99	Second subbasin review meeting.
10-15-99	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Update on RMP/EIS, analysis of the management situation preparation, and subbasin review.
11-09-99	Third subbasin review meeting.
12-01-99	Lake County Commissioners: Update on RMP/EIS, analysis of the management situation preparation and subbasin review.
12-17-99	Klamath Tribes Executive Committee (Alan Foreman): Update on RMP/EIS and subbasin review findings to date.
01-04-00	Fourth subbasin review meeting.
01-25-00	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Update on the analysis of the management situation preparation and subbasin review.
02-09-00	Fifth subbasin review meeting.
02-16-00	Lake County Commissioners: Update on the analysis of the management situation preparation and subbasin review.
02-19-00	Fort Bidwell Paiute Tribal Council: Update on the analysis of the management situation preparation and subbasin review.
02-22-00	Klamath Tribes Executive Committee: Update on the analysis of the management situation preparation and subbasin review.
04-05-00	Harney County Court: Update on completion of the analysis of the management situation and subbasin review.
05-17-00	Lake County Commissioners: Update on completion of the analysis of the management situation and beginning RMP/EIS alternatives.
07-19-00	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Field trip to Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake ACEC.
07-19-00	“Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation” mailed to the resource area mailing list.
07-20-00	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Presentation of preliminary RMP/EIS alternatives.
08-26-00	Fort Bidwell Tribal Council: Presented completed analysis of the management situation and discussed preliminary alternatives (met with partial council).
09-19-00	Klamath Tribes Executive Committee: Presented completed analysis of the management situation and discussed preliminary alternatives and ACEC's.
09-20-00	Harney County Court: Presented completed analysis of the management situation and discussed preliminary alternatives and ACEC's.
09-20-00	Lake County Commissioners: Presented completed analysis of the management situation and discussed preliminary alternatives and ACEC's.
10-19-00	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Presented completed alternatives.
12-07-00	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council RMP Subcommittee: Presented alternatives to the subcommittee for their review and comments.
01-22-01	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Discussed subcommittee comments on alternatives with entire committee.
01-24-01	Burns Paiute Tribal Council: Presented alternatives to the Tribal council.
02-06-01	Klamath County Commissioners: Presented summary of the RMP to date.
02-07-01	Lake County Commissioners: Presented summary of actions by alternatives.

Date	Event
02-09-01	Klamath Tribes Executive Committee: Presented summary of actions by alternatives.
02-14-01	Staff of Congressman Walden and Senator Wyden: Presented summary of the RMP to date.
02-21-01	Harney County Court: Presented summary of actions by alternatives.
02-24-01	Fort Bidwell Tribal Council: Presented summary of RMP with emphasis on ACEC's for cultural management and disposal of two cemetery sites to local Tribes.
04-05-01	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council RMP Subcommittee: Discussed Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences.
04-23-01	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: Discussed subcommittee comments on environmental consequences with entire committee.
06-01-01	Lake County Commissioners and Congressman Walden: RMP status update.
07-09-01	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: RMP status update and schedule for publication.
07-20-01	Klamath, Lake, Modoc, and Siskiyou Outdoor Recreation Working Group: Summarized RMP and discussed proposals relating to outdoor recreation.
08-13-01	Lake County Chamber of Commerce: Summarized RMP process to date and proposals that could most affect the county economy.
08-13-01	Lake County Chamber Forum: Briefed attendees on status of the RMP.
09-13-01	BLM's Notice of Availability published in the <i>Federal Register</i> .
10-24-01	Postcard mailer announcing public review period and public meetings sent to all on the RMP mailing list.
11-02-01	U.S. EPA's Notice of Availability published in the <i>Federal Register</i> . Public comment period starts.
11-07-01	Notice of Availability published in local newspapers.
11-08-01	Notice of Availability published in local newspapers.
12-00-01	Klamath Tribes cultural staff: Stated they were preparing comments on the Draft RMP.
12-04-01	Public meeting; Lakeview, Oregon.
12-05-01	Lake County Commissioners: Briefed commissioners on main points of the Draft RMP/EIS.
12-05-01	Lake County Commissioners: Presented summary of the Draft RMP/EIS.
12-06-01	Public meeting; Bend, Oregon.
12-15-01	Postcard mailer rescheduling public meeting in north Lake County sent to those on the RMP mailing list living in north Lake County area.
12-19-01	Harney County Court: Briefed the court member on main points of the Draft RMP/EIS.
12-19-01	Harney County Court: Presented summary of the Draft RMP/EIS.
12-19-01	Klamath Tribes Tribal Council: Presented summary of the Draft RMP/EIS.
12-20-01	MC Beaty Butte Grazing Association members: Discussed Draft RMP.
12-27-01	Klamath Tribes: Discussed Draft RMP/EIS with the Tribal Council.
01-00-02	Lake County Chamber Forum: Briefed attendees on main points of the RMP and encouraged submission of written contracts.
01-03-02	Public meeting; North Lake County School, OR.
01-14-02	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council RMP Subcommittee: Discussed subcommittee comments on the Draft RMP/EIS.
01-18-02	Postcard mailer notifying public of inability to receive email comments, address change, and restating public comment period ending date, sent to the RMP mailing list.
01-23-02	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs: Discussed the Draft RMP/EIS and other issues.
01-24-02	Fort Bidwell Paiute Tribe: Met with Tribal chair and one council member to discuss Draft RMP/EIS.

Date	Event
01-24-02	Fort Bidwell Tribal Council: Presented summary of the Draft RMP/EIS.
02-14-02	Lake County Commissioners: Met with commissioners to discuss their comments on the Draft RMP/EIS.
02-14-02	Lake County Commissioners: Presented a summary of public comments and discussed their comments on the Draft RMP/EIS.
03-20-02	Lake County Commissioners: Briefed the commissioners on changes in proposed road closures and total active livestock preference.
04-15-02	Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council: The council approved the Lakeview RMP subcommittee and will submit them officially.
05-02-02	Christmas Valley Community Meeting: Discussed proposed road closures in north Lake County and management of the Lost Forest/Sand Dunes/Fossil Lake area.
05-07-02	Lake County Commissioners: Discussed revisions in permanent and seasonal road closures and how to implement them on the ground.

Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Organizations that Commented on the Draft RMP/EIS

Federal Agencies

BLM, Surprise Field Office
 Lakeview Soil and Water Conservation District
 US EPA, Region 10
 Department of Energy, BPA

State Agencies

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Local Government

Lake County Board of Commissioners
 Lake County Farm Bureau

Native American Tribes

Burns Paiute
 Klamath Tribes

Organizations

Winter Wildlands Alliance
 Order of the Antelope Foundation
 American Lands Alliance
 Native Plant Society of Oregon
 Institute for Wildlife Protection
 Sierra Club
 Oregon Natural Desert Association
 Friends of Living Oregon Waters
 Western Watersheds Project
 Oregon Natural Resources Council
 Northwest Environmental Defense Center
 Hunters for Conservation
 The Lands Council
 Public Lands Foundation

Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project
 League of Wilderness Defenders

Commercial Businesses/Organizations

Cornerstone Industrial Minerals
 Land Resources Consulting
 Laird Ranch
 Kruse Ranch
 Lake County Chamber of Commerce
 Lakeside Terrace Restaurant, Motel, and RV Park

Chartered Advisory Groups

Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Council

A preferred Alternative D was identified in the Draft RMP/EIS. Numerous changes have been made to the preferred alternative in this Proposed RMP/Final EIS in response to public, Tribal, agency, and internal comments. A 30-day protest period is being provided on the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The final decision will be made by the State Director, after resolution of any protests received. This decision will be published in an approved RMP/record of decision.

Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

In December 2000 the Lakeview Resource Area (LRA) 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 RMP material for

review and input to the process. The USFWS sent the LRA 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 are addressed in this RMP/EIS. A biological opinion or concurrence will be requested on the Lakeview Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Tribal Participation

Under Federal law and regulations, specific contact and consultation with Native American Tribes who might have an interest in the planning area is required. To accomplish this, district staff have met with or phoned Tribal groups regularly, and district management has made repeated updates at Tribal Council meetings. Copies of the resource management plan proposal were sent to each of the Tribal groups for review and comment. Tribal contact is documented further in Table 5-1.

Agencies and Organizations Contacted or Consulted

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Fort Bidwell Paiute Tribal Council
Burns Paiute Tribal Council
Klamath Tribes Executive Committee
Lake County Commissioners
Harney County Court
Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Committee
Wildlife Management Institute
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Oregon Natural Resources Council
State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
U.S. Forest Service, Fremont National Forest

Agencies, Organizations, and Individuals on Mailing List

The resource area mailed the public scoping packet to approximately 500 agencies, organizations, and individuals. The “Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation” was mailed to the same number. The current mailing list includes approximately 1,000 names of agencies, organizations, and individuals to which this draft Lakeview RMP/EIS was sent. The following list is representative of the entities on the mailing list:

Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Ron Wyden
U. S. Senator Gordon Smith
Congressman Greg Walden
Governor John Kitzhaber
State Senator Eugene Timms
Harney County Judge and Court
Klamath County Commissioners
Lake County Commissioners
Humboldt County Board of Commissioners
Modoc County Commissioners

Tribal Groups

Klamath Tribes Tribal Council
Fort Bidwell Paiute Tribal Council
Burns Paiute Tribal Council
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation
Fort McDermitt Tribal Council

Agencies

Bureau of Reclamation
Bonneville Power Administration
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon Department of Water Resources
Oregon Department of Agriculture
Oregon Division of State Lands
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
State Historic Preservation Officer
U.S. Geological Survey
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
U.S. Forest Service, Region 6
U.S. Forest Service, Modoc, Fremont, and Winema National Forests
Oregon Department of Transportation
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Oregon Natural Heritage Program

Organizations

American Lands Rights Association
American Rivers Council
Desert Research Institute
Ducks Unlimited
Oregon High Desert Museum
The Nature Conservancy
Oregon Cattleman’s Association
Oregon Natural Resources Council
Sierra Club

National Wildlife Federation
Wildlife Management Institute
Minerals Exploration Coalition
Society for Range Management
Southern Oregon Timber Industry Association
The Wilderness Society
Western Forest Industries Association
Wild Horse Organized Assistance
Oregon Natural Desert Association
Natural Resources Defense Council
Klamath Soil and Water Conservation District
Beaty Butte Grazing Association
Izaak Walton League
Oregon Trout
Public Lands Council
Native Plant Society of Oregon
Trout Unlimited
Audubon Society

Advisory Groups

Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Council
Western Utility Group

Others

Livestock grazing permittees
Special recreation permittees
Recreation users
Interested public
Various businesses
Utility companies

Preparers

Table 5-2 lists the primary members of the Lakeview District Interdisciplinary Team who were responsible for the preparation of this document.

