



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

Vale Field Office
100 Oregon Street
Vale, Oregon 97918

September 2002



Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision



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

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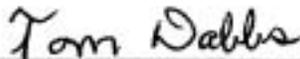
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

**Southeastern Oregon
Resource Management Plan
Record of Decision**

Prepared by
Vale District Office, September 2002

Malheur and Jordan Field Manager's Recommendation

We recommend adoption of the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan, as described in this Record of Decision. The final EIS considers all valid issues raised during plan scoping and addresses all relevant comments raised on review of the draft plan and EIS. The RMP represents the best mix of land use allocations and management direction after considering all alternatives and public and interagency comments.



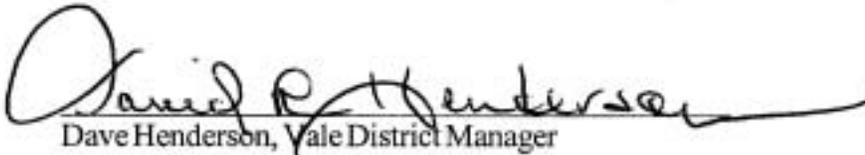
Tom Dabbs, Malheur Field Manager



Jerry L. Taylor, Jordan Field Manager

Vale District Manager Recommendation

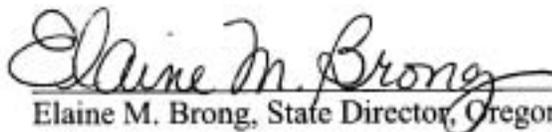
I recommend adoption of the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan, as described in this Record of Decision. This document meets the requirement for agency analysis and decision making as provided in 40 CFR 1500.



Dave Henderson, Vale District Manager

Oregon/Washington State Director Approval

I concur with the decisions in the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan, as described in this Record of Decision. All planning protests filed with the Director under administrative review procedures in 43 CFR 1610.5-2 have been resolved. No inconsistencies were identified after review by the Governor of Oregon, as provided by 43 CFR 11610.3.2



Elaine M. Brong, State Director, Oregon/Washington BLM

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**Record of Decision
for the
Southeastern Oregon Resource Management
Plan**



**Bureau of Land Management
Vale District
Vale, Oregon**

Record of Decision

for the

Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan

Introduction

This Record of Decision (ROD) approves the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) plan to manage the public lands within the Malheur and Jordan Resource Areas of the Vale District during the next 20 years and beyond.

The Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan (SEORMP) is a general resource management plan for 4.6 million acres of BLM administered public lands primarily in Malheur County with minor acreage in Grant and Harney Counties, Oregon. The SEORMP establishes guidance for managing a broad spectrum of land uses and allocations including livestock grazing management, wild horse management, land tenure adjustments, off-highway motorized vehicle use, wild, scenic and recreation river designations, mineral management, vegetation management and areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs). The SEORMP contains resource objectives, land use allocations, management actions and direction needed to achieve program goals. The SEORMP consolidated, updates and replaces the existing land management guidance for the Malheur and Jordan Resource Areas.

Decision Summary

The decision is hereby made to approve the attached plan as the Resource Management Plan for the Malheur and Jordan Resource Areas of the Vale District. The plan was prepared under the regulations implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 CFR 1600). An environmental impact statement was prepared for this plan in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The plan is nearly identical to the one set forth in the Proposed SEORMP published in November of 2001.

The following is a summary of the major components of the approved SEORMP:

Meet or exceed Air Quality Standards.

Provide opportunities for exploration and development of energy and mineral resources while protecting other sensitive resources.

Provide for an appropriate management response on all wildfires, while providing for fire fighter and public safety and protecting resource values.

Recognize and utilize fire as a critical natural process to protect, maintain, and enhance resources.

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

Manage big sagebrush cover in seedings and on native rangeland to meet the life history requirements of sagebrush-dependent wildlife.

Control the introduction and proliferation of noxious weed species and reduce the extent and density of established weed species to within acceptable limits.

Manage ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and western larch communities to emphasize forest health.

Manage western juniper and aspen woodlands to restore and promote productivity and biodiversity.

Manage public land to maintain, restore, or enhance populations and habitats of special status plant and animal species.

Manage public lands by ensuring that surface water and ground water influenced by BLM activities comply with or are making progress toward achieving State of Oregon water quality standards for beneficial uses as established per stream by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

Manage riparian/wetland areas for the restoration, maintenance, or improvement of riparian vegetation, habitat diversity, and associated watershed function to achieve healthy and productive riparian areas and wetlands.

Restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for diverse and self-sustaining communities of fishes and other aquatic organisms.

Facilitate the maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of bighorn sheep populations and habitat on public land.

Manage riparian areas so they provide diverse and healthy habitat conditions for wildlife.

Manage upland habitats so that the forage, water, cover, security and structure necessary for wildlife are available on public land.

Maintain and manage wild horse herds in seven established herd management areas (HMA's) of Vale District and Heath Creek-Sheephead HMA of Burns District at appropriate management levels (AML's) to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation resources, and other resource values. Enhance and perpetuate special and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds.

Provide for a sustained level of livestock grazing consistent with other resource objectives and public land use allocations.

Provide and enhance developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities, while protecting resources, to manage the increasing demand for resource-dependent recreation activities. Designate and manage 673,069 acres in five Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA's), and 3,962,193 acres in two Extensive Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA's).

Manage off-highway vehicle (OHV) use to protect resource values, promote public safety, provide OHV use opportunities where appropriate, and minimize conflicts among various users. Designate public lands for OHV use as "Open" on 2,615,066 acres, "Limited" on 2,004,369 acres, and "Closed" on 15,826 acres.

Manage public land actions and activities in a manner to be consistent with visual resource management (VRM) class objectives. Designate and manage 1,308,297 acres as VRM Class I,

217,226 acres as VRM Class II, 639,657 acres as VRM Class III, and 2,469,509 acres as VRM Class IV.

Retain and/or designate 26 areas totaling 206,257 acres as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).

Protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values (ORV's) of congressionally designated national wild and scenic rivers, and provide interim protection of ORV's of rivers found to be administratively suitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system. Continue to manage the congressionally designated Main Owyhee (120 miles, 35,240 acres), West Little Owyhee (58 miles, 12,520 acres) and North Fork Owyhee (10 miles, 1,247 acres) components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS), as prescribed in their 1993 management plan, compliant with the Oregon District Court's decision. Recommend and manage four river segments (42.5 miles) as administratively suitable for designation as wild and scenic rivers. Release from further wild and scenic river consideration 145.5 miles of eligible study river segments determined to be non-suitable administratively for wild and scenic river designation.

Continue managing 32 wilderness study areas (WSA's —1,273,015 acres) under BLM's "Interim Management Policy for Land under Wilderness Review" (IMPLWR). Include in adjacent WSA's certain other BLM-administered lands identified in the 1991 "Wilderness Study Report, Oregon" which are determined to have wilderness values and manage them under the IMPLWR.

Manage caves determined to be significant and caves nominated for significance which require more data to determine significance in compliance with the 1988 "Federal Cave Resources Protection Act" and BLM's "Oregon and Washington Interim Cave Management Policy".

Manage public land and pursue partnerships to provide social and economic benefits to local residents, businesses, visitors, and future generations.

Provide for the protection and conservation of cultural and paleontological resources. Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and sensitivity to cultural and paleontological resources. Consult and coordinate with American Indian groups to ensure their interests are considered and their traditional religious sites, landforms and resources are taken into account.

Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of way, leases and permits consistent with other resource objectives.

Acquire and maintain legal public access to public land consistent with other resource objectives.

Eliminate unauthorized use of public land.

Lands are identified for retention and acquisition to consolidate public land holdings while retaining and acquiring land with high and public resource values.

Establish right-of-way corridor routes and corridor avoidance and exclusion areas.

Alternatives Considered

Development of management alternatives for the Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PSEORMP/FEIS) was guided by the “National Environmental Policy Act” (NEPA), BLM resource management planning regulations, and comments from the public that were received on the Draft SEORMP/EIS. The basic goal for developing alternatives was to prepare different combinations of resource uses to address identified issues and management concerns and to resolve conflicts among uses. A range of resource management actions and allocations was developed for resources related to identified issues, and comments received from the public.

Seven alternatives were described and analyzed in detail by a BLM interdisciplinary planning team in the PSEORMP/FEIS. Alternative A emphasized commodity production with constraints on commodity production for the protection of sensitive resources being the least restrictive possible within the limits defined by law, regulation, and BLM policy. Alternative B represented current management, or the no action alternative required by NEPA regulations. It is based on implementation of the Northern and Southern Malheur Management Framework Plans (MFP’s), as amended. Alternative C was the agency’s preferred alternative in the Draft SEORMP. It identified management actions for a high level of natural resource protection and improvement in ecological conditions while providing for commodity production. Alternative D emphasized natural values and the functioning of natural systems. Commodity production would be substantially constrained to protect sensitive resources or accelerate improvement in their condition. Alternative D2 excluded commodity and certain other public uses from areas with sensitive resource values, while emphasizing the functioning of natural systems. Alternative E excluded commodity uses and limited other public uses, while emphasizing the functioning of natural systems. In contrast to Alternative D and D2, this alternative would have authorized no commodity production and would have included only those actions necessary to maintain safety and natural values.

The Proposed RMP was the agency preferred alternative in the PSEORMP/ EIS. It was developed by the interdisciplinary planning team following review and consideration of public comments received on the draft document. This alternative allowed for a high level of natural resource protection and improvement in ecological conditions while providing for commodity production.

Management Considerations, Environmental Preferability

Environmental preferability is judged using the criteria in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Title 1, Section 101 (b) of NEPA established the following goals:

- Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- Assure for all Americans a safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, whenever possible, an environment which supports a diversity and variety of individual choice;
- Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and share a wide sharing of life’s amenities; and
- Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The decisions in this ROD comprise the selected alternative, which is a composite of various elements of the seven alternatives considered and analyzed in the EIS. The mix of alternative solutions to issues involves land use allocations and management directions and blends the best solutions for overall management. The Proposed RMP is the alternative selected and approved for the SEORMP and ranks first in overall environmental preferability because it best meets the six broad policy NEPA goals. The alternatives considered were in varying degrees of compliance with the goals. The SEORMP has been determined to be environmentally preferable when considering these goals, the human environment, the natural environment and the agency mission. This alternative is projected to improve and sustain healthy resource conditions while providing for economic needs and demands for resource commodities and values on a sustained basis. Based on the comparison of the alternatives in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS and as summarized in Table S-1, the SEORMP is the environmentally preferred alternative.

Mitigation

Appropriate mitigation has been incorporated into the decision for the SEORMP including specifications for management actions and resource guidelines. All practical means to avoid or minimize environmental impacts during implementation of the plan have been adopted. Mitigation is subject to change as new techniques become available.

Implementation

Implementation of the SEORMP will begin upon signing of the Record of Decision (ROD). Some RMP decisions require immediate action and will become effective upon signature of this ROD. Other decisions do not require immediate action, but are identified for implementation during the life of the SEORMP. Some decisions will require action only when an activity is initiated.

Implementation will occur according to an Implementation Plan to be developed by the Malheur and Jordan Field Managers. The Implementation Plan serves as a link between BLM's planning and budgeting processes. Information in the Implementation Plan will help to ensure that existing management and uses are brought into conformance with SEORMP decisions; establish priorities, identify time frames and costs for implementing decisions; provide a basis for tracking and documenting progress in SEORMP implementation; and assist in developing budget proposals.

Monitoring

The SEORMP will be monitored and evaluated on an on-going basis in order to determine the effectiveness of the SEORMP and the need for plan maintenance, amendment or revision as provided for in 43 CFR 1610.4-9, 1610.5-4, 1610.5-5 and 1610.5-6. More detailed information on monitoring is included in Appendix W.

Public Involvement

Members of the general public and representatives of Indian tribes, organizations, public interest groups, and Federal, State and local agencies participated throughout the planning process for the SEORMP, including scoping of issues, review of proposed planning criteria, wild and scenic rivers eligibility evaluation, review of the Draft SEORMP and review of the

PSEORMP/FEIS. These entities were kept informed during SEORMP development through mailings, public meetings, media announcements, Federal Register notices, personal meetings, telephone conversations and briefings. The BLM responded to comment letters on the Draft SEORMP, considered public comments when developing the Preferred Alternative and preparing the Proposed RMP, and considered protests of the Proposed RMP when developing the RMP approved by this Record of Decision. Public involvement will continue, as appropriate, throughout the life of the plan and during implementation.

Table S-1, Summary comparison of SEORMP/FEIS alternatives in acres (unless otherwise noted)¹							
Alternatives							
Resources	A	B	C	D	D2	E	PRMP
Air							
Prescribed burning limitations (acres/year)							
Rangeland	30,000	4,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
Forestland	300	150	300	300	300	0	300
Energy and Minerals²							
Leasable Minerals							
<i>Closed</i>	1,343,307	1,404,466	1,357,095	1,393,981	1,625,471	All	1,357,095
Areas of critical environmental concern	0	57,443	0	18,798	264,666		0
Designated national wild and scenic rivers Administratively suitable wild study rivers	49,007	49,007	49,007	49,007	49,007		49,007
Steens Mtn CMPA mineral withdrawal					100,352		100,352
Wilderness study areas	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015		1,273,015
Wilderness study area additions	3,280	0	3,280	3,280	3,280		3,280
<i>No surface occupancy</i>	45,587	2,022	224,756	272,770	15,524	All	179,916
Administratively suitable wild and scenic study rivers	2,953	0	2,953	19,245	2,953		2,953
Areas of critical environmental concern	31,279	990	223,821	245,527	0		167,312
<i>Oregon Trail³</i>	0	1,032	0	0	0		0
Special recreation management area (Succor Creek)	11,355	0	0	11,355	11,355		11,355
Special status plants	0	0	903	903	1,216		1,216
<i>Special or seasonal stipulations</i>	2,286,205	0	2,150,350	2,089,732	2,035,246		2,109,014
Areas of critical environmental concern	0	0	6,235	0	0		6,013
Big game winter range	2,232,584	0	2,097,390	2,037,025	1,982,287	All	2,045,694
Sage grouse lek sites	88,397	0	86,497	84,974	48,704		126,106

¹ Changes in acreage figures between the Draft SEORMP and Final SEORMP are based upon updated GIS information and reflect the best available data.

² Due to overlap, the acres subheadings will not equal total closed acres. These figures show total area for each of the closed, NSO, or special stipulations, regardless of overlap with other closures.

³ In all other alternatives, this resource is protected under the ACEC prescription

Table S-1, Summary comparison of SEORMP/FEIS alternatives in acres (unless otherwise noted)

Alternatives							
Resources	A	B	C	D	D2	E	PRMP
Locatable minerals							
<i>Closed</i>	1,386,091	1,347,023	1,507,592	1,615,471	1,628,832	All	1,473,446
Administrative recreation sites	790	0	790	790	790		790
Areas of critical environmental concern	35,994	0	155,998	228,638	264,666		120,635
Designated national wild and scenic rivers	49,007	49,007	49,007	49,007	49,007		49,007
Administratively suitable wild study rivers	0	996	7,788	32,636	7,788		7,788
Special Recreation Management Area (Succor Creek)	0	0	0	11,355	11,355		0
Steens Mtn CMPA mineral withdrawal					100,352		100,352
Special status plant (Harper)	0	0	903	903	1,216		1,216
Wilderness study areas	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	0	1,273,015
Wilderness study areas addition	3,280	0	3,280	3,280	3,280		3,280
Saleable minerals							
<i>Closed</i>	1,445,023	1,408,228	1,576,108	1,658,898	1,637,804	All	1,540,440
Administrative sites	790	0	790	790	790	0	790
Administratively suitable study rivers	2,953	996	10,540	51,881	10,540		10,540
Areas of critical environmental concern	74,669	62,201	214,842	248,947	264,666		172,607
Designated national wild and scenic rivers	49,007	49,007	49,007	49,007	49,007		49,007
Riparian conservation areas	9,525	0	9,525	9,525	9,525		9,525
Special Recreation Management Area (Succor Creek)	0	0	0	11,355	11,355		11,355
Special status plant (Harper)	0	0	903	903	1,280	0	903
Steens Mtn CMPA mineral withdrawal					100,352		100,352
Wilderness study areas	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	1,273,015	0	1,273,015
Wilderness study areas addition	3,280	0	3,280	3,280	3,280		3,280
Forest and Woodlands (acres/20 years)							
Commercial Harvest	4,407	1,057	2,644	0	0	0	4,407
Forest management for old growth characteristics	1,175	0	2,351	5,877	5,877	0	5,877
Western juniper treatments	124,500	41,500	124,500	83,000	83,000	0	124,500

Table S-1, Summary comparison of SEORMP/FEIS alternatives in acres (unless otherwise noted)							
Alternatives							
Resources	A	B	C	D	D2	E	PRMP
Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas (miles)	1,269	1,269	,1269	1,269	1,269	Determined by natural events	1,269
Management emphasis	RCA stream length	RCA stream length and contributing watershed		RCA stream length and contributing watershed			
Fish and Aquatic Habitat							
Management emphasis	Game species	Game/native species at stream Scale	Native species at watershed scale	Native species at watershed scale	Native species at watershed scale	Determined by natural events	Native species at watershed scale
Wildlife Habitat							
Riparian habitat emphasis	Game species	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Determined by natural events	Balanced game/nongame
Upland habitats capable of supporting sagebrush obligates (%)	50+/-10	Big game winter range	70+/-10	0+	90+	Determined by natural events	≥70
Other upland habitat emphasis	Game species	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Determined by natural events	Balanced game/nongame
Special Status Animal Species							
Upland habitats capable of supporting sagebrush obligates (%)	50+/-10	Big game winter range	70+/-10	90+	90+	Determined by natural events	≥70
Other upland habitat emphasis	Game species	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Balanced game/nongame	Determined by natural events	Balanced game/nongame
Bighorn sheep acres available for occupancy, release and capture	2,888,000	800,000	2,888,000	2,888,000	2,888,000	Unlimited	2,888,000

Table S-1, Summary comparison of SEORMP/FEIS alternatives in acres (unless otherwise noted)							
Alternatives							
Resources	A	B	C	D	D2	E	PRMP
Wild Horses							
Appropriate management level	Decrease	Maintain	Maintain	Increase	Increase	Increase	Maintain
Rangeland Grazing							
Total AUMs initially allocated	420,584	420,584	420,584	420,584	288,084	0	420,584
Estimated AUM change long term (%)	+0 to 10	+0 to 5	+/- 10	-0 to 20	-0 to 10	0	+/- 10
Approximate acres not allocated to livestock grazing	50,600	41,900	50,600	50,600	1,450,000	all	58,900
New Projects (% of 1987-1996 construction level)	150	100	20	5	5	0	20
Estimated new fences to protect sensitive resources (miles)	750	525	300	50	50	0	300
Recreation (number) / acres							
Special Recreation Management Areas	(6) 864,952	(2) 352,331	(4) 661,739	(5) 673,094	(5) 673,094	0	(5) 673,069
Extensive Recreation Management Areas	(2) 3,770,310	(2) 4,282,931	(2) 3,973,523	(2) 3,962,168	(2) 3,962,168	all	(2) 3,962,193
Off-Highway Vehicles							
Open	3,267,125	2,660,155	3,036,508	1,336,644	1,236,324	0	2,615,066
Limited	1,337,554	1,939,915	1,581,521	3,280,179	3,380,500	4,634,984	2,004,369
Closed	30,583	35,193	17,233	18,439	18,439	278	15,826
Visual Resources⁴							
Class I	79,476	80,392	104,080	1,312,269	1,312,968	1,280,593	1,308,297
Class II	1,426,758	1,416,418	1,420,816	245,781	241,648	9,219	217,226
Class III	646,941	638,955	642,661	623,094	623,734	0	639,657
Class IV	2,481,492	2,498,902	2,467,110	2,453,523	2,456,340	0	2,469,509

⁴ Acreage figures represent public lands that have been inventoried and given a VRM classification.

Table S-1, Summary comparison of SEORMP/FEIS alternatives in acres (unless otherwise noted)							
Alternatives							
Resources	A	B	C	D	D2	E	PRMP
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern							
Number/total acres ⁵	24/91,366	8/104,475	27/234,627	29/264,357	29/264,357	0	26/206,257
Relevant and Important Values							
	2/24,142	2/24,142	3/114,493	3/114,493	3/114,493		3/80,023
Bighorn sheep and habitat	1/950		2/17,892	2/18,212	2/18,212		2/17,892
Columbia spotted frog and habitat	3/33,265	2/71,290	3/51,871	3/63,913	3/63,913		3/60,071
Cultural values	3/34,416	2/71,290	3/55,169	3/67,211	3/67,211		3/63,344
Historic values	3/52,831	5/101,528	5/82,028	5/86,190	5/86,190		5/82,028
Geologic features	1/755		1/755	1/755	1/755		1/755
Paleontological resources	19/73,141	4/43,244	19/83,835	20/100,466	20/100,466		18/81,635
Plant community types/vegetative cells	6/59,074	3/83,759	8/187,120	8/199,482	8/199,482		8/160,828
Scenic values	2/29,530	2/35,881	3/39,267	3/39,267	3/39,267		3/39,046
Special Status animals							
Special Status fish and habitat	2/1,008	1/1,977	3/17,950	4/20,530	4/20,530		3/17,950
	7/62,763	4/65,964	9/134,510	9/135,590	9/135,590		9/100,018
Special Status plants and habitat	4/9,875		4/10,231	4/13,244	4/13,244		4/10,010
Sage grouse and habitat	7/49,196	7/72,260	7/64,411	7/79,912	7/79,912		6/71,204
Wildlife and habitat							
Wild and Scenic Rivers number/miles/acres							
Designated rivers	3/188/ 49,007	3/188/ 49,007	3/188/ 49,007	3/188/ 49,007	3/188/ 49,007	3/188/ 49,007	3/188/ 49,007
Administratively suitable	1/13.5/ 3,973	1/3.6/ 996	4/42.5 11,761	22/188/ 56,155	4/42.5 11,761	0	4/42.5 11,761
Wilderness Study Area Addition							
Acres added	3,280	0	3,280	3,280	3,280	0	3,280
Vegetation							
Native herbaceous seeding	Considered	Considered	Preferred	Emphasized	Emphasized	Limited	Preferred
Nonnative herbaceous seeding	Emphasized	Considered	Considered	None	None	None	Considered
Upland Shrub cover	Minimum Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate Heavy	Moderate Heavy	Moerate	Moderate Heavy

⁵ Due to overlap of relevant and important values, the acres in subheadings will not equal total ACEC acres.

Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan



**Bureau of Land Management
Vale District
Vale, Oregon**

Purpose and Need

The Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan (SEORMP) was prepared to provide the BLM, Vale District, with a comprehensive framework for managing public land (see Map Gen-1) administered by the Malheur Resource Area (MRA) and Jordan Resource Area (JRA). The purpose of the SEORMP is to ensure that public land is managed for multiple use and sustained yield in accordance with the "Federal Land Policy and Management Act" (FLPMA) of 1976. A primary goal of this plan is to develop management practices that ensure the long-term sustainability of healthy and productive land, consistent with principles of ecosystem management. The plan also considers the science used in the broad-scale management direction described in the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP).

This RMP will replace land use planning decisions in the existing Northern and Southern Malheur Management Framework Plans. These plans have guided the management of BLM-administered land for the past 18 years or more. The decisions that are still valid from these plans have been carried forward and are incorporated into this SEORMP. Also, existing activity plans, e.g., livestock allotment management plans and wildlife habitat management plans, will continue to be in effect. They will be evaluated and changed, if needed, to be in conformance with the RMP.

This plan established parameters for all resources on BLM-administered land in these two resource areas, with the exception of the wilderness suitability recommendations of existing wilderness study areas (WSA's) in the planning unit. The recommendations for wilderness suitability have been previously analyzed in the 1989 "Oregon Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement" and are outside the scope of this planning process.

In order to facilitate referencing to the Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PSEORMP/FEIS), appendix letters are the same as in that document.

Planning Area

The planning area considered in this document is 4.6 million acres. It is spread over a total of about 6.5 million acres in southeastern Oregon. This area covers nearly 4.5 million acres of BLM administered land in Malheur County and some BLM-administered land in Grant and Harney Counties. In addition to BLM-administered land, the planning area contains private, State, and other land. Table 1 shows the amount of land in various ownership classes in each resource area. Acreages listed throughout this document were compiled by various means and from numerous sources and, in many cases, acreages are only approximations. Hence, some figures may not total accurately or may be inconsistent when viewed out of the context in which they are used. However, Table 1 is from the geographic information system (GIS) and is the most accurate display available.

The planning area is bounded on the east by Idaho, on the south by Nevada, on the north by the Vale District's Baker Resource Area, and on the west by the Burns District's Three Rivers and Andrews Resource Areas. Most of the public land is contiguous, with some scattered or isolated parcels (see Map GEN-2 and RELI-1).

The planning area occupies the northern extent of the Great Basin division of the Intermountain Region. Physiographic provinces include much of the Basin and Range, the Owyhee Uplands, Blue Mountain, and Western Snake. The regional area and general vegetation



Map GEN-1: General Location

Table 1 .—Acres of Federal, State, and private land in each resource area and in the planning area (PSEORMP Table 1-1)

Surface Jurisdiction	Malheur RA	Jordan RA	Planning Area
BLM			
Malheur County	1,982,572	2,462,711	4,445,283
Harney County	21,426	124,640	146,066
Grant County	9,299		9,299
Subtotal	2,013,297	2,587,351	4,600,648
Other Federal Agencies			
Malheur County	51,842	48,487	100,329
Harney County			
Grant County			
Subtotal	51,842	48,487	100,329
State of Oregon			
Malheur County	101,467	176,347	277,814
Harney County	25,344	5,909	31,253
Grant County			
Subtotal	126,811	182,256	309,067
Private			
Malheur County	1,081,194	274,364	1,355,558
Harney County	35,326	39,017	74,343
Grant County	12,411		12,411
Subtotal	1,128,931	313,381	1,442,312
TOTAL	3,320,881	3,131,475	6,452,356

classification is known as the Intermountain Sagebrush Province/Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem.

The Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem covers much of eastern Oregon and Washington, southern Idaho, and portions of northern Nevada, California, and Utah. This ecosystem contains a broad diversity of landform and vegetation types, ranging from vast expanses of sagebrush-covered plateaus to rugged mountains blanketed with western juniper woodland and grassland.

Scoping Issues

As a result of the scoping process, nine comprehensive planning issues were identified. The following is a discussion of each of the issues with ideas and questions to consider in resolving the issue.

Issue 1: Upland Management

How will the BLM manage resource uses to improve unacceptable upland conditions or maintain acceptable upland conditions?

The vegetation on upland range provides the foundation for many uses of resources on public land. Structurally diverse plant communities provide habitat for wildlife as well as forage for domestic animals. A healthy cover of perennial vegetation stabilizes the soil, increases infiltration of precipitation, slows surface runoff, prevents erosion, provides clean water to adjacent streams, and enhances the visual quality of public land. Concern has been expressed that resource uses may affect the natural function and condition of upland communities.

Issue 2: Riparian Areas and Wetlands

How will the BLM manage resource uses to improve unacceptable riparian conditions or maintain acceptable riparian conditions?

The vegetation in riparian areas and wetlands provides the foundation for many uses of resources on public land. Structurally diverse plant communities provide habitat for wildlife as well as forage for domestic animals. In addition, healthy riparian areas and wetlands stabilize the soil, act as a “sponge” releasing water throughout the year, prevent erosion, and improve water quality for adjacent streams. Some people have expressed concern that resource uses may affect the natural function and condition of riparian areas and wetlands.

Among the activities that can affect riparian areas and wetlands are grazing, recreational use, forest and woodland management, mineral exploration and mining, road construction and maintenance, and Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use.

Issue 3: Forest and Woodlands Management

How will the BLM maintain or improve forest and woodland communities, and how will woodlands be managed to maintain or improve rangeland and wildlife habitat?

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

Forested areas are subject to various demands for products, including sawtimber, wood chips, firewood, tree boughs, and mushrooms. Forests and woodlands also provide habitat for many wildlife species, help protect watersheds, and have aesthetic values that are difficult to quantify.

Issue 4: Energy and Minerals

How will the BLM manage energy and mineral resources on public land?

The planning area contains a wide variety of energy and mineral resources, including significant occurrences of gold, silver, mercury, uranium, bentonite, zeolite, diatomite, and geothermal resources. Very small amounts of coal, natural gas, and oil have been reported. Although the area contains enormous reserves of saleable minerals such as sand, gravel, and rock aggregate, large-scale use of these resources has been rare. The area contains significant occurrences of rockhounding materials, including thundereggs, picture jasper, and petrified wood.

Issue 5: Special Management Areas

Should existing special management areas (SMA's) be continued or expanded, and are there additional areas suitable for designation?

SMA's, land designated and managed for unique or significant features or values, include:

- ACEC's
- WSA's
- NWSR's
- Caves
- Historic interpretive sites and districts
- National trails
- Other areas of national significance

Issue 6: Fire Management

How should the BLM manage wildland fire to be consistent with resource objectives while protecting life and property?

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

Issue 7: Recreation Management

How should the BLM manage recreation opportunities for both developed and dispersed recreation uses?

Outdoor recreation use within the planning area is expanding. There is demand for both developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities. Fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, driving for pleasure, floatboating, OHV use, and rockhounding account for most recreation activity within the planning area.

Issue 8: Fish, Wildlife, and Plants, Including Special Status Species

How will the BLM provide for fish and wildlife habitat, botanical resources, and special status species while considering other resource uses?

Each species in the planning area contributes to biological diversity. Fish, wildlife, and plants (including special status species) may be affected by competition for resources on public land.

Issue 9: Land and Realty

Where should the BLM consider exchanging BLM-administered land for other land with higher public values or consider selling isolated or difficult-to-manage land? What level of access to public land should the BLM achieve? Should the BLM consider selling land for public purposes and community expansion?

More than two-thirds of the planning area is public land administered by the BLM. Land exchanges with the State and with private individuals have allowed the BLM to acquire land with special resource values and to consolidate holdings. Some BLM land may be exchanged or sold in the future to provide for expansion of communities or other local needs.

Physical access to the planning area ranges from good to poor, depending on location. As the demand grows for public land resources, the need for legal public access to some areas will increase.

Issues Eliminated from Detailed Study

A number of issues identified through the scoping process are beyond the scope of this plan. For example, issues related to private and State land were eliminated because this document prescribes management only for BLM-administered land. Issues related to potential changes in Federal law, e.g., laws relating to energy and mineral development, grazing, and wilderness designation or release of WSA's, are outside the scope of the plan because they hinge on congressional actions.

No issues of environmental justice were raised during scoping. There do not appear to be any minority or economically disadvantaged groups that will be adversely and disproportionately affected by BLM actions under this SEORMP.

Any proposed grasshopper or cricket control projects will be considered and either accepted, rejected, or accepted with additional mitigation measures based on land use allocations and management constraints in the approved RMP as well as additional information which may become available concerning sensitive species and indirect environmental consequences. No insecticide use is expected to be authorized under any circumstances in designated wilderness areas, NWSR corridors or river segments found administratively suitable for NWSR designation, ACEC's, or in WSA's. Pesticide use will also be significantly constrained, if allowed at all, within one-quarter mile of special status bird habitats.

Although noxious weed control and other vegetation manipulation is identified in the plan, the methods were not analyzed. These are fully analyzed in the "Vegetation Treatment on BLM Land in the 13 Western States EIS" and the "Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS."

Military overflights are under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies including the military, who are responsible to obtain public involvement as these are considered for analysis. BLM

provides information during any analysis that is conducted to develop mitigation measures as it relates to the management of public lands. BLM works with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to establish and maintain air navigation corridors. The military training routes (MTR) and military operation areas (MOA) include the Idaho Air National Guard, Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, Mountain Home Air Force Base, and Seattle Center.

Within the Taylor Grazing Act (TGA), the Secretary of Interior is authorized “in his discretion, by order to establish grazing districts or additions thereto and/or to modify the boundaries thereof . . . which in his opinion are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops.” (43 U.S.C. § 315) As a result, “chiefly valuable” determinations were made with implementation of TGA in the 1930’s to differentiate public domain within grazing districts and public domain outside. All public lands in the SEORMP planning area are within the Vale Grazing District. The Act defined processes for administering public land livestock grazing within grazing districts under a permit system, different from those processes for administering livestock grazing outside grazing districts under a lease system. Reconsideration of lands within the Vale Grazing District which are “chiefly valuable for livestock grazing” was not an issue identified during scoping and was not reconsidered in this planning effort. The SEORMP does identify areas from which livestock grazing is discontinued to meet resource management objectives. Additionally it identified areas from which livestock are excluded to meet resource management objectives and a process by which these areas may be periodically reconsidered and additional areas may be excluded.

Public Participation

Public participation in the planning process began with publication of a “Notice of Intent” in the *Federal Register* (Vol. 60, No. 164) on August 24, 1995, and distribution of a scoping notice to potential interested parties on September 1, 1995. The scoping notice sent to nearly 2,400 individuals, organizations, and user groups — identified preliminary issues and topics to be addressed in the SEORMP/EIS and asked for public comment. The notice also announced nine public meetings on the SEORMP/EIS that were held in Vale, Burns, Jordan Valley, Diamond, Bend, and Portland, Oregon; McDermitt and Denio, Nevada; and Boise, Idaho, in September 1995.

The scoping process was the opportunity to identify concerns, needs, and management opportunities for the Bureau of Land Management to consider during preparation of the SEORMP/EIS. Information gathered from the public, groups, or BLM determined the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts that will be addressed. The more than 120 people who attended the public meetings provided many valuable suggestions. The interdisciplinary team preparing the SEORMP/EIS also received and considered a number of written scoping comments from individuals, organizations, and agencies. Public participation was particularly important in developing of the planning criteria for the SEORMP/EIS.

Preliminary alternatives and planning criteria were distributed to the public for review and comment on March 1, 1996. The numerous comment letters that were received were considered by the interdisciplinary team in revising the issues, planning criteria, and proposed alternatives. The planning criteria were approved by the Vale and Burns BLM District Managers in May, 1996.

The Draft SEORMP/EIS was made available to the public on November 1, 1998, after a “Notice of Availability of the Draft SEORMP/EIS” was published in the *Federal Register* (Vol. 63, No. 204) on October 22, 1998. During the 90-day comment period, 266 letters were received from interested parties. A “Summary of Public Comments” report was made available to interested parties during May 1999. During the comment period, a series of open house meetings was held throughout the State and in McDermitt, Nevada.

The Proposed RMP and Final EIS was prepared following consideration of public comments on the draft document and in response to internal BLM direction. The PSEORMP/ FEIS was released for a 30 day protest period which began on November 9, 2001.

A total of two protest letters were received by the Director, BLM in Washington, D.C. Resolution of these protests by the Director did not result in any changes to the proposed plan that was published in the Proposed Plan/Final EIS document. The SEORMP was approved by the BLM Oregon State Director on September 30, 2002. The approved SEORMP is the same as the Proposed Plan.

The SEORMP is republished as a part of this document to display those decisions, management actions and allocations, along with applicable appendices, tables and maps, that are to be implemented over the life of the plan. Information that was presented in the Proposed Plan/Final EIS document that was informational or analytical has not been included in this document but will be taken into consideration, along with additional information that may become available during plan implementation.

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are guidelines influencing all aspects of the planning process, including inventory and data collection, formulation of alternatives, estimation of effects, and selection of the preferred alternative. Planning criteria helped to streamline the PSEORMP/FEIS preparation and focus; establish standards, rules, and measures to be used in the process; guide development of the plan; guide and direct issue resolution; and identify factors and data to consider in making decisions.

General Planning Criteria

Principles of ecosystem-based management, as well as a continuing commitment to multiple use and sustained yield, will guide land use decisions in the planning area. The commitment to multiple use will not mean that all land will be open for all uses. Some uses may be excluded on some land to protect specific resource values or uses. Any such exclusion, however, will be based on laws or regulations or be determined through a planning process subject to public involvement.

This plan was prepared using the best available information. Limited inventories were conducted to gather additional data. The following general planning criteria was considered in developing the SEORMP:

- existing laws, regulations, and BLM policies;
- existing decisions in previous land use plans, activity plans, etc.;
- plans, programs, and policies of other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and American Indian tribes;
- public input;
- quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values;
- future needs and demands for existing and potential resource commodities and values;
- past and present uses of public land and adjacent land;
- public benefits of providing goods and services;
- environmental impacts;
- social and economic values;
- public welfare and safety; and,
- “Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for Public Land Administered by the BLM in Oregon and Washington,” August 12, 1997.

Program Planning Criteria

In addition to the general criteria listed above, the following program-specific criteria apply to the SEORMP.

Air Quality

Under the “Clean Air Act,” BLM-administered land in the planning area is classified as Class II (see Glossary). All land will be managed under Class II standards unless it is reclassified by the State of Oregon.

Water Quality

The “Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1977,” as amended (known also as the “Clean Water Act” [CWA]), requires the BLM to be consistent with State nonpoint source management program plans and relevant water quality standards. Section 313 requires compliance with State water quality standards. The SEORMP incorporates best management practices (BMP’s, Appendix O) or other conservation measures for specific programs and activities. Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards.

Soil Management

Limited data exist on the extent and distribution of microbiotic crusts in southeastern Oregon, although numerous studies have been conducted in the southern Great Basin, Colorado Plateau, and southwestern Idaho. Microbiotic crusts consist of lichens, bryophytes, algae, microfungi, cyanobacteria, and bacteria growing on or just below the soil surface (Eldridge and Greene 1994). Found in open spaces between larger plants, these crusts play a role in fixing nitrogen, filtering water, retaining soil moisture, and controlling soil erosion (Friedmann and Galun 1974; Belnap 1994). Cover types in the planning area that can be associated with substantial biological crust development include salt desert shrub, low sagebrush, big sagebrush, and juniper woodland. Some studies have identified that continual disturbance to these extremely fragile crusts may cause their degradation and contribute to incidental loss of ecosystem function. Activities that disturb the soil surface—including grazing, off-road vehicle use, recreational hiking, and other activities—can reduce the maximum potential development of biological crust. The importance of microbiotic crusts and their current location and distribution over much of the planning area will be identified, to the extent possible, during the proposed Order III soil survey and ecological site inventory for Vale District, Malheur County starting in 2003. Pertinent microbiotic crust information obtained from existing studies and acquired from site-specific inventory data will be incorporated into the evaluation and preparation process of geographic management area (GMA) plans.

Soils will be managed to protect long-term productivity. Soils will be managed in accordance with BMP’s in Appendix O and would be addressed under specific resource activities.

Vegetation Management

Vegetation will be managed to provide for biological diversity at the landscape level, to protect and restore native perennial and desirable nonnative perennial species, and to provide for consumptive uses and nonconsumptive values, including visual quality and watershed condition.

The SEORMP includes provisions for plant maintenance, watershed protection and stability, and wildlife habitat; and will provide for livestock, wildlife, and wild horses.

Fire and other treatment methods are considered tools to meet vegetation management objectives.

Riparian Areas, Floodplains, and Wetlands

Riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands will be managed to restore, protect, or improve their natural functions relating to water storage, groundwater recharge, water quality, and fish and wildlife values.

Forest and Woodland Management

Land suitable for timber production will be managed on a sustained yield basis. All forestland and western juniper and quaking aspen woodlands will be managed to protect long-term productivity, biological diversity, and watershed values.

The BLM will work with county, state, and Federal agencies to monitor the locations and spread of noxious weeds. Noxious weed control will be conducted in accordance with the integrated weed management guidelines and design features identified in the “Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS” (USDI-BLM 1985). Control of noxious weeds will occur in SMA’s, if needed, but may include certain restrictions to reduce potential impacts on specific values. The BLM will assess land prior to acquisition to determine whether or not noxious weeds are present.

Special Status Species

The BLM is mandated by law to assist the conservation and recovery of species listed as threatened or endangered or proposed for listing under the “Endangered Species Act” (ESA). Federal actions that may affect the well-being of these species require consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). BLM policy requires that authorized actions do not contribute to the need to list any other special status species under the provisions of the ESA. The intent is to avoid the need for future listings of species as threatened or endangered.

Wild Horses

Forage and water will be provided to support wild horse populations at levels established in accordance with the “Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.” Adjustments in range allocation will be based on monitoring to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance within herd management areas (HMA’s).

Livestock Management

Grazing of public land will be authorized under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Livestock will be managed to maintain or improve public land resources and rangeland productivity and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent on the public range over the long term.

Forage will be allocated, by allotment, for livestock grazing on suitable rangeland based on multiple use and sustained yield objectives. Existing management systems, including those outlined in allotment management plans, will continue until evaluations indicate that change is needed to meet objectives. The process for determining livestock forage allocations through allotment evaluations will proceed in accordance with BLM regulations and policy.

Livestock forage allocations—established in the Ironside and Southern Malheur grazing program EIS’s and subsequent agreements and decisions—will not be revised immediately by

this plan. Grazing management adjustments will occur on a priority basis over the life of the plan through the adaptive management process and subsequent agreements, decisions, or activity plan revisions. Authorization of livestock use in the planning area will be subject to change through the life of the plan.

Fire Management

Wildland fire, as a critical natural process will be integrated into land and resource management planning to assist in the attainment of resource management objectives.

The use of surface-disturbing equipment to suppress wildland fires will be restricted in areas such as WSA's and areas containing significant cultural or paleontological values, except when needed to protect human life or property. Public land affected by fire will be managed in accordance with multiple use objectives.

Land Tenure Adjustments

BLM-administered land will be retained in Federal ownership unless disposal of a particular parcel is determined to serve the public interest. Land may be identified for disposal by sale, exchange, State indemnity selection, or other authorized methods. Land types will be identified for acquisition based on public benefits, management considerations, and public access needs. Specific actions that meet land tenure adjustment criteria established in the SEORMP will occur with public participation and will be made in consultation with local, county, state, and tribal governments.

Rights-of-way

Public land will generally be available for land use authorizations including transportation and utility rights-of-way, with preference given to existing corridors. Exceptions will include areas specifically prohibited by law or regulation (such as WSA's) and specific areas identified as unavailable because of a need to protect resource values.

Energy and Minerals

Except where specifically withdrawn to protect resource values, public land will be available for energy and mineral exploration and development subject to applicable Federal and state laws and regulations.

Recreation

All public land will be identified as being within either special recreation management areas or extensive recreation management areas. Some areas may be subject to special measures to protect resources or reduce conflicts among uses. Where there is a demonstrated need, the BLM may develop and maintain recreation facilities, including campgrounds, picnic areas, interpretive sites, boat access, and trails.

Motorized Vehicle Use

All public land will be designated as open, limited, or closed in regard to OHV use. Public safety, resource protection, user access needs, and conflict resolution will be considered in assigning these designations.

Visual Resources

The BLM will manage public land to protect the quality of scenic (visual) values in accordance with established guidelines. All public land will be designated as Visual Resource

Management (VRM) Class I, II, III, or IV.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

As required by law, streams will be evaluated for potential addition to the NWSRS. The evaluation will be conducted according to guidelines published by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture on September 7, 1982, and other applicable guidance. Designated NWSR's will be managed in accordance with laws and existing plans.

Wilderness Study Areas

WSA's designated under authority of FLPMA sections 603 and 202, will be managed in accordance with the "Interim Management Policy for Land under Wilderness Review" (IMPLWR). Changes in WSA boundaries may be considered for inholdings and minor adjustments of adjacent land. This planning effort will not reopen the initial wilderness review mandated by section 603 of FLPMA, and it will not change existing decisions, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, to recommend areas as suitable for wilderness designation.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Cultural and paleontological resources will be managed to maintain or enhance their scientific, interpretive, educational, and American Indian values. Cultural resources will be managed to protect American Indian interests, where possible.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

ACEC's are designated where special management attention is required to protect historical, cultural, or scenic values; natural resources or processes; or human life and safety. Management requirements for ACEC's are identified in this plan.

Coordination and Consistency With Other Plans

The Bureau planning regulations state that RMP's shall be consistent with officially approved resource-related plans of other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and American Indian tribes, so long as those plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands, including Federal and state pollution control laws as implemented by applicable Federal and state air, water, noise and other pollution standards or implementation.

The proposed plan is being distributed to other Federal agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes for the opportunity for them to identify where specific inconsistencies may exist, and to suggest ways to resolve them.

The BLM believes this plan is consistent with the officially approved resource related plans, policies and programs of other Federal agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes

In 1993, the BLM joined the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and other agencies to develop regional management strategies for public land in the Pacific Northwest, as directed by President Clinton. The resulting ICBEMP Draft Eastside EIS (E/EIS) has developed broad-scale direction for managing BLM and national forest system lands in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana. The SEORMP is consistent with those scientific and management philosophies developed for the Draft E/EIS.

Relationship to Other BLM Planning Documents

During the development of this plan, the “Northern and Southern Malheur Management Framework Plans,” “Ironside EIS,” “Southern Malheur EIS,” and associated rangeland program summaries were evaluated. Appropriate sections of these previous land use plans have been incorporated into this plan, and when completed, the approved plan will supersede all previous land use planning documents.

BLM has three primary levels of land use planning decisions; the RMP level, the activity level, and the site-specific level. This RMP focuses mostly on broad resource objectives and direction. However, it also provides some activity-level guidance and includes some site-specific decisions. There are several existing activity plans that are acknowledged as current guidance. They will be updated or modified, as necessary, to include current information and/or to be in conformance with the approved RMP. These plans include, but are not limited to, grazing allotment management plans, NWSR plans, transportation management plans, horse herd management area plans, recreation management plans, predator control, noxious weed control, standards for rangeland health, WSA interim management and wilderness management plans. Subsequent activity level and site-specific level planning processes will include appropriate public participation opportunities and NEPA compliance.

To ensure consistency in site-specific planning and management activities, this plan has been coordinated with RMP’s for the Three Rivers Resource Area (Burns District) and Baker Resource Area (Vale District) in Oregon, the RMP for the Owyhee Resource Area (Lower Snake River District) in Idaho, and the Winnemucca District, Nevada. There are agreements and ongoing coordination for managing various activities including livestock grazing, ACEC’s, WSA’s, NWSR and fire suppression.

Policy

These are policies and decisions that existed prior to the plan being written that are outside the scope of the plan but may influence or constrain the decisions, or are needed to understand management of the area.

Wilderness Study Areas

Continued Management Direction: Until Congress acts on BLM’s wilderness recommendations or otherwise releases WSA’s for other purposes, all WSA’s designated under authority of FLPMA sections 603 and 202 within the planning area will continue to be managed in accordance with BLM’s “Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review” (Handbook H-8550-1), and other applicable regulations and policy.

Supporting Information: FLPMA referenced and incorporated the goals and criteria of the “Wilderness Act” of 1964. As a consequence, the BLM was mandated under FLPMA to review public land for possible wilderness designation and to offer recommendations by October 21, 1991 through the Secretary of the Interior, to the President. In November 1980, as part of this review, the BLM in Oregon designated 87 WSA’s. A WSA is a parcel of public land determined through intensive inventories to possess certain characteristics described in the “Wilderness Act.”

There are 32 WSA's, covering 1,273,015 acres (updated GIS data, Vale District) of public land within the planning area, including portions of three WSA's of Andrews Resource Area of the Burns District which traverse the Vale District administrative boundary. Presently, there are no congressionally designated wilderness areas within the planning area.

On October 7, 1991, the President received the BLM's "Wilderness Study Report for Oregon" (WSRO), a report summarizing and concluding wilderness recommendations. This report also identified specific parcels of BLM land and non-BLM land (if acquired) located adjacent to existing WSA's to be congressionally designated as wilderness. The report identified 3,280 acres of adjacent BLM land. Since BLM submitted the report, 860 acres of the identified non-BLM land has been acquired. The BLM recommended all or a portion of 21 WSA's for congressional wilderness designation, and recommended 11 WSA's not be congressionally designated as wilderness. (See map WSA- 1).

In 1992, in accordance with FLPMA, the President submitted his wilderness recommendations to Congress, which has the authority to designate wilderness. The President's wilderness recommendations for Oregon were the same as the BLM's recommendations.

Caves

Continued Management Direction: Until nominated caves are determined significant and management plans are prepared to provide specific management prescriptions, caves will be managed in accordance with the BLM's "Oregon and Washington Interim Cave Management Policy" (Federal Register, Volume 60, No. 72, April 24, 1995, pages 19077-19078). The policy provides protective management of all cave resource values, with required procedures for authorizing certain uses and restrictions or prohibition of specific human activities in and associated with caves until a management plan is developed for an individual or system of significant caves. As management plans for significant caves are developed, public input will be sought.

Supporting Information: The "Federal Cave Resources Protection Act" of 1988 requires agencies to identify and manage, to the extent practical, cave resources determined to be significant. Procedures for determining the significance of caves are found at 43 CFR Part 37. The 1988 Act defines a cave as any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passes beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge, including any cave resource therein, that is large enough to permit a person to enter, whether the entrance is excavated or naturally formed. Rock shelters formed by an overhang or cliffs are not considered caves. A cave is significant if it possesses biotic, cultural, geologic/mineralogic, hydrologic, recreational, or educational or scientific values, features, or characteristics.

A total of 85 caves have been nominated as potentially significant in the planning area: 16 in MRA and 69 in JRA. Each cave has been placed in one of three categories: (1) caves determined to be significant, (2) caves for which more information is needed to determine significance, and (3) caves found not to be significant. To date, within MRA, there is one cave determined significant, 7 caves needing more data to determine significance, and 8 caves determined not significant; and within JRA, 9 caves are determined significant, 46 caves needing more data to determine significance, and 14 caves determined not significant. The 10 caves which, to date, have been determined to meet the significant cave criteria, and thus are significant caves, are: Black Wall Cave (MRA), and Bogus, Burns, Coyote Trap, Fortymile, Owyhee River, Pit A, Pit B, Rattlesnake, and Tire Tubes caves (JRA). Cave significance/non-significance will be determined as adequate information and data are compiled. The listing of significant caves is an inventory process and does not imply specific protection commitments.

For those nominated caves, the determination and listing of cave significance may be accomplished in concert with the development of Geographic Management Plans (GMA). A cave management plan for a specific cave or cave group can optionally be developed and

implemented independently in response to unacceptable damage or serious threats caused by human activities to known significant cave values.

Management Framework

Ecosystem-Based Management

Ecosystem-based management can be viewed as hierarchical and occurring at multiple levels. The basic planning levels are (1) the broad scale or regional perspective depicted by the ICBEMP; (2) the mid scale which can be the size of a resource area or several resource areas and is the scale analyzed in the SEORMP, and (3) the fine scale which can be the size of pastures, allotments, watersheds, subwatersheds, subbasins, or other geographic subunits and is at the level of activity plans such as allotment management plans (AMP's), habitat management plans (HMP's), WQMP's, or other integrated activity plans for geographic units. At each level of planning, implementation is periodically adjusted as management is adapted to changing conditions, circumstances, and new information.

Monitoring and evaluations need to follow the same pattern, answering questions and measuring trends at the various levels. Certain issues and activities within the area can have effects at the broadest level, such as activities that affect air quality, noxious weeds, or wide-ranging species. Other issues or activities, such as forest health, western juniper encroachment, and species endemism, operate within smaller geographic areas. Still other issues or activities are mostly of local concern, such as access management and municipal watersheds. Monitoring strategies need to recognize this hierarchy and provide for data collection and evaluation at the appropriate levels.

Broad Scale

The ICBEMP scientific assessment is a regional level or broad-scale assessment. It covers public land in the RMP planning area of southeast Oregon as well as other lands in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana. The scientific assessment was used as a context for land use and resource management analysis at lower levels of planning.

ICBEMP Final EIS has developed an ecosystem analysis process to characterize human and ecological features, conditions, process, and interactions within a geographic area. A program will be developed that will allow information gathered locally to be compiled and analyzed to answer broad regional questions and use regional level assessments to better address broad-scale questions. The analysis will be intended to help estimate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of management activities and guide the general type, location, and sequence of appropriate management activities within a regional area.

Mid Scale

The step-down from the ICBEMP scientific assessment is the SEORMP. The SEORMP is the mid-scale plan which links broad-scale scientific assessments with plan implementation at the activity level (fine-scale). It covers JRA and MRA of the Vale BLM District. The SEORMP is consistent with those scientific and management philosophies developed in the ICBEMP Final EIS.

Implementation of the RMP will be monitored on a continual basis to allow up-to-date response to changing conditions. Management actions arising from activity plan decisions will be evaluated to ensure consistency with SEORMP objectives.

The SEORMP starts the step-down process by initiating (1) the collaboration and scoping process, (2) validation of the ICBEMP scientific assessment, (3) prioritization of fine-scale areas for review or assessment and evaluation, and (4) data gap identification. This process is designed to ensure that broad-scale analysis is viewed and validated within the context of local conditions, and it ensures that local decisions are made within the context of broad-scale goals and objectives. This is accomplished by using the best available information from multiple-scale assessments to provide a comprehensive basis for sustainable ecosystem-based management.

Fine Scale

The step-down from SEORMP to the fine scale is the GMA assessment, evaluation, and planning. The GMA's (Table 2; Map GMA) that will be assessed and evaluated vary in size depending upon watersheds, issues, concerns, dependent resources, resource potentials and capabilities that are reviewed by interdisciplinary teams in each resource area in consultation with the interested public and affected land users. GMA's and their priority for assessment and evaluation were derived primarily from a combination of subbasin and allotment boundaries based on a variety of issues including the following:

- legal mandates ("Clean Water Act"[CWA], ESA, and others);
- priorities established in existing land use plans;
- resources at risk;
- potential for recovery;
- resource conflicts or controversy;
- opportunity for interagency or partnership assessments;
- field staff knowledge of the area; and
- current ongoing management.

This preliminary prioritization and scoping process was presented to and approved by the Southeast Oregon Resource Advisory Council (SEORAC) before inclusion in the SEORMP. It was also sent to the interested public, local, state and Federal agencies, and tribes for comment.

Periodic validation of issues is an important part of fine-scale assessments and evaluations. The schedule for completion of GMA evaluations will be reviewed annually to determine if there have been any changes in resource issues, BLM policies, regulations, law or other concerns that will warrant a change in the priorities for each resource area. It is anticipated that management actions implemented in each GMA will be evaluated at least once every ten years by an interdisciplinary team. Based on recommendations of those evaluations, current activity plans within each GMA will be revised or rewritten as necessary to ensure consistency with RMP objectives. Work will focus on higher priority areas; however, other areas may require interim attention to address site-specific needs.

Consultation and collaboration with interested public, affected land users, other agencies, counties, Tribes, and others is an important part of the process to help identify issues and to bring together all the existing information concerning a given area. Information assembled during the assessment will be evaluated to determine appropriate management actions at the fine scale. These evaluations will be done using an ecosystem analysis process that looks at human and ecological features, conditions, processes, and interactions. The evaluation process will also involve consultation and collaboration with affected parties. It is during this time that priorities for actions regarding restoration, conservation, or other management actions will be discussed.

Table 2.—Geographic management area descriptions and priorities by resource area (PSEORMP Table 3-2)

Priority	Geographic management area	Allotments	Acres	Estimated stream miles	Issues
Malheur Resource Area					
1	Bully Creek	Cottonwood Creek (10140) Bully Creek (132) West Bench (20104) Allotment No. 2 (10201) Brian Creek (10215) Buckbrush (10218) Boston Horsecamp (113) Willow Basin (10222) Westfall (227) Rail Canyon (10205) Richie Flat (10214) Lava Ridge (10223) Allotment No. 3 (10202) West Clover Creek (10213) Clover Creek Individual (10210) Post Creek Individual (244) Cow Creek Individual (144) Ferriers Gulch (10141) Scratch Post Butte (228) Juniper Mountain (134) Bully Creek Reservoir (10224)	267,681	225	Upland watershed, water quality and quantity, vegetation composition/structure/diversity/productivity, fisheries, riparian/wetlands, weeds, wildlife habitat, juniper encroachment, recreation, WSA, ACEC's, spotted frogs
2	North Fork Malheur	Whitley Canyon (10216) Chukar Park (225) Buelah Reservoir (10217) Agency Mountain (161) Dearmond/Murphy (10206) Castle Rock (10211) Cottonwood Creek (226) Butte Tree (10212) Malheur River (10219) Lockhart Mountain (224) Ring Butte (10208) Squaw Butte (233) Kivett (133) Bridge Creek West (109)	91,830	16	Upland watershed, bull trout, forestry, spotted frogs, administratively suitable study river, WSA, ACEC's, realty, tribal concerns, juniper encroachment, aspen, riparian, recreation

Table 2.—Geographic management area descriptions and priorities by resource area (continued)

Priority	Geographic management area	Allotments	Acres	Estimated stream miles	Issues
3	Dry Creek	Freezeout (10404) Chalk Butte (128) Mitchel Butte (10408) Nyssa (10403) Wallrock (405) Butte (308)	315,417	43	Upland watershed, redband trout, spotted frogs, special status plants, vegetation composition/structure/diversity/productivity, riparian, weeds, recreation, administratively suitable study river, ACEC's, WSA's
4	Succor Creek	Tunnel Canyon (10512) Gordon Gulch (513) Board Corrals (10507) Three Fingers (10503) Rockville (10508) Spring Mountain (10504)	271,808	50	Upland watershed, redband trout, spotted frogs, vegetation composition/structure/diversity/productivity, soils, administratively suitable study river, WSA's, ACEC's, riparian, weeds, special status plants, recreation, wild horses
5	Owyhee	Turnbull (303) Quartz Mountain (10406) Blackrocks (10503) Birch Creek (10506) Schnable Creek (10510) Mahogany Mountain (10509) Lodge (10901) McCain Springs (10505)	391,147	37	Upland watershed, recreation, NWSR, WSA's, ACEC's, special status plants, weeds, National Register Historic Properties (Birch Creek Ranch)
6	Sand Hills	Lower Owyhee River (10502) Blackjack (10501) North Harper (402) Vale Butte (413) Vale Butte North (409) South Alkali (20100) Wheel Gulch (149) Bridge Gulch (124) Wickiup Gulch (123) Dry Creek Individual (135) East Moores Hollow (116) King Field (136) Grove Road (10107) Butterfield Spring (150) Becker Creek (10117) Little Valley (10407) Radar Hill (10410)	112,517	7	Upland watershed, rearty, fire/fire rehabilitation, soils, special status plants, vegetation composition/structure/diversity/productivity, OHV use, Oregon Trail Historic District, recreation, administratively suitable study river, ACEC's, weeds, deer winter range

Table 2.—Geographic management area descriptions and priorities by resource area (continued)

Priority	Geographic management area	Allotments	Acres	Estimated stream miles	Issues
7	Mainstem Malheur River	West Oregon Canal (230) Oregon Canal (10209) Allotment No. 4 (10203) Red Hills (10302) Harper (301) Jonesboro (306) Boney Basin (307) Bridge Creek (305) Black Butte (304) Allotment No. 6 (10204) Calf Creek (162) Road Gulch (229) Keeney Creek (10401)	354,447	114	Upland watershed, redband trout, spotted frogs, riparian, deer winter range, vegetation composition/structure/diversity/productivity, WSA's, ACEC's, weeds, wild horses
8	South Fork Malheur River/Stockades	Black Butte (304) South Star Mountain (309) North Star Mountain (310) McEwen (20603) Venator (10605)	273,144	40	Upland watershed, juniper encroachment, riparian, special status plant, ACEC, wild horses

Table 2.—Geographic management area descriptions and priorities by resource area (continued)

Priority	Geographic management area	Allotments	Acres	Estimated stream miles	Issues
9	Willow Creek	Willowcreek (20105) Canal (152) Cottonwood Mountain (20102) Sheep Corral Creek (122) Thorn Flat (127) Poall Creek (20103) Dry Gulch (129) Canyon Creek (151) Phipps Creek (125) Jamieson (10106) Phipps Creek East (137) Phipps Creek North (139) Alkali Spring (20101) Brogan Canyon (148) Boswell Spring (120) Amelia Butte (10155) Cow Valley (115) Lyman Creek (111) Reservoir Butte (110) Malheur Reservoir (118) Bridge Creek East (145) Shasta Butte (154) Malheur City (130) Golden Eagle Mine (108) Alder Creek (143) Baldy Mountain (131) Boulder Creek (138) Ironsides School (10142) Middle Willow Creek (121) Lost Valley (119) Ring Butte (10208) South Willow Creek (153) Ironsides Mountain (112)	98,798	40	Upland watershed, riparian, weeds, scattered realty tracts

Table 2.—Geographic management area descriptions and priorities by resource area (Continued)

Priority	Geographic management area	Allotments	Acres	Estimated stream miles	Issues
Jordan Resource Area					
1	Louse Canyon	Campbell (11306) Louse Canyon (01307) Anderson (01401) Star Valley (01402)	521,451	179.4	Upland watershed, NWSR, WSA's, ACEC, riparian, weeds
2	Trout Creek	15 Mile (01201) McCormick (01202) Zimmerman (01203) Whitehorse Butte (01206)	530,214	251.1	Upland watershed, riparian, T&E species (fish), WSA's, ACEC's, archeology, wildlife, weeds, recreation, wild horses
3	Saddle Butte	Saddle Butte (20805)	175,579	27.6	Upland watershed, NWSR, WSA's, ACEC's, weeds, wild horses, special status plants
4	Jackies Butte	Jackies Butte Summer (01101) Ambrose Maher (01102)	213,087	56.6	Upland watershed, NWSR, WSA's, weeds, wild horses, riparian, recreation
5	Soldier Creek	Wroten (11003) Willow Creek (11004) Whitehorse (11008) Rattlesnake Cave (21003) Parsnip Peak (11009) Cherry Creek (11014) Big Horn (11005) Arock (21001) Little Antelope (11015) Antelope (21002)	237,860	21.8	Upland watershed, NWSR, WSA's, weeds, wildlife, riparian, recreation
Rattle-	snake	Eiguren (11305) Albisu-Alcorta (01304) Sherburn (11303) Echave (21302) Ten Mile (01308) Gilbert (21301)	203,593	83.1	Upland watershed, riparian, wildlife

Table 2.—Geographic management area descriptions and priorities by resource area (continued)

Priority	Geographic management area	Allotments	Acres	Estimated stream miles	Issues
7	Cow Creek	Antelope Individual (11011) Danner Individual (11013) East Cow Creek (10903) Eiguren Individual (11006) Miller Individual (11012) Oliver (10905) Rome Individual (11007) Skinner Individual (11010) Bogus Creek (10904) Morcum (10907) West Cow Creek (20902)	235,728	6.3	Upland watershed, NWSR, WSA's, weeds, wildlife, riparian, recreation, ACEC
8	Barren Valley	Bowden Hills (10803) Coyote Lake (10804) Barren Valley (10801) Black Hill (01309) Jackies Butte West (01103) Crooked Creek (10806) Sheepheads (10702)	433,312	0.9	Upland watershed, WSA's, noxious weeds, wild horses, riparian, recreation, wildlife

The end result of the GMA evaluation process will be the development of recommendations for future actions affecting the management of resources and uses in the GMA. Recommendations on management changes may be implemented through activity plans, management agreements, or direct decisions and will depend on the complexity of issues.

Goals

The SEORMP has the following goals:

- 1) sustain, and where necessary, restore the health of forest, rangeland, aquatic, and riparian ecosystems;
- 2) provide a predictable, sustained flow of economic benefits within the capability of the ecosystem;
- 3) provide diverse recreational and educational opportunities within the capability of the ecosystem;
- 4) contribute to recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species; and
- 5) manage natural resources consistent with treaty and trust responsibilities to American Indian tribes.

Desired Range of Future Conditions

The Desired Range of Future Conditions (DRFC) portray the land, resource, or social and economic conditions that are expected in 50 to 100 years, or more, provided management objectives are achieved. This is a vision of the long-term condition of the ecosystem, and serves as a guide on how the public land will be managed.

- Social and economic systems continue to adjust to population growth. Public land provides commodity and natural resource values that contribute to the local economy and quality of life. Public resources have become increasingly valuable, and management focuses on maintaining important values into the future. This has resulted in changes in the location, amount, and distribution of commodity outputs across the landscape. Traditional industries contribute to local economic activity, as do rapidly growing businesses related to outdoor recreation, high technology, agricultural processing, service, construction, and other nontraditional products and services.
- The area provides a wide variety of recreational opportunities for a growing demand, as the population increases and urban dwellers exhibit a greater desire to experience the open spaces commonly found on public land. Additional recreation facilities, restored and maintained recreation sites, and more intensive management are a few of the means used to meet the increased demand. Protection of the natural landscape is an important consideration when designing recreation facilities and planning for related activities. Certain areas are excluded from recreational development to preserve their natural character.

- SMA's, such as wilderness, NWSR's, and ACEC's, preserve the integrity of special or unique values over the long term.
- Rangeland vegetation includes a mosaic of multiple-aged shrubs, forbs, and native and desirable nonnative perennial grasses. Shrub overstories are present in a variety of spatial arrangements and scales across the landscape level, including some large contiguous blocks, islands, and corridors. Shrub overstories are present in predominantly mature, late structural status. Plant communities not meeting DRFC's show upward trends in condition and structural diversity. Desirable plants continue to improve in health and vigor. New infestations of noxious weeds are not common across the landscape, and existing large infestations are declining. Populations and habitat of rare plant species are stable or continue to improve in vigor and distribution.
- Upland soils have sufficient vegetation cover to minimize accelerated soil erosion. Physical and chemical soil properties are adequate for vegetation growth and hydrologic function appropriate to the specific soil type, landform, and climate.
- Western juniper dominance is limited to rock outcrops, ridges, mesas, or other sites where wildfire frequency is limited by site productivity. Western juniper generally occurs in low densities in association with vigorous shrub, grass, and forb species, consistent with site potential. Historic western juniper sites retain old growth characteristics. Quaking aspen communities occupy their historic range and are stable or improving in vigor.
- Wildland and prescribed fire play an active role in defining the composition of vegetation and limit the dominance of woody species.
- Forested land is producing healthy stands of appropriate forest species. Dominant dry forest tree species are Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and western larch. Stands are predominantly open and are resilient to low-intensity fire; they have only normally expected levels of disease and insects. Examples of relict stands are retained for research and maintenance of biodiversity.
- The amount and diversity of wildlife habitat are maintained or improved through time. Late-seral grass/shrublands exist in blocks of various sizes in well-distributed patterns across the landscape. Ongoing management of rangeland habitat components and conditions (such as vegetation cover, forage, and roads) and of key areas helps to maintain big game populations near State wildlife agency objectives. Hunting opportunities continue to be provided throughout the planning area. Improvement in the condition of grass/shrubland steppe and riparian areas benefits a variety of wildlife species by increasing the quality, quantity, and variety of habitat. Such species include upland game, raptors, and nongame species. Management has helped to create the long-term habitat changes that contribute toward restoring some sensitive species and toward recovery of listed species.
- Riparian areas and stream habitat conditions have improved as a result of protection and management. Watersheds are stable and provide for capture, storage, and safe release of water appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform. Most riparian/wetland areas are stable and include natural streamflow and sediment regimes related to contributing watersheds. Soil supports native riparian/wetland vegetation to allow water movement, filtration, and storage. Riparian/wetland vegetation structure and diversity are significantly progressing toward controlling erosion, stabilizing streambanks, healing incised channels, shading water areas, filtering sediment, aiding in

floodplain development, dissipating energy, delaying floodwater, and increasing recharge of ground water. Stream channels are narrower, water depth and channel meanders are increasing, and developing floodplains are making significant progress in dissipating energy at high-water flows and depositing sediment. Riparian/wetland vegetation is increasing in herbaceous ground cover, canopy volume (height and width) and in healthy uneven-aged stands of key woody plants, increasing in herbaceous ground cover, and shifting toward late succession. Surface disturbances which are inconsistent with the physical and biological processes described above have been reduced, and soils and vegetation recover naturally.

- Human use of natural resources is managed to enhance fisheries, improve water quality, and promote healthy riparian conditions. Water quality is managed so that most streams are providing cool, clear, and clean water. High-quality water is in greater demand from all users. Better regulation of runoff has improved the water supply from rangelands. There is increased infiltration on upland sites, increased ground water recharge, increased spring flow, reduced peak flow during floods, and increased stability of baseflow during late summer and winter.
- Large portions of the landscape have a protective soil cover of deep-rooted plants and litter which supports proper hydrologic function.
- Management activities have been implemented on nearly all high-risk sites to facilitate recovery of upland, riparian, aquatic, and water quality conditions. Improved aquatic habitat conditions allow populations of threatened and endangered aquatic species to stabilize and expand into appropriate, previously occupied habitat. Populations of native aquatic species are increasing.
- Water quality is improved to provide stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems. Water quality of high-priority streams is within State standards, and the remaining streams have made significant progress toward attaining those standards. Upland, riparian, and aquatic ecosystems are stable and productive to a degree that leads to acceptable water quality for identified beneficial uses. Improvement has occurred in stream channel integrity and channel processes, under which the riparian and aquatic systems developed. Hydrologic and sediment regimes (the characteristic behavior or orderly occurrence of a natural phenomenon or process) in streams, lakes, and wetlands are appropriate to the surrounding soils, climate, and landform. Instream flows are sufficient to support healthy riparian and aquatic habitats, and stream functions are stable and effective. Flooding streams discharge without significant damage to the watershed. Riparian vegetation provides sufficient vegetation debris; provides adequate regulation of air and water temperatures during both summer and winter; and helps reduce surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration to levels characteristic of natural conditions.
- Riparian and aquatic habitats exhibit the same characteristics that led to the evolution of the unique genetic fish stocks that currently exist. These habitats also support populations of well-distributed native and desired nonnative plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations.
- Complex instream structure formed from woody debris, aquatic plants, roots, undercut banks, or boulders, serves as cover for all life cycle stages.
- Biologically diverse habitats are maintained to ensure the presence of organisms and processes necessary to sustain native aquatic communities over the long term. Adequate spatial distribution of these communities is maintained, avoiding habitat fragmentation and allowing for recolonization of populations after disturbance. A diversity of breeding habitats for aquatic species provides clean gravels, quiet backwa-

ters, and emergent and submergent vegetation. Rearing habitats for larvae and fry are available in backwaters, shallow edges, and other protected sites.

Management Decisions

Introduction

Every decision through the planning process is actually a string of components. Primary among these components are objectives and management actions. Associated with the decision components are support components such as rationale and monitoring needs. The SEORMP is composed in such a way that the reader will be able to readily track objectives, rationale, management actions, and monitoring needs. The following material defines and expands upon these various components:

Objectives— an expression of the desired result of management efforts. Objectives are based on law and regulation, reflecting the direction that management of these lands is projected to follow in the future. Objectives may not be completely met over the life of the land use plan (20 years or more). Funding and staffing levels will affect rates of implementation depending on the cost of prescribed management activities.

Rationale— an expression of the primary reasoning behind why it is important to pursue the stated objective.

Management actions— measures that are to be undertaken in order to attain or achieve the stated objective.

Monitoring needs— information/data collected relevant to determining whether identified resource objectives are being accomplished.

A monitoring plan for each resource area will be developed during the implementation of the land use plan, and will include a monitoring and evaluation schedule. Monitoring has been or will be designed in conjunction with the activity plans, or as needed to monitor specific objectives.

In addition to guidance provided by resource management actions and allocations identified in the SEORMP, the following major processes and steps are needed to implement any proposed site-specific management action which is identified in the plan and/or is consistent with the plan:

- Additional planning/environmental assessment or NEPA adequacy documentation would be completed to identify additional analysis needed to put the decision into effect.
- Manualized procedures would be noted and cited where implementation of a management action is governed by specific procedures defined in manual or an approved handbook.
- Required consultation, coordination, and cooperation with affected parties associated with the allocation or proposed management action would be completed.

Objectives, Rationale, Monitoring and Management Actions

Air Resources

Objective: *Meet or exceed the “National Ambient Air Quality Standards” and the “Prevention of Significant Deterioration” with all authorized actions.*

Rationale: Section 118 of the “Clean Air Act” requires Federal agencies to comply with all Federal, State, and local air pollution requirements. Section 176(c) prohibits Federal agencies from taking any actions that contribute to a new violation of ambient air quality standards, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation, or delay the attainment of a standard. It also requires Federal agencies to conform to State implementation plans.

The “Air Quality Policy on Wildland and Prescribed Fires” issued April 23, 1998, directs public land managers to protect public health and welfare by mitigating the impacts of air pollutant emissions on air quality and visibility for all wildland and prescribed fires managed to achieve resource values.

Monitoring: Fire prescriptions and mitigation measures will be reviewed and records of acreages/tonnages burned will be maintained. Additional smoke management mitigation measures, including the use of smoke modeling programs (such as simple approach smoke estimation models), will be done for large or long duration burns that have the potential to impact major population centers such as Boise, Idaho, and Baker City.

Management Actions: Prior to the actual ignition of any prescribed fire, an approved prescribed fire burn plan will be in place and adhered to throughout the project. The burn plan will include information and techniques used to reduce or alter smoke emission levels. Information (including resource objectives, acres to be burned, fuel types, fuel moisture, fuel loading, fuel continuity, topography, location of population centers and Class 1 air sheds) assists fire managers in determining what weather conditions, firing methods, and mop-up standards should be used to minimize impacts. All prescribed fire projects will be completed in accordance with the “Oregon Smoke Management Plan.” The majority of fuel types in the planning area do not allow opportunities to reduce emissions; therefore, emissions will be managed by timing and atmospheric dispersal.

Use prescribed burning to treat rangeland areas to 30,000 acres per year and forested areas to 300 acres per year or the equivalent of 337,500 tons of fuel per year.

Energy and Mineral Resources

Objective 1: *Provide opportunities for exploration and development of leasable energy and mineral resources while protecting other sensitive resources.*

Rationale: The “Mineral Leasing Act” of 1920, as amended; the “Geothermal Steam Act” of 1970, as amended; and the “Mining and Mineral Policy Act” of 1970, declare that it is the continuing policy of the Federal government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. Section 102 of FLPMA directs that the public

land will be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. BLM mineral policy (1984) states that public land shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest. The 2001 President's National Energy Policy states the measures that will increase and diversify our nation's sources of both traditional and alternative energy resources, improve our energy transportation network, and ensure sound environmental management. This policy was emphasized by Executive Order 13212 which states that BLM must ". . . take appropriate actions, to the extent consistent with applicable law, to expedite projects that will increase the production, transmission or conservation of energy." Executive Order 13212 provides the decisions made by BLM to take into account the adverse impacts on the President's National Energy Policy.

Section 102 of FLPMA also states that public land will be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water and archaeological values. Refer to Appendix O for a list of BMP's.

Congressional action has closed wild river segments of designated NWSR's (49,007 acres) and a 100,352 acre (including 35,352 acres in WSA) portion of the congressionally designated Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area (SMCMPA) in the southwestern area of JRA in Harney County to energy and mineral leasing. Any WSA's, or portions thereof, that are not designated as wilderness and are released by Congress from WSA status will be open to leasing unless closed by other management actions.

Monitoring: Inspections will be conducted to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, conditions of leases, and the requirements of approved exploration plans. Where mineral production is occurring, inspections will ensure an accurate accounting of materials removed, proper compensation to the Federal government, protection of the environment, public health and safety, and identification and resolution of mineral trespass. Operations in sensitive areas or operations with a high potential for greater than usual impacts will be inspected more often.

Management Actions: Closed to leasing: This restriction involves both nondiscretionary and discretionary closures. Nondiscretionary closures, such as WSA's where no surface disturbing activities which require reclamation are allowed, congressionally designated NWSR's and a 100,352 acre portion of the congressionally designated SMCMPA, are not affected by this plan and their acreages are not included in Table 3 or Table 4.

Discretionary closures are the result of management decisions arrived at through the planning process. They involve land where the resource values are considered so important that they outweigh any economic return that can be expected from mineral development, and environmental impacts resulting from lease operations could irreparably damage those resources. Less restrictive measures were considered in identifying these closures, but were considered inadequate to protect resource values contained on the parcel(s).

Special stipulations: These are specific operating conditions imposed at the time of lease issuance which modify the original terms and conditions of the lease (standard lease terms). The special stipulations necessary to meet resource objectives for sensitive resources are displayed in Table 3. Exceptions, exemption or waiver of these stipulations would only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that existing or emerging technology can be used to meet RMP objectives for the identified sensitive resource. In this planning area, these stipulations fall into three categories, described below.

1) No surface occupancy (NSO)—This stipulation is applied to land where the resource values (such as sensitive plant sites, or areas of high scenic values) are such that they cannot be adequately protected by the standard stipulations or less restrictive special stipulations such as timing limitations. In the development of this stipulation, less restrictive

stipulations were evaluated and found to be inadequate to protect known and suspected values contained on the parcel. The no leasing alternative was also evaluated, but was considered unnecessary to protect the resources.

2) Timing limitation—This stipulation is applied to land where the resource values (such as raptor nesting, sage grouse leks, or big game winter range) cannot be adequately protected by the standard lease terms, but yet do not require a yearlong restriction on leasing operations. Less restrictive stipulations (such as controlled surface use or standard stipulations) were considered in developing this stipulation, but it was concluded that they would not afford sufficient protection to the known and suspected resources found on the parcel(s).

3) Other special stipulations—This stipulation does not fit the usually identified stipulation categories. It is applied in cases where a resource requires protection, but either covers a large geographic region (e.g, special status plants and animals, which are found throughout the planning area, but not all locations are known), or information pertaining to that resource may be incomplete (such as the size and location of RCA's) and is applied to all leases. The application of the standard lease terms was considered in developing this stipulation(s), but found to provide insufficient safeguards to resolve lease concerns.

Standard lease terms: These are the standard terms and conditions that are applied to all leases (sections 6 of Form 3110-11, "Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas," and Form 3200-4, "Offer to Lease and Lease for Geothermal Resources"). They are the only conditions applied to a lease where additional measures are not considered necessary to protect resource values. Standard lease terms have been superseded by other special stipulations and will not be applied in the planning area.

Geophysical operations will also be subject to the proposed lease restrictions identified above, except for certain types of activity requiring little or no surface disturbance, such as gravity and magnetic surveys.

Where discretionary, the planning area will be open to energy and mineral leasing, except in rivers identified as administratively suitable for designation as wild in the NWSRS (Table 14), and the WSA additions, both of which will be closed to energy and mineral leasing.

The NSO stipulation will be applied to specified ACEC's listed as NSO in Table 13; streams designated administratively suitable as recreational in the NWSRS (Table 14); Succor Creek SRMA; and selected special status plant sites near Harper.

There will also be areas where a seasonal, or other special stipulation will be applied to protect values identified. These areas include some ACEC's (Table 13, OWS); a 0.5-mile buffer around sage grouse leks; big game winter ranges; areas of special status plant and animal species and their essential habitat; and RCA's.

Table 3 displays the restrictions on mineral leasing in the planning area. See also Maps MIN-1 and MIN-2 for the geographic locations of leasable minerals and map MIN-6 for leasing restrictions for the RMP.

Objective 2: *Provide opportunities for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources while protecting other sensitive resources.*

Rationale: The "General Mining Law" of 1872 gives the public the basic right to locate and develop mining claims on Federally-owned land. The "Mining and Mineral Policy Act" of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. Section 102 of FLPMA directs that public land is to be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources.

Section 102 also states that public land will be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resources, and archaeological values. Refer to Appendix O for a listing of BMP's.

Congressional action has closed wild segments of designated NWSR's (49,007 acres) to mineral location and a portion of the southwest area of JRA in Harney County (100,352 acres) to mineral location due to designation of the SMCMPA, subject to valid existing rights. Past BLM administrative actions have closed selected administrative and recreation sites to mineral location (see Table 5), and they will remain withdrawn under this plan.

Although WSA's will be available for location of mining claims, activities on these claims will be limited in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Mining claims located in WSA's not designated as wilderness would be released from IMPLWR criteria.

Monitoring: Monitoring of activities on mining claims will be conducted to ensure compliance with the 43 CFR 3802/3809 regulations. These regulations provide for locatable mineral activities on public land while preventing unnecessary or undue degradation, and provide for reclamation of disturbed areas and coordination with State agencies. BLM policy establishes minimum inspection frequencies for mining operations as follows: quarterly inspections are required for all operations using cyanide, and biannual inspections for all other active operations. Operations in sensitive areas or operations with a high potential for greater than usual impacts will be inspected more often.

Management Actions: The planning area will be open to mineral location and development except in selected SMA's. Pursue protective withdrawals (subject to Secretarial approval and, for proposals greater than 5,000 acres, subject to congressional review) in ACEC's listed as withdrawal in Table 13, in streams identified as administratively suitable for designation as wild under the NWSRS as listed in Table 14; for BLM administrative sites and developed recreation sites as listed in Table 5, proposed BLM recreation sites when development is approved and for special status plant sites near Harper (Malheur fiddleneck). These withdrawals would be for a maximum of 20 years and subject to review at the end of that period to determine the necessity of continuing the withdrawal.

While WSA additions will remain open to mineral location, mineral operations will be subject to IMPLWR criteria; therefore, no surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation will be allowed unless the operation has established "grandfathered" uses or "valid existing" rights.

Maps MIN-3 and MIN-4 show locatable mineral resources in the planning area while Table 4 displays the acreage of mineral location restrictions, excluding designated NWSR's, the SMCMPA withdrawn area and existing WSA's where no surface disturbing activities requiring reclamation are allowed.

Objective 3: Provide for public demand for saleable minerals from public land while protecting sensitive resources.

Rationale: The "Material Act" of 1947, as amended, and the "Mining and Mineral Policy Act" of 1970 declare that it is the continuing policy of the Federal government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. The FLPMA, section 102, directs that public land will be managed in a manner which recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources or minerals and other resources. BLM mineral policy (1984) states that public land shall remain open and available for mineral exploration and development unless withdrawal or other administrative action is clearly justified in the national interest.

Table 3. - Mineral leasing Management (PSEORMP Table 3-3a)

Resource of Concern	MRA acres	JRA acres	Total acres	Description
Closed to leasing				
Administratively suitable wild study rivers	6,340	1,448	7,788	Upon designation, NWSR's are removed from availability for mineral leasing. To protect them from adverse impacts while in study status, no leasing would be authorized, pending congressional action on NWSR designation. If consistent with other management decisions, leasing may be allowed in rivers not congressionally designated and released from study status.
Wilderness study area additions	2,200	1,080	3,280	This public land has been added to WSA's and would come under IMPLWR criteria which allows no leasing pending congressional action on wilderness designation. Leasing may be allowed on land not designated as wilderness and released from WSA status.
No Surface Occupancy				
ACEC's	136,506	30,806	167,312	These areas have significant resource values which could be adversely impacted by lease operations. A NSO stipulation would protect those values. This stipulation may be removed if significant resource values identified for protection through designation of the specific ACEC are determined to be no longer important and relevant.
Administratively suitable recreational study river	2,953	0	2,953	For the portion of the Owyhee River below the dam administratively suitable study river, an NSO stipulation would be applied, pending congressional action on designation.

Table 3. - Mineral leasing management (continued)

Resource of Concern	MRA acres	JRA acres	Total acres	Description
No Surface Occupancy				
Special Status plant sites near Harper, Oregon	1,216	0	1,216	Sites near Harper which have special status plant habitat which would be adversely impacted by surface disturbance. NSO stipulations will be applied within these areas to protect those values. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if the plant species is no longer classified as special status.
Succor Creek special recreation management area	11,355	0	11,355	The SRMA is situated within a relatively narrow canyon with outstanding scenic values and recreational opportunities. A NSO stipulation will be applied to protect those values.
Operational timing limitations				
Big game winter range as on Map MIN-6	1,261,124	784,570	2,045,694	Big game tolerance to leasing activities varies by species and is influenced by the intensity, duration, and timing of disturbance. In areas with big game winter range, no development would be allowed from December-March 1 of each year. The authorized officer may grant an exception if site specific environmental analysis indicates that an action would not interfere with habitat function or compromise animal condition. The authorized officer may modify the size and timeframes of the stipulation if monitoring indicates that current animal use patterns are inconsistent with dates established for animal occupation. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if monitoring determines that all or specific portions of the project area no longer satisfy this functional capacity

Table 3. - Mineral leasing management (continued)

Resource of Concern	MRA acres	JRA acres	Total acres	Description
Operational timing limitations				
Sage grouse lek sites as shown on Map MIN-6 and new sites that may be found in the future.	60,976	65,130	126,106	Sage grouse breeding activity could be disrupted by lease activity during the strutting season. A NSO stipulation will be applied within .5 mile of these sites between March 1 and June 1 of each year. The authorized officer may grant an exception to the stipulation if site specific environmental analysis indicates that an action would not interfere with sage grouse strutting. The authorized officer may modify the size and timeframes of the stipulation if monitoring indicates that current sage grouse use patterns are inconsistent with dates established for animal occupation, or if the proposed action could be conditioned so as to not interfere with sage grouse strutting. This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if monitoring determines that all or specific portions of the lease area no longer satisfy this functional capacity.
ACEC values	6,013	0	6,013	These areas contain values which could be adversely impacted by lease development. NSO stipulation will be applied between March 1 to June 1 of each year. The authorized officer may modify the area of this stipulation if the ACEC designation is dropped and/or the values are no longer a concern.
Other special stipulations				
State threatened and endangered, Federal candidate and Bureau sensitive plants and animals	All leases	All leases	All leases	Surface disturbing activities on all mineral leases are limited to existing roads until appropriate field surveys at appropriate times of year for identification of special status species and their habitats for proposed areas of disturbance. If special status species or their habitats are found or known to be in the area, the authorized officer may determine to not allow or to modify activities needed to ensure that actions are not likely to contribute to the need to Federally list the species.

Table 3. - Mineral leasing management (continued)

Resource of Concern	MRA acres	JRA acres	Total acres	Description
Other special stipulations				
Riparian conservation areas	All leases	All leases	All leases	Surface disturbing activities on all mineral leases are limited to areas outside of RCA's. This may require relocation of proposed surface disturbing activities more than 200 meters. Surface occupancy within RCA's may be allowed if there are no practical alternatives, riparian management objectives can be obtained, and unavoidable adverse impacts to aquatic resources minimized.

Table 4. - Mineral restrictions (PSEORMP Table 3-3b)

Mineral category	Restriction	MRA acres	JRA acres	Total acres
Leasables				
	Closed to Leasing	8,540	2,528	11,068
	No surface occupancy	149,110	30,806	179,916
	Operational timing limits	1,279,342	829,672	2,109,014
Locatables	Present WSA additions (which allows no surface disturbance requiring reclamation) and protective withdrawal	124,178	3,241	127,419
Saleables	Closed to disposal	148,410	46,003	194,413

Table 5.—Administrative and recreational locatable mineral withdrawals (PSEORMP Table 3-4)

Location	Type of site	Acres
Malheur Resource Area		
Juntura	Administrative	10
Chukar Park	Recreational	90
Riverside	Recreational	35
Leslie Gulch	ACEC	11,673
TOTAL		11,808
Jordan Resource Area		
McDermitt # 2	Administrative	4
Rome Launch Site	Administrative	80
Cow Lakes	Recreational	511
Antelope Campground	Recreational	60
TOTAL		655
GRANDTOTAL		12,463

Section 102 of FLPMA also states that the public land will be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resources, and archaeological values. Refer to Appendix O for a list of BMP's.

A small portion of the southwest area of JRA (in Harney County) has been closed to saleable mineral disposals by congressional action, except that material can be removed from existing community pits for road maintenance. Congressionally designated NWSR's and WSA's have been closed to saleable mineral disposals by BLM management actions. Any WSA's, or portions thereof, that would be not designated as wilderness would be open to mineral material disposal unless closed by other management actions.

Monitoring: Inspections of saleable mineral operations will be conducted in accordance with BLM policy contained in BLM Manual, section 3600. Inspections will be conducted to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and the requirements of approved mining plans. Where mineral production is occurring, the goals of the saleable mineral inspection and enforcement/production verification program will be: (1) an accurate accounting of material removed, (2) proper compensation to the Federal government, (3) protection of the environment, public health and safety, and (4) identification and resolution of saleable mineral trespass. Operations in sensitive areas or operations with a high potential for greater than usual impacts will be inspected more often.

Management Actions: The planning area will be available for saleable mineral development except where unacceptable conflicts exist, as determined by interdisciplinary, site-specific review. Saleable mineral development will not be permitted in ACEC's as specified in Table 13, in streams administratively suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS, in additions to WSA's, in Harper and other special status plant sites, in the Succor Creek SRMA, in BLM administrative sites, in developed and potential BLM recreation sites as identified in Appendix U, and within RCA's or areas which may affect RCA's.

Map MIN-5 shows saleable minerals in the planning area and Table 4 displays the acres closed to saleable mineral disposal.

Fire

Objective 1: *Provide an appropriate management response (AMR) on all wildfires, with emphasis on minimizing suppression costs, considering fire fighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected consistent with resource objectives.*

Rationale: "Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, across agency boundaries, and will be based upon best available science. All use of fire for resource management requires a formal prescription. Management actions taken on wildland fires will be consistent with approved fire management plans" ("Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review," December 18, 1995, and as amended by the January 2001, review and update).

Monitoring: Monitoring will include the establishment of photo and/or study plots to identify actual resource changes and to determine whether or not resource objectives are being met. It will require close coordination with periodic reviews and post fire critiques occurring between resource and fire management personnel. Real time fire monitoring, including weather, fire behavior, fire effects, etc., will be documented and analyzed.

Management Actions: Provide AMR on all wildfires (Appendix M, Map FIRE-2). Response to be based on preplanned fire criteria, resource objectives and constraints as identified in Appendix M and the approved District Fire Management Plan (FMP). As necessary modify existing FMP to reflect changes in resource objectives and constraints.

Objective 2: *Recognize fire as a critical natural process and use it to protect, maintain, and enhance resources.*

Rationale: “Wildland fire will be used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and, as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role.”—“Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review,” December 18, 1995, and as amended by the January 2001 review and update.

Monitoring: Monitoring will include the use of photo and/or study plots to determine resource change and effectiveness of meeting resource and fire objectives. Real time fire monitoring, including weather, fire behavior, fuels etc., will be documented and analyzed for effectiveness in meeting objectives. Burn boss and cost analysis reports will be completed to determine cost-effectiveness of each burn project. As necessary, post-burn reviews between resource and fire personnel will occur.

Management Actions: Where determined appropriate, use prescribed fire and AMR to meet resource and fire hazard fuels reduction objectives. The type and level of fire activity and fuel treatment to achieve resource objectives will be described in the District FMP. As listed below, identify areas according to their potential for the reintroduction of fire to meet resource and hazards fuels reduction:

- Areas where fire does not need to be reintroduced (fire is not a significant component, or the fire regime has not been altered).
- Areas where fire is unlikely to succeed (fire would be adverse; examples include areas significantly altered by fuel accumulation and species changes). In these areas determine appropriate, ecologically sound alternatives.
- Areas where treatment with fire is essential or potentially effective (fire is needed to improve resource conditions or reduce risks).

Require appropriate treatment of fuel hazards created by resource management and land use activities. Develop prescribed fire plans for areas identified for prescribed fire use. As necessary, modify the existing FMP to reflect changes in the level of fire activity, fuel treatment and prescribed fire management program necessary to achieve resource objectives.

Rangeland Vegetation

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

Rationale: With passage of FLPMA and the “Public Rangelands Improvement Act” (PRIA) of 1978, objectives and priorities for the management of public land vegetation resources were more clearly defined. Guidance contained in 43 CFR 4180 of the regulations directs public land management toward the maintenance or restoration of the physical function and biological health of rangeland ecosystems. Standards of Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (S&G’s) for public land administered by the BLM in Oregon and Washington were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on August 12, 1997 (USDI-BLM 1997). This objective will maintain and improve the condition and trend in plant communities that provide wildlife habitat, recreation, forage, scientific, scenic, ecological, and water and soil conservation benefits for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses. The long-term goal of vegetation management across the landscape is to maintain or improve rangeland condition to DRFC’s which meet management objectives, not specifically late-potential natural communities (PNC’s) ecological status.

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

Vegetation management has been based on existing inventories delineating the ecological status of vegetation communities. Management objectives have been to improve early and middle seral stage vegetation communities to attain late seral or PNC within the limits of ecological site potential. Additionally, those vegetation communities in late seral stage or PNC have been managed to improve or maintain those desirable conditions. The basis for defining ecological status and potential is site descriptions that provide a summary of expected species composition and variability within climax vegetation communities, as well as anticipated responses with management. The delineation of ecological sites is based on soils and climatic conditions. Management objectives within previous land use plans to attain late-PNC seral communities were based on the increased productivity of late-PNC seral communities relative to low seral communities, their greater ability to stabilize watersheds, and their improved role in water, nutrient, and energy cycling. Vegetation communities in late-PNC seral stage express a mosaic of species composition and structure consistent with site potential and, as such, reflect a range of possible plant communities that should meet the objectives defining desired future conditions within this land use plan.

Monitoring: Over the life of this plan, vegetation communities will be monitored to determine progress toward attaining DRFC's. Monitoring to determine success in meeting vegetation management objectives will include periodic measurements of plant composition, vigor, and productivity as well as measurement of the amount and distribution of plant cover and litter which protects the soil surface from raindrop impact, detains overland flow, protects the surface from wind erosion, and retards soil moisture loss through evaporation. Additional data, to determine the effectiveness of established tools in meeting objectives, may include herbaceous or woody utilization, actual use, and climatic parameters.

Management Actions: Upland native rangeland communities will be managed to attain a trend toward DRFC's based on management objectives and site potential. Management actions will maintain the condition of those native communities where vegetation composition and structure will be consistent with desired conditions and natural values. Nonnative seedlings in poor or fair condition will be managed to restore production and vigor, as well as to improve structural and species diversity consistent with other management objectives. Nonnative seedlings in good or excellent condition will be managed to maintain seeding health, improve structural and species diversity, and ensure continued forage production. Upland shrub cover across the landscape will be maintained at moderate to heavy levels of potential for wildlife cover values (see Appendix F, Table F-1) and structural diversity in most native vegetation communities where potential exists and in nonnative seedlings as consistent with other resource management objectives. The frequency, distribution, and ecological integrity of native stands of mountain shrubs will be restored and maintained where site potential will support these species.

Management actions will be implemented to rehabilitate and/or vegetate plant communities that do not meet DRFC's due to dominance by annual, weedy or woody species. Vegetation manipulation projects will be implemented primarily to direct trend toward desired conditions, improve structural and species diversity, and protect soil, water, and vegetation resources. Emphasis will be placed on the use of prescribed and wildland fire to regulate woody species dominance and direct vegetation composition toward desired conditions. Appropriate Management Response (AMR) will be implemented on wildland fires to meet vegetation management and other objectives. Following wildland fire, priority will be placed on the

rehabilitation of rangeland vegetation communities held at risk due to dominance by annual and woody species.

Seedings will be implemented with appropriate mixes of adapted perennial species. Species mixes will be determined on a site-specific basis dependent on the probability of successful establishment, risks associated with seeding failure, and other management considerations. Preference will be toward the use of native species, though nonnative species may be used when better adapted to out-compete established annual species. Use of competitive native species or desirable nonnative species will be emphasized in seedings within sites moderately and highly susceptible to degradation. Treatment configuration will emphasize the maintenance of natural values as consistent with other resource management objectives.

Areas burned by wildland fire, including those subsequently rehabilitated, will be rested from grazing for one full year and through a second growing season at a minimum, or until monitoring data or professional judgment indicate that health and vigor of desired vegetation has recovered to levels adequate to support and protect upland function. Appropriate grazing use of healthy perennial vegetation communities, or areas dominated by annual species, prior to the two growing season limit may be allowed on a case-by-case basis, as consistent with objectives for improving or maintaining rangeland health and other objectives.

Annual rangeland vegetation communities at risk from frequent fires will be protected through the establishment of appropriate firebreaks (such as greenstripping) using both desirable native and nonnative species. An emphasis will be placed on the establishment of effective firebreaks using seed mixes and project configurations consistent with resource management objectives and goals to maintain natural values.

Objective 2: Manage big sagebrush cover in seedings and on native rangeland to meet the life history requirements of sagebrush-dependent wildlife.

Rationale: This objective leads to a more detailed description of DRFC's for Wyoming, mountain, and basin big sagebrush in the analysis area.

Section 102.8 of FLPMA states that it is the policy of the United States that public land be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of multiple resources and will provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals. PRIA directs improvement of rangeland conditions and provides for rangeland improvements including providing habitat for wildlife. This objective is consistent with the S&G's (43 CFR 4180). Because rangeland supports big sagebrush habitat for nearly 60 percent of the planning area, managing the shrub overstory for multiple-use has significant benefits for wildlife. In some parts of the planning area, big sagebrush habitats have been affected by seedings and a variety of other events, such as fire, that have reduced the shrub overstory. The result has been fragmentation of shrub habitat. This is important because big sagebrush shrub cover is directly related to the support of diverse wildlife communities. Although grass and forb understories are certainly important to the overall suitability and health of big sagebrush habitats for wildlife, the shrub overstory alone accounts for a high proportion of wildlife habitat values.

Monitoring: Monitoring will include approximations or measured values of shrub cover within big sagebrush habitats.

Management Actins: Management will strive for greater than 70 percent or more of the total potential sagebrush habitat to achieve DRFC's in each resource area over the long term. Native range and most seedings will be managed to meet the requirements of game and a host of nongame species. Management will be to maintain or establish diversity, mosaics, and connectivity of sagebrush between geographic areas at middle and fine scales. The obligation to provide sagebrush cover for its various wildlife habitat values will be met in most areas. The overall goal of this alternative is to emphasize plant and animal community health at landscape levels. To achieve DRFC's, management will include a variety of methods to

increase or decrease big sagebrush overstory. Quantifications of shrub occurrence are described in Appendix F.

Objective 3: Control the introduction and proliferation of noxious weed species and reduce the extent and density of established weed species to within acceptable limits.

Rationale: FLPMA and PRIA direct BLM to “manage public lands according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield” and “manage the public lands to prevent unnecessary degradation . . . so they become as productive as feasible.” “The Carlson-Foley Act” (Public Law 90-583) and the “Federal Noxious Weed Act” (Public Law 93-629) direct weed control on public land. The introduction and spread of noxious weeds within the planning area cause a decline in rangeland condition, expose soils to accelerated rates of erosion, reduce productivity, reduce dominance of individual species and communities of native plants, and reduce economic returns to individuals and society.

Monitoring: In cooperation with the State of Oregon, Malheur County, adjoining counties, and private landowners, inventories to identify the distribution and density of identified noxious weeds will continue. Inventories will be repeated as necessary in subsequent years following control actions to identify effectiveness.

Management Actions: The distribution and density of noxious weeds will be reduced through the application of approved control methods in an integrated program in cooperation with the State of Oregon, Malheur County, Harney County, and other adjoining counties, adjoining private landowners, and other affected agencies and interests (see Map SS-1). Control methods will include preventive management to maintain competitive vegetation cover and reduce the distribution and introduction of noxious weed seed; manual and mechanical methods to physically remove noxious weeds; biological methods to introduce and cultivate factors that naturally limit the spread of noxious weeds; cultural practices; and application of chemicals. Target species will include those identified by county, state and BLM weed priority lists.

Forest and Woodlands

Objective 1: Manage forests to maintain or restore ecosystems to a condition in which biodiversity is preserved and occurrences of fire, insects, and disease do not exceed levels normally expected in a healthy forest. Increase the dominance of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and western larch on appropriate sites in mature forests. Decrease the amount of Douglas fir, white fir, and grand fir where they were not historically maintained by the dominant fire regime. Manage forests for long-term, healthy habitat for animal and plant species. Provide for timber production where feasible and compatible with forest health.

Rationale: The “Materials Act” of 1947 authorized disposal of timber on public land. Section 102 of FLPMA requires that public land be managed for multiple use and sustained yield in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values. It also states that public land will be managed in a manner that recognizes the Nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber.

Changes in forest landscapes from historical conditions include a loss of mature, scattered, overstory pine, western larch, and Douglas fir; a general trend toward increased densities of young trees; and a shift from a dominance of low intensity/high frequency fire regimes toward higher intensity/lower frequency. These changes have predisposed forest landscapes to larger scale disturbances than will naturally occur with endemic fire, insect, and disease. Wildlife habitat characterized historically by large fire tolerant trees has declined. Maintain-

ing forest health by enhancing vegetation for a diversity and abundance of animal species and diverse plant communities is a high priority for management.

Monitoring: Timber sale and land treatment contracts will be monitored regularly to ensure management actions are performed to contract specifications and that mitigation measures are properly applied. An interdisciplinary team will develop appropriate monitoring on a case-by-case basis for resource-related issues relative to forest practices. Other government agencies will also periodically provide information relevant to monitoring, such as information on the progress of insect and disease activity, wildlife habitat needs, and water and air quality.

Management Actions: All forested land (see Maps FORS-1 and FORS-2M) will be managed using timber harvest in conjunction with precommercial thinning, prescribed fire, and other techniques to achieve site-specific objectives of restoring and maintaining forest health, biodiversity, and wildlife habitat. Timber harvest will be permitted if identified values could be protected or enhanced. Intensive commercial timber harvest will be unlikely within the Castle Rock and North Fork Malheur River ACEC's and administratively suitable North Fork Malheur NWSR because harvest would likely affect the relevant and important or outstandingly remarkable values of those areas. Approximately 4,407 acres will be available for potential commercial harvest. Manipulation of approximately 196 acres per year could result in an average annual potential sale quantity of 88,000 board feet.

Approximately 5,877 acres of the forested land will be managed to preserve or create old growth forest characteristics necessary for old growth-dependent wildlife species such as pileated, white headed, and black-backed woodpeckers; pygmy nuthatch; and northern goshawks.

Forests will continue to be managed for other products, such as firewood and posts, on a case-by-case basis.

Objective 2: Restore productivity and biodiversity in western juniper and quaking aspen woodland areas. Manage western juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Retain old growth characteristics in historic western juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain diversity of age classes and to allow for species reestablishment.

Rationale: FLPMA, section 102, requires that public land be managed for multiple use and sustained yield in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values. Section 102 also mandates that public land be managed in a manner that recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber.

The 166,000 acres of western juniper are approximately 3 to 10 times the acreage covered 100 years ago (Karl and Leonard 1996). Western juniper has increased in distribution and density throughout its range, expanding into open meadows, grasslands, sagebrush steppe communities, quaking aspen stands, riparian/wetland communities, and forestland. At high densities, western juniper reduces herbaceous production (Bates et al. 1994), diversity and cover of associated plant species (Miller 1987), reduces habitat for animal species dependent on those plant communities, and may increase soil erosion (Buckhouse 1980).

The distribution and health of quaking aspen stands have decreased in the past 100 to 200 years. These declines have been attributed to reduced fire; severe browsing of quaking aspen suckers by livestock; expansion of tree and shrub species; and loss of suitable habitat where streams have down cut and water tables have been lowered due to deleterious management (Crow 1996) and natural flooding. In some areas, declines may have occurred due to severe browsing of quaking aspen suckers by deer and elk. Many quaking aspen stands contain mostly large trees with few sapling or pole-sized trees. Healthy, reproductive quaking

aspen stands are beneficial for biodiversity, wildlife habitat, and other uses such as recreational camping.

Monitoring: An interdisciplinary team will develop appropriate monitoring on a case-by-case basis for each action proposed for western juniper or quaking aspen management.

Management Actions: Western juniper management will be implemented to maintain commodity production, enhance resource values, and reduce western juniper dominance. Priority areas for western juniper treatments will be riparian/wetlands, quaking aspen stands, productive grasslands, forested areas, and shrublands where loss of vegetation diversity is likely. Treatments will be conducted to provide a mosaic pattern to meet wildlife habitat requirements. A maximum of 124,500 acres of western juniper will be treated during the life of the plan, using prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatment. Acres burned in wildfire situations will be included as part of acres treated.

Areas where fire frequency is limited by site productivity, and which support significant numbers of western juniper trees more than 150 years old, will be managed to preserve old growth characteristics. Uses in quaking aspen stands will be managed to maintain or enhance distribution, density, regeneration and sustainability, and to favor regeneration of quaking aspen where possible. Stands will be managed for maintenance or enhancement using a variety of methods which may include activities such as cutting, burning, or chemical applications. At this time, herbicide use on BLM land for purposes other than noxious weed control is prohibited by a Federal court injunction.

Special Status Plant Species

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

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

The ESA mandates management that leads to the conservation or recovery of Federally listed threatened or endangered species. This Act, as well as BLM policy, also encourages management to protect special status species that are not currently listed as threatened or endangered.

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

Maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of populations or habitat, as defined in the glossary of this document, may each represent appropriate BLM management depending on the habitat needs or specific circumstances of a species. Restoration or enhancement may not always be the only clear choice for BLM action regarding special status species. One potential limitation that could delay restoration or enhancement actions is the biological

mechanisms adversely affecting a species may not be understood well enough to identify needed management changes. Maintenance may be a preferred course of action where resource conditions are already considered to be of a high quality.

Monitoring: Monitoring will include surveys and studies to determine the distribution, resource conditions, and trends of special status plant species and representative habitats.

Management Actions: Management will emphasize achieving DRFC's that maintain, enhance, or restore habitats or populations of special status plant species (Table 6, Special Status Plant Species, Map SS-1). All special status species habitats or populations will be managed so that BLM actions will not contribute to the need to list the species as Federally threatened or endangered. Management will consist of a mix of protection, restoration, and enhancement actions. It will be oriented toward the development of habitats that support healthy, biologically diverse plant communities at landscape levels while meeting the needs of special status species.

A variety of projects or other land use adjustments might be required to manage for special status species. Management could require avoidance or mitigation that may have little impact on land uses, while restoration or enhancement could lead to substantial adjustments in customary land use.

Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas

Objective 1: Ensure that surface water and ground water influenced by BLM activities comply with or are making progress toward achieving State of Oregon water quality standards for beneficial uses as established per stream by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ).

Rationale: The "Federal Water Pollution Control Act" (commonly known as the "Clean Water Act" [CWA]) of 1977, as amended, requires the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. Mandates of the Act establish the EPA as administrator and the states (such as Oregon) as implementors of the Act. The BLM is responsible to manage the requirements of the Act on land they administer, but primacy in implementing the Act is retained by Oregon. BLM is required to maintain water quality where it presently meets EPA-approved Oregon State water quality standards and improve water quality on public land where it does not meet standards. State developed total maximum daily loads (TMDL's) and State approved water quality management plans are required for waterbodies in subbasins and watersheds containing water quality limited segments (Appendix D5, Tables D5-1) (as defined by section 303(d) of the CWA) where water quality is not meeting standards. In addition to the Act, numerous laws, regulations, policies, and Executive orders direct BLM to manage for water quality for the benefit of the Nation and its economy.

Water quality is important not only for human use but also for proper ecosystem function. Management practices such as grazing, mining, recreation, forest harvesting, and other forms of vegetation management for restoring and maintaining water quality will be designed for healthy sustainable and functional rangeland ecosystems as described in the 1997 S&G's.

Monitoring: Water quality monitoring will be conducted for various parameters using water quality standards and criteria established for Oregon or developed by the State through the TMDL process (see Appendix W).

Management Actions: The BLM is responsible for the requirements of the CWA on public lands they administer, and is required to maintain water quality where it presently meets EPA-approved Oregon State Water Quality Standards and to improve water quality where it does not meet standards on public land. Specific water bodies within the planning area that do not

Table 6.—Special status plant species found within the planning area ¹ (PSEORMP Table 2-5)

Common name	Scientific name	BLM (State) status ²	Resource area ³
Barren Valley collomia	<i>Collomia renacta</i>	SEN	J, M
Biddle's lupine	<i>Lupinus biddlei</i>	SEN	M
biennial stanleya	<i>Stanleya confertiflora</i>	SEN	M, J
Cronquist's stickseed	<i>Hackelia cronquistii</i>	(LT)	M
Cusick's chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis cusickii</i>	SEN	J, M
Davis' peppergrass	<i>Lepidium davisii</i>	(LT)	J
Ertter's senecio	<i>Senecio ertterae</i>	(LT)	M
golden buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum chrysops</i>	(LT)	M
Greeley's cymopterus	<i>Cymopterus acaulis</i> var. <i>greeleyorum</i>	SEN	M
grimy ivesia	<i>Ivesia rhypara</i> var. <i>rhypara</i>	(LE)	M
Mackenzie's phacelia	<i>Phacelia lutea</i> var. <i>mackenzieorum</i>	SEN	M
Maheur Valley fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia carinata</i>	(LT)	M
Mulford's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus mulfordiae</i>	(LT)	M
Owyhee clover	<i>Trifolium owyheense</i>	(LE)	M
Packard's mentzelia	<i>Mentzelia packardiae</i>	(LT)	M
playa buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum salicornioides</i>	SEN	M, J
playa phacelia	<i>Phacelia inundata</i>	SEN	J
slender wild cabbage	<i>Caulanthus major</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i>	SEN	J
Smooth mentzelia	<i>Mentzelia mollis</i>	(LE)	M
Snake River goldenweed	<i>Pyrrocoma radiatus</i>	(LE)	M
sterile milkvetch	<i>Astragalus sterilis</i>	(LT)	M
weak-stemmed milkvetch	<i>Astragalus solitarius</i>	SEN	J, M
annual dropseed	<i>Muhlenbergia minutissima</i>	ASM	J
broad-flowered chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis stevioides</i>	ASM	J
Cooper's goldenflower	<i>Hymenoxys lemmonii</i>	ASM	J
Cusick's giant hyssop	<i>Agastache cusickii</i>	ASM	M
desert chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis xantiana</i>	ASM	J
iodine bush	<i>Allenrolfea occidentalis</i>	ASM	J
King's rattleweed	<i>Astragalus calycosus</i>	ASM	J
large-flowered chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis macrantha</i>	ASM	J
long-flowered snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos longiflorus</i>	ASM	J
male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	ASM	J
Malheur stylocline	<i>Stylocline psilocarphoides</i>	ASM	M
naked-stemmed phacelia	<i>Phacelia gymnoclada</i>	ASM	J
Owyhee sagebrush	<i>Artemisia papposa</i>	ASM	J
porcupine sedge	<i>Carex hystricina</i>	ASM	M
prickly-poppy	<i>Argemone munita</i> ssp. <i>rotundata</i>	ASM	M
Raven's lomatium	<i>Lomatium ravenii</i>	ASM	M
Shockley's ivesia	<i>Ivesia shockleyi</i>	ASM	J
Snake River milkvetch	<i>Astragalus purshii</i> var. <i>ophiogenes</i>	ASM	M
Three Forks stickseed	<i>Hackelia ophiobia</i>	ASM	J
Alvord milkvetch	<i>Astragalus alvordensis</i>	TRA	J
Bigelow's four-o'clock	<i>Mirabilis bigelovii</i> var. <i>retrorsa</i>	TRA	M
Brandegee's onion	<i>Allium brandegei</i>	TRA	M
California chicory	<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	TRA	J
Chambers twinpod	<i>Physaria chambersii</i>	TRA	M
four-winged milkvetch	<i>Astragalus tetrapterus</i>	TRA	J
hairy wild cabbage	<i>Caulanthus pilosus</i>	TRA	M

Table 6.—Special status plant species found within the planning area ¹ (continued)

Common name	Scientific name	BLM (State) status ²	Resource area ³
hairy-foot plantain	<i>Plantago eriopoda</i>	TRA	M
hedgehog cactus	<i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i> var. <i>robustior</i>	TRA	M, J
Ibapah wavewing	<i>Cymopterus ibapensis</i>	TRA	J
Janish's penstemon	<i>Penstemon janishiae</i>	TRA	J
King's penstemon	<i>Penstemon kingii</i>	TRA	J
Kruckeberg's holly fern	<i>Polystichum kruckebergii</i>	TRA	J
Lemmon's onion	<i>Allium lemmonii</i>	TRA	M
low hawksweed	<i>Crepis modocensis</i> ssp. <i>modocensis</i>	TRA	J
Malheur cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha propria</i>	TRA	M, J
narrowleaf cottonwood	<i>Populus angustifolia</i>	TRA	M
nodding melic	<i>Melica stricta</i>	TRA	M
ochre-flowered buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ochrocephalum</i> ssp. <i>calcareum</i>	TRA	M
Owyhee milkvetch	<i>Astragalus atratus</i> var. <i>owyheensis</i>	TRA	M
Packard's artemisia	<i>Artemisia packardiae</i>	TRA	M, J
Packard's lomatium	<i>Lomatium packardiae</i>	TRA	M
Palmer's evening-primrose	<i>Camissonia palmeri</i>	TRA	M, J
playa phacelia	<i>Phacelia inundata</i>	TRA	J
punctate langloisa	<i>Langloisia setosissima</i> ssp. <i>punctata</i>	TRA	M, J
Rose's lomatium	<i>Lomatium roseanum</i>	TRA	M, J
salt heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	TRA	M, J
short-lobed penstemon	<i>Penstemon seorsus</i>	TRA	M
Siberian water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	TRA	M
sinister gilia	<i>Gilia sinistra</i> ssp. <i>sinistra</i>	TRA	M
smooth malacothrix	<i>Malacothrix glabrata</i>	TRA	M, J
Snake River cryptantha	<i>Cryptantha spiculifera</i>	TRA	M
spreading stickseed	<i>Hackelia patens</i> var. <i>patens</i>	TRA	M
Texas bergia	<i>Bergia texana</i>	TRA	M
Torrey's rush	<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	TRA	M
Trout Creek milkvetch	<i>Astragalus salmonis</i>	TRA	M, J
two-stemmed onion	<i>Allium bisceptrum</i>	TRA	J
white locoweed	<i>Oxytropis sericea</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	TRA	J
white-flowered penstemon	<i>Penstemon pratensis</i>	TRA	M

¹ As of 2002, none of the species shown in this table is listed as threatened or endangered by the USFWS.

² SEN = BLM sensitive species; ASM = BLM assessment species; TRA = BLM tracking species; LE = listed State endangered; LT = listed State threatened. Among these classifications, species classified as BLM sensitive and listed State endangered or threatened are considered most at risk. By contrast, those identified as BLM tracking species are the subject of less intense concern. See the glossary for definitions of classifications.

³ J = Jordan; M = Malheur.

meet Oregon water quality standards have been placed by the State of Oregon on an EPA-approved list of water quality limited segments, as defined by section 303(d) of the CWA (Appendix D5, Tables D5-1, Map HYDR-2).

As a participating partner in the endeavor to comply with appropriate state water quality standards, BLM is seeking ways to bring these streams into compliance and reduce the number of section 303(d) listed stream segments on public land. For waterbodies on the 303(d) list, a State-developed, EPA-approved TMDL is developed. TMDL's are designed and implemented to achieve water quality standards by establishing quantifiable allocations for allowable levels (or "load") of individual pollutants that are assigned to sources of pollution for waters that are violating state water quality standards and failing to protect associated beneficial uses. An associated state-developed, EPA-approved WQMP is developed to identify management measures that are needed to meet the load allocations of the TMDL.

The BLM's commitment to complying with the Federal CWA and the State DEQ's program is secured by the joint USFS and BLM protocol for addressing CWA section 303(d) listed waters. One goal of the strategy is to address all waters on BLM-administered lands within the timeline established by the State of Oregon DEQ. The BLM will take actions relative to 303(d) listed waterbodies in accordance with the protocol, as follows:

1) BLM will validate the 303(d) listing of its waterbodies.

a) BLM will review the current 303(d) list and listing rationale to determine if the waterbody was correctly listed. BLM will provide the State with documentation or evidence if the waterbody was erroneously placed on the list while it actually meets the water quality standard for which it was listed.

2) BLM will assess the effect of its management actions on the water quality parameter for which a waterbody is 303(d) listed.

a) BLM management activities will be assessed for their effects on water quality for the standard for which it was listed. This will be done at the site-specific scale during evaluations of GMA's.

b) BLM will document and present evidence to the State where sufficiently stringent management measures (Appendix O) have been implemented to bring listed segments into compliance in a reasonable timeframe. For such situations, development of a TMDL and WQMP are not needed. EPA's current interpretation of this are measures that will allow the waterbody to meet the water quality standard within two years.

3) For waterbodies that remain on the 303(d) list and are affected by BLM management activities, BLM will develop or adjust management actions necessary to restore water quality and meet Oregon water quality standards.

a) BLM will work with the State agencies and local tribes to set priorities and timelines for addressing listed waterbodies.

b) BLM will develop water quality restoration plans (WQRP), described in Appendix D6, to address the water quality parameter at issue for lands it administers. BLM's WQRP's may be developed before or after the State's TMDL's and WQMP's, depending upon the State's timeframes. Once the State's WQMP is developed, the BLM's WQRP must incorporate the WQMP's management measures to meet the TMDL's load allocation. Any WQRP developed prior to a WQMP will have to be adjusted if needed to incorporate the management measures of the WQMP.

BLM will submit WQRP's to the State for coordination purposes. If WQRP's are developed prior to TMDL's and WQMP's, submission of the WQRP is a means for the BLM to provide

the State with information that may be incorporated into the TMDL and WQMP. After WQMP's are developed, submission of the WQRP provides an opportunity for the State and BLM to jointly review BLM's management activities for compliance with the management measures of the WQMP's.

4) BLM will implement WQRP's upon their completion, with adjustments as necessary.

Water resources will be managed for uses and activities that emphasize the maintenance or improvement of naturally occurring values while providing for commodity production and the attainment and maintenance of water quality standards, PFC, and DRFC's of water resources. Public use and activities will be allowed along streams, other water bodies, and associated watershed as long as there is measurable progress toward attainment of State water quality standards. For streams with water quality limited segments (impaired waters) as defined by section 303(d) of the CWA, management activities will be implemented with the intent to restore water quality to levels that meet State water quality standards.

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

Management options will focus on uses and activities that allow for the protection and maintenance of RCA's and upland watersheds and measurable progress toward the attainment of water quality standards and PFC, within the stream and/or RCA's.

Objective 2: Restore, maintain, or improve riparian vegetation, habitat diversity, and associated watershed function to achieve healthy and productive riparian areas and wetlands.

Rationale: FLPMA directs and requires BLM to comply with State water quality standards and manage public land in a manner that will preserve and protect certain land in its natural condition. In addition to FLPMA, numerous laws, regulations, policies, Executive orders, and MOU's and agreements direct BLM to manage its riparian/wetland areas for biological diversity, and the productivity, and sustainability for the benefit of the Nation and its economy.

BLM policies relating to riparian/wetland areas include the following:

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

Monitoring: Monitoring for the attainment of DRFC's may include the following (see Appendix D4, Table D4-1 for more detailed descriptions of trend parameters, and Appendix W, Monitoring):

- Assessment of PFC (Technical Reference 1737-09/11) and measurement of parameters identified in Appendix D3. Attainment of PFC and RMO's is considered a minimum step in the process of achieving DRFC's. PFC and the riparian objectives in most cases do not equate to the DRFC's. Determination of PFC and RMO's is an interdisciplinary process.
- Current information on riparian/wetland areas in the planning area is based on assessments of riparian condition, trend, and PFC.
- Appropriate wildlife and aquatic habitat monitoring.
- Water quality monitoring.
- Rosgen channel typing.

Management Actions: Riparian/wetland areas (Maps HYDR-3J and HYDR-3M) will be managed for uses and activities within the watershed (Appendix D5, Tables D5-1 and D5-2, Map HYDR-1) that emphasize the maintenance or improvement of naturally occurring values while providing for commodity production and the attainment of PFC, RMO's, and DRFC's of RCA's.

Areas not in PFC will be managed to attain an upward trend in the composition and structure of key riparian/wetland vegetation and desired physical characteristics of the stream channel. Uses and activities within the RCA and contributing upland watersheds will be allowed as long as there is measurable progress towards attainment of State water quality standards, PFC, and RMO's.

Management options focus on uses and activities that allow for the protection and maintenance of RCA's and upland watersheds and the measurable progress toward the attainment of water quality, PFC, and RMO's within RCA's at a positive annual rate.

Fish and Aquatic Habitat

Objective: *Restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for diverse and self-sustaining communities of fishes and other aquatic organisms.*

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

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

The "Sikes Act" of 1974 is a congressional mandate for the BLM to "plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game."

The ESA of 1973 provides for the protection of listed and potentially listed species and their habitats. Many of the listed and potentially listed fish species in the West are on land managed by the BLM.

In addition, Executive orders for floodplain management and protection of wetlands provide further direction for protection and management of fisheries habitat.

In watersheds with bull trout, the BLM manages resources according to the "Inland Native Fish Strategy" (1995).

Through a Statewide MOU between the BLM and ODEQ, the BLM implements the CWA by meeting State water quality standards. Hydrologic basins covered by this SEORMP "shall be

managed to protect the recognized beneficial uses,” which include “salmonid fish rearing (trout),” “salmonid fish spawning (trout),” and “resident fish (warmwater) and aquatic life.”

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

Monitoring: Monitoring aquatic habitats will include aquatic habitat surveys, fish population surveys, macroinvertebrate sampling, water quality assessments, riparian trend analyses, and assessments of riparian PFC.

Management Actions: Management emphasis is on providing habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms to maintain the distribution of native species among subwatersheds while providing opportunities for commodity uses. Nonnative species will receive less emphasis. Habitat will also be provided for most of the native species needed for self-sustaining aquatic communities.

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

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

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Objective 1: Maintain, restore, or enhance riparian areas and wetlands so they provide diverse and healthy habitat conditions for wildlife.

Rationale: Section 102.8 of FLPMA requires that public land be managed to protect the quality of multiple resources and to provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals. Rangeland health regulations identify the need to foster productive and diverse populations and communities of plants and animals.

Wildlife depend on riparian/wetland areas to meet numerous life history needs. Because of their spatial distribution within a wide variety of upland habitats, riparian area health affects most game and nongame species. In managing riparian/wetlands, the BLM should consider the consequences and relationships of management to the life history needs of wildlife.

PFC assessments may not disclose certain desired future conditions known to be important for wildlife. For example, quaking aspen-dependent bird species may require a minimum stand size before they can become self-sustaining as a breeding population. The grazing system necessary to reach this goal may require specific periods of rest or other actions which will exceed that necessary to attain PFC.

Monitoring: Refer to Appendix W, Monitoring for Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Appendix F, Wildlife Habitat Descriptions and Considerations. Wildlife habitat conditions currently being measured for evaluation may continue to be measured.

Management Actions: Manage for desired future habitat conditions that emphasize structure, forage, or other riparian habitat elements important to game and nongame species of wildlife.

Objective 2: *Manage upland habitats in forest, woodland, and rangeland vegetation types so that the forage, water, cover, structure, and security necessary for wildlife are available on the public land.*

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

The character of upland vegetation (arrangements, densities, age classes, etc.) greatly influences wildlife habitat quality and productivity. The ICBEMP Final EIS has disclosed a number of broad-scale issues pertaining to wildlife habitat that support this fundamental relationship with the best available science. Because the character of upland vegetation can vary in response to Federal land use authorizations, BLM needs to consider the consequences of various land uses (such as grazing and mining) and treatments (such as commercial forest harvest, burning and seeding) to the health of wildlife habitat. The outcomes of what may be considered proper range or forest management may not necessarily result in satisfactory wildlife habitat.

Wildlife must have a reasonable amount of protection from the adverse impacts associated with human activities, regardless of the source of disturbance (such as OHV's, aircraft, etc.). This is especially true during breeding periods and on winter ranges where there is high potential for affecting survival and recruitment. Maps WLDF-1 and WLDF-2 show selected wildlife habitats.

Monitoring: Monitoring includes periodic estimations or actual measured values of vegetation. Monitoring will normally be in concert with resource evaluations of various geographic areas. Monitoring will determine how closely GMA's or project areas are to meeting desired wildlife habitat conditions.

Management Actions: The overall goal is to generally place equal emphasis on game and nongame wildlife habitat needs in sagebrush steppe, forest, and woodland habitats. To the extent possible and practical, wildlife community connectivity and interrelationships will be emphasized in most habitats. Management emphasis will substantially address source habitats and species of focus described in the ICBEMP science. Desired wildlife conditions will substantially conform to the considerations described in Appendix F.

Manage to maintain or establish connectivity of big sagebrush types between GMA's at mid and fine scales. To achieve desired wildlife habitat conditions, management will include a variety of methods to maintain, increase, or decrease the big sagebrush overstory.

Forest, western juniper, quaking aspen, and mountain shrub types will be managed as described under the Rangeland Vegetation, and Forest and Woodlands sections of this document.

Special Status Animal Species

Objective 1: *Manage public land to maintain, restore, or enhance populations and habitats of special status animal species (Table 7). Priority for the application of manage-*

ment actions will be: (1) *Federal endangered species*, (2) *Federal threatened species*, (3) *Federal proposed species*, (4) *Federal candidate species*, (5) *State listed species*, (6) *BLM sensitive species*, (7) *BLM assessment species*, and (8) *BLM tracking species*. **Manage in order to conserve or lead to the recovery of threatened or endangered species.**

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

The ESA directs Federal agencies to manage in a way which leads to the conservation or recovery of Federally listed threatened or endangered species. This Act, as well as BLM policy, encourages management actions to protect special status species not currently listed as threatened or endangered.

Most fish and wildlife assigned to a special status category are limited in their distributions, populations, or habitats and may be at risk over various geographic areas. Where evidence suggests that land uses are adversely affecting special status species not currently listed as threatened or endangered, it is in the public interest to prevent the need for Federal listing under the ESA. Emerging management issues may require BLM to expend time and effort towards species that are in assessment or tracking categories rather than for some listed species.

Listing of a species as threatened or endangered may lead to restrictions on land uses, and under some circumstances commodity users may experience adverse socioeconomic impacts. In most cases, there are both socioeconomic and biological benefits associated with proactive measures which lead to avoidance of Federal listing.

Maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of populations or habitat, as defined in the glossary of this document, may represent appropriate BLM management depending on the habitat needs or specific circumstances of a species. Restoration or enhancement may not always be the only clear choice for BLM action regarding special status species. One potential limitation that could delay restoration or enhancement is that the biological mechanisms adversely affecting a species may not be well enough understood in the best available science. Maintenance may also be a preferred course of action where resource conditions are of high quality (such as terrestrial source habitats in the ICBEMP Final EIS).

Monitoring: Management for bull trout and Lahontan cutthroat trout will be in accordance with recovery plans and consultation with the USFWS. Refer to Appendix W, Monitoring for Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, and Appendix F, Wildlife Habitat Descriptions and Considerations.

Management Actions: Management will emphasize achieving conditions that maintain, enhance, or restore habitats and populations regardless of their economic status. All special status species habitats or populations will be substantially managed so that BLM actions do not contribute toward the need to list these species as Federally threatened or endangered. Individual species requirements will be included in management prescriptions but not to an extent that overemphasizes the value of any one habitat. Management emphasis will substantially address source habitats and species of focus in the ICBEMP science.

Use considerations described in Appendix F as direction for managing sagebrush wildlife habitat values. In so doing, BLM will be able to foster plant/animal community health and habitat integrity at a landscape level for game and nongame species.

A variety of projects or other land use adjustments might be required to manage for special status species. Some management for maintenance could require avoidance or mitigation measures. Some restoration or enhancement measures could involve very specific remedies with the potential to lead to substantial adjustments in customary land use practices.

Table 7.—Special status animal species in southeastern Oregon (PSEORMP Table 2-15)

Common name	Scientific name	BLM status ¹	USFWS status ¹	ODFW status ¹	Occupancy status ²	
					MRA	JRA
Amphibian						
Blotched tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum melanostictum</i>	TRA		UN	DB	DB
Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>		C	UN	DB	DB
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	SEN		C	SB	A
Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	TRA		VU	DB	DB
Woodhouse's toad	<i>Bufo woodhousei</i>	TRA		PE	DB	DB
Bird						
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	ASM			SU	SU
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	TRA		UN	DB	DB
Barrow's goldeneye ³	<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	TRA		UN	DM	DB
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	SEN			SB	SB
Black-backed woodpecker	<i>Picoides arcticus</i>	SEN		CR	DB	A
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	TRA			SM	DB
Bufflehead ³	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	ASM			SB	DB
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	SEN		CR	DB	DB
Flammulated owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	SEN			U	SB
Franklin's gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	ASM			DM	DMU
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	TRA			DB	SB
Great gray owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	TRA		VU	SB	A
Greater sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i> ssp.	TRA		VU	DB	DB
Least bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	ASM			U	U
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SEN			DB	DB
Mountain quail ³	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	SEN		UN	DB	A
Northern bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>		T		WR	WR
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	SEN		CR	DB	DB
Northern pygmy owl	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	TRA			SB	SB
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> ssp.	SEN			DM	DM
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	SEN		VU	DB	A
Pygmy nuthatch	<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>	ASM		CR	SB	U
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	ASM		VU	SB	SB
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ASM		VU	DB	DB
Three-toed woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	SEN		CR	SB	A
Upland sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	SEN		CR	U	U
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	ASM			DB	SB
Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SEN			DB	DB
Western sage grouse ³	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	ASM			DB	DB
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	TRA			U	DM
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	SEN			SB	DB
White-headed woodpecker	<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	SEN			U	A
Williamson's sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>	TRA		UN	SB	SB
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	SEN			DB	U
Fish						
Bull trout ³	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>		T	CR	DM	A
Inland redband trout ³	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> ssp.	TRA		V	DB	DB
Lahontan cutthroat trout ³	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>		T		A	DB
Lahontan redband	<i>Richardsonius egregius</i>	ASM		PE	A	DB
Margined sculpin	<i>Cottus marginatus</i>	TRA		V	U	SB
Tahoe sucker	<i>Catostomus tahoensis</i>	ASM		PE	A	DB
Invertebrate						
Borax Lake ramshorn	<i>Planorbella oregonensis</i>	SEN			U	U
Crooked Creek springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis intermedia</i>	SEN			U	DB
Hotspring physa (snail)	<i>Physella</i> sp.	SEN			U	U
Malheur Cave amphipod	<i>Stygobromus hubbsi</i>	SEN			DB	A
Malheur Cave planarian	<i>Kenkia rhynchida</i>	BT			DB	A
Malheur pseudoscorpion	<i>Apoththonius malheuri</i>	SEN			DB	A
Malheur springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis</i> sp. nov.	SEN			U	DB
Owyhee hot springsnail	<i>Pyrgulopsis</i> sp.	SEN			A	U

Table 7.—Special status animal species in southeastern Oregon (continued)

Common name	Scientific name	BLM status ¹	USFWS status ¹	ODFW status ¹	Occupancy status ²	
					MRA	JRA
Mammal						
California bighorn sheep ³	<i>Ovis canadensis</i> ssp.	SEN			DB	DB
California wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	SEN			U	A
Fringed bat	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	SEN		VU	U	U
Kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i> ssp.	ASM		T	A	DB
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	SEN		UN	SB	SB
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	SEN		UN	DB	U
Western big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> ssp.	SEN		CR	DB	DB
Preble's shrew	<i>Sorex preblei</i>	SEN			DB	U
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	SEN		VU	DB	DB
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculata</i>	SEN			U	U
White-tailed antelope ground squirrel	<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	TRA		UN	DB	DB
White-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>	TRA		UN	DB	DB
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	SEN			U	U
Reptile						
Mohave black-collared lizard	<i>Crotaphytus bicinctores</i>	TRA		VU	DB	DB
Desert horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>	TRA		VU	DB	DB
Longnose leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	TRA		U	DB	DB
Northern sagebrush lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	TRA			SB	DB
Painted turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	SEN		CR	SB	SB
Western ground snake	<i>Sonora semiannulata</i>	TRA		PE	DB	SB

¹ Current as of 2000. Abbreviations for BLM status, effective September 1991: SEN = sensitive species; ASM = assessment species; TRA = tracking species. Abbreviations for Federal status as assigned by the USFWS, effective spring 1996: E = endangered (taxa in danger of becoming extinct within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range); T = threatened (taxa likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future); C = candidate (taxa for which information indicates that listing may be appropriate). Abbreviations for ODFW status: UN = undetermined; CR = critical; VU = vulnerable; and PE = peripheral or naturally rare; T = threatened.

² Abbreviations for occupancy status: DB = documented breeder; SB = suspected breeder; DM = documented migrant; SM = suspected migrant; U = uncertain; A = absent; W = winter resident; SU = summer resident, nonbreeder.

³ Game species.

Because of the variability in habitat use by special status species, management actions could be required within any of the habitat types described in this plan.

Objective 2: Facilitate the maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of bighorn sheep populations and habitat on public land. Pursue management in accordance with the 1997 “Oregon’s Bighorn Sheep Management Plan” (OBSMP) in a manner consistent with the principles of multiple use management.

Rationale: Section 102.8 of FLPMA states that it is the policy of the United States to manage the public land in a manner that will protect the quality of multiple resources and will provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife and domestic animals.

Public land supplies a high percentage of the total available and currently unoccupied land suitable for bighorn sheep use. As the principal land-administrator of habitat capable of supporting bighorn sheep, BLM involvement in this program is necessary. BLM has a policy and responsibility to cooperate with State agencies to accommodate species management goals to the extent they are consistent with the principles of multiple use management.

ODFW has been pursuing a statewide effort to restore bighorn sheep into suitable unoccupied habitat and to enhance populations in other areas. Both the BLM and the ODFW have agency management plans and have coordinated over the years to foster communication between agencies and with the public. Although the ODFW has been successfully releasing and managing bighorn sheep on public land since the mid-1960’s, current populations and distributions are still considered to be below their potential.

Bighorn sheep are native to eastern Oregon and their presence contributes to the overall biological diversity and productivity of public land. There is widespread public interest in being able to observe them in their natural setting of eastern Oregon, and they are highly prized as big game.

Monitoring: Monitoring will include ODFW survey data on the general locations and numbers of bighorn sheep, and livestock utilization and rangeland trend studies.

Management Actions: The maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of bighorn sheep will be emphasized on approximately 2,888,000 acres as shown on Map WLDF-2. Bighorn sheep pioneering outside of this area will be allowed where the resulting multiple use conflicts are minor.

Bighorn sheep occupancy will be planned outside of domestic sheep use areas to avoid conflicts associated with disease transmission. No displacement of current domestic sheep grazing permittees will result from bighorn sheep occupancy. Reasonable buffers between domestic sheep use areas and bighorn sheep use areas, based on local conditions, will be maintained as a mechanism to further avoid disease transmission.

Future proposals to graze domestic sheep within bighorn sheep range will be considered for Malheur County on a case-by-case basis.

Wild Horses

Objective: Maintain and manage wild horse herds in established herd management areas (HMA’s) at appropriate management levels (AML’s) to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation resources, and other resource values. Enhance and perpetuate special and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds.

Rationale: The “Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act” of 1971 requires the BLM to manage wild horses according to principles of multiple use management and to achieve a thriving, natural ecological balance. The color, type, conformation, size, and weight of members of various herds are historic characteristics and desirable to retain.

Monitoring: Wild horses and their habitat will be monitored to schedule and implement gathering and to further refine and support adjustments of AML’s in each HMA. Monitoring will include periodic horse counts which identify age and sex composition of herds, areas of use by livestock and horses, climatic data, vegetation utilization, vegetation condition, and vegetation trend.

Management Actions: Established boundaries of the Hog Creek, Cold Springs, Three Fingers, Jackies Butte, and Sand Springs HMA’s will be maintained. Because of limited barriers to wild horse movement between the Sheepshead HMA of the Vale District and Heath Creek-Sheepshead HMA of the Burns District, these two HMA’s will be combined, and the resulting HMA will be managed by the Vale District (See Map WLHS-1 and Table 8). The initial AML of the combined Sheepshead/Heath Creek HMA’s will be 302 head, with a range of 161 to 302 head.

Though not identified as part of the Coyote Lake HMA, wild horses used Red Mountain North Pasture in 1971 and have continued that use since the original inventories. Red Mountain North Pasture will be designated a portion of Coyote Lake HMA. Horses using this pasture have been included in the AML for Coyote Lake HMA; thus, the AML will remain unchanged. After adding the Red Mountain North Pasture, the Coyote Lake HMA will be 194,992 acres.

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

Return of gathered wild horses into HMA’s will be limited to animals exhibiting the special and unique characteristics designated for that HMA. Selection of horses for return to the range will aim to maintain herd characteristics and to diversify genetic variability within herds, especially within those herds with a low AML.

Established water developments supporting current wild horse populations will be maintained when consistent with meeting management objectives. Construction of water developments to minimize forage competition between wild horses and livestock and to assure a reliable water supply during periods of drought will be considered, consistent with other resource management objectives.

Rangeland/Grazing Use

Objective: *Provide for a sustained level of livestock grazing consistent with other resource objectives and public land use allocations.*

Rationale: The “Taylor Grazing Act” of 1934 is the legislative authority providing for livestock grazing on and protection of public land. FLPMA, PRIA, and other acts, direct the management of public land for multiple use and sustained yield. Rangeland management strategies will provide for the maintenance or restoration of watershed function, nutrient cycling and energy flow, water quality, habitat for special status species, and habitat quality

Table 8. —Herd management areas and herd areas in the planning area (PSEORMP Table 2-18)

Herd management areas (HMA) or herd areas (HA)	Public acres	Appropriate management level (high end)	Appropriate management level range	Forage allocation (AUM's)
Malheur Resource Area				
Hog Creek HMA	21,814	50	30–50	600
Cold Springs HMA	29,883	150	75–150	1,800
Three Fingers HMA	62,508	150	75–150	1,800
Three Fingers HA	20,411			
Atturbury HA	7,906			
Cottonwood Creek HA	24,325			
Cottonwood Basin HA	7,804			
Basque HA	8,677			
Pot Holes HA	9,341			
Lake Ridge HA	3,966			
Stockade-Morger HA	22,849			
Jordan Resource Area				
Jackies Butte HMA	65,211	150	75–150	1,800
Sheepshead HMA	136,050	200	100–200	2,400
Sand Springs HMA	192,524	200	100–200	2,400
Coyote Lake HMA	167,919	250	125–250	3,000
Coyote Lake HA	59,369			
Jackies Butte HA	56,104			

for populations and communities of native plants and animals. These management strategies have been supported by the development of regional S&G's (USDI BLM 1997).

Public land found not to be suitable for livestock grazing or containing resource values that cannot be adequately protected from livestock impacts through mitigating measures will have livestock grazing discontinued. Small areas within allotments where livestock grazing is not compatible with other uses or values may be excluded by agreement or decision from livestock grazing.

Monitoring: Monitoring of livestock grazing will include recording actual use, measurements of utilization, and climatic data. Conditions and trends of resources affected by livestock grazing will be monitored to support periodic analysis/evaluation and site-specific adjustments of livestock management actions.

Management Actions: Where livestock grazing is found not to be consistent with meeting objectives, actions that control the intensity, duration, and timing of grazing and/or provide for periodic deferment and/or rest will be required to meet the physiological requirements of key plant species and to meet other resource management objectives. Upon determining through the adaptive management process that existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing on public land are significant factors in failing to achieve resource objectives, appropriate actions will be implemented. It is the intent of grazing management to leave sufficient herbaceous material in most areas to provide soil and watershed protection, to provide forage and cover for wildlife and wild horses, and to meet other resource objectives. A summary of potential interactions between livestock grazing and other resource uses or values is presented in Appendices F and R.

The current grazing use authorizations (Appendix E) will be maintained until analysis or evaluation through the adaptive management process identifies a need for adjustments to meet objectives. Applicable activity plans (including AMP's), agreements, decisions, and/or terms and conditions of grazing use authorizations, will be revised and implemented to ensure that objectives are met.

Ten Mile Seeding within Ten Mile Allotment (01308) of JRA, which has been available for livestock grazing on a temporary basis only and has not been allotted to a specified livestock operator, will continue to be grazed on a temporary case-by-case basis to provide necessary livestock management flexibility, pending final disposition of the grazing authorizations in this area. That temporary use will continue to provide flexibility in other allotments of JRA following fire, fire rehabilitation, poor climatic conditions, implementation of rest or deferment of use in other areas to facilitate recovery of resource values, or for other reasons. Opportunities for similar management of additional areas within MRA and JRA will be pursued through administrative routes to provide additional flexibility to meet management objectives.

Livestock grazing will be managed during and following drought to maintain soil and vegetation health and productivity.

Sustained yield of forage for livestock grazing will be provided while maintaining resource values for long term multiple use, consistent with management objectives (Appendix E). Approximately 58,900 acres as identified in Table 9, Appendix T, and Maps LVST-1M and LVST-1J, will have livestock grazing discontinued and will be outside any livestock grazing allotment. Lava Butte Lower Lava Field in West Cow Creek Allotment of JRA will be available for livestock grazing, recognizing that the topography has not restricted livestock access to this area. Although not authorized by a long term permit, grazing of Historic Birch Creek Ranch may be authorized only on a temporary basis for administrative and/or interpretive purposes.

Approximately 250 additional areas, encompassing an estimated 18,000 acres, within livestock grazing allotments are excluded from livestock by past decisions or agreements. These

exclusion areas protect resource values or facilities from livestock impacts. Appendix T lists by allotment those areas of livestock exclusion which are generally greater than 10 acres. This listing is not inclusive of all areas from which livestock are excluded with implementation of this RMP. Specifically, it does not include a significant number of spring developments and other small areas from which livestock are excluded. Through the life of the RMP, adaptive management may identify additional areas which may be excluded from livestock grazing to meet management objectives. Similarly, grazing use may be restored to areas previously excluded from livestock grazing within allotments when appropriate livestock management can be implemented while protecting the relevant resource values.

A combination of administrative solutions and rangeland project development will be implemented, as necessary, on a site-specific basis to provide a sustained level of livestock use while maintaining resource values. Livestock grazing systems will be retained or revised through the adaptive management process to meet management objectives. Structural rangeland projects will be implemented to facilitate meeting resource objectives rather than making additional forage available. Vegetation manipulation projects will emphasize the conversion of rangelands dominated by exotic annuals to properly functioning perennial communities. Standard implementation procedures for rangeland improvements are presented in Appendix S.

No livestock management action will be implemented, including project construction, which will increase grazing use within portions of a pasture in late to PNC ecological status and currently not utilized or only slightly utilized by livestock, unless implementation of that action will result in a net benefit toward attaining natural resource management objectives (such as within riparian areas) within the area of limited livestock use and adjoining areas.

Existing structural rangeland projects will be maintained where beneficial to livestock and other resource values. Projects which no longer meet livestock or resource management objectives may be abandoned and sites will be rehabilitated.

Temporary nonrenewable grazing use (TNR) may be authorized to make additional forage available to livestock operators in a year of favorable growing conditions, consistent with meeting resource objectives. Additionally, TNR may be authorized to facilitate meeting

Table 9.—Areas with livestock grazing discontinued (PSEORMP Table 3-8)

Area	Acres
Malheur Resource Area	
Owyhee Wild & Scenic River Corridor ¹	882
Dunlevy-Sayer Botanical Exclosure	569
Leslie Gulch	11,673
Owyhee Reservoir State Park	832
Historic Birch Creek Ranch ²	106
Jordan Resource Area	
Jordan Craters	15,856
Luscher Pasture	3,084
Owyhee Wild & Scenic River Corridor ¹	25,923

¹A portion of the corridor including and/or adjacent to the Owyhee NWSR—these areas total 26,805 acres.

²Grazing not authorized by permit. Grazing may be authorized only on a temporary basis for administrative and/or interpretive purposes.

vegetation management objectives (such as reducing competition from undesirable annual species with desirable perennial species or reducing the quantity of standing dead herbaceous material in nonnative seedings while continuing to meet resource objectives). The following criteria shall be the basis for timely processing of applications for nonrenewable grazing authorization during the current grazing year in excess of the number of Animal Unit Months (AUM's) or outside the period identified in a current grazing permit:

- The area does not include lands managed under special designations such as wilderness, WSA's, ACEC/RNA's, administratively suitable or designated NWSR's;
- The area does not include riparian communities where PFC assessment is functional at risk with a static or downward trend or nonfunctional, or similar outcomes of other approved riparian assessment techniques, due to livestock grazing;
- The pasture is not scheduled to be rested during the subject grazing year;
- Utilization monitoring indicates the presence of a surplus of available forage or recent climatic conditions which contribute to production lead to the reasonable expectation that available forage is greater than the long term average levels on which authorized active use is permitted and where utilization levels, as a result of authorized active and TNR use, will not limit meeting resource objectives;
- Where negative or adverse impacts, including indirect impacts, to any of the following critical elements of the human environment, as identified in manual guidance implementing NEPA, will not be present or will be mitigated: air quality, ACEC's, cultural resources, prime or unique farmland, floodplains, native American religious concerns, threatened and endangered species, hazardous and solid wastes, water quality, wetlands or riparian zones, designated NWSR's, wilderness, or WSA's;
- Where negative or adverse impacts, including indirect impacts, to any of the following resource values will not be present or will be mitigated: administratively suitable NWSR's, native vegetation, seeded nonnative vegetation, wild horses, wild horse habitat and a thriving natural ecological balance, wildlife species, wildlife habitat, special status species, soils, biological soil crusts, watershed values, native American cultural concerns, visual resources, or high value recreation resources.

These criteria are not intended to be used for determining when additional forage is available on a sustained yield basis. Authorization of annual applications for temporary nonrenewable grazing use will not be the basis for determining when improving forage productivity and resource conditions may support additional active grazing use. Where monitoring data indicate that a permanent increase in authorized grazing use may be possible and conflict with meeting resource objectives will be mitigated, a temporary increase in grazing use may be authorized by decision or agreement for a specified test period prior to granting a permanent increase.

Recreation

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

Rationale: FLPMA provides for recreation use of public land as an integral part of multiple-use management. Dispersed, unstructured activities typify the recreational uses occurring on most public land. Policy guidelines in BLM Manual 8300 direct the BLM to designate administrative units known as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA's) where there is a need for a higher level of financial investment or managerial presence than is typical of most BLM land. See Table 10 and Map REC for SRMA acreages. Remaining public land is

designated as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) where limited commitment of resources is required to provide extensive, unstructured recreation activities.

In accordance with FLPMA, the BLM’s “Recreation 2000 Plan and Update” sets national recreation policy as follows: “BLM will emphasize resource-dependent recreation opportunities that typify the vast Western landscapes . . . while giving the public the freedom to choose how to spend its leisure time on BLM land within the constraints of achieving healthy ecosystems, resolving user conflict, and providing for health and visitor safety.” The plan envisions that most recreation-related development will be for protecting resource values and to serve as staging areas for resource-based use and not as visitor attractions in and of themselves.

Monitoring: Monitoring will include periodic patrols to check boundaries, signing, and visitor use; to maintain facilities; to ensure visitor compliance with rules and regulations; to establish baseline data and observation points to determine current impacts from recreation use; to rehabilitate specific sites as necessary, including the development of recreation facilities to protect sites against continued undue recreation use impacts; and, the development of studies such as limits of acceptable change, and the implementation of other management tools to help determine appropriate levels and patterns of recreational use and the influences of other resource uses. Also see Appendix W.

Management Actions: Management actions described under specific SRMA’s/ERMA’s are not all inclusive. As appropriate, an interdisciplinary management plan may be developed for SRMA’s. The plan will involve all potential management partners and provide more specific detail of the type, nature and extent of recreation support facilities, services, and any needed use and user limitations required to address public safety concerns, provide resource protection, resolve resource or user conflicts, and/or to meet present and foreseeable future recreational use demands and trends and resource needs. Each plan developed will be subject to meeting NEPA requirements prior to implementation. Appendix U displays information on potential recreation sites and trails and proposed improvements on existing recreation sites. At the time of development of new recreation sites, the need for a locatable minerals withdrawal (mineral withdrawals for new sites would require an amendment to the RMP) or use restrictions will be assessed and applied as appropriate; existing recreation sites will be appropriately withdrawn. Recreation activities such as, but not limited to, camping, horse use, campfire fuel collection, and other uses at specific recreation sites and other areas may be prohibited and/or restricted and posted to meet other resource management objectives. The general public and commercial outfitters will be informed of programs such as “Leave No Trace” and “Tread Lightly,” as applicable. Informational and interpretive media (such as

Table 10.—Special recreation management areas (PSEORMP Table 3-9)

Special recreation management area	Acres ¹	Resource area
Trout Creek/Oregon Canyon	179,166	JRA
Owyhee River Complex	462,134	JRA, MRA
Owyhee River Below the Dam	11,239	MRA
Oregon National Historic Trail	9,175	MRA
Succor Creek	11,355	MRA
TOTAL	673,069	

¹ Acreage includes FERC acres.

signs, brochures, kiosks) will be provided as appropriate to meet objectives (see Map REC). See Appendix H for definition of recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS).

Special Recreation Permits (SRP's) will be issued, as appropriate, for individuals and groups participating in specific recreation activities (including competitive events and commercial uses associated with recreational pursuits), scientific study, and educational activities. Authorized permits will be consistent with recreation and other resource management objectives and minimize resource and user conflicts.

The BLM will establish and manage SRMA's to provide quality recreation opportunities while protecting resource values. The remaining areas will be managed as ERMA's. The BLM will continue management of existing recreation sites and allow for expansion of existing sites and establishment of new sites to protect resource values or and provide interpretation of natural and cultural values. Tourism opportunities will be developed when consistent with protecting natural and cultural values. Use restrictions will be implemented when necessary to meet other resource objectives. Recreation opportunities will be enhanced and resource values protected, where possible, through joint efforts with private landowners and county, State, and other appropriate entities.

Potential recreation sites described in Appendix U and/or additional recreation sites will be established or existing sites modified, following site-specific assessment if public safety concerns, resource protection needs, resource or user conflict resolution, or public recreational use demands/trends justify the action.

Special Recreation Management Areas

Trout Creek/Oregon Canyon: Establish the Trout Creek/Oregon Canyon SRMA within JRA. The SRMA will encompass 179,166 acres of the Trout Creek and Oregon Canyon Mountains and the surrounding area in Harney and Malheur Counties. The boundaries will encompass five WSA's associated with the area and extend north to include Willow Creek Hot Springs. The primary values of the area are outstanding scenery and opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation activities, Federally-listed fish, cultural resources, hunting, camping, backpacking, hiking, sightseeing, nature study, and associated interpretive opportunities.

Recreation sites within the SRMA will include the following existing sites: Willow Creek Hot Springs; a petrified wood collection site; the Mud Springs, Cottonwood Creek, Oregon Canyon, and Minehole Creek (Log Spring) hunter camps. Management considerations will include information/interpretation at appropriate access points to the SRMA and interpretive media at the Willow Creek site.

Owyhee River Complex: The Owyhee River Complex SRMA at 462,134 acres (140,994 acres in MRA; 321,140 acres in JRA) will include the Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee NWSR corridors; a 0.5-mile-wide corridor between China Gulch and Crooked Creek; the Leslie Gulch, Owyhee Views and Honeycombs ACEC's; the Honeycombs, Upper Leslie Gulch, Slocum Creek, Blue Canyon, Owyhee Breaks, Lower Owyhee Canyon, Upper West Little Owyhee and Owyhee Canyon WSA's; about 4,100 acres between the Blue Canyon and Slocum Creek WSA's; and the Three Forks Road. The SRMA's primary values include: outstanding river canyon scenery, unique cultural sites, high-quality fishery, whitewater boating, hiking, camping, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined outdoor recreation activities, and sightseeing opportunities. Overall management objectives for the area are to preserve outstandingly remarkable and high-quality scenic, recreational, geologic, wildlife, botanic, and cultural values and to enhance opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation experiences, environmental education, and scientific studies while maintaining the integrity of the area's natural systems and cultural resources. Management for the SRMA will include continuing to implement the management plans and court

orders for the Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee NWSR's, the management plan for the Leslie Gulch ACEC, and ensure compliance with the IMPLWR and management prescriptions for the Honeycombs and Owyhee Views ACEC's. The SRMA will be managed for primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities and experiences.

Recreation sites within the SRMA will include Three Forks, Owyhee Overlook, Rome Launch, The Hole-in-the-Ground, Birch Creek Historic Ranch, Anderson Crossing, Slocum Creek, the Owyhee Breaks, Deary Pasture and Wes Hawkins trails and associated amenities, and trailheads and other facilities of the Leslie Gulch ACEC. Each of the three trails (Owyhee Breaks, Deary Pasture, and Wes Hawkins) will be a point-to-point corridor with no development of treaded trail, except as needed to protect or prevent undue damage to sensitive resources. An existing cooperative management agreement with the BOR providing for BLM management of a boat ramp and associated facilities at Leslie Gulch, will be retained.

Owyhee River Below the Dam: Establish the Owyhee River Below the Dam SRMA within MRA. The 11,239-acre SRMA's boundaries and its management will coincide with and include those described for the Owyhee River Below the Dam ACEC, and will include a Watchable Wildlife corridor area and sites along the river length of the SRMA. Recreation values and use opportunities of the area include high-quality scenery, driving and walking/hiking for pleasure, varied wildlife and historic resource viewing, photography, camping, hunting, fishing, and water play at the Snively Hot Springs Recreation Site. Watchable Wildlife, camping, swimming, fishing, hiking, and interpretation opportunities will be enhanced. Overall recreation management objectives for the area will be to provide varied opportunities for roaded natural, semiprimitive motorized, and semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation and to provide for reasonable levels of tourism, environmental education, and interpretation while maintaining the integrity of the area's natural and cultural resource values. Management of recreation activities will be consistent with protecting ACEC and outstandingly remarkable river-related values, while providing for certain recreation activities within the SRMA to accommodate some tourism in the area.

Management of the SRMA will be coordinated with the BOR, county, State, and other appropriate partners for provision of recreation support facilities and services and area maintenance to enhance recreational uses, experiences and tourism in the area. Recreation sites and management actions for the SRMA will include the provision of developed nonmotorized trails and amenities primarily for enhancement of wildlife viewing, fishing, environmental education, and resource interpretation, and the placement of appropriate interpretive and informational mediums. Existing primitive or unmaintained vehicle routes on the canyon bottom not used in conjunction with establishment of nonmotorized trails/trailheads or for access through the SRMA will be closed to motorized use. Any camping on BLM-administered land will be limited to designated developed recreation sites (that is, possibly Snively Hot Springs), with adjacent non-BLM landowners within the canyon encouraged to provide other developed camping facilities before the Lower Owyhee Canyon recreation site will be constructed to meet increased public camping demands within the area. Recreation support facilities such as trailheads and parking areas will be located, by preference, at existing altered sites wherever possible. As appropriate, scenic and access easements/agreements will be pursued.

Oregon Trail: The Oregon Trail SRMA will be extended to be consistent with the Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC (9,175 acres) and provide for the management direction indicated for the ACEC. Recreation management direction will emphasize public education and enjoyment of the trail and its setting while protecting important cultural resource values. The SRMA will be managed for semiprimitive motorized and roaded natural recreation.

Recreation sites within the SRMA will be the Keeney Pass, Alkali Springs and Birch Creek interpretive sites. For Alkali Springs and Birch Creek, interpretive signing will be enhanced and parking facilities provided. New surface-disturbing activities observable from the trail

route will be limited to those needed for management of the interpretive sites and protection of the trail corridor. Prior authorization for any overnight camping will be required.

Succor Creek: Establish the 11,355-acre Succor Creek SRMA within MRA. This SRMA will include public land that partly surrounds the State of Oregon's Succor Creek State Recreation Area. The recreation area is a linear tract along the deepest portion of the scenic Succor Creek Canyon that has a county road traversing it and a partially developed State-managed campground. Recreation-oriented resource values and use opportunities of the SRMA include quality scenery associated with the deeply cut and highly colorful canyon and its perennial stream, driving and walking/hiking for pleasure, wildlife viewing, rockhounding, photography, camping, and hunting. Overall recreation management objectives for the SRMA will be to provide varied opportunities for roaded natural and semiprimitive motorized and nonmotorized recreation, as well as for environmental education and interpretation, while maintaining the integrity of the area's natural and cultural values.

New rights-of-way will be avoided when feasible. Livestock use along Succor Creek and its immediate canyon setting of the SRMA will be managed to avoid conflicts with visitors during higher recreational use periods of the year. Motorized vehicle use will be limited to designated routes. A NSO stipulation will apply for the SRMA for leasable minerals.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas

Jordan: The remaining 2,116,211 acres of JRA will be the Jordan ERMA. Management will be primarily for semiprimitive motorized, semiprimitive nonmotorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities.

Recreation sites within the ERMA will include the Antelope Reservoir Campground, Highway 95 Interpretive Site, Cow Lakes Campground, petrified wood site, and Soldier Creek Watchable Wildlife Loop. Management may include developing nonmotorized trail systems at Antelope Reservoir and Cow Lakes and, if appropriate, designating these as Watchable Wildlife sites. Also, interpretation for the Soldier Creek Watchable Wildlife Loop will be increased.

Malheur: The remaining 1,849,973 acres of MRA will be the Malheur ERMA. Management will be primarily for semiprimitive motorized, semiprimitive nonmotorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities.

Recreation sites and trails within the ERMA will include Chukar Park; Twin Springs; Riverside; Castle Rock; Oasis including Watchable Wildlife facilities; Trenkel Hill Interpretive Site; Horseshoe Bend; Coyne Place; Hunter Spring; Snake River; the Desert, Malheur River, and Castle Rock Trails; and portions of the Owyhee Breaks Trail. The Malheur River Trail will follow the abandoned railroad grade with an option for the Desert Trail to also follow this route. The Desert and Owyhee Breaks Trails will have appropriate trailheads and be a point-to-point corridor with no development of treaded trail, except as needed to prevent undue damage to sensitive resources. The Owyhee Breaks Trail route will be from Owyhee Reservoir State Park to Birch Creek Historic Ranch.

Management considerations affecting these sites are as follows:

Twin Springs: will be enlarged and enclosed with developed camping units, improved water system, and site interpretation; the existing road through the site will be assessed for being rerouted around the site. *Chukar Park:* picnic units, a group overnight use area, and a recreation vehicle sanitation dump station will be added to existing facilities, and sanitation for the campground host site and for the recreation site's water systems will be included. *Riverside:* completion of overnight camping units, a trailhead and

parking associated with the Desert and Malheur River Canyon Trails, and a river access/parking facility for floatboaters. *Castle Rock*: reconstruction of the enclosure fence and provisions for camping units, sanitation and a developed nonmotorized trail/trailhead to Castle Rock and Hunter Spring. *Oasis*: expanded parking, camp and picnic units, a boat ramp and safety dock, and a developed foot trail with interpretive materials as a designated Watchable Wildlife site. *Horseshoe Bend, Coyne Place, and Hunter Spring*: will provide for day use and overnight camping, with enclosure fencing as needed. Hunter Spring will include camping amenities, an enclosure fence and a trailhead for Castle Rock nonmotorized recreational uses. *Snake River*: day use sites with developed boating access, if feasible, and appropriate interpretive media as possible designated Watchable Wildlife site. *Malheur River Canyon Trail*: will follow the abandoned railroad grade between Riverside Recreation Site to near Juntura, OR. Other trails, including point-to-point corridors may be developed as required to protect sensitive resources or address visitor, access and safety issues. *The Desert and Malheur River Canyon Trails*: will be nominated and assessed as potential components of the national recreation trail system. Access and scenic easements and/or rights-of-way will be pursued if needed. Partnerships in providing recreation facilities and services with adjacent landowners and other entities will be pursued as appropriate.

Off-Highway Vehicles

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

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

Monitoring: Monitoring will include periodic patrols to check designation boundaries, signing, and use. Closures will be monitored to ensure public safety and protect affected roadbeds or areas. SRP’s will be issued with appropriate mitigative measures for commercial, competitive, and other organized OHV activities. Baseline data will be established and sites rehabilitated as necessary. Also see Appendix W.

Management Actions: Unless otherwise specified, OHV use designations are in effect yearlong. Public land not designated limited or closed will be designated open to motorized vehicle use. For OHV designations in ACEC’s, see Table 13. In WSA’s, unless otherwise designated, the use of motorized and mechanical vehicles is limited to designated routes (WSA inventoried roads and vehicular ways still in existence). Motorized vehicle use will be managed in accordance with the IMPLWR. Should a WSA not be designated as wilderness, the OHV use designation will remain the same. Vehicle use in existing and administratively suitable NWSR corridors and VRM Class I areas will be limited to designated routes (see Table 14 for the list of suitable rivers). Emergency OHV closures or use limits may be implemented as necessary to protect natural and cultural resources, reduce or eliminate user conflicts, or protect the public from hazard areas. Commercial, competitive, and other organized OHV activities will be managed with SRP’s, with such activities allowed when consistent with protecting resource values and meeting other management objectives. OHV site/area signing and other implementation measures will be conducted as designations, uses, and resource values dictate. Recreation and administrative sites will be OHV designated limited to BLM developed motorized vehicle routes/areas, unless otherwise posted closed.

Closures or use limits will not apply to certain OHV uses or purposes as described in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (Appendix I). For public land users, such use exceptions may occur only for specifically described locations and associated durations within BLM authorized issued permits (such as livestock use, rights-of-way, or other appropriate authorizing instruments).

Refer to Map OHV for OHV use designations and to Table 11 for a summary of OHV use designations by resource area. Within areas with an OHV use designation of limited to existing routes, motorized vehicle-supported camping, unless otherwise posted to meet other resource management objectives, may occur up to 150 traveled feet off an existing motorized route. The landing of private aircraft within WSA's will be limited to the existing inventoried vehicular ways, as defined under IMPLWR, and will require prior BLM authorization. NWSR's will be closed to the landing of aircraft, consistent with the approved 1993 "Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee National Wild and Scenic Rivers Management Plan." The exception will be when conducting aerial search and/or rescue activities with BLM approval within WSA's and designated NWSR corridors.

Other OHV Use Designations by Resource Area

MRA: OHV management specified in the approved "South Alkali Management Plan" (1995) will be implemented with the area designated as a seasonal use limitation within the South Alkali Allotment changed to limited to existing routes yearlong. Vehicle use will be limited along the Oregon Trail corridor. An area adjacent to the south boundary of the Keeney Pass segment of the Oregon Trail ACEC will be OHV use designated as Limited to designated routes. Abandoned or reverted railroad rights-of-way will be designated closed unless specifically authorized as open or limited, as determined on a segment-by-segment and case-by-case basis following appropriate assessment. OHV use will be limited to designated routes in the visually sensitive Succor Creek SRMA adjacent to Succor Creek State Park, as will three special status plant areas near Harper, two near Succor Creek, and an area containing special status plants and noxious weeds south of Vale. The routes proposed closed within the Owyhee Below the Dam ACEC are on file in the Vale District Office (these routes are too short to depict on Map OHV). Certain VRM Class II areas outside of SMA's will be OHV use designated as limited to existing routes.

Except for where designated closed or as limited to designated routes, the following public lands (as described by certain pastures and grazing allotments) located west and northeast of Vale, Oregon, and east of the Owyhee River and Owyhee Reservoir to the Idaho state line, will be designated limited to existing routes: Terry Basin and Juniper Basin pastures of the Black Butte Allotment (00304); North Racehorse and South Racehorse Pastures in the Butte Allotment (00308); South Chicken Creek Pasture of Allotment No. 4; and the Mesa B.C. ((10201_01/Harper Seeding (10201_02)) Pastures of Allotment No. 2 (10201); South Alkali (20100); Alkali Springs (20101); King Field Individual (00136); Blackjack (10501), Lower Owyhee (10502); Three Fingers (10503); Spring Mountain (10504); McCain Springs (10505); Birch Creek (10506); Board Corrals (10507); Rockville (10508); Mahogany Mountain (10509); Schnable Creek (10510); Tunnel Canyon (10512); and that portion of Strodes Basin (0519) within Oregon (administered by Boise, Idaho, BLM District).

Table 11.—Off-highway vehicle use designations (acres) ¹ (PSEORMP Table 3-10)

Resource Area	Open	Limited	Closed	Total
Malheur Resource Area	1,228,832	774,420	15,490	2,018,742
Jordan Resource Area	1,386,234	1,229,949	336	2,616,519

¹ Includes FERC acres. Changes in acreage figures between the Draft and Final SEORMP are based on updated GIS information and reflect the best available data.

JRA: The Bretz landslide area and Buckskin Communication Site area will be closed to motorized use except by authorization. OHV use in the Saddle Butte Lava Flow will be limited to designated routes. For the area within the Owyhee NWSR corridor designated as limited to designated routes, the Owyhee Springs area will be extended 1 mile west, and the Three Forks area will be extended about 2 miles northeast. The limited to designated routes designation of Willow Creek WSA will be extended about 6 miles northwest. Certain additional portions of the Campbell, Jackie’s Butte Summer, Eiguren, Louse Canyon Community and Star Valley Community grazing allotments will be designated as limited to existing routes.

Visual Resources

Objective: *Manage public land actions and activities in a manner to be consistent with visual resource management (VRM) class objectives.*

Rationale: Section 102(8) of FLPMA declares that public land will be managed to protect the quality of scenic values and, where appropriate, to preserve and protect certain public land in its natural condition. NEPA, section 101(b), requires Federal agencies to “assure for all Americans... esthetically pleasing surroundings.” Section 102 of NEPA requires agencies to “utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of ... Environmental Design Acts in the planning and decision making” process. Guidelines for the identification of VRM classes on public land are contained in “BLM Manual Handbook 8410-1,” Visual Resource Inventory. The establishment of VRM classes on public land is based on an evaluation of the landscapes scenic qualities, public sensitivity toward certain areas (such as certain special management areas, travel corridors and landscape settings), and the location of affected land from primary travel corridors (distance zoning).

Monitoring: Use the visual contrast rating system, described in BLM Manual 8400, where appropriate, when assessing proposals for projects on public land. Periodically assess, and as needed revise and implement, measures of visual mitigation/rehabilitation activities conducted for surface disturbing activities (also see Appendix W).

Table 12.—Visual Resource Management classes of public land (acres) ¹ (PSEORMP Table 3-11)

Resource Area	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Malheur Resource Area	309,796	144,403	199,078	1,365,457
Jordan Resource Area	998,501	72,823	440,579	1,104,052

¹ Includes FERC acres. The figures in this table represent public lands in the planning area that have been inventoried and given a VRM classification. Changes in acreage figures between the Draft and Final SEORMP are based on updated GIS information and reflect the best available data.

Management Actions: Public lands within the planning area will be managed as depicted on Map VRM. Table 12 shows VRM classifications. Visual resources in ACEC's will be managed as displayed in Table 13. WSA's, managed in accordance with current policy, will be managed under VRM Class I, subject to any change to current policy. Upon congressional designation of wilderness, any area congressionally released from further wilderness consideration will be managed under VRM Class II, unless inventory shows it to be Class I. Management of the Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee NWSR's and administratively suitable study rivers with a tentative wild classification will be managed as VRM Class I. The corridor of the South Fork Indian Creek study river in MRA will be managed as VRM Class II. Manage as VRM Class III, when needed, those administrative sites, recreation sites, and other specific sites requiring developed support facilities to meet public health and safety requirements or to enhance approved resource based recreation use opportunities.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Objective: *Designate areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC's)/research natural areas (RNA's) where relevance and importance criteria are met and special management attention is required to protect the values identified.*

Rationale: Section 202(c)(3) of FLPMA mandates that priority be given to the designation and protection of ACEC's. These areas are defined in section 103(a) as areas where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important values, resources, systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. Further guidance and evaluation criteria are found at 43 CFR Part 1610.7-2.

Monitoring: ACEC's will be assessed on a periodic schedule in order to evaluate maintenance and enhancement of relevant and important values and to evaluate effectiveness of management in maintaining those values. Monitoring may include collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. Appendix W contains additional monitoring guidelines.

Description of management directives: ACEC's will be designated and managed as outlined in Table 13. The section following the table describes each ACEC and its management. The descriptions are organized by resource area. Maps ACEC-M and ACEC-J show all ACEC's.

Management common to all ACEC's: The areas described below will be managed to maintain or enhance their relevant and important values. Management actions will be evaluated for their effects in maintaining or enhancing the ACEC values. These actions may include forest management practices; livestock grazing management (including timing and intensity of grazing); construction of range, wildlife, and recreation projects; prescribed burning; western juniper control practices and other vegetation treatments; management of recreational activities and wild horses; and animal damage control practices. Acquisition of subsurface minerals and private land inholdings through willing seller(s) will be pursued, if applicable, to protect relevant and important values or to improve manageability. Any land acquired from private parties or relinquished by the BOR adjacent to the ACEC may become part of the ACEC if relevant and important values are present, and will be managed following special management described below. For development of locatable minerals, any surface-disturbing actions beyond casual exploration will require a plan of operations if an area is designated as an ACEC. Opportunities to manipulate vegetation will be limited, particularly in ACEC/RNA's, whose purpose is to maintain and promote natural values and processes. Following wildfires, ACEC/RNA's will be allowed to revegetate naturally. Small areas may be seeded with native species, if the relevant and important values of the ACEC/RNA will be enhanced. Nonnative species will not be used in an ACEC/RNA for vegetation rehabilitation. Noxious weeds will be aggressively controlled using integrated weed management methods,

Table 13.—Specific management for ACEC's/RNA's ¹ (PSEORMP Table 3-12)

	ACEC acres	Rights- of-way	Off- highway vehicles	Visual resource manage- ment	Plant collecting	Road mainten- ance	Leasable minerals	Locatable minerals	Saleable minerals
Malheur Resource Area									
Black Canyon ACEC/RNA	2,644	AV	L	II/III ²	L	L	O	O	C
Castle Rock ACEC ³	22,799	AV	L	II	L	O	NSO	W/O ⁴	C/O ⁵
Coal Mine Basin ACEC/RNA	755	AV	L	II	L	L	NSO	W	C
Dry Creek Gorge ACEC ³	16,082	AV	L	II	O	L	NSO	W	C
Hammond Hill Sand Hills ACEC/RNA ³	3,712	AV	L	III	L	L	O	W	C
Honeycombs ACEC/RNA ³	15,847	AV	L	I	L	L	NSO	W	C
Lake Ridge ACEC/RNA ³	3,825	AV	L	II	L	L	OWS	O	C
Leslie Gulch ACEC ³	11,673	E ⁶	L	I/II ⁷	L	L	NSO	W ⁸	C
Mahogany Ridge ACEC/RNA ³	682	AV	L	II	L	L	NSO	W	C
North Fork Malheur River ACEC ³	1,810	E	L	I	L	L	NSO	W	C
North Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA	1,569	AV	L	III	L	L	OWS	O	C

Table 13.—Specific management for ACEC's/RNA's¹ (continued)

	ACEC acres	Rights- of-way	Off- highway vehicles	Visual resource manage- ment	Plant collecting	Road mainten- ance	Leasable minerals	Locatable minerals	Saleable minerals
Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC- Keeney Pass Segment	3,154	AV	L	II/III ⁹	L	L	NSO	W/O ¹⁰	C/O ¹¹
Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC- Tub Mountain Segment	5,902	AV	L	II	L	L	NSO	W/O ¹⁰	C/O ¹¹
Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC- Birch Creek Segment	119	AV	L	II	O	O	NSO	W	C
Owyhee River Below the Dam ACEC ³	11,239	AV	L	II	L	O	NSO/O ¹²	W/O ¹³	C/O ¹⁴
Owyhee Views ACEC ³	52,506	AV	C/L ¹⁵	I	L	L	NSO	W	C
South Alkali Sand Hills ACEC	3,520	AV	L	III	L	L	NSO	W	C
South Bull Canyon ACEC/RNA	792	AV	L	III	L	L	O	O	C
South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA	620	AV	L	III	L	L	OWS	O	C
Spring Mountain ACEC/RNA	1,002	AV	C	III	L	NA	O	O	C
Stockade Mountain ACEC/RNA	1,767	AV	L	III	L	L	O	W	C

Table 13.—Specific management for ACEC's/RNA's ¹(continued)

	ACEC acres	Rights- of-way	Off- highway vehicles	Visual resource manage- ment	Plant collecting	Road mainten- ance	Leasable minerals	Locatable minerals	Saleable minerals
Jordan Resource Area									
Dry Creek Bench ACEC/RNA ³	1,616	AV	L	II	L	L	O	O	C
Jordan Craters ACEC/RNA ³	31,370	E	L	I	L	L	NSO	O	C
Little Whitehorse Creek Exclosure ACEC/RNA ³	58	E	C	II	L	NA	NSO	W	C
Mendi Gore Playa ACEC/RNA ³	148	AV	L	II	L	L	NSO	O	C
Palomino Playa ACEC/RNA	642	AV	L	II	L	L	NSO	O	C
Saddle Butte ACEC ³	7,056	AV	L	II	L	L	O	O	C
Toppin Creek Butte ACEC/RNA ³	3,996	AV	L	II	L	L	O	O	C

¹ Abbreviations:

AV = avoidance area: granting rights-of-way (surface, subsurface, aerial) within the area should be avoided, but rights-of-way may be granted if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated.

C = closed to mineral material removal, and/or OHV use.

E = exclusion area: rights-of-way would not be granted within the area.

L = limited: limitations applicable to OHV use, plant collection, and road maintenance.

OHV use: use would be limited to designated routes. Plant collecting: plant materials, including common species, may be collected by permit only. Road maintenance: maintenance would be limited to the existing roadway; shoulder, barrow/ditch construction would be limited to only that necessary to ensure public safety and serviceability of the road.

NL = not available for mineral leases.

NSO = no surface occupancy. Open to mineral leasing subject to NSO stipulations.

O = open. The activity is allowed in the area. NEPA compliance and clearances for cultural resources and threatened and endangered species required for some activities. Mineral activity is subject to standard stipulations (where appropriate), NEPA compliance, and application of site-specific controls.

OHV = off-highway vehicles.

OWS = open with special stipulations. Open to mineral leasing activities subject to controlled surface use, seasonal timing restrictions, and/or restricted or no uses in avoidance areas (such as riparian areas, live water, areas with special wildlife or plant features, or sensitive viewsheds).

VRM = visual resource management. VRM classes are defined in Appendix H.

W = withdrawal. Areas recommended (to the Secretary of the Interior) for withdrawal from operation of the mining laws (locatable mineral entry).

² II/III = Class II in area inventoried as VRM II; VRM III on remainder.

³ All or a portion of this ACEC falls within an additional or proposed SMA that currently may have restricted management for activities such as OHV, VRM, or mineral management. This

Table 13.—Specific management for ACEC's/RNA's ¹(continued)

ACEC must meet the minimum management requirements for the SMA (such as WSA, NWSR). Management prescriptions associated with the relevant and important values of the ACEC.

⁴ W/O = Withdrawal on 3,280 acres; open on remainder.

⁵ C/O = Closed on 3,280 acres; open on remainder.

⁶ E = Valid existing right-of-way would remain in effect.

⁷ I/II = Areas outside vehicular corridor VRM I; VRM II on remainder.

⁸ W = Withdrawal process completed September, 1999 (see text).

⁹ II/III = VRM II within corridor; VRM III on remainder.

¹⁰ W/O = Withdrawal within corridor; open on remainder.

¹¹ C/O = Closed within corridor; open on remainder.

¹² NSO/O = No-surface-occupancy stipulation applies within viewshed; open on remainder.

¹³ W/O = Withdrawal within viewshed; open on remainder.

¹⁴ C/O = Closed within viewshed; open on remainder.

¹⁵ C/L = Closed west of reservoir as depicted on OHV maps; limited on remainder.

such as biological control, site-specific spraying, and grubbing by hand, consistent with protection and enhancement of relevant and important values. Where management for a designated ACEC limits motorized and mechanical vehicles to designated roads and trails, the use of these vehicles off designated trails to maintain existing improvements and for livestock handling may be allowed within the ACEC after a case-by-case assessment and determination of need.

Management prescriptions were developed independently of WSA and NWSR considerations. However, IMPLWR will be followed until Congress designates these areas as wilderness or releases them from further wilderness consideration. If the WSA is not Congressionally designated as wilderness, the prescriptions for each designated ACEC will be followed.

Malheur Resource Area

Black Canyon ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 2,644 acre Black Canyon ACEC/RNA, located north of the Malheur River above Jonesboro, Oregon, occupies the drainage of Black Canyon, a steep south-facing canyon that drains the uplands directly above the mainstem of the Malheur River. The drainage consists of an intermittent to perennial stream flowing just enough to develop riparian vegetation in the steep canyon. The uplands surrounding the drainage are sparsely vegetated due to the shallow soils and dry south-facing aspect.

The relevant and important values of the ACEC/RNA are the following vegetation cells identified by the ONHP: stiff sagebrush/Sandberg bluegrass, western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass, riparian community dominated by coyote willow with Pacific willow, and first to third order stream system in sagebrush zone.

A main east-west road traverses the north end of the ACEC/RNA, and a trail goes to Willow Spring. The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, moderate potential for the occurrence of both uranium and geothermal resources, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no BLM record that mining claims were ever located within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA, and no demonstrated interest in either precious metals/mercury or uranium; consequently, the potential for development is low. Although the ACEC/RNA is within an area of high heat flow, an absence of nearby hot springs and an apparent lack of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) thermal waters indicate a low potential for development of geothermal resources.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. The ACEC/RNA will be VRM Class II and III as identified during the VRM inventory for visual resources in the planning area. Plant collecting will require a permit. The area will be open to leasable and locatable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals development. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be

evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for saleable minerals, livestock, OHV, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

Castle Rock ACEC

Description and values: The 22,799-acre Castle Rock ACEC, located north of Juntura and Beulah Reservoir, includes public land adjacent to and including Castle Rock. This massive volcanic spire dominates the landscape and surrounding viewshed in all directions. The surrounding topography drops 2,000–3,000 feet within a distance of 3 miles. Because of the diversity of habitats in close proximity, representatives of nearly two-thirds of the wildlife species in the planning area spend some time in this ACEC during the year. Stands of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and mountain mahogany are located adjacent to open sage-brush-grasslands. The wildlife diversity is exemplified by the existence of desert-type bird species such as sage thrashers nesting less than 1 mile from blue grouse, which are associated with forested habitats.

The relevant and important values identified for this ACEC are scenic, cultural, historic, and wildlife habitat. The scenic value surrounding Castle Rock is rated as a VRM Class II with “A” quality scenery and high sensitivity. Cultural values are associated with both prehistoric and historic use of the area as an important landmark for American Indians, as well as emigrants traveling through the area. Wildlife values are associated with the abrupt elevational change which has resulted in a unique area with many habitat types in close proximity to each other.

A portion of the Castle Rock (3-18) WSA is located within the ACEC and cover 29 percent of the area. This WSA is located in the area immediately adjacent to the Castle Rock spire and to the west and south of Castle Rock. The BLM has recommended that this WSA not be congressionally designated as wilderness. Until Congress makes a determination on wilderness status, WSA’s are managed in accordance with BLM’s IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded until Congress makes wilderness designation decisions.

A north-south county gravel road bisects the ACEC, providing the main cross-country route for travel from Juntura to Ironside. The slopes of Castle Rock are drained by Hunter Creek, Spring Creek, and Jerry Canyon. Lost Creek and the Little Malheur River flow to the north and west of the ACEC. There are several 2-track and 4-wheel drive vehicle routes leading into various drainages, and several undeveloped camping locations. Numerous barbed wire/steel post livestock fences and a wildlife enclosure are within the ACEC. The ACEC includes portions of four livestock grazing allotments with variable grazing practices authorized by permit.

The ACEC has a variable potential for hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, ranging from low to high; most of the area has a moderate potential. It has a moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium and vein gold, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other locatable and leasable minerals.

No mining claims are currently located within the ACEC or immediate vicinity, although there has been some past interest, mainly between 1985 and 1989; consequently, it has a moderate potential for the development of precious metals, particularly hot springs gold/silver. Although the ACEC is within an area of high heat flow, a lack of nearby hot springs and an apparent absence of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) sources of thermal water indicate a low

potential for the development of geothermal resources. Mineable quantities of uranium may occur in the area, but an apparent lack of interest in the commodity and an absence of a significant domestic uranium industry indicate a low potential for the development of uranium. Likewise, an absence of nearby sources of oil and gas and a lack of current production indicate a low potential for the development of petroleum products.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with the identified relevant and important values and impacts could be mitigated. Existing rights-of-way will not be affected, and all areas will be VRM Class II. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Plant collecting will be authorized by permit only. Forest management practices such as prescribed burning, thinning, and western juniper control will be limited only to those actions necessary to maintain or enhance the relevant and important values. Road maintenance will be allowed. Mineral leases will be subject to the NSO stipulation. The 3,280 acres surrounding Castle Rock will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities, and the remaining area will be open. Saleable minerals development will be closed on the same 3,280 acres and open within the remainder of the ACEC. Any proposed changes in grazing use, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Projects which may be proposed in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, VRM, OHV, forest management, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect a more complete representation of the relevant and important values.

Coal Mine Basin ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 755-acre Coal Mine Basin ACEC/RNA lies on the Oregon/Idaho border between Marsing, Idaho, and Jordan Valley, Oregon. The extensive and colorful ash beds in Coal Mine Basin contain diverse plant communities; two special status plant species (smooth mentzelia and Cusick's chaenactis), which were former Category 2 candidate species being considered for listing under the ESA; highly scenic vistas; and fossils of both vertebrate animals and plants. The area has been recognized by BLM offices in both Oregon and Idaho as representing excellent examples of typical Succor Creek ash habitat for the two special status plant species, as well as a full complement of the more common, but also highly restricted, ash species. The towering ash cliffs, the colorful ash formations, and unique outcrops provide unusual scenic vistas for the area.

The relevant and important values for this ACEC/RNA are two special status plant species, ash communities, and paleontological resources.

An area directly adjacent to Oregon's portion of the basin has been designated as an ACEC/RNA in the Owyhee RMP in the BLM Boise District in Idaho. The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment. Fences and an unimproved road occur within the area.