Table 5-2.—Lakeview District Interdisciplinary Team for the Lakeview Proposed RMP/Final EIS

Name and title	Education	Experience includes:
Albertson, Heidi <i>Rangeland Management Specialist</i>	B.S., Animal Science, B.S., Rangeland Management, Oregon State University	Rangeland management positions with USFS and BLM.
Albertson, Kristi <i>Editorial Assistant</i>	Journalism in progress, Western Baptist College	Proofread/edited Draft LRMP/EIS, and developed BLM public information literature.
Blythe, Philip <i>Prescribed Fire Specialist, Fuels</i>	B.S., Sociology, University of Oregon	Fire management, suppression, prescribed fire, and fuels treatment.
Boothe, Les <i>Rangeland Management Specialist</i>	B.S., Range Management, University of Wyoming; M.S., Range Science, Colorado State University	Horse and cattle nutrition studies at Colorado State University. Wrote chapters for EIS on, and developed and implemented reclamation plans for coal mines, and conducted vegetation inventories and monitoring studies before and after mining for Kaiser Steel Corporation. Designed and conducted vegetation monitoring studies, developed and implemented several allotment management plans, including writing and EIS, participated in the design and construction of many range improvements. Assisted in writing several biological assessments and a watershed analysis.
Cannon, William James <i>Resource Area Archaeologist</i>	B.A., Anthropology, Portland State University; M.A., Anthropology, Portland State University	Specialization in rock art research, Northern Great Basin archaeology, Native American issues, and experience in Northern Great Basin archaeology and Native American issues.
Carusona, Christopher <i>District Geologist (former)</i>	B.A., Geology, Eastern Washington University; B.S., Conservation of Wildland Resources, University of Washington	Geologist and forestry positions with BLM, and physical science position with the USFS.
Florence, Scott <i>Field Manager (former)</i>	B.S., Range Science, Washington State University	BLM range conservationist, wildlife biologist, supervisory natural resource management specialist and field (area) manager.
Forbes, Todd <i>Wildlife Biologist</i>	B.S., Wildlife Science, Oregon State University	Positions as wildlife biological technician and wildlife biologist with the USFS and with the BLM resource area.

Name and title	Education	Experience includes:
Frewing-Runyon, Leslie <i>Western Oregon Planner</i>	B.A., Economics, Willamette University	BLM economist and interdisciplinary team membership on numerous EIS's, including several interagency projects throughout Oregon and Washington.
Hollenkamp, Dan <i>Outdoor Recreation Planner (former)</i>	B.S., Environmental Studies, M.A., Environmental Studies, Bemidji State University	Planning and management of developed and dispersed recreation, wilderness management, WSA's, ACEC's, OHV's, visual resource management, FERC relicensing, lands special uses, recreation permitting, NEPA compliance, trail maintenance and construction, and cave management.
Hopper, Robert <i>Supervisory Rangeland Management Specialist</i>	B.S., Range Management/Wildlife Option, Washington State University	Planning, plan amendments, allotment management plans, coordinated resource management plans, soils classification, ecological site inventory, grazing management, grazing, system development/implementation, and vegetation manipulation and public land restoration. District and resource area range program leader.
Housley, Lucile <i>Botanist</i>	B.A., Plant Taxonomy and Ecology, Pomona College; M.S., Botany, Claremont Graduate School	Field botanist; botany, ecology, and ethnobotany; Executive Director Malheur Field Station, Harney County, Oregon.
Johnson, Bill <i>Silviculture Forester</i>	B.S., Forest Management, University of Minnesota	Forest development and timber management forester in western Oregon, district forest lead in eastern Oregon, and silviculture forester in Klamath Falls, Oregon.
Keil, Martina <i>Rangeland Management Specialist (former)</i>	B.A., Public Relations, Susquehanna University; M.S., Rangeland Ecosystem Science, Colorado State University	Natural resource/rangeland management and research positions with NPS, USGS, and county agencies.
Kestner, Ken <i>Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist</i>	B.S., Fish, Wildlife, and Botany, Graduate Studies, Henderson State University	USFS district fish and wildlife biologist; BLM resource area supervisor of natural resource specialists.
Lindaman, Trish <i>Recreation Technician</i>	B.S., Recreation Education, University of Iowa	Management of developed and dispersed recreation, visual resource management, WSR's, WSA's, wilderness, ACEC's, and caves (USFS, NPS, and BLM).

Name and title	Education	Experience includes:
Machado, Barbara <i>Hydrologist</i>	B.S., Geology, California State University-Chico	Planning and management of soil and water resources. Includes positions with the USGS, Water Resources Division, USFS, and BLM.
McConnell, Erin <i>Noxious Weed Specialist</i>	B.S., Forestry/Recreation Management Emphasis, Oregon State University; M.S., Weed Science, <i>in progress</i> , Utah State University	Noxious weed specialist BLM, technical positions in range, recreation, and fire, biological control of weeds research, plant propagator with USDA/ARS, county park planner, environmental education.
Munhall, Alan <i>Fisheries Biologist</i>	B.S., Wildlife Management, B.S., Range Management, Oregon State University	Planning and management of wildlife, fisheries, and range programs—especially related to riparian, aquatic, and fisheries resources.
Platt, James <i>Civil Engineer</i>	B.S., Civil Engineering, University of California, Berkeley	Facilities, roads, and transportation management.
Romasko, Theresa <i>Range Management Specialist</i>	B.S., Forestry/Range Management, University of Montana	Range and forestry positions with USFS in Montana and rangeland management positions with the BLM in Wyoming, Montana, and Oregon.
Stewardson, Dan <i>Realty Specialist</i>	B.S., Wildlife Management, Humboldt State University	Range conservationist and realty specialist with BLM in Colorado, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon.
Stewart, Leah <i>Geographic Information System Coordinator</i>	Business Management (2 years), Oregon Institute of Technology	Timber resource management land management plan and geographic information system positions; private industry geographic information system manager.
Stofleth, Vern <i>Wildlife Biologist</i>	B.S., Wildlife Management, Oregon State University	Seasonal fishery biologist for the ODFW (4 seasons). BLM wildlife biologist for Lakeview Resource Area in Oregon Valley Resource Area in Montana. Served as resource management plan wildlife lead for both documents and numerous EIS's.
Sykes, Dwayne <i>Interdisciplinary Planner</i> <i>(former)</i>	B.S., Wildlife Science, New Mexico State University	Range management, wildlife management, wilderness, recreation management, and planning and environmental coordination.

Name and title	Education	Experience includes:
Taylor, Maple A. <i>Writer/Editor</i>	B.S., Wildlife Science, New Mexico State University; M.S., Range and Wildlife Management, Texas Tech University	State and Federal range and wildlife research, and technical and popular writing/editing for publication.
Thompson, Jim <i>Geographic Information System Specialist</i>	B.S., Environmental Science, Western Washington University; Geographic Information Systems Certificate, Green River Community College	Geographic information systems support for RMP; prepare maps; create, maintain, and edit appropriate geographic information systems databases.
Tillman, Kenneth G. <i>District HAZMAT Coordinator/Natural Resource Specialist</i>	B.S., Agriculture, Chico State University	Ranch foreman; BLM range conservationist, team leader ecological site inventory/ soil/vegetative inventory crew (Oregon), hazardous materials/surface protection specialist.
Wagner, Joe <i>Fire Ecologist</i>	B.S., Forestry/Range Management, University of Montana	BLM range conservationist in Ely, Nevada, and Alturas, California; BLM fire management officer in Phoenix, Arizona.
Whitman, Paul <i>Planning and Environmental Coordinator</i>	B.A., Biological Science, Illinois Wesleyan University; M.S., Zoology, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale	Ecologist and wildlife biologist conducting environmental impact and geographic information systems analyses for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Provide land use planning, environmental impact analysis, and geographic information systems support for the BLM.

Chapter 6 — Glossary, References, and Index

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.

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.

Adit ~ A horizontal, or nearly horizontal, passage from the surface by which a mine is worked or dewatered.

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.

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 ~ 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.

Archaeological quarry sites ~ Places where minerals occur which were a source of raw material for prehistoric/historic industries.

Area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) ~ Type of special land use designation specified within the “Federal Land Policy and Management Act” (FLPMA). 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 charac-

teristic 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 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*).

CCC ~ Consultation, cooperation and coordination: an interactive process for seeking advice, agreement, or interchange of opinions on issues, plans, or management actions from other agencies and affected permittee(s) or lessee(s), landowners involved, the district grazing advisory boards where established, any state having lands within the area to be covered by an allotment management plan and other affected interests.

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 means 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 Ameri-

can 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 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 frequency 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 (not 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 estab-

lished 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, losing 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 take action to implement land use plan decisions. 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 plan 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.

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) ~ An ongoing project examining the effects (on a large, regional scale) of past and present land use activities on 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 authorizations ~ 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 (or plant community) 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.

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. BLM Districts in Oregon and Washington document plan maintenance actions, including recent monitoring results, in periodic Planning Update publications which are mailed to all 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 or plan ~ The alternative in the Draft RMP/EIS which the agency has initially 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 pur-

poses 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 river areas ~ Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

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 area profile ~ A component of the analysis of the management situation; a description of the current condition, amount, location, use and demands of the natural resources in a planning 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 ~ 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.

Satisfactory big game habitat condition ~ Big game habitat which does not have any habitat component deficiencies.

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 road-sides 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.

Similarity index ~ The present state of vegetation on an ecological site in relation to the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in another vegetation state possible on the site.

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 thoroughly 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.

Synecology ~ The study of community functioning and niche functions of plant populations in an ecosystem

context.

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.

Unsatisfactory big game habitat condition ~ Big game habitat which has a deficiency in one or more of the major habitat components.

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 homogeneous 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 status 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 pre-stated 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 river areas ~ Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

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.

References

- Agee, J. 1993. Fire Ecology of Pacific Northwest Forests. Island Press, Washington, DC.
- Aikens, C.M. 1986. Archaeology of Oregon. Second Edition. USDI-BLM, Portland, OR.
- Aikens, C.M., and R. Jenkins. 1994. Archaeological Researches in the Northern Great Basin: Fort Rock Archaeology Since Cressman. University of Oregon Anthropological Papers 50, Department of Anthropology and State Museum of Anthropology, Eugene, OR. 628 p.
- Air National Guard Readiness Center. 1993. Environmental Assessment: Juniper Low Military Operations Area. 142nd Fighter Group, Oregon Air National Guard, Department of the Air Force. 150 p.
- Allen C., Atkins, A., Stern, M., and A. Munhall. 1994. Sheldon Tui Chub (*Gila bicolor eurysoma*) Investigations in Lake County Oregon, 1994. Unpublished report prepared for USDI-BLM Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- Allen, M. 1992. Lake Abert Waterfowl and Waterbird Counts. Unpublished USDI-BLM inventory files, Lakeview District, OR.
- Allison, I.S., and R.S. Mason. 1947. Sodium Salts of Lake County, Oregon. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Short Paper 17. 12 p.
- Anderson, E.W. 1993. Prescription Grazing to Enhance Rangeland Watersheds. *Rangelands* 15(1):31–35.
- Anderson, E.W., Borman, M.M., and W.C. Krueger. 1998. The Ecological Provinces of Oregon. Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, OR.
- Antevs, E. 1938. Rainfall and Tree Growth in the Great Basin. Carnegie Inst. of Washington, Publication 469. American Geography Society, Special Publication 21. New York, NY.
- Baldwin, E.M. 1964. Geology of Oregon. Third Edition. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 170 p.
- Barnett, J.K., and J.A. Crawford. 1994. Pre-laying Nutrition of Sage Grouse Hens in Oregon. *Journal of Range Management* 47:114–118.
- Behnke, R.J. 1992. Native Trout of Western North America. American Fisheries Society Monograph 6. Bethesda, MD. 275 p.
- Belnap, J., et al. 2001. Biological Soil Crusts: Ecology and Management. Technical Reference 1730-2. USDI-BLM and USDI-USGS, National Science and Technology Center, Denver, CO. 110 p.
- Bonneville Power Administration. 2000a. Transmission System Vegetation Management Program Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. Department of Energy, Portland, OR.
- Bonneville Power Administration. 2000b. Transmission System Vegetation Management Program Record of Decision. Department of Energy, Portland, OR.
- Boula, K., and R.L. Jarvis. 1984. Foraging Ecology of Fall-Migrating Waterbirds, Lake Abert, Oregon. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
- Buckhouse, J., and R. Gaither. 1982. Potential Sediment Production within Vegetative Communities in Oregon's Blue Mountains. *J. Soil and Water Conservation* 37:120-122.
- Bureau of Economic Analysis. 1993. Regional Economic Information System, CD-ROM. United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.
- Burkhardt, J., and E. Tisdale. 1976. Causes of Juniper Invasion in Southwestern Idaho. *Ecology* 57:472-484.
- Butler, T. 1993. Leafy Spurge. USDI-BLM/Oregon Department of Agriculture Weed Watcher. 1(3) Salem, OR. 4 p.
- Caldwell, M.M., Richards, J.H., Johnson, D.A., Nowak, R.S., and R.S. Dzurec. 1981. Coping with Herbivory: Photosynthetic Capacity and Resource Allocation in Two Semiarid Agropyron Bunchgrasses. *Oecologia* 50:14–24.
- CenturyTel of Eastern Oregon, Inc. 1998. November 1998–99 Lake County, Klamath County Yellow Pages.
- Childs, S., Shade, S., Miles, D., Shepard, E., and H. Froehlich. 1989. Soil Physical Properties: Importance to Long-Term Forest Productivity. Maintaining Long-Term Productivity of Pacific Northwest Forest Ecosystems. Timber Press, Portland, OR.

- Christian, J., and S. Wilson. 1999. Long-term ecosystem impacts of an introduced grass in the Northern great plains. *Ecology* (80): 2397-2407.
- Conte, F.P., and P.A. Conte. 1988. Abundance and Spatial Distribution of *Artemia salina* in Abert Lake, Oregon. *Hydrobiologia* 158:167–172.
- Cook, C.W. 1971. Effects of Season and Intensity of Use on Desert Vegetation. Utah State Experiment Station Bulletin 483. Utah State University, Logan UT.
- Council on Environmental Quality. 1981. Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations. *Federal Register* 46(55):18026–18038.
- Cowardin, L., Carter, V., Golet, F., and E. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. USDI-USFWS, Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C. 103 p.
- Crawford, J., and N. Swanson. 1999. Beaty Butte Allotment Final Report, 1998. Oregon State University, Game Bird Research Program, Corvallis, OR. 24 p.
- Crawford, J.A., Bliss, T.H., and M.K.D. McDowell. 2000. Habitat Use by Sage Grouse at South Steens—Final Report. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
- Cronquist, A., Holmgren, A., Holmgren, N., and J. Reveal. 1972. Intermountain Flora, Volume One. The New York Botanical Garden, NY.
- Cross, [X]. 1976. A Survey of Bat Populations and Their Habitat Preferences in Southern Oregon.
- Curry, B. 1984. Age of High Rock and Summit Lake Landslides, and Overflow History of Their Associated Basins, Humboldt County, Nevada. Masters Thesis, Purdue University, Purdue, IN.
- Davis, J.R., and A.L. Meier. 1976. Lithium Reconnaissance of Southern Oregon. USGS Open-File Report 76-0666.
- Dayton, W. 1960. Notes on Western Range Forbs. Agriculture Handbook 161, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Dean Runyan and Associates. 2002. Oregon Travel Impacts, 1991–2001. Prepared for the Oregon Tourism Commission, Salem, OR.
- DeBano, L. 1991. The Effect of Fire on Soil Properties. *In: Proceedings—Management and Productivity of Western Montane Forest Soils; April 10–12; Boise, ID. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-280, USDA-FS Intermountain Research Station, Ogden, UT.*
- Department of Land Conservation and Development. 1994. Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals. 1994 Edition. Salem, OR. 36 p.
- DeLeo, G.A., and S. Levin. 1997. The Multifaceted Aspects of Ecosystem Integrity. *Conservation Ecology* 1(1):3 (online).
- Delong, D. 1996. Defining Biodiversity. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 24(4):738.
- Desert Research Institute. 2001. Decadal Scale Dynamics of the Christmas Valley Sand Dunes, Lake County, Oregon. Division Earth and Ecosystem Science, Reno, NV. 45 p.
- Devaurs, W. 1982. Raptor Nesting Inventory. Unpublished USDI-BLM inventory files, Lakeview District, OR.
- Devaurs, W. 1990. Winter Raptor Counts and Trend Routes. Unpublished USDI-BLM inventory files, Lakeview District, OR.
- Eddleman, L. 1987. Establishment of Western Juniper in Central Oregon. Pages 255-259 in: R. Everett (ed.) Proceedings Pinyon Juniper Conference. USDA-FS General Tech. Rep. INT 215, Washington, D.C.
- Edmunston, B. 1998. Population Estimates for Oregon: July 1, 1998. Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University, Portland, OR. [<http://www.upa.pdx.edu/CPRC/pbsrv1.html>]
- Edmunston, B. 2001. April 1, 2000 Census and Revised Estimates for July 1, 2000, for Oregon, Its Counties and Cities. Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University, Portland, OR. [<http://www.upa.pdx.edu/CPRC/2000rev.PDF>]
- Eglitis, A, and H. Maffei. 2000. Forest Insect and Disease Considerations for the Forested Areas of the Summer Lake, Lake Abert, Warner Lake, and Guano Subbasins. USDA-FS, Central Oregon Insect and Disease Service Center, Bend, OR. 12 p.