The ACEC has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits and zeolite, a moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources and oil and gas, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM that mining claims have ever been located within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA, and no demonstrated interest in precious metals/mercury, uranium, or zeolite development; consequently, the potential for development is low. Although the ACEC/RNA is within an area of high heat flow, an absence of nearby hot

springs and an apparent lack of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) thermal waters indicate a low potential for the development of geothermal resources. Likewise, an absence of nearby sources of oil and gas and a lack of current production in the planning unit indicate a low potential for development of petroleum products.

Specific management: Right-of-ways will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. The ACEC/RNA will be under VRM Class II guidance. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable activities will be subject to the NSO stipulation, including the low grade seams of coal found in the area. The area will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activity and closed to saleable minerals development. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season where adverse impacts are identified by monitoring. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, VRM, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values, including the unusual scenic vistas found in this area. The ash habitats are highly fragile, are quickly and permanently disturbed by minimal activities across their surfaces, and require maximum protection to preserve their values.

Dry Creek Gorge ACEC

Description and values: The 16,082-acre Dry Creek Gorge ACEC is located south of Vale, Oregon, and west of Owyhee Reservoir. The deep canyon of Dry Creek contrasts sharply with the surrounding plateau of the Owyhee Uplands, which notably enhances the scenery of the area and offers a wide variety of landforms and contrasts between the highly colorful soils and dark basaltic forms along its length. The series of deep, elongated pools, formed in glass-rich rhyolites, is a unique geologic phenomenon resulting from the preferential erosion of a glass-rich vitrophyre zone in the rhyolite domes found along the stream course. Two special status species, inland redband trout and the Columbia spotted frog, inhabit the area.

The relevant and important values identified in this ACEC are scenery, special status fish and amphibian species and associated habitat, and rare geologic features.

Based on an evaluation of river-related resource values, those segments Dry Creek within the proposed ACEC, with adjacent BLM-administered land, have been determined eligible and recommended suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS.

Portions of the Dry Creek (3-55) and Dry Creek Buttes (3-56) WSA's are located within the ACEC. BLM has recommended that these WSA's not be designated as wilderness. Until Congress makes a determination on wilderness status, WSA's are managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation.

Numerous north-south 2-track and 4-wheel drive vehicle routes cross this ACEC, and there are numerous barbed wire/steel post fences and developed springs for livestock. There are five livestock grazing allotments within the ACEC.

The ACEC has a moderate potential for the discovery of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, uranium, oil and gas, and geothermal resources, but a low potential for the discovery of all other locatable and leasable minerals. While there are no current mining claims within the ACEC, much of the surrounding area, particularly toward the east end, has had a substantial amount of interest, and a number of mining claims were staked, largely between 1986 and 1993; consequently, the potential for development is considered to be moderate. Mineable quantities of uranium may occur in the area; however, a lack of apparent interest and an absence of a significant domestic industry indicates a low potential for development. Although the potential ACEC is within an area of high heat flow with evidence of past geothermal activity (such as hydrothermal alteration of the surrounding rocks), a lack of nearby hot springs indicates a low potential for development of geothermal resources. Likewise, a lack of nearby oil and gas occurrences and an absence of production within the planning area indicate a low potential for the development of oil and gas.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with the identified relevant and important values and impacts could be mitigated; OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails; and the area will be VRM Class II. No permit will be required for plant collecting. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Fluid leasable minerals activities will be subject to NSO stipulations. The area will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities and closed to minerals materials activities. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have provided protection of some values of the area, the management for minerals, proposed rights-of-way, livestock, and other surface-disturbing activities will adequately protect relevant and important values.

Hammond Hill Sand Hills ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 3,712-acre Hammond Hill Sand Hills ACEC/RNA is located in a remote part of the Owyhee Plateau country, west of Owyhee Reservoir and south of Dry Creek. The ACEC/RNA occupies a series of low hills and dry washes dominated by sagebrush. It was selected to represent a series of plant communities that are found on sandy soils. The area is distinctly composed of very loose, sandy, silty soils derived from decomposed volcanic ash. Several dry washes dissect the area and run water during and immediately after rain, but not enough to be considered ephemeral streams.

The relevant and important values identified in this ACEC/RNA are the big sagebrush-antelope bitterbrush/Indian ricegrass and big sagebrush-greasewood/Indian ricegrass vegetation cells identified by ONHP.

A portion of one WSA is located within the ACEC/RNA. Dry Creek Buttes WSA (3-56) has been recommended by BLM not to be congressionally designated as wilderness. The WSA is currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation.

Several dirt roads through the area are maintained by the BLM as needed. The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, a moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium, oil and gas and geothermal resource, but a low potential for the occurrence of all other locatable and leasable minerals.

At present, there are 15 mining claims located in the ACEC/RNA, mainly for gold associated with hot springs. Consequently, there is a high potential for the development of this commodity. As there is no significant domestic uranium industry, and no apparent interest in the commodity, the potential for development is low. Although the ACEC/RNA is within an area of high heat flow, a lack of nearby hot springs and apparent absence of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) sources or thermal water indicate a low potential for development of geothermal resources. Likewise, a lack of nearby oil and gas occurrences and an absence of current production indicate a low potential for oil and gas development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Plant collecting will require a permit. VRM will be Class III. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. The area will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities, closed to saleable minerals development, and remain open to leasable minerals activities. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to help protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, visual resources, OHV, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will provide a more appropriate degree of management and protection for the relevant and important values.

Honeycombs ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 15,847-acre Honeycombs ACEC/RNA is located on the east edge of Owyhee Reservoir about 20 miles south of Vale. The ACEC/RNA has high scenic values derived from the unusual geologic structure and colorful desert soils of volcanic origin. Special status plant species and the presence of California bighorn sheep contribute to the value of the area as an ACEC/RNA.

The relevant and important values for the ACEC/RNA include scenery, geologic formations, bighorn sheep and habitat, four special status plant species (sterile milkvetch, Ertter's senecio, grimy ivesia, and Owyhee clover), and big sagebrush/needleandthread grass on cinders plant community which meets a vegetation cell need identified by Oregon Natural Heritage Program (ONHP).

A portion of the Honeycombs WSA (3-77A) comprises 100 percent of the existing ACEC/RNA and 99 percent of the potential addition. This WSA has been recommended suitable by BLM for wilderness designation and is currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally pre-

cluded from a WSA until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation. The Honeycombs WSA is a component of the existing Owyhee River Complex SRMA.

The ACEC/RNA is located within one livestock grazing allotment. A north-south dirt road is near the eastern boundary and is maintained by BLM for high-clearance and 4-wheel drive vehicles. The Three Fingers HMA for wild horses is also located within and surrounding this ACEC/RNA.

The ACEC/RNA has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, a moderate potential for the occurrence of oil and gas and geothermal resources, and a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium. It has a low potential for the occurrence of all other locatable and leasable minerals. While there are no mining claims currently located in the ACEC/RNA, there has been past interest, especially between 1989 and 1993, largely in the eastern portion of the ACEC/RNA; consequently, it has a moderate potential for the development of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits. Although the ACEC/RNA is located within an area of high heat, a lack of nearby hot springs and apparent absence of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) sources of thermal water indicate a low potential for the development of geothermal resources. Likewise, a lack of nearby oil and gas occurrences and an absence of production within the planning unit indicate a low potential for oil and gas development. While there is a possibility of mineable quantities of uranium, a lack of interest in this commodity and an absence of a significant domestic uranium industry indicate a low potential for development of this commodity.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHVs will be limited to designated roads and trails. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Development of leasable minerals will be subject to the NSO stipulation. The area will be under VRM Class I. The ACEC/RNA will be withdrawn from locatable mineral activities and closed to saleable minerals development. BOR land relinquished between the reservoir and ACEC/RNA boundaries will become part of the ACEC/RNA. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any changes in grazing use, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for their impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: Although existing management actions have partially protected values, the increase in size of the ACEC/RNA and proposed management within the extended area for minerals, livestock, and other surface-disturbing activities will fully protect the existing area and additional representations of the relevant and important values. The area's soils are highly fragile, being quickly and permanently disturbed by minimal surface activities. Proposed management will adequately protect this resource. Other management as proposed will protect all the valued resources.

Lake Ridge ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 3,825-acre Lake Ridge ACEC/RNA is located southeast of Juntura, Oregon, along Tim's Peak road on a broad plateau dissected by steep canyons, with Tim's Peak rising to the north. A naturally occurring waterhole provides a perennial source of water. The ACEC/RNA is dominated by low sagebrush plant communities with both low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass and low sagebrush/Idaho fescue present.

The relevant and important values identified in this ACEC/RNA are the low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass community and low sagebrush/Idaho fescue community vegetation cells identified by ONHP. Sage grouse, which frequent the area, and several leks have also been identified as a relevant and important value.

Portions of two WSA's are located within the ACEC/RNA. Gold Creek (3-33) and Camp Creek (3-31) WSA's are recommended by BLM as suitable for wilderness designation. The WSA's are currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation.

The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC/RNA has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with the BLM that mining claims have ever been located within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA, and no demonstrated interest in precious metals/mercury or uranium deposits; consequently, the potential for development is low. While the ACEC/RNA is located within an area of high heat flow, an absence of nearby hot springs and an apparent lack of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) indicate a low potential for the development of geothermal resources.

Specific management: Right-of-ways will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Plant collecting will require a permit. The entire area will be under VRM Class II. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be open with special stipulations subject to seasonal/timing restrictions, restricted or no uses in avoidance areas for sage grouse. The area will be open for locatable minerals activities and closed for saleable minerals development. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, VRM, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values on the critical portions of the area. More stringent management for visual resources and limiting leasable minerals and saleable minerals activities will provide additional protection of the valued resources in this area.

Leslie Gulch ACEC

Description and values: The 11,673-acre Leslie Gulch ACEC is located near the southeastern part of Owyhee Reservoir. The diverse vegetation and highly scenic area is an attractive destination for visitors seeking a variety of wildland experiences.

Relevant and important values include high scenic values associated with the colorful ash talus cliff, bighorn sheep and habitat, and five special status plant species, which include

Packard's mentzelia, grimy ivesia, sterile milkvetch, Ertter's senecio, and Owyhee clover. A detailed management plan was written for the area and signed in 1995.

Portions of three WSA's are located within and comprise approximately 92 percent of the existing ACEC. Portions of the Upper Leslie Gulch WSA (3-74), Honeycombs WSA (3-77A), and Slocum Creek WSA (3-75) located within the ACEC have been recommended as suitable for wilderness designation by BLM. The WSA's are currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation in WSA's are generally precluded until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation. Leslie Gulch ACEC was withdrawn from mineral entry by Public Land Order 7412 (*Federal Register*, Vol. 64, No.184, September 23, 1999) with the withdrawal effective as of September 23, 1999.

Specific management: All management as identified and prescribed in the Leslie Gulch Management Plan (1995) will be retained. Management as described in the plan includes, but is not limited to, the following actions. Rights-of-way will not be granted. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. The ACEC will be under VRM Class II, except the areas outside the vehicular corridor will be under VRM Class I. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety. The area will be limited or closed to all mineral activity, including mineral leasing (under NSO stipulations), mineral material sale, and locatable mineral exploration and development. The area will be closed to livestock grazing. Proposed projects in the area, particularly recreational development, will follow management plan guidance.

Rationale: Because of the recent date of the management plan, which provides protection for the relevant and important values, no further management changes will be proposed for this ACEC except that the VRM Class I will contribute to providing maximum protection for the relevant and important values.

Mahogany Ridge ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 682-acre Mahogany Ridge ACEC/RNA is located on the northern and northeastern slope of Mahogany Mountain west of U.S. Highway 95 and north of Jordan Valley, Oregon. The ACEC/RNA includes undisturbed stands of mountain mahogany trees on parcels of the northern and western slopes of Mahogany Ridge. It fills a vegetation cell need for mountain mahogany-sagebrush and mountain mahogany-Oregon grape complex identified by ONHP and includes a higher-elevation mountain big sagebrush-mountain mahogany/slender wheatgrass-bluebunch wheatgrass community.

The relevant and important values in the ACEC/RNA include habitat for the broad-tailed hummingbird and other neotropical migratory birds, a special status plant species (Owyhee clover), and the mountain mahogany-big sagebrush vegetation communities identified by ONHP.

A portion of the Upper Leslie Gulch WSA (3-74) is within the ACEC/RNA. This WSA has been recommended suitable by BLM for wilderness designation and is currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation.

The ACEC/RNA is located within one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC/RNA has a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium, oil and gas and geothermal resources, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other locatable and leasable minerals. No mining claims are currently located within the ACEC/RNA; however, there has been a substantial amount of past interest, largely between

1985 and 1989; consequently, the potential for the development of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits is high. While mineable quantities of uranium may occur within the area, a lack of interest in the commodity and an absence of a domestic uranium industry indicate a low potential for development of this commodity. Although the area is within a zone of high heat flow, a lack of nearby surface thermal features (such as hot springs) and an apparent absence of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) sources of thermal water indicate a low potential for the development of geothermal resources. Likewise, an absence of nearby sources of oil and gas and a lack of production indicate a low potential for the development of petroleum products.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted within the ACEC/RNA only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. The area will be VRM Class II. Plant collecting will require a permit. Development of leasable minerals will be subject to the NSO stipulation. The ACEC/RNA will be closed to development of locatable minerals and saleable minerals. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing use, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be managed using a variety of methods, including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: Although existing management has partially protected values of the area, the increase in size of the ACEC/RNA and proposed management for minerals, VRM, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will enhance an extended representation of the relevant and important values.

North Fork Malheur River ACEC

Description and values: The 1,810-acre North Fork Malheur River potential ACEC is located northwest of Juntura, Oregon. The canyon bottom is narrow, and numerous basalt rock outcrops, pinnacles, spires, cliff/rim walls and talus slides add variety and interest to the narrow, steep canyon slopes. Ponderosa pine stands are distributed throughout the area. A variety of diverse, rich color combinations present in the soil, rock, vegetation and water provide a harmony of visual contrast. A view of the river from the rim of the canyon provides an outstanding scenic picture of the surrounding natural diverse terrain and variety of vegetation. Redband trout, a special status species, are present throughout the river. Bull trout, also a special status species, are present at least seasonally throughout the area. Their numbers have declined regionally and within the North Fork Malheur River watershed as a result of habitat degradation. Bull trout have been listed as threatened by USFWS under ESA. The Federal candidate species, Columbia spotted frog, has also been found along this river. The ACEC contains a regionally important diversity of resident or indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are 14 species of wildlife within the river corridor that have special management status. The ACEC is also a transition zone between forest and range wildlife habitats of eastern Oregon. These "edge" areas, where different and distinct upland plant communities merge, support and enhance the diversity of habitat niches in a small area in contrast to isolated range or forest types alone. The river's permanent source of water further enriches wildlife habitat quality by supporting a wide variety of vegetation communities associated with the riparian zone. This river segment's landform consists of steep canyon walls with vertical relief of more than 500 feet.

The relevant and important values identified in this ACEC are scenery, two special status fish and their habitat, and a special status amphibian and habitat.

The ACEC is within the Upper North Fork Malheur River Scenic Quality Evaluation Unit of the Vale District under BLM's VRM program. Based on evaluations of the river corridor, those segments of the river within the ACEC have been determined eligible and suitable for possible inclusion in NWSR System

The steep-walled canyon limits access to the river in most places. Roads are primitive 2-track, usually 4-wheel drive, located at the north end of the ACEC. Portions of three livestock grazing allotments are located within the ACEC.

The ACEC has a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium and geothermal resources, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other locatable and leasable minerals. There is no record with BLM that mining claims have ever been located within the borders of the ACEC, and no apparent interest in mineral development in the immediate area; consequently, the ACEC has a low potential for mineral development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will not be granted, OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails, and the ACEC will be under VRM Class I. Plant collecting will require a permit. Forest management practices will be limited only to those actions necessary to maintain or enhance the relevant and important values. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be subject to NSO stipulations. The ACEC will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals development. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing use, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, plant collecting, forest management, livestock, rights-of-way and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

North Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 1,569-acre North Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA is located west of Westfall, Oregon, along the ridge that separates Clover Creek drainage to the north and Bully Creek drainage to the south. The ACEC/RNA encompasses a number of grassland communities that occur both as distinct communities as well as intermixed within a larger mosaic of types.

The relevant and important values identified in this ACEC/RNA are the big sagebrush/Thurber needlegrass community and big sagebrush-threetip sagebrush/Idaho fescue community vegetation cells identified by ONHP. Sage grouse and their associated habitat have also been identified as a relevant and important value.

Several dirt roads and barbed wire/steel post fences crisscross the ACEC/RNA, which also includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC/RNA has a moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of oil and gas, and a low potential for the occurrence of locatable and all other leasable minerals. There is no record with BLM that mining claims have ever been located within the borders of the ACEC/RNA, and no apparent interest in mineral development in the immediate area; consequently, the ACEC/RNA has a low potential for mineral development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Plant collecting will require a permit. The ACEC/RNA will be VRM Class III. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be open with special stipulations subject to seasonal/timing restrictions, restricted or no uses in avoidance areas for sage grouse. Locatable minerals activities will be open, but the area will be closed for saleable minerals development. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management has partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values. The increased acreage and other associated management provide protection of a more complete representation of the valued resources in this area.

Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC-Keeney Pass Segment

Description and Values: The 3,154-acre Keeney Pass segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC is located approximately 6 miles south of Vale on Lytle Boulevard. The Oregon Trail was the principal travel corridor for America's westward migration and expansion during the 19th century and became the most famous of western trails used by explorers, fur traders, missionaries, emigrants, and gold seekers. The trail was the primary route from Fort Boise to Vale. The scenic values of this ACEC are associated with the historical landscape integrity of the area. The rolling hills, covered with sagebrush, grasses and dust, have changed little since the emigrants passed through this country and contribute to the overall scenic and recreational value.

The relevant and important values identified in this ACEC are historic; scenic; and a special status plant species, Cronquist's stickseed.

Lytle Boulevard, a two-lane asphalt county road, parallels and in some places overlies the Oregon Trail into Vale. It is the main road for traffic traveling south to Nyssa and Adrian in Oregon, Homedale in Idaho, and to U.S. Highway 95. At BLM's Keeney Pass Interpretive Site, interpretive panels and a foot trail accommodate visitors along the Oregon Trail. The segment at Keeney Pass covers a total of 1 mile of intermittent ruts, 100 feet to 0.5-mile long. These ruts are all that remain of the original route crossing 8 miles on BLM land in Malheur County.

Currently, the 1989 "Oregon National Historic Trail Management Plan" prescribed a sequence of long- and short-term management actions for the protection, preservation, interpretation and public recreation use of the Oregon National Historic Trail. On November 10, 1978,

Congress designated the Oregon Trail as a National Historic Trail by an amendment (Public Law 95-625) to the “National Trails System Act” (Public Law 90-543). The Act, which directs the Secretary of Interior to administer the Oregon National Historic Trail, identifies and protects the Oregon Trail, along with its historic remnants and artifacts, for public use and enjoyment. The National Park Service (NPS) has the responsibility to administer the Oregon National Historic Trail, providing oversight and assistance to other Federal agencies. Direct management of the Oregon Trail rests within the individual Federal agency having jurisdiction over the land including sites and segments. These Federal agencies are responsible for providing NPS with an opportunity to review management actions for the Oregon Trail. The Oregon Trail is an identified SRMA. Management decisions provide for Oregon Trail protection within a 0.5-mile wide corridor and informational signing. The 1981 NPS Oregon Trail management plan provides general guidance for the future protection, development, interpretation and management by lead agencies having direct management responsibility for the Oregon Trail. The NPS plan recommends specific protection and interpretation for Keeney Pass in the Vale District.

The Oregon Trail in the vicinity of Keeney Pass, which includes a four-mile route of the Oregon Trail with intermittent wagon ruts, is a historic district enrolled in 1979 on the National Register of Historic Places as the Oregon Trail Historic District (Lytle Pass Area). A 0.5-mile wide corridor has been established to avoid and minimize surface disturbances along the Oregon Trail.

A portion of one grazing allotment lies within this segment of the ACEC. One livestock watering reservoir is located outside the corridor and is presently dry. Numerous projects are scattered throughout this segment of the Oregon Trail, including cattleguards, barbed wire/steel posts fences, livestock watering troughs, pipelines, waterwells, fiber optic cable line, crested wheatgrass seedings, and 2-track and 4-wheel drive routes.

This segment of the ACEC has a high potential for the occurrence of uranium, and geothermal resources, a predominately moderate potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, moderate potential for the occurrence of oil and gas and a low potential for all other leasable and locatable minerals. No mining claims are currently located within this segment, but interest was especially high between 1988 and 1992 when most of the segment was covered with mining claims; consequently, the potential for development of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits is moderate. As this segment of the ACEC is located within and immediately adjacent to the Vale Known Geothermic Resource Area (KGRA), which has had recent interest in geothermal energy, the potential for development of this commodity is high. While mineable quantities of uranium may occur in the area, a lack of demonstrated interest in the commodity and an absence of a significant domestic uranium industry indicate a low potential for development. Although traces of hydrocarbons have been reported in the vicinity of the ACEC, an absence of demonstrated interest in the commodity and a lack of production in the planning area indicate a low potential for the development of petroleum products. An existing minerals pit is located outside the viewshed at Keeney Pass.

Specific management: Existing designated multipurpose utility corridors will continue to be available for use. The ONHTMP covers the management within the 1,032-acre corridor. The plan dictates that the protective corridor will be VRM Class II, and where existing intrusions make Class II management impractical, managed as Class III; the location of range improvements will be planned so that the historic landscape of the Oregon Trail is not diminished; and off-road motorized vehicle use will be limited to designated roads and trails within the protective corridor. The plan also states nonmotorized trekking on trail remnants will be generally permitted under stipulated conditions; new rangeland facilities will be designed and

placed to be visually unobtrusive within the protective corridor; minerals leases within the protective corridor will be issued with NSO stipulations. Under the plan, the corridor will be closed to saleable minerals developments; heavy equipment use for wildfire suppression activities will be avoided on and within 200 feet of trail remnants; rangeland drills will not be used within 200 feet of trail remnants; and revegetation using native plant species by aerial broadcast will be the preferred post-fire rehabilitation method within the protective corridor; livestock use will continue based on existing grazing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Management outside the 1,032 acres will include OHV use limited to designated roads and trails, open to minerals activities outside the viewshed, and under VRM Class III.

Rationale: While existing management has partially served to protect values of the area, the additional acreage and the proposed management for minerals, rights-of-way, plant collecting, OHV, and livestock will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC—Tub Mountain Segment

Description and values: The 5,902-acre Tub Mountain segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC is located about 6 miles northeast of Vale, Oregon, off Highway 20 and 5th Avenue East, and follows the county road from Alkali Spring to Lone Willow Spring. The Oregon Trail was the principal travel corridor for America's westward migration and expansion during the 19th century and became the most famous of western trails used by explorers, fur traders, missionaries, emigrants and gold seekers. Charcoal samples obtained from a hearth excavated in 1993 yielded radiocarbon dates of AD 1680–1760 and 1800–1940. The segment from Alkali Spring to Lone Willow Spring consists of low rolling hills and highly eroded drainages covered with sagebrush and bunchgrasses. This route was the primary route of travel from Vale to Farewell Bend. Management decisions provide for Oregon Trail protection within a 0.25-mile wide corridor and informational signing for the Tub Mountain segment of the Oregon Trail. The BLM maintains one interpretive site at Alkali Spring which was the "nooning" spot for wagon trains leaving Vale.

The relevant and important values are historic, cultural, and scenic. The scenic values of this ACEC are associated with the integrity of the historical landscape. The rolling hills, covered with sagebrush, grasses, and dust, remain relatively unchanged since the emigrants passed through this country and contribute to the overall scenic value.

The ACEC segment is bisected by a county road maintained and bladed by Malheur County, and there are several 2-track and 4-wheel drive routes, numerous barbed wire/steel post fences, livestock watering troughs, water wells, corrals, and reservoirs.

This segment of the ACEC includes portions of one grazing allotment.

This segment of the ACEC has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, and uranium, a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of oil and gas, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other locatable and leasable minerals. No mining claims are currently located within the boundaries of this segment. Interest was high between 1986 and 1993 and several mining claims were located, mainly in the eastern portion of the segment, indicating a high potential for the development of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits. Mineable quantities of uranium may occur within the ACEC and surrounding area, but a lack of demonstrated interest and an absence of a significant domestic uranium industry indicate a low potential for development. Likewise, an absence of nearby sources of oil and gas and a lack of production indicate a low potential for the development of petroleum products.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated; OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails; and the ACEC will be VRM Class II. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety. Locatable minerals will be withdrawn within the viewshed or 0.5-mile either side of the Oregon Trail. Minerals materials development will be allowed only outside of the viewshed, and leasable minerals activities will be subject to the NSO stipulation. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Livestock use may be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to help protect values of the area, the additional acreage and proposed management for minerals, OHV, plant collecting, and livestock will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC–Birch Creek Segment

Description and values: The 119-acre Birch Creek segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail ACEC is located about 2 miles south of Farewell Bend, Oregon, west of Interstate 84. The Oregon Trail was the principal travel corridor for America’s westward migration and expansion during the 19th century and became the most famous of western trails used by explorers, fur traders, missionaries, emigrants and gold seekers. The segment at Birch Creek was a camping area before coming to the Snake River at Farewell Bend. A wagon rut swale is still discernible where the trail crossed the hills on public land. The scenic value of this ACEC is associated with the historical landscape integrity of the area. The rolling hills and view to the north of Farewell Bend and the Snake River have not changed since the emigrants passed through this country and contribute to the overall scenic value. The BLM maintains an interpretive site with a fenced enclosure around the ruts, interpretive panels, a foot trail adjacent to the ruts, and parking turnout.

The relevant and important values are historic and scenic.

The ACEC is bisected by a county-maintained gravel road, has a reservoir, and rights-of-way for access to private land. Accessibility from Interstate 84 at Farewell Bend increases the attractiveness of this recreation site for the public, and the existing gravel road allows visits by large groups in buses as well as 2-wheel drive vehicles. This segment of the ACEC includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

This segment of the ACEC has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, moderate to high potential for the occurrence of uranium, moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, and a low potential for all other locatable and leasable minerals. No mining claims are located within the boundaries of this segment, and very little interest has been expressed in the immediate vicinity. However, a substantial amount of interest has been expressed to the south, both in the mid-to late-1980’s and currently; consequently, this segment has a high potential for the development of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits. Mineable quantities of uranium may occur in the area, but an apparent lack of interest in the commodity and an absence of a significant domestic uranium industry indicate a low potential for the development of uranium. The area is within a zone of high heat flow and within 3 miles of a thermal spring; consequently, the potential for the development of low-temperature, direct heat use of geothermal resources is moderate.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use in the area will be limited to designated roads and trails, and the area will be VRM Class II. The area will remain open to current road maintenance activities, and will also be open to plant collecting. The ACEC will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals development. Leasable minerals activity will be subject to the NSO stipulation. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, visual resources, livestock, rights-of-way and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

Owyhee River Below the Dam ACEC

Description and values: The 11,239-acre ACEC includes public land of the Owyhee River canyon and its associated viewshed located just north of the Owyhee Dam. The ACEC includes the viewshed of BLM-administered land from near the dam to downstream approximately 13 road miles to near the siphon site. This corridor contains the controlled flowing Owyhee River with its associated predominately narrow canyon bottom and picturesque canyon slopes and walls. Paralleling the river, a two-lane asphalt county road bisects the ACEC. This is the main road that recreating visitors use to get to the area, which includes the popular Owyhee Reservoir. BLM's Snively Hot Springs and the interpretive site of the existing Lower Owyhee Canyon Watchable Wildlife Area currently have limited recreation support facilities to accommodate visitors within the corridor. The river corridor receives some of the highest recreational use in the planning area and is being designated in this plan as a SRMA. The BOR's approved Owyhee Reservoir RMP (April 1994) emphasizes cooperative efforts with BLM for the protection of important resource values and enhancement of recreation opportunities and uses within the river canyon. The BLM adheres to conditions of a national agreement in the management of FERC-administered land located within the ACEC.

The relevant and important values of the ACEC include high scenic values of diverse landscape elements in a substantially natural setting, a special status plant species (Mulford's milkvetch), the rare presence of a black cottonwood gallery in a riverine system, and the combined wildlife values of diverse habitat types supporting a large number of wildlife species and an important migratory corridor for neotropical birds.

Other developments within the ACEC include several bladed dirt roads leading mostly out of the river canyon bottom from the county asphalt road, and several indiscriminate short two-track primitive vehicle routes on the canyon bottom along the river. There is evidence of past minerals material extraction along the river's floodplain. There are two communication relay sites, and a high voltage power line crosses the canyon corridor. The southeast portion of the ACEC has telephone, power line, road and irrigation water tunnel rights-of-way associated with the BOR's Owyhee Irrigation Project. Portions of four livestock management allotments are within the potential ACEC.

Controlled releases from Owyhee Dam have variable effects on the riparian ecosystem along the river corridor. Based on evaluations of the river corridor, those segments of the river within the potential ACEC, with adjacent BLM-administered land, have been determined eligible and suitable for possible inclusion in NWSR System.

The ACEC has a moderate to high potential for the discovery of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits and geothermal resources, and a moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium and oil and gas. It has a low potential for all other leasable and locatable minerals.

While there are no current mining claims located within the ACEC, the surrounding area, especially the Grassy Mountain area, located some 3 miles to the northwest, has been the focus of intensive exploration in recent years, mainly for hot springs gold, largely between 1986 and 1994; consequently, it has a moderate to high potential for development of hot springs and epithermal gold/silver/mercury deposits. Although there has been little interest in geothermal resources in the ACEC, the presence of two hot springs indicate moderate to high potential for the development of low temperature, direct-use geothermal resources. Mineable quantities of uranium may occur within the boundaries of the ACEC; however, a lack of interest in the commodity and an absence of a significant domestic industry suggests a low potential for development of uranium. Likewise, a lack of known occurrences and an absence of production indicate a low potential for the development of oil and gas resources.

Specific management: New rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with the identified relevant and important resource values and adverse impacts could be mitigated. Existing rights-of-way will not be affected. Provisions will be included to enable the performance of operations and issuance of rights-of-way needed to adequately manage and maintain existing authorized facilities and the BOR's Owyhee Irrigation Project. Motorized vehicle use will be limited to designated roads and trails; some existing trails will be closed, and their location will be on file in the Vale District Office. The area will be VRM Class II. Plant collecting will require a permit. The area will be open to road maintenance. Leasable minerals activities will be subject to the NSO stipulation within a defined foreground viewshed, while the remaining area will be open with standard stipulations. The foreground viewshed will also be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities, with the remainder of the area open. The ACEC will be open to saleable minerals development, but with such activities within the defined foreground restricted to those past extraction sites and to the extent needed to allow for their rehabilitation. Proposed recreation site improvements or developments will be allowable where resource protection, public safety, health, and/or enhanced recreation experience will be provided while maintaining or enhancing relevant and important ACEC values. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Grazing will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management has partially served to help protect values of the area, the management for minerals, proposed rights-of-way, OHV, livestock operations, and other surface-disturbing activities will provide a more appropriate degree of management of, and protection for, the relevant and important values.

Owyhee Views ACEC

Description and values: The Owyhee Views ACEC includes 52,506 acres of public land adjacent to BOR's 53-mile long Owyhee Reservoir and certain land adjacent to the lower most portion of the congressionally designated Owyhee NWSR. The ACEC consists of the landscape as observed from the reservoir and certain maintained roads in the area. Nearby ACEC's (Leslie Gulch, Honeycombs, Dry Creek Gorge and Owyhee River Below the Dam) and the existing Owyhee Wild and Scenic River management area are not included in this ACEC. The highly picturesque landscape is rugged and largely dissected with ridges and

steep slopes, vertical canyon walls and isolated, towering buttes of the Owyhee River canyonlands. Multiple deep-cut and highly scenic side canyons are cut by ephemeral drainages which extend to the reservoir.

The relevant and important values of the ACEC include the high scenic properties associated with the area's virtually unaltered landscape, special status bighorn sheep and habitat, and special status plant species (sterile milkvetch, Ertter's senecio, and Owyhee clover). Another special status plant species (Cusick's chaenactis) is suspected to grow in the area. The visual sensitivity of the area is elevated due to the current level and expected future increases of recreation use, both on the reservoir and within the ACEC.

Portions of two WSA's are located within the ACEC. Dry Creek Buttes (3-56) and Wild Horse Basin (3-77B), are recommended by BLM not to be congressionally designated as wilderness.

The BOR manages Owyhee Reservoir and its associated threaded corridor of acquired private and withdrawn public land that encompass the reservoir. Following 4 years of extensive public involvement, the BOR approved its "Owyhee Reservoir RMP/EIS" in 1994. The agency established a citizen's task force to assist in development of the "Owyhee Reservoir RMP/EIS." Proposals for management of the RMP/EIS reflect the task force's recommendation that the reservoir's setting should remain in a substantially unaltered, natural state. As the largest reservoir in Oregon, the absence of substantial development within its highly scenic and visually sensitive canyon setting remains an attractive attribute for recreation users. There is an increasing trend of dispersed recreation use within the ACEC. Activities include hiking, big and small game hunting, backpacking, photography, wildlife and potential wild horse observation, and geologic and general sightseeing.

The ACEC includes portions of eight livestock grazing allotments, and a portion of the Three Fingers Wild Horse HMA is within the area.

The ACEC has a moderate to high potential for the occurrence, and development, of precious metals (particularly hot springs related gold deposits). Interest was especially high between 1986 and 1992, with most of the exploration occurring within the Dry Creek Buttes WSA. Mining claims were also located in other portions of the ACEC, mainly within the Wild Horse Basin, Blue Canyon and Owyhee Breaks WSA's. Presently, two picture jasper operations are the only minerals development activities occurring within the ACEC.

Specific management: New rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with the identified relevant and important values and impacts could be mitigated. Existing rights-of-way will not be affected. An OHV closed area will be located in the southwest portion of the ACEC, and the OHV use within the remainder of the area will be limited to designated roads and trails. The area will be VRM Class I. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be subject to NSO stipulations. The area will be closed to saleable minerals development and withdrawn from locatable minerals activities. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods, including but not limited to, fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: The protection and opportunities for enhancement of a significant portion of the area's important and relevant values will be fully realized by maintaining the existing landscape in a virtually unaltered state and with VRM Class I management.

South Alkali Sand Hills ACEC

Description and values: The 3,520-acre South Alkali Sand Hills ACEC is located northeast of Vale, northwest of Ontario, Oregon, and west of Henry Gulch, and encompasses several ridges and drainages within the low, hilly country. The potential ACEC was selected to represent prime habitat and critical populations for two special status plant species, Mulford's milkvetch and Cronquist's stickseed, which are found on sandy soils in small, localized areas within a portion of the Vale District near the town of Vale. The area represents the greatest concentration known for both species growing together on a global basis.

The relevant and important values of the ACEC are the two special status plant species and their habitat.

Two dirt roads run along the two main ridges of the ACEC. A portion of one livestock grazing allotment occurs within the ACEC.

The ACEC has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, uranium and geothermal resources, a moderate potential for the occurrence of oil and gas, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM that mining claims were ever located within the boundaries of the ACEC and no demonstrated interest in either hot springs precious metals or uranium; consequently, the potential for development is low. The ACEC is within 2 miles of the Vale KGRA, which has had recent interest in geothermal development; consequently, the potential for development is high. Although traces of oil have been reported from the ACEC, a lack of demonstrated interest in the commodity, as well as a lack of current production, indicate a low potential for the development of petroleum products.

Specific management: Management will remain as described in the "South Alkali Management Plan" (1995). Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. The ACEC will be VRM Class III. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be subject to the NSO stipulation. The area will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals development. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved management plans. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management has partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, VRM, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

South Bull Canyon ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 792-acre South Bull Canyon ACEC/RNA is located south of the Malheur River approximately 6 miles to the southeast of Juntura, Oregon, along the road

that leads to Creston and Turnbull lakebeds. The landscape consists of a series of small drainages off of a low north-south ridge with relatively deep soils and large surface rocks. The gently sloped hills are covered by a mix of plant communities in generally late seral conditions.

The relevant and important value of the ACEC/RNA is the big sagebrush-antelope bitterbrush/Idaho fescue vegetation cell as identified by ONHP.

Several dirt roads, barbed wire/steel post fences, and reservoirs for livestock water are found within the ACEC/RNA, which also includes a portion of two livestock grazing allotments.

The ACEC/RNA has a moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. Although the ACEC is located within an area of high heat flow, an absence of nearby surface thermal features (such as hot springs) and an apparent lack of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) thermal waters indicate a low potential for the development of geothermal resources. There is no record with BLM that mining claims are located within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA and no demonstrated interest in locatable mineral development; consequently, the potential for development is low.

Specific management: The ACEC/RNA will include a full range of vegetation communities and their subtle variations across the landscape. Rights-of-way will be granted only if there will be minimal conflict with the identified resource values and impacts could be mitigated. Plant collecting will require a permit. The area will be VRM Class III. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. The area will be closed to saleable minerals development, while remaining open for leasable and locatable minerals. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to help protect values of the area, the proposed management for saleable minerals, plant collection, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values. The acreage encompassed in the ACEC provides protection for a full range of the valued resources in this area.

South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 620-acre South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA is located west of Westfall, Oregon, along the ridge that separates Clover Creek drainage to the north and Bully Creek drainage to the south. The ACEC/RNA encompasses a number of grassland communities that occur as distinct entities intermixed within a larger mosaic of types in excellent ecological condition.

The relevant and important values of the ACEC/RNA are the big sagebrush/Thurber needlegrass community and big sagebrush-squaw apple/Idaho fescue community vegetation cells identified by ONHP. Sage grouse, loggerhead shrikes, and their associated habitat have also been identified as relevant and important values.

Several dirt roads and barbed wire/steel post fences crisscross the ACEC/RNA, which also includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC/RNA has a moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources and oil and gas, and a low potential for all locatable and all other leasable minerals. There is no record with BLM that mining claims have ever been located within the proposed ACEC/RNA or within the immediate vicinity, and no demonstrated interest in mineral development in the immediate area; consequently, the ACEC/RNA has a low potential for energy and mineral development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Plant collecting will require a permit. The ACEC/RNA will be VRM Class III. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be open with special stipulations subject to seasonal/timing restrictions, restricted or no use in avoidance areas for sage grouse. Locatable minerals activities will be open, but the area will be closed for saleable minerals. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management has partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, livestock, rights-of-way, OHV, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values. The ACEC will be in one livestock grazing allotment, and the portion seeded to crested wheatgrass will be eliminated from the ACEC/RNA.

Spring Mountain ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 1,002-acre Spring Mountain ACEC/RNA is located west of U.S. Highway 95 and north of Jordan Valley, covering a portion of the top of Spring Mountain east of Mahogany Mountain. The top of the mountain is a mix of mountain big sagebrush/Idaho fescue steppe in areas with deep soils. The northern portion of the ACEC/RNA is composed of steep, talus scree. This area supports stands of western chokecherry, whortleleaf snowberry, Saskatoon serviceberry, and Lewis' mockorange. The scree tops out to a larger, relatively flat tableland dominated by diverse, large low sagebrush scablands.

The relevant and important values of the ACEC/RNA are the mountain big sagebrush/Idaho fescue, low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass, and riparian community dominated by peachleaf willow and coyote willow with quaking aspen/whortleleaf snowberry vegetation cells identified by ONHP. There are several quaking aspen patches associated with springs and north-facing talus slopes within the ACEC/RNA.

The area is relatively free from human intrusions and virtually roadless. The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC/RNA has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, moderate to high potential for the occurrence of uranium, moderate potential for the occurrence of both geothermal resources and oil and gas, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no

record with BLM that mining claims were ever located within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA, and no demonstrated interest in either precious metals/mercury or uranium deposits; consequently, the potential for development is low. While the ACEC/RNA is located within an area of high heat flow, an absence of nearby hot springs and apparent lack of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) thermal waters indicate a low potential for the development of geothermal resources. Likewise, an absence of nearby sources of oil and gas and a lack of current production indicate a low potential for development of petroleum products.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. The area will be closed to OHV use. Plant collecting will require a permit. VRM will be under Class III. Leasable and locatable minerals activities will be open, but the area will be closed for saleable minerals. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, visual resources, OHV, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

Stockade Mountain ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 1,767-acre Stockade Mountain ACEC/RNA is located approximately 55 miles southwest of Vale, Oregon, near Crowley. The target natural plant communities include a portion of the top of Stockade Mountain where extensive western juniper communities are found, as well as additional acres of steep northeast-facing slopes that include big sagebrush and low sagebrush communities identified as cell needs by ONHP.

The relevant and important values in this ACEC/RNA include wildlife habitat and old growth western juniper/big sagebrush/bunchgrass communities within interspersed low sagebrush communities identified by ONHP.

The ACEC/RNA is located within one livestock grazing allotment. Primitive dirt roads provide access to and through the area.

The ACEC/RNA has a high potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits, a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of uranium, a moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. While there are no mining claims currently located within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA, a substantial amount of interest was expressed between 1989 and 1994, when most of the area was covered with mining claims; consequently, there is a high potential for the development of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits. Mineable quantities of uranium may occur in the area, but an absence of demonstrated interest in the commodity and a lack of a significant domestic uranium industry indicate a low potential for uranium development. Although the ACEC/RNA is within an area of high heat flow, an absence of nearby surface thermal features (such as hot springs) and an apparent lack of shallow (<3,000 feet deep) thermal waters indicate a low potential for development of geothermal resources.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted within the ACEC/RNA only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. The ACEC/

RNA will be under VRM Class III. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing road-way, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. The area will remain open to leasable minerals activities. The entire ACEC/RNA will be withdrawn from locatable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals development. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing use, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially protected values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, VRM, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will provide an appropriate degree of management of and protection for the relevant and important values. The increase in size of the ACEC/RNA provides a more complete representation of the valued resources in this area.

Jordan Resource Area

Dry Creek Bench ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 1,616-acre ACEC/RNA is located on the northern edge of the Oregon Canyon Mountains, taking in the upper basin of Dry Creek about 20 miles northwest of McDermitt, Nevada. The area has sizeable patches of mountain mahogany in relatively good condition in association with Saskatoon serviceberry. The mountain mahogany stands in this area are extensive, compared to other stands in the basin, and cover large areas within the steep drainages as well as on the small plateaus that lie at the edge of the drainages.

The relevant and important values of this ACEC/RNA are the mountain mahogany/whortleleaf snowberry/Idaho fescue and mountain mahogany/big sagebrush/Idaho fescue Basin and Range Province vegetation cells identified by the ONHP.

A portion of the Twelvemile WSA (3-162) is located within this ACEC/RNA. BLM has recommended 26,240 acres of this WSA as suitable for wilderness. WSA's are currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded from the WSA's until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation.

A portion of one grazing allotment is located within the ACEC/RNA.

The ACEC/RNA has a high potential for the occurrence of uranium and geothermal resources, and low potential for all other leasable and locatable minerals. Mineable quantities of uranium may be present in the area; however, the fact that there is no record of mining claims in the immediate area, and no significant domestic uranium industry, indicates a low potential. There is, however, a moderate to high potential for the development of low-temperature, direct heat uses of geothermal resources.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts could be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to

designated roads and trails. The ACEC/RNA will be under VRM Class II. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. The ACEC/RNA will be open to locatable and leasable minerals development and closed to minerals materials activities. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for saleable minerals, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values.

Jordan Craters ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 31,370-acre Jordan Craters ACEC/RNA, originally established by the Oregon/Washington BLM State Director decision in 1975, is located 18 miles northwest of Jordan Valley and 5 miles southeast of the Owyhee River. The ACEC/RNA has high scenic values associated with the geology; geologically recent extrusive olivine basalt lava flow is one of the primary resource values in the ACEC/RNA. There are additional values for research of plant succession on barren rock, on plant communities in kipukas (relict islands of soil and plants that the lava flow missed), and on rare plants that survive in the vertical cracks in the lava. Also, several State sensitive wildlife species occur in the ACEC/RNA. The area has been the focus of several short and long-term studies on plant communities, geologic processes, and plant physiology with direct implications to BLM management activities. The Clark's Butte Area adds at least two more lava emission sources and three lava flows of older and younger ages on which to study plant succession. There also is a threetip sagebrush community with a late seral bunchgrass understory. These flows contain lava tubes that serve as maternal sites for the State sensitive western big-eared bat.

The relevant and important values identified for the ACEC/RNA are historic, cultural, scenic, wildlife habitat, special status animals and habitat, rare plants (numerous fern species in a desert environment), terrestrial plant community (threetip sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass), riparian plant community (freshwater pond system), and rare geologic features (multiple age lava flows).

Most of the ACEC/RNA is located within the Clarks Butte (3-120) and Jordan Craters (3-128) WSA's. BLM has recommended the Clarks Butte WSA as not suitable for wilderness designation and has recommended 23,225 acres of the Jordan Craters WSA as suitable for wilderness. WSA's are currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded from the WSA's until Congress makes wilderness designation decisions.

Portions of five grazing allotments are included within the ACEC/RNA boundary. There are no major rights-of-way.

The ACEC/RNA has a moderate potential for the occurrence of hot springs gold/silver/mercury deposits and geothermal resources, a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM that mining claims were ever located within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA and no demonstrated interest in energy or mineral resources, indicating a low potential for development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will not be granted. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. The ACEC/RNA will be under VRM Class I guidance. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. The ACEC/RNA will be open to locatable minerals activities, closed to saleable minerals activities, and leasable minerals activities will be subject to NSO stipulations. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced. Fire control will not be initiated to protect public resources within the ACEC/RNA, but if control is necessary to protect private resources outside the boundary, actions will be limited to the designated roads. Seeding will not be permitted unless native plant materials will be used. Recreational uses will be discouraged except for the existing access point at Coffee Pot Craters, and no development will occur until appropriate public safety measures are installed and cave resources are protected. Camping activities on the kipukas will be by permit only.

Rationale: While existing management has partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, livestock, rights-of-way and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values. Proposed adjustments in the ACEC/RNA boundary retain the most important research areas and add additional future research areas, while land with lower research values are excluded.

Little Whitehorse Exclosure ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 58-acre ACEC/RNA is an exclosure in a narrow canyon of Little Whitehorse Creek about 30 miles northwest of McDermitt, Nevada. The exclosure was constructed in 1972 and represents 24 years of natural recovery for the riparian and aquatic systems that have been excluded from grazing and other impacts.

The relevant and important values for ACEC/RNA are the following vegetation cells identified by the ONHP: first to third order stream, high gradient reach, in sagebrush zone, with mountain alder and redosier dogwood; riparian community dominated by mountain alder and redosier dogwood, with potential black cottonwood and riparian community dominated by Pacific willow and Wood's rose. Another relevant and important value associated with this ACEC/RNA is the presence of Lahontan cutthroat trout, a Federally-listed threatened species located within Little Whitehorse Creek.

A portion of the Willow Creek WSA (3- 152) is located within the ACEC/RNA. BLM has recommended 26,130 acres of the Willow Creek WSA as suitable for wilderness. WSA's are currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded from the WSA's until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation.

A portion of one grazing allotment is included in this ACEC/RNA.

The ACEC/RNA has high potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, a moderate potential for the occurrence of uranium, and a low potential for the occurrence of all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM of mining claims within the

boundaries of the proposed ACEC/RNA and no demonstrated interest in locatable minerals, indicating a low potential for their development. There is, however, a moderate to high potential for the development of low-temperature, direct heat uses of geothermal resources.

Specific management: The east and west boundaries of this ACEC/RNA are the canyon rims, and the upstream and downstream ends of the 1972 enclosure fence line form the north and south boundaries. The ACEC/RNA will be excluded from rights-of-way; the area will be closed to OHV use. The ACEC/RNA is under VRM Class II. Plant collecting will require a permit. The ACEC/RNA will be withdrawn from locatable mineral activities, closed to saleable minerals activities, and subject to the NSO stipulation for leasable minerals activities. No livestock use will be permitted within the enclosure.

Rationale: The existing management has maintained the values of the area with existing activities occurring under the protection of the enclosure. ACEC/RNA designation will provide the public with a location for study of the riparian values the ACEC/RNA represents and will provide priority protection from activities that may occur in the future.

Mendi Gore Playa ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 148-acre ACEC/RNA is located within a small enclosed basin approximately 1 mile northeast of Basque Station, Oregon. The dry lakebed located within the basin is dominated by an almost pure stand of winterfat. In addition, there are extensive stands of black sagebrush dominating the foothills, with a variety of bunchgrasses in the understory.

The relevant and important values for this ACEC/RNA are the winterfat community and a small area representing a black sagebrush community which are vegetation cells identified by the ONHP.

The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one grazing allotment.

The ACEC/RNA has a moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources and a low potential for all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM of mining claims within the borders of the ACEC/RNA and no demonstrated interest in energy or mineral resources, indicating a low potential for development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with resource values and impacts can be mitigated. OHVs will be limited to designated roads and trails. The ACEC/RNA will be VRM Class II, and plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be subject to the NSO stipulation, and the ACEC/RNA will be open to locatable mineral development and closed to saleable minerals activities. The ACEC/RNA will be closed to organized recreation activities. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including intensity of use, that could have an impact on the relevant and important values will be carefully evaluated. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts to the relevant and important values. Activities adjacent to the ACEC/RNA that will congregate livestock or cause surface disturbance to the ACEC/RNA will be prohibited.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect the values of the area, the proposed management for minerals, livestock, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant and important values within the

winterfat community and a small area of the black sagebrush community. ACEC/RNA designation will provide BLM and the public with a location for the study of these values.

Palomino Playa ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 642-acre Palomino Playa ACEC/RNA is a dry playa lake near the Saddle Butte Lava fields about 10 miles northwest of Burns Junction, Oregon. The dry lakebed is about a half-mile long and is divided by a rocky finger. The lakebed is composed of shrink-swell clays that hold water throughout the winter and spring and then dries with polygonal cracking patterns forming in the summer. The playa is best known as having one of the largest populations of Davis' peppergrass, a special status perennial plant found only on clay soil playas in the Owyhee Uplands of Oregon and Idaho. Palomino Playa is considered to be a barren playa because it is not dominated by large shrubs such as silver sagebrush or greasewood. Its soils seem to be composed mostly of clays, which have been products of the decomposition of volcanic ash commonly found in the Owyhee Uplands. Other playa lakes have lake sediment-based soils that have resulted from pluvial lakes in large basins, or the soils have high concentrations of alkali salts from evaporative processes that may be more sandy in texture or more crystalline. The surrounding uplands are in mid to late ecological condition at Palomino Playa, having sustained grazing for quite some time. They are dominated by a shadscale saltbush-greasewood community at the lowest elevations immediately adjacent to the playa and by Wyoming big sagebrush-greasewood at slightly higher elevations. These elevational differences are actually about 10–20 feet; therefore, community changes mostly relate to alkaline soil conditions. Associated species in the shadscale saltbush/greasewood/sagebrush communities are few as even the grasses are reduced to a few scattered bunches of bottlebrush squirreltail. The noxious weed, halogeton, is common in the salt desert shrub uplands as is the weedy perfoliate pepperweed.

The relevant and important values of this ACEC/RNA are the shadscale saltbush/bunchgrass, black greasewood/bunchgrass community mosaic and bare playa community vegetation cells as identified by the ONHP, as well as the special status plant species, Davis' peppergrass.

The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment. It also lies within the Sand Springs HMA.

The ACEC/RNA has moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources, and a low potential for all other leasable minerals, as well as all locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM of mining claims within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA and no demonstrated interest in energy or mineral resources, indicating a low potential for development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts could be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails and the existing route through the playa will be closed, if possible. The ACEC/RNA will be VRM Class II. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Leasable minerals activities will be subject to the NSO stipulation. The ACEC/RNA will be open to locatable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals activities. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced.

Rationale: While existing management actions have partially served to protect the values of the area, the ACEC designation and proposed management for minerals, livestock, OHV, rights-of-way, and other surface-disturbing activities will provide a more appropriate degree of management of and protection for the relevant and important values in this area.

Saddle Butte ACEC

Description and values: The 7,056-acre Saddle Butte ACEC is located about 10 miles north of Burns Junction. An 8.5 mile-long lava tube was created during a late Pleistocene volcanic eruption that covered about 80 square miles. The primary value of the ACEC is the sections of the original cave system that have not yet collapsed. The largest of these caves is 3,620 feet long and as much as 80 feet wide and 47 feet tall. These caves are of scientific value in studies of how lava tubes are created, and how they deteriorate and collapse. A secondary value is the population of western big-eared bats, a State sensitive species, that inhabit the caves. The lava tubes also pose a threat to people inside or on top of the structures when they collapse.

The relevant and important values identified for this ACEC are sensitive wildlife species and habitat, rare geologic features, and the lava tube cave system.

Approximately 87 percent of the ACEC is located within the Saddle Butte WSA (3-111). The BLM has recommended the Saddle Butte WSA as not suitable for wilderness designation. WSA's are currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded from the WSA's until Congress makes wilderness designation decisions. The Saddle Butte HMA is also located within and surrounding this ACEC. The area includes a portion of one livestock grazing allotment.

The ACEC has a moderate potential for the occurrence of hot springs and epithermal-related gold/silver/mercury deposits and geothermal resources, and a low potential for all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM of mining claims having ever been located within the boundaries of the ACEC and no demonstrated interest in energy or mineral resources, indicating a low potential for development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts can be mitigated. Plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. Unauthorized spur roads to lava tube entrances will be returned to a natural state, and OHV use will be restricted to designated roads as identified in the WSA inventory. The ACEC will be open to leasable and locatable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals activities. Seismic activities that may affect caves or bats will not be authorized. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Where adverse impacts are identified, existing livestock use will be adjusted using a variety of methods including fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Projects, which may be proposed in the area, will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced. If necessary to protect cave contents or human safety, BLM may construct gates to prevent access.

Rationale: While existing management has partially served to protect values of the area, the proposed management within the extended area for minerals, rights-of-way, OHV, livestock operations, and other surface-disturbing activities will more adequately protect the relevant

and important values. Increasing human use in the area has created new threats that need to be resolved by active management.

Toppin Creek Butte ACEC/RNA

Description and values: The 3,996-acre Toppin Butte ACEC/RNA is located 30 miles north-east of McDermitt, Nevada, and adjacent to the Idaho stateline. The topography includes a gently sloping hill with a rapidly draining soil. Little water has been available for livestock on the Butte, and the topography still limits livestock use on the upper slopes. Two playas at the base of Toppin Butte contain a bare playa community and a silver sagebrush community that have lesser research potential.

The relevant and important values of this ACEC/RNA are the low sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass community in excellent condition and low sagebrush/Idaho fescue plant community vegetation cells identified by the ONHP. These plant communities will be specially managed for current and future research. Also identified as relevant and important values are sage grouse and associated habitat for neotropical bird migration.

Portions of two WSA's are located within and comprise 100 percent of the ACEC/RNA. Approximately 152,040 acres of the Owyhee River Canyon WSA (3-195) has been recommended by BLM as suitable for wilderness designation. BLM has recommended Lookout Butte WSA (3-194) as not suitable for wilderness designation. WSA's are currently managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. Under this direction, surface-disturbing activities requiring reclamation are generally precluded from the WSA's until Congress makes a decision on wilderness designation.

The ACEC/RNA includes a portion of one grazing allotment. Due to the presence of road 6350-0-AO and a water development, the playas have been disturbed and have less value for research, but could be used as comparison study plots for less disturbed playas.

The ACEC/RNA has moderate potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources and a low potential for all other leasable and locatable minerals. There is no record with BLM of mining claims within the boundaries of the ACEC/RNA and no demonstrated interest in energy and mineral resources, indicating a low potential for development.

Specific management: Rights-of-way will be granted only if there is minimal conflict with identified resource values and impacts could be mitigated. OHV use will be limited to designated roads and trails. The area will be VRM Class II, and plant collecting will require a permit. Road maintenance will be limited to the existing roadway, and shoulder/barrow ditch construction will be limited to that necessary to control runoff, minimize soil erosion, and ensure public safety and serviceability of the road. The ACEC/RNA will be open to locatable and leasable minerals activities and closed to saleable minerals. Surface-disturbance will be deferred while soils are wet, and any future rehabilitation will be with local source native plant species. Livestock use will continue based on existing permit stipulations and approved AMP's. Any proposed changes in grazing, including time and intensity of use, will be evaluated for impacts on the relevant and important values and will be permitted if the values will be maintained or enhanced. Existing livestock use will be adjusted where adverse impacts are identified using a variety of methods, including but not limited to fencing, reduction in livestock numbers, and changes in grazing season. Proposed projects in the area will be evaluated for impacts and permitted where relevant and important values will be maintained or enhanced. Noxious weeds will be aggressively controlled using limited methods, such as backpack hand sprayers, focusing on roads and other disturbed areas in and adjacent to the ACEC/RNA.

Rationale: The most critical vegetation resources will be protected during the life of this plan. Most current uses will continue without damage to the resources due to the isolation and natural topography. Aggressive control of weeds will assist in preventing future invasions.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Objective: *Protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values (ORV's) of designated national wild and scenic rivers (NWSR's), and provide interim protection of ORV's of rivers found suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS until Congress acts.*

Rationale: The “National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act” (NWSRA) (Public Law 90-542 and amendments), section 1(b), states that “certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.” Section 5(d) requires Federal agencies to consider potential wild, scenic, and recreational river areas in all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources. Section 10(a) describes the basic management requirement of protecting and enhancing the values that caused the river to be included in the NWSR system. In accordance with BLM policy, all eligible rivers were evaluated for suitability. The planning determination of suitability provides the basis for any decision to recommend legislation. Factors to be considered (see section 4[a] of the NWSRA) in the suitability determination include: the current status of landownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which will be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the NWSR system, and the values which will

Table 14.—Eligible and administratively suitable national wild and scenic study rivers ³
(PSEORMP Table 3-13)

<u>Resource area</u>	<u>River</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Acres ¹</u>	<u>Tentative classification</u>
Malheur	Dry Creek (M15)	16.8	5,344	Wild
	Owyhee River Below the Dam (M16) ²	13.5 ²	3,973	Recreational
	North Fork Malheur River (M17)	3.6	996	Wild
Jordan	Antelope Creek (J19)	8.6	1,448	Wild

¹ Acres based on 0.5-mile-wide corridor (0.25-mile each side), except on Antelope (J19) which is rim to rim.

² Under cooperative study, includes 4.3 river miles of BOR.

³ These rivers have met the suitability criteria and have been determined to be administratively suitable for inclusion in NWSRS.

be foreclosed or diminished if the river is not protected as part of the NWSR system; other agencies, organizations or publics interested in designation or nondesignation; administrative costs; ability of the agency to manage and/or protect the river area; historic or existing rights. Refer to Table 14 for suitability.

Legal considerations specific to existing designated national wild and scenic rivers: The 1993 “Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee National Wild and Scenic Rivers Management Plan” is currently under litigation regarding grazing management. An “Order of Modified Injunction” was filed in the District Court of Oregon on April 28, 2000. The order directed that certain fences and water developments (wells, pipelines and troughs) may be constructed by the grazing permittees to facilitate the elimination of grazing at “areas of concern” identified in the 1993 “Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee National Wild and Scenic Rivers Management Plan.” The District Court of Oregon retains jurisdiction over the case until a court ordered EIS is completed. The new EIS, which will require much data collection to support impact predictions, is projected to be complete in the year 2006. Management of the remainder of the designated Owyhee NWSR’s, including grazing management in areas other than the “areas of concern” listed in the river plan EA, will continue under the direction of the plan of 1993, until amended.

Monitoring: Monitor use and ORV’s within designated and administratively suitable rivers to ensure protection and enhancement of ORV’s consistent with the NWSRA. Also see Appendix W.

Management actions:

Congressionally Designated Rivers

The basic river management plan goals for the Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee NWSR’s are to (1) protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable recreational, scenic, geologic, wildlife, and cultural values of the designated Main Owyhee River; (2) protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable recreational, scenic, and wildlife values of the designated West Little Owyhee River; (3) protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable recreational, scenic, and wildlife values of the designated North Fork Owyhee River; (4) ensure protection and enhancement of the values which caused these rivers to be designated without limiting other uses that are consistent with those goals and do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values; (5) provide visitor services to enhance the enjoyment of the Owyhee River System while protecting the unique and sensitive resource values of the area; and (6) enhance visitor and land user appreciation of the important resources of these rivers.

Manage the Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee NWSR’s in accordance with the approved 1993 river management plan, while remaining in compliance with (1) the judge’s opinion and order which affects livestock grazing in the plan’s “areas of concern” and (2) resolution of litigation. For the Main Owyhee NWSR, the Deary Pasture area of the Jackies Butte Allotment will be closed to livestock grazing. Livestock trailing will continue where feasible and in compliance with the District Court of Oregon’s direction. The acquired properties known as the Birch Creek Historic Ranch will be closed to application for term grazing permits except for temporary grazing authorizations. These will be issued at the discretion of the BLM for management purposes (including, but not limited to, vegetation manipulation or field management), administrative purposes, and interpretive needs. Designated buildings at the Birch Creek Historic Ranch will be available to the public for overnight use and other compatible uses consistent with public safety requirements. Opportunities for

closely supervised concessionaire agreements may be pursued, consistent with protection of ORV's and historic values.

Uses within congressionally designated NWSR's will be restricted or excluded where such uses are determined to degrade ORV's or impair opportunities for enhancement of ORV's.

Administratively Suitable Rivers

Provide interim protection of the ORV's of administratively suitable rivers while awaiting a determination by Congress. Refer to BLM Manual 8351 for NWSR IMP guidelines.

Approximately 42.5 miles of eligible rivers and streams (Map WSR-1) are determined to be administratively suitable for designation by Congress as NWSR's (as depicted in Table 14). This will include three river segments in MRA: Dry Creek (16.8 miles with a tentative wild classification), Owyhee River Below the Dam (13.5 miles with a tentative recreational classification), and North Fork Malheur River (3.6 miles with a tentative wild classification); and Antelope Creek (8.6 miles with a tentative wild classification) in JRA. These river/stream segments and their associated interim corridors of public lands (as noted in Table 14) will be provided interim protection of their ORV's while awaiting a designation determination by Congress. Refer to BLM Manual 8351 for NWSR interim management guidelines. Uses within these administratively suitable rivers will be restricted or excluded where such uses are determined to degrade ORV's.

Land Adjacent to Wilderness Study Areas

Objective: *BLM-administered land identified in the 1991 "Wilderness Study Report, Oregon" (WSRO) and determined to have wilderness values will be included in adjacent wilderness study areas (WSA's) and managed under the "Interim Management Policy for Land under Wilderness Review" (IMPLWR).*

Rationale: Under FLPMA, wilderness preservation is part of BLM's multiple-use mandate, and wilderness is recognized as part of the spectrum of resource values considered in the land use planning process. Under the wilderness review program, the existing designated WSA's are managed in accordance with BLM's IMPLWR. The general standard for interim management is that land under wilderness review must be managed so as not to impair suitability for preservation as wilderness. Wilderness characteristics and values, described in section 2(c) of the "Wilderness Act" of 1964 (Public Law 88-577), must be protected and enhanced in all WSA's. The initial task of identifying areas suitable for wilderness preservation has been completed as mandated in FLPMA section 603, and is documented in OWFEIS and WSRO. In addition, and as identified in the WSRO, there are parcels of public land outside but immediately adjacent to WSA's that have been recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. These areas will be included in the appropriate WSA and managed as WSA's under authority of FLPMA sections 202 and 302. The IMPLWR will apply to these areas while under wilderness consideration by Congress.

Monitoring: Monitoring and surveillance of the parcels of land added to existing WSA's will be done to ensure compliance with IMPLWR.

Management Actions: Certain tracts of land that were identified in the WSRO as non-Federal land identified for possible acquisition (that have since been acquired) or as adjacent Federal land recommended for wilderness will be added to existing WSA's and managed under IMPLWR guidance. This addition will be about 3,280 acres of affected adjacent BLM land and 860 acres of acquired non-Federal land which, combined, affect a total of five WSA's (see Table 15). See Map WSA-1 for the location of existing WSA's in the planning area.

Remaining non-Federal land identified for acquisition in the WSRO will be assessed for wilderness characteristics when acquired as public land. If the land under consideration

Table 15.—Land to be added to wilderness study areas identified in the October 1991 Oregon BLM “Wilderness Study Report” that are recommended for wilderness designation (acres) (PSEORMP Table 3-14)

Affected WSA's	Affected adjacent BLM lands	Presently affected acquired lands ¹
Malheur Resource Area		
Blue Canyon (3-73)	0	40
Gold Creek (3-33)	2,200	0
Owyhee Breaks (3-59)	0	40
TOTAL	2,200	80
Jordan Resource Area		
Lower Owyhee (3-110)	100	480
Twelvemile Creek (3-162)	980	300
TOTAL	1,080	780
GRANDTOTAL	3,280	860

¹ These are lands which have been acquired (1991-1997). Other non-Federal inholdings for possible acquisition are as identified in the 1991 Oregon BLM “Wilderness Study Report”.

meets wilderness characteristics, then the acquired land will be included as part of an adjacent WSA and be managed to protect their wilderness values under the IMPLWR.

Human Uses and Values

Objective: *Manage public land and pursue partnerships to provide social and economic benefits to local residents, businesses, visitors, and future generations.*

Rationale: Public land accounts for about 75 percent of the land base within the planning area. This land contains many valuable resources, including commodity, aesthetic, and recreational resources. Access to public land, permitted uses, and sale of resources all generate private economic activity, primarily within the local economy, but also at the state, national, and global economic scales. Revenues derived from BLM land are used to fund resource protection and development activities, and portions of these collections are shared with local governments or returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Monitoring: Monitor commodity and recreational uses of public land. Tally collections and identify projects and activities that have been funded by commodity collections in annual planning updates.

Management Actions: Work cooperatively with private, community, and local government groups to diversify local economies and expand new industries consistent with other resource objectives. Continue to provide for customary commodity uses when consistent with other resource objectives.

Cultural Resources

Objective 1: *Protect and conserve cultural and paleontological resources.*

Rationale: The “National Historic Preservation Act” of 1966, as amended, mandates Federal agencies to protect and preserve prehistoric and historic cultural properties that are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

On November 10, 1978, Congress designated the Oregon Trail as a national historic trail by an amendment (Public Law 95-625) to the “National Trails System Act” (Public Law 90-543). Under the Act, the Secretary of Interior is directed to administer the Oregon National Historic Trail. The stated purpose of national historic trail designation is to identify and protect the Oregon Trail, along with its historic remnants and artifacts, for public use and enjoyment. The “National Trails System Act” directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare comprehensive management plans and adopt uniform trail markers. In 1981, the National Park Service completed a management plan for the Oregon Trail which identified important components of the trail; and recommended measures for protection, interpretation, and marking the route. In 1989, the BLM Vale District completed the management plan for the Oregon National Historic Trail across the Vale District. This plan sets forth a prescribed sequence of long and short term management actions for the protection, preservation, interpretation and public recreation use of the Oregon National Historic Trail in the Vale District.

Significant paleontological sites are protected under FLPMA. FLPMA charges the BLM to (1) manage public land in a manner that protects the quality of scientific and other values, and (2) see that land and resources are periodically and systematically inventoried.

Monitoring: Monitor cultural/paleontological resource sites to determine site condition and mitigation needs.

Management Actions: Protect against illegal artifact collection, site excavation, and vandalism by patrolling potential National Register eligible sites and subregions with established enforcement needs.

Manage the Oregon National Historic Trail (ONHT) in accordance with the ONHT Management Plan. Maintain and restore historic structures at the Birch Creek Historic Ranch as specified in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) approved historic building report for that property. Inventory the ranch's native and introduced vegetation and maintain the historic landscape by replacing decorative plantings in kind.

Objective 2: *Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and sensitivity to cultural and paleontological resources.*

Rationale: Cultural and paleontological resources are fragile and irreplaceable when damaged. These resources are disappearing through illegal collection, excavation, and other vandalism. If the public feels it has equity in the Nation's cultural heritage, the resources will be appreciated and better protected from vandalism.

Monitoring: Develop and monitor presentations to the public, educational brochures, interpretive materials, and informational displays for the public.

Management Actions: Provide on- or off-site interpretation of appropriate sites, including the following: the Chico, California, to Silver City, Idaho, wagon road; the Birch Creek Historic Ranch; Coffee Pot Crater (natural history); and the Oregon National Historic Trail.

Inventory areas with high potential for fossil resources and manage for scientific as well as public interest values.

Objective 3: *Consult and coordinate with American Indian groups to ensure their interests are considered and their traditional religious sites, landforms, and resources are taken into account.*

Rationale: It is Federal policy to consult and coordinate with American Indian groups so that their rights and interests are taken into account when land use decisions are made. In addition, American Indian traditions are addressed in the "National Historic Preservation Act," "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act," the "American Indian Religious Freedom Act," and Executive Order 13007 (Sacred Sites).

Monitoring: Develop procedures to track consultations and document all written, telephone, electronic and in-person communications; review yearly for adequacy.

Management Actions: Limit land treatments and surface-disturbing activities within identified American Indian root gathering areas.

Protect American Indian traditional use areas identified on public land to allow for the continuation of such uses. Coordinate and consult with American Indian Tribes on protection and management of their identified traditional use areas. Develop activity plans for American Indian traditional use areas when identified, on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with the affected tribes.

Consider American Indian requests to practice traditional activities on specific public land not identified in this plan and allow for traditional uses of such public land by American Indians where consistent with other resource objectives.

Land and Realty

Objective 1: *Retain public land with high and public resource values. Consolidate public landholdings and acquire land or interests in land with high and public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management in Zone 1 (see Appendix L for definitions of Zones 1, 2 and 3). Acquired land will be managed for the purposes for which it was acquired. Make available for disposal up to approximately 41,000 acres of public land within Zone 2, primarily by exchange. Make available for disposal approximately 62,100 acres of public land within Zone 3 by State Indemnity Selection, private or State exchange, "Recreation and Public Purpose Act" (R&PP) lease or sale, public sale, or other authorized method (see Appendix L).*

Rationale: Section 102 of FLPMA requires that public land be retained in Federal ownership unless disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest. Acquisition of land to consolidate ownership patterns will provide for more efficient land management and administration for both public and private landowners. Retention and acquisition of land containing significant resource values will provide for long-term protection and management of those values. Any acquired land or acquired interest in land will be managed for the purposes for which they are acquired or in the same manner as adjacent or comparable public land.

Section 202 of FLPMA provides for disposal of public land through exchange. While this method will be available for use in Zones 1 and 3, it will be the primary method employed in Zone 2. Zone 2 has been identified as an area of limited retention and land ownership consolidation.

Zone 3 lands have been identified for disposal because they meet the sales disposal criteria found in Section 203 of FLPMA. While public sale may be used to dispose of these lands, all other methods of disposal listed in this document are available for use.

Monitoring: Review public access needs in all land tenure adjustment transactions on a periodic basis; apply resource monitoring procedures utilized on adjacent or comparable land to newly acquired land; follow normal BLM accomplishment and plan implementation tracking processes.

Management actions: Acquire, maintain, and develop legal public and administrative access consistent with other resource values (see Map LAND-1). Consider public access needs in all land tenure adjustments. Make land tenure adjustments consistent with the criteria identified in Appendix L1. Refer to Maps LAND-2J and -2M for a depiction of land tenure zones. Any acquired land or acquired interest in land will be managed for the purposes for which they are acquired or in the same manner as adjacent or comparable public land.

1) Retain or increase public landholdings in Zone 1 as depicted in Maps LAND-2J and LAND-2M with special emphasis on acquiring land with high and public resource values.

2) Implement limited retention and consolidation of land in Zone 2, with special emphasis on acquiring land with high and public resource values.

3) Acquire other interests in land, including conservation and scenic easements, to assure efficient administration and improve resource management. Emphasize acquisition of interests in areas with high and public resource values.

4) Make Zone 3 land available for disposal by any authorized method.

Consolidate split-estate where appropriate to improve resource management while protecting resource values.

Meet public needs for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases, and permits consistent with other resource objectives. Encourage right-of-way applicants to locate their facilities within designated corridors (Map LAND-1) to minimize impacts to other resource values. Maintain existing communication sites and allow new sites that will be consistent with other resource values. Develop site plans that enhance site quality (see Appendix L and Table L-2). Encourage relinquishment of no longer needed material and borrow sites that were established under title 23 of the “Federal Highway Act.”

Initiate new withdrawal actions to protect high value resources or government capital investments. Review withdrawals in order to recommend continuations, modifications, revocations, or terminations. Appendix L and Table L-3 lists existing withdrawals. When acquiring land, determine on a case-by-case basis whether or not the land should be withdrawn from entry under the public land laws, mining laws, or mineral leasing laws.

Acquire and maintain legal public access to public land consistent with other resource objectives. Existing easements and access needs are depicted on Map LAND-1.

Roads may have a major impact on a multitude of physical and biological processes, as indicated in the “Scientific Assessment for the Draft Eastside EIS” (Quigley and Arbelbide 1996). Careful planning of roads is necessary to balance human desires with protection of resource values. A transportation management plan will be developed by the engineering staff to consolidate documents outlining the BLM’s philosophy toward transportation management. The plan will not make specific transportation management decisions but will supply general guidance and direction. This document will become the district’s final transportation plan upon designation of arterial, collector, local, and land management roads and the completion of transportation management objectives that recommend specific management on individual roads. To ensure that resource objectives are met, standards for construction, maintenance, and access management for the road and trail system will be required. This plan will respond to the district’s ROD and approved resource management plan objectives to develop and maintain a transportation plan that meets resource management objectives while serving the needs of users in an environmentally sound manner. Roads will be addressed under specific resource activities.

Eliminate unauthorized use of public land. Adjudicate and process unauthorized use cases and resolve trespass by (a) issuing authorizations, (b) terminating the use and reclaiming the land, and/or (c) disposing of land through exchanges and/or sales, regardless of land tenure zones. Such lands may be disposed of only if the unauthorized use occurred prior to the approval of the SEORMP.

Public lands located in areas of survey error or hiatus may be retained or disposed of as deemed appropriate after considering the resources they contain and their relationship to the surrounding lands.

Clean up and reclaim public land consistent with other resource objectives.

Objective 2: Establish right-of-way corridor routes and consider potential sites for wind or solar energy facilities to the extent possible, taking into account avoidance areas, consistent with resource objectives.

Rationale: Section 503 of FLPMA provides for the designation of right-of-way corridors and encourages use of rights-of-way in-common to minimize environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way. BLM policy, as described in BLM Manual 2801.13B1, is to encourage prospective applicants to locate their proposals within corridors.

Utility corridor widths may be reduced in size and may be limited to valid existing rights-of-way widths or the accumulation of rights-of-way widths where a particular utility corridor is bordered on both sides by SMA's such as WSA's, ACEC's, NWSR's, and VRM Class I and II areas. See Appendix L and Table L-1 for possible development limitations on corridors due to the location of various SMA's. It may be necessary to refer to the appropriate SMA sections of this plan or records in the Vale District Office for more detailed information.

BLM policy encourages the facilitation of siting for wind or solar energy facilities. Such sites may be established on public lands in the area covered by the SEORMP where not in conflict with valid existing uses or established resource management objectives.

Monitoring: Normal BLM accomplishments and plan implementation tracking process.

Management Actions: 1) Designate new utility corridors and continue or discontinue the designation of existing corridors for trans-district electric transmission lines identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study (WRCS), Federal and State highways, county or BLM roads, and railroads (see Appendix L, Table L-1). Corridor width will vary 500 to 6,000 feet on each side of the centerline of existing facilities as identified on Map LAND-1 except for the following: (a) where the alignment forms the boundary of an SMA, and the corridor will be outside the area, and (b) corridor designations will minimize impacts to natural values consistent with other resource values.

Because of prior decisions and commitments made in the MFP, OWFEIS, and the WRCS, the location of PP&L 500-kV existing route below the Owyhee Dam will remain the same. The MFP recommends a route which avoided the area of the dam by detouring to the north (see Map LAND-1). However, prior to the signing of the ROD of the MFP, a separate decision had already been made by the Secretary of the Interior and representatives of the Department of the Interior to allow construction of the 500-kV PP&L power line along the proposed original north route. Although the detour was considered very early in the route selection process, the route was not selected as described in the MFP and thus was not implemented. The OWFEIS (see Map 7 of the OWFEIS) recognized the existing constructed 500-kV PP&L power line route as a primary recognized existing route for location of future power line interties. The WRCS used the existing constructed power line route and information obtained in the OWFEIS document for its report and maps. Therefore, the location of the PP&L 500-kV existing route below the Owyhee Dam will remain the same. Proposals for future interties through this area will be scrutinized very closely and some limitations or modifications of structures could be imposed in order to minimize impacts to natural resource values contained within the proposed ACEC and recommended NWSR below Owyhee Dam. The proposed dogleg route (see Item 3) will also be considered as a routing alternative.

General centerline corridor widths will be as follows: (a) 500 feet BLM and county roads, (b) 1,000 feet Federal and State highways, (c) 6,000 feet Interstate 84 corridor complex with multiple right-of-way users, (d) 1,500 feet large electric transmission interties (existing and proposed), (e) 1,000 feet smaller electrical transmission lines, (f) 1,000 feet large and small pipeline transmission lines, and (g) 1,000 feet railroads (see Appendix L, Table L-1 for existing and potential corridors).

2) De-designate proposed MFP alternate 500-kV route. The PP&L 500-kV power line (north route) was constructed further to the south below the Owyhee Dam (see above). The MFP alternate 500-kV route will be replaced by the new proposed 500-kV dog leg route which will be located further to the north (see map LAND-1). Approximately 22 miles of public land right-of-way corridor will be involved.

3) De-designate proposed PP&L power line (south route) right-of-way corridor as listed in the WRCS to protect natural values and avoid SMA conflicts.

4) De-designate proposed right-of-way corridor for possible BPA Arctic Gas Pipeline Transmission route right-of-way corridor as listed in the WRCS, as the application was withdrawn. To protect natural values and avoid special management area conflicts this right-of-way corridor will be eliminated.

The de-designated corridors listed above, or portions thereof, may be redesignated if updated corridor studies indicate a need for them. Such redesignations may occur where not in conflict with valid existing uses or established resource management objectives.

Public Involvement and Implementation

Adaptive Management

The PSEORMP/FEIS is based on adaptive management, which is a continuing process of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, to adjust management strategies to meet goals and objectives of ecosystem-based management. The concept of adaptive management uses the latest scientific information, site-specific information/data, and professional judgment to select the management strategy most likely to meet goals and objectives. The concept also acknowledges the need to manage resources under varying degrees of uncertainty as well as the need to adjust to new information. Through continually adjusting management strategies as needed, supported by monitoring or additional information, adaptive management will result in attainment of short- and long-term trend toward meeting objectives. Adaptive management provides the capability to respond quickly to monitoring data with consideration given to past season monitoring or preseason conditions. It also allows changes needed to meet long-term objectives of the RMP including direction from the WSRA, ESA, CWA, and S&G's.

Although there is widespread support for the adaptive management principle and process, many critics lack confidence in the Bureau's ability to implement management based on this process. Thus, it is imperative that the each part of the cyclical process be implemented on schedule or as new data become available to ensure that appropriate management of public land resources is implemented. To ensure timely step-wise progression through the adaptive management process, GMA's will be used to prioritize available funding. The detail, methodology, and intensity of studies chosen for a particular area will be determined by the nature and severity of the resource conflicts present in that area. As a result, a flexible monitoring plan is required to periodically change priorities and monitoring intensity, based on significant changes that indicate a need for more information.

The following briefly describes the four parts of adaptive management:

1) *Planning/Decision*—Plan development or revision is the process which includes decision-making. It starts with issue identification and goal development. The next step is to gather information necessary to develop alternatives for management direction that address the issues and goals. The final stage of planning is to develop alternative management strategies to address issues and meet the management goals and objectives, analyze the consequences of the alternatives, and choose a management strategy and actions for implementation.

2) *Implementation*—Plan implementation is the process of putting decisions into effect. Objectives are defined as indicators used to measure progress toward attainment of goals. They address short- and long-term actions taken to meet goals and the DRFC. Unless

otherwise stated, all objectives listed in the RMP are assumed to be implemented within the life of the plan.

3) *Monitoring*— Monitoring is the orderly collection, analysis, and interpretation of resource data utilized to evaluate progress in meeting management objectives. Inventories and surveys are integral parts of monitoring and will be initiated as need is defined. Information gathered in the inventory and survey process form a baseline from which trends can be measured.

Monitoring efforts provide information to: (1) determine if planned activities have been implemented; (2) detect magnitude and duration of change in conditions and trends; (3) increase understanding of cause and effect relationships; (4) predict impacts; and (5) assess whether S&G's are being met. If monitoring studies indicate that objectives are not being met, or that progress is not being made toward meeting the S&G's, management actions will be adjusted accordingly. The specific type and location of studies instituted will be more specifically identified within individual activity plans.

Methods of monitoring are briefly identified for each program in the management decisions section and expanded in Appendix W, Monitoring. Monitoring methods in some programs are not expanded in the monitoring appendix since they are not key components of rangeland health assessments. At times, data pertinent to these programs are essential on a site-specific basis (such as cultural, mining, social/economic values) and can be a part of the evaluation based on the situation. Methodology and intensity of studies that are chosen for a particular area or scale will be determined by the nature and severity of the resource conflicts that are present.

For monitoring data to be meaningful and useful over time, there must be consistency in the kinds and manner in which data are collected. However, a need for changes in sampling may occasionally arise when problems are detected. This could be during a review of the data collected, when analyzing and interpreting the data, or when conducting an assessment or evaluation.

4) *Evaluation/Assessment*— Analysis and interpretation of inventory and monitoring data are central to identifying progress in meeting resource management objectives outlined in the RMP and activity plans. There are three aspects of evaluation/assessment. The first is evaluation of whether planned actions have been implemented. The second is evaluation of the resource-specific information/data to determine whether identified management objectives are being accomplished. The third aspect is the evaluation of plans to determine whether identified management objectives and management actions remain appropriate to public desires or if plans need to be revised or amended.

The analysis and interpretation of inventory and monitoring data are critical in the evaluation of management actions in order to determine progress in meeting resource management objectives outlined in the plan. Since management adjustments may be needed periodically, a continual feedback loop based on new information will allow for mid-course corrections at time intervals appropriate to the systems, processes, and functions analyzed.

The final stage of evaluation is the development of recommendations for changing current management actions, as needed, to meet objectives and ecosystem-based management goals. Adjustments should be related to implementation of activity plan objectives, standards and guidelines, and monitoring needs. Recommendations should be used to modify land use plans, if needed, thus continuing the adaptive management cycle. The "Annual Planning Update," or its equivalent, will keep the interested public informed of actions and evaluations.

The management objectives associated with the management decisions may not be completely met over the life of the plan (up to 20 years). Funding and staffing levels will affect

rates of implementation, and projected implementation rates may vary from alternative to alternative, depending on the cost of prescribed management activities.

Implementation

Implementation of the SEORMP will begin upon signing of the ROD. Some RMP decisions require immediate action and will become effective upon signature of this ROD. Other decisions do not require immediate action, but are identified for implementation during the life of the SEORMP. Some decisions will require action only when an activity is initiated.

Implementation will occur according to an Implementation Plan to be developed by the Malheur and Jordan Field Managers. The Implementation Plan serves as a link between BLM's planning and budgeting processes. Information in the Implementation Plan will help to ensure that existing management and uses are brought into conformance with SEORMP decisions; establish priorities, time frames and costs for implementing decisions; ensure that future management actions conform with the SEORMP; provide a basis for tracking and documenting progress in SEORMP implementation; and develop budget proposals.

Tracking of the plan's implementation will be accomplished primarily through the regular publication of planning updates detailing progress being made in both implementing actions and in accomplishment of objectives. Also, specific tracking mechanisms such as rangeland program summary (RPS), include changes in the Allotment Summary (Appendix E). Updates will be utilized and provide a means of keeping the interested public informed of actions and evaluations.

Plan Evaluation

The RMP will be routinely monitored and periodically evaluated to determine if plan objectives are being met, or are likely to be met, and whether the objectives continue to be valid, realistic and achievable. Evaluation will also assess whether changed circumstances or new information will substantially alter the levels or methods of activities in the plan, or result in impacts that will be substantially different than those that were projected. The reason for the evaluation is to determine whether there is significant cause for an amendment or revision of the plan, or whether plan maintenance is appropriate. This adaptive management approach is a continuing process of monitoring, researching, evaluating and adjusting management with the purpose of improving plan implementation and achieving RMP objectives. This approach should optimize the benefits and efficiency of the RMP. It will allow adjustments to be made to meet plan objectives, increase success and improve results. The RMP is based on current scientific knowledge and to be successful, it must have flexibility to adapt and respond to new information as the knowledge base changes. New information will be evaluated and a decision will be made whether to pursue adjustments or changes. New information that will compel a strategy adjustment may come from monitoring, research, statutory or regulatory changes, organizational or process adjustments or additional sources. This adjustment may result in the refinement of management direction or land use allocations as a plan maintenance action, or it may require a plan amendment. Adaptive management decisions may vary in scale from site-specific, to watershed level, to the entire resource area.

Minor changes, refinements or clarifications in the plan may take the form of plan maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. Such maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated into the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions, nor change the terms, conditions and decisions

of the RMP. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments. Plan maintenance will be documented as appropriate. Plan maintenance is provided for in the BLM planning regulations in 43 CFR 1610.5-4.

If evaluation concludes that land use allocations or management direction need to be modified or if plan objectives are not achievable, a plan amendment or revision may be appropriate. A plan amendment or revision may also be initiated because of the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances, or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope of resource uses, or a change in the terms, conditions and decisions of the RMP. If a plan amendment or revision is initiated, the procedures set forth in 43 CFR 1610.5-5 or 1610.5-6 will be followed.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

ACEC ~ area of critical environmental concern	GMA ~ geographic management area	ORV ~ outstandingly remarkable value
ADC ~ animal damage control	GTR ~ green tree replacement	OWFEIS ~ "Oregon Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement"
AML ~ appropriate management level	HA ~ herd area	OWS ~ occupancy with stipulations
AMP ~ allotment management plan	HMA ~ herd management area	PFC ~ proper functioning condition
AMR ~ appropriate management response	HMP ~ habitat management plan	PILT ~ payments in lieu of taxes
APHIS ~ Agricultural Plant and Animal Health Inspection Service	HUC ~ hydrologic unit code	PNC ~ potential natural community
ARA ~ Andrews Resource Area	ICBEMP ~ Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project	PP&L ~ Pacific Power and Light
ATV ~ all-terrain vehicle	IMP ~ "Interim Management Policy"	PSEORMP/FEIS ~ "Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement"
AUM ~ animal unit month	IMPLWR ~ "Interim Management Policy for Land under Wilderness Review"	PRIA ~ "Public Rangelands Improvement Act"
BA ~ biological assessment	INFISH ~ "Inland Native Fish Strategy"	PUC ~ Public Utilities Commission
BIA ~ Bureau of Indian Affairs	JRA ~ Jordan Resource Area	RAIDS ~ riparian aquatic information data system
BLM ~ Bureau of Land Management	KGRA ~ known geothermic resource area	RAWS ~ remote automated weather station
BMP ~ best management practice	LCDC ~ Land Conservation and Development Commission	RCA ~ riparian conservation area
BO ~ biological opinion	LGMP ~ "Leslie Gulch ACEC Management Plan"	RMO ~ riparian management objective
BOM ~ Bureau of Mines	MFP ~ management framework plan	RMP ~ resource management plan
BOR ~ Bureau of Reclamation	MOU ~ memorandum of understanding	RNA ~ research natural area
BPA ~ Bonneville Power Administration	MRA ~ Malheur Resource Area	ROD ~ record of decision
CERCLIS ~ comprehensive environmental response, Compensation and Liability Information System	NCA ~ national conservation area	ROS ~ recreation opportunity spectrum
CEQ ~ Council on Environmental Quality	NEPA ~ "National Environmental Policy Act"	RPS ~ rangeland program summary
CFR ~ "Code of Federal Regulations"	NHOT ~ National Historic Oregon Trail	RS ~ "Revised Statutes"
CLCAS ~ "Canada Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy"	NHPA ~ "National Historic Preservation Act"	R&PP ~ recreation and public purpose
CRMP ~ "Cultural Resources Management Plan"	NL ~ no leasing	SCORP ~ Oregon's "Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan"
CWA ~ "Clean Water Act"	NOAA ~ National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration	SEORAC ~ Southeastern Oregon Resource Advisory Council
DLCD ~ Department of Land Conservation and Development	NPS ~ National Park Service	SEORMP ~ "Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan"
DOD ~ Department of Defense	NPSP ~ nonpoint source pollution	SHPO ~ State Historic Preservation Office
DOE ~ Department of Energy	NRCS ~ Natural Resources Conservation Service	SMA ~ special management area
DOGAMI ~ Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries	NRHP ~ National Register of Historic Places	SMCMPA ~ Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protective Area
DOI ~ Department of the Interior	NSO ~ no surface occupancy	SRMA ~ special recreation management area
DPC ~ desired plant community	NWSR ~ national wild and scenic river	SRP ~ special recreation permit
DRFC ~ desired range of future conditions	NWSRA ~ "National Wild and Scenic River Act"	S&G's ~ "Standards of Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management"
EA ~ environmental assessment	NWSRS ~ National Wild and Scenic River System	TGA ~ "The Taylor Grazing Act"
EIS ~ environmental impact statement	OAR ~ "Oregon Administrative Rules"	TMDL ~ total maximum daily load
EPA ~ Environmental Protection Agency	OBSMP ~ "Oregon's Bighorn Sheep Management Plan"	TNC ~ The Nature Conservancy
ER ~ entrenchment ratio	ODA ~ Oregon Department of Agriculture	TNR ~ temporary nonrenewable grazing
ERMA ~ extensive recreation management area	ODEQ ~ Oregon Department of Environmental Quality	T&E ~ threatened and endangered
ERU ~ ecological reporting unit	ODF ~ Oregon Department of Forestry	USDA ~ U.S. Department of Agriculture
ESA ~ "Endangered Species Act"	ODFW ~ Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	USDI ~ U.S. Department of the Interior
ESI ~ ecological site inventory	ODOT ~ Oregon Department of Transportation	USFS ~ U.S. Forest Service
E/EIS ~ "Eastside Environmental Impact Statement"	ODPR ~ Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation	USFWS ~ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FAA ~ Federal Aviation Administration	ODSL ~ Oregon Division of State Lands	USGS ~ U.S. Geological Survey
FERC ~ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	OHV ~ off-highway vehicle	VRM ~ visual resource management
FLPMA ~ "Federal Land Policy and Management Act"	ONA ~ outstanding natural area	WAFWA ~ Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
FMP ~ fire management plan	ONHP ~ Oregon Natural Heritage Program	WFSA ~ wildland fire situation analysis
FWFMP ~ "Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy"	ONHTMP ~ "Vale District Oregon National Historic Trail Management Plan"	WRCS ~ "Western Regional Corridor Study"
GIS ~ geographic information system	ORS ~ "Oregon Revised Statute"	WSA ~ wilderness study area
		WSRO ~ "Wilderness Study Report, Oregon"
		WQMP ~ "Water Quality Management Plan"
		WQRP ~ water quality restoration plan

Glossary

Acquired lands ~ Lands acquired for BLM administration in various ways, such as but not limited to: (1) any lands purchased by congressionally appropriated funds, (2) land donations, (3) land exchanges, (4) Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisitions, (5) land withdrawals returned to public land status through withdrawal revocations and/or relinquishments, etc., (6) split-estate acquisitions, (7) Federal agency jurisdictional transfers, (8) easement acquisitions, and/or (9) lands acquired by any other means.

Activity occasion ~ A standard unit of recreation use consisting of one individual participating in one recreation activity during any reasonable portion of any one day.

Actual use data ~ The number of livestock, kind or class of those livestock, and time period those livestock actually grazed a specific allotment or pasture.

Agate ~ A variety of chalcedony that exhibits several different color patterns (such as flat and/or concentric bands, swirls and loops) usually caused by mineral impurities. It is generally used as an ornamental or gem stone. Moss, lace, and plume agate are notable varieties.

Allotment management plan (AMP) ~ A plan for managing livestock grazing on specified public land.

Allowable sale quantity ~ The quantity of timber that may be sold from suitable land and that has been included in the yield projections for the timber period specified by the land use plan. Usually expressed on an annual basis as the average annual allowable sale quantity.

Alluvium ~ Material deposited on the land by water, such as sand, silt, or clay.

All-terrain vehicle (ATV) ~ Small, 3-wheel and 4-wheel recreational vehicles capable of operating in rugged terrain.

Andesite ~ A fine-grained igneous rock of intermediate composition composed of about equal amounts of iron and magnesium minerals and plagioclase feldspars.

Animal unit ~ One cow, one cow/calf pair, one horse, or five sheep.

Animal unit month (AUM) ~ The forage needed to support one cow, one cow/calf pair, one horse, or five sheep for one month. Approximately 800 pounds of forage.

Appropriate management level (AML) ~ The optimum number of wild horses that provides a thriving natural ecological balance on the public range.

Appropriate management response (AMR) ~ Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.

Area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) ~ Area where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect humans from natural hazards.

Argillite ~ A weakly metamorphosed clay-rich sedimentary rock.

Asbestos ~ A group of fibrous silicate minerals, generally used in the manufacture of heat and fire resistant materials (such as cloth, yarn, paint, paper, brake-linings, and tile).

Attribute ~ A discreet feature or characteristic of biotic or physical resources that can be measured (example: plant density, which is the number of individuals or stems per unit area).

Badlands ~ Steep or very steep, commonly nonstony, barren land dissected by many intermittent drainage channels, most common in semiarid and arid regions where streams are entrenched in soft geologic material. Local relief generally ranges from 25 to 500 feet. Runoff potential is very high, and geologic erosion is active.

Band ~ A group of wild horses running together or a lone wild horse.

Basalt ~ A dark, heavy, fine-grained silica-poor igneous rock composed largely of iron and magnesium minerals and calcium-rich plagioclase feldspars.

Beneficial use ~ Any of various uses of water in an area. Water may be for agricultural, domestic, or industrial use, salmonid spawning, recreation, wildlife habitat, or other uses.

Bentonite ~ A soft, plastic, porous, light-colored rock composed essentially of clay of the smectite group, plus colloidal silica, and produced by the devitrification and accompanying chemical alteration of rhyolitic tuffs or volcanic ash. It has the ability to absorb large quantities of water and expand several times its original volume. It is used as a sealant on dams and reservoirs, in drilling mud, and pet litter, and as a binder.

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 evaluation and represent the most effective and practical means to achieve management goals for a given site.

Black acres ~ Actual burned area or actual acres treated for mechanical.

BLM assessment species ~ Plant and animal species on List 2 of the "Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base," or those species on the "Oregon List of Sensitive Wildlife Species" (OAR 635-100-040) that are identified in BLM Instruction Memo OR-91-57 and are not included as Federal candidate, State listed, or BLM sensitive species.

BLM sensitive species ~ Plant or animal species eligible for Federal listed, Federal candidate, State listed, or State candidate (plant) status, or on List 1 in the "Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base," or approved for this category by the BLM State Director.

BLM tracking species ~ Plant and animal species on List 3 and 4 of the "Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base," or those species on the "Oregon List of Sensitive Wildlife Species" (OAR 635-100-040) that are identified in BLM Instruction Memo OR-91-57 and are not included as Federal candidate, State listed, BLM sensitive, or BLM assessment species.

Board foot ~ A unit of measure of the wood in lumber, logs, or trees. The amount of wood in a board 1-foot wide, 1-foot long, and 1-inch thick before finishing.

Borax ~ An evaporite mineral ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$). It is the major source of boron and is generally found in alkali lake deposits. It has a variety of uses (including glass and ceramics manufacturing, agricultural chemicals, chemical fluxes, fire retardant and preservative).

Brine ~ Subsurface water with a high concentration of dissolved salts, usually sodium, potassium and/or calcium, and lesser concentrations of other salts (such as boron).

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.

Burning period ~ That part of each 24-hour period when fires spread most rapidly, typically from 10 a.m. to sundown.

Calcareous soil ~ A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

Caldera ~ A volcanic depression much larger than the original crater and generally formed by the violent eruption of rhyolitic magma (examples: Crater Lake, and Mahogany Mountain Caldera).

Cave ~ See Chapter 2, Caves, for definition.

Chalcedony ~ A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz (SiO₂) consisting of microscopic fibers. It exhibits a myriad of colors and patterns, and is used primarily as an ornamental or gemstone. Agate, jasper and thunder eggs are varieties.

Channeled ~ Refers to a drainage area in which natural meandering or repeated branching and convergence of a streambed have created deeply incised cuts, either active or abandoned, in alluvial material.

Chert ~ A hard, very dense, fine-grained sedimentary rock composed largely of microscopic quartz (SiO₂) crystals; synonymous with *flint*.

Clastic ~ A rock composed of broken pieces of preexisting rock.

Clay ~ As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt. *Geology*: A rock or mineral fragment of any composition finer than 0.00016 inches in diameter. *Mineral*: A hydrous aluminum-silicate that occurs as microscopic plates, and commonly has the ability to absorb substantial quantities of water on the surface of the plates.

Clayey soil ~ Silty clay, sandy clay, or clay.

Climax vegetation ~ The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change as long as the environment remains the same.

Coarse textured soil ~ Sand or loamy sand.

Colluvium ~ Soil material, rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Commercial forestland ~ Forestland that can produce 20 cubic feet of timber per acre per year and that is not withdrawn from timber production.

Commercial thinning ~ A cutting made in a forest stand to remove excess merchantable timber in order to accelerate growth or improve the health of the remaining trees.

Commodities ~ Goods and services produced by industries.

Complex, soil ~ A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.

Corrective maintenance ~ Maintenance performed on a nonroutine basis and considered to be a one-time only cost.

Craton ~ A portion of a continent that has been structurally stable for a prolonged period of time.

Crown ~ The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.

Cryptogamic crust ~ See microbiotic crust.

Custodial management ~ Management of a group of similar allotments with minimal expenditure of appropriated funds to continue protecting existing resource values.

Deep soil ~ A soil that is 40 to 60 inches deep over bedrock or to other material that restricts the penetration of plant roots.

Diameter at breast height (DBH) ~ The diameter of a tree measured 4.5 feet above the ground.

Diatomite ~ A soft, crumbly, lightweight, highly porous sedimentary rock consisting mainly of microscopic siliceous skeletons of diatoms (single-celled aquatic plants related to algae). It is used for filter aids, paint filler, abrasives, anti-caking agents, insecticide carriers, and insulation.

Drainage, surface ~ Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.

Duff ~ A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils consisting of fallen, decaying plant material including everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.

Earnings ~ Wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietor's income (including inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments).

Ecological site condition ~ See ecological status.

Ecological site inventory (ESI) ~ The basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of the kind, proportion, or amount of plant species.

Ecological status ~ The present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. Four classes (see below) 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):

Ecological status (seral stage)	Percent of community in climax condition
Potential natural community	76–100
Late seral	51–75
Mid seral	26–50
Early seral	0–25

Ecosystem-based management ~ (1) management driven by explicit goals, executed by policies, protocols, and practices, and made adaptable by monitoring and research based on our best understanding of the ecological interactions and processes necessary to sustain ecosystem composition, structure, and function; (2) any land management system that seeks to protect viable populations of all native species, perpetuate natural-disturbance regimes on

the regional scale, adopt a planning timeline of centuries, and allow human use at levels that do not result in long-term ecological degradation.

Employee compensation ~ Wages and salaries paid to employees by industries, plus the value of benefits and any contributions to Social Security and pension funds by the employee and employer.

Enhancement of habitat for special status animal and plant species ~ Taking deliberate, proactive measures that are expected to make habitat conditions more productive, diverse, or resilient to disturbances for the benefit of special status animal and plant species.

Enhancement of populations of special status animal and plant species ~ Taking deliberate, proactive measures in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to meet their respective species management goals. For animal species, enhancement means allowing supplemental releases of fish or wildlife into existing populations to increase overall numbers of animals or to improve their genetic health. For plants, enhancement means transplanting or seeding species to supplement existing populations.

Ephemeral stream ~ A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no continuous supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Epithermal deposit ~ A type of hydrothermal deposit that occurs mainly as veins formed within 1,600 feet of the surface and with temperatures ranging from 122–392 °F.

Erosion ~ The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion (accelerated) ~ Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, occurring mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as with fire, that exposes the surface.

Erosion (geologic) ~ Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains; synonymous with *natural erosion*.

Escaped fire ~ A fire that has exceeded initial attack capabilities.

Evaporite mineral ~ A mineral precipitated as a result of evaporation (example: halite).

Extended attack situation ~ The situation when a fire cannot be suppressed with initial attack forces within a reasonable period of time. This type fire can usually be suppressed by additional forces from within the geographic area of the district and usually within 24 hours after suppression action has started.

Extensive recreation management area (ERMA) ~ Area where recreation management is less structured (than within an SRMA) and recreation use more dispersed with minimal regulatory constraints and where minimal recreation-related investments are required.

Feldspar ~ The most abundant minerals of the Earth's crust. The two groups are Alkali and Plagioclase.

Fertility, soil ~ The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.

Fuel type ~ An identification association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of spread or resistance to control under specific weather conditions.

Fine textured soil ~ Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

Fire effects ~ The physical, biological, and ecological impact of fire on the environment.

Fire intensity ~ The product of the available heat of combustion per unit area of ground and the rate of spread of the fire.

Fire management area ~ One or more parcels of land having a common set of fire management objectives.

Fire regime ~ Periodicity and pattern of naturally occurring fire in a particular area or vegetative type, described in terms of frequency, biological severity, and area extent (Society of American Foresters, 1996).

Fire return interval ~ The number of years between two successive fires documented in a designated area (such as the interval between two successive fire occurrences).

Fire strategy ~ An overall plan of action for fighting a fire that gives regard to the most cost-efficient use of personnel and equipment in consideration of values threatened, fire behavior, legal constraints, and objectives established for resource management. Leaves decisions on the tactical use of personnel and equipment to line commanders in the suppression function.

Fire suppression ~ All the work activities connected with fire-extinguishing operations, beginning with the discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

Flood plain ~ A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to inundation under flood-stage conditions unless protected artificially. It is usually a constructional landform built of sediment deposited during overflow and lateral migration of the stream.

Fluorite ~ Fluorospars (CaF_2). A halide mineral-related to table salt (Na_2Cl), and the principal ore of fluorine gas. Fluorite is used as a flux in the manufacture of glass, in the manufacturing of hydrofluoric acid (HF), and as a source of carved ornamental stones.

Fluvial (Fluviatile) deposit ~ A sedimentary deposit laid down, transported by, or suspended in, a stream.

Forb ~ Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a grasslike species.

Forest health ~ The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain their complexity, diversity, resiliency and productivity while providing for human needs and values.

Forestland ~ Land that is now, or is capable of being, at least 10 percent stocked by forest tree species such as ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, western larch, white fir, or lodgepole pine.

Fuels ~ Includes living and dead plant materials that are capable of burning.

Fuel type ~ An identification association of fuel elements of distinctive species, form, size, arrangement or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of spread or resistance to control under specific weather conditions.

Graben ~ A fault-bounded down-dropped portion of the Earth's crust.

Gravel ~ Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters–7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.

Gravel ~ (Geology) Unconsolidated, rounded rock fragments greater than 0.08 inches in diameter. Sizes range from pebbles (.008–2.5 inches) to cobbles (2.5–10 inches) to boulders (greater than 10 inches).

Greenstripping ~ The practice of establishing or using patterns of fire-resilient vegetation and/or material to reduce wildfire occurrence and size. Examples are establishing fire-resilient vegetation adjacent to roads or railways, around or interspersed in valuable shrub stands, or within large blocks of flash fuels.

Ground water (geology) ~ Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Ground yarding ~ Use of tracked or wheeled equipment to transport logs from where they are cut to a landing.

Gully ~ A miniature valley with steep sides cut by running water and through which water ordinarily runs only after rainfall. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.

Harvest unit ~ An area from which trees are harvested. Harvest method can range from clearcutting to individual tree selection.

Herd ~ One or more wild horse bands using the same general area.

Herd Area (HA) ~ A geographic area identified as having provided habitat for a wild horse herd in 1971.

Herd management area (HMA) ~ A geographic area identified in a management framework plan or resource management plan for the long-term management of a wild horse herd.

Herd management area plan ~ A plan that prescribes measures for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and their habitat on one or more HMA's, in conformance with decisions made in approved management framework or resource management plans.

High resource values ~ Lands with high resource values are considered to be public lands that have the caliber of resources to qualify them for inclusion in SMA's such as ACEC's, NWSR's, WSA's, and high resource areas such as critical wildlife habitat areas, wild horse herd areas, critical fish habitat areas, cultural site areas, threatened and endangered species habitats, etc. Long-term retention of public lands in these SMA's is either required by law through congressional action or identified through the land use planning process.

Horizon, soil ~ A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes.

Horst ~ A fault-bounded uplifted portion of the Earth's crust.

Hot-springs deposit ~ A type of hydrothermal deposit formed in a hot-springs environment.

Hydrothermal deposit ~ A mineral deposit formed by hot, mineral-laden fluids.

Igneous rock ~ Rock that solidified from a molten or semimolten state. The major varieties include intrusive (solidified beneath the surface of the Earth) and volcanic (solidified on or very near the surface of the Earth).

Incident commander ~ Individual responsible for the management of all incident (fire) operations.

Initial attack ~ First action taken to suppress a fire, via ground and/or air. An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

Individual tree selection cutting ~ A cutting method in which selected trees are removed throughout a harvest unit to meet a specific goal. Goals can range from harvest of a specific volume to improving the health of the remaining trees.

Infiltration rate ~ The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Initial attack ~ First action taken to suppress a fire, via ground and/or air.

Interim management policy (IMP) ~ Policy for managing public lands under wilderness review. Section 603 (c) of FLPMA states: “During the period of review of such areas and until Congress has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall continue to manage such lands according to his authority under this Act and other applicable law in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness, subject, however, to the continuation of existing mining and grazing uses and mineral leasing in the manner and degree in which the same was being conducted on the date of approval of this Act: Provided, that, in managing the public lands the Secretary shall by regulation or otherwise take any action required to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands and their resources or to afford environmental protection.”

Intermittent stream ~ A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives groundwater discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Interior drainage ~ Streams with no outlet to the sea.

Known geothermal resource area (KGRA) ~ “An area in which the geology, nearby discoveries, competitive interest, or other indicia would, in the opinion of the Secretary, engender the belief in men who are experienced in the subject matter that the prospect for extraction of geothermal stream or associated geothermal resources are good enough to warrant expenditures or money for that purpose” [43 CFR 3200.0-5(k)].

Lacustrine deposit (geology) ~ Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Landing ~ A location where timber is gathered for further transport.

Limestone ~ A sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate.

Limits of acceptable change ~ For recreation management, a nine-step process used to define the desired resource conditions for an area and to determine acceptable levels of resource change due to recreation use. The process helps to develop management actions to avoid exceeding standards.

Loam ~ Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Magma ~ Molten rock from within the Earth capable of flowing like liquid.

Maintenance of habitat for special status animal and plant species ~ Avoidance or mitigation of projects and land uses so that they cause no new significant adverse impacts on habitats of special status animal and plant species. The quality of the habitat to be maintained is probably variable and may range from poor to excellent. The amount of habitat may be below its potential. Under maintenance management options, especially where habitat quality is low, there is some risk that species may eventually need to be listed under the authority of the ESA.

Maintenance of populations of special status animal and plant species ~ Avoidance or mitigation of projects and land uses so that they have no new significant adverse impacts on populations of special status animal and plant species. Populations to be maintained may range from low to high over time and may be below their potential level. Under maintenance management options, especially where populations are small, there is some risk that species may eventually need to be listed under the authority of the ESA.

Management framework plan (MFP) ~ BLM land use plan, predecessor to the RMP.

Map unit ~ The basic system of description in a soil survey and delineation on a soil map. Can vary in level of detail.

Mature timber ~ Trees that have passed their maximum rate of growth in terms of physiological processes, height, diameter or volume.

MBF ~ Thousand board feet.

Mechanical treatment ~ Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil ~ Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Merchantable trees ~ Trees that are of sufficient size to be economically processed into wood products.

Metamorphosed ~ Rock that has been altered in composition, texture or structure by heat and/or pressure.

Microbiotic crust ~ Lichens, mosses, green algae, fungi, cyanobacteria, and bacteria growing on or just below the surface of soils.

MMBF ~ Million board feet.

Monitoring ~ The periodic and systematic collection of resource data to measure progress toward achieving objectives.

Multiple use management ~ Management of public land and resource values to best meet various present and future needs of the American people. This means coordinated management of resources and uses to assure the long-term health of the ecosystem.

Multiplier ~ A change in an economic measure resulting from a specified change in some other economic measure.

Naturalness (a primary wilderness value) ~ An area that generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of people's work substantially unnoticeable.

Near natural rate of recovery ~ Synonymous with the PACFISH requirement not to “retard” or “measurably slow” recovery of degraded riparian features. Further defined in these recommendations within the context of effects that “carry over to the next year.” Any effect that carries over to the next year is likely to result in cumulative negative effects and measurably slow recovery of degraded riparian features.

Net value change ~ The sum of the changes resulting from increases (benefits) and decreases (damages) in the value of outputs from the land area affected as the consequences of fire. An average dollar value per acre is assigned based on the change to all resources including range, watershed, wildlife, soils, and recreation.

Nutrient, plant ~ Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil, and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV) ~ A vehicle that can be operated off of improved and regularly maintained roads with hardened or gravel surfaces.

Old growth forest ~ Dry site pine stands meeting the following criteria: At least 10 trees/acre that are at least 150 years of age and/or 21 inches dbh, and have a basal area of 24 square foot/acre at least 10 acres in size; or, in very late-seral stands, at least 2 trees/acre that are at least 200 years of age and/or 31 inches dbh, and have a basal area of 11 square foot/acre.

Organic matter~ Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition.

Overstory ~ The trees in a forest that form the upper crown cover.

Percolation ~ The downward movement of water through the soil.

Perennial stream ~ A stream in which water is present during all seasons of the year.

Perlite ~ A rhyolite volcanic glass that contains more water than ordinary obsidian. It commonly contains a cracked texture caused by contraction during cooling. The material is used primarily as lightweight aggregate and as an insulator.

Permeability ~ The quality of the soil that enables water to move downward through the profile, measured as the number of inches per hour that water moves downward through the saturated soil.

Personal income ~ Employee compensation plus property income.

Phase 1 fire planning ~ The first phase of a two-stage fire management planning process that identifies desired resource conditions and fire management direction, including fire management strategies, which will promote achievement of resource objectives

pH value ~ A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil (see “reaction, soil”).

Physiographic province ~ A geographic region with similar climatic, land form, and geologic features, and which is significantly different from adjacent regions.

Picture rock ~ (Also known as picture jasper, scenic jasper.) A variety of chalcedony with fanciful patterns that often resemble scenery. Varieties are found in southeastern Oregon (examples: Owyhee jasper and McDermitt jasper).

Pluton ~ An igneous rock that crystallized deep underground.

Pluvial ~ Referring to a period of greater rainfall.

Pluvial Lake ~ A lake formed during a period of exceptionally high rainfall (such as during a time of glacial advance during the Pleistocene epoch) and now either extinct or existing as a remnant, such as Lake Bonneville.

Porphyry deposit ~ A large, low-grade metallic mineral deposit containing disseminated sulfide minerals (examples: copper, gold, molybdenum, or tin).

Prescribed burning ~ Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions that allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the fire line intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.

Prescribed fire ~ Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

Prescription ~ Written statement defining objectives to be attained, as well as measurable criteria, which guide the selection of appropriate management actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, and legal considerations under which the fire will be allowed to burn.

Preventative maintenance ~ Scheduled servicing, repairs, inspections, adjustments, and replacement of parts that result in fewer breakdowns and fewer premature replacements, and achieve the expected life of facilities and equipment.

Primary wilderness values ~ The primary or key wilderness values described in the “Wilderness Act” by which WSA’s and designated wilderness are managed to protect and enhance the wilderness resource. Values include roadlessness, naturalness, solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation, and size.

Primitive and unconfined recreation (a primary wilderness value) ~ Nonmotorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation activities. Refers to wilderness recreation opportunities, such as nature study, hiking, photography, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and other related activities. Does not include the use of motorized vehicles, bicycles, or other mechanized means of travel.

Productivity ~ (1) *Soil productivity*: the capacity of a soil to produce plant growth, due to the soil’s chemical, physical, and biological properties (such as depth, temperature, water-holding capacity, and mineral, nutrient, and organic matter content). (2) *Vegetative productivity*: the rate of production of vegetation within a given period. (3) *General*: the innate capacity of an environment to support plant and animal life over time.

Project acres ~ (fire) Total project size.

Public land ~ Any land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

Public resource values ~ Lands with public resource values are considered to be any public lands located outside SMA’s, and high resource areas that do not have the caliber of resources to qualify them for inclusion in SMA’s and high resource areas. For these types of lands BLM would maintain its land tenure adjustments options within Zone 1, 2, and 3 areas. Any land tenure adjustments involving public lands having “public resource values” must be determined to be in the public interest and must meet the requirements of NEPA and the General Management Criteria of Appendix L.

Pumice ~ A glassy, rhyolitic rock exhibiting a vesicular, or frothy texture. It is generally used as a light weight aggregate and an abrasive.

Pyroclastic debris ~ Rock fragments produced by a volcanic explosion.

Range site ~ An area of rangeland where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. A range site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other range sites in kind or proportion of species or total production.

Rangeland ~ Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.

Rangeland health ~ The degree to which the integrity of the soil and the ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems are sustained.

Reaction, soil ~ A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed in pH values. Soils with pH values less than 7 are acidic and those with pH greater than 7 are alkaline.

Recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) ~ A means of characterizing recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity, and experience opportunities.

Recreation site ~ An area where management actions are required to provide a specific recreation setting and activity opportunities, to protect resource values, provide public visitor safety and health, and/or to meet public recreational use demands and recreation partnership commitments. A site may or may not have permanent facilities.

Recreational river ~ A river or section of a river that is readily accessible by road or railroad; it may have had some development along the shorelines and may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

Regeneration ~ The new growth of a natural plant community that develops from seed.

Rehabilitation ~ The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildfire or the fire suppression activity.

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.

Resource advisor ~ Resource specialist responsible to the incident commander for gathering and analyzing information concerning values-at-risk that may be impacted by the fire or fire suppression activities.

Resource management plan (RMP) ~ A land use plan as described by the FLPMA.

Restoration ~ Holistic actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired, healthy, and functioning conditions and processes.

Restoration of habitat for special status animal and plant species ~ Taking deliberate, proactive measures to reestablish habitat suitable for supporting special status animal and plant species.

Restoration of populations of special status animal and plant species ~ Taking deliberate, proactive measures in cooperation with the ODFW or USFWS to meet their respective species management goals. Restoration means reestablishing a species into a currently unoccupied suitable area.

Rhyolite ~ A fine-grained light-colored silica-rich igneous rock composed largely of potash feldspars and quartz.

Rift ~ A graben of regional extent; it marks a zone where the entire crust is ruptured under tension.

Right-of-way ~ A permit or an easement authorizing the use of public land for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc. Also, the reference to the land covered by such an easement or permit.

Right-of-way corridor ~ A parcel of land 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 that are similar, identical or compatible.

Rill ~ A steep-sided channel resulting from accelerated erosion. A rill is generally a few inches deep and not wide enough to be an obstacle to farm machinery.

Riparian/wetland areas ~ See Chapter 2, Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas section, Riparian and Wetland Definitions, Processes, Functions, and Patterns.

Risk assessment ~ Assessing the chance of fire starting, natural or human-caused, and its potential risk to life, resources and property.

Rock fragments ~ Rock or mineral fragments having a diameter of 2 millimeters or more (examples: pebbles, cobbles, stones, and boulders).

Runoff ~ The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.

Saline soil ~ A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs the growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

Salvage cutting ~ Removal of trees that are dead or in imminent danger of being killed by injurious agents.

Sand ~ (geology) A rock fragment or detrital particle between 0.0025 and 0.08 inches in diameter.

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.

Schist ~ A metamorphic rock characterized by coarse-grained minerals oriented approximately parallel.

Section 202 lands ~ Lands being considered for wilderness designation under section 202 of FLPMA.

Sediment ~ Soil, rock particles and organic or other debris carried from one place to another by wind, water or gravity.

Selection cutting ~ Removal of individual or small groups of trees to meet predetermined goals for the remaining stand.

Seral stage ~ See ecological status.

Series, soil ~ A nationally-defined soil type set apart on distinct soil properties that affect use and management. In a soil survey, this includes a group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer or of the underlying material. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shallow soil ~ A soil that is 10 to 20 inches deep over bedrock or to other material that restricts the penetration of plant roots.

Sheet erosion ~ The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Silica ~ Silicon dioxide (SiO₂), occurring in both crystalline (such as quartz, cristobalite, and chalcedony) and amorphous (such as opal) form, as well as impure (such as diatomite, and chert) forms, and combined as silicates for numerous significant minerals (such as feldspars or amphiboles).

Silt ~ *Geology*: A rock fragment or detrital particle smaller than very fine sand and larger than coarse clay, ranging from 0.0024 to 0.00016 inches in diameter and commonly having a high content of clay minerals. *As a soil separate*: Individual mineral particles ranging in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). *As a soil textural class*: Soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Simple approach smoke estimation model ~ A straight-line Gaussian plume dispersion model designed as a screening tool to predict maximum particulate concentrations and visual impacts from prescribed fire. The model simulates emissions, transport, dispersion, and optical effects of any inert pollutant over flat terrain.

Skid trails ~ Pathways along which logs are dragged to a landing for further transportation.

Skidding ~ A commonly used term for the yarding of logs to a landing.

Slash ~ The branches, bark, treetops, reject logs, and broken or uprooted trees left on the ground after logging.

Slate ~ A compact, fine-grained, platy metamorphic rock formed from shale or claystone.

Slope ~ The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. For example, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance.

Smectite ~ A group of clay minerals, characterized by a three-layer crystal lattice, that is capable of absorbing water molecules between the layers of the crystal lattice allowing it to expand several times its original volume. Montmorillonite and Hectorite smectites are the major constituents of the bentonites found the planning area.

Sodic (alkali) soil ~ A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Soil ~ A natural, three-dimensional body at the Earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief over periods of time.

Soil association ~ A group of soils geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single soil map unit.

Soil classification ~ The systematic arrangement of soils into groups or categories on the basis of their characteristics.

Soil compaction ~ An increase in soil bulk density of 15 percent or more from the undisturbed level.

Soil complex ~ A map unit of two or more kinds of soils in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping.

Soil productivity ~ The capacity of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Soil profile ~ A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Soil survey ~ A field investigation resulting in a soil map showing the geographic distribution of various kinds of soil and an accompanying report that describes the soil types and interprets the findings.

Soil texture ~ The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil.

Solitude (a primary wilderness value) ~ The state of being alone or remote from habitations; a lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place. The intent is to evaluate the opportunity for solitude in comparison to habitations of people.

Special recreation management area (SRMA) ~ An area where recreation is one of the principal management objectives, where intensive recreation management is needed, and where more than minimal recreation-related investments are required.

Special status species ~ Plant or animal species known or suspected to be limited in distribution, rare or uncommon within a specific area, and/or vulnerable to activities that may affect their survival. Lists of special status species are prepared by knowledgeable specialists throughout the State of Oregon; BLM prepares a list of State sensitive species predominantly based on the lists prepared biennially by ONHP.

Special stipulation ~ A specific operating condition or limitation added to a mineral lease to protect sensitive resources. It modifies the original terms and conditions of that lease.

Stand ~ A community of trees occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in species, age, spacial arrangement and condition as to be distinguishable from trees on surrounding lands.

Stream channel ~ The hollow bed where a natural stream of surface water flows or may flow; the deepest or central part of the bed, formed by the main current and covered more or less continuously by water.

Structure, soil ~ The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates.

Sunstone ~ A calcium-rich variety of plagioclase feldspar that exhibits a pink to red metallic shimmer when viewed perpendicular to the surface. The shimmer is caused by light reflecting off the surface of minute parallel platelets of native copper suspended in the stone.

Supplemental wilderness values ~ Includes ecological (such as vegetation, wildlife, and overall biological/botanical processes and values associated with the natural environment), geological, scientific, educational, scenic, and historic values. When present they can enhance primary wilderness values, but are not mandated by Congress.

Sustained yield ~ Maintenance of an annual or regular periodic output of a renewable resource from public land consistent with the principles of multiple use.

Talc ~ A very soft, light green mineral ($Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$), found in basic igneous rocks and metamorphosed dolomites ($CaMg(CO_3)_2$). It is used in a wide variety of applications (such as filler, cosmetics, lubricants and as a source of ornamental stone).

Talus ~ Rock fragments of any size or shape, commonly coarse and angular, derived from and lying at the base of a cliff or very steep rock slope. The accumulated mass of such loose, broken rock formed chiefly by falling, rolling, or sliding.

Terrace (geologic) ~ An old alluvial plain, ordinarily flat or undulating, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea.

Terrane ~ A suite of similar rocks transported by crustal movements into a position where they are separated from dissimilar rocks by faults.

Thinning ~ A cutting made in a forest stand to remove or kill excess timber in order to accelerate growth or improve the health of the trees that remain.

Thriving natural ecological balance ~ The condition of the public range when resource objectives related to wild horses in approved land use and/or activity plans have been achieved.

Thunderegg ~ An agate, opal, or chalcedony-filled nodule deposit formed in rhyolitic lavas or tuffs.

Trend ~ The direction of change in ecological status observed over time. Trend is described as toward or away from the potential natural community, or as not apparent.

Tuff ~ Volcanic ash or rock composed of compacted ash.

Upland (geology) ~ Land at a higher elevation, in general, than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Utilization ~ The proportion or degree of the current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (including insects); may refer either to a single plant species, a group of species, or to the vegetation as a whole; synonymous with *use*.

Values-at-risk ~ Any or all natural resources, improvements or other values that may be jeopardized if a fire occurs (value-at-risk, risk of resource values).

Vegetation manipulation ~ Alteration of present vegetation by using fire, plowing, or other means to manipulate natural succession trends.

Visit – A unit of measure for evaluating the amount of recreational activity on public land; equivalent to one person spending any part of a day recreating on public land.

Visual resource classes ~ Refer to Chapter 2.

Volcanic arc ~ A curved, linear belt of volcanoes.

Volcaniclastic ~ A sedimentary rock consisting largely of lava fragments, volcanic glass, and crystals.

Wild horses ~ Unbranded and unclaimed horses that use public land as all or part of their habitat, or that have been removed from such land by an authorized officer but have not lost their status under section 3 of the “Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.”

Wild river ~ A river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds and shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

Wilderness inventory ~ A written description of resource information and data, and a map of those public lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603 (a) of FLPMA and Section 2 (c) of “The Wilderness Act.”

Wilderness study area (WSA) ~ A roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in section 603 of FLPMA and section 2 (c) of “The Wilderness Act.” WSA’s were administratively designated by BLM following evaluation of wilderness inventories.

Wildfire ~ Any fire occurring on wildland that is not meeting management objectives and thus requires a suppression response. An unwanted wildland fire.

Wildland fire ~ Any nonstructure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland fire situation analysis (WFSA) ~ A decision-making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economical, political, and resource management objectives as selection criteria.

Woodland ~ A forest community occupied primarily by noncommercial species such as juniper, mountain mahogany or aspen.

Xenolith ~ A fragment of rock distinctly different from the igneous rock in which it is enclosed; a foreign intrusion into rock.

Yarding ~ The moving of logs from the stump to a landing for further transportation.

Zeolite ~ A group of hydrated silicates of aluminum with alkali metals. They contain a porous molecular structure that allows them to selectively trap individual molecules within that structure. Zeolites are used in water purification and decontamination systems, animal feed supplements, drying agents, and for soil improvement.

Appendix D1 - Riparian/Wetland Areas

BLM depicts natural riparian/wetland areas as resources whose capability and potential is defined by the interaction of three components: (1) vegetation, (2) landform/soils, and (3) hydrology; while the functioning condition of these natural riparian/wetland areas are characterized by the interaction of these elements.

One of the main goals of the BLM is to have riparian/wetland areas in proper functioning condition (PFC). An overall objective of this goal is to achieve an advanced ecological status, except where resource management objectives, including PFC, would require an earlier successional stage, thus providing the widest variety of vegetation and habitat diversity for wildlife, fish, and watershed protection.

In the past, considerable effort has been expended to inventory, classify, restore, enhance, and protect riparian/wetland areas, but the effort has lacked consistency. No single classification, survey, inventory, or rating methods or systems have previously been developed to satisfy the complex interactions of healthy riparian/wetland areas. These areas are in dynamic equilibrium with streamflow forces and channel aggradation/degradation processes producing change with vegetative, geomorphic, and structural resistance. Ecological status determination of riparian/wetland vegetation does not necessarily take into account or address needed information that will be contained within aquatic habitat and stream surveys that is pertinent to the functionality of the riparian/wetland area. This is important because riparian/wetland areas will attain PFC long before they achieve an advanced ecological status.

When evaluating riparian/wetland areas, ecological status should not be confused with PFC. Riparian/wetland areas must be viewed with the understanding that the riparian system is inherently dynamic and PFC can and will occur within any or all ecological stages. PFC should be evaluated in terms of, and relationships to, all physical and biological functions occurring within the entire watershed, including the uplands and tributary watershed systems.

To comprehend how riparian/wetland areas operate and how management practices are implemented to ensure that an area is functioning properly, the capability and potential of a riparian/wetland area must be understood. Assessment of existing riparian vegetation condition and stream channel functionality is based upon a given riparian/wetland area's capability and potential. Here, capability is the highest ecological status a riparian/wetland area can attain given political, social, or economical constraints, whereas potential is the highest ecological status a riparian/wetland area can attain given no political, social, or economical constraints, often referred to as the potential natural community (PNC). Some riparian/wetland areas may be prevented from achieving their potential because of limiting factors such as human activities that alter the area's capability.

Management of riparian/wetland areas will be implemented to attain PFC as a first step to move habitat conditions of entire watersheds and/or their components that are comprised of uplands, streams, riparian/wetland areas, and lakes and ponds toward achieving terrestrial and aquatic objectives for attainment of DRFC's. Management practices such as grazing, mining, recreation, forest harvesting, and other forms of vegetation management will be designed for healthy sustainable and functional rangeland ecosystems as described in the

1997 “Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington (S&G’s).”

The next step in the attainment of DRFC’s will be to evaluate RMO’s (Appendix D3) within riparian/wetland areas RCA’s. RCA’s occupy that portion of watersheds where aquatic and riparian dependent resources receive primary emphasis for the maintenance, protection, and restoration of ecosystem processes and functions. RMO’s are generally instream and riparian characteristics expressed as values for stream channel conditions and provide criteria to help assess aquatic, water quality, and riparian/wetland goals and objective attainment of desired future conditions. The DRFC’s of riparian/wetland areas usually fall between PFC and the biological potential of RCA’s supported by RMO’s. Although attainment of PFC essentially assures that stream and riparian/wetland areas function and are on an improving trend, PFC may not be the final endpoint to reaching desired conditions. Management priorities in upland watershed areas and RCA’s will focus prescriptions for the attainment of these desired conditions.

To summarize, PFC and ecological site status are two different characteristics of riparian/wetland systems. A site in any ecological status may be in functioning condition. Riparian/wetland areas should be judged on the functions that it provides compared to functions that should be present in relation to entire watersheds. All riparian/wetland systems should not be expected to have identical physical and biological functions. Riparian/wetland health (functioning condition), an important component of watershed condition, refers to the ecological status of vegetation, the geomorphic and hydrologic development, and the degree of structural integrity exhibited by the riparian/wetland area.

Appendix D2 - Riparian Conservation Areas

Introduction

Riparian systems are water-influenced areas that include streams and other aquatic ecosystems. Riparian conservation areas (RCA's) are portions of watersheds where aquatic and riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and where management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. RCA's include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent streams, and other areas that help maintain the integrity of aquatic ecosystems by: (1) influencing the delivery of coarse sediment, organic matter, and woody debris to streams; (2) providing root strength for channel stability; (3) shading the stream; and (4) protecting water quality.

In RCA's, maintenance, protection, and restoration of aquatic processes and functions are emphasized and goals and objectives for aquatic and riparian habitats are met. Conservation needs for aquatic and riparian systems can be summarized by the following four principles:

- 1) A stream requires nutrient inputs and energy to sustain its biological functions;
- 2) Riparian-associated plants and animals rely on the vegetation adjacent to streams;
- 3) Small streams are more affected by hillslope processes than larger streams; and
- 4) The likelihood of disturbances resulting in instream effects increases as adjacent slopes become steeper.

Ecological function, processes, and disturbance mechanisms are guides for use and protection priorities in riparian areas. Boundaries between riparian areas and upslopes may need adjustment to address each of the larger-scale disturbance effects that may negatively or positively affect unique habitats or sensitive species in riparian environments. The actual size of riparian areas depends on local characteristics that define them; the dimensions of entire riparian areas are not always proportional to the size of aquatic systems.

RCA's are delineated into zones or gradients of influence, with an inner zone (Zone 1) where many primary processes and functions occur and an outer zone (Zone 2) where processes and functions occur but at different, less important (secondary) levels to the stream channel. The outer riparian zone also functions as a transition and buffer between upslope uses and disturbances and the aquatic environment. Zoning delineates major influence areas, establishing a basis for different levels of disturbance and vegetation management in each zone. This scheme sets the foundation for cumulative effects determination that is spatially sensitive in considering watershed disturbance.

Although the concept of zones applies to forestland and rangeland environments, it is more difficult to apply in rangelands. For the purposes of this document, zones are delineated only in forested environments. In rangeland environments, floodprone width is used to delineate RCA's.

Forested Lands

Zone 1 is the inner riparian area; it is the primary riparian community and energy influence area, and is most important for protection and maintenance of instream conditions. It also serves to transition processes, functions, and disturbances from streams to floodplains and adjacent riparian areas. Zone 1 is the area most sensitive to land management activities.

Zone 2 is the outer riparian area; it supports additional riparian area processes and functions (for example, microclimate) and also is a buffer area capable of absorbing disturbances from the uplands. It is the interface and transition between the inner riparian area and the uplands. In steeper landscapes where soils are subject to surface erosion, this zone may need extension using the slope adjustment factor. This extended area is referred to as Zone 2b.

Areas with landscapes or that are unstable or landslide prone will also be included in the RCA.

RCA Delineation Process

RCA delineation is based on three indicators: (1) site potential tree heights, (2) extent of flood prone width; or (3) riparian vegetation width; whichever provide the greatest protection to aquatic and riparian resources.

Site potential tree height (SPTH)—The definition of “site potential tree” for purposes of defining widths is: “The average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class” (FEMAT 1993, p.V-34).

The following site potential tree height shall be used as a minimum height for the forested potential vegetation group (PVG) in the planning area. PVG = dry forest, minimum SPTH (feet) = 120.

Slope adjustment factor—Adjustment of stream RCA widths for slope uses a curve based on probable sediment travel distance from concentrated sources of erosion and sediment from roads (Ketcheson and Megahan 1996).

The process for delineation of forested riparian areas (perennial and intermittent streams) involves dividing RCA's into two zones:

A) Minimum Widths for Perennial Streams

Zone 1 equals one site potential tree height, or the extent of the flood prone area, or the extent of wet and moist riparian vegetation, whichever best maintains, protects, and restores the aquatic environment. **Zone 2** equals one site potential tree height or the extent of dry riparian vegetation (Zone a), plus any width added from slope adjustment curve (Zone b).

B) Minimum Widths for Intermittent Streams

Zone 1 equals one-half site potential tree height, or the extent of the flood prone area, or the extent of wet and moist riparian vegetation, whichever best maintains, protects, and restores the aquatic environment. **Zone 2** equals one-half site potential tree height, or the extent of dry riparian vegetation (Zone 2a), plus any width added from slope adjustment curve (Zone b).

C) Additional Requirements Applicable for All Streams

Additional special consideration is necessary where there are landslides and in landslide prone or unstable areas. Landslide prone determination shall be based on the procedure outlined in Tang and Montgomery (1995) or other comparable techniques.

D) Total RCA Width

Total RCA width is the sum of the widths determined from Steps A through C.

Rangeland Streams

The process of delineation for rangeland riparian RCA's (perennial or intermittent streams) relies on flood prone widths by stream type, or the extent of potential natural riparian vegetation, whichever provides the greater protection to aquatic and riparian resources. Riparian vegetation can be delineated by aerial photographs or field inspection. Floodplain area is essentially equivalent to floodprone width defined by Rosgen (1994).

The following steps can be used to determine the flood prone area. It is suggested that field units develop relationships between bankfull width and drainage area or use existing relationships for their area.

- 1) Determine bankfull width for the drainage area above the point on the stream.
- 2) Determine the stream type using Rosgen stream type (Rosgen 1994) from aerial photographs or existing classification data.
- 3) Select entrenchment ratio (ER), which is the average maximum, for the particular stream types from the following:

<i>Stream type</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>Entrenchment ratio</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>

Entrenchment: Vertical containment of stream and the degree to which it is incised in the valley floor.

Entrenchment ratio: Ratio of the width of the flood prone area to the bankfull surface width of the channel.

Because entrenchment ratio is not applicable in D streamtypes (braided systems), riparian width shall be determined on a case-by-case basis using site-specific or local information.

- 4) Calculate the floodprone area by multiplying the bankfull width and entrenchment ratio.

Floodprone area: Width measured at an elevation which is determined at twice the maximum bankfull depth of the stream.

Local drainage area and bankfull width relationships should be used in place of graphs. Likewise, if field verified entrenchment ratios are known, this data should also be used in place of the average maximums shown in step 3.

Forested Land and Rangeland Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Wetlands

RCA's for ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre are either:

- the body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation,
- the extent of the seasonally saturated soil,
- the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas,
- a distance equal to the height of one site potential tree, or
- 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond, or lake, whichever is greatest.

For ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands less than 1 acre, the above RCA delineation shall apply, except that the minimum slope distance shall be 100 feet.

Appendix D3 - Riparian Management Objectives

Introduction

Riparian management objective (RMO) values for stream channel conditions, when used in combination with objectives for this plan, provide criteria to help assess attainment of aquatic and riparian goals as described in the Desired Range of Future Conditions, Chapter 3. These values ("Interim Bull Trout Habitat Conservation Strategy," 1996; formulated from PACFISH (Decision Notice/Decision Record for the Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California [1995]) strategy and may be further refined by the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project) provide a description and characterization of watershed, riparian, and stream channel processes and existing conditions that can be expected to be achieved over time.

As indicated below, some RMO's apply to forested ecosystems, some to rangeland ecosystems, and some to all ecosystems. Actions that reduce habitat quality are inconsistent with the purpose of this plan's direction. However, the intent of RMO's are not to establish a ceiling for what constitutes good habitat conditions.

The following statements provide the intent for the use of the RMO's and their purpose in a comprehensive program:

- 1) RMO's are criteria (quantitative and/or qualitative) to help evaluate progress towards attainment of watershed, aquatic, and riparian goals described within the DFRC.
- 2) Interim RMO's are not to be viewed as independent from other components of the aquatic conservation strategy; rather, they are part of an aquatic conservation program. RMOs are not always sensitive to immediate effects but rather exhibit response to cumulative effects and factors influencing channel history over time.
- 3) Interim RMO's do not replace state and Federal water quality standards promulgated under the CWA or state laws, but they should complement these standards in providing measurable habitat attributes.

Procedure for RMO Application

RMO's apply to all perennial streams and intermittent fish bearing streams during those times that the streams support aquatic life. Effects of land management activities on intermittent streams may influence the attainment of RMO's in perennial streams. All instream and riparian variables should be used, in combination, to provide a comprehensive synopsis of watershed, riparian, and aquatic conditions, since placing emphasis on interpretations of individual variables may lead to erroneous conclusions related to watershed, riparian, and aquatic conditions. RMO application or development can follow these steps:

- 1) The values apply where ecologically attainable. Locally developed RMO's (quantitatively and/or qualitatively derived) supported with information from ecosystem analysis is preferred because of the variable nature of streams within the project and planning areas. Stream conditions can vary from disturbances and channel evolution histories that influenced channel form and conditions. It is recommended that district(s) staff conduct their own analysis due to the variable conditions in the planning area. Staff should consider using similar techniques described by Overton et al. (1995) to define appropriate RMO's. RMO's should be developed from evaluations of reference conditions in similar landforms, climate, stream type and valley bottom settings, and potential vegetation. In all cases, the rationale

supporting these changes, and the effects of the changes shall be documented.

2) Use information from step 1 to develop management actions for conserving or restoring watershed, riparian, and channel processes.

3) Monitor implementation and effectiveness of management if they have the intended results. Provide feedback information for future management objectives, action, and evaluation of RMO's.

RMO Criteria

Instream habitat features

Pool Frequency (all systems):

Wetted width (feet)	10	20	25	50	75	100	125	150	200
Pools per mile	96	56	47	26	23	18	14	12	9

Temperature: No measurable increase in maximum water temperature (7 day moving average of daily maximum temperature measured as the average of the maximum daily temperature of the warmest consecutive 7-day period). Maximum water temperature will be below 59 °F within adult bull trout holding habitat and below 48 °F within bull trout spawning and rearing habitats.

Maximum water temperatures below 64 °F within anadromous fish migration and rearing habitats and below 60 °F within anadromous fish spawning habitats.

Large woody debris (forested systems): >20 pieces per mile; >12 inch diameter; >35 foot length.

Bank stability (rangeland systems): >80 percent stable in non-forested systems.

Lower bank angle: >75 percent of banks with <90 degree angle (such as undercut).

Width/depth ratio: <10, mean wetted width divided by mean depth.

Riparian Vegetation

Applies to all forest and range riparian areas: mature and old forest, and late ecological status rangeland riparian conditions adapted to fire regimes and other disturbances characteristic for the site. Riparian vegetation RMO's should be measured by the percent similarity of current riparian vegetation to the mature forest and late ecological status range riparian community/composition. The percent similarity shall be greater than 60 percent (USDA 1992). The stepwise procedure for determining similarity is outlined in the riparian vegetation RMO discussion.

Procedure for determining riparian vegetation RMO: Functionality of aquatic and riparian environments can be fully evaluated with the inclusion of riparian vegetation. Riparian vegetation is generally more sensitive to immediate effects from management activities. In some vegetation and valley bottom settings, riparian vegetation can be responsive to restoration in short timeframes. Most instream RMO's are dependent upon riparian vegetation condition; therefore, a riparian vegetation RMO was included.

The following steps summarize a five-step method "Riparian Plant Association Groups and Associated Valley Bottom Types of the Columbia River Basin" (Manning and Engelking

1995) that could be used to assess and determine similarity of current riparian vegetation to potential riparian vegetation.

- 1) Identify the potential vegetation group in which the riparian area occurs.
- 2) Identify potential vegetation type and valleybottom type.
- 3) Identify potential riparian vegetation.
- 4) Determine existing riparian vegetation group.
- 5) Compare potential riparian vegetation group to existing riparian vegetation group.

The existing riparian vegetation should be at least 60 percent similar to the potential vegetation to meet the RMO. If there is less than 60 percent similarity and it is not attributable to absence of the potential riparian vegetation group within the valley bottom setting, then management actions that move riparian vegetation toward the potential should occur.

Appendix D4 - Riparian Trend Analysis Worksheet

Table D4-1.—Riparian trend analysis worksheet by category

Usual study methods used to show trend	Downward indicators	Indicators of no change	Upward indicators
<p>Woody riparian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aerial imagery •Photo point studies •Key plant utilization studies 	<p>(A) Studies indicate a decline in the overall number of key woody plants</p> <p>(B) Studies indicate a decline in the 'overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants</p> <p>(C) Studies indicate that vegetation removal is preventing the establishment of uneven-aged classes of key woody plants</p>	<p>(A) Studies indicate no change in the overall number of key woody plants</p> <p>(B) Studies indicate no change in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody species</p> <p>(C) Studies indicate no change in the age class structure of key woody plants</p>	<p>(A) Studies indicate an increase in the overall number of key woody plants</p> <p>(B) Studies indicate an increase in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants</p> <p>(C) Studies show that healthy uneven-aged stands of key woody plants are present</p>
<p>Herbaceous cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aerial imagery •Line intercept transects 	<p>(D) Studies indicate a decline in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover</p> <p>(E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more early succession species</p>	<p>(D) Studies indicate no change in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover</p> <p>(E) Studies indicate no change in the herbaceous species composition</p>	<p>(D) Studies indicate an increase in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover</p> <p>(E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more late-succession species</p>
<p>Stream banks and channel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stream channel form measurements •Aerial imagery •Photo point studies 	<p>(F) Studies indicate an increase in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage</p> <p>(G) Studies show that water depth is decreasing</p> <p>(H) Studies show that stream channel is widening</p> <p>(I) Studies show incised channels are widening</p> <p>(J) Studies show that stream meanders are decreasing and channel is straightening</p>	<p>(F) Studies indicate no change in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage</p> <p>(G) No changes in depth measurements</p> <p>(H) No change in stream channel</p> <p>(I) No change in channel depth</p> <p>(J) No change in number and type of stream meanders</p>	<p>(F) Studies indicate a decrease in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage</p> <p>(G) Studies show that water depth is increasing</p> <p>(H) Studies show that stream channel width is narrowing</p> <p>(I) Studies show that incised channels are healing with vegetation cover</p> <p>(J) Studies show that stream meanders are increasing</p>
<p>Water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water turbidity samples •Fish and aquatic insect samples 	<p>(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects tolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of contaminants</p> <p>(L) Sediment transport is increasing relative to baseline data</p>	<p>(K) Sampling indicates no change in the composition of aquatic insects and fish</p> <p>(L) Studies show no change in the amount of sedimentation</p>	<p>(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects intolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of</p> <p>(L) Sediment transport is decreasing relative to baseline data</p>

Appendix D5

Riparian Trends for Stream Segments

Table D5-1.—Riparian trends for stream segments on public land in the Malheur and Jordan Resource Areas

Stream	Miles	Trend	1988 DEQ water quality assessment	1998 303(d) water quality limited	Fish species in stream ¹
Upper Quinn Drainage (Hydrologic unit 16040201)					
McDermitt Creek	13.8	Up	Yes	Yes	LSTS, NATV, COLD, HATV
	0.1	Unknown	Yes	Yes	COLD
Dry Creek	3.3	Unknown			
Hot Creek	0.3	Up			
Cowboy Creek	4.6	Up			
Lasa Creek	2.1	Unknown			
Lasa Creek TR	3.3	0.3	Unknown		
Mine Creek	2.1	Up			
Mine Creek East Fork	2.5	Static			
Mine Creek East Fork TR	2.5	0.4	Static		
Mine Creek West Fork	3.7	Up			
Indian Creek	8.2	Unknown	Yes	Yes	LCTR
	0.2	Up			
Indian Creek TR	5.5	0.9	Unknown		
Indian Creek TR	8.0	1.3	Unknown		
Cottonwood Creek	3.8	Up	Yes		
	4.0	Unknown			
Spring Creek	1.7	Up			
Spring Creek TR 1.7	1.0	Up			
McDermitt Creek North Fork	4.5	Up			
McDermitt Creek North Fork TR 2.3	2.1	Up			
McDermitt Creek North Fork TR 2.9	0.5	Up			
McDermitt Creek TR 5.5	1.3	Unknown			LSTS, NATV, COLD
McDermitt Creek TR 8.6	0.8	Unknown			LSTS, NATV, COLD
McDermitt Creek TR 27.8	1.3	Unknown			LSTS, NATV, COLD
McDermitt Creek TR32.2	0.9	Up			
	0.1	Unknown			
Payne Creek	4.0	Up			
Sage Creek	4.2	Up	Yes	Yes	LCTR
Sage Creek TR 5.8	1.2	Up			
Sage Creek TR 8.1	1.6	Up			
Sage Creek TR 8.1 TR 0.9	0.7	Up			
Sage Creek TR 8.8	0.5	Up			LCTR
Sage Creek TR 9.0	0.7	Up			
Line Canyon	1.4	Up			
Line Canyon TR 2.1	1.2	Up			
Turner Creek	3.6	Up			
Oregon Canyon Creek	7.6	Unknown	Yes		HATC
Fish Creek	2.2	Unknown			COLD
Jaca Creek	2.0	Unknown			
Jaca Creek TR 6.7	0.4	Unknown			
Jaca Creek TR 7.2	0.2	Unknown			

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Stream	Miles	Trend	1988 DEQ water quality assessment	1998 303(d) water quality limited	Fish species in stream ¹
Jaca Creek TR 7.5	0.5	Unknown			
Jackson Creek	2.1	Unknown			
Jackson Creek Middle Fork	0.6	Unknown			
Jackson Creek TR 5.3	1.9	Unknown			
Jackson Creek TR 8.9	0.5	Unknown			
Moonshine Canyon	1.0	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek East Fork	4.9	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek South Fork	1.8	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon CR S Fork TR 0.5	1.2	Unknown			
Oregon CN CR S F TR 0.5 TR 0.7	0.8	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 8.3	0.4	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 10.3	0.6	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 17.1	3.9	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Ck TR 17.1 TR 10.3	3.3	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 27.8	1.3	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 27.9	0.3	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 28.3	1.2	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 29.7	0.5	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 29.8	0.4	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek TR 30.6	0.7	Unknown			
Oregon Canyon Creek West Fork	1.7	Unknown			
Rock Creek	1.0	Unknown			
Rock Canyon	0.5	Unknown			
School House Creek	0.6	Unknown			
Shearing Corral Creek	2.4	Unknown			
Simpson Creek	1.0	Unknown			
St. Martin Creek	0.4	Unknown			
Tenmile Creek	7.0	Unknown			HATC
Cottonwood Creek	3.2	Unknown			
Tenmile Creek TR 8.3	1.3	Unknown			
Tenmile Creek TR 9.5	2.2	Unknown			
Tenmile Creek TR 11.6	2.4	Unknown			
Tenmile Creek TR 16.2	1.3	Unknown			
Trail Canyon	1.0	Unknown			
Trail Canyon TR 1.9	0.9	Unknown			
Middle Snake–Succor Drainage (17050103)					
Succor Creek	5.3	Up	Yes		NATV
	1.5	Unknown			
Antelope Creek	2.7	Unknown			
Carter Creek	0.6	Unknown	Yes		
Carter Creek South Fork	1.7	Up			REDB
Carter Creek South Fork TR 3.8	0.6	Up			
Dog Creek	3.4	Unknown			
Dog Creek TR 2.9	0.6	Unknown			
Hog Creek	1.3	Unknown			
McBride Creek	0.7	Unknown			
Pole Creek	1.7	Unknown			
Spring Creek	5.4	Unknown			
Spring Creek TR 5.1	0.8	Unknown			
Spring Creek TR 6.3	2.3	Unknown			
Whiskey Creek	0.1	Unknown			

Appendix D5 - Riparian Trends for Stream Segments

Stream	Miles	Trend	1988	1998	Fish species in stream ¹
			DEQ water quality assessment	303(d) water quality limited	
Whiskey Creek TR 0.5	2.6	Unknown			
Wilson Creek	2.7	Unknown			
Wilson Creek TR 1.5	1.2	Unknown			
Middle Owyhee Drainage (17050107)					
Owyhee River	53.2	Unknown	Yes	Yes	REDB, NATV, WARM, HATC
Antelope Creek	42.0	Unknown	Yes		NATV
Antelope Creek TR 6.5	0.8	Unknown			
Antelope Creek TR 17.0	0.8	Unknown			
Antelope Creek TR 21.5	3.3	Unknown			
Antelope Creek TR 41.6	0.7	Unknown			
Antelope Creek TR 41.9	1.0	Unknown			
Antelope Creek TR 42.4	1.6	Unknown			
Field Creek	16.0	Unknown			NATV
Pole Creek	11.9	Unknown			
Cavieta Creek	2.1	Unknown			
Pole Creek TR 2.4	0.5	Unknown			
Pole Creek TR 8.7	1.0	Unknown			
Pole Canyon TR 22.5 TR 3.0	0.3	Unknown			
Steer Canyon	2.5	Unknown			
Steer Canyon TR 7.6	1.6	Unknown			
Steer Canyon TR 7.6 TR 0.2	1.9	Unknown			
Hansen Flat Creek	0.7	Unknown			
Hansen Flat Creek TR 4.7	0.2	Unknown			
Hansen Flat Creek TR 4.9	0.2	Unknown			
Hansen Flat Creek TR 5.7	0.4	Unknown			
Trail Creek	7.0	Unknown			
Trail Creek TR 3.0	1.5	Unknown			
Trail CR TR3.0 TR0.6 TR1.8	0.2	Unknown			
Trail Creek TR 5.3	1.7	Unknown			
Trail Creek TR 5.7	1.7	Unknown			
Owyhee River North Fork	2.7	Unknown			REDB, NATV, WARM
Cherry Creek	0.5	Unknown			NATV
Owyhee River Middle Fork	0.5	Unknown			
Owyhee River West Little	7.3	Static		Yes	REDB, NATV
	49.1	Unknown			
Dry Canyon TR 2.8	0.3	Unknown			
Dry Canyon TR 5.0	0.2	Unknown			
Dry Canyon TR 5.4	0.4	Unknown			
Jack Creek	7.3	Unknown			
Deep Creek	2.5	Unknown			
Lake Fork	1.6	Unknown			
Massey Canyon	3.0	Unknown			
Massey Canyon TR 0.1	0.9	Unknown			
Massey Canyon TR 1.0	1.2	Unknown			
Owyhee River West Little TR 36.8	0.8	Unknown			
Owyhee River W L TR36.8 TR0.6	0.5	Unknown			
Owyhee River W L TR36.8 TR0.9	0.4	Unknown			
Owyhee River West Little TR 52.2	0.8	Unknown			
Toppin Creek	5.2	Unknown			
Soldier Creek	0.4	Unknown			
Coburn Creek	0.6	Unknown			

Stream	Miles	Trend	1988 DEQ water quality assessment	1998 303(d) water quality limited	Fish species in stream ¹
Toppin Creek	1.6	Unknown			
Spring Creek	0.7	Unknown			
Spring Branch Creek	2.1	Unknown			
Willow Creek	7.2	Unknown			
Jordan Drainage (17050108)					
Jordan Creek	3.0	Unknown	Yes		NATV, WARM
Chicken Creek	1.3	Unknown			
Chicken Creek TR 2.3	0.2	Unknown			
Chicken Creek TR 2.8	0.5	Unknown			
Cow Creek	2.6	Unknown			WARM
Mahogany Creek	0.7	Unknown	Yes		
Fish Creek	1.7	Unknown	Yes		HATC
Fish Creek TR 2.7	1.2	Unknown			
Fish Creek TR 2.8	1.0	Unknown			
Old Maids Creek	2.6	Unknown			
Old Maids Creek TR 4.6	1.0	Unknown			
Thomas Creek	1.4	Unknown			
Horse Creek	0.4	Unknown			
Sheep Spring Creek TR 7.7	1.2	Unknown			
Trib No. 1 to Antelope Res	0.6	Unknown			
Trib No. 2 to Antelope Res	1.5	Unknown			
Trib No. 3 to Antelope Res	0.4	Unknown			
Crooked-Rattlesnake Drainage (17050109)					
Crooked Creek	4.8	Unknown	Yes		NATV
Bone Creek	0.4	Unknown			NATV
Dry Creek	11.7	Unknown			
	0.4	Down			
Rattlesnake Creek	24.0	Unknown	Yes		NATV, HATC
Battle Creek	4.4	Unknown			
Isaac Canyon	0.8	Unknown			
Battle Creek TR 0.8	0.5	Unknown			
Battle Creek TR 12.5	3.9	Unknown			
Deer Creek	2.5	Unknown			
Little Rattlesnake Creek	9.3	Unknown			
Rattlesnake Creek TR 27.6	1.7	Unknown			
Woolhawk Canyon	7.2	Unknown			
Lower Owyhee Drainage (17050110)					
Owyhee River	30.3	Up	Yes	Yes	REDB, NATV, WARM
	31.0	Unknown			
Birch Creek (Owyhee Reservoir)	3.4	Static			NATV
Birch Creek	2.4	Unknown			
Bogus Creek	3.4	Up			
	3.9	Unknown			
Dry Creek	13.5	Unknown	Yes		REDB, NATV, WARM
Butte Creek	2.1	Unknown			
Butte Creek TR 6.3	7.9	Unknown			
Wildcat Creek	3.6	Unknown			
Wildcat Creek TR 5.4	0.3	Unknown			

Appendix D5 - Riparian Trends for Stream Segments

Stream	Miles	Trend	1988	1998	Fish species in stream ¹
			DEQ water quality assessment	303(d) water quality limited	
Cold Spring Creek	6.2	Unknown			
Cold Spring Creek TR 0.3	4.1	Unknown			
Juniper Creek	3.2	Unknown			
Skull Creek	3.3	Unknown			
Indian Creek	4.5	Static			
Jackson Creek	5.1	Unknown			
Owyhee River TR 64.5	0.4	Unknown			
Owyhee River TR 65.1	1.1	Unknown			
Rock Spring Canyon	0.8	Static			
Spring Creek	2.4	Unknown			
(Twin Spr CR) Twin Springs CR TR 5.2	0.9	Unknown			
Willow Creek	6.2	Unknown			
Crowley Creek	2.5	Unknown			
Burnt Flat Creek	1.9	Unknown			
Lower Crowley Creek	2.3	Unknown			
L. Crowley Creek TR 2.0	2.1	Unknown			
Road Canyon	0.7	Down			
Upper Malheur Drainage (17050116)					
Malheur River	3.8	Up	Yes	Yes	NATV, HATC
Bull Canyon	6.2	Unknown			
Malheur River North Fork	1.1	Up	Yes	Yes	BUTR, REDB, NATV, HATC
	3.7	Static			
Little Malheur River	1.1	Static	Yes	Yes	REDB, NATV
Lost Creek	0.9	Unknown	Yes		
Warm Springs Creek	3.1	Static			
Bendire Creek	2.3	Up			
	6.3	Unknown			
Hunter Creek	1.7	Unknown			
Hunter Creek TR 4.4	0.8	Unknown			
Willow Basin Creek	3.7	Unknown			
Willow Basin Creek TR 2.5	0.6	Unknown			
Willow Basin Creek TR 2.7	0.6	Unknown			
Willow Basin Creek TR 2.9	0.9	Unknown			
Malheur River South Fork	0.3	Unknown	Yes	Yes	NATV, HATC
Granite Creek	2.3	Up	Yes		
	1.8	Unknown			
Lower Malheur Drainage (17050117)					
Malheur River	5.0	Up	Yes	Yes	REDB, NATV, HATC, WARM
	0.5	Unknown			
Black Canyon	0.9	Up			REDB
	1.1	Static			
Calf Creek	1.8	Up			REDB, NATV
	0.4	Static			
Cave Canyon	1.8	Unknown			
Cottonwood Creek	9.7	Up	Yes		REDB, NATV
	3.5	Static			
	1.6	Unknown			
Basin Creek	0.1	Up			
	3.6	Unknown			
Camp Creek	5.1	Unknown			REDB
Tims Creek	1.2	Unknown			

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Stream	Miles	Trend	1988 DEQ water quality assessment	1998 303(d) water quality limited	Fish species in stream ¹
Keeney Creek	11.0	Unknown			NATV
Long Creek	2.8	Unknown			
Wildcat Creek	1.7	Unknown			
Malheur River TR 41.9	0.3	Up			
	4.2	Unknown			
Gold Creek	5.4	Up	Yes		REDB
Henry Gulch		1.0	Up		
Hog Creek	1.7	Up	Yes		REDB
	2.4	Static			
	7.4	Unknown			
Hunter Creek	2.3	Up	Yes		
	3.2	Down			
Canyon Creek	0.7	Up			REDB
	0.9	Down			
	0.4	Unknown			
Chalk Canyon	3.4	Unknown			
Conroy Canyon	1.8	Unknown			
Dinner Creek	1.9	Unknown			
(Sand Hollow) Negro Rock Canyon	9.6	Unknown			
Pole Creek	2.0	Up	Yes		REDB, NATV
	0.2	Down			
Simmons Gulch	3.9	Up			
Spring Creek	2.1	Unknown			
Squaw Creek	11.3	Up			REDB, NATV
Squaw Creek South Fork	2.3	Static			
Willow Spring Creek	1.5	Unknown			
Bully Drainage (17050118)					
Bully Creek	3.8	Unknown	Yes	Yes	REDB, NATV
	3.8	Unknown			
Bully Creek North Fork	2.1	Up			
	0.8	Down			
	2.8	Unknown			
Bully Creek North Fork TR 5.4	1.7	Unknown			
Bully Creek TR 24.0	0.6	Unknown			
Clover Creek	2.7	Down	Yes		REDB, NATV
	1.5	Unknown			
Buckbrush Creek	1.6	Up			
	6.1	Static			
Buckbrush Creek TR 5.1	2.3	Unknown			
Clover Creek South	4.1	Unknown			
Clover Creek South TR 0.9	0.9	Unknown			
Clover Creek South TR 2.6	0.6	Unknown			
Clover Creek South TR 3.2	0.7	Unknown			
Clover Creek South TR 3.4	0.4	Unknown			
Clover Creek South TR 3.6	0.5	Unknown			
Clover Creek South TR 3.9	0.6	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 13.3	0.6	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 14.8	3.3	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 26.7	0.2	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 27.1	0.4	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 27.3	0.3	Unknown			

Appendix D5 - Riparian Trends for Stream Segments

Stream	Miles	Trend	1988	1998	Fish species in stream ¹
			DEQ water quality assessment	303(d) water quality limited	
Clover CR TR 27.4 TR 0.7 TR 0.1	0.3	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 27.41	1.8	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 27.41TR 0.4	0.2	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 27.41TR 0.7	0.9	Unknown			
Clover Creek TR 27.42	1.6	Unknown			
Deep Creek	0.7	Unknown			
Deep Creek TR 2.1	0.3	Unknown			
Hay Canyon	1.9	Unknown			
Log Canyon	4.3	Unknown			
Birch Creek	1.9	Unknown			
Birch Creek TR 1.2	0.9	Unknown			
Pancake Creek	2.5	Unknown			
Rail Canyon	3.2	Down			REDB, NATV
Rail Canyon TR 1.3	0.7	Unknown			
Rail Canyon TR 1.3 TR 0.2	0.3	Unknown			
Rail Canyon TR 2.3	0.3	Unknown			
Rail Canyon TR 2.4	0.2	Unknown			
Rail Canyon TR 2.5	0.3	Unknown			
Rail Canyon TR 3.1	0.1	Unknown			
Reds Creek	5.8	Up			NATV
	0.8	Static			
Brady Creek	1.2	Unknown			REDB
Brady Creek TR 0.3	1.2	Unknown			
Brian Creek	1.9	Static			
Cottonwood Creek at Reservoir	3.7	Up			NATV, HATC
	0.6	Down			
	4.3	Unknown			
NG Creek	1.7	Up	Yes		
	6.1	Down			
	3.2	Unknown			
Swede Flat Creek	0.8	Unknown			
Rock Cabin Creek	4.8	Down			
Rock Cabin Creek TR 1.9	3.2	Unknown			
Cottonwood Creek	0.7	Up	Yes		REDB, NATV, HATC
	8.5	Static			
Cottonwood Creek South Fork	0.3	Static			REDB, NATV
	6.0	Unknown			
Cottonwood CR South Fork TR 1.9	1.7	Unknown			
Cottonwood C SF TR 1.9 TR 0.8	0.7	Unknown			
Cottonwood CR South Fork TR 2.2	1.6	Unknown			
Cottonwood CR South Fork TR 3.0	1.3	Unknown			
Cottonwood CR South Fork TR 3.7	2.1	Unknown			
Cottonwood Creek TR 10.0	4.4	Unknown			
Cottonwood Creek TR 12.0	3.2	Unknown			
Cottonwood Creek West Fork	6.6	Static			REDB, NATV
Cottonwood CR West Fork TR 7.0	1.6	Unknown			
Dry Creek	7.6	Unknown			
Dry Creek East Prong	8.0	Down			
Dry Creek TR 3.3	6.9	Unknown			
Dry Creek TR 3.3 TR 3.9	0.8	Unknown			
Dry Creek TR 12.9	1.9	Unknown			
Godding Creek	3.3	Unknown			REDB, NATV

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Stream	Miles	Trend	1988 DEQ water quality assessment	1998 303(d) water quality limited	Fish species in stream ¹
Beaver Dam Creek	2.1	Unknown			
Indian Creek	2.0	Static			
	1.0	Down			
	0.4	Unknown			
Indian Creek North Fork	7.7	Unknown			
Indian Creek North Fork TR 8.5	2.0	Unknown			
Indian Creek South Fork	2.0	Up	Yes		REDB, NATV
	2.0	Unknown			
Gregory Creek	7.1	Unknown			
Gregory Creek TR 4.4	1.8	Unknown			
Gregory Creek TR 4.4 TR 1.8	0.6	Unknown			
Gregory Creek TR 6.4	1.1	Unknown			
Indian Creek South Fork TR 5.1	1.5	Unknown			
Indian Creek South Fork TR 7.2	2.0	Unknown			
Indian CR S Fork TR 7.2 TR 1.3	1.5	Unknown			
Indian CR S Fork TR 7.2 TR 2.3	1.2	Unknown			
Swamp Creek	4.7	Static			
North Bully Creek	2.6	Down			
McArthur Creek	2.8	Down			
McArthur Creek TR 1.9	0.8	Unknown			
Puckett Creek	1.7	Down			
Puckett Creek TR 1.0	0.7	Down			
South Bully Creek	4.6	Down			REDB, NATV
South Bully Creek TR 4.5	0.1	Down			
Whiskey Gulch	1.4	Unknown			
Steamboat Creek	3.6	Unknown			
Kitten Canyon	1.7	Unknown			
Steamboat Creek TR 2.3	1.4	Unknown			
Steamboat Creek TR 3.4	0.6	Unknown			
Steamboat Creek TR 3.7	0.6	Unknown			
Willow Drainage (17050119)					
Willow Creek	3.8	Up	Yes	Yes	
	0.7	Unknown			
Basin Creek	0.3	Up			
Black Creek	3.9	Static			
Dry Gulch	2.8	Unknown	Yes		
Dry Gulch TR 11.8	0.5	Up			
Dry Gulch TR 12.4	3.0	Unknown			
Dry Gulch TR 14.6	1.4	Static			
Kern Creek	4.4	Unknown			
Mill Boulder Creek	0.5	Unknown			
Milk Branch Boulder Creek	0.7	Unknown			
Mud Creek	2.6	Unknown			
Phipps Creek	2.0	Unknown			
Pole Creek	3.2	Down	Yes		
Shasta Gulch	1.8	Up			
	0.3	Static			
Sheep Corral Creek (Poison Creek)	2.0	Unknown			
Turner Creek	3.7	Down			
Willow Creek Middle Fork	0.5	Unknown			

Appendix D5 - Riparian Trends for Stream Segments

Stream	Miles	Trend	1988	1998	Fish species in stream ¹
			DEQ water quality assessment	303(d) water quality limited	
Waterfall Creek	0.2	Unknown			
Willow Creek North Fork TR 2.1	3.3	Unknown			
Bridge Creek (Willow CR South Fork)	1.2	Unknown			
Brownlee Reservoir Drainage (17050201)					
Birch Creek	0.3	Unknown			
Alvord Lake Drainage (17120009)					
Antelope Creek	8.4	Unknown			LCTR
Antelope Creek TR 15.6	0.5	Unknown			
Antelope Creek TR 16.3	1.9	Unknown			
Little Antelope Creek	4.7	Unknown			
Fish Creek	6.5	Unknown			
Fish Creek South Fork	1.1	Unknown			
Twelvemile Creek	8.9	Unknown			
Twelvemile Creek TR 15.0	2.4	Unknown			
Dry Creek	8.1	Unknown			
Dry Creek TR 7.1	1.4	Unknown			
Whitehorse Creek	15.2	Up	Yes		LCTR
Cottonwood Creek	6.1	Up			LCTR
	0.7	Static			
Doolittle Creek	8.3	Up	Yes		LCTR
Doolittle Creek TR 0.5	0.8	Up			
Dry Creek 4.2	Up				
Fifteenmile Creek	10.9	Up	Yes		LCTR
Fifteenmile Creek TR 4.6	4.0	Up			
Fifteenmile Creek TR 9.4	0.8	Up			
Little Whitehorse Creek	14.0	Up	Yes	Yes	LCTR
Little Whitehorse Creek TR 10.6	0.2	Up			
Little Whitehorse Creek TR 10.9	3.6	Up			LCTR
Sheepline Canyon	3.5	Up			
Whitehorse Creek TR 19.2	0.9	Up			
Whitehorse Creek TR 24.3	1.7	Up			
Whitehorse Creek TR 24.3 TR 0.4	0.8	Up			
Whitehorse Creek TR 24.3 TR 1.2	0.5	Up			
Whitehorse Creek TR 27.2	1.2	Up			
Willow Creek 15.5	Up	Yes	Yes	LCTR	
	2.8	Down			
Willow Creek TR 21.8	2.9	Up			
Willow Creek TR 26.6	1.9	Up			
Willow Creek TR 26.9 (Jaw Bone)	2.5	Up			LCTR
Willow Creek TR 26.9 TR 1.2	1.2	Up			
Willow Creek TR 26.9 TR 2.6	0.3	Up			
Willow Creek TR 26.9 TR 2.7	0.2	Up			
Willow Creek TR 29.4	1.7	Up			

¹ If a fish species is noted as present, the species may not be in all stream reaches, and all stream reaches may not have fish. Definitions of species abbreviations are: BUTR = bull trout; COLD = nonnative coldwater species, such as brook trout; HATC = hatchery fish; LCTR = Lahontan cutthroat trout; LSTS = Lahontan redband and Tahoe sucker; NATV = native species; may include game and nongame fish; REDB = redband trout; TRHY = cutthroat/rainbow trout hybrid; WARM = nonnative warmwater species, such as smallmouth bass.

Table D5-2.—Hydrologic subbasins corresponding to 4th-field hydrologic unit codes within the planning area (PSEORMP Table 2-9)

Subbasin	HUC number	Acres total	Acres planning area	Acres BLM	Stream miles total ³	Stream miles planning area	Stream miles BLM ³
Great Basin Region		2,227,200 ¹	339,035	299,255	767 ²	767	668
Black Rock Desert-Humboldt Subregion		2,227,200 ¹	339,035	299,255	767 ²	767	668
Upper Quinn	16040201	2,227,200	339,035	299,255	767 ²	767	668
Pacific Northwest Region		15,854,810	7,915,359	5,629,423	29,779	17,394	11,528
Middle Snake Subregion		11,207,480	5,641,809	3,879,043	22,016	13,346	8,572
Middle-Snake-Succor	17050103	1,480,560	202,845	154,280	3,434	532	336
South Fork Owyhee	17050105	1,190,400	4,670	4,670	381	9	9
East Little Owyhee	17050106	582,400 ¹	83,845	83,805	298 ²	159	158
Middle Owyhee	17050107	948,230	760,760	639,245	2,241	1,748	1,386
Jordan	17050108	773,530	390,370	243,705	1,869	981	528
Crooked-Rattlesnake	17050109	834,510	794,779	728,533	1,954	1,853	1,702
Lower Owyhee	17050110	1,329,410	1,329,410	998,805	2,970	2,970	2,111
Middle Snake-Payette	17050115	178,020	97,625	7,320	463	240	10
Upper Malheur	17050116	1,598,670	514,110	298,680	3,278	1,108	518
Lower Malheur	17050117	575,750	575,750	426,055	1,559	1,559	1,052
Bully	17050118	385,170	385,170	251,135	937	937	523
Willow	17050119	502,520	502,520	108,670	1,111	1,111	199
Brownlee Reservoir	17050201	828,310	75,415	31,945	1,521	139	40
Oregon Closed Basins		4,647,330	2,273,550	1,750,375	7,763	4,048	2,956
Alvord Lake	17120009	1,350,400 ¹	384,047	302,047	2,353 ²	782	610

¹ Acreage based on USGS data (P. Seaber, F. Kapinos, G. Knapp. 1984. State Hydrologic Unit Maps. USGS Open-File Report 84-704). All other acreages listed in table based on GIS data.

² Covers only the portion of the subbasin in Oregon; does not include portion in Nevada.

³ Includes perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral drainage channels.

Appendix D6 - Water Quality Restoration Plans

If site-specific GMA evaluations determine that BLM management actions are contributing to the reason for the 303(d) listing, the BLM will develop water quality restoration plans (WQRP's). These plans provide the specific actions that the BLM will implement to bring 303(d) listed waters into compliance with water quality standards within a reasonable timeframe.

In some instances, the BLM may evaluate GMA's and complete WQRP's before the State develops its TMDL's and WQMP's. When this occurs, the BLM will submit its WQRP's to the State so that the State may use the information to develop the TMDL's and WQMP's. To facilitate possible incorporation of the BLM's WQRP information and management actions into the State's WQMP's, the BLM will develop its WQRP's using the Oregon DEQ's guidance document for developing WQMP's. The WQRP's will, therefore, include or address the elements described below to the extent possible:

- 1) Condition assessment and problem description;
- 2) Goals and objectives;
- 3) Proposed management measures;
- 4) Timeline for implementation;
- 5) Identification of responsible participants;
- 6) Reasonable assurance of implementation;
- 7) Monitoring and evaluation;
- 8) Public involvement;
- 9) Maintenance of effort over time; and
- 10) Discussion of costs and funding.

WQRP's that are developed and incorporated into GMA's or other site-specific activity plans to address 303(d) listed streams may include components of existing plans or incorporate them by reference where they are consistent with the ten elements, in particular goals, objectives, reasonable assurance of implementation, and maintenance of effort over time. WQRP's will tier to or incorporate by reference the three resource management plans and approved records of decision, including the objectives, methodologies, criteria, best management practices (Appendix O), and livestock grazing practices and project development (Appendixes R and S) both for the uplands and riparian/wetland areas.

In some instances existing activity plans (agreements, permits, biological assessments and opinions, or other documents that stipulate management) that address 303(d) listed streams will require assessment of current management direction for concurrence with the ten elements. Plans that have not fully entertained all elements may need to be readdressed or supplemented to the extent possible with additional information for consistency. The augmented activity plans would then fulfillment WQRP requirements.

Element 1: Condition Assessment and Problem Description

The WQRP will identify the impaired water quality standards and beneficial uses as identified in Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 340 of listed waterbodies and stream segments. The beneficial uses that are most impacted by nonpoint source pollutants on public land are salmonid fish spawning and salmonid fish rearing, although aesthetics, resident fish and aquatic life, and water contact recreation could also be affected.

Descriptions of subbasins, upland, riparian, and stream conditions in general are in Chapter 2, as are the human-caused activities that can affect water quality. Although human-caused point-source pollution occurs in the subbasins, most of the pollution related to BLM activities is nonpoint source. In general, the relationship between the upland and riparian conditions to water quality are identified in Table D6-1.

Water quality in the area also naturally varies greatly depending on topography, elevation, proximity to spring sources, climate, and other factors that are outside of human control.

Late summer stream flows are naturally affected by high elevations of the upper portions of watersheds, the depth of the snowpack, the timing and duration of the snowmelt, and the level of saturation or dryness of the landscape. Several water quality parameters, including water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and instream habitat availability, are consequently affected throughout entire stream systems depending upon location within the watershed.

The size of the watershed and amount of ground water recharge from springs or subsurface flow are also factors that influence the level of downstream erosive forces, which can affect the amount of sedimentation and quality of instream habitat. Water temperature can be affected by ambient air temperature and exposure to solar radiation, as affected by elevation, topography, aspect, annual temperature variation, and season, all of which are not under human control. Dependent upon soils, topography, climate, and elevation, different areas of the watersheds have different potential vegetative communities. These and natural disturbances, such as wildfire, can affect the soil surface protection and soil infiltration capability of the uplands and riparian areas. This, in turn, can affect the level of sedimentation and water volume in the streams.

Table D6-1.—Watershed conditions and relationship to nonpoint source pollution

Watershed condition	Description	NPS pollution: relation to watershed condition
I. Upland	A. Insufficient vegetative basal and canopy cover to protect surface soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sedimentation: Soil surface erosion in uplands •Turbidity: Sedimentation from soil surface erosion in uplands •Habitat modification: Siltation of spawning gravels from sedimentation and reduction in primary productivity from turbidity
	B. Insufficient vegetation to allow soil infiltration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Flow modification: Reduced water retention •High sedimentation: High peak runoff causing upland soil surface erosion and riparian bank erosion •High turbidity: Sedimentation from erosion in uplands and riparian area •Habitat modification: Siltation of spawning gravels from sedimentation and reduction in primary productivity from turbidity •High temperature: Low summer flow and reduced cool ground water inflow •Low dissolved oxygen: High temperature reduces oxygen solubility
II. Riparian area	A. Streambank shade insufficient to prevent excessive warming from direct solar radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •High temperature: Increased exposure, allowing solar heating •Low dissolved oxygen: High temperature reduces oxygen solubility •Algal growth: High temperature from solar heating •Turbidity: High algal growth
	B. Insufficient bank stability allowing excessive streambank erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sedimentation: Streambank erosion •Flow modification: Reduced floodplain development resulting in reduced water retention causing increased spring peak flows and decreased summer ground water inflow •High temperature: Streambank erosion resulting in widening of stream allowing increased solar heating; reduced shade from overhanging banks; low summer flows and reduced cool ground water inflow •Low dissolved oxygen: High temperature reduces oxygen solubility •Algal growth: High temperature from solar heating •Turbidity: High algal growth and sediments from bank erosion •Habitat modification: Reduced point bar formation for pool formation in outer meander curves; reduced cover from undercut banks; reduced cover due to shallower waters; reduced edgewater and floodplains for refuge from high runoff velocities and for fry habitat; reduced spawning gravel availability due to sedimentation
	C. Vegetation sparse or not vigorous, causing reduced infiltration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Flow modification: Reduced water retention •High temperature: Low summer flow and reduced cool ground water inflow •Sedimentation: Increased peak flow causing streambank erosion •Habitat modification: See above on bank stability
	D. Vegetation sparse, reducing filtering capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sedimentation: Higher input of upslope sediments

Element 2: Goals and Objectives

The goal of the WQRP is to meet applicable Oregon water quality standards. This will occur through implementation of BMP's, implementation of rangeland standards and guidelines, and watershed restoration, as accomplished through the achievement of the desired range of future conditions (DRFC's), described in Chapter 1. The goals, objectives, and management directives in the PSEORMP/FEIS, described in Chapter 3, address DRFC and the expected result in improvement for water quality, riparian/wetland areas, vegetation in upland areas, habitat for special status species, and fisheries and aquatic habitat in general.

Watershed restoration is assumed to be defined by the potential of the area. For example, in areas where deep channel entrenchment has occurred such that the top of the bank is much greater than the bankfull stage, restoration is limited to the potential floodplain development within the incised channel and continued shifts in localized erosion and deposition if the channel is still moving toward equilibrium. Achievement of the water quality goal through watershed restoration would be by implementing the necessary management to meet the PSEORMP/FEIS objectives, BMP's (Appendix O), and the 1997 "Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington (S&G's)."

Grazing administration regulations for the BLM (43 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 4, 1780 and 4100) set forth the requirement to manage to ". . . promote healthy, sustainable rangeland ecosystems; to accelerate restoration and improvement of public rangelands to promote properly functioning conditions; . . . and to provide for the sustainability of the western livestock industry and communities that are dependent upon productive, healthy public rangelands." S&G's were developed pursuant to 43 Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart 4180 and approved August 12, 1997. Standard 4 directly states the water quality goal: "Surface water and ground water quality, influenced by agency actions, complies with State water quality standards." Standards 1 and 2 address the properly functioning condition of the watersheds. Standards 3 and 5 reflect the ecological processes in the watershed and habitat for native species. Watershed restoration and, therefore, water quality will be achieved through the attainment of Standards 1, 2, 3 and 5. The relationship of these standards to watershed conditions affecting water quality are identified in Table D6-2.

Table D6-2.—Standards for Rangeland Health and relationship to watershed condition factors (Table D6-1) contributing to nonpoint source pollution

Standard	Description	Relationship to watershed condition factor (Table D6-1) contributing to nonpoint source pollution
1	Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage and stability that are appropriate to soil, climate and landform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protection of surface soils will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to reduce erosive energy due to overland flow and precipitation. (IA) •Soil infiltration will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IB)
2	Riparian/wetland areas are in properly functioning physical condition appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Streambank shade will be increased through improvement of shade-providing riparian woody species. (IIA) •Streambank stability will improve through improvement of herbaceous and woody species to provide root mass to provide a matrix for holding the soil particles Z together. (IIB) •Infiltration will be improved through increase in basal and canopy vegetative cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IIC) •Filtering capability will be improved through increase in basal vegetative cover to intercept sediments from overland flow, including floodplain overflow. (IID)
3	Healthy, productive and diverse plant and animal populations and communities appropriate to soil, climate and landform are supported by ecological processes of nutrient cycling, energy flow and the hydrologic cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protection of surface soils will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to reduce erosive energy due to overland flow and precipitation. (IA) •Soil infiltration will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IB) •Streambank shade will be increased through improvement of shade-providing riparian woody species. (IIA) •Streambank stability will improve through improvement of herbaceous and woody species to provide root mass to provide a matrix for holding the soil particles together. (IIB) •Infiltration will be improved through increase in basal and canopy vegetative cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IIC) •Filtering capability will be improved through increase in basal vegetative cover to intercept sediments from overland flow, including floodplain overflow. (IID)
5	Habitats support healthy, productive and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals (including special status species and species of local importance) appropriate to soil, climate and landform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Habitat modification that is adverse to the fish species will be reduced as habitat is restored to support viable populations. (IA-B, IIA-D, IIIA) •Temperature, sedimentation, algal growth, turbidity, summer flow, and dissolved oxygen should be at levels that support viable populations of the fish species. (IA-B, IIA-D, IIIA)

Element 3: Proposed Management Measures

The WQRP's will incorporate adaptive management strategies, as described in Chapter 1, to address and accomplish resource objectives on public lands for all permitted uses and activities. This adaptive strategy will evaluate permitted uses and activities, recommend and initiate adjustments as needed to meet the desired resource objectives, and monitor results for effectiveness. Effectiveness will be evaluated through implementation of monitoring plans associated with each WQRP.

The WQRP will address restoration or protection of the upland vegetation as well as the riparian/wetland areas for attainment and maintenance of water quality standards. Table D6-3 identifies the more pertinent management actions by alternative from Chapter 3 that will result in progress toward meeting the S&G's and watershed conditions that affect water quality. WQRP's will include site-specific management activities that are in compliance with the management actions identified in Table D6-3 and in the approved ROD's.

Element 4: Timeline for Implementation

Implementation of WQRP's will begin with completion of appropriate NEPA analysis and decision. Most of the activities that affect riparian condition and water quality will be evaluated within the first 5 to 10 years of implementation. Implementation of management directives to meet plan objectives will occur initially within higher priorities areas based upon input from the public, and local, state, and federal agencies.

Specific timeframes for meeting standards will be dependent upon stream segment and landscape priorities. Any use or activities on public land that presently or in the future will not lead to the attainment of water quality standards, PFC, and RMO's in riparian/wetland areas (RCA's) will be adjusted to result in improvements in meeting plan objectives and the beneficial uses of each stream system.

Element 5: Identification of Responsible Participants

The State's WQMP's may address lands administered by the BLM, other state and federal agencies, and private landowners. The level to which various public and private participants enter into required roles, responsibilities, and commitments will be determined by land ownership and the position and pattern of property within the watershed or subbasins. The WQRP addresses the lands administered by the BLM.

Element 6: Reasonable Assurance of Implementation

WQRP's will be implemented because the BLM is required to comply with the CWA and meet Oregon standards for water quality. BLM conformance requirements with these standards for Public Lands, including the SEORMP planning area, are reiterated in the S&G's. In addition, CFR 4180.2.c states, "The authorized officer shall take appropriate action as soon as practicable but not later than the start of the next grazing year upon determining that existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on public lands are significant factors in failing to achieve the standards ... made effective under this section." The BLM and the ODEQ have also entered into a memorandum of agreement, April 1990, that provides a framework for the two agencies to "cooperate on projects of mutual concern to protect water quality statewide and to benefit the people of the State of Oregon."

In addition to the CWA, other numerous laws, regulations, policies, and Executive orders direct BLM to manage for water quality for the benefit of the nation and its economic, social, and recreational needs.

Water quality is not only important for beneficial human uses but also for proper ecosystem function. Management practices for grazing, mining, recreation, forest and woodland product harvest, and other forms of surface disturbing activities or vegetative management for restoring and maintaining water quality will be designed for healthy sustainable and functional rangeland ecosystems. Desired healthy and functional ecosystems requirements are described in the S&G's and in the standards for aquatic/riparian strategies in "An Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins" (2000).

Element 7: Monitoring and Evaluation

The WQRP is an adaptive management strategy; therefore, if monitoring indicates that progress is not occurring, evaluations will be conducted on existing situation and any required adjustments will be implemented to meet the objectives. A monitoring plan will be developed and incorporated into the WQRP to address the specific objectives, management directives, and methodologies.

Monitoring for WQRP's for each stream, watershed or subbasin will be dependent upon the issues and problems identified for that particular geographic area. Potential monitoring parameters may be those that are identified as "potential indicators" in the S&G's. The approach to monitoring will be to monitor to the intensity and frequency needed to address each listed segment on a case-by-case basis.

Element 8: Public Involvement

The WQRP's will be developed with cooperation from the public at scheduled public scoping meetings and public review. This required public scoping will occur during the development of the WQRP and provide the public a platform to input their concerns and comments on resource issues and management objectives.