- Franklin, J.F., and C.T. Dyrness. 1973. Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, USDA-FS General Technical Report PNW-8.
- Fremont, J.C. 1956. Narratives of Exploration and Adventure. Nevins, A., Ed. Longsmand, Green & Company, NY.
- Frewing-Runyon, L. 1999. Environmental Justice Screening in NEPA Analysis for Oregon, Washington, and Northern California. USDI-BLM Oregon State Office, Portland, OR. 17 p.
- Fritts, H., and W. Xiangdig. 1986. A Comparison Between Response-Function Analysis and Other Regression Techniques. *Tree-Ring Bull.* 46:31-46.
- Gaither, R., and J. Buckhouse. 1983. Potential Sediment Production within Vegetative Communities in Oregon's Blue Mountains. *J. Soil and Water Conservation.* 37:120-122.
- Garrison, G.A. 1953. Effects of Clipping on Some Range Shrubs. *Journal of Range Management* 6:309-317. *Cited in:* Stoddart, Smith, and Box 1975.
- Geodata International, Inc. 1980. Aerial Radiometric and Magnetic Survey National Topographic Map, Adel, Oregon. U.S. Department of Energy Open-File Report GJBX-104(80), Volume 2. 145 p.
- Gifford, G., Humphries, W., and R. Jaynes. 1983. A Preliminary Quantification of the Impacts of Aspen to Conifer Succession on Water Yield within the Colorado River Basin. Utah State University, Water Res. Lab., Hydraulics and Hydrology Series UWL/II-83/01. Logan, UT.
- Gifford, G., Humphries, W., and R. Jaynes. 1984. A Preliminary Quantification of the Impacts of Aspen to Conifer Succession on Water Yield. II. Modeling Results. *Water Res. Bull.* 20:181-186.
- Governor's Eastside Forest Health Panel. 1997. An 11-Point Strategy for Restoring Eastern Oregon Forests, Watersheds, and Communities. State of Oregon.
- Graumlich, L. 1987. Precipitation Variation in the Pacific Northwest (1675-1975) as Reconstructed from Tree Rings. *Ann. Assoc. American Geography* 77:19-29.
- Grayson, D. 1993. The Desert's Past, A Natural Prehistory of the Great Basin. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, p. 301-302.
- Gruel, G.E. 1985. Indian Fires in the Interior West: A Widespread Influence. Proceedings, Wilderness Fire Symposium, Loton, J.E.; Kilgor, B.M.; Fischer, W.C.; Mutch, R.M., Eds. USDA-FS Intermountain Range and Experiment Station, Ogden, UT.
- Gruel, G.E., Miller, R., and J. Rose. 1985. Historic Role of Fire on Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon, and Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada. USDI-USFWS.
- Hansen, C.G. 1947. Postglacial Vegetation in the Northern Great Basin. *American Journal of Botany* 34:161-171.
- Hanson, W.R., and L. A. Stoddart. 1940. Effects of Grazing upon Bunch Wheatgrass. *Journal of the American Society of Agronomists* 32:278-289.
- Hawksworth, F.G., and T.E. Hinds. 1964. Effects of Dwarf Mistletoe on Immature Lodgepole Pine Stands in Colorado. *Journal of Forestry* 62:27-32
- Haynes, R., Graham, R., and T. Quigley; Eds. 1996a. A Framework for Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins. USDA-FS, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, OR. 46 p.
- Herbst, D.B. 1988. Comparative Population Ecology of *Ephydra Hians* (Diptera: Ephydriidae) at Mono Lake (California) and Abert Lake (Oregon). *Hydrobiologia* 158:145-166.
- Herbst, D.B. 1994. Aquatic Ecology of the Littoral Zone of Abert Lake, Oregon: Defining Critical Lake Levels and Optimum Salinity for Biological Health. A report prepared for ODFW and USDI-BLM, Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory, Mammoth Lakes, CA. 38 p.
- Herbst, D.B., and T.J. Bradley. 1989. Salinity and Nutrient Limitations on Growth of Benthic Algae from Two Alkaline Salt Lakes of the Western Great Basin (USA). *Journal Phycology* 25:673-678.
- Herbst, D.B., and R.W. Castenholz. 1994. Growth of the Filamentous Green Algae *Ctenocladus circinnatus* (Chaetophorales, Chlorophyceae) in Relation to Environmental Salinity. *Journal Phycology* 30:588-593.

- Holmes, R., Adams, R., and H. Fritts. 1986. Tree-Ring Chronologies of Western North America: California, Eastern Oregon, and Northern Great Basin. Lab. Tree-Ring Res., University of Arizona, Chron. Ser. VI.
- Hopkins, W.E., Goheen, D.J., Goheen, E.M., and K. Forry. 1988. Evaluation of Annosus Root Disease on Ponderosa Pine in the Fremont National Forest. R6-Ecol-79-004. USDA-FS, Pacific Northwest Region. Portland OR.
- Hormay, A.L. 1970. Principles of Rest Rotation Grazing and Multiple-Use Land Management. USDI-BLM and USDA-FS, Berkeley, CA.
- Housley, L., and R. Hanes. 1998. The Role of Ethnobotany as a Linkage Between the Worlds of Ecosystem Management and Native Americans. Proceedings, Society of Ethnobiology, Santa Barbara, CA.
- Hubbs, C.L., and R.R. Miller. 1948. The Zoological Evidence: Correlation Between Fish Distribution and Hydrographic History in the Desert Basins of Western United States. *In: The Great Basin with Emphasis on Glacial and Postglacial Times*, p. 17–166. Bulletin, University of Utah 38.
- Hungerford, R.M., Harrington, K.R., and G. Niehoff. 1991. Influence of Fire on Factors that Affect Site Productivity. *In: Proceedings—Management and Productivity of Western Montane Forest Soils*; April 10–12; Boise, ID. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-280. USDA-FS Intermountain Research Station, Ogden, UT.
- Hunter, C. 1978. A Faunal Survey of Aquatic Habitats in Lake County, Oregon. Unpublished report, USDI-BLM, Lakeview, OR. 104 p.
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1994. W-160-R-21, September.
- Jaynes, R. 1978. A Hydrologic Model of Aspen-Conifer Succession in the Western United States. USDA-FS, Research Paper INT-213.
- Johnston, R. 1971. Rainfall Interception in a Dense Utah Aspen Clone. USDA-FS, Res. Note INT-143.
- Johnson, R., Litz, V., and K.A. Cheek. 1995. Assessing the Impacts of Outdoor Recreation in Oregon. College of Forestry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
- Kagan, J., and S. Caicco. 1996. Manual of Oregon Actual Vegetation. Oregon Natural Heritage Program, Portland, OR.
- Keister, G.P. 1992. The Ecology of Lake Abert: Analysis of Further Development. Technical Report #92-5-02, ODFW, Portland, OR. 34 p.
- Kelly, I.T. 1932. Ethnography of the Surprise Valley Paiute. University of California publication, *In: American Archaeology and Ethnology* 31(3): 67-210.
- Knick, S., Rotenberry, J., and B. Van Horne. 1999. Effects of disturbance on shrub steppe habitats and raptor prey in the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho. Proceedings: Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystems Symposium. Boise State University. Boise, ID. p. 98-99.
- Kostick, D.S. 1989. Soda Ash. USDI-BOM.
- Kristensen, K., Stern, M., and J. Morowski. 1991. Birds of North Lake Abert, Lake County, Oregon. *Oregon Birds* 17(3):67–77.
- Lake County. 1979. Land Use Atlas. A Comprehensive Plan Supplement. Prepared by Lynn D. Steiger & Associates, Inc. for Lake County Planning Department, Lakeview, OR. 141 p.
- Lake County. 1983. Amendments to the Lake County Atlas, a Supplement to the Lake County Comprehensive Plan. Lake County Planning & Building Office, Lakeview, OR. 21 p.
- Lake County. 1989a. Comprehensive Land Use Plan, Lake County, Oregon. Housing, Economic, and Population Elements, Goal Exceptions and Buildable Land Inventories. Originally prepared by Lynn D. Steiger & Associates, Inc.; Revision prepared by A. R. Brown Planning Consultant for Lake County Planning Department, Lakeview, OR. 197 p.
- Lake County. 1989b. Lake County Zoning Ordinance. Lake County, Lakeview, OR. 146 p.
- Lake County. 1989c. Lake County Land Development Ordinance of 1980. Lake County, Lakeview, OR. 41 p.
- Lake County. 1992. Lake County Emergency Ordinance and Interim Public Land Management Plan. Lake County, Lakeview, OR. 17 p.
- Larsen, R. 1993. Interception and Water Holding

- Capacity of Western Juniper. Ph.D. Dissertation, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
- Lesh, E.W. 1971. Acclimatization of Salton Sea Fishes to Abert Lake. Unpublished report, California Department of Fish and Game, Chino, CA. 9 p.
- Lindaman, T. 2000. Personal Communication to Frewing-Runyon, L. USDI-BLM, Portland, OR.
- Mack, R.N., and J.N. Thompson. 1982. Evolution in Steppe with Few Large, Hooved Mammals. The American Naturalist 119(6):757-773.
- Marshall, D.B. 1988. Status of the Snowy Plover in Oregon. ODFW, Portland, OR.
- Marshall, D.B. 1992. Sensitive Vertebrates of Oregon. ODFW, Portland, OR.
- Meeuwig, R.O. 1970. Sheet Erosion on Intermountain Summer Ranges. USDA-FS, Research Paper INT-85.
- Miller, R. 1999. Managing Western Juniper for Wildlife. Pages 89-97 in Range Field Day 1999 Progress Report. Juniper Woodlands: History, Ecology, and Management. Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Oregon State University and USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Special Report 1002. Burns, OR.
- Miller, R., and J. Rose. 1991. Historic Expansion of *Juniperus occidentalis* (Western Juniper) in South-eastern Oregon. Great Basin Naturalist 55(1):37-45.
- Miller, R., and J. Rose. 1995. Historic Expansion of *Juniperus occidentalis* (Western Juniper) in South-eastern Oregon. Great Basin Nat. 55:37-45.
- Miller, R., and J. Rose. 1999. Fire History and Western Juniper Encroachment in Sagebrush Steppe. J. Range Manage. 52:550-559.
- Miller, R., Svejcar, T., and J. Rose. 1999b. The Impacts of Juniper Encroachment on Understory Cover and Diversity. Pages 11-24 in: Range Field Day 1999 Progress Report. Juniper Woodlands: History, Ecology, and Management. Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Oregon State University and USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Special Report 1002. Burns, OR.
- Miller, R., Svejcar, T., and N. West. 1994. Implications of Livestock Grazing in the Intermountain Sagebrush Region: Plant Composition. Pages 101-146 in: M. Vavra, W. Laycock, and R. Pieper (eds.), Ecological Implications of Livestock Herbivory in the West. Soc. Range Manage., Denver, CO.
- Miller, R., Tausch, R., and W. Waichler. 1999a. Old-Growth Juniper and Pinyon Woodlands. Pages 375-384 in: Mosen, S., S. Richards, R. Tausch, R. Miller, C. Goodrich; Proceedings-Ecology and Management of Pinyon-Juniper Communities within the Interiro West. USDA-FS RMRS-P9.
- Miller, R., and P. Wigand. 1994. Holocene Changes in Semiarid Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands. BioScience 44:465-474.
- Miller, R.F., and P.E. Wigand. 1994. Holocene Changes in Semiarid Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands. BioScience 44(7).
- Mueggler, W.F. 1972. Influence of Competition on the Rponse of Bluebunch Wheatgrass to Clipping. Journal of Range Management 25:88-92.
- Natural Heritage Advisory Council to the State Land Board. 1993. Oregon Natural Heritage Plan. Salem, OR. 158 p.
- Newton, V., Jr. 1982. Geology, Energy, and Mineral Resources Appraisal. Unpublished report. 20 p.
- Nyquist, D. 1963. The Ecology of *Eremichthys Acros*, an Endemic Thermal Species of Cyprinid Fish from Northwestern Nevada. M.S. Thesis, University of Nevada, Reno, NV. 247 p.
- Oil-Dri Production Company. 1998. Plan of Operation—Oil-Dri Christmas Valley, Oregon 1998-2003. Christmas Valley, OR. 13 p.
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). 2002. Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System. ODA Noxious Weed Control Program, Salem, OR. 8 p.
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). 1998. ODEQ's 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Waterbodies and Oregon's Criteria Used For Listing Waterbodies.
- ODEQ. 1999. Alkali Lake Site Cleanup Project Bulletin, Community Outreach Information Packet (Lake County Area), Voluntary Cleanup Program. Active Project Status Update, January.