It is the BLM's intent that public comments on the listed 303(d) streams, the parameters of their listing, and any management measures which address them will serve as partial fulfillment of the public comment requirement for a WQRP. In addition to the information given in this SEORMP, WQRP's may incorporate other site-specific or geographic area NEPA documents, such as an environmental assessments, on which public comment has been or will have been solicited.

Element 9: Maintenance of Effort Over Time

Implementation of the WQRP's directives will continue on all streams until the water quality standard is met. Whenever possible and practical, WQRP's will be developed that address several streams at a time and include streams that are not on the 303(d) list at the time of plan development. Also, WQRP planning efforts may be combined with other water quality planning efforts to avoid duplication of effort and provide the most effective means of addressing water quality issues at the watershed scale.

Element 10: Discussion of Costs and Funding

Guarantee of commitment to outyear budgets is not possible for the BLM because appropriations and priorities are subject to annual Congressional action. The BLM will make every attempt to secure funding for implementation of approved WQRP's, including monitoring and required projects. Depending upon the responsible participants, BLM will attempt to develop alternatives to secure needed funding, including matching-funds and cost-sharing.

Appendix E - Allotment Summaries

Malheur Resource Area of Vale District administers livestock grazing within 123 allotments, and Jordan Resource Area administers livestock grazing within 45 allotments. Following is a summary of the current management for each allotment, including authorized livestock grazing levels and management objectives specific to individual pastures. “ Management Considerations with Implementation of the Resource Management Plan” identifies known concerns within each allotment which will be addressed during scheduled evaluation/analysis of implementation of existing activity plans, or the development of new activity plans. The listing of resource concerns in each allotment may not be all inclusive, as other issues within a given allotment may be identified as information becomes available. Implementation of appropriate management actions to implement decisions of the RMP and regional Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health at the allotment scale will follow evaluation/analysis as summarized in the adaptive management process.

Allotment summaries will be updated during the allotment evaluation/geographic analysis process. The public will be informed of activity plan changes through planning updates following coordination with interested publics.

Allotments summaries are ordered by allotment number. Following is an alphabetical listing of allotments in MRA and JRA to assist the reader in finding allotments of interest.

Malheur Resource Area

Agency Mountain (00161)
Alder Creek (00143)
Alkali Spring (20101)
Allotment #2 (10201)
Allotment #3 (10202)
Allotment #4 (10203)
Allotment #6 (10204)
Amelia Butte (10155)
Baldy Mountain (00131)
Becker Creek (10117)
Beulah Reservoir (10217)
Birch Creek (10506)
Black Butte (00304)
Blackjack (10501)
Board Corrals (10507)
Boney Basin (00307)
Boston Horse Camp (00113)
Boswell Spring (00120)
Boulder Creek (00138)
Brian Creek (10215)
Bridge Creek (00305)
Bridge Creek East (00145)
Bridge Creek West (00109)
Bridge Gulch (00124)
Brogan Canyon (00148)
Buckbrush (10218)
Bully Creek (00132)
Butte (00308)
Butte Tree (10212)
Butterfield Spring (00150)
Calf Creek (00162)
Canal (00152)
Canyon Creek (00151)
Castle Rock (10211)
Chalk Butte (00128)
Chukar Park (00225)
Clover Creek Individual (10210)
Cottonwood Creek (00226)
Cottonwood Creek (10140)
Cottonwood Mountain (20102)
Cow Creek (00144)
Cow Valley (00115)
Dearmond-Murphy (10206)
Dry Creek Individual (00135)
Dry Gulch (00129)
East Moores Hollow (00116)
ElDorado Creek (00146)
Ferrier Gulch (10141)
Freezeout (10404)
Golden Eagle Mine (00108)
Gordon Gulch (00513)
Grove Road (10107)
Harper (00301)
Ironside Mountain East (00114)
Ironside Mountain West (00112)

Ironside School (10142)
Jamison (10106)
Jonseboro (00306)
Juniper Mountain (00134)
Keeney Creek (10401)
King Field Inc. (00136)
Kivett (00133)
Lava Ridge (10223)
Little Valley (10407)
Lockhart Mountain (00224)
Lodge (10901)
Lost Valley (00119)
Lower Owyhee (10502)
Lyman Creek (00111)
Mahogany Mountain (10509)
Malheur City (00130)
Malheur Reservoir (00118)
Malheur River (10219)
McCain Springs (10505)
McEwen (20603)
Middle Willow Creek (00121)
Mitchell Butte (10408)
North Harper (00402)
North Star Mountain (00310)
Nyssa (10403)
Oregon Canal (10209)
Phipps Creek East (00137)
Phipps Creek North (00139)
Phipps Creek West (00125)
Poall Creek (20103)
Post Creek (00244)
Quarry (00147)
Quartz Mountain (10406)
Radar Hill (10410)
Rail Canyon (10205)
Red Hills (10302)
Reservoir Butte (00110)
Richie Flat (10214)
Ring Butte (10208)
Road Gulch (00229)
Rockville (10508)
Schnable Creek (10510)
Scratch Post Butte (00228)
Shasta Butte (00154)
Sheep Corral Creek (00122)
South Alkali (20100)
South Star Mountain (00309)
South Willow Creek (00153)
Spring Mountain (10504)
Squaw Butte (00233)
Thorn Flat (00127)
Three Fingers (10503)
Tunnel Canyon (10512)
Turnbull (00303)
Vale Butte North (10409)
Vale Butte South (00413)
Venator (10605)
Wallrock (00405)
West Bench (20104)
West Clover Creek (10213)

West Oregon Canal (00230)
Westfall (00227)
Wheel Gulch (00149)
Whitley Canyon (10216)
Wickiup Gulch (00123)
Willow Basin (10222)
Willow Creek Livestock (20105)

Jordan Resource Area

15-Mile Community (01201)
Albisu-Alcorta (01304)
Ambrose-Maher (01102)
Anderson (01401)
Antelope (21002)
Antelope Individual (11011)
Arock (21001)
Barren Valley (10801)
Bighorn (11005)
Black Hill (01309)
Bogus Creek (10904)
Bowden Hills (10803)
Campbell (11306)
Cherry Creek (11014)
Coyote Lake (10804)
Crooked Creek (10806)
Danner Individual (11013)
East Cow Creek (10903)
Echave (21302)
Eiguren (11305)
Eiguren Individual (11006)
Gilbert (21301)
Jackies Butte Summer (01101)
Jackies Butte Winter (01103)
Little Antelope (11015)
Louse Canyon Community (01307)
McCormick (01202)
Miller Individual (11012)
Morcom (10907)
Oliver (10905)
Parsnip Peak (11009)
Rattlesnake (21003)
Rome Individual (11007)
Saddle Butte (20805)
Sheepheads (10702)
Sherburn (11303)
Skinner individual (11010)
Star Valley Community (01402)
Ten Mile (01308)
West Cow Creek (20902)
Whitehorse (11008)
Whitehorse Butte (01206)
Willow Creek (11004)
Wroten (11003)
Zimmerman (01203)

Malheur Resource Area

BLM allotment name:	GOLDEN EAGLE MINE	Allotment number:	00108
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	276
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,990
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	46	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	46	Total acres:	2,266

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Golden Eagle	2266	12	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	20	5	5.1
Pronghorn	10	0	0.9
Elk	5	5	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Golden Eagle	Willow Creek	0.2	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BRIDGE CREEK	Allotment number:	00109
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	40
Number of pasture(s):	1	Private acres:	820
AMP implemented:	No	State acres:	0
Season of use:	Undefined	Other Federal acres:	0
Active AUM's:	4		
Suspended AUM's:	0	Total acres:	860
Total AUM's:	4		

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bridge Creek	860	5	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	0	7.1
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	10	0	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	RESERVOIR BUTTE	Allotment number:	00110
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,088
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	12,859
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	617
Active AUM's:	61	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	121		
Total AUM's:	182	Total acres:	14,564

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Reservoir Butte	3742	4	Unknown	Unknown	J
South Reservoir Butte	10,822	9	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	10	17.3
Pronghorn	35	50	1.3
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	LYMAN CREEK	Allotment number:	00111
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	79
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,512
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	7	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	7	Total acres:	2,591

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Lyman Creek	2,591	3	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	0	15.3
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	5	0	3.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	IRONSIDEMOUNTAIN WEST	Allotment number:	00112
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,050
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,837
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	124	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	124	Total acres:	4,887

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West	4,887	21	Late Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage Demand (AUM)
Deer	75	0	15.3
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	25	0	17.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
West	Waterfall Creek	0.2	Unkn							
West	Middle Fork Willow Creek	0.5	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BOSTON HORSE CAMP	Allotment number:	00113
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	708
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,420
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	83	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	162		
Total AUM's:	245	Total acres:	2,128

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Boston Horse Camp	2,127	33	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	15	13.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	15	15	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Boston Horse Camp	Cottonwood Creek-at reservoir	0.3	Static				0.3			

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	IRONSIDEMOUNTAINEAST	Allotment number:	00114
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,122
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	13,960
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	140	Other Federal acres:	44
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	140	Total acres:	16,126

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East	16,126	16	Late Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage Demand (AUM)
Deer	300	0	61.1
Pronghorn	50	50	8.6
Elk	75	0	52.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
East	Bridge Creek	1.2	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	COW VALLEY	Allotment number:	0115
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	468
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	35,273
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	43	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	37		
Total AUM's:	80	Total acres:	35,741

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Cow Valley	35,741	1	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	25	45.8
Pronghorn	75	75	12.9
Elk	250	50	21.0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	EASTMOORES HOLLOW	Allotment number:	0116
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	639
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,245
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	54	Other Federal acres:	78
Suspended AUM's:	56		
Total AUM's:	110	Total acres:	4,962

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East Moores Hollow	4,962	13	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	125	40.8
Pronghorn	10	20	2.6
Elk	10	25	24.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	MALHEUR RESERVOIR	Allotment number:	0118
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	346
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,594
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	56	Other Federal acres:	46
Suspended AUM's:	24		
Total AUM's:	80	Total acres:	2,986

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Malheur Reservoir	2,986	12	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	30	10	8.2
Pronghorn	25	50	6.4
Elk	10	25	24.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	LOSTVALLEY	Allotment number:	0119
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,040
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	5,492
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	58	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	152		
Total AUM's:	210	Total acres:	6,532

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Lost Valley	6,532	16	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	45	0	9.2
Pronghorn	5	0	0.4
Elk	10	0	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BOSWELL SPRING	Allotment number:	0120
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,131
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,708
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	30	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	90		
Total AUM's:	120	Total acres:	5,839

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:					
Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Boswell Spring	5,839	19	Early Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

<i>Provide habitat for:</i>				
Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)	
Deer	50	30	16.3	
Pronghorn	5	5	0.9	
Elk	15	15	21	

<i>Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:</i>										
Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Boswell Spring	Willow Creek	0.5	Unkn		Yes					

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	MIDDLEWILLOWCREEK	Allotment number:	00121
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	477
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,299
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	45	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	45	Total acres:	2,776

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Middle Willow Creek	2,776	17	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	30	10	8.2
Pronghorn	25	0	2.1
Elk	10	10	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	SHEEP CORRAL CREEK	Allotment number:	00122
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,378
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,431
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	337	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	337	Total acres:	4,809

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sheep Corral Creek	4,809	29	Late Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	75	25.5
Pronghorn	25	50	6.4
Elk	15	0	10.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WICKIUPGULCH	Allotment number:	00123
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	855
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,290
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	118	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	22		
Total AUM's:	140	Total acres:	4,145

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Gulch	4,145	21	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementations of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	75	25.5
Pronghorn	10	20	2.6
Elk	5	30	24.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BRIDGE GULCH	Allotment number:	00124
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	3,931
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,854
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	169	Other Federal acres:	4
Suspended AUM's:	319		
Total AUM's:	488	Total acres:	5,789

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bridge	5,789	68	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	125	40.8
Pronghorn	10	20	2.6
Elk	5	30	24.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	PHIPPS CREEK WEST	Allotment number:	00125
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,732
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,404
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	155	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	155	Total acres:	3,136

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West	3,136	55	Early Native	Unknown	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	30	40	14.3
Pronghorn	25	50	6.4
Elk	5	15	12.6

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
West	Phipps Creek	0.5	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	THORN FLAT	Allotment number:	00127
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	3,439
AMP implemented:	1981	Private acres:	610
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	987	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	987	Total acres:	4,049

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Black Creek	2,255	98	Early Native	Static	B
Gum Creek	1,793	68	Late Native	Staic-Up	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	50	20.4
Pronghorn	35	35	6.0
Elk	5	25	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CHALKBUTTE	Allotment number:	00128
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	469
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,680
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	65	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	65	Total acres:	2,149

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Chalk Butte	2,149	22	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	10	15	6
Pronghorn	15	25	3.4
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	DRY GULCH	Allotment number:	00129
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	902
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,114
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	62	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	78		
Total AUM's:	140	Total acres:	2,016

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Dry	2,016	45	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	15	25	8.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	5	5	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	MALHEURCITY	Allotment number:	00130
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	1,167
AMP implemented:	1987	Private acres:	256
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	289	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	39		
Total AUM's:	328	Total acres:	1,423

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Malheur City	1,423	82	Early Native	Static	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	20	5	5.1
Pronghorn	15	30	3.9
Elk	15	15	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Malheur City	Shasta Gulch	1.8	Up								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BALDY MOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	00131
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	3,230
AMP implemented:	1987	Private acres:	1,140
Season of use:	04/01–10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	520	Other Federal acres:	780
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	520	Total acres:	5,150

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Baldy Mountain (includes land within Baker resource area)	5,150	63	Middle Native	Static	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	5	16.3
Pronghorn	30	15	3.9
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BULLYCREEK	Allotment number:	00132
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	5,095
AMP implemented:	1982	Private acres:	7,281
Season of use:	10/15-04/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	980	Other Federal acres:	482
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	980	Total acres:	12,858

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bully Creek	12,858	40	Early Native Up	A, E	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	800	200	57.1
Pronghorn	25	75	8.6
Elk	5	5	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
	(None known)						FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	KIVETT	Allotment number:	00133
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	243
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,188
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	26	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	20		
Total AUM's:	46	Total acres:	3,431

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Kivett	3,431	7	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	0	10.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	15	0	10.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)	NF
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	JUNIPER MOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	00134
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	788
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,262
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	126	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	126	Total acres:	3,050

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Juniper	3,050	26	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	0	10.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	15	15	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	DRY CREEK INDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	00135
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,058
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,820
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	99	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	181		
Total AUM's:	280	Total acres:	4,878

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Dry Creek	4,878	42	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	100	30.6
Pronghorn	15	25	3.4
Elk	15	30	31.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	KING FIELD INDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	00136
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,085
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,995
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	61	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	55		
Total AUM's:	116	Total acres:	6,080

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
King	6,080	18	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	40	100	28.5
Pronghorn	10	15	2.1
Elk	5	5	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Malheur forget-me-not Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	PHIPPS CREEK EAST	Allotment number:	00137
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	601
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,612
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	35	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	49		
Total AUM's:	84	Total acres:	3,213

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East	3,213	19	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	100	27.5
Pronghorn	10	50	5.1
Elk	5	25	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BOULDER CREEK	Allotment number:	00138
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	357
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,994
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	31	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	53		
Total AUM's:	84	Total acres:	5,351

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Boulder	5,351	7	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	70	5	15.3
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Boulder	Milk Ranch Boulder Creek	0.7	Unkn								
Boulder	Mill Boulder Creek	0.5	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	PHIPPS CREEK NORTH	Allotment number:	00139
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	3,711
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,572
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	734	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	50		
Total AUM's:	784	Total acres:	6,283

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Mine Hill Pasture East	2,641	62	Middle Native	Down	A, J
Rim Rock	3,642	57	Middle Native	Down	A, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	100	30.6
Pronghorn	15	30	3.9
Elk	15	25	28

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Rim Rock	Phipps Creek	1.5	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ALDER CREEK	Allotment number:	00143
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,241
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,135
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	198	Other Federal acres:	56
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	198	Total acres:	4,432

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Northwest	1,164	51	Potential Native	Unknown	A, J
Middle	1,101	24	Unknown	Unknown	A, J
North	762	5	Middle Native	Unknown	A, J
East	883	36	Middle Native	Unknown	A, J
Southwest	523	5	Middle Native	Unknown	A, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	30	5	7.1
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	COW CREEK	Allotment number:	00144
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,851
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,766
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	112	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	218		
Total AUM's:	330	Total acres:	7,617

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Cow Creek	7,617	37	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	25	20.4
Pronghorn	25	25	4.3
Elk	15	15	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BRIDGE CREEK EAST	Allotment number:	00145
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	952
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	7,586
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	78	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	87		
Total AUM's:	165	Total acres:	8,538

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bridge Creek	2,852	3	Unknown	Unknown	J
South Bridge Creek	5,686	15	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	0	20.4
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	20	0	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ELDORADO CREEK	Allotment number:	00146
Management category:	C (administered by Baker RA)	BLM acres:	354
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,123
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	31	Other Federal acres:	48
Suspended AUM's:	29		
Total AUM's:	60	Total acres:	1,525

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Eldorado	1,525	23	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	20	5	5.1
Pronghorn	15	30	3.9
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	QUARRY	Allotment number:	00147
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	79
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	80
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	2	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	13		
Total AUM's:	15	Total acres:	159

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
QUARRY	159	50	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

The 40 acre federal parcel is within a Federal Aid Material Site right-of-way; not available for grazing.

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	0	0	0
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BROGAN CANYON	Allotment number:	00148
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	2,116
AMP implemented:	1992	Private acres:	1,158
Season of use:	04/01-10/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	360	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	360	Total acres:	3,274

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Lower Canyon	779	57	Unknown	Static	D
Upland	1,362	54	Middle Native	Up	A
Diversion Dam	225	84	Middle Native	Up	D
Smith Private	422	67	Early Native	Static	A,D
Chrome Mine	486	95	Early Native	Up	A,D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	75	20.4
Pronghorn	25	25	4.3
Elk	5	20	17.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Lower Canyon	Willow Creek	1.2	Up		Yes					
Diversion Dam	Willow Creek	0.9	Up		Yes					
Smith Private	Willow Creek	0.4	Up		Yes					
Chrome Mine	Basin Creek	0.3	Up							
Chrome Mine	Willow Creek	1.3	Up		Yes					

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WHEELGULCH	Allotment number:	00149
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	760
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,181
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	50	Other Federal acres:	22
Suspended AUM's:	32		
Total AUM's:	82	Total acres:	1,963

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Wheel	1,963	40	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	50	15.3
Pronghorn	5	15	1.7
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BUTTERFIELDSPRING	Allotment number:	00150
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	594
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	8,649
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	398
Active AUM's:	39	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	35		
Total AUM's:	74	Total acres:	9,640

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Butter	9,640	6	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	100	30.6
Pronghorn	10	15	2.1
Elk	5	5	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Malheur forget-me-not Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	CANYONCREEK	Allotment number:	00151
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,211
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	5,328
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	35	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	25		
Total AUM's:	60	Total acres:	6,539

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Canyon	6,539	19	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of resource management plan:-

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	50	20.4
Pronghorn	5	5	0.9
Elk	5	20	17.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CANAL	Allotment number:	00152
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	435
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,190
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	16	Other Federal acres:	19
Suspended AUM's:	41		
Total AUM's:	57	Total acres:	1,644

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Canal	1,644	26	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	10	35	9.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	SOUTHWILLOWCREEK	Allotment number:	00153
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,669
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	5,148
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	85	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	85	Total acres:	6,817

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
South Willow	6,817	24	Late Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementations of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	0	15.3
Pronghorn	10	0	0.9
Elk	20	0	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	SHASTA BUTTE	Allotment number:	00154
Management category:	C (Administered by Baker RA)	BLM acres:	236
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,650
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	21	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	40		
Total AUM's:	61	Total acres:	3,886

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Shasta	3,886	6	Late Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	40	10	10.2
Pronghorn	25	0	2.1
Elk	50	50	70

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Shasta	Shasta Gulch	0.3	Static							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	AGENCYMOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	00161
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	4,149
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,185
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,400	Other Federal acres:	1,123
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,400	Total acres:	8,457

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Water Gulch	3,511	54		Middle Native	Static
Agency Mountain	2,299	88		Middle Native	Static
Angus	784	23		Middle Native	Static
Reservoir Field	786	14		Unknown	Unknown
Orchard	1,077	13		Unknown	Unknown

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	92	117	48
Pronghorn	25	0	20
Elk	28	30	262

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CALFCREEK	Allotment number:	00162
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	18,510
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,033
Season of use:	03/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,793	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,793	Total acres:	20,543

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Stemler Basin	4,173	99	Late Native	Static	
Dishrag	6,388	99	Middle Native	Static	
Cave Creek	551	99	Early native	Static	
Lake Ridge	3,530	91	Late Native	Static-Up	
Lower Calf Creek	1,678	48	Late Native	Unknown	
Upper Calf Creek	830	89	Middle Native	Unknown	
Chalk Camp	2,247	76	Unknown	Unknown	
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Cave Creek Stream Exclosure	450	99	Unknown	Unknown	
Grasshopper FFR	696	4	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	91	116	47
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	28	30	262

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Dishrag	Warm Springs Creek	0.4	Static								
Cave Creek	Cave Canyon	0.6	Unkn								
Lower Calf Creek	Calf Creek	1.8	Up	REDB							
Upper Calf Creek	Calf Creek	0.4	Static	REDB							
Cave Creek STEX	Cave Canyon	1.4	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	LOCKHARTMOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	00224
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,598
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,604
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	214	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	214	Total acres:	5,202

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Lockhart	5,202	31	Late Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	10	17.3
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	15	0	10.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CHUKAR PARK	Allotment number:	00225
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	856
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	762
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	35	Other Federal acres:	98
Suspended AUM's:	46		
Total AUM's:	81	Total acres:	1,716

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Chukar Park	1,716	50	Unknown	Unknown	J
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Chukar Park Campground	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	75	20.4
Pronghorn	25	0	2.1
Elk	15	15	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Chukar Park STEX	North Fork Malheur River	0.3	Up	BUTR	Yes						

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	COTTONWOODCREEK	Allotment number:	00226
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	853
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	957
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	68	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	124		
Total AUM's:	192	Total acres:	1,810

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Cottonwood Creek	1,810	47	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	5	6
Pronghorn	10	0	0.9
Elk	15	10	17.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WESTFALL	Allotment number:	00227
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	1,425
AMP implemented:	1990	Private acres:	125
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	327	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	327	Total acres:	1,550

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Westfall Seeding	1,550	92	Poor Seeding	Down	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	25	15.3
Pronghorn	5	5	0.9
Elk	10	20	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	SCRATCHPOSTBUTTE	Allotment number:	00228
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,013
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	8,542
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	158
Active AUM's:	132	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	132	Total acres:	9,713

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sctatch	9,713	10	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	65	15	16.3
Pronghorn	25	0	2.1
Elk	30	75	73.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ROAD GULCH	Allotment number:	00229
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,174
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	12
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	3,751
Active AUM's:	12	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	12	Total acres:	4,937

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Road Gulch	4,937	24	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	5	5.1
Pronghorn	5	5	0.9
Elk	5	10	10.5

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WEST OREGON CANAL	Allotment number:	00230
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	638
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	785
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	46	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	46	Total acres:	1,423

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West Oregon Canal	1,423	45	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	15	5	4
Pronghorn	5	0	0.4
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	SQUAW BUTTE	Allotment number:	00233
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	289
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,914
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	35	Other Federal acres:	7
Suspended AUM's:	32		
Total AUM's:	67	Total acres:	2,210

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:					
Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Squaw	2,210	13	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:
 J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	5	5.1
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	10	0	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	POSTCREEK	Allotment number:	00244
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	816
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,292
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	98	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	222		
Total AUM's:	320	Total acres:	5,108

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Post	5,108	16	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	0	10.2
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	10	0	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	HARPER	Allotment number:	00301
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	55,463
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,394
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	4,809	Other Federal acres:	445
Suspended AUM's:	1,130		
Total AUM's:	5,939	Total acres:	58,302

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:					
Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Simmons Gulch	26,392	97	Late Native	Static	D
Shearing Plant	10,205	91	Early Native	Static	D
Rufino Butte	9,692	93	Late Native	Static	A
Indian Camp	10,455	98	Late Native	Static	A
Shearing Plant Stock Driveway	512	100	Early Native	Static	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Squaw Creek Reservoir Enclosure	16	100	Unknown	Unknown	D,L
McCloud Reservoir Enclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Avery Creek Reservoir Enclosure	1	100	Late Native	Static	K
Perry FFR	1,025	58	Unknown	Unknown	J

- ¹ Current allotment management objectives:
A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified
L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:				
<i>Provide habitat for:</i>				
Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)	
Deer	100	150	51	
Pronghorn	20	20	3.4	
Elk	25	25	35	

<i>Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:</i>										
Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Simmons Gulch	Gold Creek	5.4	Up	REDB						
Simmons Gulch	Malheur River	0.2	Up							
Simmons Gulch	Simmons Gulch	3.9	Up							
Simmons Gulch	South Fork Squaw Creek	2.3	Static							
Simmons Gulch	Spring Creek	2.1	Unkn							
Simmons Gulch	Squaw Creek	8.8	Up	REDB						

Shearing Plant	Cottonwood Creek	2.8	Up	REDB
Shearing Plant	Wildcat Creek	1.7	Unkn	
Perry FFR	Malheur River	0.9	Up	
Indian Camp Pasture	Keeney Creek	4.4	Unkn	

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Lake Ridge ACEC

BLM allotment name:	TURNBULL	Allotment number:	00303
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	79,609
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	26,206
Season of use:	04/01-01/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	6,964	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	6,964	Total acres:	105,815

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Slaten	5,045	79	Late Native	Up	A
Juniper Mountain (includes Frying Pan and Dowell)	31,070	87	Middle Native	Static	B
Whiskey Spring (includes Private Land Pasture)	22,609	27	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Clark Flat	26,356	85	Early Native	Static	A
Sand Basin	18,610	98	Middle Native	Static	A
Jackson Creek	1,243	98	Middle Native	Static	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Rinehart Ranch	882	47	Middle Native	Static	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	175	50.9
Pronghorn	15	15	2.6
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Slaten	Butte Creek TR 6.3	0.3	Unkn							
Clark Flat	Burnt Flat Creek	1.9	Unkn							
Sand Basin	Jackson Creek	2.6	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Owyhee National Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Cedar Mountain WSA
- Lower Owyhee WSA

BLM allotment name:	BLACKBUTTE	Allotment number:	00304
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	47,586
AMP implemented:	1992	Private acres:	3,002
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	1,848
Active AUM's:	5,779	Other Federal acres:	1,619
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	5,779	Total acres:	54,055

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Juntura Seeding	1,427	68	Good Seeding	Down	B
Butte	4,630	87	Late Native	Static-Down	A
Terry Basin	5,142	90	Middle Native	Up	B
Meeker Mountain	6,275	95	Late Native	Static	A
Juniper Basin	1,166	100	Good Seeding	Down	B
Potholes	10,253	90	Middle Native	Static-Down	E
Water Gulch	7,684	98	Late Native	Up	A
Sheep Rocks	3,905	87	Middle Native	Static	A
Parks	3,065	92	Middle Native	Static	E
McGetrick	2,079	66	Middle Native	Static	B
Weisner	4,107	87	Late Native	Unknown	D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Moritz	1,033	82	Early Native	Static	D
FFR	277	87	Unknown	Unknown	B, J
Riverside FFR	3,312	54	Unknown	Unknown	B, J
ODFW Headquarters Stream Exclosure	438	6	Unknown	Unknown	L
Riverside Recreation Site	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	450	500	193.6
Pronghorn	15	150	14.1
Elk	25	25	35

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Moritz	Malheur River	1.0	Unkn		Yes					
Potholes	Warm Springs Reservoir	0.1	Up							
Sheep Rock	Malheur River	0.4	Up		Yes					
Weisner	Malheur River	0.9	Up		Yes					
Riverside FFR	Malheur River	0.1	Up		Yes					

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Biddle's lupine Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	BRIDGECREEK	Allotment number:	00305
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	13,535
AMP implemented:	1973	Private acres:	1,790
Season of use:	04/01-11/30	State acres:	70
Active AUM's:	1,178	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,178	Total acres:	15,395

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Willow Spring	3,968	96	Middle Native	Static	E
Tables	5,242	100	Middle Native	Down	A, E
Dugout-Bridge Gulch	6,185	75	Middle Native	Static	E

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	355	112.1
Pronghorn	15	50	5.6
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Willow Spring	Bull Canyon	3.0	Unkn							
Tables	Bull Canyon	3.2	Unkn							

² 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	JONESBORO	Allotment number:	00306
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	20,068
AMP implemented:	1985	Private acres:	6,764
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	319
Active AUM's:	2,661	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	2,661	Total acres:	27,151

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sperry Creek	2,020	99	Middle Native	Down	A, E
Indian Creek	2,715	77	Middle Native	Unknown	A, E
Trail Creek	5,611	65	Middle Native	Static	A, E
Saddle Horse	5,381	97	Middle Native	Up	A, E
Horse Camp	2,084	50	Early Native	Static	A
Antelope Swales	911	100	Middle Native	Static	B, E
Dinner Creek	3,903	97	Early Native	Up	A
Tims Peak	1,078	28	Middle Native	Up	B,E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Canyon Creek Stream Exclosure	90	100	Early Native	Up	L
Canyon Creek Reservoir Exclosure	3	100	Early Native	Up	L
Hunter Creek Riparian Exclosure	760	100	Early Native	Up	L
Jonesboro FFR	2,595	7	Middle Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	500	142.6
Pronghorn	15	25	3.4
Elk	50	50	70

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Horse Camp	Hunter Creek	1.3	Down								
Dinner Creek	Canyon Creek	0.9	Unkn	REDB							
Dinner Creek	Canyon Creek	0.4	Up	REDB							

Dinner Creek	Dinner Creek	1.9	Unkn	
Dinner Creek	Hunter Creek	0.1	Down	
Hunter Creek Stream EX	Canyon Creek	0.1	Down	REDB
Hunter Creek Stream EX	Hunter Creek	1.7	Down	
Hunter Creek Stream EX	Hunter Creek	0.1	Up	
Canyon Creek Stream EX	Canyon Creek	0.2	Unkn	REDB
Canyon Creek Stream EX	Canyon Creek	0.4	Up	REDB

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Camp Creek Group WSAs

BLM allotment name:	BONEY BASIN	Allotment number:	00307
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	17,136
AMP implemented:		Private acres:	5,780
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	2,662	Other Federal acres:	15
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	2,662	Total acres:	22,931

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Lower Field	10,074	85	Middle Native	Static	E
Private	4,944	28	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Upper Field	7,259	98	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Horse Camp FFR	654	15	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specific management objective.

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	350	112.1
Pronghorn	15	15	2.6
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Lower Field	Chalk Canyon	3.4	Unkn								
Lower Field	Conroy Canyon	1.8	Unkn								
Lower Field	Hunter Creek	2.3	Up								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

South Bull Canyon ACEC

BLM allotment name:	BUTTE	Allotment number:	00308
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	27,307
AMP implemented:	1985	Private acres:	1,192
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	128
Active AUM's:	2,056	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	2,056	Total acres:	28,627

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North Racehorse	4,923	90	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
South Racehorse	7,515	96	Middle Native	Unknown	A, D, E
North Butte Creek	4,532	91	Middle Native	Static	B
Middle Butte Creek	6,924	100	Middle Native	Static	B
South Butte Creek	4,732	98	Late Native	Static-Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East Copeland Reservoir Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Racehorse Seeding Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	150	200	71.3
Pronghorn	25	25	4.3
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
South Racehorse	Cottonwood Creek	1.3	Unkn	REDB						
South Racehorse	Squaw Creek	2.5	Up	REDB						
North Butte Creek	Butte Creek	2.1	Unkn							
North Butte Creek	Wildcat Creek	0.2	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Malheur fiddleneck Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	SOUTH STAR MOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	00309
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	49,757
AMP implemented:	1991	Private acres:	7,323
Season of use:	04/01-01/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	5,394	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	5,394	Total acres:	57,080

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Granite Creek	3,879	99	Late Native	Static	A
Horse Queen	4,662	100	Late Native	Static	A
Atturbury	9,620	82	Middle Native	Static	B
West Chapman	6,153	99	Late Native	Static-Down	A
East Chapman	7,738	79	Late Native	Unknown	A
Road Canyon	16,092	78	Late Native	Static	A
Creston Brush Control	5,241	97	Late Native	Static-Down	A
Canyon	3,694	97	Late Native	Up	D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	450	200	132.5
Pronghorn	75	25	8.6
Elk	25	25	35

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Atturbury	Crowley Creek	1.6	Unkn							
Road Canyon	Little Crowley Creek	2.3	Unkn							
Road Canyon	Little Crowley Creek TR 2.0	2.1	Unkn							
Road Canyon	Road Canyon	0.7	Down							
Creston Brush Control	Granite Creek	1.8	Unkn							
Canyon	Granite Creek	2.3	Up							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Barren Valley Collomia Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	NORTHSTARMOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	00310
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	91,702
AMP implemented:	1987	Private acres:	6,283
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	3,824
Active AUM's:	9,030	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	9,030	Total acres:	101,809

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Slaughter Gulch	14,811	96	Late Native	Down	A
Cottonwood Basin	8,040	97	Late Native	Static	A
Monument	32,336	94	Late Native	Static	B
Wildcat Coldspring	35,855	83	Middle Native	Down	A
Basque	9,380	93	Potential Native	Unknown	D
Upper Meadows Seeding	550	100	Unknown	Unknown	J
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Arrien FFR	836	6	Unknown	Static	A
Upper Meadows Reservoir Enclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	450	100	112.1
Pronghorn	125	25	12.9
Elk	25	25	35

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Monument	Skull Creek	3.3	Unkn							
Wildcat Coldspring	Butte Creek TR 6.3	7.1	Unkn							
Wildcat Coldspring	Coldspring Creek	6.2	Unkn							
Wildcat Coldspring	Coldspring Creek TR 0.3	4.1	Unkn							
Wildcat Coldspring	Wildcat Creek	3.4	Unkn							

Wildcat Coldspring	Wildcat Creek TR 5.4	0.3	Unkn	
Basque	Malheur River	1.4	Up	Yes

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Cold Springs Wild horse management area (HMA)

BLM allotment name:	NORTHHARPER	Allotment number:	00402
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	28,358
AMP implemented:	1982	Private acres:	2,403
Season of use:	04/01-10/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	4,208	Other Federal acres:	209
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	4,208	Total acres:	30,970

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Needham Well	5,045	87	Early Native	Static-Up	A
North Harper Seeding West	2,237	98	Fair Seeding	Down	E
North Harper Seeding East	2,093	100	Good Seeding	Static	E
Johnson Gulch	5,560	92	Early Native	Static	A
West Canal	4,764	81	Early Native	Static	A
Boulevard Seeding	1,982	85	Early Native	Static-Down	
East Cow Hollow	1,081	100	Middle Native	Down	E
Lincoln Bench	5,544	95	Early Native	Static	A
West Page Seeding	1,003	100	Good Seeding	Static-Down	E
East Page Seeding	1,267	100	Good Seeding	Static-Down	E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Needham Well/Lincoln Bench Botanical Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Keeney Pass Interpretive Site	74	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
FFR	320	100	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	75	25.5
Pronghorn	90	90	15.4
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Oregon Trail ACEC

Malheur forget-me-not, Mulford's milkvetch Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	WALLROCK	Allotment number:	00405
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	87,194
AMP implemented:	1990	Private acres:	908
Season of use:	03/01-02/28	State acres:	81
Active AUM's:	6,656	Other Federal acres:	4,035
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	6,656	Total acres:	92,218

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Dry Creek Butte	48,698	91	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
West Juniper	15,825	98	Middle Native	Static	A
Schaeffer	17,716	99	Late Native	Static	B
North McNulty	4,254	99	Early Native	Static	A
Hub Field	2,076	97	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Antelope Flat Seeding	3,238	100	Fair Seeding	Down	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Page Place FFR	412	44	Middle Native	Static	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	300	101.9
Pronghorn	100	125	19.3
Elk	0	0	0
Within bighorn sheep range			

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
West Juniper	Dry Creek	0.8	Unkn	REDB						
West Juniper	Juniper Creek	2.7	Unkn							
Schaeffer	Juniper Creek	0.3	Unkn							
McNulty North	Juniper Creek	0.2	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Dry Creek Gorge ACEC

Owyhee Views ACEC

Sand Hammond Hills ACEC

Dry Creek Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River

Dry Creek WSA

Dry Creek Buttes WSA

Seeding condition

Sterile milkvetch, Cusick's chaenactis Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	VALEBUTTESOUTH	Allotment number:	00413
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	278
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	36	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	36		
Total AUM's:	72	Total acres:	278

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
South Vale Butte	278	100	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	15	25	8.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	GORDON GULCH	Allotment number:	00513
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	1,771
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	10/01-12/01; 02/01-05/01	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	161	Other Federal acres:	42
Suspended AUM's:	119		
Total AUM's:	280	Total acres:	1,813

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Gordon Gulch	1,813	98	Late Native	Static-Down	B, D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	75	22.4
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Gordon Gulch	Birch Creek	2.6	Static								
Gordon Gulch	Indian Creek	2.0	Static								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Wildhorse Basin WSA

BLM allotment name:	JAMIESON	Allotment number:	10106
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	82
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	281
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	5	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	19		
Total AUM's:	24	Total acres:	363

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Jamison	364	23	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	40	13.2
Pronghorn	0	20	1.7
Elk	5	20	17.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
	(None known)						FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	GROVE ROAD	Allotment number:	10107
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	397
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,365
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	22	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	42		
Total AUM's:	64	Total acres:	4,762

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Grove	4,762	8	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	100	30.6
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BECKERCREEK	Allotment number:	10117
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	3,374
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	10,863
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	92	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	475		
Total AUM's:	567	Total acres:	14,237

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Becker Creek	14,237	24	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	150	45.8
Pronghorn	25	50	6.4
Elk	25	25	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Snake River goldenweed Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	COTTONWOOD CREEK	Allotment number:	10140
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	738
AMP implemented:	1990	Private acres:	623
Season of use:	winter / early spring	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	38	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	49		
Total AUM's:	87	Total acres:	1,361

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Cottonwood Creek	1,361	54	Early Native	Up	D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	125	30.6
Pronghorn	0	10	0.9
Elk	5	50	38.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)	NF
Cottonwood Creek	Cottonwood Creek	1.0	Up			0.8	0.1	0.1			

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	FERRIERGULCH	Allotment number:	10141
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	354
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	4,232
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	28	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	26		
Total AUM's:	54	Total acres:	4,586

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Ferrier	4,586	8	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	45	0	9.2
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	10	0	7

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	IRONSIDE SCHOOL	Allotment number:	10142
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	79
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,254
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	4	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	4	Total acres:	1,333

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Ironside	1,333	6	Unknown	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	30	10	8.2
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	15	15	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	AMELIABUTTE	Allotment number:	10155
Management category:	C (administered by Baker RA)	BLM acres:	797
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	5,229
Season of use:	04/01-04/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	13	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	13	Total acres:	6,026

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Amelia	6,026	13	Unknown	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer			
Pronghorn	15	25	3.4
Elk			

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ALLOTMENT #2	Allotment number:	10201
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	48,499
AMP implemented:	1994	Private acres:	7,665
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	7,480	Other Federal acres:	371
Suspended AUM's:	1,320		
Total AUM's:	8,800	Total acres:	56,535

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Mesa	5,582	100	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Harper Seeding	3,000	96	Poor Seeding	Static	B
North Bully Creek	5,402	98	Middle Native	Static-Down	D
Wildhorse	9,805	75	Early Native	Static	A
South NG Seeding	4,529	98	Fair Seeding	Static-Down	B
Bully Creek Seeding	2,697	89	Poor Seeding	Static-Down	A
North NG Seeding	3,395	100	Good Seeding	Static-Down	B
Mountain	10,933	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Holding	1,472	89	Early Native	Unknown	A
Dry Creek	1,871	89	Early Native	Unknown	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
NG Creek Riparian	568	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Cottonwood Wildlife Stream Enclosure	497	86	Unknown	Unknown	L
Jordan FFR	5,271	21	Early Native	Unknown	J
FFR	538	25	Early Native	Unknown	J
NG Wildlife Area	119	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
NG Holding	319	100	Early Native	Unknown	A
North Bully Holding	91	100	Unknown	Unknown	none
0201 Riparian Stream Enclosure	446	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Cottonwood Rehab Stream Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	AD

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	400	122.3
Pronghorn	10	50	5.1
Elk	15	50	45.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
North Bully Creek	Bully Creek	3.0	Unkn		Yes	3.0				
North Bully Creek	Bully Creek TR 24.0	0.6	Unkn				0.6			
North Bully Creek	NG Creek	0.6	Up			0.6				
North NG Seeding	NG Creek	2.5	Unkn			1.1	1.4			
Mountain	Cottonwood Creek- at Reservoir	4.0	Static			1.2	2.0			0.8
Mountain	Solders Canyon	1.4	Unkn					1.4		
Mountain	East Prong Dry Creek	4.5	Down					2.7	1.8	
Mountain	NG Creek	4.8	Down			0.8		0.5	3.5	
NG Creek Riparian	NG Creek	1.2	Down						1.2	
Cottonwood Wildlife STEX	NG Creek	0.5	Up			0.3	0.2			
Cottonwood Wildlife STEX	Cottonwood Creek	0.6	Up			0.6				
FFR	NG Creek	0.6	Up				0.6			
FFR	Swede Flat Creek	0.7	Unkn				0.7			
NG Holding	NG Creek	0.7	Unkn				0.7			
NG Holding	Cottonwood Creek- At Reservoir	0.3	Up			0.3				
0201 Riparian STEX	Cottonwood Creek- At Reservoir	1.9	Up			1.9				

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ALLOTMENT #3	Allotment number:	10202
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	77,848
AMP implemented:	1993	Private acres:	14,963
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	94
Active AUM's:	13,480	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	607		
Total AUM's:	14,087	Total acres:	92,906

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Jones	11,881	87	Late Native	Static-Up	B
North Black Canyon	5,915	93	Middle Native	Static-Down	A
South Black Canyon	8,153	99	Middle Native	Static-Down	A
East Cottonwood Seeding	2,507	100	Good Seeding	Static-Down	B
West Cottonwood Seeding	4,817	99	Good Seeding	Down	B
Ke;say Butte	707	98	Late Native	Static-Up	A
Swamp Creek Seeding	4,379	92	Fair Seeding	Static-Down	A
North Gregory Creek	6,696	96	Middle Native	Static	A
Indian Creek	3,800	89	Unknown	Static-Up	B
South Gregory Creek	6,015	100	Middle Native	Static-Down	A
North Studhorse	10,108	92	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
South Studhorse	5,324	100	Late Native	Static-Down	B
Lower Pole Creek	3,113	71	Middle Native	Static-Up	D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Becker Horse Camp FFR	3,076	26	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Wilson Creek FFR	274	57	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Hanna Station FFR	2,081	37	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Upper Pole Creek FFR	6,564	69	Middle Native	Unknown	J
West Creek FFR	1,943	9	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Dice FFR	960	16	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Becker FFR	1,597	48	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Westfall FFR	2,123	72	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Pence Spring Enclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Allotment #3 Reservoir Enclosure	11	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Zotto Reservoir Enclosure	71	54	Unknown	Unknown	L
Cooper Reservoir	5	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Gregory Creek Reservoir	12	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
South Gregory Creek Reservoir	14	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Big Flat Reservoir	9	100	Unknown	Unknown	K

FFR	849	27	Unknown	Unknown	J
South Fork Indian Creek Stream Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	600	300	183.4
Pronghorn	50	0	4.3
Elk	30	75	73.5

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Jones	Cottonwood Creek	4.8	Static				4.8			
Jones	Cottonwood Creek TR 10.0	3.1	Unkn					3.1		
Jones	Cottonwood Creek TR 12.0	3.2	Unkn			3.2				
Jones	South Fork Cottonwood Creek TR 3.70.8	Unkn				0.8				
Jones	West Fork Cottonwood Creek	0.1	Static	REDB		0.1				
North Black Canyon	Cottonwood Creek	3.4	Static	REDB						3.4
North Black Canyon	Cottonwood Creek TR 10.0	1.3	Unkn					1.3		
North Black Canyon	South Fork Cottonwood Creek	0.6	Unkn	REDB						0.6
North Black Canyon	West Fork Cottonwood Creek	2.5	Static	REDB		1.1				1.4
South Black Canyon	South Fork Cottonwood Creek TR 1.9 TR 0.8	0.7	Unkn			0.7				
South Black Canyon	South Fork Cottonwood Creek TR 2.21.6	Unkn				1.6				
South Black Canyon	South Fork Cottonwood Creek TR 3.01.3	Unkn				1.3				
South Black Canyon	South Fork Cottonwood Creek	3.2	Unkn	REDB		2.4				0.8
South Black Canyon	South Fork Cottonwood Creek TR 1.91.7	Unkn				1.7				
South Black Canyon	South Fork Cottonwood Creek TR 3.71.3	Unkn				1.3				
East Cottonwood Seeding	Willow Spring Creek	1.1	Unkn							
West Cottonwood Seeding	Willow Spring Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Swamp Creek Seeding	Cottonwood Creek	0.7	Up				0.3			0.4
Swamp Creek Seeding	Indian Creek	2.1	Static				0.9		1.2	

Swamp Creek Seeding	Swamp Creek	2.4	Static					2.4	
North Gregory Creek	Gregory Creek	4.3	Unkn		1.9		0.6		1.8
North Gregory Creek	Gregory Creek TR 4.4	1.1	Unkn		1.1				
North Gregory Creek	Gregory Creek TR 6.4	1.2	Unkn		1.2				
Indian Creek	South Fork Indian Creek	1.9	Up	REDB	1.9				
Indian Creek	South Fork Indian Creek	1.9	Unkn	REDB			0.6		1.3
Indian Creek	South Fork Indian Creek TR 7.2	0.2	Unkn	REDB	0.2				
South Gregory Creek	Gregory Creek TR 4.4 TR 1.8	0.5	Unkn				0.5		
South Gregory Creek	West Fork Cottonwood Creek	1.9	Static	REDB	1.9				
South Gregory Creek	Gregory Creek	1.0	Unkn				1.0		
South Gregory Creek	Gregory Creek TR 4.4	0.7	Unkn				0.7		
South Gregory Creek	Swamp Creek	2.2	Static				2.2		
North Studhorse	South Fork Indian Creek	0.9	Unkn	REDB				0.9	
North Studhorse	South Fork Indian Creek TR 7.2 TR 2.30.1	Unkn			0.1				
North Studhorse	South Fork Indian Creek TR 7.2	1.9	Unkn	REDB	1.2		0.7		
North Studhorse	South Fork Indian Creek TR 7.2 TR 1.31.5	Unkn			1.5				
North Studhorse	South Fork Indian Creek TR 7.2 TR 2.31.1	Unkn			1.1				
South Studhorse	West Fork Cottonwood Creek	2.0	Static	REDB				2.0	
Lower Pole Creek FFR	Pole Creek	2.0	Up	REDB	Yes	0.6	1.4		
Wilson Creek FFR	South Fork Indian Creek	0.2	Up			0.2			
Wilson Creek FFR	South Fork Indian Creek TR 5.1	0.1	Unkn						
Hanna Station FFR	North Fork Indian Creek	0.1	Unkn				0.1		
Upper Pole Creek FFR	West Fork Cottonwood Creek TR 7.01.6	Unkn							1.6
Upper Pole Creek FFR	Pole Creek	0.3	Unkn	REDB	Yes				
West Creek FFR	Indian Creek	0.2	Unkn						
Dice FFR	Cottonwood Creek	0.4	Static	REDB					0.4
Westfall FFR	Gregor y Creek	1.8	Unkn						1.8
Zotto RSEX	South Fork Indian Creek TR 5.1	0.2	Unkn						
Unallocated	Swamp Creek	0.2	Static						

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ALLOTMENT#4	Allotment number:	10203
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	57,125
AMP implemented:	1985	Private acres:	514
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	93
Active AUM's:	5,502	Other Federal acres:	693
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	5,502	Total acres:	58,425

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West Willow Creek Seeding	2,482	100	Fair seeding	Down	A
East Willow Creek Seeding	3,170	100	Fair seeding	Static	A
North Gravel	8,291	100	Middle native	Static	A
South Gravel	7,792	96	Middle native	Static-Up	A
North Chicken Creek Seeding	2,195	100	Fair seeding	Static	A
West Mid Chicken Creek Seeding	1,673	100	Fair seeding	Down	A
East Mid Chicken Creek Seeding	2,182	90	Fair Seeding	Static	A
South Chicken Creek Seeding	2,880	97	Fair Seeding	Down	A
Hog Creek	10,405	100	Late Native	Static-Up	B
West Miller Creek	9,935	99	Late Native	Static-Up	A
East Miller Creek	6,299	96	Late Native	Static-Down	D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
South Cottonwood Reservoir Exclosure	24	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Coyne Riparian Stream Exclosure	285	44	Unknown	Unknown	L
Pats Reservoir Exclosure	8	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Hog Creek Stream Exclosure	804	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Sheep Spring Reservoir Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Chicken Creek Noodlebowl Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Malheur Fiddleneck Botanical Ex #1, Ex #2, Ex #3 and Ex #4	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	300	600	183.4
Pronghorn	50	50	8.6
Elk	30	50	56

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Within bighorn sheep range										
Hog Creek	South Fork Cottonwood Creek	2.2	Unkn			2.2				
Hog Creek	Hog Creek	7.1	Unkn							
West Miller Creek	Black Canyon	1.1	Static	REDB						
West Miller Creek	Black Canyon	0.9	Up	REDB						
East Miller Creek	Hog Creek	2.4	Static	REDB						
South Cottonwood										
Re-seeding	South Fork Cottonwood Creek	0.3	Static			0.3				
Coyne Riparian STEX	Malheur River	0.5	Up							
Coyne Riparian STEX	Spring Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Hog Creek STEX	Hog Creek	1.7	Up	REDB						

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Hog Creek Wild horse management area (HMA)

Sage grouse habitat

Malheur fiddleneck Special Status plants

Black Canyon ACEC

BLM allotment name:	ALLOTMENT#6	Allotment number:	10204
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	6,696
AMP implemented:	1986	Private acres:	356
Season of use:	03/15-05/15; 09/01-11/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,201	Other Federal acres:	311
Suspended AUM's:	339		
Total AUM's:	1,540	Total acres:	7,363

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Juniper Gulch	7,280	92	Middle Native	Up	A, D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Malheur River Stream Exclusion	83	95	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	150	200	71.3
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	10	20	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Juniper Gulch	Malheur River	0.5	Unkn								
Malheur River STEX	Malheur River	1.3	Up								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	RAIL CANYON	Allotment number:	10205
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	22,641
AMP implemented:	1995	Private acres:	3,879
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	3,023	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	3,023	Total acres:	26,520

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West Rock Creek	1,870	92	Middle Native	Static-Down	A
East Chastain	2,151	99	Middle Native	Static	A
West Chastain	3,647	83	Middle Native	Static	A
Kitten Canyon	6,193	99	Middle Native	Up	A
East Crow Creek	4,434	99	Late Native	Up	D
West Crow Creek	3,021	99	Late Native	Up	A
East Rock Creek	627	99	Middle Native	Unknown	
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Home FFR	1,643	41	Early Native	Up	J
Lost Creek FFR	2,429	34	Late Native	Unknown	J
FFR	502	32	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	250	25	56
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	30	0	21

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
West Rock Creek	North Fork Bully Creek	0.1	Unkn					0.1		
East Chastain	North Fork Bully Creek	1.3	Unkn					1.3		
West Chastain	North Fork Bully Creek	1.1	Unkn					1.1		
Kitten Canyon	South Clover Creek	1.9	Unkn				0.1	1.7	0.1	
Kitten Canyon	South Clover Creek TR 2.6	0.6	Unkn					0.6		
Kitten Canyon	South Clover Creek TR 3.2	0.7	Unkn					0.7		
Kitten Canyon	South Clover Creek TR 3.4	0.4	Unkn					0.4		
Kitten Canyon	Steamboat Creek	3.5	Unkn						3.5	
Kitten Canyon	Steamboat Creek TR 2.3	1.4	Unkn						1.4	
Kitten Canyon	Steamboat Creek TR 3.4	0.6	Unkn					0.6		
Kitten Canyon	Steamboat Creek TR 3.7	0.6	Unkn						0.6	
Kitten Canyon	Godding Creek	1.5	Unkn						0.1	1.4
Kitten Canyon	Kitten Canyon	1.7	Unkn					1.7		
Kitten Canyon	McArthur Creek	1.7	Down							1.7
East Crow Creek	Rail Canyon	3.2	Down	REDB		2.5	0.7			
East Crow Creek	Rail Canyon TR 1.3	0.7	Unkn			0.7				
East Crow Creek	Rail Canyon TR 1.3 TR 0.2	0.3	Unkn			0.3				
East Crow Creek	Rail Canyon TR 2.3	0.3	Unkn					0.3		
East Crow Creek	Rail Canyon TR 2.4	0.2	Unkn					0.2		
East Crow Creek	Rail Canyon TR 2.5	0.3	Unkn					0.3		
East Crow Creek	South Clover Creek	1.2	Unkn			0.6	0.6			
East Crow Creek	South Clover Creek TR 0.9	0.9	Unkn			0.9				
East Crow Creek	Clover Creek	2.0	Down	REDB		0.6	1.4			
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek	0.7	Down	REDB				0.7		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 26.7	0.2	Unkn					0.2		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 27.1	0.4	Unkn					0.4		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 27.3	0.3	Unkn					0.3		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 27.41	1.8	Unkn				1.1	0.7		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 27.41 TR 0.4	0.2	Unkn					0.2		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 27.41 TR 0.7	0.9	Unkn					0.9		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 27.4 TR 0.7 TR 0.1	0.3	Unkn					0.3		
West Crow Creek	Clover Creek TR 27.42	1.6	Unkn					1.6		
West Crow Creek	South Clover Creek	0.9	Unkn				0.4	0.5		
West Crow Creek	South Clover Creek TR 3.6	0.5	Unkn					0.5		
West Crow Creek	South Clover Creek TR 3.9	0.6	Unkn					0.6		

West Crow Creek	Lost Creek	0.4	Unkn
Home FFR	Bully Creek	0.6	Unkn
Lost Creek FFR	Lost Creek	0.1	Unkn
Lost Creek FFR	McArthur Creek	0.2	Down
Lost Creek FFR	McArthur Creek TR 1.9	0.8	Unkn

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Beaver Dam WSA

BLM allotment name:	DEARMOND-MURPHY	Allotment number:	10206
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	35,980
AMP implemented:	1986	Private acres:	10,470
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	6,503	Other Federal acres:	122
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	6,503	Total acres:	46,572

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Mahogany Mountain	4,214	79	Middle Native	Static	A
Pole Gulch	3,600	97	Middle Native	Down	B
Castle Rock	10,578	93	Late Native	Static	B
Beulah Seeding	1,697	90	Fair Seeding	Unknown	A
Hunter Mountain	2,328	88	Late Native	Static	B
Hunter Creek	2,850	73	Late Native	Static	B
Morton	1,780	100	Middle Native	Static	A
Butler	2,012	100	Middle Native	Static	A
Murphy Reservoir	528	100	Middle Native	Unknown	A
West Bendire	482	94	Early Native	Unknown	A
East Bendire	855	98	Early Native	Static	A
West Munker	1,185	88	Late Native	Static	B
North Munker	2,035	100	Late Native	Static	B
South Munker	1,977	100	Late Native	Static	B
Lost Creek	2,037	15	Unknown	Unknown	
Warm Spring Creek	438	43	Unknown	Unknown	
Upper Warm Spring Creek	835	28	Unknown	Unknown	
Emmigrant Hill	1,178	19	Unknown	Unknown	
School Section	835	52	Unknown	Unknown	
Homestead	637	0	Unknown	Unknown	
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	2,477	49	Middle Native	Unknown	
FFR	830	25	Unknown	Unknown	
FFR	792	12	Unknown	Unknown	
FFR	391	38	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	450	250	142.6
Pronghorn	25	0	2.1
Elk	30	50	56

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Mahogany Mountain	Warm Springs Creek	1.3	Static							
Castle Rock	Bendire Creek	1.5	Unkn							
Castle Rock	Hunter Creek TR 4.4	0.8	Unkn							
Castle Rock	Hunter Creek	1.7	Unkn							
Hunter Mountain	Bendire Creek	1.1	Unkn							
Hunter Mountain	Bendire Creek	0.1	Up							
Murphy Reservoir	Bendire Creek	0.7	Up							
Murphy Reservoir	Willow Basin Creek	0.7	Unkn							
West Bendire	Bendire Creek	1.4	Up							
East Bendire	Bendire Creek	0.6	Unkn							
South Munker	Warm Springs Creek	1.4	Static							
FFR	Bendire Creek	0.8	Unkn							
School Section	Willow Basin Creek	0.6	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Castle Rock ACEC

North Fork Malheur Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River

Castle Rock WSA

Working with Forest Service in Coordinated Resource Management Plan with similar goals and objectives

BLM allotment name:	RINGBUTTE	Allotment number:	10208
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	394
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,799
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	32	Other Federal acres:	3
Suspended AUM's:	73		
Total AUM's:	105	Total acres:	3,196

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West Ring	1,316	15	Unknown	Unknown	J
East Ring	1,880	10	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	0	20.4
Pronghorn	10	0	.9
Elk	50	0	35

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	OREGON CANAL	Allotment number:	10209
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,288
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,945
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	94	Other Federal acres:	166
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	94	Total acres:	3,399

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Oregon	3,399	38	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	50	15.3
Pronghorn	0	5	0.4
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)	NF
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CLOVERCREEKINDIVIDUAL		Allotment number:	10210
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	3,459	
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	12,937	
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0	
Active AUM's:	248	Other Federal acres:	0	
Suspended AUM's:	205			
Total AUM's:	453	Total acres:	16,396	

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Clover Creek	16,396	21	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementations of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	150	25	35.7
Pronghorn	15	0	1.3
Elk	30	30	42

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Clover Creek	Clover Creek	0.3	Unkn	REDB			0.3				
Clover Creek	Clover Creek TR 14.8	2.1	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CASTLE ROCK	Allotment number:	10211
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	19,831
AMP implemented:	1993	Private acres:	10,137
Season of use:	03/20-11/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	4,816	Other Federal acres:	1,285
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	4,816	Total acres:	31,253

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Castle Rock	4,131	95	Late Native	Static-Up	A
Clevenger Butte #1	1,515	99	Middle Native	Unknown	A
Clevenger Butte #2	2,284	76	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Duck Pond	1,691	86	Middle Native	Unknown	A
South Rockpile	3,820	29	Late Native	Unknown	B
North Rockpile	3,413	37	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
House	2,281	51	Early Native	Static-Up	A
Poison	1,424	97	Late Native	Unknown	B
Heifer	830	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Hat Butte	3,126	68	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Sheep Rock	1,813	83	Middle Native	Static-Down	A
East Rockpile	918	69	Late Native	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	4,007	30	Middle Native	Unknown	
Horse Flat Reservoir Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	
Hunter Spring	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	125	50	35.7
Pronghorn	10	0	0.9
Elk	100	0	70

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Clevenger Butte #1	Lost Creek	0.9	Unkn							
North Rockpile	North Fork Malheur River	1.2	Static	REDB BUTR	Yes	1.2				
Poison	Little Malheur River	0.1	Static	REDB	Yes					

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Castle Rock WSA
 Beaver Dam WSA
 Castle Rock ACEC
 North Fork Malheur River ACEC
 North Fork Malheur Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River

BLM allotment name:	BUTTE TREE	Allotment number:	10212
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	604
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,286
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	69	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	54		
Total AUM's:	123	Total acres:	1,890

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Butte	1,890	32	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementations of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	10	9.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	20	0	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WESTCLOVERCREEK	Allotment number:	10213
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,713
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	7,520
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	235	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	200		
Total AUM's:	435	Total acres:	10,233

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West Clover	10,233	27	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementations of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	150	25	35.7
Pronghorn	35	0	3
Elk	30	15	31.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Beaver Dam WSA

BLM allotment name:	RICHIEFLAT	Allotment number:	10214
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	17,504
AMP implemented:	1994	Private acres:	2,233
Season of use:	04/01-11/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	3,168	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	381		
Total AUM's:	3,549	Total acres:	19,737

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
South Ridge	2,500	90	Early Native	Static-Up	E, F
North Ridge	3,790	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Richie Flat Seeding	1,380	96	Fair Seeding	Static-Down	E, F
West Log Creek	5,533	90	Early Native	Static-Down	A
East Log Creek	4,375	99	Early Native	Static-Down	A, D
Poison Butte Seeding	780	100	Poor Seeding	Unknown	E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Richie Flat FFR	1,379	1	Early Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- F) Maintain the integrity of enclosures constructed for wildlife benefits
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	40	125	33.6
Pronghorn	15	25	3.4
Elk	5	15	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
North Ridge	Clover Creek	0.8	Unkn				0.8			
North Ridge	Clover Creek TR 14.8	1.2	Unkn							
West Log Creek	Birch Creek TR 1.2	0.9	Unkn					0.9		
West Log Creek	Birch Creek	2.0	Unkn					0.5	1.5	
West Log Creek	Deep Creek	0.3	Unkn							
West Log Creek	Deep Creek TR 2.1	0.1	Unkn							
West Log Creek	Log Creek	4.2	Unkn						4.2	

East Log Creek	Reds Creek	5.7	Up	0.6	2.9	2.2
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¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC

North Ridge Bully Creek ACEC

BLM allotment name:	BRIAN CREEK	Allotment number:	10215
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	4,815
AMP implemented:	1995	Private acres:	90
Season of use:	04/01-11/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,090	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,090	Total acres:	4,905

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North Mountain	1,018	99	Late Native	Unknown	B
South Mountain	1,812	97	Late Native	Unknown	B
North NG Seeding	1,171	98	Fair Seeding	Unknown	A
South NG Seeding	904	98	Fair Seeding	Static-Up	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	15	10.2
Pronghorn	15	10	2.1
Elk	5	15	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Mountain	Brady Creek	1.1	Unkn				1.1			
Mountain	Brady Creek TR 0.3	1.1	Unkn				1.1			
Mountain	Brian Creek	1.8	Static				0.2		1.6	
Mountain	Buckbrush Creek	2.1	Static					2.1		
Mountain	Buckbrush Creek TR 5.1	0.1	Unkn					0.1		
Mountain	Buckbrush Creek TR 5.5	0.6	Unkn					0.6		
Mountain	Reds Creek	0.8	Static				0.8			
North NG Seeding	Solders Canyon	1.0	Unkn					1.0		
South NG Seeding	Solders Canyon	0.2	Unkn				0.2			

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WHITLEY CANYON	Allotment number:	10216
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	14,340
AMP implemented:	1988	Private acres:	3,336
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	2,376	Other Federal acres:	1,263
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	2,376	Total acres:	18,939

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Burnt Mountain	4,589	99	Middle Native	Down	A, E
Pete Mountain	5,446	73	Early Native	Down	A, E
West Juniper	3,388	89	Middle Native	Static	A, E
Little Malheur	4,895	57	Middle Native	Static	B, E, J
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
PJ#1 FFR	621	2	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	150	50.9
Pronghorn	5	0	0.4
Elk	45	25	49

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Little Malheur	N Fork Malheur River	1.0	Static	BUTR REDB		0.4		0.2	0.4	

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

North Fork Malheur River ACEC

Little Malheur Pasture mostly private along river; however, managing pasture under riparian objectives

BLM allotment name:	BEULAH RESERVOIR	Allotment number:	10217
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	12,008
AMP implemented:	1991	Private acres:	6,640
Season of use:	03/15-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	2,560	Other Federal acres:	979
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	2,560	Total acres:	19,627

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Antelope	3,743	41	Middle Native	Static	B
Lower Poverty	717	98	Middle Native	Static	A
Upper Poverty	1,138	95	Middle Native	Static	A
Moonshine	1,049	95	Early Native	Static	A, E
Jack Creek	2,025	100	Middle Native	Unknown	A, E
Big Seeding	541	41	Fair Seeding	Down	B
Burnt Field	309	100	Middle Native	Unknown	A, E
Scab	1,358	72	Middle Native	Down	A
Little Seeding	151	62	Fair Seeding	Unknown	A
West M J Field	1,664	53	Middle Native	Unknown	D
River Field	723	61	Late Native	Unknown	D
Bennet	386	100	Unknown	Unknown	J
Poverty Flat	869	10	Unknown	Unknown	J
Mud Spring	317	99	Unknown	Unknown	J
Horse	221	4	Unknown	Unknown	J
Upper Creek	639	13	Unknown	Unknown	J
Creek	1,126	24	Unknown	Unknown	J
East M J Field	505	62	Unknown	Unknown	J
North Homestead	2,146	63	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	275	350	127.4
Pronghorn	25	0	2.1
Elk	85	100	129.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
River Field	North Fork Malheur River	1.2	Static	BUTR REDB	Yes		1.2			
East MJ Field	North Fork Malheur River	1.0	Static		Yes		1.0			

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Redband trout, Bull trout Special Status fish
 North Fork Malheur Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River
 North Fork Malheur River ACEC

BLM allotment name:	BUCKBRUSH	Allotment number:	10218
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	20,072
AMP implemented:	1995	Private acres:	960
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	2,797	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	462		
Total AUM's:	2,259	Total acres:	21,032

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Buckbrush Seeding	2,797	100	Fair Seeding	Static-Down	
Upper Buckbrush	3,509	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	
Lower Buckbrush	3,518	98	Middle Native	Static-Up	
Turnout	2,839	100	Middle Native	Static	
Lower Mountain	2,388	100	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Upper Mountain	2,759	98	Late Native	Static-Up	
Salters	395	23	Unknown	Static	
Gathering	557	84	Early Native	Static	A
State Pasture	2,266	82	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	150	75	45.8

Pronghorn	10	15	2.1
Elk	5	20	17.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Buckbrush Seeding	Buckbrush Creek	1.7	Up				0.9			0.8
Buckbrush Seeding	Pancake Creek	0.9	Unkn							0.9
Buckbrush	Buckbrush Creek	3.5	Static				0.7	2.8		
Buckbrush	Buckbrush Creek TR 5.1	1.1	Unkn					1.1		
Buckbrush	Buckbrush Creek TR 5.5	0.7	Unkn					0.7		
Buckbrush	Dry Creek	2.7	Unkn				2.7			
Turnout	Solders Canyon	2.1	Unkn				0.8	1.3		
Turnout	Solders Canyon TR 3.9	0.5	Unkn					0.5		
Turnout	East Prong Dry Creek	3.5	Down				1.3	2.2		
Mountain	Dry Creek	4.9	Unkn				2.0		2.9	
Mountain	Dry Creek TR 12.9	1.9	Unkn				1.9			
Mountain	Buckbrush Creek	0.6	Static					0.6		
Mountain	Buckbrush Creek TR 5.1	1.1	Unkn					1.1		
Mountain	East Prong Dry Creek	0.1	Down							
State	Solders Canyon	2.2	Unkn					2.2		
State	Solders Canyon TR 3.9	0.3	Unkn					0.3		

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	MALHEUR RIVER	Allotment number:	10219
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	781
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,516
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	53	Other Federal acres:	3
Suspended AUM's:	117		
Total AUM's:	170	Total acres:	3,300

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Malheur Riparian	2,260	7	Unknown	Unknown	
Malheur River	997	58	Unknown	Unknown	
L M Riparian Stream Enclosure	43	100	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	30	15	9.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	5	0	3.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	LM
Riparian STEX	Little Malheur River	1.0	Static	REDB	Yes						

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WILLOWBASIN	Allotment number:	10222
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	43,461
AMP implemented:	1995	Private acres:	6,534
Season of use:	04/01-11/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	7,006	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	1,117		
Total AUM's:	8,123	Total acres:	49,995

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Juniper Spring	7,229	93	Middle Native	Down	A
North Cottonwood Seeding	1,560	89	Poor Seeding	Down	D
Indian Creek	5,424	98	Middle Native	Static-Down	A
Pan Handle	3,406	88	Early Native	Static-Down	A
North Fork	1,460	79	Middle Native	Down	D
State Block	2,590	100	Middle Native	Unknown	A
Willow Basin Creek	9,091	99	Middle Native	Down	D
Bully Creek	11,041	91	Middle Native	Down	
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	5,538	50	Early Native	Unknown	
Shroyer FFR	569	70	Unknown	Unknown	
FFR	2,087	53	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	400	100	101.9
Pronghorn	5	25	2.6
Elk	5	15	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			NF
							FARU	FARN	FARD	
Juniper Springs	North Fork Indian Creek	3.7	Unkn						3.1	
Juniper Springs	North Fork Indian Creek TR 8.5	2.0	Unkn						2.0	
North Cottonwood Seeding	Indian Creek	0.9	Down			0.5	0.4			
Indian Creek	North Fork Indian Creek	3.0	Unkn				3.0			
Indian Creek	South Fork Indian Creek TR 5.1	1.3	Unkn							
Pan Handle	Indian Creek	0.2	Unkn				0.2			
Pan Handle	North Fork Indian Creek	0.8	Unkn						0.8	
North Fork	North Fork Bully Creek	0.8	Down				0.3		0.2	
State Block	North Fork Bully Creek	0.3	Unkn						0.3	
State Block	North Fork Bully Creek, TR 5.4	1.7	Unkn						1.7	
Willow Basin Creek	Willow Basin Creek TR 2.9	0.9	Unkn							
Willow Basin Creek	Willow Basin Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Willow Basin Creek	Bendire Creek	1.6	Unkn							
Willow Basin Creek	Bendire Creek	0.1	Up							
Willow Basin Creek	Willow Basin Creek TR 2.5	0.6	Unkn							
Willow Basin Creek	Willow Basin Creek	2.4	Unkn							
Willow Basin Creek	Willow Basin Creek TR 2.7	0.6	Unkn							
Bully Creek	Beaver Dam Creek	2.1	Unkn					1.3	0.8	
Bully Creek	Bendire Creek	0.8	Unkn							
Bully Creek	Godding Creek	1.8	Unkn	REDB						1.5
Bully Creek	McArthur Creek	1.4	Down				1.4			
Bully Creek	North Bully Creek	2.6	Down				0.8	0.7	1.1	
Bully Creek	Puckett Creek	1.7	Down				0.9		0.8	
Bully Creek	Puckett Creek TR 1.0	0.6	Down						0.6	
Bully Creek	South Bully Creek	4.6	Down	REDB		4.6				
Bully Creek	South Bully Creek TR 4.5	0.1	Down							
Bully Creek	Whiskey Gulch	1.4	Unkn			1.4				

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Castle Rock ACEC
Beaver Dam WSA

BLM allotment name:	LAVARIDGE	Allotment number:	10223
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	11,074
AMP implemented:	1991	Private acres:	1,225
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,722	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,722	Total acres:	12,299

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Hay Canyon	2,392	95	Late Native	Unknown	B
East Lava Seeding	2,240	84	Fair Seeding	Static	I
West Lava Seeding	1,879	90	Poor Seeding	Static	I
North Bully	3,001	100	Early Native	Static	B
South Bully	2,016	87	Early Native	Unknown	A, D
South Hay Canyon	772	63	Late Native	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- I) Maximize availability of fall green-up for winter deer/antelope use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	50	30.6
Pronghorn	5	25	2.6
Elk	10	25	24.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Hay Canyon	Clover Creek	0.1	Unkn				0.1			
Hay Canyon	Clover Creek TR 13.3	0.6	Unkn					0.6		
Hay Canyon	Deep Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Hay Canyon	Deep Creek TR 2.1	0.2	Unkn							
Hay Canyon	Hay Canyon	1.9	Unkn						1.9	
East Lava Seeding	Bully Creek	0.2	Unkn							
South Bully	North Fork Bully Creek	2.1	Up				0.8	1.3		

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC
- North Ridge Bully Creek ACEC

BLM allotment name:	BULLY RESERVOIR	Allotment number:	10224
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	640
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,922
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	74	Other Federal acres:	80
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	74	Total acres:	2,642

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bully Reservoir	2,642	24	Unknown	Unknown	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management consideration with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	25	11
Pronghorn	5	5	0.9
Elk	15	5	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Allotment not delineated in GIS (acreage is estimated)

BLM allotment name:	REDHILLS	Allotment number:	10302
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	51,477
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	4,390
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	5,348
Active AUM's:	3,982	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	918		
Total AUM's:	4,900	Total acres:	61,215

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Squaw Creek Seeding	5,505	97	Poor Seeding	Down	A
Lake Ridge	22,565	96	Late Native	Static	D
Red Butte	9,841	96	Middle Native	Static	A
Cherry Creek	14,928	99	Middle Native	Static	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Coleman FFR	1,088	9	Unknown	Unknown	J
Coyote Well State Block	7,275	1	Unknown	Unknown	J
Tims Peak Reservoir Enclosure	14	100	Unknown	Unknown	K

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	350	500	173.2
Pronghorn	100	50	12.9
Elk	50	50	70

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Lake Ridge	Camp Creek	5.1	Unkn	REDB						
Lake Ridge	Cottonwood Creek	6.3	Up	REDB						
Lake Ridge	Long Creek	2.8	Unkn							
Lake Ridge	Tims Creek	1.2	Unkn							
Lake Ridge	Wildcat Creek	0.1	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Lake Ridge ACEC
- Camp Creek Group WSA's
- Sage grouse habitat
- Golden buckwheat Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	KEENEYCREEK	Allotment number:	10401
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	59,439
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	4,337
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	4,632
Active AUM's:	7,119	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	7,119	Total acres:	68,407

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Callahan	11,020	100	Late Native	Static-Down	E
Little Valley Seeding	2,536	100	Fair Seeding	Static-Down	A
North Winter Springs Seeding	1,005	100	Fair Seeding	Static-Down	I
South Winter Springs Seeding	1,093	97	Fair Seeding	Static-Down	I
Hunter	11,780	98	Middle Native	Static	B
East Hunter	3,755	99	Late Native	Static	A
Freezeout	6,334	99	Late Native	Static	E
Drip Springs	4,209	93	Middle Native	Up	A
Chukar	1,650	100	Middle Native	Static	A
Keeney Creek Riparian	4,374	96	Late Native	Up	A,D
Quicksand	10,046	99	Late Native	Static	E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Winters Place FFR	6,707	29	Middle Native	Unknown	J
Stacey Cabin Exclosure	40	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Callahan Stream Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Riley Place State Block	3,855	13	Unknown	Unknown	J
Drip Spring Water Gap	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	A,D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- I) Maximize availability of fall green-up for winter deer/antelope use
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	50	30.6
Pronghorn	100	100	17.1
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Callahan	Malheur River TR 41.9	3.2	Unkn							
Callahan	Malheur River TR 41.0	0.1	Up							
Little Valley Seeding	Malheur River TR 41.9	0.2	Unkn							
Winter Spring Seeding	Basin Creek	0.8	Unkn							
Chukar	Basin Creek	2.8	Unkn							
Keeney Creek Riparian/ Drip Spring Water Gap	Keeney Creek	6.0	Unkn							
Winters Place FFR	Cottonwood Creek	0.3	Unkn	REDB						
Winters Place FFR	Cottonwood Creek	0.6	Up	REDB						
Winters Place FFR	Keeney Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Stacey Cabin Exclosure	Malheur River TR 41.9	0.3	Up							
Callahan STEX	Basin Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Callahan STEX	Basin Creek	0.1	Up							
Riley Place State Block	Keeney Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Quicksand Pasture	Keeney Creek	0.4	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Biddle's lupine Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	NYSSA	Allotment number:	10403
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	67,865
AMP implemented:	1999	Private acres:	778
Season of use:	04/01-10/31+	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	5,882	Other Federal acres:	8,310
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	5,882	Total acres:	76,955

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North Mud Spring	5,322	95	Late Native	Static-Down	B
South Mud Spring	3,067	100	Late Native	Static	B
North Rock Creek	8,152	100	Middle Native	Static	A, D
Sagebrush	12,175	100	Middle Native	Static	A
Ryefield Seeding	3,752	100	Good Seeding	Static-Down	B
Grassy Seeding	2,971	100	Good Seeding	Up	B
Grassy Mountain	30,369	83	Late Native	Static-Up	B
South Rock Creek	7,318	100	Middle Native	Static	A, D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	1,174	84	Unknown	Unknown	J
Ryefield Reservoir Enclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Rock Creek Riparian Stream Enclosure (Owyhee River)	2,644	61	Unknown	Unknown	A, D, L
Sagebrush Reservoir Enclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
North Grassy Mountain Reservoir Enclosure	12	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Sagebrush Spring Enclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Mud Spring Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Mud Spring Reservoir Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- K) Grazed reservoir/spring enclosure with no management objective identified
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	20	50	14.3
Pronghorn	15	15	2.6
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
North Rock Creek	Rock Spring Canyon	0.8	Static							
Grassy Mountain	Owyhee River	0.1	Up		Yes					
Rock Creek Riparian	Owyhee River	4.4	Up		Yes					
Rock Creek Riparian	Owyhee River	7.3	Up		Yes					

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Sage grouse habitat

Biddle's lupine, Mulford's milkvetch, solitary milkvetch, Malheur forget-me-not, Cusick's chaenactis Special Status plants

Owyhee Below the Dam ACEC

Dry Creek Gorge ACEC

Owyhee Views ACEC

Owyhee River Below the Dam Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic Rivers

BLM allotment name:	FREEZEOUT	Allotment number:	10404
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	130,470
AMP implemented:	1989	Private acres:	13,926
Season of use:	04/01-10/31 +	State acres:	2,620
Active AUM's:	11,590	Other Federal acres:	147
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	11,590	Total acres:	147,163

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Double Mountain	12,665	98	Middle Native	Down	A
Sand Hollow Seeding Canyon	3,285	98	Good Seeding	Static	E
North Kane Spring	21,528	99	Middle Native	Static	A
South Kane Spring	10,651	98	Middle Native	Up	A
Freezeout Lake	8,114	100	Middle Native	Up	A
South Freezeout	21,537	100	Late Native	Static	B
Hurley Spring	12,771	99	Late Native	Static	B
Cow Hollow Seeding	33,654	98	Late Native	Static	B
West Sand Hollow Seeding	1,549	100	Good Seeding	Static	B
Double Mountain Seeding	905	100	Good Seeding	Static	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Twin Spring Enclosure	18	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Kane Spring Reservoir Enclosure	66	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Russell FFR	5,443	18	Unknown	Unknown	J
Bishop FFR	6,533	23	Unknown	Unknown	J
Twin Spring Reservoir Enclosure	13	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Rye Field FFR	2,345	51	Unknown	Unknown	J
Hoo Doo State FFR	3,055	9	Unknown	Unknown	J
Freezeout Creek FFR	2,139	23	Late Native	Static	J
Double Mountain Botanical Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Upper Flowing Well Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Lower Flowing Well Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
DM Spring and Reservoir Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Little DM Spring Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	250	50	61.1
Pronghorn	100	100	17.1
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Sand Hollow Seeding	Negro Rock Canyon	0.4	Unkn							
Canyon	Negro Rock Canyon	7.7	Unkn							
South Freezeout	Twin Springs Creek TR 5.2	0.9	Unkn							
Hurley Spring	Dry Creek	12.7	Unkn	REDB						
West Sand Hollow Seeding	Negro Rock Canyon	1.3	Unkn							
Bishop FFR	Negro Rock Canyon	0.3	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Dry Creek Gorge ACEC
- Dry Creek Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Dry Creek WSA
- Sage grouse habitat
- Biddle's lupine, Malheur forget-me-not, Mulford's milkvetch Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	QUARTZ MOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	10406
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	95,424
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	7,469
Season of use:	3/1 - 2/28	State acres:	12,162
Active AUM's:	7,472	Other Federal acres:	9,093
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	7,472	Total acres:	124,148

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Cedar Mountain	21,848	98	Late Native	Static	B
Willow Spring	16,255	72	Late Native	Static	D
Red Butte	48,102	88	Late Native	Static	B
Hole-in-the-Ground	7,681	94	Late Native	Static	D
South McNulty	11,185	100	Middle Native	Static-Down	E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Mud Flat FFR	4,067	1	Unknown	Unknown	J
Mud Flat State FFR	14,953	17	Late Native	Static	J
Greeley Bar Enclosure	55	100	Late Native	Static	O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	400	400	163.0
Pronghorn	50	50	8.6
Elk	25	25	35

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Willow Spring	Owyhee River	3.7	Up	REDB	Yes	0.9				
Hole-In-The-Ground	Owyhee River	3.2	Up	REDB	Yes	2.0	1.2			
Greeley Bar	Owyhee River	0.5	Up	REDB	Yes	0.5				

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee Views ACEC
 Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
 Dry Creek Buttes WSA
 Cedar Mountain WSA
 Owyhee Breaks WSA
 Lower Owyhee WSA
 Sterile milkvetch, Cusick's chaenactis Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	LITTLEVALLEY	Allotment number:	10407
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	14,392
AMP implemented:	1988	Private acres:	1,557
Season of use:	04/01-12/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,373	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,373	Total acres:	15,949

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North Vine Hill	1,084	100	Late Native	Up	B
East Vine Hill	2,500	100	Early Native	Up	A
South Vine Hill	1,983	100	Early Native	Static-Up	B
Rabbit Farm	5,705	93	Late Native	Up	B
Little Valley Native	4,387	74	Middle Native	Static	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Vines Hill Reservoir Enclosure	18	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
FFR	271	100	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	60	22.4
Pronghorn	25	50	6.4
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Little Valley Brush Control	Malheur River TR 41.9	0.8	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Malheur forget-me-not, Biddle's lupine, Mulford's milkvetch Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	MITCHELL BUTTE	Allotment number:	10408
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,778
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	158
Season of use:	05/01-08/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	152	Other Federal acres:	388
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	152	Total acres:	3,324

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Mitchell Butte	3,324	89	Middle Native	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	15	25	8.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee Below the Dam ACEC

Owyhee River Below the Dam administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River

BLM allotment name:	VALEBUTTENORTH	Allotment number:	10409
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	252
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	255
Season of use:	04/01-04/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	10	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	10	Total acres:	507

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North	507	50	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	15	25	8.2
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	RADAR HILL	Allotment number:	10410
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	4,534
AMP implemented:	1995	Private acres:	982
Season of use:	03/01-05/31; 10/01-12/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	686	Other Federal acres:	10
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	686	Total acres:	5,526

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North Radar Hill	3,367	71	Early Native	Unknown	A
South Radar Hill Seeding	2,159	99	Good Seeding	Down	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	125	35.7
Pronghorn	10	25	3
Elk	2	5	4.9

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Malheur forget-me-not Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	BLACKJACK	Allotment number:	10501
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	13,613
AMP implemented:	1989	Private acres:	1,841
Season of use:	04/15-10/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,050	Other Federal acres:	4,028
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,050	Total acres:	19,482

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East	9,934	85	Middle Native	Up	B, E
West	9,072	61	Middle Native	Static	B, E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Brown Butte Wildlife Upland Exclosure	476	48	Early Native	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	75	25.5
Pronghorn	75	100	15
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Owyhee Below the Dam ACEC
- Owyhee River Below the Dam Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Mulford's milkvetch and Malheur forget-me-not Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	LOWEROWYHEE	Allotment number:	10502
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	1,211
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	<1
Season of use:	03/01-11/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	244	Other Federal acres:	524
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	244	Total acres:	1,735

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Lower Owyhee	1,735	85	Middle Native	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	45	65	22.4
Pronghorn	5	10	1.3
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee Below the Dam Proposed ACEC

Owyhee River Below the Dam Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic Rivers

BLM allotment name:	THREEFINGERS	Allotment number:	10503
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	122,506
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	23,033
Season of use:	03/01-02/28	State acres:	2,534
Active AUM's:	9,981	Other Federal acres:	7,638
Suspended AUM's:	4,653		
Total AUM's:	14,634	Total acres:	155,711

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sheephead Seeding	8,467	98	Unknown	Static	B
Camp Kettle North	7,804	93	Late Native	Unknown	D
Camp Kettle South	6,139	76	Late Native	Unknown	D
Devils Gate	4,098	9	Late Native	Static-up	B
McIntyre	7,656	99	Middle Native	Up	A
Saddle Butte	9,438	99	Middle Native	Static-up	A
Bannock	12,825	100	Late Native	Up	A
Sulpher Spring Seeding	1,895	97	Unknown	Static-up	B
Riverside	54,524	89	Middle Native	Static-up	A
Blackrocks	15,016	70	Middle Native	Static-up	D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	27,849	28	Unknown	Unknown	J
Succor Creek Botanical Exlosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Saddle Butte Reservoir	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Three Fingers Reservoir	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Antelope Test Plot	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	C

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and test plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	750	1000	356.6
Pronghorn	25	15	3.4
Elk	20	20	28

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Camp Kettle North	Succor Creek	0.5	Up							
Camp Kettle South	Succor Creek	2.4	Up							
Saddle Butte	Succor Creek	0.8	Up							
Bannock	Carter Creek	0.3	Unkn							
FFR	Dog Creek	0.2	Unkn							
FFR	Mahogany Creek	0.3	Unkn							
FFR	Spring Creek	2.0	Unkn							
FFR	Succor Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Leslie Gulch	Spring Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Blackrocks	Owyhee River	2.3	Up		Yes					

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
 Three Fingers Wild Horse Management Area (HMA)
 Blue Canyon WSA
 Slocum Creek WSA
 Upper Leslie Gulch WSA
 Honeycombs WSA
 Leslie Gulch ACEC
 Honeycombs ACEC
 Owyhee clover, sterile milkvetch, grimy ivesia Special status plants

BLM allotment name:	SPRINGMOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	10504
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	43,222
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,179
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	6,473	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	2,887		
Total AUM's:	9,360	Total acres:	46,402

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Spring Creek Seeding North	1,374	88	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Spring Creek Seeding South	2,700	97	Excellent Seeding	Static-Down	B
Falen Seeding	551	97	Unknown	Static-Up	E
Spring Basin Seeding North	1,404	88	Unknown	Static	E
Carter Creek Seeding	2,733	99	Unknown	Static	B
Shalerock	5,257	98	Late Native	Static-Up	A
Old Maid Seeding North	915	100	Unknown	Static	E
Sagehen Basin	2,228	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Spring Basin Seeding South	2,092	100	Unknown	Static	E
Spring Mountain Seeding	2,067	94	Unknown	Static	B
Spring Mountain Native Range	19,563	97	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Sheaville	932	94	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Old Maid seeding South	1,621	100	Unknown	Static	E
Sticky Joe Seeding	959	99	Unknown	Static	E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	2,005	13	Unknown	Unknown	J
Dog Creek Pit Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Carter Wildlife Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Mahogany Test Plot	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	C

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	300	75	76.4
Pronghorn	75	25	8.6
Elk	40	40	56

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			NF
							FARU	FARN	FARD	
Spring Creek Seeding	Spring Creek	1.3	Unkn							
Carter Creek Seeding	Carter Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Carter Creeek Seeding	Spring Creek	1.8	Unkn							
Carter Creek Seeding	Spring Creek TR 5.1	0.8	Unkn							
Carter Creek Seeding	Spring Creek TR 6.3	1.1	Unkn							
Shaleroack	South Fork Carter Creek TR 3.8	0.1	Up							
Shaleroack	South Fork Carter Creek	1.7	Up	REDB						
Shaleroack	Spring Creek	2.4	Unkn							
Shaleroack	Spring Creek TR 6.3	1.1	Unkn							
Old Maid Seeding North	Old Maids Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Sagehen Basin	Mahogany Creek	0.5	Unkn							
Spring Basin Seeding	Dog creek	0.7	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Seeding	Dog Creek	1.0	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Seeding	Hog Creek	1.3	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Seeding	Whiskey Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Seeding	Whiskey Creek TR 0.5	1.5	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Dog Creek TR 2.9	0.6	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Dog Creek	1.4	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Old Maids Creek	2.0	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Old Maids Creek TR 4.6	1.0	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Thomas Creek	1.4	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Whiskey Creek TR 0.5	1.1	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Wilson Creek TR 1.5	1.1	Unkn							
Spring Mountain Native Range	Wilson Creek	2.7	Unkn							
Old Maid Seeding South	Old Maids Creek	0.5	Unkn							
FFR	Wilson Creek TR 1.5	0.1	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Spring Mountain ACEC

Sage grouse

Owyhee clover, sterile milkvetch, smooth blazingstar Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	MCCAINS SPRINGS	Allotment number:	10505
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	9,587
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,949	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	953		
Total AUM's:	2,902	Total acres:	9,587

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East Blue Canyon	2,425	100	Late Native	Static	B
McCain Spring Seeding	3,971	100	Unknown	Static-Up	E
Road Reservoir	3,190	100	Middle Native	Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bench Reservoir Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Blowout Reservoir Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	50	25.5
Pronghorn	50	50	8.6
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Jordan Craters ACEC

Jordan Craters WSA

BLM allotment name:	BIRCH CREEK	Allotment number:	10506
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	9,993
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2
Season of use:	03/01-05/15; 11/-02/28	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,099	Other Federal acres:	1,574
Suspended AUM's:	308		
Total AUM's:	1,407	Total acres:	11,571

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Birch Creek	2,970	89	Unknown	Static-Up	D
West Blue Canyon	4,560	100	Late Native	Up	B
Island Field	3,026	60	Unknown	Unknown	D
South Blackrocks	1,015	100	Middle Native	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management consideration with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	100	40.8
Pronghorn	15	15	2.6
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Birch Creek	Birch Creek	2.4	Unkn							
Birch Creek	Owyhee River	0.6	Up	REDB	Yes					
Island Field	Owyhee River	5.3	Up	REDB	Yes	0.1				

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee Views ACEC

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Owyhee Breaks WSA

Blue Canyon WSA

Ertter's groundsel, sterile milkvetch Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	BOARD CORRALS	Allotment number:	10507
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	55,675
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,725
Season of use:	03/01-02/28	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	4,182	Other Federal acres:	3,587
Suspended AUM's:	1,778		
Total AUM's:	5,960	Total acres:	60,986

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Alkali	18,254	94	Middle Native	Static	A, D
Board Corral	6,874	99	Late Native	Up	B
Wildhorse Basin	16,961	82	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Antelope	17,393	98	Late Native	Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Antelope Spring	18	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
FFR	1,485	48	Unknown	Unknown	J
Alkali Experimental Plots 1 & 2	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	C

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	250	300	112.1
Pronghorn	50	0	4.3
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Alkali	Succor Creek	1.4	Up							
Board Corral	Birch Creek	0.9	Static							
Board Corral	Indian Creek	2.6	Static							
Antelope	Antelope Creek	2.5	Unkn							
FFR	Antelope Creek	0.2	Unkn							

FFR	Succor Creek	1.2	Unkn
FFR	Succor Creek	0.2	Up

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Three Fingers Wild Horse Management area (HMA)

Honeycombs WSA

Wildhorse Basin WSA

Sterile milkvetch, Owyhee clover, smooth blazingstar Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	ROCKVILLE	Allotment number:	10508
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	22,711
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,027
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	2,688	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	1,445		
Total AUM's:	4,133	Total acres:	23,738