- ODEQ. State-Wide Water Quality Management Plan: Beneficial Uses, Polices, Standards and Treatment Criteria for Oregon. Oregon State University Extension Service. 1996. 1995 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p.
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). 1990. Mule Deer Management Plan. Salem, OR. 74 p. Oregon State University Extension Service. 1997. 1996 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p.
- ODFW. 1992. Oregon's Elk Management Plan. Salem, OR. 63 p. Oregon State University Extension Service. 1998. 1997 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p.
- ODFW. 1997. Oregon's Bighorn Sheep Management Plan, 1992–1997. Portland, OR. 30 p. Oregon State University Extension Service. 1999. 1998 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p.
- Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. 1982. Geothermal Resources of Oregon. Map.
- Oregon Natural Desert Association. 1998. Proposal for the Nomination of the Pronghorn Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Portland, OR. 26 p. Page, G., and C. Bruce. 1989. Results of the 1988 Summer Survey of Snowy Plover in the Interior of the Western United States. ODFW Unpublished report, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, OR.
- Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council. 1998. 1998 Oregon Natural Heritage Plan. State Land Board and Natural Heritage Advisory Council, Salem, OR. 138 p. Pagel, J.E. 1999. Habitat Analysis of Some Lands in Southcentral and Southeast Oregon for Peregrine Falcons. USDI-BLM, Lakeview, OR. 92 p.
- Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base. 1989. Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals of Oregon. Patten, D.T., Conte, F.P., Cooper, W.E., Dracup, J., Dreiss, S., Harper, K., Hunt, G.L., Kilham, P., Klieforth, H.E., Malack, J.M., and S.A. Temple. 1987. The Mono Basin Ecosystem. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.
- Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department. 1991. Recreational Needs Bulletin. Salem, OR. Patterson, R. 1952. The Sage Grouse in Wyoming. Sage Books, Denver, CO. 341 p.
- Oregon State University. 1995. Lake County Economic Report: An Input-Output Analysis. April. Perkins, M. 1986. Central Oregon Survey for Townsend's Big-Eared Bat.
- Oregon State University, Extension Information Office. 1997. Commodity Data Sheet—Cattle. Report 9140-96, August. Corvallis, OR. 6 p. Phillips, K.N., and A.S. Van Denburgh. 1971. Hydrology and Geochemistry of Abert, Summer, and Goose Lakes, and Other Closed-Basin Lakes in South-Central Oregon. USGS Professional Paper 502-B. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Oregon State University Extension Service. 1992. 1991 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p. Platts, W.S. 1984. Proceedings of the Bonneville Chapter of the American Fisheries Society. Archer, D.L., ed., p. 78–84.
- Oregon State University Extension Service. 1993. 1992 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p. Platts, W.S. 1991. *In: Influences of Forest and Rangeland Management on Salmonid Fishes and Their Habitats.* Meehan, W.R., ed. American Fisheries Society Special Publication.
- Oregon State University Extension Service. 1994. 1993 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p. Ponzetti, J.M. 2000. Biotic Soil Crusts of Oregon's Shrub Steppe. M.S. Thesis, Oregon State University,
- Oregon State University Extension Service. 1995. 1994 Oregon County and State Agricultural Estimates. Special Report 790. Corvallis, OR. 13 p.

- Corvallis, OR.
- Ponzetti, J.M., and B.P. McCune. 2001. Biotic Soil Crusts of Oregon's Shrub Steppe: Community Composition in Relation to Soil Chemistry, Climate, and Livestock Activity. The Bryologist 104(2):212–225.
- Ponzetti, J.M., McCune, B.P., and D. Pyke. 2001. Biotic Crusts on a Central Washington Landscape. Cooperative Agreement No. 1434-WR-97-AG-00017, Subagreement No. 97017WSO10, BLM.
- Press, F., and R. Siever. 2001. Understanding Earth. Third Edition, W.H. Freeman & Company, NY. 517 p.
- Pyle, W. 1992. Response of Brood-Rearing Habitat of Sage Grouse to Prescribed Burning in Oregon. Master's Thesis, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
- Quigley, T.M., Haynes, R.W., and R.T. Graham; technical eds. 1996. Integrated Scientific Assessment for Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins. PNW-GTR-385, USDA-FS, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 303 p.
- Redente, E.F. 1977. Important Characteristics of Native and Introduced Plant Species and Their Suitability to Various Ecosystems in the Western U.S. for Use in Revegetating Mined Lands. Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO.
- Reinkensmeyer, D., Miller, R., and B. Anthony. 2000. Habitat Associations of Bird Communities in Shrub-Steppe and Western Juniper Woodlands. Pages 83–91 in History, Ecology, Fire, and Management of Juniper Woodlands and Shrublands. An Annual Report of Preliminary Results and Progress. Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center, Oregon State University and USDA, Agricultural Research Service. Burns, OR.
- REO. 1995. Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale. Version 2.1. Regional Ecosystem Office, Portland, OR. 188 p.
- Reyna, N. 1998. Economic and Social Conditions of Communities: Economic and Social Characteristics of Interior Columbia Basin Communities and an Estimation of Effects on Communities from the Alternatives of the Eastside and Upper Columbia River Basin Draft Environmental Impact Statements. USDA-FS and USDI-BLM, Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Walla Walla, WA. 121 p.
- Richards, J.H. 1984. Root Growth Response to Defoliation in Two Agropyron Bunchgrasses: Field Observations with an Improved Root Periscope. *Oecologia* 64:21–25.
- Ricks, M. 1995. A Survey and Analysis of Prehistoric Rock Art of the Warner Valley Region, Lake County, Oregon. Ph.D. Dissertation, Portland State University. 247 p.
- Roche, C., and L.C. Burrill. 1992. Squarrose Knapweed. Pacific Northwest Extension Publication PNW 422. Corvallis, OR. 2 p.
- Sage-Grouse Planning Team. 2000. Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-Steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines. USDI-BLM, USDI-USFWS, USDA-FS, ODFW, and Oregon Dept. of State Lands. OR. 27 p.
- Schmitt, C.L., Goheen, D.J., Goheen, E.M., and S.J. Frankel. 1984. Effects of Management Activities and Dominant Species Type on Pert-caused Mortality Losses in True Fir on the Fremont and Ochoco National Forests. Unpublished impact evaluation, USDA-FS, Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, OR.
- Schmitt, M. 1956. The Cattle Drives of David Shirk. Champoeg Press, Portland, OR.
- Sea Reach, Ltd. 2001. Oregon's Outback Scenic Byway: Site Visit Summary and Preliminary Recommendations. 36 p.
- Seton, E.T. 1929. The Lives of Game Animals. Part 3. Literary Guild of America, New York, NY. 780 p.
- Shaver, P., Pellant, M., Pike, D., and J. Herrick. 2000. Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health. Version 3.0 (July 2000), USDI-BLM, USDA-NRCS, USDI-USGS, and Agricultural Research Service. 50 p.
- Sherlock, M.G., Gettings, M.E., King, H.D., and T.R. Neumann. 1988. Mineral Resources of the Abert Rim Wilderness Study Area, Lake County, Oregon. U.S. Geological Bulletin 1738-C. 16 p.
- Simontacchi, D. 1978. Personal Observation by Stream Sampling of the Clover Flat Area in Oregon. BLM Lakeview District. Unpublished.

- Stage, A.R. 1973. Prognosis Model for Stand Development. Research Paper INT-137. USDA-FS Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Ogden, UT. 32 p.
- State of Oregon, Department of Forestry. 1985–1998. Various Annual Reports, Oregon Timber Harvest Report. Salem, OR. 1 p.
- State of Oregon, Employment Department. Undated. 1998 Regional Economic Profile: State of Oregon. Salem, OR. 98 p.
- State of Oregon, Employment Department. Undated. 1998 Regional Economic Profile: Region 11. Salem, OR. 55 p.
- State of Oregon, Employment Department. Various Years. Resident Labor Force, Unemployment, and Employment Tables. Salem, OR (Archived electronically by L. Frewing-Runyon).
- St. Clair, L., and J. Johansen. 1993. Introduction to the Symposium on Soil Crust Communities. Great Basin Naturalist 53.
- Stern, M.A., Kristensen, K.A., and J.F. Morowski. 1988. Investigations of Snowy Plovers at Abert Lake, Lake County, Oregon. Final report for ODFW, Nongame Program Contract 88-5-03.
- Stern, M.A., Kristensen, K.A., and J.F. Morowski. 1990. Investigations of Snowy Plovers at Abert Lake, Lake County, Oregon. Final report for ODFW, Nongame Conditional Grant Agreement 89-05-03.
- Stern, M.A., Morowski, J.F., Marr, V., and F.C. Bidstrup. 1991. Distribution, Abundance, and Movements of Snowy Plovers in Southeast Oregon, 1990. Final report to ODFW, Nongame Program and Lakeview District, USDI-BLM.
- Stern, M.C., Tait, E., Mulkey, A., Munhall, A., and W.H. Pyle. 1993. Inventory of the Sheldon Tui Chub in Lake County, Oregon. Unpublished report prepared for USDI-BLM Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- Stephenson, G., and E. Boydston. 1994. The Growth of Lake County, Oregon. The Lake County Historical Society, Book Partners, Inc., Wilsonville, OR.
- Stewart, J., and J. Carlson. 1978. Geologic Map of Nevada. USGS and Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.
- Stoddart, L.A., Smith, A.D., and T.W. Box. 1975. Range Management. McGraw-Hill, New York, NY.
- Sunset Publishing Corporation. 1995. Western Garden Book. Sixth Edition. Menlo Park, CA. 624 p.
- Tausch, R., West, N., and A. Nabi. 1981. Tree Age and Dominance Patterns in Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands. *J. Range Manage.* 34:259-264.
- Tennyson, M.E., and J.T. Parrish. 1987. Review of Geologic and Hydrocarbon Potential of Eastern Oregon and Washington. USGS Open-File Report 87-450-0. 41 p.
- Thomas, W., and C. Maser. 1986. Wildlife Habitats in Managed Rangelands - The Great Basin of Southeastern Oregon. General Technical Report PNW-160. USDA-FS and USDI-BLM, Oregon.
- Tonsfeldt, W. 1988. An Industrial Frontier: Railroad Logging on the Fremont National Forest 1928–46. USDA-FS, Pacific Northwest Region.
- Tonsfeldt, W., and Shevlin-Hixon Summit Ling. 1987. Reconnaissance report for Fremont National Forest, November 1987.
- TrueWind Solutions, LLC. 2001. Wind Power Map of Oregon at 50m. Albany, NY. [<http://www.windpowermaps.org/windmaps/windmaps.asp>].
- Turner, B. D., Chamberlain, G., Delaney, R., Hathaway, D., Knutson, F., Obllermiller, J., Tanaka, B., Eleveld, [X], and W. Riggs. 1996. Enterprise Budget. EM-8656, Oregon State University, Eugene, OR. 4 p.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). 1987. Rangeland Grasshopper Cooperative Management Program Final Environmental Impact Statement. 552 p.
- USDA-APHIS. 1994. Animal Damage Control. Final Environmental Impact Statement. Three Volumes. Washington, D.C.
- USDA-APHIS. 1995a. Site-Specific Environmental Assessment Tiered to the 1987 Final Environmental Impact Statement for Rangeland Grasshopper Cooperative Management Program, Klamath and

- Lake Counties, Oregon. Assessment Number OR-04-95. Portland, OR. 28 p.
- USDA-APHIS. 1995b. Wildlife Damage Management in the Roseburg ADC District in Southwestern Oregon Including the Counties of Coos, Curry, Douglas, Deschutes, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, and Lane. (Includes ROD and FONSI). Portland, OR.
- USDA-FS. 1984. Research Natural Areas: Baseline Monitoring and Management. Proceedings of a Symposium in Missoula, Montana (March 21, 1984), General Technical Report INT-173. Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, UT. 84 p.
- USDA-FS. 1989. Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Land and Resource Management Plan, Fremont National Forest, Lake and Klamath Counties, Oregon. USDA-FS Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, OR. Four Volumes.
- USDA-FS. 1994. Bald Eagle Management Area (BEMA) Plan for the Fremont National Forest. Fremont National Forest, Lakeview, OR. 22 p.
- USDA-FS. 1995. Forest Service Map, Fremont National Forest. Geometronics Service Center, Salt Lake City, UT.
- USDA-FS. 1996c. Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact. Interim Strategies for Managing Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, Western Montana, and Portions of Nevada. Intermountain, Northern, and Pacific Northwest Regions, Coeur d'Alene, ID. 35 p.
- USDA-FS. 1997. Proceedings: Using Seeds of Native Species on Rangelands. General Technical Report INT-GTR, Intermountain Research Station, Ogden, UT.
- USDA-FS. 1997b. Silver Creek Watershed. Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale. Fremont National Forest, Silver Lake Ranger District, Silver Lake, OR.
- USDA-FS. 1999. Upper Chewaucan Watershed Assessment. A Guide for Sustaining a Healthy Watershed for Future Generations. Fremont National Forest, Lakeview, OR. 168 p.
- USDA-FS and U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) Bureau of Land management (BLM). Undated. Chewaucan River Report, Fremont National Forest, Lakeview, OR. 26 p.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. Undated. Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. Spatial Data: [online at <http://www.icbemp.gov/spatial>].
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1995. Final Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Determination for Honey and Little Honey Creek. Fremont National Forest and Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 33 p.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1996a. Status of the Interior Columbia Basin: Summary of Scientific Findings. Pacific Northwest Research Station General Technical Report PNW-GTR-385, Portland, OR. 144 p.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1996b. Final Wild and Scenic River Eligibility Determination for Deep Creek. USDA-FS Fremont National Forest and USDI-BLM Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 33 p.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1996c. Integrated Scientific Assessment for Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins. General Technical Report PNW-GTR-382. Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, OR. 303 p.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1997. Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Eastside Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Walla Walla, WA. Two Volumes.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1998. Environmental Assessment: 304th Rescue Squadron Helicopter Landing Zones. Pacific Northwest Region and Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 10 p.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1998b. Deep Creek Watershed. Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale. Fremont National Forest, Lakeview Ranger District, and Lakeview District, Lakeview Resource Area, Lakeview, OR. 100 p.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 1999. Ecosystem Review at the Subbasin Scale (Subbasin Review): A Guide for Mid-scale Ecosystem Inquiry. Volume One: The Process. Version 1.0. Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Boise, ID., and Walla Walla, WA. 150 p.

- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 2000a. Interior Columbia Basin Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement. USDA-FS and USDI-BLM, Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Boise, ID., and Walla Walla, WA. Two Volumes.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 2000b. Interior Columbia Basin Final Environmental Impact Statement. Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Boise, ID. One Volume.
- USDA-FS and USDI-BLM. 2000c. Interior Columbia Basin Final Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed Decision, Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Boise, ID. 126+ p.
- USDA-FS, USDI-BLM, and USEPA. 1999. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for Addressing Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waters. Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Portland, OR. 21 p.
- USDA-NRCS. Unpublished. Soil Survey of Harney County, Oregon. One volume plus maps.
- USDA-NRCS. 2000. Soil Survey of Lake County, Oregon, Southern Part. Fort Worth, TX. 877 p. plus maps.
- U.S. Department of the Air Force. 1984. Construction and Operation of the West Coast OTH-B Radar System, Final Environmental Impact Statement. Air Force Systems Command, Electronic Systems Division. 359 p.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. 2001. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 1998 State and County FTP Files and Description. [<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/stcty/sc98ftpdoc.html>].
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. 1999. 1990 U.S. Census Data: C90STF3B (by zip code) [<http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup> (downloaded 9-7-99)].
- U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. 2001. Local Area Personal Income: Table CA05 [<http://www.bea.doc.gov/regional/reis/>].
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). 2001. National Energy Policy Report. National Energy Policy Development Group [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/energy/>].
- DOE. 2001. Annual Direct Normal Radiation. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Golden, CO. [http://www.nrel.gov/gis/solar_maps.html].
- USDI. 1993. Cave Management. Federal Register (58)189:51550-51555.
- USDI. 2001. Wild Land, Healthy Land: Interior's Cohesive Strategy to Improve Land Health and Reduce Catastrophic Wildland Fire (draft report). Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, USFWS, and USGS, Washington, D.C. 25 p.
- USDI and USDA. 2001. A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: 10-Year Strategy. Washington, D.C. 21 p.
- USDI-BLM. Unpublished. Index Map for Atlas Minerals Resource Inventory, State of Oregon, Lakeview District.
- USDI-BLM. Undated a. High Desert Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-BLM. Undated b. Warner Lakes Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-BLM. Undated c. Environmental Analysis Record, Surprise and Warner Valleys, Proposed Geothermal Leasing. Susanville District, Susanville, CA, and Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 148 p.
- USDI-BLM. Undated d. Rahilly-Gravelly Area Allotment Management Plan, South Warner Unit. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 22 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1991–1998. Various Years, BLM Facts: Oregon and Washington. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1975. Hill Camp Allotment Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1976. Summer Lake Basin Geothermal Leasing, Environmental Analysis Record. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 114 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1977a. Beaty Butte Wild Horse Management Plan. Lakeview District, Warner Lakes Resource Area, Beaty Butte Planning Unit, Lakeview, OR. 28 p.

- USDI-BLM. 1977b. Paisley Desert Herd Management Plan for Wild Horses in Lakeview District. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 20 pp.
- USDI-BLM. 1979. Wilderness Review Initial Inventory—Final Decision on Public Lands Obviously Lacking Wilderness Character and Announcement of Public Lands to be Intensively Inventoried for Wilderness Characteristics, Oregon and Washington. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 164 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1980. Visual Resource Management Program. GPO 0-302-993. Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
- USDI-BLM. 1980a. Wilderness Review Intensive Inventory—Final Decision on 30 Selected Units in Southeastern Oregon and Proposed Decisions on Other Intensively Inventoried Units in Oregon and Washington. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 429 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1980b. Wilderness Inventory— Oregon and Washington Final Intensive Inventory Decisions. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 429 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1980c. Fort Rock-Silver Lake Habitat Management Plan (Revision). Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 10 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1980d. Warner Sucker/Warner Potholes Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 38 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1981a. High Desert Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 15 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1981b. Black Hills Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1981c. Goose Lake Valley Geothermal/Oil and Gas Leasing Environmental Assessment. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 34 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1982a. Lakeview Grazing Management Final Environmental Impact Statement. USDI-BLM, Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 263 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1982b. Rangeland Program Summary Record of Decision, Lakeview EIS Area. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 24 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1983a. Warner Lakes Management Framework Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. Two Volumes.
- USDI-BLM. 1983b. High Desert Resource Area Management Framework Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. Two Volumes.
- USDI-BLM. 1983c. Lost River Resource Area Management Framework Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1984a. North Warner Lakes Area Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 15 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1984b. Paisley Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 25 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1984c. BLM Manual 8400 - Visual Resource Management. Washington Office, Washington, DC.
- USDI-BLM. 1985a. BLM Manual Handbook H1741.1, Fencing. Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
- USDI-BLM. 1985b. Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program—Final Environmental Impact Statement. USDI-BLM, Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 295 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1985c. BLM Manual 3809 - Surface Management. Washington Office, Washington, DC.
- USDI-BLM. 1985d. H-3809-1 Surface Management Handbook Supplement. Oregon State Office, Portland, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1986a. South Warner Lakes Area Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 14 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1986b. Warner Lakes Aquatic Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 18 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1986c. BLM Manual Handbook 8410-1. Visual Resource Inventory. Washington Office, Washington, DC. 20 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1987a. Supplement to the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program—Final Environmental Impact Statement. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 151 p.