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Top Spray North	5,710	100	Middle Native	Static	A
Top Spray South	4,023	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
McBride Creek	7,025	93	Middle Native	Static	A
Rockville Seeding North	2,343	95	Unknown	Static-Down	B
Rockville Seeding South	1,424	94	Poor Seeding	Static-Down	B
Ion	2,528	95	Late Native	Static	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	685	77	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	300	81.5
Pronghorn	50	75	10.7
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Top Spray South	Pole Creek	0.2	Unkn							
McBride Creek	Pole Creek	1.5	Unkn							
McBride Creek	Succor Creek	2.5	Unkn							
Rockville Seeding North		0.1	Unkn							
Rockville Seeding North	McBride Creek	0.7	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Smooth blazingstar, Sterile milkvetch Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	MAHOGANY MOUNTAIN	Allotment number:	10509
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	40,142
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,840
Season of use:	03/25-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	5,683	Other Federal acres:	357
Suspended AUM's:	2,811		
Total AUM's:	8,495	Total acres:	44,339

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Grasshopper	3,951	97	Late Native	Static	E
Gin	4,225	77	Late Native	Down	E
Mahogany Mountain	6,083	99	Late Native	Static-Up	A
Stove	2,994	99	Late Native	Static	E
Shellrock South	6,698	95	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Shellrock North	4,616	100	Middle Native	Static	A
Fish Creek	6,491	92	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Tableland Annex	5,382	86	Late Native	Static	B
Schnable Creek Seeding North	1,538	100	Unknown	Static	E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	1,419	55	Unknown	Unknown	
FFR	942	12	Unknown	Unknown	

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	500	25	107
Pronghorn	50	0	4.3
Elk	40	40	56

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Grasshopper	Willow Creek	1.8	Unkn							
Gin	Willow Creek	3.8	Unkn							
Stove	Willow Creek	0.6	Unkn							

Fish Creek	Fish Creek	1.8	Unkn
Fish Creek	Fish Creek TR 2.7	1.0	Unkn
Fish Creek	Fish Creek TR 2.8	1.0	Unkn
FFR	Fish Creek TR 2.7	0.1	Unkn

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Mahogany Ridge ACEC

Owyhee Views ACEC

Mahogany Ridge ACEC

Ertter's groundsel, Owyhee clover Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	SCHNABLE CREEK	Allotment number:	10510
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	5,575
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	17
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,416	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	693		
Total AUM's:	2,109	Total acres:	5,592

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
P Pot	4,491	100	Late Native	Static	B
Schnable Creek Seeding South	1,102	98	Unknown	Static	E

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	50	20.4
Pronghorn	250	250	42.9
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Jordan Craters ACEC

Jordan Craters WSA

Sage grouse habitat (special status species)

BLM allotment name:	TUNNELCANYON	Allotment number:	10512
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	13,106
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1
Season of use:	03/21-12/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,380	Other Federal acres:	179
Suspended AUM's:	615		
Total AUM's:	1,995	Total acres:	13,285

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Tunnel Canyon	9,522	98	Middle Native	Static-Up	E
Basque Brush Control	3,762	100	Middle Native	Static-Down	E

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	300	101.9
Pronghorn	15	35	4.3
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee Below the Dam ACEC

Owyhee Views ACEC

Wildhorse Basin WSA

BLM allotment name:	VENATOR	Allotment number:	10605
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	21,353
AMP implemented:	1990	Private acres:	7,393
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	897
Active AUM's:	2,309	Other Federal acres:	44
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	2,309	Total acres:	29,687

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North Field	1,066	57	Middle Native	Unknown	B
Jake Hughes	2,473	92	Late Native	Unknown	A
Steer	2,633	96	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Homestead	3,024	21	Late Native	Unknown	B
Lower Field	4,593	16	Middle Native	Unknown	B
Heifer	4,007	86	Late Native	Up	A
North Deadman	5,618	93	Middle Native	Up	B
South Deadman	6,273	94	Middle Native	Up	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	350	200	112.1
Pronghorn	50	50	8.6
Elk	100	100	14

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	LODGE	Allotment number:	10901
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	17,436
AMP implemented:	1975	Private acres:	89
Season of use:	04/01-10/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	3,150	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	3,150	Total acres:	17,525

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
West	6,084	100	Unknown	Unknown	H
East	11,441	99	Unknown	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	100	40
Pronghorn	100	150	21.4
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee Views ACEC

Jordan Craters ACEC

Owyhee Breaks WSA

Jordan Craters WSA

BLM allotment name:	SOUTH ALKALI	Allotment number:	20100
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	35,348
AMP implemented:	1992	Private acres:	1,620
Season of use:	03/01-02/28	State acres:	5
Active AUM's:	6,837	Other Federal acres:	56
Suspended AUM's:	767		
Total AUM's:	7,604	Total acres:	37,029

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Tub Mountain	19,189	95	Early Native	Static	A
Sand Hills East	3,756	99	Early Native	Down	A
Sand Hills West	6,636	99	Early Native	Down	A
Alkali Flat	5,344	99	Early Native	Down	A
Henry Gulch	2,918	99	Early Native	Unknown	D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Alkali Springs Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Alkali Test Plots 3, 4, and 5	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Alkali Botanical Enclosures (burn and no burn)	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Henry Gulch Stream Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	250	600	173.2
Pronghorn	25	50	6.4
Elk	50	150	140

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Henry Gulch	Henry Gulch	1.0	Up							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Oregon Trail ACEC

South Alkali Sand Hills ACEC

Curlew habitat

Oregon Trail

Malheur forget-me-not, Mulford's milkvetch Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	ALKALISPRING	Allotment number:	20101
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	26,901
AMP implemented:	1991	Private acres:	6,742
Season of use:	03/01-02/28	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	5,757	Other Federal acres:	43
Suspended AUM's:	7		
Total AUM's:	5,764	Total acres:	33,686

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bierman Seeding	3,416	96	Fair Seeding	Static-Up	A
Chicken creek	3,014	57	Middle Native	Static	A
Farewell Bend Seeding	1,586	83	Good Seeding	Up	A
Love Seeding	1,232	99	Middle Native	Static-Down	A
Road canyon	2,157	82	Early Native	Down	A
McCarthy	3,306	83	Early Native	Unknown	A
Badger	355	96	Early Native	Unknown	A
Pine Ridge	1,609	89	Early Native	Unknown	A
Mud Spring Seeding	948	100	Fair Seeding	Unknown	E
East Mud Spring	4,601	93	Unknown	Static-Up	E
West Mud Spring	6,198	95	Unknown	Static-Up	E
Love Reservoir	903	100	Early Native	Unknown	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	4,359	24	Unknown	Unknown	J
McDowell Spring Exclosure (2)	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Dry Gulch Stream Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Birch Creek O.T. Exclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	175	350	107
Pronghorn	25	50	6.4
Elk	10	25	24.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)				
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Chicken Creek	Birch Creek	0.3	Unkn							
Mud Spring Seeding	Dry Gulch TR 14.6	1.4	Static							
East Mud Spring	Dry Gulch TR 11.8	0.3	Up							
East Mud Spring	Dry Gulch TR 12.4	3.0	Unkn							
West Mud Spring	Dry Gulch	2.8	Unkn							
West Mud Spring	Dry Gulch TR 11.8	0.2	Up							
West Mud Spring	Dry Gulch TR 14.6	0.1	Static							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special Management emphasis:

Oregon Trail ACEC

Snake River goldenweed Special Status plant

BLM allotment name:	COTTONWOODMOUNTAIN		Allotment number:	20102
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	33,290	
AMP implemented:	1995	Private acres:	991	
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:		
Active AUM's:	7,018	Other Federal acres:	151	
Suspended AUM's:	365			
Total AUM's:	7,383	Total acres:	34,432	

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Poison creek	2,401	78	Middle Native	Static-Up	I
Turner Creek	6,977	100	Middle Native	Static	A
Kern Creek	16,450	98	Middle Native	Static	A
Morrison	2,136	96	Early Native	Static-Up	A
Hope Butte Seeding	3,932	99	Good Seeding	Static-Down	I, E
Hope Flat Seeding	2,530	94	Poor Seeding	Static	I, E
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Poison Creek Reservoir Enclosure	6	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Cottonwood Mountain Upland Enclosures 1, 2, and 3	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Morrison Reservoir Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L
Hope Butte Pit Enclosure	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range (eg browse or grass/forb/shrub composition objectives)
- I) Maximize availability of fall green-up for winter deer/antelope use
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; no suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	150	250	81.5
Pronghorn	75	75	12.9
Elk	10	50	42

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Poison Creek	Sheep Corral Creek	0.6	Unkn							
Turner Creek	Mud Creek	0.6	Down							
Turner Creek	Sheep Corral Creek	1.5	Unkn							
Turner Creek	Turner Creek	2.8	Down							
Turner Creek	North Fork Willow Creek TR 2.1	3.0	Unkn							

Kern Creek	Cottonwood Creek- At reservoir	0.5	Up	0.1	0.4
Kern Creek	Kern Creek	4.4	Unkn		
Kern Creek	Mud Creek	2.0	Down		
Kern Creek	Rock Cabin Creek	4.7	Down		4.7
Kern Creek	Rock Cabin Creek TR 1.9	3.1	Unkn		3.1
Morrison	North Fork Willow Creek TR 2.1	0.2	Unkn		

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	POALLCREEK	Allotment number:	20103
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	3,460
AMP implemented:	1992	Private acres:	983
Season of use:	04/01-11/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	589	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	130		
Total AUM's:	179	Total acres:	4,443

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Poall Creek	4,413	92	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Poall Creek Riparian Exclusion	30	100	Unknown	Unknown	D,L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	125	40.8
Pronghorn	10	25	3
Elk	15	30	31.5

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Poall Creek	Black Creek	3.9	Static								
Poall Creek	Pole Creek	3.2	Down								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WEST BENCH	Allotment number:	20104
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	1,079
AMP implemented:	1993	Private acres:	8
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	193	Other Federal acres:	19
Suspended AUM's:	18		
Total AUM's:	211	Total acres:	1,106

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East	626	100	Early Native	Up	E
West	480	94	Early Native	Static-Up	E

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

E) Maintain/improve deer/antelope winter range

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	125	40.8
Pronghorn	0	0	0
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WILLOWCREEKLIVESTOCK		Allotment number:	20105
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	3,585	
AMP implemented:	1992	Private acres:	85	
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0	
Active AUM's:	492	Other Federal acres:	155	
Suspended AUM's:	492			
Total AUM's:	0	Total acres:	3,824	

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East	1,644	95	Early Native	Up	A
West	2,180	92	Early Native	Static	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Willow Creek Upland Exclusion	Unknown	100	Unknown	Unknown	L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	100	27.5
Pronghorn	0	10	0.9
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
	(None known)						FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	MCEWEN	Allotment number:	20603
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	63,053
AMP implemented:	1994	Private acres:	42,934
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	280
Active AUM's:	6,011	Other Federal acres:	1,164
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	6,011	Total acres:	107,431

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Lower Swamp	10,222	44	Late Native	Static	B
Vischer	14,141	35	Middle Native	Static	B
Hickey	13,194	80	Late Native	Up	B
Hughes	9,604	61	Late Native	Static	B
East Swamp Creek	7,615	64	Late Native	Static	B
Stockade	28,587	61	Early Native	Static-Up	B
Duck Pond	12,525	76	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Big Flat	7,087	72	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Swamp Creek FFR	4,456	5	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	500	150	132.5
Pronghorn	100	65	90
Elk	50	50	70

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Duck Pond	Crowley Creek	0.8	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Juniper population increase in Stockade pasture

Bitterbrush population and vigor for deer range

Stockade Mountain ACEC

Jordan Resource Area

BLM allotment name:	JACKIES BUTTE SUMMER	Allotment number:	01101
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	208,536
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	21,803
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	379
Active AUM's:	14,274	Other Federal acres:	3,878
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	14,274	Total acres:	234,596

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
China Gulch Seeding North	6,735	99	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
China Gulch Seeding South	3,336	100	Good Seeding	Static-Up	B
Dry Creek Native	65,249	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Skull Creek East	1,499	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Skull Creek West	2,385	100	Late Native	Static	B
Eastside	44,259	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Rome South	33,980	58	Early Native/ Fair Seeding	Static	B
Mill Pasture	5,425	100	Fair Seeding	Static	B
Indian Fort	56,477	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Dry Creek Seeding	8,607	99	Fair Seeding	Static	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Rome North	11,799	35	Early Native/ Fair Seeding	Static	D, L
Crows Nest Reservoir Exclosure	9	100	Unknown	Unknown	D, L
Hardin Stream Exclosure	72	100	Unknown	Unknown	D, L
Dry Creek Upland Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	C, D, L
Owyhee Springs Reservoir Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D, L
Sand Hollow Watergap	184	100			O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

L) Maintain/improve resource conditions through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management Considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	150	52
Pronghorn	100	325	137
Elk	0	0	0
Within bighorn sheep range			

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Dry Creek Native	Dry Creek	0.4	Down							
Dry Creek Native	Dry Creek	11.7	Unkn							
Eastside	Antelope Creek	0.3	Unkn							
Rome South	Crooked Creek	0.7	Unkn							
Rome South	Owyhee River	1.0	Unkn			1.0				
Rome North	Crooked Creek	1.3	Unkn							
Rome North	Crooked Creek	0.5	Unkn							
Indian Fort	Owyhee River	0.6	Unkn							
Hardin Stex	Dry Creek	0.1	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Jackies Butte Wildhorse Management Area (HMA)
 Antelope Creek Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River
 Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
 Owyhee Canyon WSA
 Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	AMBROSE-MAHER	Allotment number:	01102
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,908
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	212
Season of use:	10/15-05/15	State acres:	7
Active AUM's:	517	Other Federal acres:	654
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	517	Total acres:	3,781

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Ambrose-Maher	3,225	94	Middle Native	Static-Up	B,D
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Warm Springs Enclosure	556				O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management consideration with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	20	50	16
Pronghorn	20	20	19
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Ambrose-Maher	Antelope Creek	0.7	Unkn							
Ambrose-Maher	Owyhee River	1.6	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Antelope Creek Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic Rivers

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Owyhee Canyon WSA

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	JACKIESBUTTEWINTER	Allotment number:	01103
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	19,357
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	834
Season of use:	11/01-01/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	485	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	485	Total acres:	20,191

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Jackies Butte	20,191	96	Early Native/ Good Seeding	Static-Up	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	30	250	67
Pronghorn	40	150	58
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	15-MILE COMMUNITY	Allotment number:	01201
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	309,603
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	12,990
Season of use:	03/01-10/31	State acres:	138
Active AUM's:	21,146	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	21,146	Total acres:	322,731

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acres	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Frenchie North	10,324	76	Middle Native	Static	B
Jug Spring	3,193	100	Middle Native	Static-Down	B
Green Pond	33,448	100	Middle Native	Static	D
Whitehorse	2,148	98	Middle Native	Static	D
V Pasture	21,433	99	Middle Native	Static	D
Oregon Canyon Brush Control	4,263	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Oregon Canyon Seeding West	2,496	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Oregon Canyon Seeding East	3,047	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Schoolhouse Seeding East	2,678	96	Good Seeding	Static	B
Schoolhouse Seeding West	1,348	81	Good Seeding	Static	B
Etchart Seeding	3,660	98	Good Seeding	Static	B, H
Jaca Seeding	3,536	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
McDermitt Seeding East	5,827	100	Fair Seeding	Static	B
McDermitt Seeding West	7,569	100	Fair Seeding	Static	B
Buckbrush	11,795	97	Middle Native	Static	B
Angel Canyon Seeding	4,529	99	Good Seeding	Static	B
Angel Canyon Native	16,711	100	Late Native	Static	B
Blue Mountain	71,238	98	Middle Native	Static	B
Basque Seeding West	1,840	96	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Basque Seeding East	2,069	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Sheep Corral Brush Control	2,348	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Summit North	1,552	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Summit South	1,681	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Pronghorn	15,083	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Overshoe Seeding South	no data	-			B
Overshoe Seeding North	12,429	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Jackson Creek North	30,645	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Jackson Creek South	7,375	99	Middle Native	Down	H
Twelve Mile Seeding	2,589	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Buckbrush Seeding	2,736	100	Good Seeding	Static-Up	B,I

Cascade Brush Control	13,714	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Dry Creek	3,282	99	Middle Native	Static	D
Burro Seeding	1,864	100	Good Seeding	Static	B
Dry Farm South	3,948	74			
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Dolittle Spring Exclosure	8	100	Middle Native	Unknown	D
Mules Ear Reservoir Exclosure	5	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Blue Mountain Pit Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Blue Mountain #4 Reservoir Exclosure	6	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Cascade (Harper) Reservoir Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Dawson Reservoir Exclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Mud Spring Exclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Overshoe Guzzler Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	F
Overshoe Seeding Upland Exclosure	2	100	Good Seeding/		
			Unknown	Unknown	C
Twelve Mile Upland Exclosure (3-Man Butte)	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Bobcat Guzzler Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	F
Cotote Guzzler Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	F
Dry Ridge Guzzler Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	F
Jackson Creek Spring Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
McDermitt Upland Exclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
FFR	1,242	5	Unknown	Unknown	B, J
Private	162	20	Unknown	Unknown	B, J
Oregon Canyon Reservoir Number 2 Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Oregon Canyon Reservoir Number 1 Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Dinky Reservoir Exclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Jug Spring	341	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
FFR	7,336	11	Unknown	Unknown	B, J
FFR	1,202	84	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- F) Maintain the integrity of enclosures constructed for wildlife benefits
- H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities
- I) Maximize availability of fall green-up for winter deer/antelope use
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
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Deer	550	550	249
Pronghorn	100	190	112
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Jug Springs	Dry Creek Trib. Doolittle	1.6	Up							
Green Ponds	Antelope Creek Trib. 15.6	0.5	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Antelope Creek Trib. 16.3	1.9	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Dry Creek	5.1	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Dry Creek Trib. 7.1	1.4	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Fish Creek	1.0	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Little Antelope Creek	4.3	Unkn							
Green Ponds	South Fork Fish Creek	0.3	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Twelvemile Creek	6.6	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Twelvemile Creek Trib. 15.0	2.4	Unkn							
Green Ponds	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 24.3	0.6	Up							
Green Ponds	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 24.3 Trib. 1.2	0.1	Up							
Whitehorse	Whitehorse Creek	2.3	Up							
V Pasture	Cottonwood Creek	0.7	Static							
V Pasture	Cottonwood Creek	6.1	Up							
V Pasture	Oregon Canyon Creek	7.2	Unkn							
V Pasture	Oregon Canyon Creek, E. Fork	4.9	Unkn							
V Pasture	Oregon Canyon Creek, S. Fork	1.8	Unkn							
V Pasture	Oregon Canyon Creek, W. Fork	1.7	Unkn							
V Pasture	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 29.7	0.5	Unkn							
V Pasture	Oregon Canyon Trib. 29.8	0.4	Unkn							
V Pasture	Oregon Canyon Trib. 30.6	0.7	Unkn							
V Pasture	S. Fork Oregon Canyon Trib. .5 Trib. .7	0.8	Unkn							
V Pasture	S. Fork Oregon Canyon Trib. .5	1.2	Unkn							
V Pasture	Sheepline Canyon	0.3	Up							
V Pasture	Whitehorse Creek	6.5	Up							
V Pasture	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 24.3	1.0	Up							
V Pasture	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 24.3 Trib. .4	0.8	Up							
V Pasture	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 24.3 Trib. 1.2	0.4	Up							
V Pasture	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 27.2	1.2	Up							

Etchart Seeding	Trail Canyon	0.3	Unkn
Jaca Seeding	Jaca Creek	0.2	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Cottonwood Creek	3.3	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Fish Creek	2.2	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Jaca Creek	1.9	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Jaca Creek Trib. 6.7	0.4	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Jaca Creek Trib. 7.2	0.2	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Jaca Creek Trib. 7.5	0.5	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Moonshine Canyon	1.0	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 8.3	0.4	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Rock Creek	1.5	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	School House Creek	0.6	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Simpson Creek	1.0	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Trail Canyon	0.7	Unkn
Angel Canyon Native	Trail Canyon Trib. 1.9	0.9	Unkn
Blue Mountain	Dry Creek	1.5	Unkn
Blue Mountain	Oregon Canyon Creek	0.4	Unkn
Blue Mountain	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 27.8	1.3	Unkn
Blue Mountain	Oregon Canyon Trib. 27.9	0.3	Unkn
Blue Mountain	Oregon Canyon Trib. 28.3	1.2	Unkn
Jackson Creek North	Battle Creek Trib. 12.5	0.2	Unkn
Jackson Creek North	Jackson Creek Trib. 5.3	1.9	Unkn
Jackson Creek North	Jackson Creek M. Fork	0.6	Unkn
Jackson Creek North	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 17.1 Trib. 10.3	3.2	Unkn
Jackson Creek North	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 17.1	3.6	Unkn
Jackson Creek South	Jackson Creek	2.0	Unkn
Jackson Creek South	Jackson Creek Trib. 8.9	0.5	Unkn
Twelvemile Seeding	Dry Creek	1.2	Unkn
Twelvemile Seeding	Twelvemile Creek	2.2	Unkn
Dry Creek	Doolittle Creek	1.0	Up
Dry Creek	Dry Creek Trib. Doolittle	2.6	Up
Dry Creek	Sheepline Canyon	2.6	Up
Doolittle SPEX	Doolittle Creek	0.1	Up
Mules Ear RSEX	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 17.1 Trib. 10.3	0.1	Unkn
Blue Mountain #4 RSE	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 17.1	0.2	Unkn
Dawson RSEX	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib. 17.1	0.1	Unkn
FFR	Dry Creek	0.1	Unkn
Jug Springs	Doolittle Creek	1.8	Up

Leuscher	Doolittle Creek	1.3	Up
Luescher	Doolittle Creek Trib. .5	0.8	Up
Luescher	Fifteenmile Creek	1.2	Up
Luescher	Whitehorse Creek	5.0	Up
Luescher	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 19.2	0.5	Up

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Bowden Hills and Trout Creek Mountain Group WSA

Archeology

Dry Creek Bench ACEC

Mendi Gore Playa ACEC

Lahontan cutthroat trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	MCCORMICK	Allotment number:	01202
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	56,831
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,068
Season of use:	03/20-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	6,301	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	2,561		
Total AUM's:	8,862	Total acres:	58,899

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sheepline Brush Control	2,395	97	Middle Native	Static	H
Payne Creek	12,917	92	Late Native	Static	B
Indian Creek	17,552	96	Middle Native	Static-Down	D
Cash Canyon	5,491	100	Early Native	Static	D
Deafenbaugh	13,738	99	Middle Native	Static	D
Bretz Seeding	3,067	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Flat Top Seeding	3,732	99	Poor Seeding	Static-Down	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bretz Test Plot	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Bretz Reservoir Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Sheepline Spring Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Gopher Spring Exclosure	1	100	Middle Native	Unknown	D
Chicken Spring Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	75	39
Pronghorn	30	30	29
Elk	0	0	0
Within bighorn sheep range			

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Sheepline Brush Cont.	Doolittle Creek	1.2	Up							
Sheepline Brush Cont.	Fifteenmile Creek	0.9	Up							
Sheepline Brush Cont.	Sheepline Canyon	0.6	Up							
Payne Creek	East Fork Mine Creek	2.5	Static							
Payne Creek	East Fork Mine Creek Trib. 2.5	0.4	Static							
Payne Creek	Payne Creek	0.6	Up							
Payne Creek	West Fork Mine Creek	3.7	Up							
Indian Creek	Cottonwood Creek	1.0	Up							
Indian Creek	Cowboy Creek	1.7	Up							
Indian Creek	Indian Creek	5.6	Unkn							
Indian Creek	Indian Creek	0.2	Up							
Indian Creek	Indian Creek Trib. 5.5	0.9	Unkn							
Indian Creek	Indian Creek Trib. 8.0	1.3	Unkn							
Indian Creek	Lasa Creek	2.1	Unkn							
Indian Creek	Lasa Creek Trib. 3.3	0.3	Unkn							
Indian Creek	Spring Creek	1.7	Up							
Indian Creek	Spring Creek Trib. 1.7	1.0	Up							
Cash Canyon	Cottonwood Creek	0.6	Unkn							
Cash Canyon	Cottonwood Creek	0.1	Up							
Cash Canyon	Indian Creek	2.5	Unkn							
Cash Canyon	McDermitt Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Cash Canyon	McDermitt Creek	2.9	Up							
Deafenbaugh Rip	Cottonwood Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Deafenbaugh Rip	Cottonwood Creek	2.8	Up							
Deafenbaugh Rip	McDermitt Creek Trib. 8.6	0.8	Unkn							
Gopher Spring SPEX	Doolittle Creek	0.1	Up							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Trout Creek Mountain Group WSAs

Archelogy

Lahontan cutthroat trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	ZIMMERMAN	Allotment number:	01203
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	31,688
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,333
Season of use:	04/01-11/30	State acres:	8
Active AUM's:	5,249	Other Federal acres:	21,485
Suspended AUM's:	522		
Total AUM's:	5,771	Total acres:	54,514

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain (within Oregon)	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Homestead (includes land within Nevada)	3,360	60	Middle Native	Unknown	D
Payne Creek Seeding	693	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	D
Mine Creek Seeding	1,209	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	D
Pinky	6,101	92	Middle Native	Static	D
Riser (entire pasture within Nevada)	7,710	0	Middle Native	Static	B
Turner	10,167	99	Late Native	Static	D
Dry Creek (includes land within Nevada)	13,115	53	Middle Native	Static	D
Disaster Peak Seeding North	4,775	98	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Long Ridge (includes land within Nevada)	6,182	4	Unknown	Unknown	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Disaster Peak Upland Exclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Disaster Peak Reservoir Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Homestead FFR (includes land within Nevada)	1,199	4	Unknown	Unknown	J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	75	39
Pronghorn	20	20	19
Elk	0	0	0
Within bighorn sheep range			

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Homestead	Dry Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Payne Creek Seeding	Payne Creek	2.7	Up							
Mine Creek Seeding	Cowboy Creek	0.2	Up							
Mine Creek Seeding	Hot Creek	0.1	Up							
Mine Creek Seeding	Mine Creek	1.8	Up							
Pinky	Cowboy Creek	2.6	Up							
Pinky	Hot Creek	0.2	Up							
Pinky	McDermitt Creek	0.3	Up							
Pinky	Mine Creek	0.2	Up							
Pinky	Payne Creek	0.6	Up							
Turner	Dry Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Turner	McDermitt Creek	7.6	Up							
Turner	McDermitt Creek Trib. 27.8	1.3	Up							
Turner	McDermitt Creek Trib. 32.3	0.2	Unkn							
Turner	McDermitt Creek Trib. 32.3	0.9	Up							
Turner	N. Fork McDermitt Creek	1.0	Up							
Turner	Turner Creek	2.1	Up							
Dry Creek	Dry Creek	3.1	Unkn							
Dry Creek	Line Canyon	1.4	Up							
Dry Creek	Line Canyon Trib. 2.1	1.2	Up							
Dry Creek	Sage Creek	4.2	Up							
Dry Creek	Sage Creek Trib. 5.8	1.2	Up							
Dry Creek	Sage Creek Trib. 8.1	1.6	Up							
Dry Creek	Sage Creek Trib. 8.1 Trib. 0.9	0.7	Up							
Dry Creek	Sage Creek Trib. 8.8	0.5	Up							
Dry Creek	Sage Creek Trib. 9.0	0.7	Up							
Disaster Peak Seeding	Turner Creek	0.8	Up							
Disaster Peak RSEX	Turner Creek	0.1	Up							
Long Ridge	McDermitt Creek	1.3	Up							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Trout Creek Mountain Group WSAs

Lahontan cutthroat trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	WHITEHORSE BUTTE	Allotment number:	01206
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	124,821
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	14,544
Season of use:	03/16-08/31	State acres:	166
Active AUM's:	9,287	Other Federal acres:	2,018
Suspended AUM's:	1,691		
Total AUM's:	10,978	Total acres:	141,549

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Fish Creek Seeding South	3,845	100	Good Seeding	Static	B
Fish Creek Seeding North	3,345	100	Good Seeding	Static-Up	B
Buckskin Seeding	7,221	86	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Frenchie South	11,472	57	Middle Native	Static	B
Whitehorse Seeding	3,894	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
15-Mile	20,150	98	Middle Native	Static-Up	D
Red Mountain South	29,435	87	Late Native	Static	D
Red Mountain North	27,073	93	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Willow	25,529	93	Middle Native	Static-Up	D
Willow Butte Seeding	4,505	99	Fair Seeding	Static	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Willow Creek Stream Enclosure #3	27	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Willow Creek Stream Enclosure #4	87	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Willow Creek Stream Enclosure #5	15	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Willow Creek Stream Enclosure #6	19	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Willow Creek Stream Enclosure #7	54	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Upper Willow Creek Stream Enclosure	69	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Middle Willow Creek Stream Enclosure	25	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Lower Willow Creek Stream Enclosure	18	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Campground Stream Enclosure (KOA)	14	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Beaverdam Stream Enclosure	28	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Upper Little Whitehorse 1991 Stream Enclosure	130	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Little Whitehorse #1 Stream Enclosure	35	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Little Whitehorse #2 Stream Enclosure	13	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Little Whitehorse #3 Stream Enclosure	54	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Little Whitehorse #4 Stream Enclosure	37	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Whitehorse Seeding Upland Enclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Private	4,062	25	Unknown	Unknown	J
Doolittle Cow Camp	135	100	Unknown	Unknown	K

Lower Luescher Stream Exclosure	236	82	Unknown	Unknown	D
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¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective
- K) Grazed enclosure with no management objective identified
- M) Stabilize meadow soils
- N) Manage for aspen regeneration and survival

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	400	400	181
Pronghorn	50	50	48
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Fish Creek Seeding South	Fish Creek	0.9	Unkn							
Fish Creek Seeding South	S. Fork Fish Creek	0.7	Unkn							
Fish Creek Seeding North	Fish Creek	2.2	Unkn							
Frenchie South	Antelope Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Frenchie South	Fish Creek	2.5	Unkn							
Frenchie South	Little Antelope Creek	0.5	Unkn							
Whitehouse Seeding	Little Whitehouse Creek	0.7	Up							
15-Mile	Doolittle Creek	2.2	Up							
15-Mile	Fifteenmile Creek	8.8	Up							
15-Mile	Fifteenmile Creek Trib. 4.6	4.0	Up							
15-Mile	Fifteenmile Creek Trib. 9.4	0.8	Up							
15-Mile	Whitehorse Creek Trib. 19.2	0.4	Up							
Red Mountain South	Little Whitehorse Creek	0.2	Up							
Red Mountain South	Willow Creek	0.1	Down							
Red Mountain South	Willow Creek	7.6	Up							
Red Mountain North	Willow Creek	2.8	Down							
Willow	Little Whitehorse Creek	5.2	Up							
Willow	Little Whitehorse Creek Trib. 10.9	3.6	Up							
Willow	North Fork McDermit Creek	3.5	Up							
Willow	North Fork McDermit Creek Trib. 2.9	0.5	Up							
Willow	Willow Creek	2.3	Up							

Willow	Willow Creek Trib. 21.8	2.0	Up
Willow	Willow Creek Trib. 26.6	1.9	Up
Willow	Willow Creek Trib. 26.9	2.4	Up
Willow	Willow Creek Trib. 26.9 Trib. 1.2	1.2	Up
Willow	Willow Creek Trib. 26.9 Trib. 2.6	0.3	Up
Willow	Willow Creek Trib. 26.9 Trib. 2.7	0.2	Up
Willow	Willow Creek Trib. 29.4	1.7	Up
Willow Butte Seeding	Willow Creek	0.1	Up
Willow Butte Seeding	Willow Creek Trib. 21.8	0.9	Up
Willow Creek STEX #3	Willow Creek	0.5	Up
Willow Creek EXCL #5	Willow Creek	0.3	Up
Willow Creek EXCL #4	Little Whitehorse Creek	1.2	Up
Upper Willow Creek South	Willow Creek	1.1	Up
Middle Willow Creek	Willow Creek	0.4	Up
Lower Willow Creek South	Willow Creek	0.4	Up
Campground STEX (KOA)	Willow Creek	0.3	Up
Beaverdam STEX	Willow Creek	0.6	Up
Willow Creek #6 STEX	Willow Creek	0.4	Up
Willow Creek #7 STEX	Willow Creek	1.1	Up
Upper Little Whitehorse	Little Whitehorse Creek	1.6	Up
Little Whitehorse #1	Little Whitehorse Creek	0.8	Up
Little Whitehorse #2	Little Whitehorse Creek	0.3	Up
Little Whitehorse #3	Little Whitehorse Creek	1.1	Up
Little Whitehorse #4	Little Whitehorse Creek	0.9	Up
Private	Little Whitehorse Creek	0.7	Up
Doolittle Cow Camp	Doolittle Creek	0.6	Up
Willow Creek STEX #4	Willow Creek	0.4	Up
Lower Luescher	Whitehorse Creek	1.3	Up

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Coyote Lake Wild Horse Management Area (HMA)

Trout Creek Mountain Group WSAs

Archeology

Lahontan cutthroat trout Special Status fish

Little Whitehorse Creek ACEC

BLM allotment name:	ALBISU-ALCORTA	Allotment number:	01304
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	14,122
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	783
Season of use:	03/16-10/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,006	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,006	Total acres:	14,905

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
The Breaks	8,870	92	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Andy Fife	2,784	99	Late Native	Static	A
Lazy T	3,252	99	Early Native	Static	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	10	50	14
Pronghorn	15	15	14
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
The Breaks	Shearing Corral Creek	2.4	Unkn							
The Breaks	Tenmile Creek Trib. 8.3	1.3	Unkn							
The Breaks	Tenmile Creek Trib. 9.5	2.2	Unkn							
The Breaks	Tenmile Creek	0.4	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	LOUSE CANYON COMMUNITY	Allotment number:	01307
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	131,754
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	2,652
Season of use:	03/01-10/31	State acres:	23
Active AUM's:	11,235	Other Federal acres:	756
Suspended AUM's:	0	Bureau of Indian Affairs	2
Total AUM's:	11,235	Total acres:	135,187

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreege	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Drummond Basin	15,050	98	Late Native	Static	B
Steer Canyon Seeding	11,272	99	Good Seeding	Static	B
Pole Creek Seeding	15,586	98	Excellent Seeding	Static	A
Louse Canyon	51,678	99	Late Native	Static	B,D
Upper Louse Canyon	31,162	99	Late Native	Static	B,D
Frenchman Creek Seeding	1,476	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Wilkinson Fence	2,972	70	Unknown	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Rawhide Spring Exclosure	5	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Steer Canyon (Rawhide) Upland Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	C, D
Cold Wind Reservoir Exclosure	7	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Wilkinson FFR	1,595	86			B,J
Anderson Crossing Exclosure	377				O
Upper West Little Owyhee Exclosure	4,001				O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use
- O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	150	20	36
Pronghorn	60	0	47
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			NF
							FARU	FARN	FARD	
Drummond Basin	Antelope Creek	1.1	Unkn							
Drummond Basin	Antelope Creek	0.3	Unkn							
Drummond Basin	Owyhee River	0.5	Unkn							
Drummond Basin	Owyhee River	0.1	Unkn							
Drummond Basin	Pole Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Drummond Basin	West Little Owyhee River	3.0	Unkn							
Steer Canyon Seeding	Field Creek	6.0	Unkn							
Steer Canyon Seeding	Pole Creek Trib. 2.4	0.3	Unkn							
Pole Creek Seeding	Pole Creek	3.4	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Dry Canyon Trib. 5.0	0.2	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Dry Canyon Trib. 5.4	0.4	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Pole Creek Trib. 22.5 Trib. 3.0	0.3	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	West Little Owyhee Trib. 36.8 Trib. 0.6	0.5	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	West Little Owyhee Trib. 36.8 Trib. 0.9	0.4	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Cavieta Creek	2.1	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Deep Creek	2.5	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Dry Canyon Trib. 2.8	0.3	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Jack Creek	6.8	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Lake Fork	1.6	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Massey Canyon	2.9	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Massey Canyon Trib. 0.1	0.9	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Massey Canyon Trib. 1.0	1.2	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Pole Creek	8.0	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Pole Creek Trib. 2.4	0.2	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Pole Creek Trib. 8.7	1.0	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Steer Canyon	2.5	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Steer Canyon Trib. 7.6	1.6	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	Steer Canyon Trib. 7.6 Trib. 0.2	0.5	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	West Little Owyhee River	4.9	Static							
Louse Canyon	West Little Owyhee River	11.7	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	West Little Owyhee River Trib. 36.8	1.5	Unkn							
Louse Canyon	West Little Owyhee River Trib. 52.2	0.8	Unkn							
Frenchman Creek Seeding	St. Martin Creek	0.4	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Upper West Little Owyhee WSA

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	TEN MILE	Allotment number:	01308
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	3,581
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	54
Season of use:	03/16-06/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	664	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	664	Total acres:	3,635

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Ten Mile Seeding	3,635	98	Good Seeding	Static	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	5	5	2
Pronghorn	15	15	14
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BLACKHILL	Allotment number:	01309
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,247
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	28,217
Season of use:	11/01-02/28	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	103	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	103	Total acres:	30,464

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Black Hill	30,464	7	Middle Native	Static	B,J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	5	5	2
Pronghorn	15	25	16
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Black Hill	Crooked Creek	0.1	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ANDERSON	Allotment number:	01401
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	39,319
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	88
Season of use:	03/01-07/31	State acres:	73
Active AUM's:	2,857	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	2,857	Total acres:	39,480

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bull Flat	12,959	100	Early Native	Static	A
Spring	8,728	100	Middle Native	Static	A
North	12,122	99	Middle Native	Static	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Five Bar Enclosure	869				O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:
A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	50	17
Pronghorn	45	20	39
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Toppin Creek Butte ACEC
- Owyhee Canyon WSA
- Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
- Antelope Creek Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River
- Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	STARVALLEY COMMUNITY	Allotment number:	01402
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	188,202
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	40
Season of use:	03/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	6,890	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	6,890	Total acres:	190,328

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
North Stoney Corral	57,248	100	Middle Native	Up	A
Tristate Pasture	45,782	100	Middle Native	Static	B
South Tent Creek	52,160	99	Middle Native	Up	A
North Tent Creek	33,052	100	Middle Native	Up	A
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Anderson Crossing Enclosure	363				O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	0	5
Pronghorn	90	0	70
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
South Tent Creek	Jack Creek	0.5	Unkn								
North Tent Creek	West Little Owyhee River	1.2	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee Canyon WSA

Upper West Little Owyhee WSA

Lookout Butte WSA

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Davis' peppergrass Special Status plants

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	SHEEPHEAD	Allotment number:	10702
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	152,037
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,102
Season of use:	03/01-02/28	State acres:	602
Active AUM's:	3,949	Other Federal acres:	829
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	3,949	Total acres:	154,570

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sheepheads	68,549	99	Middle Native	Static	B
West Ryegrass	16,886	97	Unknown	Unknown	B
Palomino Hills	51,173	99	Late Native	Static	B
East Ryegrass	17,955	94	Late Native	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bone Creek Reservoir Enclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D,L
Rock Corral Spring Enclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D,L
Sheepheads Upland Enclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	C,L

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- L) Maintain/improve resource conditions or protect facilities through livestock exclusion; not suitable for livestock use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	250	150	89
Pronghorn	75	50	68
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles) NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Sheepshead Wild horse Management Area (HMA)
- Sand Springs Wild horse Management Area (HMA)
- Sheepshead Mountain Group WSA
- Saddle Butte WSA
- Sheepshead Mountain Group WSA
- Sage grouse habitat (special status species)

BLM allotment name:	BARRENVALLEY	Allotment number:	10801
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	12,915
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	11/01-03/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	204	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	204	Total acres:	12,915

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
South	3,479	100	Late Native	Unknown	B
North	9,433	100	Late Native	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bedground Reservoir	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	K

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	25	11
Pronghorn	0	25	5
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
South	Dry Creek	0.2	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BOWDEN HILLS	Allotment number:	10803
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	82,609
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	2,244
Season of use:	01/17-03/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,927	Other Federal acres:	113
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,927	Total acres:	84,965

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bowden Hills	84,964	97	Late Native	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bowden Guzzler Enclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	F

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

F) Maintain the integrity of enclosures constructed for wildlife benefits

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	150	57
Pronghorn	100	150	105
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Bowden Hills WSA

BLM allotment name:	COYOTELAKE	Allotment number:	10804
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	162,858
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	15,500
Season of use:	11/01-03/15	State acres:	80
Active AUM's:	3,196	Other Federal acres:	18,655
Suspended AUM's:	381		
Total AUM's:	0	Total acres:	197,093

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sand Gap	37,373	98	Middle Native	Static	B
Coyote Lake	159,720	79	Unknown	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	125	41
Pronghorn	75	120	80
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Alvord Desert WSA

Coyote Lake Wild Horse Management Area (HMA)

Davis' peppergrass, Solitary milkvetch Special Status plants

BLM allotment name:	CROOKED CREEK	Allotment number:	10806
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,289
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	5,952
Season of use:	11/01-02/28	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	144	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	144	Total acres:	7,241

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Crooked Creek	7,241	18	Middle Native	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementations of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	10	10	5
Pronghorn	50	50	48
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Crooked Creek	Bone Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Crooked Creek	Crooked Creek	0.2	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	EAST COWCREEK	Allotment number:	10903
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	45,176
AMP implemented:	1976	Private acres:	5,748
Season of use:	04/01-11/30	State acres:	61
Active AUM's:	6,444	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	1,715		
Total AUM's:	8,159	Total acres:	50,985

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Hooker Creek North	741	100	Excellent Seeding?	Static	B
Hooker Creek South	1,475	91	Late Native	Static	B
Jordan Valley North	1,375	98	Excellent Seeding?	Static	B
Jordan Valley South	3,757	34	Excellent Seeding?	Static	B
Big Ridge North	1,736	100	Excellent Seeding?	Static	B
Big Ridge South	1,683	100	Excellent Seeding?	Static	B
Barlow Brush Control	5,256	100	Middle Native	Static-Down	H
Cowgill	5,049	92	Middle Native	Static	B
Boulder	9,160	87	Late Native	Static	B
Lava	12,276	97	Late Native	Static	B
Downey Canyon	1,251	100	Good Seeding?	Static-Up	B
Little Sandy West	1,598	100	Excellent Seeding?	Static	B
Little Sandy North East	1,158	100	Excellent Seeding?	Static-Down	H
Little Sandy South	997	100	Excellent Seeding?	Static	B
Bennett North	897	100	Middle Native	Unknown	B
Bennett South	528	81	Middle Native	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Little Sandy Spring Enclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	F
Downey Canyon FFR	2,020	46			B, J
Jim Spring Enclosure	6	100	Unknown	Unknown	F
Cow Creek Upland Enclosure	11	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Goodyear Reservoir Enclosure	9	100	Unknown	Unknown	K

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- F) Maintain the integrity of enclosures constructed for wildlife benefits
- H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities
- K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	250	175	95
Pronghorn	100	150	105
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)		
								FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	BOGUSCREEK	Allotment number:	10904
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,835
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	273
Season of use:	02/16-03/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	250	Other Federal acres:	761
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	250	Total acres:	3,969

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bogus Creek	3,969	91	Early Native	Static-Up	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

1) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	125	150	63
Pronghorn	100	150	105
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Bogus Creek	Bogus Creek	3.0	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Lower Owyhee WSA

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Cultural (Potter Cove)

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	OLIVER	Allotment number:	10905
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	5,097
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	239
Season of use:	04/01-09/30	State acres:	1,592
Active AUM's:	560	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	560	Total acres:	6,928

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Oliver	6,928	74	Middle Native	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	75	29
Pronghorn	100	100	96
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Oliver	Cow Creek	0.7	Unkn							
Jordan Craters	Cow Creek	0.5	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Jordan Craters WSA

Jordan Craters ACEC

BLM allotment name:	MORCOM	Allotment number:	10907
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	5,051
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	11/01-03/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	214	Other Federal acres:	981
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	214	Total acres:	6,033

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Morcom	5,866	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	B ,J
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Greeley Bar Enclosure	167				O

¹ Current allotment management

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management considerations with implementations of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	75	26
Pronghorn	10	10	10
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Morcom	Owyhee River	2.1	Up							
Morcom	Owyhee River	0.3	Up							
Morcom	Owyhee River	0.6	Up							
Morcom	Owyhee River Trib. 64.5	0.4	Unkn							
Morcom	Owyhee River Trib. 64.5	0.1	Unkn							
Morcom	Owyhee River Trib. 65.1	0.2	Unkn							
Morcom	Owyhee River Trib. 65.1	0.9	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Lower Owyhee WSA

Owyhee Breaks WSA

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Owyhee Views ACEC

Ertter's groundsel Special Status plants

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	WROTEN	Allotment number:	11003
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	16,237
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	3,960
Season of use:	04/01-11/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	2,636	Other Federal acres:	279
Suspended AUM's:	330		
Total AUM's:	2,966	Total acres:	20,197

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Brickey Springs Seeding	3,334	91	Excellent Seeding	Down	B
Wildcat	2,816	100	Early Native	Static	A
Coffee Pot	6,300	99	Late Native	Static	H
Chicken Creek	6,405	48	Late Native	Up	D, H
Brickey North Seeding	656	100	Excellent Seeding	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	685	63	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	50	17
Pronghorn	40	40	38
Elk	0	10	45

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Chicken Creek	Chicken Creek	1.3	Unkn							
Chicken Creek	Chicken Creek Trib. 2.3	0.2	Unkn							
Chicken Creek	Chicken Creek Trib. 2.8	0.5	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WILLOWCREEK	Allotment number:	11004
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	68,500
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	2,199
Season of use:	04/01-08/31	State acres:	52
Active AUM's:	10,521	Other Federal acres:	169
Suspended AUM's:	1,639		
Total AUM's:	12,160	Total acres:	71,020

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Dry Lake	9,209	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Indian Canyon West	2,912	100	Late Native	Static	H
Indian Canyon East	2,062	100	Middle Native	Up	H
Flat Creek	7,687	100	Middle Native	Up	B
Flat Creek North	2,669	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Rim Basin Seeding	4,191	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Groundhog	1,648	100	Late Native	Static	A
Willow Creek North	3,275	100	Late Native	Static	B
Frank Maher Flat Brush Control	3,741	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Gluch Seeding West	1,831	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Gluch Seeding East	1,270	99	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Gluch Seeding North	2,405	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Willow Creek West	6,989	97	Late Native	Up	H
Willow Creek East	5,132	92	Late Native	Up	B
Horse Ridge	4,754	100	Late Native	Up	B
Jaca Seeding West	1,571	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Jaca Seeding East	1,826	88	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Black Butte	2,395	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Castro Pit Enclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
FFR	5,350	75	Unknown	Unknown	B, J
Castro Spring Enclosure					D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities
- J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	25	27
Pronghorn	75	75	72
Elk	0	25	113

Within range of bighorn sheep

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			NF
							FARU	FARN	FARD	
Willow Creek North	Willow Creek	1.2	Unkn							
Frank Maher Flat Brush Control	Willow Creek	0.7	Unkn	Unkn						
Gluch Seeding East	Willow Creek	0.5	Unkn							
Willow Creek West	Coburn Creek	0.5	Unkn							
Willow Creek West	Spring Branch Creek	2.1	Unkn							
Willow Creek West	Willow Creek	2.0	Unkn							
Willow Creek East	Horse Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Willow Creek East	Toppin Creek Trib. To Soldier	1.6	Unkn							
Black Butte	Willow Creek	2.7	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
 Owyhee Canyon WSA

BLM allotment name:	BIGHORN	Allotment number:	11005
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	5,671
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	04/08-12/31; 09/15-12/31	State acres:	<1
Active AUM's:	1,040	Other Federal acres:	102
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,040	Total acres:	5,773

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East	2,057	100	Unknown	Static	B
West	3,021	100	Unknown	Up	B
Mud Flat	695	100	Unknown	Static-Up	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	10	20	7
Pronghorn	10	45	16
Elk	0	0	0

Within range of bighorn sheep

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Owyhee Canyon WSA

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	EIGUREN INDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	11006
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,575
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	2,533
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	301	Other Federal acres:	40
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	301	Total acres:	4,148

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Eiguren Individual	4,148	39	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	50	20
Pronghorn	50	75	53
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Eiguren Individual	Jordan Creek	0.1	Unkn								
Eiguren Individual	Jordan Creek	1.7	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ROMEINDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	11007
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	2,319
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	311
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	70	Other Federal acres:	138
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	70	Total acres:	2,768

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Rome Individual	2,768	89	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	50	20
Pronghorn	15	15	14
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			NF
							FARU	FARN	FARD	
Rome Individual	Jordan Creek	0.1	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	WHITEHORSE	Allotment number:	11008
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	25,890
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	7,504
Season of use:	04/08-06/15	State acres:	40
Active AUM's:	4,391	Other Federal acres:	1,259
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	4,391	Total acres:	34,693

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
East	14,564	98	Unknown	Down	A
West	10,848	100	Unknown	Static	A
Three Forks Trailing	2,281	91			

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	300	83
Pronghorn	60	40	54
Elk	0	25	113

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Three Forks and Owyhee River ACECs

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Owyhee Canyon WSA

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	PARSNIPPEAK	Allotment number:	11009
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	726
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,026
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	126	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	126	Total acres:	1,752

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Parsnip Individual	1,752	41	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	170	62
Pronghorn	15	0	12
Elk	0	25	113

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	SKINNER INDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	11010
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	3,082
AMP implemented:		Private acres:	4,150
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	178	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	178	Total acres:	7,232

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Skinner Individual	7,232	43	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	50	20
Pronghorn	75	75	72
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ANTELOPEINDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	11011
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	608
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	1,247
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	54	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	54	Total acres:	1,856

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Antelope Individual	1,856	33	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	50	20
Pronghorn	15	15	14
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Antelope Individual	Jordan Creek	0.4	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	MILLER INDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	11012
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	1,087
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	1,159
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	117	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	117	Total acres:	2,246

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Miller Individual	2,246	48	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	50	20
Pronghorn	15	15	14
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	DANNERINDIVIDUAL	Allotment number:	11013
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	329
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	289
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	33	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	33	Total acres:	618

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Danner Individual	618	53	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	35	50	20
Pronghorn	10	10	10
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CHERRY CREEK	Allotment number:	11014
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	610
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	04/08-06/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	66	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	66	Total acres:	610

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Cherry Creek	610	100	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	150	57
Pronghorn	35	35	34
Elk	25	25	225

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	LITTLEANTELOPE	Allotment number:	11015
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	497
AMP implemented:	None	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	Undefined	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	109	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	109	Total acres:	497

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Little Antelope	497	100	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	25	65	21
Pronghorn	5	0	4
Elk	0	0	0

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			NF
	(None known)						FARU	FARN	FARD	

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	SHERBURN	Allotment number:	11303
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	45,338
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	596
Season of use:	03/01-11/30	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	3,771	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	3,771	Total acres:	45,934

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Bankofier Seeding	4,073	98	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
High Peak	17,292	98	Late Native	Static	B
Hanson Flat North	12,812	99	Late Native	Static	B
Hanson Flat South	7,923	99	Late Native	Static	B
High Peak Seeding	2,600	100	Excellent Seeding	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
FFR	1,234	99	Unknown	Unknown	B, J

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	50	28
Pronghorn	75	0	59
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Bankofier Seeding	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib.	10.3	0.1	Unkn						
High Peak	Cottonwood Creek		3.2	Unkn						
High Peak	Oregon Canyon Creek Trib.	10.3	0.5	Unkn						
High Peak	Tennile Creek Trib.	11.6	2.3	Unkn						
High Peak	Tennile Creek		5.1	Unkn						
Hanson Flat North	Hanson Flat Creek Trib.	4.7	0.2	Unkn						
Hanson Flat North	Antelope Creek Trib.	21.5	0.1	Unkn						
Hanson Flat North	Hanson Flat Creek		0.6	Unkn						
Hanson Flat North	Hanson Flat Creek Trib.	5.7	0.2	Unkn						

Hanson Flat North	Tenmile Creek Trib. 11.6	0.1	Unkn
Hanson Flat North	Tenmile Creek Trib. 16.2	1.3	Unkn
Hanson Flat North	Tenmile Creek	1.4	Unkn
Hanson Flat North	Trail Creek	2.9	Unkn
Hanson Flat North	Trail Creek Trib. 3.0	0.4	Unkn
Hanson Flat South	Trail Creek Trib. 3.0 Trib. 0.6 Trib. 1.8	0.2	Unkn
Hanson Flat South	Tenmile Creek Trib. 11.6	0.1	Unkn
Hanson Flat South	Trail Creek	3.1	Unkn
Hanson Flat South	Trail Creek Trib. 3.0	1.1	Unkn
Hanson Flat South	Trail Creek Trib. 5.3	1.7	Unkn
Hanson Flat South	Trail Creek Trib. 5.7	1.7	Unkn

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	EIGUREN	Allotment number:	11305
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	67,329
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	437
Season of use:	03/05-11/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	5,799	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	5,799	Total acres:	67,765

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreege	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Eiguren North	15,306	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Eiguren South	18,784	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Winter Area North	4,482	100	Early Native	Static	A
Winter Area South	2,863	94	Middle Native	Static	A
Chimney Creek	20,098	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Beber Seeding	1,987	87	Excellent Seeding	Static-Down	B
Bull Creek Seeding	4,230	100	Good Seeding	Static-Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Rattlesnake #2 Reservoir Enclosure	11	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Chimney Guzzler Enclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	F
Little Grassy Guzzler Enclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	F

¹ Current allotment management objectives: 1 Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- F) Maintain the integrity of enclosures constructed for wildlife benefits

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	50	28
Pronghorn	70	45	63
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles) NF
Eiguren North	Rattlesnake Creek	2.1	Unkn							
Eiguren South	Antelope Creek	0.3	Unkn							
Eiguren South	Little Rattlesnake Creek	2.6	Unkn							

Eiburen South	Rattlesnake Creek	4.9	Unkn
Winter Area South	Rattlesnake Creek	0.1	Unkn
Chimney Creek	Rattlesnake Creek	0.8	Unkn
Rattlesnake #2 RSEX	Little Rattlesnake Creek	0.2	Unkn

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	CAMPBELL	Allotment number:	11306
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	161,429
AMP implemented:	No	Private acres:	438
Season of use:	03/01-10/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	14,154	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	14,154	Total acres:	161,867

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Twin Springs South	9,824	100	Late Native	Static-Down	B
Twin Springs North	14,793	100	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Twin Springs Middle	7,166	99	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Peacock	28,583	100	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Sacramento Hill	19,355	99	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Starvation Seeding	15,472	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Horse Hill	42,811	100	Late Native	Static	B
Lorribeau Holding	1,864	97	Late Native	Unknown	B
Starvation Brush Control	19,024	100	Late Native	Static	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Sacramento Hill Upland Exclosure	7	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Peacock Upland Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Bell Spring Exclosure	7	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Five Point Reservoir Exclosure	9	100	Unknown	Unknown	K
Lucky Seven FFR	2,940	88	Unknown	Unknown	J
Upper West Little Owyhee Exclosure	963				O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

J) Pasture dominated by private land and managed custodial with no specified management objective

K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified

O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	10	10	5
Pronghorn	100	50	87
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
						PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD
Twin Springs South	Antelope Creek	0.8	Unkn						
Twin Springs Middle	Antelope Creek	2.6	Unkn						
Sacramento Hill	Antelope Creek	6.3	Unkn						
Sacramento Hill	Antelope Creek Trib. 6.5	0.8	Unkn						
Sacramento Hill	Field Creek	0.9	Unkn						
Starvation Seeding	Antelope Creek	9.7	Unkn						
Starvation Seeding	Field Creek	0.1	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Antelope Creek	13.4	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Antelope Creek Trib. 17.0	0.7	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Antelope Creek Trib. 21.5	0.5	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Antelope Creek Trib. 41.6	0.7	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Antelope Creek Trib. 41.9	1.0	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Antelope Creek Trib. 42.4	1.4	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Field Creek	8.7	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Steer Canyon Trib. 7.6 Trib. 0.2	1.4	Unkn						
Horse Hill	Trail Creek	1.1	Unkn						
Horse Hill	West Little Owyhee River	0.4	Static						
Lorribeau Holding	West Little Owyhee River	2.0	Static						
Bell Spring SPEX	Antelope Creek Trib. 42.4	0.2	Unkn						
Starvation Brush Control	Antelope Creek	5.8	Unkn						
Starvation Brush Control	Antelope Creek Trib. 17.0	0.1	Unkn						
Starvation Brush Control	Field Creek	0.2	Unkn						

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

Upper West Little Owyhee WSA

Owyhee Canyon WSA

Antelope Creek Administratively suitable National Wild and Scenic River

BLM allotment name:	SADDLEBUTTE	Allotment number:	20805
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	175,841
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	9,172
Season of use:	11/01-03/31	State acres:	623
Active AUM's:	6,314	Other Federal acres:	3,889
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	6,314	Total acres:	188,142

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Saddle Butte	186,028	95	Unknown	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Chuckar Guzzler Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Rim Guzzler Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Clark Guzzler Exclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Bull Creek Watergap	308	100			O
Ryegrass / Sand Spring / Granit Creek Watergap	2689	86			O
Fletcher Trails Watergap	494	93			O

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

O) Domestic livestock grazing permanently eliminated in accordance with the Order of Modified Injunction; Civil No. 98-97-RE

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	200	100	66
Pronghorn	225	465	259
Elk	0	0	0
Within bighorn sheep range			

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Sand Springs Wild Horse Management Area (HMA)
Lower Owyhee WSA
Saddle Butte WSA
Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
Solitary milkvetch, Davis' peppergrass, Cusick's chaenactis Special Status plants
Redband trout Special Status fish
Palomino Playa ACEC
Saddle Butte Lava Tubes ACEC

BLM allotment name:	WEST COW CREEK	Allotment number:	20902
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	135,794
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	680
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	9,591	Other Federal acres:	1,297
Suspended AUM's:	2,309		
Total AUM's:	11,900	Total acres:	137,771

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Riley Horn	11,352	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Mud Creek East	7,368	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Mud Creek West	11,052	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	A
Bogus Creek Seeding	4,820	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	A
Navarro V Seeding	8,844	?	Good Seeding	Static-Up	B
West Crater Brush Control	17,928	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Clarks Butte	26,187	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Spray	8,934	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Arock	15,928	97	Good Seeding	Static-Up	A
Owyhee Butte #1	3,650	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Owyhee Butte #2	2,713	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Owyhee Butte #3	1,729	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Owyhee Butte #4	3,109	99	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Dog Lake East	6,250	100	Early Native	Static	B
Dog Lake West	5,751	99	Early Native/ Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Annex East	1,120	100	Middle Native	Unknown	B
Annex West	933	100	Middle Native	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Owyhee Butte Upland Exclosure	7	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Mud Flat Upland Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Bogus Creek Stream Exclosure #1 (Bench)	13	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Bogus Creek Stream Exclosure #2 (Falls)	10	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Bogus Creek Stream Exclosure #3 (Runaway)removed?	10	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Bogus Creek Stream Exclosure #4 (Lowest)	7	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Indian Camp Upland Exclosure	13	100	Unknown	Unknown	D?
Bogus Lake Exclosure	33	100	Unknown	Unknown	D?
Owyhee Butte BB Exclosure #1	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	A
Owyhee Butte BB Exclosure #2	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	I
Dog Lake Reservoir Exclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	A

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- A) Improve the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- I) Maximize availability of fall green-up for winter deer/antelope use

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	250	350	138
Pronghorn	250	250	240
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Bogus Creek Seeding	Bogus Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Navarro V Seeding	Bogus Creek	0.7	Unkn							
Navarro V Seeding	Crooked Creek	0.4	Unkn							
Navarro V Seeding	Crooked Creek	1.6	Unkn							
Navarro V Seeding	Owyhee River	9.8	Unkn							
Navarro V Seeding	Owyhee River	1.2	Unkn							
West Crater Brush Control	Bogus Creek	0.1	Up							
Spray	Bogus Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Bogus Stream EXCL #1	Bogus Creek	0.2	Up							
Bogus Creek STEX #2	Bogus Creek	0.2	Up							
Bogus Creek STEX #3	Bogus Creek	0.2	Up							
Bogus Creek STEX #4	Bogus Creek	0.1	Up							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Lower Owyhee WSA
 - Jordan Craters WSA
 - Clarks Butte WSA
 - Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
 - Redband trout Special Status fish
 - Jordan Craters ACEC
 - Owyhee Views ACEC
-

BLM allotment name:	AROCK	Allotment number:	21001
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	65,186
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	614
Season of use:	04/01-10/15	State acres:	1,155
Active AUM's:	11,045	Other Federal acres:	1,664
Suspended AUM's:	492		
Total AUM's:	11,537	Total acres:	68,619

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Tankey East	4,198	100	Middle Native	Static	B
Tankey West	5,476	96	Middle Native	Static	B
Monument South Seeding	2,546	99	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Dry Creek West	4,529	99	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Dry Creek East	4,399	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Rock Creek Seeding	3,151	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Noon	7,293	100	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Little Grassy South	3,848	84	Early Native	Unknown	B
Little Grassy North	8,072	97	Middle Native	Unknown	B
Monument Native North	3,119	100	Early Native	Static	B
Bull Pasture	1,727	95	Middle Native	Static	D
Field #1	2,419	99	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Field #2	1,463	99	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Field #3	3,070	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Field #4	2,036	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Field #5	2,011	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Round Mountain North	2,044	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Round Mountain South	2,117	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Pinto Horse	5,076	89	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Rock Creek Reservoir Enclosure	8	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Noon Reservoir Enclosure	16	100	Unknown	Unknown	D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	450	130
Pronghorn	100	100	96
Elk	0	15	68

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
	(None known)										

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

- Owyhee Canyon WSA
- Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
- Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	ANTELOPE	Allotment number:	21002
Management category:	I	BLM acres:	51,443
Number of pasture(s):	19(15w/AntelopeReservoir4)	Private acres:	633
AMP implemented:	Yes	State acres:	0
Season of use:	04/01-09/30	Other Federal acres:	0
Active AUM's:	9,964		
Suspended AUM's:	0	Total acres:	52,076
Total AUM's:	9,964		

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Parsnip East	2,781	100	Unknown	Unknown	H
Antelope West	2,047	100	Excellent Seeding	Static-Up	B
Antelope East	2,117	96	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Sheep Spring Seeding	798	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Soldier Creek Seeding Southeast	498	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Soldier Creek Seeding East	959	91	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Soldier Creek Seeding West	1,061	94	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Greeley North	3,384	99	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Greeley South	3,684	100	Excellent Seeding	Static	B
Rock	11,491	100	Late Native	Static	B
Black Butte North	2,324	100	Late Native	Static	B
Black Butte South	2,611	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
Parsnip West	7,213	99	Middle Native	Static-Down	H
Antelope Flat	4,790	100	Good Seeding	Static-Down	H
Cantor	4,341	93	Early Native	Unknown	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Greeley Annex Reservoir Exclosure	486	100	Early Native	Unknown	D
Native Annex Reservoir Exclosure	753	100	Middle Native	Unknown	D
Seeding Annex Reservoir Exclosure	628	100	Early Native	Unknown	D
CCC (Jordan Valley) Upland Exclosure	67	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
Parsnip Peak Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Tom Skinner Reservoir Exclosure	5	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Cantor Corral Pit Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Antelope Rim Spring Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Gluch Pit Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Cantor Corral Spring Exclosure	2	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Hicks Canyon Reservoir Exclosure	5	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Gluch Spring Exclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	D

Round Peak Spring Exclosure	7	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Sagehen Upland Exclosure	4	100	Unknown	Unknown	C

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots

D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities

H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	100	300	94
Pronghorn	100	100	96
Elk	0	50	225

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Parsnip East	Spring Creek	0.6	Unkn							
Sheep Spring Seeding	Sheep Spring Creek Trib. 7.7	1.2	Unkn							
Black Butte South	Willow Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Parsnip West	Trib no. 1 to Antelope Reservoir	0.6	Unkn							
Parsnip West	Trib no. 2 to Antelope Reservoir	1.2	Unkn							
Antelope Flat	Trib no. 2 to Antelope Reservoir	0.4	Unkn							
Antelope Flat	Trib no. 3 to Antelope Reservoir	0.2	Unkn							
Gluch SPEX	Spring Creek	0.1	Unkn							
Sagehen UPEX	Trib no. 3 to Antelope Reservoir	0.1	Unkn							

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	RATTLESNAKE	Allotment number:	21003
Management category:	C	BLM acres:	3,488
Number of pasture(s):	1	Private acres:	623
AMP implemented:	None	State acres:	4,049
Season of use:	Undefined	Other Federal acres:	526
Active AUM's:	374		
Suspended AUM's:	0	Total acres:	8,686
Total AUM's:	374		

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Rattlesnake Individual FFR #1	3,296	44	Unknown	Unknown	B
Rattlesnake Individual FFR #2	1,297	63	Unknown	Unknown	B
Rattlesnake Individual FFR #3	2,566	13	Unknown	Unknown	B
Rattlesnake Individual FFR #4	1,528	92	Unknown	Unknown	B

¹ Current allotment management objectives:
 B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	50	23
Pronghorn	10	25	12
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
	(None known)									

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:
 Owyhee Canyon WSA
 Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River
 Redband trout Special Status fish

BLM allotment name:	GILBERT	Allotment number:	21301
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	55,581
AMP implemented:		Private acres:	508
Season of use:	04/01-10/31	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	4,480	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	4,480	Total acres:	56,089

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Battle Creek North	5,827	99	Late Native	Static	B
Battle Creek South	5,922	99	Late Native	Static-Up	B
Woolhawk	17,920	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Battle Mountain	14,436	99	Middle Native	Static	B
Rattlesnake	11,979	99	Middle Native	Static-Up	B
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Joe Spring Enclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Deer Creek Spring Enclosure	3	100	Unknown	Unknown	D

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	75	5	17
Pronghorn	100	25	83
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	FARU	FARN	FARD	NF	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)
Woolhawk	Battle Creek Trib. 0.8	0.5	Unkn								
Woolhawk	Rattlesnake Creek	8.2	Unkn								
Woolhawk	Woolhawk Canyon	7.2	Unkn								
Battle Mountain	Battle Creek	2.2	Unkn								
Battle Mountain	Battle Creek Trib. 12.5	3.7	Unkn								
Battle Mountain	Deer Creek	2.5	Unkn								
Battle Mountain	Isaac Canyon	0.8	Unkn								
Rattlesnake	Battle Creek	2.3	Unkn								
Rattlesnake	Rattlesnake Creek	2.3	Unkn								

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

BLM allotment name:	ECHAVE	Allotment number:	21302
Management category:	M	BLM acres:	17,709
AMP implemented:	Yes	Private acres:	0
Season of use:	05/01-10/15	State acres:	0
Active AUM's:	1,595	Other Federal acres:	0
Suspended AUM's:	0		
Total AUM's:	1,595	Total acres:	17,709

Pasture/area characteristics and objectives:

Pasture/Areas	Acreage	% Public domain	Upland Condition	Upland Trend	Objective ¹
<i>Pastures identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Battle Mountain	5,978	100	Late Native	Static	B
Rattlesnake	4,814	100	Late Native	Static	B
Antelope Flat	6,915	100	Middle Native	Static-Up	H
<i>Areas not identified in the annual grazing schedule</i>					
Antelope Flat Upland Enclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	C
East Battle Mountain Spring Enclosure	1	100	Unknown	Unknown	D
Echave Reservoir Enclosure	12	100			K

¹ Current allotment management objectives:

- B) Maintain the ecological condition of upland vegetative communities
- C) Maintain the integrity of research and study plots
- D) Maintain/improve the condition of riparian vegetative communities
- H) Reverse the downward trend of upland vegetative communities
- K) Grazed reservoir enclosure with no management objective identified

Management considerations with implementation of the resource management plan:

Provide habitat for:

Species	Summer	Winter	Forage demand (AUM)
Deer	50	5	12
Pronghorn	125	0	98
Elk	0	0	0

Within bighorn sheep range

Pastures with riparian and DEQ water quality considerations:

Pasture	Stream	Miles	Trend	Fish	Water quality limited ¹	PFC	Proper functioning condition assessment completed (miles)			
							FARU	FARN	FARD	NF
Battle Mountain	Little Rattlesnake Creek	2.8	Unkn							
Battle Mountain	Rattlesnake Creek	3.0	Unkn							
Battle Mountain	Rattlesnake Creek Trib. 27.6	1.7	Unkn							
Rattlesnake	Little Rattlesnake Creek	3.5	Unkn							
Rattlesnake	Rattlesnake Creek	2.4	Unkn							
Antelope Flat	Antelope Creek Trib. 21.5	2.7	Unkn							
Antelope Flat	Little Rattlesnake Creek	0.2	Unkn							
East Battle Mountain	Rattlesnake Creek Trib. 27.6	0.1	Unkn							

Notalloc Owyhee River 0.2 Unkn

¹ 1998 303(d) list.

Special management areas:

Archeology

Appendix F - Wildlife Habitat Descriptions and Considerations

Introduction

Chapter 3 describes the DRFC's for land, resource, and social and economic conditions that are expected to be present on public land in 50 to 100 years if the plan management objectives are achieved. Because the DRFC's are descriptions associated with long term BLM management, they provide limited direction for wildlife habitat assessments and prescriptions over the next 20 years. Due to this limitation, Appendix F has been included here to provide more descriptions of habitat characteristics important to wildlife that will be incorporated into activity plans and evaluated in both the short and long term. The following text will help to explain how BLM intends to:

- 1) Meet the four general wildlife objectives stated in Table 3-1 regarding upland habitats, riparian habitats, special status species, and bighorn sheep.
- 2) Meet the quality of wildlife habitat that is implied in the S&G's.
- 3) Provide a direct link to annual RMP progress, adopt appropriate objectives/terms/conditions in BLM activity plans, and prescribe appropriate activity plan monitoring.

This appendix is not intended to be an exhaustive list of criteria but it does address a wide variety of fundamental wildlife habitat issues in forests and rangelands.

Due to economic and social constraints associated with implementation of the PSEORMP/FEIS, it is assumed that some of these desired conditions and mitigations are not going to be fully attained at all times or in all places on the public land. Where they cannot be fully attained, it is assumed that either wildlife concerns have been outweighed by other resource, social, or economic values, or site potential and other environmental factors such as weeds or frequent fire are preventing their attainment at the present time.

F-1: Wildlife Habitat Security and Disturbances

Security is a fundamental component of wildlife habitat health. Disturbance to habitat security (defined herein as unavoidable or unintended harassment to animals resulting from noise and activity) is known to adversely affect wildlife populations and productivity. Levels of big game winter mortality may increase where human activities cause additional physiological stress to animals already coping with intense cold and wet conditions. For species such as birds, annual recruitment of young may be diminished or eliminated altogether when disturbances occur during the nesting or mating season. Consequently, impacts to animal security during the breeding or wintering season that are caused by disturbance need to be avoided or minimized in BLM authorizations. Generally speaking, disturbances during the summer and fall time period have less potential to inflict serious adverse impacts to wildlife than when they occur during wintering or breeding seasons.

As a general rule, the public can expect that land use authorizations which may impact special status species, raptors, and big game will require some form of mitigation to protect habitat security values. Refer to Table 3-3a for a description of the security protection measures that will be applied to any disturbing activity when needed. Special stipulations not shown in Table 3-3a may be applied for unique circumstances unforeseen in this document.

Security threats to wildlife can originate from a wide range of activities which may include, but are certainly not limited to, OHV use, grazing, minerals exploration or development, recreational use, forest management operations, prescribed fire activities, or actions associ-

ated with rights of way. Road locations and densities typically play a very significant and interrelated role in protecting or diminishing wildlife security.

Avoidance or mitigation of disturbing activities can usually be accomplished by prescribing adjustments to the timing, location, or duration of authorized actions. In some instances, project denial may be the only appropriate course of action where resource values are high and mitigation or avoidance cannot reasonably be made. The appropriate measures necessary for the protection of wildlife need to consider the nature of proposed actions, the species affected, and the time of year the action is expected to occur. As described in Table 3-3a, exceptions, modifications, and waivers may be applied to proposed actions that affect wildlife.

General wildlife seasons of use for the planning area are as follows:

Winter: Normally begins for most eastern Oregon wildlife by December and ends by early March.

Breeding: Normally begins in early March and extends through the month of June. A few species, such as owls, begin breeding in winter months.

Summer–Fall: Normally begins in July and extends through November.

F-2: Structural Projects

Powerlines will be configured and located according to the best current technical guidance for wildlife mitigation. The intent is to avoid or reduce the potential for instances of electrocution, collision, or avian predation (hunting perches that may affect some species such as sage grouse) or other avoidable adverse impacts. New power-lines should be installed within existing power line corridors whenever possible to limit the number of potential electrocution and collision hazard areas. “Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines” (1996) is one example of several technical references BLM will use to provide protection for raptors.

Fences for livestock grazing administration will be designed to conform to BLM Manual 1737-1 which prescribes wire spacing and types (smooth, barbed, or net types) depending on the wildlife species that occupy a project area. These standards will accommodate most wildlife movements and minimize the risks of injuries or death due to entanglement and collisions. Fence routing needs to mitigate adverse consequences to wildlife especially in migration corridors and big game winter ranges. Proposed fence locations may be adjusted in order to avoid congregation of livestock in important wildlife habitats.

Escape ramps (expanded metal panels) will be installed in all new livestock troughs or installed in concert with scheduled maintenance in order to reduce or eliminate the potential for wildlife entrapment and drowning.

Spring sources developed for the purpose of delivering water into a livestock trough will leave some of the native source flow intact where possible. This will protect endemic molluscs, amphibians, or other wildlife vulnerable to spring dewatering. Exclosure fencing should accompany spring developments to protect wetland vegetation if grazing systems do not allow for the attainment of PFC (see Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas sections of this document). Troughs connected with spring developments should be placed away from riparian and wetland habitats to reduce livestock trampling damage to wet areas. Trough overflow at springs should be controlled with float valves or else delivered back into the native channel.

Water developments such as reservoirs, pipelines, and guzzlers may benefit some species of wildlife such as antelope, chukar partridge, and bighorn sheep by providing new sources of drinking water. Judgment as to whether developed water will be an overall benefit or detriment to wildlife habitat and populations is dependent upon the area of consideration and the species effected. Maintaining habitats free of new water developments accessible to livestock will normally be considered a beneficial wildlife habitat conservation measure in high quality native range (refer also to F-3).

F-3: Grazing Use Considerations for Upland Habitats

Unless specified with rationale, the following factors will be considered consistent with the protection of most wildlife habitat values in activity plans.

Key area selection for monitoring activity plan performance (effectiveness monitoring) is based on habitat type, land-form, and/or fence locations at reasonable distances from water accessible to livestock or wild horses. One or more key species of wildlife and wildlife seasons of use need to be identified for activity plan evaluation purposes.

- 1) Grazing systems should incorporate periodic yearlong rest and/or growing season deferment.
- 2) Key grass forage species on native ranges should be grazed at stocking levels that allow for maintenance or improvement of plant vigor and recruitment of young plants.
- 3) Native range should be grazed in such a way that a patchy appearance comprised of lightly to moderately grazed and ungrazed areas are prevalent throughout most of the pasture. The rangeland may be topped, skimmed, or grazed substantially in patches. In so doing, a combination of seasonally important habitat values important to wildlife will be present including grazed (conditioned) forage plants and areas with high quality cover and structure (ungrazed or slightly grazed vegetation).

Livestock grazing described as a thorough search (heavy trampling, limited standing herbaceous cover, and uniformly grazed key forage plants) is limited to areas near watering facilities such as troughs and reservoirs. Heavy utilization patterns do not dominate the appearance of the landscape and vegetation structure at the end of the growing season. Most young plants are undamaged subsequent to grazing use and low value herbaceous plants are left ungrazed.

- 4) TNR livestock grazing use in native range should be avoided to protect forage, cover and structure values for wildlife. Where it is permitted for the attainment of other management objectives, TNR grazing use should conform to utilization levels that are less than or equal to 40 percent as defined in this document and BLM technical references.
- 5) Native upland range that is not grazed by domestic livestock is a desired wildlife habitat condition. It is generally in limited supply and typically provides very high quality structure and native forage for wildlife use. Maintenance of currently ungrazed native range conditions by avoiding new water developments, salting, and fencing is considered a beneficial mitigating measure for the protection of wildlife habitat values.
- 6) Crested wheatgrass seedings should be grazed periodically in such a way that spring or fall green-up or conditioned forage is available for Canada geese, big game, or other species. Light use and nonuse by livestock in seedings for long periods of time will diminish green forage values for wildlife because grass plants become rank and unpalatable.

- 7) Green-up and conditioned forage: Green-up (new vegetative growth initiated by growing

season moisture) is valuable to wildlife because it provides succulent, nutritious, and easily digested forage. Nearly all classes of wildlife from songbirds to big game can be observed consuming green-up whenever and wherever it is available throughout the year. Domestic livestock and wild horses also consume green-up for its palatability and nutritional qualities. The value of green-up for wildlife is highest on habitats used during the spring, winter, or fall.

The nutritious character of spring green-up prepares animals for the physiological demands of breeding activity and therefore it can be directly tied to animal population productivity. Where green-up is available on winter ranges it helps animals to maintain their physiological condition and therefore it can be directly tied to population survival. Where green forage has been unavailable for prolonged periods due to drought or normal summer conditions, it helps to restore overall animal health and therefore it can be tied directly to animal population recovery from cyclic or seasonal stress.

Conditioned forage (areas that have been burned or grazed by livestock) also tends to provide green vegetation that is sought out by wildlife. Consequently, grazing and burning can both be of benefit to wildlife by providing a higher volume and greater availability of succulent, nutritious, and easily digested forage. However, conditioned forage on native range from fires and grazing use is not in limited supply. Consequently, the need for more conditioned forage (resulting from livestock use) to benefit wildlife on native range is quite limited. Moreover, the structural characteristics and values of shrubby cover will need to be carefully weighed before emphasizing the desirability of providing more conditioned forage on public land through prescribed fire (see F-5).

8) Quaking aspen (apart from riparian habitats) and mountain shrub species should exhibit healthy growth forms, structure and plant vigor. Uneven-aged stands of aspen and mountain shrubs should be prevalent and grazing systems should include rotations that allow for seed production and seedling establishment. Grazing systems need to allow for the likelihood of maintaining or improving forage, cover, and structural features important to game and nongame species.

F-4: Grazing Use Considerations for Riparian/Wetland Habitats

At a minimum, grazing use needs to be consistent with providing those conditions which are necessary to promote properly functioning riparian/wetland areas.

There is no single management strategy that will meet all riparian needs for wildlife and there is no single tool for measuring activity plan performance that can be applied in every riparian area. This is because riparian site potential and current conditions are highly variable. The appropriate tool for monitoring activity plan performance is determined by the important wildlife resources present. Specific riparian objectives therefore need to be applied at the activity plan level in light of all these variables.

Where maintaining or improving vegetative trend is judged to be inadequate for obtaining desired wildlife habitat conditions, a desired plant community (DPC) objective will be used to address wildlife habitat management in riparian areas. Appendix D4, Table D4-1, describes the common indicators of riparian trend and how they will generally be interpreted in evaluations.

Where needed, DPC objectives will address one or more of the following habitat elements important to wildlife:

Systems capable of supporting woody and herbaceous species: age composition, structural characteristics (height, volume, etc.), species distribution and abundance of key woody

species. Distribution, composition, and abundance of key herbaceous species including grasses, forbs, sedges, and rushes. Reproductive success and grazing utilization of key herbaceous or woody species

Systems with little or no capability to support woody species: distribution, composition, and abundance of key herbaceous species including grasses, forbs, sedges, and rushes. Reproductive success and grazing utilization of key herbaceous species.

F-5: Management of Vegetation Within Steppe Rangelands Occupied by Sage Grouse and Other Species that use Sagebrush Habitats

General Values of Shrubby and Herbaceous Cover for Wildlife

Wildlife diversity and productivity is profoundly influenced by the relative abundance, structure, and spatial arrangement of sagebrush communities (refer to Chapter 2, Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat, Figure 2-1 PSEORMP & FEIS). Management of sagebrush communities that is appropriate to soil, climate, and landform needs to incorporate the following overstory and understory components which contribute towards healthy wildlife habitats:

Shrub overstory: Big sagebrush, low sagebrush, and other shrubby species within the genus *Artemisia* provide primary sources of wildlife habitat structure, food, and cover.

Herbaceous understory: Grasses and forbs provide primary sources of wildlife habitat structure, food and cover. Herbaceous cover also provides indirect food sources for wildlife by supporting the environments that produce insects consumed by birds and other small animals.

Two important tables of habitat information are included in this section that will be used as tools for wildlife habitat evaluation purposes: Table F-1 describes general relationships of wildlife use at various shrub overstory canopy measures; and Table F-2 describes the amount and arrangement of habitat that is desired at mid scales (GMA's) and fine scales (pastures). Used in combination, these two tables will enable BLM to craft GMA objectives, multi-scale monitoring and a process that is able to address cumulative effects of management actions. BLM will also be able to determine whether or not future actions conform to objectives for wildlife habitat in sagebrush rangelands.

Exceeding the fine scale (pasture level) percents (acreages) for shrub cover values shown in Table F-2 may be necessary in order to compensate for currently fragmented habitats and/or where it is likely that fragmentation will continue due to fire history and frequency. Determining activity plan objectives can only be made after considering existing cover conditions at mid scales and larger, and in light of wildlife survey or habitat relationships data. This will be accomplished as a part of the rangeland health assessment process.

Important species of wildlife, in addition to sage grouse, that use big sagebrush habitats are:

Nongame species: sage thrasher, Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, black-throated sparrow, gray flycatcher, loggerhead shrike, pygmy rabbit, sagebrush vole.

Game species: mule deer, elk, and pronghorn.

Desired Amounts and Arrangements of Sagebrush Habitats

Structural characteristics and general distribution at mid scales (GMA's): Shrub cover capable of supporting the life history requirements of sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush habitats (such as Classes 3, 4, and 5 from Table F-1) should be present at multiple scales, over a large area, and in a variety of spatial arrangements (such as at a landscape level and with connectivity present). This should include a central core of sagebrush habitat which is present in large contiguous blocks as well as some other habitat arrangements such as islands, corridors, and mosaic patterns. Each of these patterns have significance to wildlife within geographic areas.

Wildlife objectives for sagebrush communities in individual pastures, allotments, and GMA's will be determined on the basis of factors such as: (1) presence of sage grouse and their seasonal life history needs, (2) existing native shrub cover patterns and characteristics within each GMA, (3) the frequency and reasonably foreseeable likelihood of fire, and (4) locations of seedings and their shrub overstory conditions.

Shrub cover should be present that shows some mix of height and age classes but with an overall emphasis on the presence of communities with shrubs in a mature structural status per Thomas et al. (1984).

Big sagebrush shrub cover on native range at fine scales (pastures): Shrub overstories capable of supporting sage grouse and other species that use sagebrush habitats should be present on at least 50 to 75 percent of the surface acreage of livestock management pastures capable of supporting big sagebrush communities. For example: a 1000-acre native-range pasture that is a Wyoming, mountain, or basin sagebrush type should provide shrub cover capable of supporting sage grouse and other species that use sagebrush habitats on at least 500 to 750 acres (such as Classes 3, 4, and 5 from Table F-1).

Big sagebrush shrub cover on seeded range at fine scales (pastures): Shrub overstories capable of supporting sage grouse and other species that use sagebrush habitats should be present on at least 25 to 50 percent of the surface acreage of livestock management pastures capable of supporting a big sagebrush community. For example: a 1000-acre seeded pasture that is a Wyoming, mountain, or basin sagebrush habitat type should provide adequate shrub cover capable of supporting sage grouse and other species that use sagebrush habitats on at least 250 to 500 acres (such as Classes 3, 4, and 5 from Table F-1).

Herbaceous understory on native range at fine scales (pastures): Herbaceous understory composition throughout most native range habitats should exhibit multiple species of native forbs and grasses consistent with site potential at mid, late, or PNC seral stages.

Herbaceous understory on seeded range at fine scales (pastures): Herbaceous cover composition in seedings should support one or more adapted forb species.

Table F-1.—General habitat relationships of sagebrush canopy cover (as determined by line intercept) and herbaceous understory composition to wildlife habitat values and use (also see Figure F-1)

Class 1 No sagebrush canopy cover—

Class 1(A): Plant communities that are dominated by native grasses and forbs which generally provide a portion of habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. These plant communities are typically observed after fire, before sagebrush species recolonize. These plant communities are desirable to achieve in a patchy, mosaic pattern within the sagebrush-steppe, intermingled with Class 2(A, C), Class 3(A, B, C), Class 4(B), and Class 5(B:25% to near 35% canopy cover) plant communities.

Class 1(B): Plant communities that are dominated by introduced annual grasses and forbs such as cheatgrass, medusahead, and tumbled mustard, which do not provide habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. These plant communities are not desirable to sustain in their present condition if the sites are capable of supporting a sagebrush plant community(ies). Before converting to annual grasses and annual forbs, these Class 1(B) plant communities were more likely to have been Wyoming big sagebrush or basin big sagebrush plant communities than either low sagebrush or mountain big sagebrush plant communities (Miller and Eddleman 2000). These plant communities are biologically and physically unstable because of high risk for repeated fire. High plant density of these annual plants, combined with great amounts of litter, effectively eliminate biological soil crusts. The combination of these conditions inhibit native plant recovery.

Class 1(C): Plant communities that are dominated by seedings of crested wheatgrass or other exotic perennial grasses which generally do not provide habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. These plant communities are lacking in sagebrush canopy cover either because a sagebrush seed source is lacking, or there has not been sufficient time elapsed for sagebrush species to recolonize the seeding. These plant communities are not desirable to sustain in their present condition if the sites are capable of supporting a sagebrush plant community(ies).

Class 1(D): Plant communities that are closed woodlands dominated by species such as western juniper. Particularly in the mountain big sagebrush and low sagebrush plant communities, western juniper encroachment and increasing density can result in near total loss of sagebrush canopy cover (Miller and Eddleman 2000). These Class 1(D) plant communities do not provide habitat needs for sage grouse (sage grouse did not select western juniper communities in central Oregon for nesting or winter habitat [BLM 1994; Miller and Eddleman 2000]) and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. In many of these plant communities, excessive livestock grazing pressure and/or fire suppression have been the main contributors to their formation. These plant communities have depleted herbaceous understories in addition to depleted shrub canopy cover, and could have depleted biological soil crusts if the sites are capable of supporting biological soil crusts. The depletion of the shrub, herbaceous, and biological soil crust cover can result in accelerated erosion on these sites. These plant communities are not desirable to sustain in their present condition if the sites are capable of supporting a sagebrush plant community(ies) and supported a sagebrush plant community(ies) before the western juniper encroached.

Class 2 Trace to 5%—

Class 2(A): Plant communities that are dominated by native grasses and forbs with some recruitment of sagebrush species, which provide a portion of habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. These plant communities are typically observed after fire, when sagebrush species are recolonizing. These plant communities are desirable to achieve in a patchy, mosaic pattern

within the sagebrush-steppe, intermingled with Class 1(A), Class 2(C), Class 3(A, B, C), Class 4 (B), and Class 5(B:25% to near 35% canopy cover) plant communities.

Class 2(B): Plant communities that are dominated by introduced annual grasses and forbs such as cheatgrass, medusahead, and tumbled mustard, where sagebrush species are generally declining in abundance attributable to too frequent of fire. These plant communities are typically not providing habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. These plant communities are not desirable to sustain in their present condition if the sites are capable of supporting a sagebrush plant community(ies). These plant communities are biologically and physically unstable because of high risk for repeated fire. High plant density of these annual plants, combined with great amounts of litter, effectively eliminate biological soil crusts. The combination of these conditions inhibit native plant recovery.

Class 2(C): Plant communities that are dominated by seedlings of crested wheatgrass or other exotic perennial grasses, where sagebrush species are in the early stages of recolonization. These plant communities might not be providing the complex shrub-grass-forb cover and food needs of sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat, but if there is active recolonization of sagebrush species, there is high future likelihood for providing habitat needs. These plant communities are desirable to sustain if they are moving successional to greater abundance of sagebrush species.

Class 2(D): Plant communities that are woodlands dominated by species such as western juniper. Particularly in the mountain big sagebrush and low sagebrush plant communities, western juniper encroachment and increasing density can result in near total loss of sagebrush canopy cover (Miller and Eddleman 2000). These plant communities do not provide habitat needs for sage grouse (sage grouse did not select western juniper communities in central Oregon for nesting or winter habitat [BLM 1994; Miller and Eddleman 2000]) and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. In many of these Class 2(D) plant communities, excessive livestock grazing pressure and/or fire suppression have been the main contributors to their formation. These plant communities have depleted herbaceous understories in addition to depleted shrub canopy cover, and could have depleted biological soil crusts if the sites are capable of supporting biological soil crusts. The depletion of the shrub, herbaceous, and biological soil crust cover can result in accelerated erosion on these sites. These plant communities are not desirable to sustain in their present condition if the sites are capable of supporting a sagebrush plant community(ies) and supported a sagebrush plant community(ies) before the western juniper encroached.

Class 3 Greater than 5%, up to 15%—

Class 3(A): Plant communities supporting low sagebrush or Wyoming big sagebrush, with an understory of native grasses and forbs (typically about 10% grass canopy cover and less than 10% forb canopy cover), and intact biological soil crusts in interplant spaces, represent the potential natural vegetation for these plant communities (Miller and Eddleman 2000). Class 3(A) low sagebrush or Wyoming big sagebrush plant communities provide habitat needs for sage grouse (such as winter habitat [Miller and Eddleman 2000]) and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat. They are desirable to sustain in a patchy, mosaic pattern within the sagebrush-steppe, intermingled with Class 1(A), Class 2(A, C), Class 3(B, C), Class 4(B), and Class 5(B:25% to near 35% canopy cover) plant communities.

Class 3(B): Plant communities supporting basin big sagebrush or mountain big sagebrush, with an understory of native grasses and forbs, which are typically moving successional to greater abundance of sagebrush species and are not yet at the potential natural vegetation for these two plant communities. Despite this, Class 3(B) basin big sagebrush or mountain big sagebrush plant communities provide habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat. Their presence in a mosaic, intermingled with Class 1(A), Class 2(A, C), Class 3(A, C), Class 4(B), and Class 5(B:25% to near 35% canopy cover) plant communities, should be considered desirable for sagebrush-steppe habitat. It should be recognized however, that these Class 3(B) plant communities

are probably transitory and should be permitted to move successional to Class 4 (see Class 4(B) for more detail).

Class 3(C): Plant communities that are dominated by seedlings of crested wheatgrass or other exotic perennial grasses, where sagebrush canopy cover is on the increase attributable to sagebrush colonization. While not providing the quality of habitat that Class 3(A) or Class 3(B) plant communities do, because typically there is not a diverse grass or forb component in these seedlings, Class 3(C) plant communities do provide added structure because of the sagebrush, which provides habitat for some wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat.