- USDI-BLM. 1987c. Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Plan for the Future. Denver Service Center, Denver, CO.
- USDI-BLM. 1988a. 1613—Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Resource Management Planning Guidance. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 22 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1988b. BLM Manual 6840 - Special Status Species. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 28 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1988c. BLM Manual 8110. Cultural Resource Identification. Washington Office, Washington, DC.
- USDI-BLM. 1989a. Oregon Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. Four Volumes, 2190 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1989b. Warner Lakes Plan Amendment for Wetlands and Associated Uplands—Plan Amendment and Environmental Assessment for the Warner Lakes Management Framework Plan and Decision Record. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 46 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1989c. Decision Record—Warner Lakes Plan Amendment for Wetlands and Associated Uplands. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 7 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1989d. Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan, Record of Decision, and Rangeland Program Summary. Prineville District, Prineville, OR. 133 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1989e. Non-Renewable Grazing Use. EA# OR-010-87-19 (Amendment). Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 17 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1989f. BLM Manual Handbook H-4400-1 - Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation. Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
- USDI-BLM. 1990a. Livestock Grazing On Western Riparian Areas. Public Information.
- USDI-BLM. 1990b. Warner Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 57 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990c. Draft Environmental Assessment for Warner Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern Activity Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 24 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990d. Decision Record/FONSI— Warner Wetlands Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Environmental Assessment and Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 4 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990e. Warner Wetlands Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 41 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990f. Warner Wetlands Cultural Resource Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 12 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990g. Warner Wetlands Allotment Management Plan (AMP), Warner Lakes Allotment #0523. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 21 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990h. Warner Wetlands Habitat Management Plan for Vegetation. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 20 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990i. Warner Wetlands Recreation Area Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 26 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990j. Warner Wetlands Geology Area Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 6 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990k. BLM Manual 8300. Recreation Management. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 17 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1990l. BLM Recreation - A Strategic Plan. Washington Office, Washington, DC. 59 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1991a. Wilderness Study Report— Statewide Overview. OR-EA-91-45-8561.6. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 12 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1991b. Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States Final Environmental Impact Statement. BLM-WY-ES-91-022-4320. Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne, WY.
- USDI-BLM. 1991c. Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Fuelwood and Other Minor Forest Products, EA# OR-010-90-14. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 11 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1991d. Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990s. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 50 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1991c. Oregon and Washington Record of Decision. Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States. Oregon and Washington

- State Office, Portland, OR. 17 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1992a. Three Rivers Resource Management Plan, Record of Decision, and Rangeland Program Summary. Burns District, Hines, OR. 400 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1992b. Solid Minerals Reclamation Handbook H-3042-1. Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
- USDI-BLM. 1992c. Rangeland Inventory and Monitoring Supplemental Studies. Technical Reference 4400-5. Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
- USDI-BLM 1993a. Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition. BLM Technical Reference 1737-9. Washington Office, Washington D.C. 51 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1993b. Analysis and Evaluation, Lake Abert Proposed ACEC. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 13 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1993c. Oil-Dri Plan of Operations #OR48717, EA#OR-015-03-03). Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 16 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1993d. Rosebud/Edmunds Well Habitat Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 32 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1993e. Riparian Area Management: Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for Lentic Riparian/Wetland Areas. Technical Report 1737-11. Denver, CO. 37 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1994b. O’Keeffe Individual Allotment #0216 Allotment Management Plan Revision. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 5 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1994d. Integrated Noxious Weed Control Program EA# OR-013-03-01, Lakeview Resource Area. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 43 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1994e. Beaty Butte Allotment Evaluation Report. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 68 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1994g. Wild Horse Utilization Monitoring Plan/Schedule, Beaty Butte Herd Management Area. Lakeview District files, Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1995a. Rangeland Reform ’94 Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 45 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1995b. BLM Manual 8550: Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review. Washington Office, Washington D.C. 26 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1995c. Lakeview District Wild Horse Gather, EA#OR-010-95-10. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 98 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1995e. Weed Management Plan for the Lake Abert Area (draft). Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 6 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1995f. Klamath Falls Resource Area Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary. Klamath Falls Resource Area, Klamath Falls, OR. Two Volumes.
- USDI-BLM. 1995g. Treaties, Spirituality, and Ecosystems—American Indian Interests in the Northern Intermontane Region of Western North America. Social Assessment Report for the ICBEMP, Science Integration Team, Eugene, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1995h. Fish and Wildlife 2000: Mountain Sheep Ecosystem Management Strategy in the 11 Western States and Alaska. Denver Service Center, Denver, CO. 79 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1995i. Closures and Restrictions: Oregon and Washington. Federal Register (60) 72:19077-19078.
- USDI-BLM. 1996a. Utilization Studies and Residual Measurements. Interagency Technical Reference, USDI-BLM/RS/ST-96/004+1730.
- USDI-BLM. 1996b. Sampling Vegetation Attributes. Interagency Technical Reference, USDI-BLM/RS/ST - 96/002 + 1730.
- USDI-BLM. 1996c. High Desert Management Framework Proposed Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Lake Abert Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in Lake County, Oregon. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 42+ p.
- USDI-BLM. 1996d. High Desert Management Framework Plan Amendment and Record of Decision for the Lake Abert Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in Lake County, Oregon. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 30 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1996e. Final Environmental Impact

- Statement—Atlas Perlite, Inc., Tucker Hill Perlite Project. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 25+ p.
- USDI-BLM. 1996f. Record of Decision and Plan of Operation Approval for Atlas Perlite, Inc., Tucker Hill Perlite Project. Mining Plan of Operation and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 9 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1996g. Fort Rock Fire Management Area Fire Management Plan, EA# OR-010-96-04. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 26+p.
- USDI-BLM. 1996h. Integrated Scientific Assessment for Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins. Quigley, T.; Haynes, R.W.; Graham, R.T.; technical eds. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1996i. The Ecology and Management of Microbiotic Soil Crusts in the Great Basin and Snake River Plain. Workshop Proceedings, October 29–30, Boise, ID.
- USDI-BLM. 1997a. Recommended Versions of Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 63 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1998b. Draft Southeast Oregon Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Burns and Vale Districts, Hines and Vale, OR. Two Volumes.
- USDI-BLM. 1998e. Lakeview District Fire Management Plan—Phase 1. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 28+ p.
- USDI-BLM. 1998f. Public Land Recreation: A Management Strategy for Special Recreation Management Areas in Oregon and Washington. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. Two Volumes.
- USDI-BLM. 1998h. Mining Use and Occupancy in the General Sunstone Mining Area, EA# OR-010-98-05. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-BLM. 1998i. Riparian Area Management: A User's Guide to Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for and the Supporting Science for Lotic Areas. Technical Reference 1737-15. Denver, CO. 126 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1998j. Standards for Land Health for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington. Proposed Version. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 22 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1998k. Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook. H-1742-1. National Interagency Fire Center, Boise, ID. 50 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1999a. Standards for Rangeland Health Assessment for O'Keeffe Individual Allotment #0216. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 7 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1999b. Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Nomination Analysis for the Proposed Pronghorn ACEC. Lakeview District and Burns District, OR; Surprise Field Office, CA; and Winnemucca Field Office, NV. 48 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1999c. Wild and Scenic River Evaluation Report for the Lakeview Resource Area. Lakeview Resource Area, Lakeview, OR. 10 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1999d. Decision Record: Fuelwood Areas—Lakeview Resource Area, EA#OR-010-90-14. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 2 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1999e. Riparian Area Management: A User's Guide to Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for and the Supporting Science for Lentic Areas. Technical Reference 1737-16. Denver, CO. 109 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1999f. Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 41 p.
- USDI-BLM. 1999g. Warner Basin Weed Management Area Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 5 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2000. Lakeview Resource Area Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Area (RNA) Nomination Analysis Report, draft. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 65+ p.
- USDI-BLM. 2000b. Analysis of the Management Situation. Lakeview Resource Area, Lakeview, OR. 300 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2000c. Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations (43 CFR 3809) Final EIS. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. Two Volumes.

- USDI-BLM. 2000d. Lakeview District Wild Horse Fertility Control. EA#OR-010-2000-01. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 7 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2000e. Washington and Eastern Oregon Districts Transportation Management Plan. Draft 7B. Oregon/Washington State Office, Portland, OR. 83 pp. (This plan incorporates data contained in the Facility Information Management System (FIMS) and Ground Transportation (GTRN) databases).
- USDI-BLM. 2000f. Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation. Lakeview Resource Area Management Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 110 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2000g. The Great Basin: Healing the Land. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 36 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2000h. H-1601-1 Land Use Planning Handbook. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 100+p.
- USDI-BLM. 2000i. Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations (43 CFR 3809). Final Environmental Impact Statement. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 2 volumes.
- USDI-BLM. 2001b. BLM Manual 4180—Rangeland Health Standards. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 8 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2001c. BLM Handbook H-4180-1—Rangeland Health Standards. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 24 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2001d. Ecological Site Inventory. Technical Reference 1734-7. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 89 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2001e. National Management Strategy for Motorized Off-Highway Vehicle Use on Public Lands. BLM/WY/PL-01/006+1610. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 48 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2001f. Lakeview District Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan. Lakeview District, Lakeview, OR. 20 p.
- USDI-BLM. 2001g. Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures. BLM Handbook H-6310-1. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 26+ p.
- USDI-BLM and USDA-FS. 1988. Fences. Vegetation Rehabilitation and Equipment Workshop, Missoula Technology and Development Center, Missoula, MT. 210 p.
- USDI-BLM and USDA-FS. 1994. Rangeland Reform '94, Final Environmental Impact Statement. Washington Office, Washington, D.C. 201 p.
- USDI-BLM, USDA-FS, USDI-USFWS, and California Department of Fish and Game. 1996. Conservation Strategy for *Rorippa columbiae* (Columbia Cress). Burns, Lakeview, and Spokane Districts, Oregon, Winema National Forest, Oregon, Shasta-Trinity, Modoc, and Lassen National Forests, California, Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon, and State of California. 40 p.
- USDI and USEPA. 2001. Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. 78 p.
- USDI-BLM and USFWS. 1998a. Beaty Butte Allotment Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Lakeview District, and USFWS Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Lakeview, OR. 154 p.
- USDI-BLM and USFWS. 1998b. Record of Decision for the Beaty Butte Allotment Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Lakeview District, and USFWS Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Lakeview, OR. 11+ p.
- USDI-BLM and USGS. 1989. Mineral Resources of the Hawk Mountain Wilderness Study Area, Harney County, Oregon. USGS Bulletin 1740-F.
- USDI-USGS. 1980. Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Lakeview Uranium Area, Lake County, Oregon. Open-File Report 80-532.
- USDI-USFWS. 1980. Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge Renewable Natural Resource Management Plan, Final EIS. Region 1, Portland, OR.
- USDI-USFWS. 1985. Management Guidelines for the Western Snowy Plover. Portland, OR.
- USDI-USFWS. 1991. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. 50 CFR 17.11. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- USDI-USFWS. 1991a. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Animal Candidate Review for Listing as Endangered or Threatened Species, Proposed Rules. *Federal Register* 56 (225):58804–

- 58836.
- USDI-USFWS. 1992. Status of Waterfowl & Fall Flight Forecast: 1992. In coordination with the Canadian Wildlife Service. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- USDI-USFWS. 1994a. Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Comprehensive Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement. Lakeview, OR.
- USDI-USFWS. 1994b. Record of Decision, Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge Comprehensive Management Plan. Lakeview, OR. 34 p.
- USDI-USFWS. 1998. Recovery Plan for the Native Fishes of the Warner Basin and Alkali Subbasin: Warner Sucker (Threatened) *Catostomus warnerensis*, Hutton Tui Chub (Threatened) *Gilia bicolor* spp., Foskett Speckled Dace (Threatened) *Rhinichthys osculus* spp. Region 1, Portland, OR. 86 p.
- USDI-USFWS. 2000. Decision Not to List Redband Trout. Federal Register, Vol. 65 (54): 14932-14936.
- USDI-USFWS; USDI-BLM. 1998a. Environmental Assessment: Proposed Jurisdictional Land Exchange Between Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management, Draft Amendment, Warner Lakes Management Framework Plan, EA#OR-010-97-05. USFWS Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, and Lakeview Resource Area, Lakeview, OR. 40 p.
- USDI-USFWS; 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, EA#OR-010-97-05. USFWS, Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, and USDI-BLM, Lakeview Resource Area, Lakeview, OR. 40 p.
- U.S. EPA. 1992. Prescribed Burning Background Document and Technical Information Document for Best Available Control Measures. Office of Air and Radiation/Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC.
- U.S. West. 1998. US West Dex Yellow Pages: Portland, Oregon. Oregon Zip Codes. US West Dex, Inc., Englewood, CO.
- Unknown. 1997a. Oregon's Outback Scenic Byway Interpretive Plan. 20 p.
- Unknown. 1997b. Oregon's Outback Scenic Byway Management and Marketing Plan for State Highways 31 and 395 Corridor. 21 p.
- Van Denburgh, A.S. 1975. Solute Balance at Abert and Summer Lakes, South-Central Oregon. Geological Survey Professional Paper 502-C. 29 p.
- Vander Schaff, D. 1992. Final Report: Natural Area Inventory for the Lakeview Resource Area, Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management. The Nature Conservancy, Portland, OR. 25 p.
- Vavra, M.; Sneva, F. 1978. Seasonal Diets of Fur Ungulates Grazing the Cold Desert Biome. Presented to the First International Rangeland Congress.
- Vavra et al. 1994. Ecological Implications of Livestock Herbivory in the West. Page 78 (Figure 6) in: Status of the Interior Columbia Basin, Summary of Scientific Findings. USDA-FS, Pacific Northwest Research Station and USDI-BLM General Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-385, November 1996.
- Waichler, W.S. 1998. Community Structure of Old-Growth *Juniperus occidentalis* Woodlands. M.S. Thesis, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.
- Walker, G.W., and C.A. Repenning. 1965. Geologic Map of the Adel Quadrangle, Lake, Harney, and Malheur Counties, Oregon. USGS Miscellaneous Geological Investigations, Map I-446, Scale 1:250,000.
- Wall, T., R. Miller, and T. Svejcar. 2001. Juniper Encroachment into Aspen in the Northwest Great Basin. *J. Range Manage.* 54:691-698.
- West, N. 1984. Successional Patterns and Productivity Potentials of Pinyon-Juniper Ecosystems. Pages 1301-1332 in: *Developing Strategies for Rangeland Management*. Nat. Res. Council/Nat. Academy of Sci., Westview Press, Boulder, CO.
- West, N.E. 1999. Synecology and Disturbance Regimes of Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystems. Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystems Symposium, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho, June 21-23.

Westenskow-Wall, K.J., W.C. Krueger, L.D. Bryant, and D.R. Thomas. 1994. Nutrient Quality of Bluebunch Wheatgrass Regrowth on Elk Winter Range in Relation to Defoliation. *Journal of Range Management* 47:240–244.

Western Utility Group. 1993. Western Regional Corridor Study. 100 p.

Williams, J. E., and C.E. Bond. 1981. A New Subspecies of Tui Chub (*Osteichthyes: cyprinidae*) from Guano Basin, Nevada and Oregon. *Southwestern Naturalist* 26(3):223–230.

Wilson, L.L., and D.L. Emmons. 1985. The Tucker Hill Perlite Deposit, Lake County, Oregon. Tenneco Mineral Company, Lakewood, CO.

Wineburg, H. 1998. Population Estimates for Oregon: July 1, 1997. Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University, Portland, OR. 26 p.

Winward, A.H. 1994. Management of Livestock in Riparian Areas. *Natural Resources and Environmental Issues*, Volume 1:49–52.

Young, J., and R. Evans. 1981. Demography and Fire History of a Western Juniper Stand. *Journal of Range Management* 34:501–506.

Young, J., and R. Evans. 1984. Stem Flow on Western Juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*) Trees. *Weed Sci.* 32:320–327.

Index

Alkali Lake	2-7, 2-23, 2-31, 2-103, 3-6, 3-25, 3-100, 6-21, A-153, A-201, A-246
Allowable sale quantity	2-11, 3-17, 4-112, 4-114, 4-115, 4-117, 6-1
Back country byway	2-84, 2-85, 2-87, 2-89, 3-93, 6-2, A-204
Biomass	2-12, 2-18, 2-19, 3-101, 4-24, 4-26, 4-110, 4-120, 6-2
Cabin Lake Mule Deer Winter Range	3-32, 3-33, 3-51, 4-16, 4-57, 4-69, 4-73, 4-126, 4-127, 4-130, 4-131, A-189
Crack-in-the-Ground	2-84, 2-87, 3-94, 3-96, 3-97, A-29, A-33, A-179
Diatomite	2-91, 4-50, 4-86, 4-139, 6-4, A-215, A-219
Doherty Slide Hang-gliding Launch Sites	2-85
Fort Rock Area Fire Management Plan	2-79
Green Mountain Campground	2-84
Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge	1-1, 2-54, 2-84, 2-87, 2-102, 3-6, 3-41, 3-65, 3-68, 4-76, A-6, A-7, A-8, A-9, A-11, A-190, A-200
“Lakeview Grazing Management EIS”	1-1, 2-52, 2-56, 3-8, 3-12, 3-13, 3-41, 3-91, A-241
Lost Forest ISA	3-53–56, 3-94, 3-97, 3-103–111, A-194
Mining claims	2-91, 3-86, 3-102, 3-103, 3-104, 4-35, 4-106, 4-113, 4-119, 4-124, 4-137, A-4, A-6, A-8, A-215, A-216, A-218, A-244, A-245
North Lake Special Recreation Management Area	3-86, 3-87, 3-92–97, 4-19, 4-20, 4-70, 4-73, 4-125, 4-127, 4-128, 4-131, 4-132
Northern Wildlife Area	3-99, 3-100, 4-127, 4-128, 4-130
“Oregon Smoke Management Plan”	2-78, 4-120
“Oregon Final Wilderness EIS”	3-75
Perlite	2-91, 3-72, 4-35, 4-139, 6-9, A-8, A-200, A-203, A-215, A-219
Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge	1-1, 2-54, 2-84, 3-6, 4-30, 4-88, 4-123
Tucker Hill	2-64, 3-72, 3-73, 4-35, 4-50, A-68, A-70, A-71, A-203, A-215, A-219
Warner Wetlands Special Recreation Management Area	2-86, 2-87, 3-86, 3-87, 3-93–96, 4-16, 4-18, 4-19, 4-50, 4-69, A-8
Water quality restoration plan	2-26, 2-27, 3-27
“Wilderness Study Report for Oregon”	A-75, A-77
Wilderness therapy schools	2-84, 2-87, 2-88, 3-93, 3-94, 3-96, 3-97, 4-111, 4-113, 4-116, 4-119, 4-123, 4-125, 4-126, 4-128