Class 4 Greater than 15%, up to 25%—

Class 4(A): Plant communities supporting low sagebrush or Wyoming big sagebrush, which typically show a decrease in native grass and forb canopy cover (particularly where sagebrush canopy cover is 20% or greater [Miller and Eddleman 2000]), and biological soil crust development, compared with Class 3(A) low sagebrush or Wyoming big sagebrush plant communities. Disturbances such as excessive livestock grazing pressure are often contributory to development of Class 4(A) plant communities (Miller and Eddleman 2000). Class 4(A) is not the potential natural vegetation, nor a desirable outcome, for these two plant communities when the inherent capabilities of soils, landform, and climate are factored in. However, Class 4(A) plant communities can provide some habitat needs for sage grouse (such as winter habitat [Miller and Eddleman 2000]) and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat.

Class 4(B): Plant communities supporting basin big sagebrush or mountain big sagebrush, with an understory of native grasses and forbs, more often than not represent the potential natural vegetation for these plant communities. Class 4(B) plant communities provide habitat needs for sage grouse (such as nesting and brood-rearing habitat [Miller and Eddleman 2000]) and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat. Their presence in a mosaic, intermingled with Class 1(A), Class 2(A and C), Class 3(A, B, C), and Class 5(B:25% to near 35% canopy cover) plant communities, should be considered desirable for sagebrush-steppe habitat.

Class 4(C): Plant communities supporting mountain big sagebrush or low sagebrush, with tree seedlings (particularly western juniper) in the understory. Particularly in the mountain big sagebrush and low sagebrush plant communities, western juniper encroachment and increasing density can result in near total loss of sagebrush canopy cover (Miller and Eddleman 2000). These Class 4(C) plant communities currently provide habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. However, with continued growth and increasing density of the western juniper, sagebrush will decline and these plant communities will transition and at some point not provide habitat needs for sage grouse and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitats. On many of these Class 4(C) plant communities, excessive livestock grazing pressure and/or fire suppression have been the main contributors to their formation. These plant communities are not desirable to sustain in their present condition if the sites are capable of supporting a sagebrush plant community(ies) and supported a sagebrush plant community(ies) before the western juniper encroached.

Class 5 Greater than 25%—

Class 5(A): Plant communities supporting basin big sagebrush or mountain big sagebrush, with an understory of native grasses and forbs, can represent the potential natural vegetation for these plant communities, particularly for canopy cover that ranges from 25% to less than 35% (Miller and Eddleman 2000). However, as sagebrush canopy cover approaches 35%, the understory of native grasses and forbs decreases. Class 5(B) basin big sagebrush or mountain big sagebrush plant communities can provide habitat needs for sage grouse (such as nesting and brood-rearing habitat [Miller and Eddleman 2000]) and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat (such as pygmy rabbit). Class 5(B) that has sagebrush canopy cover in the range of 25% to less than 35% is probably within the range of what the soils, landform, and climate would sustain for these two plant communities, whereas

canopy cover Class 5(B) that approaches or exceeds 35% in these two plant communities is probably undesirable and a result of excessive livestock grazing pressure and/or fire suppression

Class 5(B): Plant communities supporting low sagebrush or Wyoming big sagebrush, which typically are depauperate in understory native grasses and forbs (Miller and Eddleman 2000) and often have an understory composed of exotic annuals such as cheatgrass and mustards. Understory native grasses, forbs, and biological soil crusts would be primarily restricted to microsites beneath shrub canopies and would rarely be found in interspace microsites. Disturbances such as excessive livestock grazing pressure are often contributory to development of Class 5(A) plant communities (Miller and Eddleman 2000). Although these low sagebrush or Wyoming big sagebrush plant communities can provide some habitat needs for sage grouse (e.g. winter habitat; Miller and Eddleman 2000) and other wildlife that use sagebrush-steppe habitat, these Class 5(A) plant communities are not the potential natural vegetation, nor a desirable outcome, for these two plant communities when the inherent capabilities of soils, landform, and climate are factored in.

F-6: Appropriate Management Actions in Sagebrush Habitats for Meeting Wildlife Habitat Needs

Appropriate management actions (BLM approved mechanical, chemical, biological, or fire-related means) that are consistent with management for wildlife in sagebrush ecosystems include:

- 1) Restore rangelands that are depleted in structure and plant composition due to past uses, fires, and weed invasions. Restoration with multiple native species is preferable to using introduced species such as crested wheatgrass. However, if native species cannot be established because (1) native seed sources are not available, or (2) intense competition from other undesirable vegetation is very likely to limit the success in establishing natives, then introduced grasses with a shrub component (crested wheatgrass and shrubs) will be considered preferable to taking no rehabilitation action at all. Fire and weed threats to remaining areas of good quality native range need to be reduced or eliminated where possible.
- 2) Reduce the level of western juniper encroachment into rangeland sites that threaten sage grouse as a result of habitat loss and hunting perches for avian predators. Use mechanical means, rather than fire, where the risk of exacerbating fire cycles associated with invasive species (such as cheatgrass) is high.
- 3) Modify landscape character in monotypic stands of sagebrush where there is reason to believe that such action would enhance wildlife habitat values and not further exacerbate problems associated with fragmentation.
- 4) Restore habitat complexity, diversity, and structure in at least portions of rangelands currently dominated by monoculture stands of adapted grasses (nonnative). This action is considered appropriate if the area is judged to be of substantial consequence to the connectivity of individual geographic areas and the outcome would benefit critically important wildlife habitats (such as areas of concentrated or otherwise highly significant wildlife use).
- 5) Delay the timing of certain crested wheatgrass retreatments (treatments for the purpose of encouraging more grass production) where the status of sage grouse winter use and breeding activity is uncertain. Prescribe treatments based on documented field survey data that address sage grouse absence or presence.
- 6) Use cultural practices to establish greenstrips in order to diminish the chances for further loss of quality sagebrush habitats to wildfire. This is especially true for quality sage grouse habitats that adjoin fire prone, cheatgrass-dominated areas.

7) Where necessary, bring livestock utilization levels or seasons of use into conformance with herbaceous cover requirements in sage grouse nesting habitats.

F-7: Western Juniper Woodland Management Considerations

Habitats that support western juniper should provide the following kinds of characteristics important to wildlife:

- 1) Patches of thermal and hiding cover sufficient to meet the habitat requirements of mule deer and elk.
- 2) Scattered mature trees suitable for nesting raptors such as ferruginous hawks.
- 3) Limited juniper presence in rangelands where sage grouse forage and cover values are threatened or where predation by raptors may be affecting limited grouse populations.
- 4) Maintenance of all large trees (approximately 24 inch diameter measured 1 foot above ground) with nesting/hiding cavities used by various species of small mammals and birds.
- 5) Downed trees for small animal refugia and big game hiding cover.
- 6) Vegetation mosaics within project sites so that the result of treatments is approximately 50 percent juniper habitat and 50 percent shrub/grassland habitat. The patch size and layout of cover types resulting from projects (burning or cutting) is dependent upon wildlife that use the area and cover conditions within the geographic area being effected

F-8: Forest Management Considerations

Due to the fact that forested habitat in MRA is on the southern edge of the Blue Mountains, it will be desirable to maintain old growth characteristics wherever they are present. Actions which promote the attainment of old growth character in the long term will be considered beneficial for wildlife habitat values.

Green Tree Replacement (GTR), Snags, and Down Woody Debris in Forested Habitats

There are at least 30 bird and 23 mammal species in the Blue Mountains Region that use snags for nesting or shelter. Sixteen bird species are excavators. At least 179 species of vertebrates (5 amphibians, 9 reptiles, 116 birds, and 49 mammals) make some use of decaying logs.

Snag, green tree replacements for snags (GTR) and down woody debris guidelines are needed to protect wildlife populations at the 60 to 70 percent level. Commercial harvest of large trees and existing tree insect infestations have created shortages in snags and green tree replacements. The harvest of dead/dying trees and fire killed trees could exacerbate snag, GTR, and woody debris deficits. Snags, GTR, and woody debris recommendations at the project level will vary depending upon whether existing forest conditions for wildlife are determined to be (1) desirable, (2) undesirable, or (3) burned.

Both hard and soft snags at approximately equal numbers are required to meet the needs of various birds species for nesting and foraging. The desired snag tree species are fir, larch, and ponderosa pine.

Desirable forest conditions: The desired forest condition has all size green trees with snags, down woody debris, less than 12 percent soil compaction and insects endemic rather

then epidemic. Any harvest should leave healthy trees of all size classes and approximate species mix for the site. The following table lists number of trees by sizes to be retained for future snags and number of snags by size classes.

Size	Green tree replacement	Snags ¹
10–12	7	1
13–20	20	3
20 +	6	1

¹More small trees and snags must be retained if large tree numbers are inadequate.

Undesirable forest conditions: GTR and snags may be difficult to maintain at desired levels. Healthy green trees may not be available in all size classes, species mixes, or poorly distributed over the land base. Also, snag distribution, size classes and species mixes may be deficient. The target for snags and GTR is the same as in a healthy forest, but not all green trees saved may be healthy.

Burned forest conditions: As few or no green trees may be available, snags or dead trees must be preserved at a higher level than in a desirable forest condition. Large snags are the habitat element that will be deficient over time as the young forest is reestablished. Four snags/acre over 20 inches dbh should be maintained as snags will begin to fall at approximately 10 years. Eventually this will leave a deficit of large snags. The small snags would be replaced in approximately 40 years as the new forest is regenerated. Large snags will be missing from 10 to 120 years or more.

Western juniper: Care must be taken not to substitute juniper for pine and larch when addressing species such as pileated and black-backed woodpeckers.

Grand fir: Other snag elements to consider are green grand fir trees over 25 inches that have hollow centers. If these trees have a broken top exposing the hollow center, they are even more valuable. Numerous birds and mammals use these broke-top snags for nesting, roosting, and winter hibernation. These trees are not distributed across the landscape, as many have already been cut. Because many wildlife species use these trees, most or all large green-cull fir trees should be saved.

Snag Location and Distribution

Snags should be distributed evenly across the landscape to provide optimum habitat. As snag levels are not evenly distributed, snag numbers should be averaged and monitored on 40-acre patches.

If possible, snags should be located where land relief will give protection from prevailing winds. Snags can be grouped within these protection areas and averaged over a 40-acre parcel. Solitary snags need to be left where they can be retained. Solitary snags are very important as they create the down woody material needed over the landscape, and some birds prefer open land for foraging, especially the flycatchers.

Snags can be created if a surplus of green trees are available. If surplus green trees are not available, it is recommended not to sacrifice green trees as this will lengthen the time period for future snag recruitment.

Down Woody Debris

Current research indicates that 10 logs/acre or 10 tons/acre is a minimum. Down woody debris provides nutrient capital, water economy, soil organic reserves, structural component, and plant and animal habitat.

Treatment of Ant Hills

Ants are a primary predator of many forest insects. Ant hills should be protected from logging, controlled fire, etc.

F-9: Bighorn Sheep Guidelines

Management pertaining to bighorn sheep, domestic sheep, and goats is specified within the BLM “Revised Guidelines for Management of Domestic Sheep and Goats in Native Wild Sheep Habitats” (1997). These guidelines, which may be modified by agreement among the parties involved, will be reviewed at least every 5 years by a work group of representatives from the livestock industry, State wildlife agencies, BLM, and native wild sheep organizations.

F-10: Calculation of Big Game Forage Demand

Big game numbers used to set forage demand in this plan were supplied by the State of Oregon, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and are based on State-approved management objectives (MO’s) and benchmark levels by seasons of use and grazing allotment.

Adhering to the descriptions of grazing use in F-3 of this section would allow BLM to meet upland wildlife forage needs within the the planning area. Conflicts regarding forage availability for wildlife will be addressed on a case basis within periodic rangeland health evaluations. Evaluations may disclose the need for an allotment-specific wildlife forage allocation where desired conditions described under upland utilization are not being met.

Bighorn sheep forage demand was not calculated in Appendix E. Specific locations of bighorn sheep use at the pasture level throughout the plan area was not possible. Nevertheless, bighorn sheep forage will be considered in the course of evaluations similar to pronghorn, deer, and elk.

Big game forage demand in Appendix E, Allotment Summaries, was established by using the three mathematical calculations described below. These calculations are consistent with the “Three Rivers Resource Management Plan” (1991) in Burns District, and they use locally adapted studies on dietary overlap cited in Vavra and Sneva (1978).

Mathematical Calculations Used for Determining Wildlife Forage Demand

- 1) Land ownership differences:** The percentage of the grazing allotment administered by BLM was multiplied by the MO/benchmark number to determine the number of big game supported on public land versus other ownerships such as state or private.
- 2) Body mass differences:** The number of big game at MO/benchmark levels supported on BLM lands was then divided by a factor of 5.3 (for deer), 7.0 (for pronghorn), and 2.4 (for elk) to determine the number of each species that would potentially consume forage equal to one AUM, which is defined as 800 pounds of air dry forage. (The figure derived from this calculation is referred to as the unadjusted forage demand because it does not factor the dietary differences between livestock and big game.)
- 3) Dietary preference differences:** The unadjusted forage demand was then multiplied by factors of 0.18 for deer, 0.10 for antelope, and 0.70 for elk to reflect the differences in forage preferences between livestock and big game (this figure is referred to as the adjusted forage demand). *For example:* The adjusted big game forage demand (sometimes referred to as the competitive AUM’s) needed to support 50 mule deer on an allotment with 80 percent public land over a period of 12 months would be 86.4 AUM’s [50 deer x 12 months x 18 percent dietary overlap x 80 percent public land].

Appendix H - Recreational Opportunity Spectrum

The Recreation Opportunity spectrum (ROS) provides the conceptual framework for inventory, planning, and management of the recreation resource. The ROS recognizes that people differ in their needs and in the experience they desire. Also, the resource base is not uniform; it varies in its potential for providing recreation experiences. The ROS provides a way to characterize either the capability of a resource to provide an experience or the demand for an experience in terms of the activity opportunity and setting opportunity provided or demanded. Therefore, recreation opportunities can be expressed in terms of three components: the activities, the setting, and the experience. The possible combinations of these three components are arranged along a continuum, or spectrum. The ROS is divided into six classes, with each class defined in terms of its combination of activity, setting, and experience opportunities. The six classes are primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban. As conceived, the spectrum has application to all land, regardless of ownership or jurisdiction. The classes are described below with the inventoried acreage and percentage within each resource area. Maps displaying the ROS classes are located in the Vale District office.

Primitive

This is essentially an unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Use of motorized vehicles is prohibited. There is an extremely high probability of experiencing isolation, closeness to nature, and self-reliance on outdoor skills. Activities may include hiking, nature study, fishing, cross-country skiing, and floatboating. (MRA, 102,325 - 4%; JRA, 51,625 - 2%)

Semiprimitive Nonmotorized

This is a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present. Use of motorized vehicles is prohibited. There is a high probability of experiencing isolation, closeness to nature, and self-reliance in outdoor skills. Activities may include camping, hunting, snowshoeing, and floatboating. (MRA, 549,468 - 27%; JRA, 976,592 - 37%)

Semiprimitive Motorized

This is a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. User interaction is low, but there is evidence of other users. Minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present. Use of motorized vehicles is permitted. There is a moderate probability of experiencing isolation, closeness to nature, and self-reliance in outdoor skills. Activities may include boating, motor biking, specialized landcraft use, mountain climbing, driving for pleasure, camping, and picnicking. (MRA, 1,349,527 - 67%; JRA 1,452,838 - 56%)

Roaded Natural

This is a predominantly natural-appearing environment with moderate evidence of humans. Evidence usually harmonizes with the natural environment. Management provides for the use of conventional motorized vehicles. There is an equal probability to experience affiliation with other user groups and for isolation and interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities are not very important, although testing of outdoor skills may be. Opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation are available. Activities may include bus touring, water skiing, walking, canoeing, sledding, and driving for pleasure. (MRA, 117,579 - 6%; JRA, 130,060 - 5%)

Rural

This is a substantially modified environment. Resource modifications and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities. Facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Motorized use and parking opportunities are available. The probability of user interaction is moderate to high, as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. These factors are generally more important than the physical setting. Wildland challenges and testing of outdoor skills are generally unimportant. Activities may include interpretive services, swimming, bicycling, recreation cabin use, and skiing. (MRA, 3,610 <1%; JRA 5,419 <1%)

Urban

This is a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural-appearing elements. Renewable resource modernization and urbanization practices are to enhance specific recreation opportunities. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Large numbers of users can be expected on-site and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor-vehicle use and parking are available. The probability of user interaction is high, as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. Experiencing natural environments and uses of outdoor skills are relatively unimportant. Opportunities for competitive and spectator sports and for passive uses are common. Activities may include resort lodging, ice skating, team sports participation, tour boat use, and picnicking. (None in either resource area).

Appendix I - Off -Highway Vehicle Use

Terms and Conditions

For the purposes of this RMP the terms “off -road vehicle” and “off-highway vehicle” (OHV) have the same meaning. The following terms are defined as stated in 43 CFR 8340.0-5:

Off-road 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) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies. OHV use is subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR 8341 and 8342.

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.

Closed area designation ~ an area where 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.

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 or licensed use only, use on existing roads and trails, use on designated roads and trails, and other restrictions.

For clarification of terms (as applied in this SEORMP) for types of motorized vehicle travel within certain areas, the following definitions and conditions apply. The described public lands for these designations are depicted on Map OHV-RMP.

Seasonal motorized vehicle use limitation ~ to meet management objectives on certain described public land areas, motorized vehicle travel is limited to certain and/or all designated and/or existing motorized vehicle routes (roads and motorized trails) during a certain period of the year. Seasonal restrictions can apply within areas designated as OHV limited and OHV open.

Limited to designated routes ~ a described area of public land with an OHV limited designation where motorize vehicle travel is restricted to specific roads and motorized trails (and motorized ways in WSA's). Any specific motorized route within the described area not documented as a designated route is closed to motorize vehicle travel, and may be reclaimed if determined needed to meet management objectives. Designated routes are documented in the Vale BLM District Office.

Limited to existing routes ~ a defined public land area with an OHV limited designation where motorized vehicle travel is restricted to those approved roads and motorized trails in existence at the time of SEORMP ROD. Establishment of any additional (new or extension of existing) motorized vehicle routes requires prior BLM approval. Unapproved routes are subject to closure and reclamation.

Appendix J - VRM Class Objectives

FLPMA requires the BLM to consider the effects of management actions on the visual quality of the landscape. To protect visual resources, all public land is inventoried to determine its visual resource management (VRM) classification. The VRM objectives for each of four possible classifications are described below.

Class I—The objective of this classification is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes, and it allows limited management activity. The level of change should be very low and must not attract attention. Class I is assigned to those areas where a management decision has been made to preserve a natural landscape. This includes areas such as wilderness study areas, the wild sections of NWSR's, and other congressionally and administratively designated areas.

Class II—The objective of this classification is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to landscape characteristics should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract the attention of a casual observer. Any changes must conform to the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class III—The objective of Class III is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Moderate levels of change are acceptable. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of a casual observer. Changes should conform to the basic elements of the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class IV—The objective of Class IV is to provide for management activities that require major modification of the landscape. These management activities may dominate the view and become the focus of viewer attention. However, every effort should be made to minimize the impact of these projects by carefully locating activities, minimizing disturbance, and designing the projects to conform to the characteristic landscape.

Appendix L - Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria

Maps LAND-2J and -2M depict three zones that identify the public land for potential land tenure adjustments (such as acquisition or disposal), consistent with existing regulations and BLM policy. Section 102(a)(1) of FLPMA provides that “. . . the public lands be retained in Federal ownership unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest . . .”

Management guidelines specific to each zone are described below.

Zone 1: Retention/Acquisition

Zone 1 land has been generally identified for retention in public ownership. These are also areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of land containing high resource values through such methods as exchange, purchase, donation or public agency jurisdictional transfers. Zone 1 land may contain significant visual, wildlife, watershed, vegetative, cultural and other resource values and are generally well blocked. Land within Zone 1 with public resource values may be exchanged for other Zone 1 land with high resource values (see glossary for definitions of high resource values and public resource values).

The following management criteria will be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 1 land within the planning area:

- Land within SMA's such as NW1/4SR boundaries, wilderness areas, WSA's, ACEC's, outstanding natural areas (ONA's), and research natural areas (RNA's) will be retained in public ownership. Private land within these designated areas represents potential acquisition priorities.
- Land Sale exception in Zone 1 - Small parcels of public land adjacent to private land holdings in a Retention-Zone 1 area which are difficult or uneconomical to manage may be considered for exchange or sale under disposal-Zone 3 criteria. Also, parcels of land identified by State, local, or other Federal entities for public purpose or community needs may be considered for exchange or sale under disposal Zone 3 criteria.

Zone 2: Land Exchange

Zone 2 land has been identified for limited retention and consolidation of ownership. Public land within this zone may be exchanged for Zone 1 or 2 non-Federal land with high resource values. Zone 2 public land generally has fragmented landownership patterns or relatively lower resource values than are present in Zone 1. These are areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of land containing high resource values through such methods as exchange, purchase, donation or public agency jurisdictional transfers and disposal by exchange to create consolidated public land areas. Zone 2 land will not be sold except as stated under management criteria listed below.

The following management criteria will be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 2 land within the planning area:

- Land within SMA's such as NW1/4SR boundaries, wilderness areas, WSA's, ACEC's, ONA's, and RNA's will be retained in public ownership. Private land within these designated areas represents potential acquisition priorities.
- Land sale exception in Zone 2 - Small parcels of public land adjacent to private land holdings in a Land exchange-Zone 2 area which are difficult or uneconomical to manage may be considered for sale under disposal-Zone 3 criteria.
- Public purpose land sale exception in Zone 2 - parcels of public land may be sold to meet public and community needs.

Zone 3: Disposal

Zone 3 land generally has low or unknown resource values. This land is potentially suitable for disposal by such methods as public agency jurisdictional transfers, or state indemnity selection (state in lieu selection), or "Recreation and Public Purpose Act" (R&PP) lease or patent, exchange or sale unless significant recreation, wildlife, watershed, Special Status species, cultural resources or other significant resource values are identified as a result of site-specific analysis. This zone may include land needed for community expansion, small parcels located adjacent to private inholdings within and/or adjacent to large blocks of public land being retained by BLM, parcels on which unauthorized use exists, and land included within survey hiatus. Zone 3 land may be exchanged for land with greater resource values in Zones 1 and 2. A legal description of Zone 3 is presented in Table L-4.

The following management criteria will be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 3 land within the planning area:

- If acquisition interest is shown, in writing, for Zone 3 land by local, county or state governments, BLM will consider their needs to accommodate community expansion or other public purposes.
- If Zone 3 parcels are found unsuitable for disposal they will be retained and included under the Zone 1 or 2 designation.

General Management Criteria

Land Exchanges

Land exchange is the preferred method for consolidating land ownership. The following general management criteria will be applied when considering land exchanges within the planning area. To be considered to be in the public interest, exchanges must:

- facilitate access to public land and resources, or
- maintain or enhance important public values and uses, or
- maintain or enhance local social and economic conditions; and
- facilitate implementation of other goals and objectives of the RMP.

It is important to minimize the impact to the local tax base by emphasizing exchanges rather than direct purchases.

Direct Purchases

Direct purchases of non-Federal lands may occur when the same public interest general management criteria apply as described under Land Exchanges above.

Disposal of Land by Sale

Public land or tracts to be sold must meet at least one of the following disposal criteria stated in section 203 of FLPMA:

- “Such tract because of its location or other characteristics is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency; or
- Such tract was acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other federal purpose; or
- Disposal of such tract will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values, including, but not limited to, recreation and scenic values, which would be served by maintaining such tract in federal ownership.”

Generally, exchanges are the preferred method of disposal but sales will be utilized when:

- It is required by national policy; or
- It is required to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis, and where disposal through exchange would cause unacceptable delays; or
- Disposal through exchange is not feasible.

The preferred method of selling public land will be by competitive bidding at public auction to qualifying purchasers. However, modified competitive bidding procedures may be used when there is no legal public access to a tract, when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an existing use on adjacent land, or to avoid dislocation of existing public land users.

Public land may be sold by direct sale at fair market value when:

- such land is needed by state or local governments; or
- direct sale is needed to protect equities arising from authorized use; or
- direct sale is needed to protect equities resulting from inadvertent unauthorized use that was caused by survey errors or title defects; or
- there is only one adjacent landowner.

Methods of Disposal

Methods of disposal for implementing land disposal actions include the following: (a) BLM and other Federal jurisdictional transfers; (b) transfers to state and local agencies (such as R&PP patents, in-lieu selections, airport patents); (c) State exchanges; (d) private exchanges; (e) sales; (f) Indian allotments; and (g) desert land entries.

Public Parcels Within Privately-Owned Land

Scattered parcels of public land located within consolidated private areas could be exchanged or sold. Land exchanges will be the preferred method of disposal because this would maintain the current public and private land bases. Parcels of public land may be exchanged for land with greater resource values within BLM retention areas.

Subsurface Mineral Interests

Section 209(b) of FLPMA allows for the disposal of public mineral estate to the surface owners. Section 205 allows for the acquisition of land on interests consistent with the mission of the department.

Appropriate Environmental Review

Site-specific environmental analysis and documentation in conformance with NE1/4PA, including completion of categorical exclusion check lists and plan conformance determinations where appropriate, will be accomplished for each proposed land program action. Interdisciplinary impact analysis will be tiered within the framework of this and other applicable environmental documents.

Table L-1.—Rights-of-way corridors (existing and proposed) ¹

Corridor	Currently occupied (yes - no)	Single use			Designated corridor width (ft) ²				Corridors with possible development limitations ³			VRM I & II	Miles of corridor on public land ⁴ Resource area	
		UT	TR	Multiple use (UT & TR)	500	1,000	1,500	6,000	WSA	ACEC	NWSR		land ⁴	area
Existing														
Star Valley	Y		X		X				X			X	50	JRA
US Hwy 95	Y			X		X			X				79	JRA
Fields/McDermitt-Harney Elec Substa	Y	X				X			X	X		X	35	JRA
Whitehorse/Fields/Denio Jct US Hwy 95	Y		X	X						X		X	22	JRA
US Hwy 95/Soldier Creek	Y		X	X									11	JRA
Soldier Creek/Three Forks	Y	X		X				X	X	X		X	22	JRA
Whitehorse Butte/Three Forks	Y	X		X								X	10	JRA
State Hwy 78	Y		X		X				X			X	25	JRA
Cow Lakes/US Hwy 95	Y		X	X									11	JRA
Folly Farms (Or Hwy 78)/Crowley	Y		X	X									0	JRA/MRA
PP&L 500-kV Intertie North Route	N	X				X			X	X	X	X	51	MRA
US Hwy 20 (Juntura/Harper)	Y		X		X				X			X	9	MRA
Venator/Riverside	Y		X	X							X		5	MRA
Interstate Hwy 84 corridor area	Y		X					X	X				3	MRA
Existing to be deleted														
BPA/Arctic Gas Pipeline Tran Rt	N	X				X ⁵							70	JRA
Proposed PP&L 500-kV Trans L	N	X				X							60	JRA
BPA/Arctic Gas Pipeline Tran Rt	N	X				X ⁵							53	MRA
MFP alter 500-kV route	N	X				X							22	MRA
Proposed/additions														
McDermitt Creek Road	Y		X	X									38	JRA
McDermitt Creek Harney El	Y		X		X							X	10	JRA
OR/ID State Line	Y		X	X									7	JRA
Cow Creek	Y		X	X									8	JRA
Harper (US Hwy 20)/Crowley	Y		X	X				X					39	MRA
Proposed 500-kV Route-Dog Leg	N	X				X							17	MRA

Corridor	Currently occupied (yes - no)	Single use			Designated corridor width (ft) ²				Corridors with possible development			public & II	Miles of corridor on Resource land ⁴	area	
		UT	TR	Multiple use (UT&TR)	500	1,000	1,500	6,000	limitations ³ WSA	ACEC	NWSR				
US Hwy 26	Y		X		X									0	MRA
Juntura (US Hwy 20)/Riverside	Y		X	X							X			13	MRA
US Hwy 20 Juntura/Harney Co L	Y		X		X						X			4	MRA
US Hwy 20 Harper/Vale	Y		X		X									3	MRA

¹ Definitions: Single use utility (UT) and transportation (TR) corridors will allow a single type of lineal right-of-way to be located within a single corridor route. The type of lineal rights-of-way that will be permitted will be the same as listed in the multiuse utility and transportation corridor definition listed below, except it will be limited to a single use instead of a combination of several different types of rights-of-way. More than one right-of-way of the same type will be permitted. These corridors are generally for cross-country power transmission/interties lines, pipelines or county, State, or Federal roads and are already in operation and exist on the ground. However, when other right-of-way needs are identified and should be located in the single use utility corridor, the single use utility corridor could be changed to a multiuse utility corridor at management’s discretion in the future without further plan amendment. Multiuse utility and transportation (UT & TR) corridors will allow many different types of lineal rights-of-way to be located within a single corridor route. The types of lineal rights-of-way that will be permitted to coexist in the corridor include, but are not limited to, railroads, highways or roads, power transmission and/or distribution lines, pipelines (natural gas, crude oil, product, coal slurry, or water) and telephone (buried and/or overhead), etc. These corridors are generally already in operation. Limitations may be imposed if the right-of-way use would cause extensive damage to cultural and/or historical resources, or cause a high impact on visual or environmental aspects of the corridor route. Each right-of-way will be evaluated on its own merits on a case-by-case basis.

² Source: the 1993 “Western Regional Corridor Study” (WRCS) was used for guidance to determine the designated corridor widths.

³ Where the corridor forms the boundary of an SMA, the corridor will be outside the SMA. Refer to appropriate sections of this plan for possible development limitations.

⁴ Mileages shown are entire routes within planning area only (numbers are rounded). Mileages outside planning area are subject to review by adjacent BLM districts.

Designated corridor widths are not reflected in miles of corridor.

⁵ The MFP proposed BPA/Arctic Gas pipeline transportation route corridor width is 0.5-mile (2,640 feet).

Table L-2.—Existing and potential communication sites on public land in the planning area

Communication site	Current use ¹		Site Status		Develop site plans ¹			Area
	Single user site	Multi-user site	Existing	Potential	Existing	Planned	Unplanned	
Blue Mountain		X	X		X			JRA
Pharmacy Hill		X ²	X			X		JRA
High Peak	X		X			X		JRA
Rome	X		X				X	JRA
FAA Vortac Withdrawal and NOAA Site ³		X	X				X	JRA
Tankey Pasture	X		X				X	JRA
Red Mountain					X		X	JRA
Basque Station					X		X	JRA
Rattlesnake Weather Monitoring Station	X		X				X	JRA
Grassy Butte Weather Monitoring Station	X		X				X	JRA
Rhinehart Butte		X	X		X			MRA
Dry Peak (Cottonwood Mountain)		X ²	X		X			MRA
Monument Peak		X ²	X		X			MRA
Owyhee Ridge Complex		X	X			X		MRA
Sheaville (building not occupied)			X				X	MRA
Black Butte		X ²			X	X		MRA
Castle Rock					X		X	MRA
Kelsey Butte Weather Monitoring Station	X		X				X	MRA
Owyhee Ridge Weather Monitoring Station	X		X				X	MRA
Red Butte Weather Monitoring Station	X		X				X	MRA
Vines Hill Weather Monitoring Station	X		X				X	MRA
Tub Mountain					X		X	MRA
Ironside Mountain					X		X	MRA
Juniper Mountain					X		X	MRA
Rock Creek Butte					X		X	MRA

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Brown Butte			X		X	MRA
Coyne Point	X	X			X	MRA

¹ If user demand at a single user site moves the site to a multiuser site category or a potential site becomes a single or multi-user site through user demand, BLM reserves the right to develop a site plan for a particular site as user demand increases over the life span of the land use plan.

² A site where BLM and private property lines divide a portion of the site. Development may be occurring on either BLM or private land or both on the same site.

³ NOAA site communication site right-of-way is issued, granted, and administered by BLM with FAA concurrence. FAA has site jurisdiction.

Table L-3.— Existing withdrawals on public land within the planning area

Resource area	Withdrawal agency ¹	Type of withdrawal	Withdrawal order and date	Mineral segregation	Total acres ²
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 70	E.O. 3-8-1920	Non-Metal	40
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 61	E.O. 2-25-1919	Non-Metal	161
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 81	E.O. 11-26-1921	Non-Metal	237
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 83	E.O. 4-15-1922	Non-Metal	80
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 84	E.O. 6-7-1922	Non-Metal	40
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 87	E.O. 11-9-1923	Non-Metal	160
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 91	E.O. 6-13-1925	Non-Metal	560
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 94	E.O. 9-25-1925	Non-Metal	160
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 107	S.O. Intpr. 196 4-16-1912	Non-Metal	40
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 107	S.O. Entpr. 160 4-17-1926	Non-Metal	120
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 107	S.O. Intpr. 221 4-17-1926	Non-Metal	160
Malheur	BLM	Public Water Reserve 118	E.O. 2-31-1929	Non-Metal	280
Malheur	BLM	Reservoir Site Reserve 2 Beulah/Bully Creek ³	E.O. 3-31-1911	Non-Metal	1,081
Malheur	BLM/BOR ⁴	Reservoir Site Reserve 2 Warm Springs ³	E.O. 3-31-1911	Non-Metal	930
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Malheur River ³	S.O. 9-2-1914	Mining	2
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Malheur River ³	S.O. 11-4-1914	Mining	22
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Owyhee River ³	S.O. 3-17-1916	Mining	200
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Owyhee River ³	S.O. 11-5-1919	Mining	367
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Owyhee River ³	S.O. 2-5-1923	Mining	6,764
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Owyhee River ³	S.O. 3-28-1925	Mining	24,332
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Owyhee River ³	S.O. 4-16-1936	Mining	160
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Owyhee River ³	S.O. 2-18-1937	Mining	80
Malheur	BOR	Owyhee Project Owyhee River ³	S.O. 4-30-1945	Mining	40
Malheur	BOR	Vale Project–Vale ³	S.O. 12-14-1926	Mining	2,918
Malheur	BOR	Vale Project–Vale ³	S.O. 3-18-1929	Mining	511
Malheur	BOR	Vale Project–Vale ³	S.O. 2-9-1932	Mining	80
Malheur	BOR	Vale Project–Vale ³	S.O. 5-2-1933	Mining	160
Malheur	BOR	Vale Project–Vale ³	S.O. 1-4-1943	Mining	110
Malheur	BOR	Vale Project–Vale ³	PLO 2661 4-23-1962	Mining	240
Malheur	BOR	Reservoir Site 2 Payette/Boise ³	S.O. 5-17-1905	Mining	0.02
Malheur	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 3	E.O. 7-2-1910		4,863
Malheur	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 3	E.O. 2-15-1916 ⁶		2,600
Malheur	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 3	E.O. 7-27-1918 ⁶		2,633
Malheur	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 3	E.O. 8-29-1919 ⁶		10,706
Malheur	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 175	E.O. 2-28-1911		464
Malheur	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 260	E.O. 4-16-1912		987
Malheur	FERC	Power Project 1971	FPC O 11-30-1951	Mining	987
Malheur	BLM	Power Site Classification	USGS O 11-30-1951		461
Malheur	USFWS	Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge	PLO 3168 7-31-1963	Mining	4
Malheur	USFWS	Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge	PLO 4366 2-12-1968	Mining	1
Malheur		Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge	Unsurveyed Islands	Mining	60
Jordan	BLM	Administrative Site and Airport and Surface Zone Protection McDermitt (OR-23735)	PLO 5980 9-2-1981	Surface entry and Mining	514
Jordan	BLM	Administrative Site and Airport Surface Zone Protection Burns Jct. (OR-36355)	PLO 6624 9-25-1986	Surface entry and Mining	1,063
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 61	E.O. 2-25-1919	Non-Metal	240
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 64	S.O. Intpr. 7 6-5-1919	Non-Metal	200
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 86	E.O. 2-18-1923	Non-Metal	800
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 87	E.O. 11-9-1923	Non-Metal	877
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 91	E.O. 6-13-1925	Non-Metal	366
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 107	S.O. Intpr. 140 4-17-1926	Non-Metal	1,358
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 107	S.O. Intpr. 177 4-17-1926	Non-Metal	720
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 107	S.O. Intpr. 199 4-17-1926	Non-Metal	80
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 148	E.O. 6019 2-7-1933	Non-Metal	480
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 150	E.O. 2-20-1933	Non-Metal	40
Jordan	BLM	Public Water Reserve 64	E.O. 6-5-1919	Non-Metal	74

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Resource area	Withdrawal agency ¹	Type of withdrawal	Withdrawal order and date	Mineral segregation	Total acres ²
Jordan Mining	BLM 59,520 ⁷	Main, West Little, North Owyhee NW1/4SR's		PL 98-494-1984 and OR	
Jordan	BLM		Omnibus NW1/4SRA of 1988		
Jordan	BLM	"Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000"	CAB H.R.-4828, 10-30-2000	See footnote ⁸	100,352
Jordan	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 3	E.O. 7-2-1910		13,519
Jordan	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 3	E.O. 7-27-1918 ⁶		14,202
Jordan	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 399	S.O. Intrap. 28 7-27-1918		1,275
Jordan	BLM/FERC ⁵	Power Site Reserve 399	E.O. 7-27-1918		961
Jordan	BIA	Indian Grazing Reserve	Act of Congress 1-17-1936		17,029
Jordan	BIA	Indian Grazing Reserve Proposed Wilderness	OR-2773 11-23-1967		400
Jordan	BIA	Indian Grazing Reserve Temporary Wilderness in Aid of Legislation	S.O. 7-7-1933		400
Jordan	FAA	VORTAC	PLO 3451 ANS 9-23-1964	Mining	52
Jordan	FAA	VORTAC	PLO 2970 ANS 3-18-63	Mining	15
Jordan	FAA	VORTAC	ANS S.O. 8-14-1948	Mining	60

¹ Abbreviations: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FERC = Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; BIA = Bureau of Indian Affairs; FAA = Federal Aviation Administration; BOR = Bureau of Reclamation; USGS = U.S. Geological Survey; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

² Acreage figures for MRA and JRA are from 1981 MFP documents and may not reflect current acreage figures.

³ Where BLM withdrawals (Reservoir Site Reserve 2) overlap BOR withdrawals, BOR has jurisdiction, but it's still a BLM withdrawal.

⁴ BOR has undivided half interest in Reservoir R/W TD-025873.

⁵ These withdrawals are managed in accordance to the July 20, 1966 national MOU between the BLM and FERC.

⁶ These withdrawals are actually the modification dates (survey interpretations), and original withdrawals were dated 7-2-1910.

⁷ Acreage determined from "Main, West Little, and North Fork Owyhee National Wild and Scenic Rivers Management Plan" (Sept. 1993: Overview, p. 2)

⁸ "Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000"—withdrawn from location, entry, patent under mining laws and operation of mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, and minerals material laws. However, the BLM may permit the development of saleable minerals from existing sources for road maintenance only (section 201 of the Act).

Table L-4.—Land potentially suitable for disposal (Zone 3)

Tract	Legal description	Acres	Tract	Legal description	Acres
Malheur Resource Area			SM0263	sec. 33, SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0242	T. 13 S., R. 38 E., sec. 34, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00		T. 13 S., R. 42 E., sec. 33, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0242	sec. 35, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0264		
SM0242	sec. 35, NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00		T. 14 S., R. 38 E., sec. 3, lot 4	39.74
	T. 13 S., R. 39 E.,		SM0245	sec. 3, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0243	sec. 31, NW1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0245	sec. 9, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0244	sec. 33, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0246	sec. 10, NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0244	sec. 33, E1/2 SW1/4	80.00	SM0247	sec. 13, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0244	sec. 33, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SM0248	sec. 13, SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
	T. 13 S., R. 40 E.,		SM0248	sec. 13, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0250	sec. 14, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0248	sec. 14, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0251	sec. 14, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00	SM0248	sec. 14, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0252	sec. 22, NW1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0248	sec. 23, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0253	sec. 23, NW1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0249	sec. 24, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0253	sec. 23, E1/2 W1/2	160.00	SM0248	sec. 24, W1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0261	sec. 24, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00		T. 14 S., R. 39 E.,	
SM0254	sec. 25, lot 4	29.80	SM0244	sec. 4, lot 1	39.45
SM0253	sec. 26, E1/2 NW1/4	80.00	SM0244	sec. 4, lot 2	39.46
	T. 13 S., R. 41 E.,		SM0244	sec. 4, lot 3	39.48
SM0255	sec. 17, NE1/4	160.00	SM0265	sec. 5, SE1/4 MW	40.00
SM0255	sec. 17, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0266	sec. 7, lot 3	35.49
SM0256	sec. 18, lot 2	39.87	SM0267	sec. 17, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0258	sec. 19, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SM0267	sec. 17, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0257	sec. 19, lot 2	39.80	SM0268	sec. 19, E1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0257	sec. 19, E1/2 NW1/4	80.00	SM0268	sec. 20, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0259	sec. 20, SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0268	sec. 20, N1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0258	sec. 20, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00	SM0269	sec. 30, lot 6	3.48
SM0260	sec. 28, NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00	SM0269	sec. 30, lot 7	2.99
SM0258	sec. 29, N1/2 NW1/4		SM0269	sec. 30, lot 8	2.50
	except MS-759 patent	55.00	SM0269	sec. 30, lot 9	1.74
SM0258	sec. 29, SW1/4 NW1/4		SM0298	sec. 34, NW1/4	160.00
	except MS-759 patent	6.00	SM0298	sec. 34, S1/2	320.00
SM0258	sec. 29, NW1/4 SW1/4			T. 14 S., R. 40 E.,	
	except MS-759 patent	25.00	SM0270	sec. 3, S1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0258	sec. 29, SW1/4 SW1/4		SM0270	sec. 3, N1/2 SW1/4	80.00
	except MS-32 patent	37.00	SM0270	sec. 4, lot 2	40.36
SM0258	sec. 30, E1/2		SM0270	sec. 4, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00
	except MS-759 patent	317.00	SM0270	sec. 4, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0258	sec. 30, E1/2 SW1/4	80.00	SM0271	sec. 7, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0262 ¹	sec. 31, NE1/4	160.00	SM0051	sec. 9, NW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0033	sec. 31, S1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	5.00		T. 14 S., R. 41 E.,	
SM0262 ¹	sec. 31, E1/2 NW1/4	80.00	SM0263	sec. 4, lot 3	40.18
SM0262 ¹	sec. 31, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SM0273	sec. 5, lot 2	40.07
SM0262 ¹	sec. 31, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0292	sec. 12, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0262 ¹	sec. 32, lot 1	13.00	SM0289	sec. 15, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0262 ¹	sec. 32, lot 2	17.62	SM0290	sec. 17, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0262 ¹	sec. 32, lot 3	25.35	SM0291	sec. 20, NE1/4	160.00
SM0262 ¹	sec. 32, lot 4	7.33	SM0291	sec. 20, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0262 ¹	sec. 32, lot 5	12.59	SM0291	sec. 20, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0262 ¹	sec. 32, lot 6	21.78			
SM0262 ¹	sec. 32, lot 7	9.61			

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Tract	Legal description	Acres	Tract	Legal description	Acres
SM0291	sec. 20, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0299	sec. 4, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0291	sec. 21, N1/2	320.00	SM0299	sec. 4, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0274	sec. 22, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SM0299	sec. 4, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0275	sec. 23, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0299	sec. 4, SE1/4	160.00
SM0293	sec. 24, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00	SM0300	sec. 10, NE1/4	160.00
SM0293	sec. 24, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0300	sec. 10, E1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0293	sec. 24, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00	SM0300	sec. 10, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0293	sec. 24, SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00	SM0300	sec. 10, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0293	sec. 24, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0301	sec. 12, All	640.00
SM0293	sec. 24, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SM0302	sec. 26, NW1/4	160.00
SM0276	sec. 34, S1/2 NW1/4	80.00	SM0305	sec. 26, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
	T. 14 S., R. 42 E.,		SM0302	sec. 26, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0277	sec. 1, lot 3	40.15	SM0302	sec. 27, All	640.00
SM0278	sec. 2, lot 3	0.09	SM0303	sec. 29, W1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0279	sec. 2, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0303	sec. 29, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0280	sec. 7, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0303	sec. 29, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0281	sec. 10, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SM0303	sec. 29, SW1/4	160.00
SM0282	sec. 11, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0303	sec. 29, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0281	sec. 11, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00	SM0304	sec. 34, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0282	sec. 12, N1/2 NW1/4	80.00	SM0304	sec. 35, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0282	sec. 12, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0302	sec. 35, W1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0282	sec. 12, SW1/4	160.00	SM0305	sec. 35, E1/2 E1/2	160.00
SM0282	sec. 12, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 36, All	640.00
SM0282	sec. 13, N1/2 N1/2	160.00		T. 15 S., R. 40 E.,	
SM0282	sec. 13, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0306	sec. 23, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0282	sec. 14, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0308	sec. 29, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0293	sec. 19, lot 2	40.34	SM0307	sec. 29, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0293	sec. 19, S1/2 NE1/4	0.00	SM0307	sec. 29, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0293	sec. 19, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 30, lot 2	39.87
SM0293	sec. 19, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 30, lot 3	39.86
SM0283	sec. 22, All	640.00	SM0305	sec. 30, lot 4	39.85
SM0283	sec. 23, S1/2	320.00	SM0305	sec. 30, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0284	sec. 24, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 30, E1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0284	sec. 25, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00	SM0305	sec. 30, W1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0283	sec. 26, NW1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 30, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0283	sec. 26, N1/2 NW1/4	80.00	SM0305	sec. 31, lot 1	39.92
	T. 14 S., R. 43 E.,		SM0305	sec. 31, lot 2	39.94
SM0285	sec. 6, lot 7	59.61	SM0305	sec. 31, lot 3	39.96
SM0285	sec. 6, SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 31, lot 4	39.98
SM0286	sec. 7, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 31, W1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0287	sec. 7, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0305	sec. 31, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0288	sec. 18, lot 3	59.44	SM0305	sec. 31, E1/2 W1/2	160.00
SM0284	sec. 30, lot 1	57.58	SM0305	sec. 31, SE1/4	160.00
SM0284	sec. 30, lot 2	57.20		T. 15 S., R. 41 E.,	
SM0284	sec. 30, lot 3	56.84	SM0309	sec. 4, lot 2	40.34
SM0284	sec. 30, lot 4	56.28	SM0309	sec. 4, lot 3	40.38
SM0284	sec. 30, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0309	sec. 4, lot 4	40.42
	T. 15 S., R. 37 E.,		SM0309	sec. 4, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0294	sec. 20, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0309	sec. 4, NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0294	sec. 20, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00	SM0310	sec. 18, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0294	sec. 20, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SM0311	sec. 19, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0295	sec. 28, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0312	sec. 32, NW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0296	sec. 32, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SM0313	sec. 35, NW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0297	sec. 32, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00		T. 15 S., R. 42 E.,	
SM0297	sec. 32, SW1/4	160.00	SM0314	sec. 14, NE1/4	160.00
	T. 15 S., R. 39 E.,		SM0034	sec. 14, NE1/4	160.00
SM0299	sec. 4, lot 1	41.17	SM0315	sec. 18, E1/2 E1/2	160.00
SM0299	sec. 4, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00	SM0035	sec. 27, E1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4	20.00
			SM0316	sec. 35, SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00

Tract	Legal description	Acres
SM0316	sec. 35, S1/2	320.00
SM0003	T. 15 S., R. 43 E., sec. 32, NE1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SM0014	T. 15 S., R. 44 E., sec. 14, N1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SM0014	sec. 14, NW1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SM0010	T. 15 S., R. 45 E., sec. 16, SE1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SM0022	sec. 16, NW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SM0011	sec. 17, S1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4	5.00
SM0012	sec. 18, W1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SM0013	sec. 20, NW1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SM0013	sec. 20, N1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4	20.00
SM0318	T. 16 S., R. 37 E., sec. 8, SW1/4	160.00
SM0321	sec. 13, S1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0321	sec. 13, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0320	sec. 18, SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0319	sec. 18, E1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0320	sec. 18, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0322	T. 16 S., R. 38 E., sec. 2, SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0323	sec. 12, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0324	sec. 13, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0324	sec. 13, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0305	T. 16 S., R. 39 E., sec. 1, lot 1	39.96
SM0305	sec. 1, lot 2	39.89
SM0305	sec. 1, lot 3	39.81
SM0305	sec. 1, lot	439.74
SM0305	sec. 1, S1/2 N1/2	160.00
SM0304	sec. 2, lot 4	41.02
SM0305	sec. 2, lot 1	39.88
SM0305	sec. 2, lot 2	40.26
SM0304	sec. 2, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0305	sec. 2, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0305	sec. 2, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0304	sec. 3, lot 1	41.31
SM0304	sec. 3, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0323	sec. 6, E1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0323	sec. 6, W1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0323	sec. 7, lot 1	35.29
SM0323	sec. 7, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0323	sec. 7, E1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0323	sec. 7, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0325	sec. 12, NW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0324	sec. 18, lot 2	35.49
SM0326	T. 16 S., R. 40 E., sec. 4, lot 2	40.27
SM0327	sec. 10, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0327	sec. 10, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0328	sec. 12, E1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0328	sec. 12, W1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0328	sec. 13, W1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0328	sec. 13, N1/2 NW1/4	80.00

Tract	Legal description	Acres
SM0328	sec. 13, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0328	sec. 13, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0328	sec. 14, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0327	sec. 14, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0327	sec. 14, NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0327	sec. 15, NE1/4	160.00
SM0327	sec. 15, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0329	sec. 17, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0329	sec. 20, E1/2	320.00
SM0329	sec. 21, W1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0330	sec. 21, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0329	sec. 21, NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0331	sec. 22, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0332	sec. 22, E1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0329	sec. 29, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0329	sec. 29, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0333	T. 16 S., R. 41 E., sec. 5, lot 1	45.03
SM0334	sec. 8, SW1/4	160.00
SM0334	sec. 8, W1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0334	sec. 17, E1/2	320.00
SM0335	sec. 17, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0335	sec. 18, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0335	sec. 19, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0334	sec. 20, NE1/4	160.00
SM0334	sec. 21, W1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0336	sec. 24, NW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0337	sec. 31, lot 3	26.56
SM0337	sec. 31, lot 4	26.89
SM0337	sec. 31, lot 9	27.22
SM0316	T. 16 S., R. 42 E., sec. 1, lot 1	41.26
SM0316	sec. 1, lot 2	41.19
SM0316	sec. 1, lot 3	41.11
SM0316	sec. 1, lot 4	41.04
SM0316	sec. 1, S1/2 N1/2	160.00
SM0316	sec. 2, lot 1	40.98
SM0316	sec. 2, lot 2	40.96
SM0316	sec. 2, lot 3	40.93
SM0316	sec. 2, lot 4	40.91
SM0316	sec. 2, S1/2 N1/2	160.00
SM0316	sec. 2, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0316	sec. 3, lot 1	40.84
SM0317	sec. 3, lot 3	40.60
SM0316	sec. 3, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0316	sec. 3, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0316	sec. 3, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0046	T. 16 S., R. 46 E., sec. 3, lot 1	67.17
SM0046	sec. 3, lot 2	67.27
SM0047	sec. 3, S1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0047	sec. 3, SW1/4	160.00
SM0038	sec. 4, N1/2 S1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SM0038	sec. 4, NW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4	2.50
SM0038	sec. 5, lot 1	67.51
SM0038	sec. 5, N1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SM0038	sec. 5, S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SM0048	sec. 9, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0048	sec. 10, S1/2 S1/2	160.00

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Tract	Legal description	Acres	Tract	Legal description	Acres
SM0056	sec. 13, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00		T. 19 S., R. 37 E.,	
SM0017	sec. 15, SW1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4	10.00	SM0023	sec. 1, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0338	sec. 23, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0049	sec. 1, W1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SM0339	sec. 27, S1/2	320.00		T. 19 S., R. 39 E.,	
SM0339	sec. 28, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0348	sec. 8, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0340	sec. 32, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00	SM0349	sec. 8, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0341	sec. 32, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0351	sec. 16, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0339	sec. 32, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00	SM0350	sec. 16, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0339	sec. 33, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00	SM0352	sec. 17, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0339	sec. 33, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00		T. 19 S., R. 40 E.,	
SM0339	sec. 33, NW1/4	160.00	SM0353	sec. 9, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0339	sec. 33, N1/2 SW1/4	80.00	SM0354	sec. 10, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0339	sec. 34, W1/2 NE1/4	80.00		T. 19 S., R. 43 E.,	
SM0339	sec. 34, N1/2 NW1/4	80.00	SM0002	sec. 4, lot 2	40.86
SM0339	sec. 34, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00		T. 19 S., R. 45 E.,	
SM0339	sec. 34, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0004	sec. 6, NW1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SM0342	sec. 35, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00		T. 20 S., R. 37 E.,	
	T. 16 S., R. 47 E.,		SM0001	sec. 26, W1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SM0053	sec. 7, lot 4	39.83	SM0050	sec. 35, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0053	sec. 7, SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00		T. 20 S., R. 39 E.,	
SM0053	sec. 18, lot 1	40.00	SM0036	sec. 28, SE1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SM0053	sec. 18, lot 2	40.00		T. 20 S., R. 44 E.,	
SM0054	sec. 18, lot 4	40.00	SM0030	sec. 2, SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0055	sec. 18, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00	SM0030	sec. 2, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
	T. 17 S., R. 39 E.,		SM0031	sec. 3, E1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	20.00
SM0346	sec. 28, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00	SM0031	sec. 3, E1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	5.00
	T. 17 S., R. 44 E.,			T. 20 S., R. 45 E.,	
SM0347	sec. 2, SW1/4	160.00	SM0037	sec. 10, N1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	15.00
	T. 17 S., R. 46 E.,			T. 21 S., R. 37 E.,	
SM0342	sec. 2, lot 1	40.10	SM0356	sec. 9, E1/2 E NE1/4	40.00
SM0342	sec. 2, lot 2	40.18	SM0356	sec. 9, E1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SM0342	sec. 2, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00	SM0356	sec. 10, W1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4	20.00
SM0343	sec. 3, lot 3	40.15	SM0356	sec. 10, W1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	20.00
SM0343	sec. 3, lot 4	40.05		T. 21 S., R. 38 E.,	
SM0344	sec. 4, lot 4	40.11	SM0032	sec. 9, S1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SM0344	sec. 5, lot 1	40.23		T. 23 S., R. 46 E.,	
SM0345	sec. 5, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00	SM0009	sec. 28, NE1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	10.00
	T. 18 S., R. 36 E.,		SM0015	sec. 33, W1/2 W1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	5.00
SM0021	sec. 24, NE1/4 NE1/4 NW1/4	10.00		T. 24 S., R. 36 E.,	
	T. 18 S., R. 40 E.,		SM0365	sec. 35, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0007	sec. 3, lot 4	38.92		T. 24 S., R. 46 E.,	
SM0018	sec. 8, SW1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	2.50	SM0016	sec. 4, lot 3	26.41
SM0018	sec. 8, S1/2 S1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4	10.00	SM0016	sec. 4, lot 4	26.30
SM0018	sec. 8, SE1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4 NW1/4	2.50	SM0016	sec. 4, lot 6	40.00
SM0019	sec. 9, S1/2 S1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4	10.00		T. 25 S., R. 36 E.,	
SM0019	sec. 9, S1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4	20.00	SM0365	sec. 2, lot 1	41.03
SM0020	sec. 10, SW1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4	2.50	SM0365	sec. 2, lot 2	40.96
	T. 18 S., R. 41 E.,		SM0365	sec. 2, lot 3	40.90
SM0024	sec. 14, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00			
SM0025	sec. 14, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00			
SM0026	sec. 17, E1/2 E NE1/4 NW1/4	10.00			
	T. 18 S., R. 42 E.,				
SM0008	sec. 19, lot 3	40.20			
SM0008	sec. 19, lot 4	40.07			

Tract	Legal description	Acres
SM0365	sec. 2, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0365	sec. 2, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0365	sec. 2, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0365	sec. 2, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0365	sec. 2, SE1/4	160.00
SM0366	sec. 10, NE1/4	160.00
SM0366	sec. 10, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0367	sec. 12, All	640.00
SM0368	sec. 14, All	640.00
SM0369	sec. 24, All	640.00
SM0370	T. 25 S., R. 37 E., sec. 16, All	640.00
SM0371	sec. 18, lot 1	39.25
SM0371	sec. 18, lot 2	39.30
SM0371	sec. 18, lot 3	39.36
SM0371	sec. 18, lot 4	39.41
SM0371	sec. 18, E1/2	320.00
SM0371	sec. 18, E1/2 W1/2	160.00
SM0372	sec. 20, All	640.00
SM0373	sec. 28, All	640.00
SM0374	sec. 30, lot 1	39.68
SM0374	sec. 30, lot 2	39.72
SM0374	sec. 30, lot 3	39.76
SM0374	sec. 30, lot 4	39.80
SM0374	sec. 30, E1/2	320.00
SM0374	sec. 30, E1/2 W1/2	160.00
SM0375	sec. 32, S1/2	320.00
SM0377	sec. 34, N1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0376	sec. 34, E1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0376	sec. 34, SE1/4	160.00
SM0378	T. 25 S., R. 38 E., sec. 35, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0378	sec. 35, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0379	T. 25 S., R. 40 E., sec. 25, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0379	sec. 26, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0379	sec. 35, E1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0380	sec. 36, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0380	sec. 36, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0381	T. 25 S., R. 41 E., sec. 30, lot 1	39.62
SM0381	sec. 30, E1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0381	sec. 30, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0045	T. 26 S., R. 36 E., sec. 4, SE1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4	2.50
SM0045	sec. 4, S1/2 S1/2 S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SM0382	sec. 8, W1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0383	sec. 22, All	640.00
SM0385	sec. 26, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0384	sec. 26, N1/2 N1/2	160.00
SM0384	sec. 26, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0385	sec. 26, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0052	sec. 28, NE1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SM0386	sec. 36, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0387	sec. 36, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00

Tract	Legal description	Acres
SM0393	T. 26 S., R. 37 E., sec. 4, lot 1	52.84
SM0391	T. 26 S., R. 39 E., sec. 14, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0390	sec. 14, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0389	sec. 22, W1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0389	sec. 22, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0389	sec. 22, NW1/4	160.00
SM0392	sec. 34, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0380	T. 26 S., R. 40 E., sec. 1, lot 4	13.78
SM0380	sec. 1, NW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0394	sec. 18, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0394	sec. 19, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 19, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0394	sec. 19, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0395	sec. 20, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 20, SE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0395	sec. 20, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 29, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 29, SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0395	sec. 29, W1/2	320.00
SM0395	sec. 29, SE1/4	160.00
SM0395	sec. 30, E1/2	320.00
SM0395	sec. 31, lot 4	37.66
SM0395	sec. 31, lot 5	41.20
SM0395	sec. 31, lot 6	40.72
SM0395	sec. 31, lot 7	40.24
SM0395	sec. 31, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 31, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0395	sec. 31, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0395	sec. 32, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 32, SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0395	sec. 32, W1/2	320.00
SM0395	sec. 32, W1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0396	sec. 33, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 33, W1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 33, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0397	T. 26 S., R. 42 E., sec. 24, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SM0397	sec. 24, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0027	T. 26 S., R. 46 E., sec. 4, lot 3	41.01
SM0028	sec. 28, SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	2.50
SM0388	T. 27 S., R. 36 E., sec. 1, lot 2	40.23
SM0388	sec. 1, SW1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0388	sec. 1, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0395	T. 27 S., R. 40 E., sec. 6, lot 3	40.72
SM0395	sec. 6, lot 4	36.87
SM0395	sec. 6, lot 5	35.95
SM0395	sec. 6, lot 6	35.25
SM0395	sec. 6, lot 7	34.55
SM0395	sec. 6, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00

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Tract	Legal description	Acres
SM0395	sec. 6, E1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0395	sec. 7, lot 1	34.12
SM0395	sec. 7, N1/2 NE1/4	160.00
SM0395	sec. 7, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0029	T. 27 S., R. 45 E., sec. 26, W1/2 W1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SM0039	T. 27 S., R. 46 E., sec. 13, SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4	2.50
SM0040	sec. 14, E1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SM0041	sec. 14, NE1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SM0039	sec. 24, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0042	sec. 25, E1/2 E SE1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SM0043	T. 27 S., R. 47 E., sec. 31, lot 2	33.47
SM0193	T. 28 S., R. 44 E. sec. 14, W1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SM0194	sec. 23, W1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SM0206	T. 28 S., R. 45 E. sec. 19, E1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SM0206	sec. 19, SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SM0207	sec. 20, N1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SM0208	sec. 26, S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SM0209	sec. 26, S1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	20.00
SM0228	T. 28 S., R. 46 E. sec. 14, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SM0229	sec. 14, N1/2 NW1/4	80.00
SM0044	sec. 14, SE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SM0229	sec. 14, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SM0229	sec. 14, NE1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SM0229	sec. 14, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SM0229	sec. 15, SE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SM0230	sec. 15, NW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
Subtotal		37,744.61
Jordan Resource Area		
SJ0448	T. 28 S., R. 36 E. sec. 14, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SJ0449	T. 28 S., R. 37 E. sec. 3, NW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SJ0195	T. 28 S., R. 44 E. sec. 25, SW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SJ0197	sec. 36, N1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4	20.00
SJ0196	sec. 36, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ0210	T. 28 S., R. 45 E. sec. 34, N1/2 N1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SJ0210	sec. 35, N1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SJ0210	sec. 35, N1/2 N1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0210	sec. 35, N1/2 N1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0179	T. 28 S., R. 46 E. sec. 13, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ0178	sec. 26, N1/2 N1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0192	sec. 30, lot 2	40.80

Tract	Legal description	Acres
SJ0180	T. 29 S., R. 41 E. sec. 11, N1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SJ0181	T. 29 S., R. 44 E. sec. 16, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00
SJ0182	sec. 20, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SJ0183	sec. 21, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0184	sec. 28, N1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SJ0182	sec. 29, E1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SJ0182	sec. 29, N1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SJ0182	sec. 29, N1/2 S1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SJ0232	T. 29 S., R. 46 E. sec. 15, NW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0232	sec. 15, NW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0233	sec. 34, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ0233	sec. 34, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ0233	sec. 34, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SJ0233	sec. 34, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SJ0444	sec. 35, SE1/4	160.00
SJ0235	T. 29 S., R. 47 E. sec. 30, lot 3	35.72
SJ0235	sec. 30, lot 4	35.67
SJ0149	T. 30 S., R. 38 E. sec. 1, N1/2 N1/2 N1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SJ0149	sec. 2, N1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4	41.25
SJ0222	T. 30 S., R. 43 E. sec. 14, W1/2	320.00
SJ0224	sec. 20,	640.00
SJ0223	sec. 26,	640.00
SJ0212	T. 30 S., R. 44 E. sec. 2, lot 1	40.40
SJ0212	sec. 2, lot 2	40.22
SJ0212	sec. 2, lot 3	40.03
SJ0212	sec. 2, lot 4	39.85
SJ0212	sec. 2, S1/2 N1/2	160.00
SJ0212	sec. 2, S1/2	320.00
SJ0213	sec. 12,	640.00
SJ0214	sec. 28, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ0214	sec. 28, W1/2	320.00
SJ0214	sec. 28, SE1/4	160.00
SJ0214	sec. 28, W1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SJ0215	T. 30 S., R. 45 E. sec. 4, lot 1	40.22
SJ0215	sec. 4, lot 2	40.50
SJ0215	sec. 4, lot 3	40.78
SJ0215	sec. 4, lot 4	41.06
SJ0215	sec. 4, S1/2 N1/2	160.00
SJ0215	sec. 4, N1/2 S1/2	160.00
SJ0215	sec. 4, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SJ0216	sec. 6, lot 1	40.54
SJ0216	sec. 6, lot 2	40.39
SJ0216	sec. 6, lot 3	40.23
SJ0216	sec. 6, lot 4	41.40
SJ0216	sec. 6, lot 5	41.29
SJ0216	sec. 6, lot 6	41.25
SJ0216	sec. 6, lot 7	41.22

Tract	Legal description	Acres
SJ0216	sec. 6, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SJ0216	sec. 6, SE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0216	sec. 6, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SJ0216	sec. 6, SE1/4	160.00
SJ0217	sec. 8, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SJ0217	sec. 8, SE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ0217	sec. 8, W1/2	320.00
SJ0217	sec. 8, SE1/4	160.00
SJ0219	sec. 10, N1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SJ0219	sec. 10, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0219	sec. 10, S1/2 N1/2	160.00
SJ0219	sec. 10, S1/2	320.00
SJ0220	sec. 16, W1/2 E1/2	160.00
SJ0220	sec. 16, E1/2 E1/2	160.00
SJ0220	sec. 16, SW1/4	160.00
SJ0218	sec. 18, lot 1	41.51
SJ0218	sec. 18, lot 2	41.54
SJ0218	sec. 18, lot 3	41.56
SJ0218	sec. 18, lot 4	41.59
SJ0218	sec. 18, E1/2	320.00
SJ0218	sec. 18, E1/2 W1/2	160.00
SJ0221	sec. 20, All	640.00
SJ0174	sec. 32, lot 1	42.34
	T. 30 S., R. 46 E.	
SJ0234	sec. 2, lot 4	39.70
SJ0234	sec. 2, lot 4	39.70
SJ0205	sec. 8, SW1/4	160.00
	T. 30 S., R. 47 E.	
SJ0236	sec. 6, lot 1	37.33
SJ0236	sec. 6, lot 2	37.43
SJ0236	sec. 6, lot 3	37.52
SJ0236	sec. 6, lot 4	37.61
	T. 31 S., R. 41 E.	
SJ0152	sec. 8, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SJ0151	sec. 10, N1/2	320.00
SJ0151	sec. 10, N1/2 S1/2	160.00
SJ0151	sec. 10, S1/2 SE1/4	80.00
SJ0153	sec. 12, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SJ0450	sec. 14, W1/2 SW1/4	80.00
SJ0154	sec. 14, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ01502	sec. 18, E1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SJ04511	sec. 20, E1/2	320.00
SJ04511	sec. 20, E1/2 W1/2	160.00
SJ04521	sec. 22, S1/2	320.00
SJ04531	sec. 26, All	640.00
SJ04541	sec. 28, All	640.00
SJ04551	sec. 34, All	640.00
SJ0456	sec. 36, W1/2	320.00
	T. 31 S., R. 42 E.	
SJ0171	sec. 13, NE1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	2.50
SJ0170	sec. 14, E1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SJ0170	sec. 14, W1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SJ0169	sec. 14, N1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	5.00
SJ0169	sec. 14, NW1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SJ0172	sec. 24, NE1/4 NE1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0173	sec. 24, N1/2 N1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SJ01682	sec. 30, SE1/4 NW1/4	4.00

Tract	Legal description	Acres
	T. 32 S., R. 40 E.	
SJ0155	sec. 14, All	639.64
SJ0156	sec. 22, All	640.00
SJ0157	sec. 24, All	640.00
SJ0158	sec. 26, All	640.00
SJ0159	sec. 36, All	640.00
	T. 32 S., R. 41 E.	
SJ01641	sec. 4, lot 1	40.14
SJ01641	sec. 4, lot 2	39.99
SJ01641	sec. 4, lot 3	39.83
SJ01641	sec. 4, lot 4	39.68
SJ01641	sec. 4, S1/2 N1/2	160.00
SJ01641	sec. 4, S1/2	20.00
SJ0165	sec. 6, lot 4	39.86
SJ0165	sec. 6, lot 5	39.85
SJ0165	sec. 6, lot 6	39.75
SJ01661	sec. 8, All	640.00
SJ0167	sec. 18, lot 1	40.33
SJ0167	sec. 18, lot 2	40.36
SJ0167	sec. 18, lot 3	40.38
SJ0167	sec. 18, lot 4	40.41
SJ0167	sec. 18, E1/2	320.00
SJ0167	sec. 18, E1/2 W1/2	160.00
	T. 32 S., R. 44 E.,	
SJ0175	sec. 4, SE1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SJ0176	sec. 9, W1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SJ0177	sec. 16, W1/2 NW1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	5.00
	T. 32 S., R. 45 E.,	
SJ0198	sec. 3, SE1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SJ0199	sec. 9, SE1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SJ0200	sec. 9, S1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4	20.00
SJ0201	sec. 10, NW1/4 NE1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0202	sec. 11, W1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SJ0203	sec. 33, S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
	T. 32 S., R. 46 E.,	
SJ0185	sec. 14, S1/2 S1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SJ0185	sec. 14, S1/2 S1/2 SE1/4 SE1/4	10.00
SJ0187	sec. 23, E1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	5.00
SJ0186	sec. 23, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0187	sec. 23, E1/2 SW1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	5.00
SJ0187	sec. 23, SE1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0187	sec. 23, E1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	20.00
SJ0187	sec. 23, E1/2 W1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SJ0187	sec. 23, N1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SJ0187	sec. 23, NE1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	2.50
SJ0188	sec. 27, W1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4 NW1/4	5.00
SJ0189	sec. 27, SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SJ0190	sec. 28, S1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SJ0191	sec. 34, N1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4	20.00
	T. 33 S., R. 39 E.,	
SJ0144	sec. 14, S1/2 NE1/4	80.00
SJ0145	sec. 14, SW1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0146	sec. 22, E1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SJ0147	sec. 24, E1/2	320.00
SJ0148	sec. 36, E1/2 E1/2 160.00	
SJ0457	sec. 36, W1/2 E1/2	160.00
SJ0457	sec. 36, W1/2	320.00

Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan

Tract	Legal description	Acres	Tract	Legal description	Acres
	T. 33 S., R. 40 E.,		SJ0119	sec. 29, NE1/4 NE1/4	40.00
SJ0160	sec. 12, All	640.00	SJ0120	sec. 29, NE1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4 NW1/4	2.50
SJ0161	sec. 16, All	640.00	SJ0120	sec. 29, S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4 NW1/4	5.00
SJ0162	sec. 24, NE1/4	160.00	SJ0121	sec. 29, SE1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	2.50
SJ0162	sec. 24, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00	SJ0122	sec. 29, N1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4	20.00
SJ0162	sec. 24, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SJ0122	sec. 29, N1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SJ0163	sec. 36, All	640.00	SJ0123	sec. 29, NW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4	10.00
	T. 33 S., R. 45 E.,		SJ0123	sec. 29, N1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4	5.00
SJ0204	sec. 4, lot 1	39.87	SJ0124	sec. 30, SE1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4	10.00
	T. 33 S., R. 46 E.,		SJ0125	sec. 30, E1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4	5.00
SJ0226	sec. 27, S1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4	20.00	SJ0126	sec. 31, lot 4	34.10
SJ0226	sec. 27, W1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4	20.00	SJ0128	sec. 31, N1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SJ0226	sec. 28, S1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	20.00	SJ0128	sec. 31, SW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	2.50
SJ0227	sec. 34, W1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4	20.00	SJ0127	sec. 31, N1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4	20.00
	T. 33.50 S., R. 39 E.,		SJ0127	sec. 31, SW1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SJ0457	sec. 36, lot 3	25.11	SJ0127	sec. 31, NW1/4 NW1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4	2.50
SJ0148	sec. 36, lot 1	25.36			
SJ0148	sec. 36, lot 2	25.20	SJ0109	T. 41 S., R. 39 E.,	
SJ0457	sec. 36, lot 4	24.93	SJ0109	sec. 10, S1/2 N1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4	10.00
SJ0148	sec. 36, SE1/4	160.00	SJ0109	sec. 10, S1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SJ0457	sec. 36, SW1/4	160.00	SJ0109	sec. 10, SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	2.50
	T. 33.50 S., R. 40 E.,		SJ0110	sec. 11, SW1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SJ0163	sec. 36, lot 1	21.84	SJ0111	sec. 11, SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4	2.50
SJ0163	sec. 36, lot 2	26.17	SJ0113	sec. 13, S1/2 S1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0163	sec. 36, lot 3	26.15	SJ0112	sec. 14, S1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SJ0163	sec. 36, lot 4	26.12	SJ0113	sec. 14, S1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SJ0163	sec. 36, lot 5	33.38	SJ0113	sec. 14, S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SJ0163	sec. 36, lot 6	33.40	SJ0114	sec. 14, NE1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	2.50
SJ0163	sec. 36, SW1/4	160.00	SJ0115	sec. 15, NE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4	2.50
SJ0163	sec. 36, W1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SJ0117	sec. 22, lot 1	4.55
	T. 37 S., R. 37 E.,		SJ0117	sec. 22, lot 2	4.36
SJ0225	sec. 4, W1/2 SW1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4	5.00	SJ0117	sec. 22, lot 3	4.18
SJ0225	sec. 4, W1/2 W1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4	10.00	SJ0116	sec. 24, NE1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	10.00
	T. 37 S., R. 46 E.,		SJ0116	sec. 24, NE1/4 NW1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	2.50
SJ0141	sec. 30, E1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	5.00			
SJ0141	sec. 30, SE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	10.00	SJ0131	T. 41 S., R. 40 E.,	
SJ0142	sec. 31, SE1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	2.50	SJ0131	sec. 2, lot 5	20.00
	T. 38 S., R. 41 E.,		SJ0131	sec. 2, NE1/4 NW1/4	40.00
SJ0143	sec. 30, lot 1	40.76	SJ0107	sec. 9, S1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4	5.00
SJ0143	sec. 30, lot 2	40.69	SJ0107	sec. 9, SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	2.50
	T. 40 S., R. 40 E.,		SJ0108	sec. 15, W1/2 W1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0131	sec. 22, S1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	5.00	SJ0105	sec. 17, S1/2 S1/2 SE1/4 SW1/4	10.00
SJ0131	sec. 22, SE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4	10.00	SJ0105	sec. 17, NE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4	2.50
SJ0131	sec. 23, S1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	5.00	SJ0105	sec. 17, S1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4	20.00
SJ0131	sec. 23, SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4	10.00	SJ0103	sec. 18, lot 4	35.39
	T. 40 S., R. 42 E.,		SJ0104	sec. 19, lot 2	35.96
SJ0129	sec. 34, S1/2 SW1/4	80.00	SJ0106	sec. 20, lot 2	38.12
SJ0129	sec. 34, SW1/4 SE1/4	40.00			
SJ0126	sec. 36, E1/2 SE1/4	80.00	SJ0130	T. 41 S., R. 42 E.,	
SJ0126	sec. 36, E1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4	20.00	SJ0130	sec. 4, N1/2 SE1/4	80.00
	T. 40 S., R. 43 E.,				
SJ0118	sec. 21, N1/2 NW1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4	5.00	SJ0132	T. 41 S., R. 43 E.,	
			SJ0132	sec. 9, S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
			SJ0132	sec. 9, NE1/4 SE1/4	40.00
			SJ0134	sec. 10, W1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4	20.00
			SJ0133	sec. 10, S1/2 N1/2 NW1/4	40.00
			SJ0134	sec. 10, W1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4	5.00
			SJ0134	sec. 10, W1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4	20.00
			SJ0134	sec. 10, W1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4	5.00
			SJ0135	sec. 14, W1/2 SW1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	5.00
			SJ0135	sec. 14, N1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4	20.00
			SJ0135	sec. 14, E1/2 SW1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	5.00

Tract	Legal description	Acres
SJ0135	sec. 14, SE1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	10.00
SJ0140	sec. 14, W1/2 W1/2 E1/2 SW1/4	20.00
SJ0136	sec. 15, S1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4	20.00
SJ0136	sec. 15, E1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4	5.00
SJ0446	sec. 17, SW1/4 SW1/4	40.00
SJ0137	sec. 17, S1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4	1.25
SJ0137	sec. 17, SE1/4 SE1/4 SW NW1/4	2.50
SJ0138	sec. 17, N1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4	5.00
SJ0480	sec. 19, lot 5	5.82
SJ0481	sec. 19, lot 6	5.81
SJ0483	sec. 19, lot 7	5.82
SJ0445	sec. 19, lot 8	14.65
SJ0482	sec. 19, lot 10	4.26
SJ0447	sec. 20, lot 4	39.58
SJ0139	sec. 21, lot 1	41.77
Subtotal		24,316.9
TOTAL		62,061.60 ³

¹ May be encumbered by mining claims.

² Subject to reservation of section 24 "Federal Power Act."

³ This figure is rounded to 62,100 for narratives and tables

Table L-5-Increased costs of alternative utility routing to bypass Owyhee river below the Dam ACEC (east-west electric transmission corridor dog leg option).

Design	Cost per mile	20-mile cost ¹
Single circuit 500 kV, lattice design		
construction for 50/50 terrain ²	\$581,330	\$11,626,600
Administrative and corporate overheads	\$197,650	\$3,953,000
Operations and maintenance	\$1,767	\$35,340
Losses, based on 1000mW average load 60 percent LF	\$12,197	\$243,940
TOTAL	\$792,944	\$15,858,880
Double circuit 500 kV, lattice design		
Construction for 50/50 terrain ²	\$1,057,460	\$21,149,200
Administrative and corporate overheads	\$359,530	\$7,190,600
Operations and maintenance	\$3,400	\$68,000
Losses, based on 1000mW average load, 60 percent LF	\$16,823	\$336,460
TOTAL	\$1,437,213	\$28,744,260

¹ Cost analysis is done on the entire 20-mile route (17 miles of route is on public land).

² Does not include land costs or environmental costs. Cost information for this analysis was provided at BLM request by Randall W. Melzer, BLM Team Lead, Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration, Vancouver, Washington, in letter dated May 6, 1997.

Appendix M - Wildland Fire Appropriate Management Response

Use of appropriate management response (AMR) on all wildland fire allows agency administrators the ability to choose from a full spectrum of fire suppression actions. Although all wildland fires must have an appropriate action taken to suppress them, not all wildfires need to be suppressed with the same level of intensity. Appropriate suppression actions, whether aggressive, high intensity or low intensity actions, will be based on preplanned analysis and executed to minimize suppression costs plus resource losses, consistent with land management objectives, including the threat to life and property.

Preplanned analysis criteria has been identified through the Phase One Fire Management Planning Process (see glossary) in which an interdisciplinary team of resource, fire, and line management representatives classified public land into the two different management categories (Map FIRE-2). Categories identified below are consistent with criteria outlined in BLMs' Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601, Appendix C). Category A below is equivalent to category B in the handbook while category B below is equivalent to category C in the handbook. Although no lands were identified as fitting the other categories in the handbook they may be identified as more information becomes available and the District Fire Management Plan (FMP) is maintained or revised. More detailed site specific information on resource objectives, constraints, mitigation and fuel treatment considerations relative to the categories will be maintained and revised as necessary in the District FMP. Categories are listed as follows:

Category A

Those lands where wildland fire should be excluded, using only prescribed fire to achieve the desired resource conditions or management of the area. The AMR for these lands will be designated as full suppression. In multiple fire situations, with fires occurring within both land categories, suppression priorities will be given to those fires burning within this classification of land. When multiple fires occur within Category A, suppression priority will be based on the threat or potential threat to public safety, structures, private property, and improvements.

Criteria used to determine Category A land include:

- Protecting public safety;
- Protecting rural/urban interface;
- Threat to private land;
- Protecting capital improvements;
- Protecting administrative/recreational sites;
- Maintaining or enhancing forage;
- Minimizing loss of shrub cover;
- Minimizing increase in annual vegetation types;
- Limiting or reducing medusahead, cheatgrass, and other noxious species;
- Providing diverse perennial species;
- Protecting habitat for special status plant species;
- Protecting Federal and State lands identified under fire protection agreements.

Category B

Those lands where wildland fire could/should be used in addition to prescribed fire to meet desired resource conditions or management. Under this category of land the AMR could vary based on predetermined fire and resource criteria (see attached fire and resource criteria) for land in and adjacent to the fires location. In multiple fire situations, Category A land will, with the exception of threat to life, receive higher priority for suppression actions than will Category B land.

While all wildland fires will receive a suppression response, that response will not always be full suppression. Theoretically, less than full suppression responses would occur only during spring early or late summer and fall months, dependant on weather conditions, or in multiple fire situations when suppression forces are not adequate to respond to all going fires. With multiple fires burning, suppression actions will occur in order of priority, with lower priority fires receiving suppression action as forces become available. All other fires receiving less than full suppression actions must meet the following fire criteria thresholds:

- Fire located within Category B land;
- Live fuel moisture in big sagebrush at 120 percent or more with 10-hour fuel stick readings of 5 percent or above or live fuels of 95 percent or above and 10-hour fuel stick reading of 8 percent or above;
- Predicted, maximum sustained wind speed of 10 mph (obtained from fire weather forecast);
- Observed and predicted fire behavior will continue to meet resource management objectives;
- No threat to public safety;
- Not a threat to private, State or other Federal land (unless those lands are under a signed mutual agreement with the landowner or agency for less than full suppression actions);
- Fires ignition is not suspected to be arson;
- Actions are in accordance with the “Northwest Geographic Area Preparedness Level 3” (this level is based on the number of fire suppression resources that are committed to ongoing fire suppression activities within the northwest area, as more resources are committed the level raises).

If any of these criteria are exceeded the AMR becomes that of full suppression, with the only exception to this occurring in a multiple fire situation where suppression actions are based on priority.

Within Category B, land resource considerations will be addressed and updated annually to reflect appropriate changes in the values to be protected. Resource criteria has been identified as to those criteria which may lead to full suppression actions and those criteria which may lead to less than full suppression actions, those criteria include but are not limited to the following.

Resource criteria which may lead to full suppression action include but are not limited to:

- Burning vegetation resources with commodity values;
- Burning within the perimeter of an area burned within the last 10 years;
- Burning within the perimeter of a fire rehabilitation area;
- Burning within given vegetation types/habitat (key winter range, big sagebrush/bitter brush, annual grasslands, shrub/annual grassland, rabbit brush/grassland, forested land, and salt desert shrub); and
- Burning more than one-third of a subwatershed in a 3-year period.

Resource criteria which may lead to less than full suppression actions include but are not limited to:

- Burning within riparian areas;
- Burning within designated ACEC/RNA areas (allow to monitor natural processes);
- Burning within a WSA;
- Burning within given vegetation types (western juniper, quaking aspen);
- Burning at 5,000 feet elevation or above (vegetation communities capable of natural rehabilitation); or
- Burning within an area that has a prescribed fire plan in place.

The authorized officer (district manager or designated representative) has the authority to modify fire and resource criteria for either category of land based on site-specific resource management objectives identified through the adaptive management process.

Appendix O - Best Management Practices

Best management practices (BMP's) are those land and resource management techniques designed to maximize beneficial results and minimize negative impacts of management actions. Interdisciplinary site-specific analysis is necessary to determine which management practices would be necessary to meet specific goals. BMP's described in this appendix are designed to assist in achieving the objectives for maintaining or improving water quality, soil productivity, and the protection of watershed resources. These guidelines will apply, where appropriate, to all use authorizations, including BLM-initiated projects. Modifications may be necessary on a site-specific basis to minimize the potential for negative impacts. Each of the following BMP guidelines is a part of the coordinated development of this plan and may be updated as new information becomes available. Applicants can suggest alternate conditions that could accomplish the same result.

BMP's are selected and implemented as necessary, based on site-specific conditions, to meet water, soil, and watershed objectives for specific management actions. This document does not provide an exhaustive list of BMP's. Additional BMP's may be identified during an interdisciplinary process when evaluating site-specific management actions. Implementation and effectiveness of BMP's need to be monitored to determine whether the practices are achieving water, soil, and watershed objectives and accomplishing the desired goals. Adjustments will be made as necessary to ensure objectives are met and as needed to conform with changes in BLM regulations, policy, direction, or new scientific information.

These BMP's are a compilation of existing policies and guidelines and commonly employed practices to minimize water quality degradation from nonpoint sources, and the loss of soil productivity, and provide guidelines for aesthetic conditions within watersheds from surface disturbing activities.

BMP's are considered one of the primary mechanisms to achieve Oregon water quality standards and reduce impacts from nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint sources of pollution result from natural causes, human actions, and the interactions between natural events and conditions associated with human use of the land and its resources. Nonpoint source pollution is caused by diffuse sources rather than from a discharge at a specific, single location. Such pollution results in alteration of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of water.

BMP's are defined as methods, measures or practices selected on the basis of site-specific conditions to ensure that water quality will be maintained at its highest practicable level. BMP's include, but are not limited to, structural and nonstructural controls, operations, and maintenance procedures. BMP's can be applied before, during, and after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters (40 CFR 130.2(m), Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Standards Regulation).

BMP's are identified as part of the NEPA process, with interdisciplinary involvement. Because the control of nonpoint sources of pollution is an ongoing process, continual refinement of BMP design is necessary. This process can be described in these five steps: (1) selection of design of a specific BMP; (2) application of the BMP; (3) monitoring; (4) evaluation; and (5) feedback. Data gathered through monitoring is evaluated and is used to identify changes needed in BMP design, application, or in the monitoring program.

Road Design and Maintenance

1) Design roads to minimize total disturbance, to conform with topography, and to minimize disruption of natural drainage patterns.

- 2) Base road design criteria and standards on road management objectives such as traffic requirements of the proposed activity and the overall transportation plan, economic analysis, safety requirements, resource objectives, and minimizing damage to the environment.
- 3) Locate roads on stable terrain such as ridgetops, natural benches, and flatter transitional slopes near ridges and valley bottoms and moderate sideslopes and away from slumps, slide prone areas, concave slopes, clay beds, and where rock layers dip parallel to the slope. Locate roads on well-drained soil types; avoid wet areas.
- 4) Construct cut and fill slopes to be approximately 3(h):1(v) or flatter where feasible. Locate roads to minimize heights of cutbanks. Avoid high, steeply sloping cutbanks in highly fractured bedrock.
- 5) Avoid head walls, midslope locations on steep, unstable slopes, fragile soils, seeps, old landslides, sideslopes in excess of 70 percent, and areas where the geologic bedding planes or weathering surfaces are inclined with the slope. Implement extra mitigation measures when these areas can not be avoided.
- 6) Construct roads for surface drainage by using outslopes, crowns, grade changes, drain dips, waterbars and/or insloping to ditches as appropriate.
- 7) Sloping the road base to the outside edge for surface drainage is normally recommended for local spurs or minor collector roads where low volume traffic and lower traffic speeds are anticipated. This is also recommended in situations where long intervals between maintenance will occur and where minimum excavation is wanted. Out-sloping is not recommended on steep slopes. Sloping the road base to the inside edge is an acceptable practice on roads with steep sideslopes and where the underlying soil formation is very rocky and not subject to appreciable erosion or failure.
- 8) Crown and ditching is recommended for arterial and collector roads where traffic volume, speed, intensity and user comfort are considerations. Recommended gradients range from 0 to 15 percent where crown and ditching may be applied, as long as adequate drainage away from the road surface and ditch lines is maintained.
- 9) Minimize excavation, when constructing roads, through the use of balanced earthwork, narrowing road widths, and end hauling where sideslopes are between 50 and 70 percent.
- 10) If possible, construct roads when soils are dry and not frozen. When soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of 3 inches, BLM-authorized activities should be limited or cease unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.
- 11) Consider improving inadequately surfaced roads, that are to be left open to public traffic during wet weather, with gravel or pavement to minimize sediment production and maximize safety.
- 12) Retain vegetation on cut slopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities. Roadside brushing of vegetation should be done in a way that prevents disturbance to root systems and visual intrusions (such as avoid using excavators for brushing).
- 13) Retain adequate vegetation between roads and streams to filter runoff caused by roads.
- 14) Avoid riparian/wetland areas where feasible; locate in these areas only if the roads do not interfere with the attainment of PFC and RMO's.
- 15) Minimize the number of unimproved stream crossings. When a culvert or bridge is not feasible, locate drive-through (low water crossings) on stable rock portions of the drainage channel. Harden crossings with the addition of rock and gravel if necessary. Use angular

rock if available.

16) Locate roads and limit activities of mechanized equipment within stream channels to minimize their influence on riparian areas. When stream crossing is necessary, design the approach and crossing perpendicular to the channel where practical. Locate the crossing where the channel is well-defined, unobstructed, and straight.

17) Avoid placing fill material in floodplain unless the material is large enough to remain in place during flood events.

18) Use drainage dips instead of culverts on roads where gradients will not present a safety issue. Locate drainage dips in such a way so water will not accumulate or where outside berms prevent drainage from the roadway. Locate and design drainage dips immediately upgrade of stream crossings and provide buffer areas and catchment basins to prevent sediment from entering the stream.

19) Construct catchment basins, brush windrows, and culverts in a way to minimize sediment transport from road surfaces to stream channels. Install culverts in natural drainage channels in a way to conform with the natural streambed gradients with outlets that discharge onto rocky or hardened protected areas.

20) Design and locate water crossing structures in natural drainage channels to accommodate adequate fish passage, provide for minimum impacts to water quality and RCA's, and capable of handling a 100-year event for runoff and floodwaters.

21) Use culverts that pass, at a minimum, a 50-year storm event and/or have a minimum diameter of 24 inches for permanent stream crossings and a minimum diameter of 18 inches for road crossdrains.

22) Replace undersized culverts and repair or replace damaged culverts and down spouts. Provide energy dissipators at culvert outlets or drainage dips.

23) Locate culverts or drainage dips in such a manner as to avoid discharge onto unstable terrain such as head walls or slumps. Provide adequate spacing to avoid accumulation of water in ditches or road surfaces. Culverts should be placed on solid ground to avoid road failures.

24) Proper sized aggregate and riprap should be used during culvert construction. Place riprap at culvert entrance to streamline water flow and reduce erosion.

25) Establish adapted vegetation on all cuts and fill immediately following road construction and maintenance.

26) Remove berms from the down slope side of roads, consistent with safety considerations.

27) Leave abandoned roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage without further maintenance. Close abandoned roads to traffic. Physically obstruct the road with gates, large berms, trenches, logs, stumps, or rock boulders as necessary to accomplish permanent closure.

28) Abandon and rehabilitate roads no longer needed. Leave these roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage. Remove culverts.

29) When plowing snow for winter use of roads, provide breaks in snow berms to allow for road drainage. Avoid plowing snow into streams. Plow snow only on existing roads.

30) Maintenance should be performed to conserve existing surface material, retain the

original crowned or out-sloped self-draining cross section, prevent or remove rutting berms (except those designed for slope protection) and other irregularities that retard normal surface runoff. Avoid wasting loose ditch or surface material over the shoulder where it can cause stream sedimentation or weaken slump-prone areas. Avoid undercutting back slopes.

31) Do not disturb the toe of cut slopes while pulling ditches or grading roads. Avoid sidecasting road material into streams.

32) Grade roads only as necessary. Maintain drain dips, waterbars, road crown, in-sloping and out-sloping, as appropriate, during road maintenance.

33) Maintain roads in SMA's according to SMA guidance. Generally, retain roads within existing disturbed areas and sidecast material away from the SMA.

34) When landslides occur, save all soil and material usable for reclamation or stockpile for future reclamation needs. Avoid side casting of slide material where it can damage, overload, and saturate embankments, or flow into down-slope drainage courses. Reestablish vegetation as needed in areas where vegetation has been destroyed due to side casting.

35) Strip and stockpile topsoil ahead of construction of new roads, if feasible. Reapply soil to cut and fill slopes prior to revegetation.

36) Existing roads should be utilized whenever possible rather than constructing new road systems.

Surface-Disturbing Activities

1) Special design and reclamation measures may be required to protect scenic and natural landscape values. This may include transplanting trees and shrubs, mulching and fertilizing disturbed areas, use of low profile permanent facilities, and painting to minimize visual contrasts. Surface-disturbing activities may be moved to avoid sensitive areas or to reduce the visual effects of the proposal.

2) Above ground facilities requiring painting should be designed to blend in with the surrounding environment.

3) Disturbed areas should be contoured to blend with the natural topography. Blending is defined as reducing form, line, and color contrast associated with the surface disturbance. Disturbance in visually sensitive areas should be contoured to match the original topography, where matching is defined as reproducing the original topography and eliminating form, line, and color caused by the disturbance as much as possible.

4) Reclamation should be implemented concurrent with construction and site operations to the fullest extent possible. Final reclamation actions shall be initiated within 6 months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the authorized officer.

5) Fill material should be pushed into cut areas and up over back slopes. Depressions should not be left that will trap water or form ponds.

Rights-of-way and Utility Corridors

1) Rights-of-way and utility corridors should use areas adjoining or adjacent to previously disturbed areas whenever possible, rather than traverse undisturbed communities.

2) Waterbars or dikes should be constructed on all of the rights-of-way and utility corridors,

and across the full width of the disturbed area, as directed by the authorized officer.

3) Disturbed areas within road rights-of-way and utility corridors should be stabilized by vegetation practices designed to hold soil in place and minimize erosion. Vegetation cover should be reestablished to increase infiltration and provide additional protection from erosion.

4) Sediment barriers should be constructed when needed to slow runoff, allow deposition of sediment, and prevent transport from the site. Straining or filtration mechanisms may also be employed for the removal of sediment from runoff.

Forest Management

1) Design harvest units and forest health treatments to blend with natural terrain.

2) Consider clearcutting only where it is silviculturally essential to accomplish site-specific objectives. Areas with fragile watershed conditions or high scenic values should not be clearcut.

3) When soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of 3 inches, BLM-authorized activities, such as log yarding and hauling, should be limited or cease unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.

4) Scatter unmerchantable material (tops, limbs, etc.) in cutting units and treatment areas, consistent with fuel loading limitations.

5) Ground yarding systems are not recommended on slopes that are of 30 percent or greater.

6) Utilize designated skid trails and haul roads, where feasible, when ground yarding timber harvest operations.

7) Locate skid trails on upper slope positions, as far as possible from surface water. Avoid skidding across drainage bottoms or creating conditions that concentrate and channelize surface flow.

8) Use directional felling, when applicable, to minimize skidding distance and locate skid trails as far as possible from sensitive areas.

9) Install waterbars and apply native seed, when available, to skid trails and landings prior to temporary seasonal closures and following harvest operations. Consider ripping or subsoiling on skid trails and abandoned haul roads to reduce compaction where soil and slope conditions permit.

10) When ground or cable yarding, logs should be fully, or at least have the lead end, suspended.

11) Locate landings away from surface water. Design landings to minimize disturbance consistent with safety and efficiency of operation.

12) Use low ground pressure grapple equipment, if possible, when piling slash.

13) Conduct forested land treatments when soil surfaces are either frozen, dry, or have adequate snowpack to minimize impacts to soil and water resources.

Fire Suppression

- 1) Minimize surface disturbances and avoid the use of heavy earth-moving equipment where possible, on all fire suppression and rehabilitation activities, including “mop-up,” except where high value resources (including lives and property), are being protected.
- 2) Install waterbars and seed all constructed firelines with native or adapted nonnative species as appropriate.
- 3) Avoid dropping fire retardant that is detrimental to aquatic communities on streams, lakes, ponds and in riparian/wetland areas.
- 4) The location and construction of hand lines should result in minimal surface disturbance while effectively controlling the fire. Hand crews should locate lines to take full advantage of existing land features that represent natural fire barriers. Whenever possible, handlines should follow the contour of the slope to protect the soil, provide sufficient residual vegetation to capture and retain sediment, and maintain site productivity.
- 5) Suppression in riparian areas should be by hand crews when possible.

Prescribed Burning

- 1) To protect soil productivity, burning should be conducted if possible, under conditions when a low-intensity burn can accomplish stated objectives. Burn only when conditions of organic surface or duff layer have adequate moisture to minimize effects to the physical and chemical properties of the soil. When possible, maximize the retention of the organic surface or duff layer.
- 2) Slash should not be piled and burned within riparian/wetland areas. If riparian/wetland areas are within or adjacent to the prescribed burn unit, piles should be fire lined or scattered prior to burning.
- 3) When preparing the unit for burning, avoid piling concentrations of large logs and stumps; pile small material (3 to 8 inches diameter). Slash piles should be burned when soil and duff moisture are adequate to reduce potential damage to soil resources.

Livestock Grazing Management

Rangeland projects and improvements are constructed as a portion of adaptive management to reduce resource management conflicts and to achieve multiple use management objectives. Standard design elements and procedures for rangeland improvements are summarized in Appendix S. They have been standardized over time to mitigate impacts and will be adhered to in the construction and maintenance of rangeland projects within the planning area.

Effects of grazing by large herbivores are summarized in Appendix R. Grazing schedules are developed and adjusted through the adaptive management process on an allotment specific basis. This is to mitigate impacts to resource values and progress toward multiple-use management objectives and sustainability of desirable values.

Mining

- 1) Reclaim all disturbed surface areas promptly, performing concurrent reclamation as necessary, and minimize the total amount of all surface disturbance.

- 2) All surface soil should be stripped prior to conducting operations, stockpiled, and reapplied during reclamation, regardless of soil quality. Minimize the length of time soil remains in stockpiles and the depth or thickness of stockpiles. When slopes on topsoil stockpiles exceed 5 percent, a berm or trench should be constructed below the stockpile to prevent sediment transport off site.
- 3) Strip and separate soil surface horizons where feasible and reapply in proper sequence during reclamation.
- 4) Locate soil stockpiles and waste rock disposal areas away from surface water to minimize off-site drainage effects.
- 5) Establish vegetation cover on soil stockpiles that are to be in place longer than 1 year.
- 6) Construct and rehabilitate temporary roads to minimize total surface disturbance, consistent with intended use.
- 7) Consider temporary measures such as silt fences, straw bales, or mulching to trap sediment in sensitive areas until reclaimed areas are stabilized with vegetation.
- 8) Reshape to the approximate original contour all areas to be permanently reclaimed, providing for proper surface drainage.
- 9) Leave reclaimed surfaces in a roughened condition following soil application.
- 10) Complete reclamation and seeding during the fall if possible.

Noxious Weed Management

- 1) All contractors and land-use operators moving surface-disturbing equipment in or out of weed infested areas should clean their equipment before and after use on public land.
- 2) Control weeds annually in areas frequently disturbed such as gravel pits, recreation sites, road sides, livestock concentration areas.
- 3) Consider livestock quarantine, removal, or timing limitations in weed infested areas.
- 4) All seed, hay, straw, mulch, or other vegetation material transported and used on public land weed-free zones for site stability, rehabilitation or project facilitation should be certified by a qualified Federal, State, or county officer as free of noxious weeds and noxious weed seed. All baled feed, pelletized feed and grain transported into weed-free zones and used to feed livestock should also be certified as free of noxious weed seed.
- 5) It is recommended that all vehicles, including off-road and all-terrain, traveling in or out of weed infested areas should clean their equipment before and after use on public land.

For additional controls on noxious weed management please refer to the “Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program” (1987), its associated “Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement” and the “Vale District Fire-Year Noxious Weed Control Program Environment Assessment” (1987) with extensions.

Developed Recreation

- 1) Construct recreation sites and provide appropriate sanitation facilities to minimize impacts to resource values, public health and safety, and minimize user conflicts of approved activities and access within an area as appropriate.

- 2) Minimize impacts to resource values or to enhance a recreational setting. Harden site and locations subject to prolonged/repetitive concentrated recreational uses with selective placement of gravel or other porous materials and allow for dust abatement, paving and engineered road construction.
- 3) Use public education and/or physical barriers (such as rocks, posts, vegetation) to direct or prelude uses and to minimize impacts to resource values.
- 4) As appropriate, employ limitations of specific activities to avoid or correct adverse impacts to resource values.
- 5) Employ land use ethics programs and techniques such as “Leave No Trace” and “Tread Lightly.” Use outreach efforts of such programs to lessen needs to implement more stringent regulatory measures to obtain resource protection.

Appendix R - Effects of Intensity and Season of Grazing

Introduction

Interest is often focused on impacts to vegetation resources from livestock management actions, though direct impacts to a number of other resource values may occur. The composition, structure, diversity, and juxtaposition of plant communities resulting from livestock management actions provide indirect consequences for other uses and benefits. Livestock impacts to vegetation resources, both negative and positive, occur due to defoliation and browsing, as well as the physical impacts associated with the presence of livestock. Although livestock grazing in cold desert steppe plant communities is seldom necessary to meet vegetation management objectives, negative impacts can be maintained within acceptable limits with implementation of appropriate management actions. Many successful livestock grazing strategies have been developed to achieve specific ecological or management objectives. The effectiveness of meeting objectives when implementing a given strategy depends on a number of factors including associated resource values, ecological characteristics, physical characteristics, and livestock management practices (Cook 1971; Heady 1975; Laycock and Conrad 1981; Holochek et al. 1989). General trends may hold true in the relative effectiveness of different grazing strategies to meet specific management objectives, but site-specific strategies are required to integrate the interactions of unique physical features present within a pasture and the juxtaposition of that pasture within an allotment and across the landscape. Though the ecological consequences of implementing a given grazing strategy occur at the pasture level or smaller, livestock operations dependent on public land forage resources require grazing schedules which support animals on public and/or private land throughout the year.

The consequences of short-term impacts of livestock use, both in upland and riparian communities, are related to the season in which livestock graze a vegetation community as well as the intensity, duration, and frequency of use in a given year (Reed et al. 1999). Long-term consequences result from the sequence of annual use a vegetation resource receives, the severity of use, the competitive response of individual vegetation species to selective grazing or browsing by herbivores, and the resultant changes to community composition. Season and intensity of livestock grazing use in riparian communities, as well as in upland communities, has been found by a number of authors to affect riparian function and the attainment of other riparian-related objectives (Elmore 1991; Elmore and Kauffman 1993; Chapman 1987; Belsky et al. 1997; Kinch 1989; Myers 1987; Platts 1989). Periodic opportunities for recovery of health and vigor and for recruitment of new individuals into upland and riparian communities are also required to maintain or improve vegetation conditions for the amenity values of current and potential vegetation resources as well as commodity production.

Grazing and other activities that disturb the soil surface can reduce the maximum potential development of biological crusts. The potential for biological crust development is highest within salt desert shrub, Wyoming big sagebrush, basin big sagebrush, low sagebrush, black sagebrush, or stiff sagebrush vegetation communities receiving 12 inches of precipitation per year or less in mid- to late-seral ecological condition. Continuous season-long grazing is harmful to microbiotic crusts. Likewise, short-duration grazing strategies characterized by intense physical impacts to the soil surface are harmful to biological crusts, especially on rangeland characterized by wet winter and dry summer climatic conditions as in the planning area.

Intensity of Use

Short-term grazing impacts to vegetation resources result from the combination of utilization levels, the season of use, and the duration of use. For the purposes of analysis, light utilization is generally defined as up to 40 percent, moderate utilization is defined as from 41 to 60 percent, and heavy utilization is defined as 61 percent and greater. Generally, the vigor of key grass species can be sustained with light and moderate utilization, while heavy utilization reduces photosynthetic tissue below levels needed to maintain root reserves, diminishing the vigor of key species. However, the timing of grazing use relative to plant phenology and the occurrence of repeat grazing of individual plants are usually considered more important factors affecting the health and vigor of key species as well as changes to vegetation community composition. Light and moderate utilization during periods when plants are withdrawing reserves from roots for growth, during regrowth, or during seed formation will impact herbaceous species greater than the same level of utilization during periods when the plant is not actively growing. A review of the literature by Anderson (1991), pertaining to the effects of defoliation and vigor recovery of bluebunch wheatgrass, revealed a high sensitivity to utilization during the active growing season, especially when that use occurred when the plant was entering the boot stage, a period early in its seed producing stage of growth. Utilization levels of thirty to forty percent under deferred grazing systems or one time utilization levels greater than 50 percent during the growing season have been shown to cause significant reductions in vigor and productivity. Time frames necessary for recovery may extend beyond the average two to four year cycle frequently used in grazing rotations.

One review of the classic long-term stocking rate and grazing system studies identified a general ability to meet objectives, including productivity of primary forage plants, livestock performance and financial returns, when moderate stocking involves 50 percent use in southern pine forests, humid grasslands, or annual grasslands. Within semi-arid, desert, and coniferous forest rangelands, plant communities most common in the southeast Oregon planning area, research was consistent in showing that moderate grazing involved about 35 to 45 percent use of forage (Holechek et al. 1999) .

Forb species tend to not have the ability to regrow following grazing. While grasses tend to have growing points close to the soil surface, growing point of forbs are elevated with growth. As a result, grasses are less likely to have growing points removed with light to moderate levels of grazing while growing points of forbs are easily removed, even with light grazing. Additionally, some forbs are highly palatable and sought out by grazing animals, especially sheep.

Long-term impacts of moderate to heavy utilization are dependent on individual plant species' ability to maintain health and vigor, recover from impacts, and remain competitive while being utilized by grazing animals. The composition of a vegetation community, as it relates to the relative palatability of different plant species available for grazing, will affect measured utilization and subsequent levels of competition between individual plants. Although stocking rates are usually established to limit utilization to light or moderate levels, factors affecting livestock distribution will cause some areas where animals tend to concentrate to be utilized to a heavy degree, while other areas may remain unused or only slightly used.

The intensity of livestock use will also affect other resource values, including the ability to meet management objectives which relate to standing vegetation material and ground cover remaining after use. As utilization levels are increased, canopy cover of grazed and browsed plants declines. Additionally, deposition of protective plant litter to the soil surface and incorporation of litter into the soil is decreased. As a result, increased utilization can reduce cover of bare ground by vegetation material and litter, increase puddling of clay soils by raindrop impact, reduce rates of infiltration of precipitation, and reduce permeability and moisture storage of soils. Excessive utilization levels can contribute to increased overland

flow of precipitation and snowmelt, soil erosion, siltation of streams, and a decline in surface water quality affecting beneficial uses. Benefits to sagebrush dependent wildlife species of retaining standing herbaceous vegetation subsequent to livestock use are identified in Appendix F.

Light use or nonuse by domestic livestock for long periods of time in nonnative seedings, primarily crested wheatgrass, diminish green forage values for wildlife because grass plants become rank and unpalatable. Periodic moderate grazing makes available spring or fall green-up (new vegetative growth initiated by growing season soil moisture) or conditioned forage for Canada geese, big game, or other wildlife species. Green-up is valuable to wildlife because it provides succulent, nutritious, and easily digested forage. Nearly all classes of wildlife from songbirds to big game can be observed consuming green-up whenever and wherever it is available throughout the year. Domestic livestock and wild horses also consume green-up for its palatable and nutritional qualities.

The value of green-up for wildlife species is highest within habitats used during fall, winter, and early spring. Where green-up is available on winter ranges, it helps animals to maintain their physiological condition and therefore can be directly tied to winter and early spring survival. The nutritious character of spring green-up prepares some animals for the physiological demands of spring breeding activity and therefore it can be tied to animal population productivity. Where green forage is unavailable for prolonged periods due to drought and normal summer conditions, green-up helps to restore animal health and therefore can be tied directly to wildlife recovery from cyclic or seasonal stress.

Domestic livestock grazing which retains a patchy appearance including lightly to moderately grazed and ungrazed areas within native rangeland may benefit wildlife habitat values by providing a combination of seasonally important values. Grazed portions may provide conditioned forage for some wildlife species during late summer, fall, and winter, though conditioned forage is seldom a limiting factor on native rangeland. Ungrazed or lightly grazed portions provide high quality cover and structure for hiding and thermal value.

Native upland range that is not grazed by domestic livestock is a desirable wildlife habitat condition. It is generally in limited supply and typically provides very high quality structure and native forage for wildlife use. Maintenance of ungrazed native range conditions by avoiding new water developments, salting, and fencing is considered a beneficial mitigating measure for the protection of wildlife habitat values. Additionally, ungrazed areas provide refuge for wildlife from domestic livestock and livestock management activities.

Season of Use

Livestock impacts to public land resources are dependent on the season of use as it relates to timing of grazing during the growth cycle of plants (see Table R-1), spacial and seasonal conflicts with annual life cycles of wildlife species, physical condition of resources, and other factors. All dates referenced are approximations dependent on elevation and climatic conditions and need to be interpolated on a site-specific basis. Analyzed seasons overlap due to variation in the growing conditions between years and a lack of clear seasonal divisions in anticipated impacts to existing or potential resource values. Thus, impacts resulting from livestock use early or late during any season may also be accurately define by described impacts during the proximate season based on those variables.

Winter (November 1 to March 1)

Upland herbaceous plants are mostly dormant during the winter season of use with the exception of some photosynthesis by new growth after fall and winter precipitation and during warming weather trends, primarily on south exposed slopes. Forage quality of cured standing herbaceous vegetation is moderate to low, improving when mixed with new growth or browse from palatable shrubs. Light to moderate utilization of standing cured herbaceous

Table R-1.—Approximate growth stage dates for key species

Species	Start of growth	Peak of flowering	Seed ripe	Dormancy	Start of growth	Peak of flowering	Seed ripe	Dormancy
	4,000 feet elevation				4,700 feet elevation			
Bluebunch wheatgrass	03/15	06/15	07/15	08/15	03/25	06/25	08/15	09/01
Idaho fescue	04/01	07/01	08/01	09/15	04/05	07/01	08/15	10/01
Crested wheatgrass ^{1,2}	03/10	06/10	08/01	09/01	03/15	06/10	08/01	09/01
Bottlebrush squirreltail	03/25	06/01	07/01	08/01	03/25	06/01	07/01	08/01
Thurber's needlegrass	03/25	06/15	07/15	09/01	04/01	06/15	07/15	09/01
Sandberg bluegrass ²	03/10	04/15	05/15	06/15	04/01	05/05	06/15	07/15
Antelope bitterbrush ³	04/10	06/05	07/30	11/01	04/10	06/05	09/15	11/01
	6,000 feet elevation				7,500 feet elevation			
Bluebunch wheatgrass	04/25	07/15	08/15	09/15	05/10	07/20	09/01	10/15
Idaho fescue	05/10	07/20	09/01	10/01	05/20	07/25	09/10	10/15
Crested wheatgrass ^{1,2}	N/A ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bottlebrush squirreltail	05/01	06/25	08/01	09/01	05/01	06/25	08/01	09/01
Thurber's needlegrass	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sandberg bluegrass ²	04/15	06/25	08/01	09/01	05/01	07/01	08/01	09/01
Antelope bitterbrush ³	05/01	07/01	08/20	11/01	05/01	07/01	10/01	11/01

¹ Key species for seeded areas.

² Key species for deer and antelope spring range.

³ Key species for deer winter range.

⁴ N/A = plant does not occur at this elevation.

vegetation is not detrimental to health and vigor of plants. Light to moderate defoliation of new growth usually is not detrimental to maintenance of health and vigor of herbaceous species since soil moisture will be available for spring and early summer growth, regrowth, and completion of the annual cycle prior to soil moisture depletion. Grazing of fall sprouting annual species may reduce competition with desirable perennial herbaceous species during the following growing season. Light to moderate utilization levels will retain adequate standing material and litter for soil protection from wind erosion, rainfall impact, and late winter and spring runoff. Heavy utilization levels will expose the soil surface to these negative impacts, especially on sites with marginal potential to produce a reasonable vegetation cover and in years with limited growth of protective vegetation cover. The potential for repeated grazing of localized areas, resulting in heavy utilization, is present with severe weather conditions and snow accumulation reducing livestock distribution. Negative impacts intensify on palatable shrub species when snow accumulation makes herbaceous species unavailable. Livestock management actions to maintain animal distribution are oftentimes limited by weather and accessibility.

Winter use is usually the least detrimental to soils and to dormant riparian herbaceous and woody vegetation. Herbaceous riparian species are mostly dormant in this season with some active photosynthesis occurring during warming trends when plants are free of snow and ice cover. During these fair weather periods, dormant woody riparian species may be used to some degree; therefore, may be subject to live twig growth being removed. Riparian communities tend not to be used by livestock during moderate weather conditions where cold air drainage settles into low-lying areas throughout the majority of the winter. Dramatic recovery rates have occurred in riparian areas when cold drainage patterns and/or the availability of

alternate livestock water keep livestock away from streams. Where winter temperatures are moderate and cold air does not settle into low-lying areas, dormant woody riparian species can be negatively affected by browsing or trampling when livestock movement is restricted. The potential for livestock to concentrate in riparian communities to avoid severe weather conditions and attempt to drift to base property feeding grounds requires a high level of livestock management activity to avoid negative impacts to riparian vegetation resources at a time when access to public land is limited. Winter use provides rest during the growing period every year, promotes plant vigor, seed and root production, and seedling establishment. It may be the period of greatest use of browse species by both livestock and wildlife depending on temperatures, snow depth and duration, availability of other feed, animal concentration, forage/browse preference, and the extent of the woody plant community. A full understanding of expected livestock use patterns is necessary using this strategy or land use objectives may not be achieved. Utilization levels of herbaceous riparian species should be limited to maintain adequate material on streambanks and floodplains for protection during late winter and spring runoff. Heavy grazing during the winter can eliminate the streambank vegetation mat needed to prevent soil erosion from winter and spring floods or ice events. Throughout the winter, frozen soil and streambanks are more resilient to mechanical damage thereby minimizing streambank shear, thus resulting in little bank damage.

Areas suitable for winter grazing by livestock are, at times, also prime winter range for native large herbivores. Spacial conflicts for habitat and conflicts for limited forage are more common than at other times of the year. With snow cover of herbaceous species, livestock browse of shrub species may remove a valuable winter source of feed for wild herbivores. Viability of mountain shrub species as well as quaking aspen recruitment may be jeopardized with winter use of these vegetation communities by livestock.

Winter grazing may have the least impact to biological crusts as identified in the ICBEMP Final EIS. Early winter grazing when soils are wet or frozen is not harmful to biological crust cover. Heavy grazing that persists into late winter and early spring however becomes harmful because it limits time available for regrowth of lichens and algae. These organisms can continue to grow from late winter through early spring because of optimal soil water conditions, but growth is disrupted if heavy livestock grazing persists. After early to late spring, soil water conditions are no longer optimal for biological crust development. These impacts to biological crusts appear to be applicable to salt desert shrub and adjacent dry sagebrush cover types in the planning area.

Spring (February 1 to May 1)

Early growth of herbaceous species, primarily cool season species, occurs with rising soil temperatures. Minimal impacts to plant vigor and health occur with light to moderate utilization of early growth when adequate soil moisture is available for regrowth and completion of the annual growth cycle. Moderate utilization, in years with minimal soil moisture available for regrowth after use, could deplete plant vigor and health, especially during periods of critical growth. Heavy to severe defoliation can expose the soil surface to future erosive forces of wind and water. Additionally, heavy utilization can remove structural diversity valued for wildlife habitat. Use of palatable annual species early in this period may reduce competition with desirable native perennial species when grazing is removed and adequate soil moisture remains to complete growth cycles.

Early growth of herbaceous vegetation contains high water content and thus, when combined with leached old growth, has only moderate forage quality, improving after mid-March in most years. The hazard of compaction of wet soils with hoof action of livestock may be present, resulting in a reduction of infiltration and soil moisture holding capacity in fine-textured soils. Opportunities for good livestock distribution are present with more locations of available water and cool air temperature.

Riparian vegetation communities are less vulnerable to negative impacts from livestock use during this season for a number of reasons. Improving forage quality in upland communities will draw livestock from riparian communities as will available alternate water sources located outside streamside riparian communities. Spring use normally results in better livestock distribution between riparian and upland areas due to flooding of riparian areas and presence of highly palatable forage on the uplands. Also, cooler seasonal temperatures allow livestock to forage longer between visits to water sources. Opportunities for regrowth of herbaceous species are present through the remainder of the growing season. Most woody riparian species do not initiate growth until late spring, resulting in lower palatability than at other seasons of the year. If periods of use allow for adequate regrowth and do not correspond to the seasons of woody riparian species reproduction, grazing during this period can be very beneficial to riparian areas, especially in establishing woody plants. Conversely, this can be detrimental to upland grasses if grazing strategy results in utilization during the critical part (shoot elongation) of their growing season. Heavy defoliation and physical impacts by livestock can expose banks and floodplains to the hydraulic energy of high spring streamflow and peak runoff. Heavy use on finer textured soils in riparian areas with steep gradients may cause soil compaction, accelerated streambank losses or increased erosion rates. Hoof action can result in trampling of seed and litter into wet soil, although on some saturated soils, plants are more easily uprooted by grazing animals than would be possible later in the year. Care must be taken to prevent streambank hoof shearing and to leave adequate carryover vegetation for bank protection and silt filtering during spring runoff.

Wild native herbivores typically reach their lowest physical condition during this period, especially in years with heavy snowfall and limited forage availability. As a result, the potential for competition between livestock and wildlife species early during spring use is great on winter ranges. Activities associated with livestock management during this period can also increase stress to wildlife species, especially within areas of raptor nesting habitat.

Early spring grazing may have the potential for low impact to biological crusts as identified in the 2000 "Interior Columbia Basin Supplemental Draft EIS," especially when that use exceeds slight to light in intensity.

Upland Growing Season (April 1 to July 15)

Upland plants are actively growing, removing carbohydrates from roots and crowns for early growth, regrowth, and seed formation. Herbaceous plants are susceptible to defoliation impacts as a result of the depletion of carbohydrates in roots and crowns, especially with moderate to heavy utilization, repeated grazing, and/or frequent growing season use. Grass species are especially susceptible to impacts from defoliation during seed formation and seed stalk elongation, due to the increased withdrawal of carbohydrate reserves from roots and crowns. Opportunities for regrowth and completion of the annual growth cycle after defoliation are limited, especially in years of below average precipitation. Introduced perennial bunchgrass species are better adapted to maintaining vigor with defoliation than native herbaceous species, having evolved with the grazing pressure of more large herbivores. Soil compaction from the physical presence of livestock remains a concern with moist soils, especially in areas with shallow and fine-textured soils. Upland shrub species reach maximum growth withdrawing shallow soil moisture early and deeper water reserves as the season progresses. Opportunities for good livestock distribution during the early portion of this season are present with more locations of available water, high palatability of high quality forage, and cool air temperature. Repeated use during the growing season can be expected to reduce vigor and health of desirable perennial herbaceous species and lead to trends away from desired future conditions.

Riparian vegetation communities initiate active growth during this season, especially during the later portion. Impacts to riparian resources are minimal with light to moderate utilization levels on herbaceous and woody species and minimal physical impacts. Livestock begin to

concentrate in riparian vegetation communities as the season progresses for higher quality forage, browse, water, and shade with higher ambient temperatures. Opportunities for regrowth of herbaceous vegetation following use remain throughout the summer with available moisture in riparian soils. Desirable woody riparian species become vulnerable to impacts from moderate to heavy use mid-way through this season when active growth is initiated. Heavy levels of utilization or high levels of physical impacts can expose banks and floodplains to impacts from high streamflows during late spring and summer flooding.

Late spring grazing may have the potential for moderate impact to biological crusts as identified in the 2000 "Interior Columbia Basin Supplemental Draft EIS," especially when that use exceeds slight to light in intensity.

Summer (July 1 to October 31)

A deferred season of use provides for livestock grazing after most of the upland species have reached seed-ripe stage and replenished carbohydrate reserves. Most upland plants, including native and introduced bunchgrass species, have completed their annual growth cycles and have entered senescence. As a result, upland communities have declining forage quality and lower palatability to wildlife and domestic herbivores. Livestock will tend to turn to palatable browse species, especially when herbaceous utilization levels become heavy late during this period, to maintain a given level of nutrition when mixed with lower quality herbaceous feeds. With the onset of senescence, native upland vegetation communities are less susceptible to negative impacts of light to moderate defoliation. Introduced perennial bunchgrass species are better adapted to maintaining vigor with defoliation than native herbaceous species, having evolved with more large herbivores. Heavy to severe defoliation can expose the soil surface to future erosive forces of wind and water. Livestock distribution away from water sources is limited by high ambient temperatures increasing the need for frequent watering and causing cattle to graze primarily during the evenings and throughout the night, while becoming less active during daylight hours. Localized impacts occur with defoliation and the physical impacts of livestock, especially near water sources and other areas of concentrated activity. Additionally, nutrient concentration will occur in areas of concentrated livestock activity.

Riparian vegetation species, both woody and herbaceous are actively growing with a sustained source of water available for continued photosynthesis. The potential for regrowth of herbaceous species remains through most of the summer, while soil moisture and temperatures are maintained. Regrowth of woody riparian species, especially Lewis' mockorange, is limited after moderate to heavy use, especially late in the period. Forage value and palatability are high from standing riparian herbaceous and woody growth. The potential for poor livestock distribution, away from riparian communities, exists as the availability of stock water in upland communities declines, forage value in upland communities declines, and with higher ambient temperatures. Livestock tend to concentrate in riparian vegetation communities for water, high quality green forage, and shade when intensive livestock management is lacking. Use during this period typically provides no rest during the growing period for plant vigor, reproduction, or litter accumulation and generally results in heavy utilization of woody riparian vegetation, trampling damage, soil compaction, and accelerated streambank erosion. Since rest is never provided, riparian plants do not replace food reserves in roots; seed may or may not be produced. Concentration of livestock in riparian areas results in heavy use of woody and herbaceous riparian species. Impacts to riparian values are typically greater during summer and early fall use than at other seasons of the year.

Competition between wildlife species and livestock is usually minimal when summer utilization levels are maintained at light to moderate levels. Those wildlife species that are mobile tend to inhabit portions of the range less used by livestock, while those less mobile species tend not to be significantly impacted so long as utilization levels and related management activities do not disrupt habitat and security.

Summer grazing may have the potential for high impact to biological crusts as identified in the 2000 “Interior Columbia Basin Supplemental Draft EIS,” especially when that use exceeds slight to light in intensity.

Fall (September 15 to December 15)

Herbaceous upland plants remain senescent with minimal new growth and some regrowth during warming conditions when soil moisture has been replenished by fall precipitation. Upland herbaceous health and vigor is not impaired with light to moderate utilization of cured standing materials. Heavy to severe use may expose soils to erosion from wind and water for an extended period through the initiation of spring growth. Cooler ambient temperatures, with some fall regrowth of upland herbaceous species, may provide for better livestock distribution than during summer. Forage quality of upland herbaceous species remains low, though improving with the initiation of new fall growth. Livestock will retain a percentage of palatable browse species in their diets, when available, to maintain a given level of nutrition by combining it with lower quality herbaceous feeds.

Riparian herbaceous and woody species enter dormancy with cool temperatures and freezing conditions. Opportunities for limited livestock grazing of pastures containing riparian values are present so long as utilization levels on herbaceous and woody species do not impair riparian function with peak streamflows. Moderate to heavy use of riparian herbaceous species, with little opportunity for regrowth to facilitate sediment retention, may expose banks and floodplains to hydraulic forces of high streamflow during winter and spring runoff. The potential for improved livestock distribution, away from riparian communities, is greater than during summer use, though less than during spring use. During years with extended summer heat and drought, livestock water may be limited to riparian communities. Use during this season can be detrimental to riparian vegetation if heavy utilization of woody species occurs because temperatures are warm, fall green-up has not occurred, or utilization is not closely monitored. Fall grazing usually allows for less soil compaction in riparian areas; although streambank damage may be considerable from hoof action shearing if excessive fall precipitation occurs. Livestock impacts to riparian vegetation are directly related to the intensity of livestock management practices implemented by operators.

Livestock’s use of big game winter range can limit the availability of both herbaceous and browse species for wildlife during subsequent winter periods as identified in the section on winter use. Competition between livestock and wildlife species increases with greater levels of utilization and the resultant increase of browse species in livestock diets.

Late fall grazing may have the potential for low impact to biological crusts as identified in the 2000 “Interior Columbia Basin Supplemental Draft EIS,” especially when that use exceeds slight to light in intensity.

Seasonlong

Seasonlong grazing of a pasture generally begins during the growing season and extends to the end of the period of authorized use, typically into the fall period. Many of the impacts associated with use during the growing season occur with seasonlong use. Additional impacts occur from localized livestock concentration late in the season as sources of water diminish, as forage quality in upland communities declines, and as ambient temperatures rise. The effects of seasonlong grazing on species composition are largely dependent on the degree of utilization on the key species. Although the proposed stocking rates are designed to achieve moderate levels of utilization on most areas, factors such as terrain, location of fences and water, and vegetation types available, prevent uniform patterns of grazing. Heavy

grazing will inevitably occur in some areas while light utilization will occur in others. A trend away from desired future conditions is expected in areas receiving moderate to heavy utilization on an annual basis, especially when that use occurs during critical growing periods.

Livestock tend to concentrate in riparian communities from summer on, when these areas are available. Decreases in woody and herbaceous riparian species are expected to occur in streamside riparian vegetation communities accessible to livestock under seasonlong use. Livestock prefer green herbaceous and new growth of woody species within riparian communities as upland communities dry and loose forage quality in late summer. This strategy typically provides no rest during the growing period for plant vigor, reproduction, or litter accumulation. It generally results in heavy utilization of woody riparian vegetation, trampling damage, soil compaction, and accelerated streambank erosion.

No pastures in the planning area are scheduled for yearlong (March 1 through February 28) grazing by domestic livestock.

Exclusion (No Scheduled Livestock or Wild Horse Use)

Defoliation of herbaceous and shrub species is limited to that which occurs from insect and native herbivore use. Except in instances when native herbivore numbers are high, upland utilization levels during the growing season and dormant seasons are light. In any year, small areas of concentrated native herbivore use may have moderate to high utilization levels. Residual standing herbaceous material and litter accumulation is greater than with scheduled use by livestock or wild horses in any season. Soil protection from rain impact is high, limiting erosion and improving soil structure and infiltration. The initiation of herbaceous growth with warming spring soil temperatures may be slightly delayed due to greater interception of solar radiation by standing and down litter.

The complete elimination of livestock and wild horses from riparian vegetation communities in many cases provides for a more rapid rate of recovery of both herbaceous and woody components than will scheduled use in any season. Residual herbaceous material and a diverse age structure of woody species will protect streambanks during peak flows of all seasons. In the absence of consideration of the ecological linkages between upland, riparian, and aquatic communities, potential rates of recovery of riparian communities may be limited when upland management plans are not designed to restore and protect the entire landscape.

Grazing Schedules

Livestock grazing schedules are implemented to provide opportunity for unacceptable resource conditions to improve, to maintain resource values which are consistent with the DRFC and other management objectives, or to avoid unacceptable impacts to resource values or conflicts between uses of public land resources. Anticipated short and long-term impacts from annual use of a pasture during any one season are presented above. Though some established grazing schedules provide for annual use of a pasture during one specified season, more often the mix of management objectives associated with a given pasture can better be met by varying the season of use over a repeating cycle of two or more years. Multiyear grazing schedules are primarily developed with varied seasons of use through an established rotation to allow desirable vegetation species the opportunity to regain vigor and health for future growth, productivity, and sustainability of resource values. Similarly, opportunities for recovery from grazing impacts to other resources, specific to a season of use, may be provided by varying the season in which livestock graze a pasture. Long-term and cumulative impacts of implementing a grazing scheme will define trend toward future vegetation communities and resource conditions.

Conversely, constraints necessary to meet multiple management objectives may limit opportunities for grazing use to one short period annually, or no scheduled use in some years, to ensure that all management objectives are met. Examples include the compounding effects of objectives to improve riparian function or meet other riparian management objectives while maintaining upland stability and function. Though scheduled use during the upland growing season annually may be compatible with objectives to improve riparian function, health and vigor of desert steppe vegetation communities can seldom be improved or maintained with annual growing season defoliation. Similarly, scheduled deferment of grazing use until after seed-set may be compatible with meeting upland vegetation management objectives while not maintaining healthy riparian vegetation communities which support proper functioning condition. As a result, the combined objectives may further constrain opportunities for varied seasons of use.

Speciality Pastures

Construction of fences and use of other barriers to livestock movement may be utilized to create speciality pastures and implement grazing schedules consistent with meeting specific management objectives when resource values, such as riparian vegetation communities, are present in only a portion of an existing pasture. Development of speciality pastures is applicable in areas where resource values encompass a small enough area to justify fencing and to manage them separately from areas that are solely comprised of upland vegetation communities and few other resource values. Speciality pastures may continue to be grazed while meeting objectives or excluded from livestock use. Construction of fences to create corridor or riparian pastures allows riparian recovery or maintenance while allowing grazing of other uplands sites to occur with grazing strategies providing for more livestock use. Riparian pastures are normally areas of rangeland containing both upland and riparian vegetation communities large enough to support some livestock use while managed to attain riparian, water quality, and/or aquatic objectives, as opposed to stream side pastures created through corridor fencing. Total rest of riparian pastures is required at times during the first few years of corrective management of a deteriorated riparian area where the objective includes the establishment of shrub or tree growth above the reach of livestock. As riparian vegetation within riparian pastures regains vigor and productivity, available forage for livestock use may often be increased while continuing to meet management objectives. Corridor pastures are generally excluded from livestock use, or used only for trailing purposes, since the areas enclosed are usually too small and narrow for proper grazing.

Grazing Rotations

Most multiyear grazing schedules can be defined as either a deferred-rotation or rest-rotation schedule. Both types of grazing schedules were designed primarily to promote plant vigor, seed production, seedling establishment, root production, and litter accumulation for herbaceous plants in upland ecosystems. Deferred rotation grazing schedules provide for one or more years of grazing use after seed-set, following one or more years of growing season use. In its simplest form, a deferred rotation grazing schedule within a pasture provides for a 2-year rotation cycle with 1 year of use during the critical period of plant growth followed by 1 year of deferment of use until after the growing season. More conservative schedules provide for a higher proportion of deferment than years of use during the period of active growth. Rest-rotation schedules allow for similar opportunities for recovery with one or more years of the grazing rotation in which no use is scheduled. Caution should be implemented to ensure that higher levels of utilization during use periods of a pasture do not preclude meeting management objectives while providing for rest in other pastures. At moderate utilization levels, either rest-rotation or deferred-rotation grazing systems can allow for adequate recovery of upland herbaceous root growth and associated carbohydrate storage following the impacts of critical season defoliation. The number of years of rest or deferment necessary to meet vegetation management objectives is dependent on a number of factors including resource conditions, soil and climatic factors, and the intensity of grazing use. With an increase in the proportion of years of rest or deferred use to the number of

years of use during the critical season, the opportunity for recovery and maintenance of plant health and vigor is improved. Recovery following heavy use during the critical growing season may require a substantial number of rest or deferment years to provide adequate opportunities for recovery of health and vigor, especially when growth conditions are poor or if the vegetation resource is in poor ecological condition.

Most rest-rotation and deferred-rotation grazing schedules, designed for the physiological needs of herbaceous upland plants, can be successful within wide, low gradient sedge, rush, and grass-dominated riparian sites, provided utilization levels in riparian communities are maintained within acceptable limits. These strategies have been found to maintain species diversity and productivity of meadow systems when use is deferred in these areas until after seedripeness. This promotes seed and root production, seedling establishment, and total growing period rest for each pasture every year. The need for additional livestock management may be necessary to maintain livestock distribution. Riparian herbaceous species having a natural potential to regrow following use provide for recovery and maintenance of resource values in years of the rotation when grazing occurs during the growing season. Caution in years of mid to late season use should ensure that cover necessary to buffer erosion from floods and ice is maintained and to trap sediment during high flow events. Similarly, in years of the rotation when grazing occurs during a season with high soil moisture, caution should be implemented to prevent trampling and shear damage to banks.

Rest rotation and deferred-rotation schedules are usually inappropriate for shrub-dominated riparian areas, especially in the primary stages of willow establishment and development. Establishment and growth of woody riparian species, which is attained in years when the pasture is rested or during a season of use compatible with progress toward attaining riparian objectives, may be nullified in the years of use when grazing occurs during a period not consistent with maintenance or improvement of riparian values. Maintenance of established riparian communities containing a woody component may ultimately result in a population of only mature decadent stands of woody species, providing no ongoing replacement of younger stands. When these schedules are implemented, levels of use of woody riparian species must be monitored because utilization occurring during the summer months has been found to limit woody plant succession on gravel bars and other scoured areas along stream channels. Heavy utilization during late grazing periods can lead to removal of vegetation needed to protect streambanks from ice and water scouring.

Improvement of vegetation composition toward desired conditions may require recruitment of new individuals of desired species through seeding, planting or natural regeneration from vegetation materials on site. Establishment of desirable seedlings into a vegetation community may require a sequence of rest and/or deferment years to avoid defoliation and physical impacts of livestock presence. Similarly, recruitment of new shoots of desirable woody species in upland and riparian may require more than 1 year of rest to establish old wood, which is less palatable, and to allow growth above the reach of domestic herbivores. Removal of livestock from riparian vegetation communities may be required to allow these communities to recover herbaceous and woody species composition adequate to attain functioning condition. Upon improvement to functioning condition, a grazing schedule consistent with maintaining riparian function may be implemented.

Generally within desert steppe vegetation communities, no more than one period of use of a given pasture is planned in any 1-year's grazing schedule. An exception is spring/fall use in which livestock are removed in the spring while sufficient soil moisture is available for regrowth. Fall use occurs after most vegetation species have completed their growth cycle and are dormant. This schedule is used primarily within seedings of nonnative perennial bunchgrasses to maintain productivity and availability of species adapted to grazing use.

Appendix S - Standard Implementation Features and Procedures

Rangeland projects and improvements are proposed and completed as a portion of adaptive management implementation to help reduce resource management conflicts and to achieve multiple use management objectives. The following standards and design elements will be adhered to in constructing rangeland improvements within the planning area. Design elements have been standardized over time to mitigate impacts encountered during rangeland improvement installation.

- Preparation of site-specific NEPA documentation of analysis of the proposed project (EIS, EA, categorical exclusion, or administrative determination) will be required prior to implementation. Proposed rangeland improvements may be modified or abandoned or an EIS may be required if the analysis indicates that significant adverse environmental impacts cannot be avoided or mitigated.
- A wilderness inventory of public land within the planning area has been completed as required by FLPMA. As a result of this inventory, certain Federal land in the planning area was designated as WSA's. All rangeland management activities, including project development and maintenance, in WSA's will be consistent with BLM's IMPLWR unless and until the area is removed from the study category (either wilderness designation or the WSA is released by Congress). Impacts of actions proposed within WSA's will be assessed, before implementation of any management activities, to ensure that they meet policy.
- Every effort will be made to avoid adverse impacts to cultural resources. A cultural resources inventory will be completed prior to any surface-disturbing activities associated with the implementation of proposed rangeland improvements. This will be part of the preplanning steps of a project and the results will be part of the NEPA compliance prior to implementation. If significant cultural values are identified, mitigating actions may include relocation, redesign or abandonment of the project. However, where mitigation is not possible, the BLM will consult with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This is in accordance with the programmatic memorandum of agreement by and between the BLM, the Council, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, dated January 14, 1980, which sets forth a procedure for developing appropriate mitigative measures, in compliance with section 106 of the "National Historic Preservation Act" (1966). Management adherence to agreed upon mitigative measures will be implemented in compliance with these regulations.
- If a project could potentially affect any listed or proposed threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat, consultation with the USFWS will be initiated (ESA). The project may be modified, relocated, or abandoned in order to meet ESA requirements. If a project may contribute to the need to list a Federal candidate or Bureau sensitive species, a technical assistance request will be made to the USFWS. Any disturbances to Bureau assessment and/or tracking species will be documented. Mitigating actions to minimize impacts to all special status species will be incorporated where practical and feasible.
- Projects which have the potential to adversely affect relevant or important values in ACEC's will be evaluated to identify potential impacts. Proposed actions would be redesigned to avoid adverse impacts, appropriate mitigating actions will be required, or the proposed project would be abandoned to maintain the relevant and important values for which the ACEC was designated.
- Surface-disturbing activities associated with project implementation will be held to a minimum necessary to complete the project. Disturbed soil will be rehabilitated to

blend into surrounding soil surfaces and vegetated as needed with adapted perennial species to stabilize soils and preclude invasion and dominance of undesirable and weedy species.

- Projects which manipulate vegetation composition, including seedings and woody species control projects, will be completed primarily to direct vegetation composition toward desired conditions and to enhance and sustain multiple use values. The preferred method for control of woody species is burning with management ignited or natural ignited fire, but may include cutting, chaining, or spraying of herbicides. Vegetation treatment projects will be designed and implemented utilizing irregular patterns of treatment consistent with topography, VRM, and site potential. Design will provide optimum edge effect for visual quality and desirable landscape diversity for all values. Layout and design will be coordinated with interested publics, including ODFW.
- Seeding of herbaceous and shrub species will be accomplished primarily by use of rangeland drill or similar techniques to enhance the probability of seeding success. Broadcast seeding of herbaceous and shrub species will occur on small disturbed areas, rough terrain, and rocky areas where drilling is inappropriate. Proposed seeding within WSA's or RNA's will be addressed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with policies. Additionally, current and accepted technologies (including drilling, broadcast seeding, and planting of seedlings) will be implemented to ensure the success of establishment of desired species mixtures and attainment of desired future conditions within vegetation communities. Methods of establishment used will be determined on a site-specific basis during project planning. Seed mixtures will be determined on a site-specific basis to include perennial species adapted to climatic and edaphic conditions, based on the best available information from appropriate State and local rangeland and wildlife experts. Where rangeland drills are used, slopes will be drilled on the contour to minimize soil movement. All seedings, including those areas rehabilitated following wildland fire, will be deferred from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons and until seedlings have established vigor, to allow seeding establishment. Additional herbaceous production resulting from vegetation manipulation projects and fire will not be allocated for use until monitoring data support that it is available on a sustained basis.
- The existing road and trail system will be utilized to provide access for rangeland project construction and maintenance. Unimproved trails and tracks may be developed to reach construction sites unless this action is inconsistent with the management of SMA's. Other means of access may be required. New trails and tracks would continue to be used for project maintenance. Any new authorized road construction will be in accordance with standard operating procedures and BMP's for road construction.
- Normal maintenance of existing projects and new projects will occur, as consistent with original design, through the life of the plan in order to support authorized uses of public land. Maintenance can include activities such as replacement of pipeline sections, fencepost and wire replacement, cleaning of reservoirs within the original disturbance area, replacement of water troughs, cleaning and maintenance of spring boxes, cleaning or resetting of cattleguards, and maintenance of livestock handling facilities. While maintenance of existing facilities may occur in SMA's, there may be further mitigation actions required to ensure that values of these places are not impaired.
- A visual resource contrast rating procedure will be employed to minimize adverse impacts created by proposed projects on the landscape.
- Additional design features are identified in the following discussion of the individual types of improvements.
- Reservoir development would involve the construction of pits and dams to impound surface water for livestock, wildlife, and other resource values. Rights to use water on public land associated with the construction of reservoirs and pits will be acquired, perfected, maintained and administered under the substantive and procedural laws of the State of Oregon. Pits will be constructed in playas, dry lake-beds, and other natural

depressions. Dams will be constructed in drainages. Water storage capacity of pits or reservoirs would generally be less than 2.0 acre-feet. Fill material to complete dam construction may come from the impoundment area or a borrow area outside the impoundment area. Excavated material from pits may be piled adjacent to the pit. Topsoil will be stockpiled to be used for rehabilitation of borrow areas and other areas stripped of soil. As consistent with resource objectives, reservoirs and pits may be excluded from livestock use through fencing or other means

- All State of Oregon water well drilling regulations will be adhered to, both in drilling and equipping. A safety device will be installed on new power line transformers to prevent electrocution of raptors. Metal storage tanks will be painted to blend with the surrounding landscape. Consistent with VRM objectives of the area, wells and associated structures will be located where topographic features or vegetation would serve to screen associated structures and disturbances from the casual observer.
- Spring development will involve digging or drilling to intercept naturally occurring waterflow. Perforated pipe and/or collection boxes will be utilized to collect and divert water through a pipeline to troughs away from vegetation communities associated with spring areas. Usually, the spring source and trough overflow area will be fenced to prevent livestock grazing and trampling impacts to riparian vegetation communities. Water will be made available inside fenced spring developments for wildlife use. In those areas that receive recreation use, access may be provided via a style (stairs over a fenceline) or a walk-through device specifically designed to preclude livestock passage.
- Pipelines will be constructed to convey water from wells, springs, reservoirs, and other water sources to troughs in areas lacking adequate water to maintain appropriate animal distribution. Troughs will usually be placed in upland vegetation communities less vulnerable to livestock impacts and soil compaction. Generally, 1 to 2-inch diameter plastic pipe will be buried with a pipe-laying equipment consisting of a modified ripper tooth mounted on a tractor. Pipelines will normally be buried to a depth adequate to protect the development, though seldom deeper than 30 inches. Where obstructions prohibit pipeline burial, the pipe may be laid on the ground surface and covered with borrow soil. At times, reservoirs and other storage facilities may be constructed along pipelines. Reservoirs associated with pipelines will normally be fenced to exclude livestock, while providing water for wildlife use. In the event of equipment failure, reservoirs may provide temporary emergency water for livestock. Access points to and escape routes from water troughs will be provided for birds and small mammals.
- Fences will be designed to develop a barrier to livestock movement, while minimally impeding wildlife movement. Established standards for fence construction on BLM land will be followed (BLM Manual Handbook H-1741-1). Design features will be developed specific to each proposed fencing project to accomplish the desired objectives while avoiding undesired impacts and controversy. Surface disturbance associated with fence construction and maintenance will be minimized. Though the canopy of vegetation along fencelines may be removed and scattered, no blading or scraping will be authorized to clear routes for fence construction. All fences will be consistent with the VRM class of the area. Gates will be located and constructed at appropriate locations to provide for livestock passage. Gates, and as appropriate cattleguards, will be located at road crossings to provide vehicular passage. Gates will be constructed adjacent to all cattleguards to provide passage by equipment which cannot cross cattleguards. Recreation access will be provided where fences are necessary in the vicinity of recreation sites.
- Wildlife guzzlers will be constructed in locations with limited availability of water for wildlife use, primarily lower elevation desert habitats. They will consist of an apron designed to collect precipitation, a buried storage tank, and associated pipeline arrangement for delivery of water to a trough available to birds, small mammals, and other wildlife species. Guzzlers will normally be fenced or designed to exclude livestock

access. Projects will be designed to blend with the surrounding landscape and be consistent with VRM class of the area.

- Prescribed fire, both management ignited and natural ignitions, will be designed and implemented to manage woody species dominance and to meet other land use plan objectives. Projects will be designed to direct vegetation communities toward desired future conditions and to meet management objectives for wildlife, water shed function, and other resource values. Additionally, vegetation manipulation projects will be designed to provide and maintain vegetation and structural diversity and connectivity.

Appendix T - Areas Removed from Livestock Grazing

Table T-1 is a listing of areas within the planning area from which livestock grazing is discontinued and areas within grazing allotments excluded from livestock grazing with implementation of the SEORMP. Approximately 58,900 acres will have livestock grazing discontinued. Approximately 250 additional areas, encompassing an estimated 18,000 acres, within livestock grazing allotments are excluded from livestock grazing. These exclusion areas protect resource values or facilities from livestock impacts. Examples of resource values and facilities which may require livestock exclusion for protection include, but are not limited to: identified riparian vegetation communities adjacent to streams, reservoirs, springs, and wetlands; developed water sources; special status plant or animal habitats; relevant and important values for which ACEC's are designated; outstandingly remarkable values (ORV's) for which NWSR's were designated; wilderness values; research and study plots; administrative sites; recreation sites; archaeological sites; and waste disposal sites. The accompanying table lists by allotment those areas of livestock exclusion which are generally greater than 10 acres. This listing is not inclusive of all areas from which livestock are currently excluded. Specifically, it does not include a significant number of enclosed spring developments and other small areas from which livestock are excluded. Through the life of the RMP, adaptive management may identify additional areas which may be excluded from livestock grazing to meet management objectives. Similarly, grazing use may be restored to areas previously excluded from livestock grazing within allotments when appropriate livestock management can be implemented while protecting the values for which the area was previously excluded.

Table T-1.—Areas within the planning area from which livestock grazing is discontinued and areas withing grazing alltments excluded from livestock grazing with implementation of the SEORMP

Area	Allotment	BLM acres
Jordan Resource Area		
Jordan Craters ²		15,856
Luesher Pasture ²		3,084
Owyhee Wild & Scenic River Corridor ^{2,6}		25,923
Hardin Stream Exclosure ⁴	Jackies Butte Summer (01101)	72
Rome North ⁴	Jackies Butte Summer (01101)	4167
Sand Hollow Exclosure ⁵	Jackies Butte Summer (01101)	6128
Warm Springs Exclosure ⁵	Ambrose-Maher (001102)	556
Willow Creek Stream Exclosure #3 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	27
Willow Creek Stream Exclosure #4 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	87
Willow Creek Stream Exclosure #5 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	15
Willow Creek Stream Exclosure #6 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	19
Willow Creek Stream Exclosure #7 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	54
Little Whitehorse 1972 Stream Exclosure ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	66
Upper Willow Creek Stream Exclosure ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	69
Middle Willow Creek Stream Exclosure ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	25
Lower Willow Creek Stream Exclosure ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	18
Campground Stream Exclosure (KOA) ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	14
Beaverdam Stream Exclosure ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	28
Lower Little Whitehorse Stream Exclosure ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	12
Upper Little Whitehorse 1991 Stream Exclosure ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	130
Little Whitehorse Stream Exclosure #1 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	35
Little Whitehorse Stream Exclosure #2 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	13
Little Whitehorse Stream Exclosure #3 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	54
Little Whitehorse Stream Exclosure #4 ⁴	Whitehorse Butte (01206)	37
West Little Owyhee Upland Exclosure ⁴	Louse Canyon Community (01307)	>10(estimated)
Anderson Crossing Exclosure ⁵	Louse Canyon Community (01307)	215
Upper West Little Owyhee Exclosure ⁵	Louse Canyon Community (01307)	3,745
West Little Owyhee Stream Exclosure ⁴	Anderson (01401)	>10(estimated)
Five Bar Exclosure ⁵	Anderson (01401)	869
Anderson Crossing Exclosure ⁵	Star Valley Community (01402)	363
Jim Spring Exclosure ⁴	East Cow Creek (10903)	945
Cow Creek Upland Exclosure ⁴	East Cow Creek (10903)	11

Area	Allotment	BLM acres
Greeley Bar Exclosure ⁵	Morcom (10907)	167
Rattlesnake Reservoir Exclosure #2 ⁴	Eiguren (11305)	11
Upper West Little Owyhee Exclosure ⁵	Campbell (11306)	963
BV Study Plot ⁴	Saddle Butte (20805)	>10(estimated)
Saddle Butte Guzzler Exclosure ⁴	Saddle Butte (20805)	>10(estimated)
Bull Creek Exclosure ⁵	Saddle Butte (20805)	76
Ryegrass Exclosure ⁵	Saddle Butte (20805)	143
Sand Spring Exclosure ⁵	Saddle Butte (20805)	36
Granite Creek Exclosure ⁵	Saddle Butte (20805)	4
Fletcher Trails Exclosure ⁵	Saddle Butte (20805)	227
Bogus Stream Exclosure #1 (Bench) ⁴	West Cow Creek (20902)	13
Bogus Stream Exclosure #2 (Falls) ⁴	West Cow Creek (20902)	>10(estimated)
Batch Lake Upland Exclosure ⁴	West Cow Creek (20902)	>10(estimated)
Bogus Lake Exclosure ⁴	West Cow Creek (20902)	33
Noon Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Arock (21001)	16
CCC (Jordan Valley) Upland Exclosure ⁴	Antelope (21002)	67
Deer Creek Spring ⁴	Gilbert (21301)	>10(estimated)
Malheur Resource Area		
Owyhee Wild & Scenic River Corridor ²		882
Dunlevy-Sayer Botanical Exclosure ²		569
Leslie Gulch ²		11,673
Owyhee Reservoir State Park ²		832
Historic Birch Creek Ranch ¹		106
Brogan Research Exclosure ⁴	Brogan Canyon(00148)	>10(estimated)
Cave Creek Stream Exclosure ⁴	Calf Creek (00162)	444
Chukar Park Campground ⁴	Chukar Park (00225)	>10(estimated)
Squaw Creek Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Harper (00301)	16
Moritz Pasture ⁴	Black Butte (00304)	850
ODFW Headquarters Stream Exclosure ⁴	Black Butte (00304)	>10(estimated)
Riverside Recreation Site ⁴	Black Butte (00304)	>10(estimated)
Canyon Creek Stream Exclosure ⁴	Jonesboro (00306)	90
Canyon Creek Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Jonesboro (00306)	3
Hunter Creek Riparian Exclosure ⁴	Jonesboro (00306)	760
Needham Well / Lincoln Bench Botanical Exclosures ⁴	North Harper (00402)	>10(estimated)
Keeney Pass ⁴	North Harper (00402)	74
Cottonwood Rehab Stream Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Two (10201)	>10(estimated)
NG Creek Riparian Stream Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Two (10201)	568
South Fork Indian Creek Stream Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Three (10202)	>10(estimated)
Allot #3 Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Three (10202)	11
Zotto Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Three (10202)	38

Area	Allotment	BLM acres
Sheep Spring Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Four (10203)	>10(estimated)
Chicken Creek Noodlebowl Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Four (10203)	>10(estimated)
South Cottonwood Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Four (10203)	24
Coyne Riparian Stream Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Four (10203)	71
Pats Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Four (10203)	8
Hog Creek Stream Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Four (10203)	804
Fiddleneck Botanical Exclosures 1, 2, 3, 4 ⁴	Allotment Number Four (010203)	59
Malheur River Stream Exclosure ⁴	Allotment Number Six (10204)	80
Horse Flat Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Castle Rock (10211)	>10(estimated)
Hunter Spring ⁴	Castle Rock (10211)	>10(estimated)
LM Riparian Stream Exclosure ⁴	Malheur River (10219)	43
Sheep Rock Spring Exclosure ⁴	Willow Basin (10222)	>10(estimated)
Stacey Cabin and Callahan Stream Exclosures ⁴	Keeney Creek (10401)	44
Ryefield Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Nyssa (10403)	4
Mud Spring and Reservoir Exclosures ⁴	Nyssa (10403)	17
Rock Creek Riparian Stream Exclosure ⁴	Nyssa (10403)	1,605
Sagebrush Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Nyssa (10403)	2
Lone Willow Spring Exclosure ⁴	Nyssa (10403)	>10(estimated)
Frog Pond Spring Exclosure ⁴	Nyssa (10403)	<10
Double Mountain Botanical Exclosure ⁴	Freezeout (10404)	<10
Upper Flowing Well Exclosure ⁴	Freezeout (10404)	>10(estimated)
Lower Flowing Well Exclosure ⁴	Freezeout (10404)	>10(estimated)
Twin Springs Exclosure ⁴	Freezeout (10404)	18
Kane Spring Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Freezeout (10404)	66
DM Spring and Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Freezeout (10404)	>10(estimated)
Little DM Spring Exclosure ⁴	Freezeout (10404)	>10(estimated)
Greeley Bar Exclosure ⁵	Quartz Mountain (10406)	55
Vines Hill Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Little Valley (10407)	18
Brown Butte Wildlife Upland Exclosure ⁴	Blackjack (10501)	228
Succor Creek Botanical Exclosure ⁴	Three Fingers (10503)	>10(estimated)
Saddle Butte Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Three Fingers (10503)	>10(estimated)

Area	Allotment	BLM acres
	Three Fingers (10503)	>10(estimated)
Antelope Test Plot ⁴	Three Fingers (10503)	>10(estimated)
Dog Creek Pit Exclosure ⁴	Spring Mountain (10504)	>10(estimated)
Carter Wildlife Exclosure ⁴	Spring Mountain (10504)	>10(estimated)
Mahogany Test Plot ⁴	Spring Mountain (10504)	>10(estimated)
Bench Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	McCain Spring (10505)	>10(estimated)
Blowout Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	McCain Spring (10505)	>10(estimated)
Alkali Experimental Plots 1 & 2 ⁴	Board Corral (10507)	>10(estimated)
Antelope Springs Habitat Exclosure ⁴	Board Corral (10507)	18
Alkali Springs Exclosure ⁴	South Alkali (20100)	>10(estimated)
Alkali Test Plots 3, 4, and 5 ⁴	South Alkali (20100)	>10(estimated)
Alkali Botanical Exclosures (burn and no burn) ⁴	South Alkali (20100)	>10(estimated)
Henry Gulch Stream Exclosure ⁴	South Alkali (20100)	>10(estimated)
Dry Gulch Stream Exclosure ⁴	Alkali Spring (20101)	>10(estimated)
Birch Creek O.T. Exclosure ⁴	Alkali Spring (20101)	>10(estimated)
McDowell Spring Exclosure ⁴	Alkali Spring(20101)	>10(estimated)
Tub Spring Exclosure ⁴	Alkali Spring(20101)	>10(estimated)
Lower Mud Spring Exclosure ⁴	Alkali Spring(20101)	>10(estimated)
Little Mac Stream Exclosure ⁴	Alkali Spring(20101)	>10(estimated)
Cottonwood Mountain Upland Exclosures 1, 2, and 3 ⁴	Cottonwood Mountain (20102)	>10(estimated)
Morrison Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Cottonwood Mountain (20102)	>10(estimated)
Hope Butte Pit Exclosure ⁴	Cottonwood Mountain (20102)	>10(estimated)
Poison Creek Reservoir Exclosure ⁴	Cottonwood Mountain (20102)	>10(estimated)
Poall Creek Riparian Exclosure ⁴	Poall Creek (20103)	30
Willow Creek Upland Exclosure ⁴	Willow Creek Livestock (20105)	20
Mitchell Butte Dump Exclosure ⁴		>10(estimated)

¹ Area from which livestock grazing is discontinued with implementation of the SEORMP; this area may be grazed only on a temporary basis for administrative and/or interpretive purposes.

² Areas from which livestock grazing is discontinued and removed from all grazing allotments with implementation of the SEORMP.

³ Area previously closed to livestock grazing though opened to livestock grazing with implementation of the SEORMP.

⁴ Areas from which livestock grazing is excluded though remain a portion of a grazing allotment.

⁵ Areas from which livestock grazing is excluded as a result of the April 28, 2000, modified order of the United States District Court of the District of Oregon (Civil No. CV 98-97-RE) pertaining to livestock management within areas of concern identified by the Bureau in the 1993 "Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River Plan." Acreage affected was identified in the fourth and fifth declaration of Jerry L. Taylor which are cited in the modified order. Terms of exclusion of livestock from these areas and acreage affected is subject to jurisdiction by the Court pending completion of the EIS and/or resolution of appeals.

⁶ Includes a portion of the 4,641-acre "Deary Pasture" proposed as not allocated to livestock grazing and removed from all grazing allotments with implementation of the Proposed RMP.

Appendix U Potential Recreation Sites, Trails, and Improvements of Existing Sites

Opportunities that could enhance recreational opportunities or protect resources from recreation-related activities have been identified through existing planning decisions, visitor data collection, and inventories. In support of these opportunities, the following is a list of potential new recreation sites and trails, and improvements of existing sites within each resource area. This list is not intended to be inclusive of sites and possible improvements. Prior to establishment, sites and improvements would be reviewed by an interdisciplinary team to ensure compliance with management objectives.

Table U-1.—Potential recreation sites, trails, and improvements of existing sites

Site	Location	Potential improvements
Jordan Resource Area		
Wes Hawkins Trailhead	T34S, R45E, Sec 22	Trailhead for hiking into Owyhee Canyon.
Deary Pasture Trailhead	T33S, R44E, Sec 34	Trailhead for hiking into Owyhee Canyon
Willow Creek Hot Springs	T38S, R38E, Sec 16	Enhance interpretation.
Cow Lakes	T28S, R44E, Sec 27,28	Improve camping sites and boat ramp; enhance waterfowl habitat and viewing opportunities, incorporate Watchable Wildlife program; add interpretation. Hiking trailhead at/near Parks Dam.
Petrified Wood Area		
Mud Springs, Cottonwood Creek, Oregon Canyon,	T38S, R40E, Sec 28	Signs; interpretation/information.
Minehole Creek	T40S, R41E, Sec 6	Signs, interpretation/information.
	T40S, R40E, Sec 10	
	T39S, R40E, Sec 27	
Coffee Pot Crater	T28S, R43E, Sec 9	Parking barriers, interpretation, trailhead.
Three Forks	T34S, R45E, Sec 35	Camping sites' amenities.
Owyhee Overlook	T33S, R44E, Sec 12	Parking, interpretation.
Hole-In-The-Ground	T27S, R42E, Sec 20	Interpretation.
Birch Creek Historic Ranch	T27S, R43E, Sec 18	Camping site amenities, restroom, interpretation.
Anderson Crossing	T40S, R46E, Sec 3	Signs, interpretation.
Soldier Creek Watchable Wildlife Loop	(see description)	Signs, Interpretation.
Antelope Reservoir	T30S, R45E, Sec 32	Develop nonmotorized trail system; incorporate Watchable Wildlife program; add interpretation.
	T31S, R45E, Sec 5,6,7, 18	
Rome	T31S, R42E, Sec 30	Improve campground; develop permanent ranger station; improve interpretation.
Highway 95 Interpretive Site	T30S, R44E, Sec 36	Install toilet and picnic facilities for day use only. Improve "Taylor Grazing" interpretive sign.
Malheur Resource Area		
Horseshoe Bend	T21, R38E, Sec 3,10	River setting for day and overnight use along U.S. Hwy 20.
Coyne Place	T20S, R40E, Sec 33	River setting for day and overnight use along U.S. Hwy 20, exclosure.
	T21S, R40E, Sec 4	

Site	Location	Potential improvements
Hunter Spring	T18S, R37E, Sec 15	Day/overnight site with trailhead for Castle Rock.
Riverside	T23S, R37E, Sec 22	Day/overnight site with trailhead and boat access.
Snake River	T18S, R47E, Sec 27	Boat access, day use. Watchable Wildlife interpretation.
Desert Trail	(see Map RECRMP-1)	Corridor point-to-point trail between Route 78 and near Stinkingwater Pass: trailheads, signs, information, site-specific trail tread if needed for resource protection/public safety
Malheur River Trail	(see description)	Nonmotorized trail along abandoned railroad grade on Malheur River between Riverside, Oregon, and near Juntura, Oregon, with trail heads.
Owyhee Breaks Trail	(see description)	Nonmotorized point-to-point trail between Owyhee Reservoir State Park and Birch Creek Historic Ranch.
Lower Owyhee Trail	(see description)	Developed trail along Owyhee River below the Dam between Lower Owyhee Canyon Watchable Wildlife site and BOR Government Camp (varying length by alternative).
Castle Rock Trail	(see description)	Developed trail from Castle Rock and Hunter Spring Recreation Sites, to include Castle Rock.
Lower Owyhee Canyon	(undetermined)	Day/overnight use site on Owyhee River Below the Dam.
Twin Springs	T22S, R43E, Sec 35	Enlarge existing site, provide for day/overnight facilities, improve water system, reroute road.
Chukar Park	T20S, R37E, Sec 27	Improve site for host and group camping, water systems, sanitation facility, day/overnight facilities.
Oasis	T15S, R46E, Sec 18	Improve site: boat ramp/dock, expanded parking, picnic/camping sites, interpret Watchable Wildlife.
Snively Hot Springs	T21S, R45E, Sec 22	Improve/provide site's day/overnight facilities, water system, parking, interpretation, enclosure, and trailhead.
Lower Owyhee River	T21S, R45E, Sec 14	Enhance area with additional interpretation, enclosure, and Watchable Wildlife Corridor trailhead, satellite interpretive/viewing points.
Castle Rock	T17S, R37E, Sec 28	Improve site with enclosure, day/overnight facilities, trailhead.
Slocum Creek/Leslie Gulch	Leslie Gulch ACEC	Per approved LGMP: Improve with day/overnight facilities, satellite trailheads/parking, interpretation/information.
Alkali Springs-Oregon Trail	T17S, R45E, Sec 5	Improve parking.
Birch Creek-Oregon Trail	T15S, R45E, Sec 9	Improve parking.
Keeney Pass-Oregon Trail	T19S, R45E, Sec 23	Improve parking.

Appendix W - Monitoring

Reader note: This appendix was developed in response to public comments. In general, the reader will be able to see the type of monitoring techniques or procedures that would be applied for each objective. Each resource area will develop a monitoring strategy based on the GMA priority areas during the plan implementation process.

Table W-1.—Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan monitoring by objective

Monitoring for:	Monitoring method
AIR RESOURCES	
<i>Objective: Meet or exceed the “National Ambient Air Quality Standards” and the “Prevention of Significant Deterioration” with all authorized actions.</i>	
Tons of burnable fuel, live moisture, and estimated fire behavior to predict probable smoke emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preburn fuels assessment
Air quality and particulate emissions from prescribed fire or other management actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onsite/regional monitoring equipment
Smoke dispersal, time of dispersal, path/location of dispersal, and impacts to Class I and II air-sheds; public health concerns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual ground and air observations
Compliance with Air Resources objective above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field review of project implementation (Burn Boss report)
ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES	
<i>Objective 1: Provide opportunities for exploration and development of leasable energy and mineral resources while protecting other sensitive resources.</i>	
Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, conditions of leases, and the requirements of approved exploration/development plans. On producing leases, ensures an accurate accounting of materials removed, protection of the environment, public health and safety, and identification and resolution of mineral trespass.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field inspection of leasable mineral activities • Applicable resource attribute sampling
<i>Objective 2: Provide opportunities for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources while protecting other sensitive resources.</i>	
Compliance with regulations and conditions of approval, especially the prevention of unnecessary or undue of disturbed areas in coordination with State agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field inspection of mining claim activities • Vegetation and soil attribute sampling in accordance with Solid Minerals degradation of the public lands, and ensuring reclamation Reclamation Handbook H-3042-1
<i>Objective 3: Provide for public demand for saleable minerals from public land while protecting sensitive resources.</i>	
Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and the requirements of approved mining plans. On producing operations, to ensure an accurate accounting of material removed, reclamation, protection of the environment, public health and safety, and identification and resolution of saleable mineral trespass.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field inspection of designated community pits, common use areas, and other saleable mineral extraction operations • Applicable resource attribute sampling

Monitoring for:	Monitoring method
FIRE	
<i>Objective 1: Provide an appropriate management response (AMR) on all wildfires, with emphasis on minimizing suppression costs, considering fire fighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected consistent with resource objectives.</i>	
Fuel moisture for projecting probable fire behavior prior to fire ignition	• Live fuel moisture sampling
Fire history/regime for Phase 1 and future fire planning.	• Data recovery/mapping of fire size and location, weather (storm patterns), acres burned, suppression costs, and resources value loss
Smoke emissions for public health concerns and future smoke projections.	• Visual, modeled, and/or measured assessments
Validation of predicted fire behavior; effectiveness in meeting goals/objectives in minimizing suppression costs, fire fighter and public safety.	• Real-time fire behavior observation
Fire effects on biological and physical resources.	• Sample/collect data on plant mortality, impacts to soil microflora and microfauna, nutrient cycle, regeneration, erosion, and water quality.
Weather for projecting fire behavior.	• Remote automated weather stations (RAWS) and manual stations
<i>Objective 2: Recognize fire as a critical natural process and use it to protect, maintain, and enhance resources.</i>	
Provide baseline and reference for short- and long-term fire effects monitoring.	• Control or reference plots (untreated areas), line transects, etc.
Visual fuels inventory: reference pre- and post-burn meeting of resource and fire objectives.	• Photo series
Predict first order (immediate) fire effects on abiotic (individual organism or community), fuel consumption, thermal environment, smoke emissions, chemical releases, nutrient conversion, plants/animals altered, injured, or lost.	• Pre-burn fire effects modeling
Tracking of real time weather and fuel conditions on-site or immediately adjacent to treatment site assists with prediction of fire behavior, which in turn affects the meeting of objectives and the identification of concerns/issues addressing fire fighter and public safety.	• Pre-burn monitoring of weather and fuel conditions
Measurement of overall project effect (meeting of objectives) by identifying plant mortality, impacts to soils, nutrient status, regeneration, key plant/animal species disturbance, and erosion.	• Post burn monitoring (short/long term)
Accurate tracking of acreage treated and/or burned; results will aid in assessing impacts on a landscape or watershed basis in addition to achieving identified resources and fire management objectives as they relate to individual projects.	• Mapping (GPS/GIS)

Monitoring for:	Monitoring method
RANGELAND VEGETATION	
<i>Objective 1: Restore, protect, and enhance the diversity and distribution of desirable vegetation communities, including perennial native and desirable introduced plant species. Provide for their continued existence and normal function in nutrient, water, and energy cycles.</i>	
Identification of ecological sites and determination ecological status, soils and vegetation mapping Inventory & Monitoring Supplemental Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures in accordance with (1) BLM Manual 4410: Ecological Site Inventory, and (2) BLM Technical Reference 4400-5: Rangeland
Determination of trends in production, structure, and composition of vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vegetation attribute sampling in accordance with (1) Sampling Vegetation Attributes, Interagency Technical Reference 1996, and (2) BLM Technical Reference 4400-5: Rangeland Inventory & Monitoring Supplemental Studies
Determination of soil/site stability, watershed function, and integrity of the biotic community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards of rangeland health assessments: Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health, BLM Draft Technical Reference, 1999
Measurement of utilization (livestock, wild horses, and wildlife) and calculation of forage production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing utilization in accordance with Utilization Studies and Residual Measurements, Interagency Technical Reference 1996
Recording of annual, seasonal, and crop year precipitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic conditions: NOAA climatological data and BLM RAWs data
<i>Objective 2: Manage big sagebrush cover in seedings and on native rangeland to meet the life history requirements of sagebrush-dependent wildlife.</i>	
Identification of ecological sites and determination of ecological status; soils and vegetation mapping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory: Ecological site inventory (1) BLM Manual 4410: Ecological Site Inventory, and (2) BLM Technical Reference 4400-5: Rangeland Inventory & Monitoring Supplemental Studies
Recording of vegetation frequency, cover, density, production, structure, and composition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trend: Vegetation attribute sampling in accordance with (1) Sampling Vegetation Attributes, Interagency Technical Reference 1996, and (2) BLM Technical Reference 4400-5: Rangeland Inventory & Monitoring Supplemental Studies
<i>Objective 3: Control the introduction and proliferation of noxious weed species and reduce the extent and density of established weed species to within acceptable limits.</i>	
Recording of noxious weed presence, distribution, and density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic ocular surveillance
FOREST AND WOODLANDS	
<i>Objective 1: Manage forests to maintain or restore ecosystems to a condition in which biodiversity is preserved and occurrences of fire, insects, and disease do not exceed levels normally expected in a healthy forest. Increase the dominance of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and western larch on appropriate sites in mature forests. Decrease the amount of Douglas fir, white fir, and grand fir where they were not historically maintained by the dominant fire regime. Manage forests for long-term, healthy habitat for animal and plant species. Provide for timber production where feasible and compatible with forest health.</i>	
Disturbances, trends in spatial distribution and stand types.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial photography, photo points, and periodic ocular surveys
Forest health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and biotic attribute sampling including classification of age and size structure, density, cover, production; measurements for severity and extent of disease and/or insect infestations

Monitoring for:	Monitoring method
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Objective 2: Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen woodland areas. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Retain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain diversity of age classes and to allow for species reestablishment.

Disturbances, composition, and trends in spatial distribution	• Aerial photography, photo points, and periodic ocular surveys
Trends in vegetation age and size class structure, density, cover, and reproduction attributes.	• Vegetative attribute sampling
Season and amount of plant material removed	• Utilization studies

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES

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

Composition; invasion of exotic species; localized disturbances; trends in special status plant attributes.	• Photo points and periodic ocular surveillance
Season and amount of plant material removed.	• Utilization studies
Trends in special status plants and vegetation including demographic studies, density, cover, frequency	• Vegetative attribute sampling in accordance with Measuring & Monitoring Plant Populations, BLM Technical Reference 1730-1

WATER RESOURCES AND RIPARIAN/WETLAND AREAS

Objective 1: Ensure that surface water and groundwater influenced by BLM activities comply with or are making progress toward achieving State of Oregon water quality standards for beneficial uses as established per stream by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ).

State water quality standards	• EPA-approved methodologies
Stream flows (peak, low, annual)	• Staff gages, remote gaging stations, flow measurements.
Channel geometry and evolution	• Stream Cross Sections TR-4341-1 & TN-387; stream channel stability and condition assessments, Rosgen Stream Type Classification

Objective 2: Restore, maintain, or improve riparian vegetation, habitat diversity, and associated watershed function to achieve healthy and productive riparian areas and wetlands.

Condition and functionality of riparian/wetland areas	• Proper Functioning Condition TR 1737-9 and Assessment for Lotic and Lentic Riparian/Wetland Areas TR 1737-11
Riparian/wetland attributes	• Low level aerial photography, photo points, line transects, Cole Browse
Season and amount of plant material removed/remaining	• Cole Browse, herbaceous stubble height, utilization
Determination of ecological status	• Ecological Site Inventory/Riparian/Wetland Sites TR 1737-7

Monitoring for:	Monitoring method
FISH AND AQUATIC HABITAT	
<i>Objective: Restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for diverse and self-sustaining communities of fishes and other aquatic organisms.</i>	
Location, distribution, movement, or numbers of aquatic species, especially fishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population surveys (such as snorkling, electrofishing, redd counts, trap netting); benthic macroinvertebrate sampling (per BLM's aquatic ecosystem laboratory method)
Stream geomorphology and aquatic habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream habitat surveys (such as ODFW Aquatic Habitat Inventory Method), water quality measurements, riparian/wetland condition and functionality assessments.
WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT	
<i>Objective 1: Maintain, restore, or enhance riparian areas and wetlands so they provide diverse and healthy habitat conditions for wildlife.</i>	
Habitat Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland section
<i>Objective 2: Manage upland habitats in forest, woodland, and rangeland vegetation types so that the forage, water, cover, structure, and security necessary for wildlife are available on the public land.</i>	
Characteristics of woody plant species in terms of age, growth form, and current year incidence of use by grazing animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cole Browse
Canopy cover characteristics of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line intercept canopy cover, Daubenmire plots
Plant community distribution and appearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote sensing imagery, photo points
Location, distribution, movement, or numbers of animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population surveys (such as breeding bird point counts)
Habitat conditions	See Forest and Woodlands and Rangeland Vegetation sections
SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES	
<i>Objective 1: Manage public land to maintain, restore, or enhance populations and habitats of special status animal species. Priority for the application of management actions will be: (1) Federal endangered species, (2) Federal threatened species, (3) Federal proposed species, (4) Federal candidate species, (5) State listed species, (6) BLM sensitive species, (7) BLM assessment species, and (8) BLM tracking species. Manage in order to conserve or lead to the recovery of threatened or endangered species.</i>	
Species distribution and habitat conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat and Fish and Aquatic Habitat sections
<i>Objective 2: Facilitate the maintenance, restoration, and enhancement of bighorn sheep populations and habitat on public land. Pursue management in accordance with the 1997 "Oregon's Bighorn Sheep Management Plan" (OBSMP) in a manner consistent with the principles of multiple use management.</i>	
Location, distribution, movement, or numbers of animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population surveys (primarily conducted by ODFW)
Habitat conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Rangeland Vegetation section

Monitoring for:	Monitoring method
-----------------	-------------------

WILD HORSES

Objective: Maintain and manage wild horse herds in established herd management areas (HMA's) at appropriate management levels (AML's) to ensure a thriving, natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation resources, and other resource values. Enhance and perpetuate special and unique characteristics that distinguish the respective herds.

Recording of reproductive success and population growth as it relates to established AML's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial and/or ground horse counts
Determination of wild horse grazing use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing actual use/utilization in accordance with Utilization Studies and Residual Measurements, Interagency Technical Reference 1996; utilization pattern mapping
Recording of physical and biotic attributes, trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Rangeland Vegetation, Special Status Plants and Animals, Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas sections

RANGELAND/GRAZING USE

Objective: Provide for a sustained level of livestock grazing consistent with other resource objectives and public land use allocations.

Compliance with permitted use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock use supervision, ocular surveillance
Determination of livestock grazing use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing actual use / utilization in accordance with Utilization Studies and Residual Measurements, Interagency Technical Reference 1996; utilization pattern mapping
Recording of physical and biotic attributes, trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Rangeland Vegetation, Special Status Plants and Animals, Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas sections

RECREATION

Objective: Provide and enhance developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities, while protecting resources, to manage the increasing demand for resource-dependent recreation activities.

Visitation levels; trends and variances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic counters, site registrations, and periodic surveillance at recreation use locations
Compliance with recreation site rules / permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of recreation permits and site registrations (such as trailhead and stipulations; identification of users needs and trends campground registers)
Conditions of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Rangeland Vegetation, Special Status Plant Species, Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas; ocular surveillance of recreation activities in WSA's and other SMA's
Dispersed/backcountry recreation use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backcountry campsite and uses surveys, limits of acceptable change, photo points, user contacts
Visitor experience/satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User contacts

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES

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

Conditions of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Rangeland Vegetation, Special Status Plant Species, Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas; ocular surveillance
OHV activities; compliance with designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit review; ocular surveillance; user contacts

Monitoring for:	Monitoring method
VISUAL RESOURCES	
<i>Objective: Manage public land actions and activities in a manner to be consistent with visual resource management (VRM) class objectives.</i>	
Compliance with VRM management classes	• Project review; visual contrast ratings; ocular surveillance
AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN	
<i>Objective: Retain existing and designate new areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC's)/ research natural areas (RNA's) where relevance and importance criteria are met and special management is required to protect the values identified.</i>	
Disturbances, site conditions contacts/compliance	• Aerial photography, photo points, periodic ocular surveillance, user
Physical and biotic attributes, trends	• See Rangeland Vegetation, Special Status Plants and Animals, Visual Resources, Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas sections
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	
<i>Objective: Protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values (ORV's) of designated national wild and scenic rivers (NWSR's), and provide interim protection of ORV's of rivers found suitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system (NWSRS) until Congress acts.</i>	
Disturbances, site conditions; use levels and trends	• Aerial photography, photo points, periodic ocular surveillance, user contacts/compliance, permit review
Physical, biotic and cultural resource attributes, trends	• See Cultural Resources, Rangeland Vegetation, Special Status Plants and Animals, Visual Resources, Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas
HUMAN USES AND VALUES	
<i>Objective: Manage public land and pursue partnerships to provide social and economic benefits to local residents, businesses, visitors, and future generations.</i>	
Trends in future demand for resources and resource values indicators	• Track locally and regionally generated economic and demographic indicators
Measurement of partnership benefits	• Periodic tally of financial and in-kind contributions
CULTURAL RESOURCES	
<i>Objective 1: Protect and conserve cultural and paleontological resources.</i>	
Illegal site excavation and vandalism	• Photo points, periodic ocular surveillance, field inspection; public contact
<i>Objective 2: Increase the public's knowledge of, appreciation for, and sensitivity to cultural and paleontological resources.</i>	
Visitor experience, satisfaction	• Participate in local, community events; develop informational brochures;
Measurement of partnership benefits	• Periodic tally of financial and in-kind contributions
<i>Objective 3: Consult and coordinate with American Indian groups to ensure their interests are considered and their traditional religious sites, landforms, and resources are taken into account.</i>	
Traditional religious sites, landforms and resources	• Visitation with Tribal leaders and staff; develop activity plans
Protection and management of identified traditional use areas	• Field inspection; periodic contact with Tribal staff

Monitoring for:

Monitoring method

LAND AND REALTY

Objective 1: Retain public land with high and public resource values. Consolidate public landholdings and acquire land or interests in land with high public resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Acquired land will be managed for the purposes for which it was acquired. Make available for disposal approximately 62,100 acres of public land within Zone 3 by State indemnity selection, private or State exchange, "Recreation and Public Purpose Act" (R&PP) lease or sale, public sale, or other authorized method (see Appendix L).

Progress of land tenure adjustments

- BLM accomplishment and plan implementation tracking processes

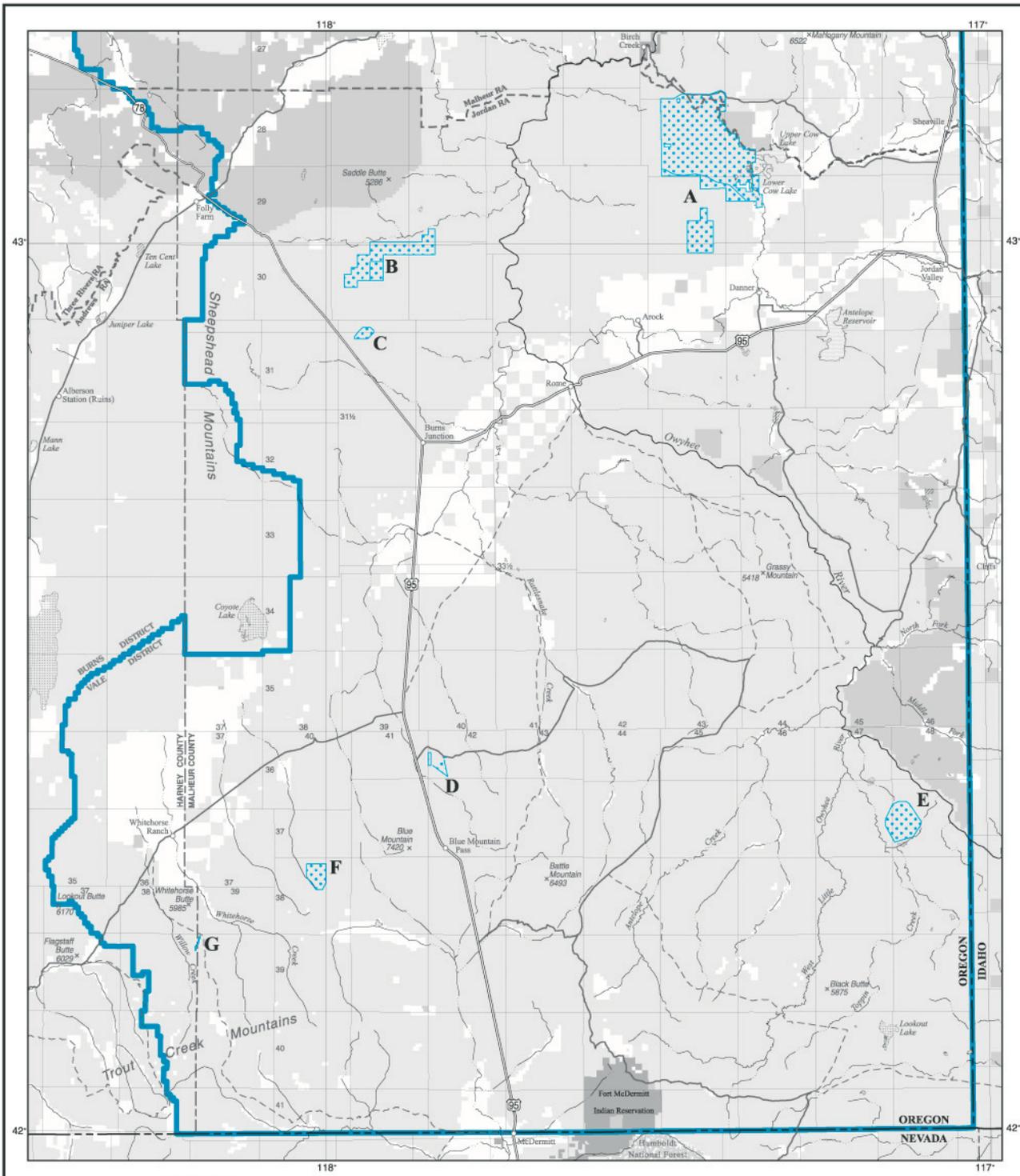
Objective 2: Establish right-of-way corridor routes to the extent possible, taking into account avoidance areas, consistent with resource objectives.

Compliance with rights of way designations and authorizations.

- Authorization review; ocular surveillance; user contacts
-

Appendix X - Maps

ACEC-J	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas Jordan Resource Area
ACEC-M	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas Malheur Resource Area
FIRE-2	Appropriate Management Response
FORS-1	Forested Lands in Malheur Resource Area
GEN-1	General Location Map
GEN-2	Land Status
GMA	Geographic Management Areas
HYDR-1	Sub-basins/Precipitation
HYDR-2	General Fish Distribution and 1998 303(d) Water Quality Limited Streams
HYDR-3J	Known Riparian Area by Trend Jordan Resource Area
HYDR-3M	Known Riparian Area by Trend Malheur Resource Area
LAND-1	Rights of Way, Avoidance Areas, Critical Access Needs, and Transportation System
LAND-2J	Jordan Resource Area Land Tenure Zones
LAND-2M	Malheur Resource Area Land Tenure Zones
LVST-1J	Jordan Resource Area Livestock Grazing Allotments
LVST-1M	Malheur Resource Area Livestock Grazing Allotments
MIN-1	Oil, Gas and Sodium Mineral Resource Potential
MIN-2	Geothermal Resource Potential and Deep Exploration Wells
MIN-3	Disseminated Locatable Minerals Potential
MIN-4	Other Locatable Mineral Resources
MIN-5	Saleable Minerals
MIN-6	Mineral Leasing
OHV	Off Highway Vehicle Use Designations
REC	Recreation Management Areas
RELI-1	Relief
SS-1	Special Status Species Plants and Noxious Weeds
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WLDF-1	Mule Deer, Pronghorn and Elk Winter Ranges
WLDF-2	Sage Grouse Lek, Raptor Concentration Areas and Bighorn Sheep Range
WLHS-1	Active Wild Horse Herd Management Areas
WSA-1	Wilderness Study Areas
WSR-1	Existing and Recommended Wild and Scenic Rivers

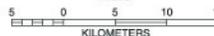


LEGEND

-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary
-  Area of Critical Environmental Concern/ Research Natural Area

Jordan Resource Area ACECs/RNAs

- A - Jordan Craters ACEC/RNA
- B - Saddle Butte ACEC
- C - Palomino Playa ACEC/RNA
- D - Mendi Gore Playa ACEC/RNA
- E - Toppin Creek Butte ACEC/RNA
- F - Dry Creek Bench ACEC/RNA
- G - Little Whitehorse Creek Enclosure ACEC/RNA



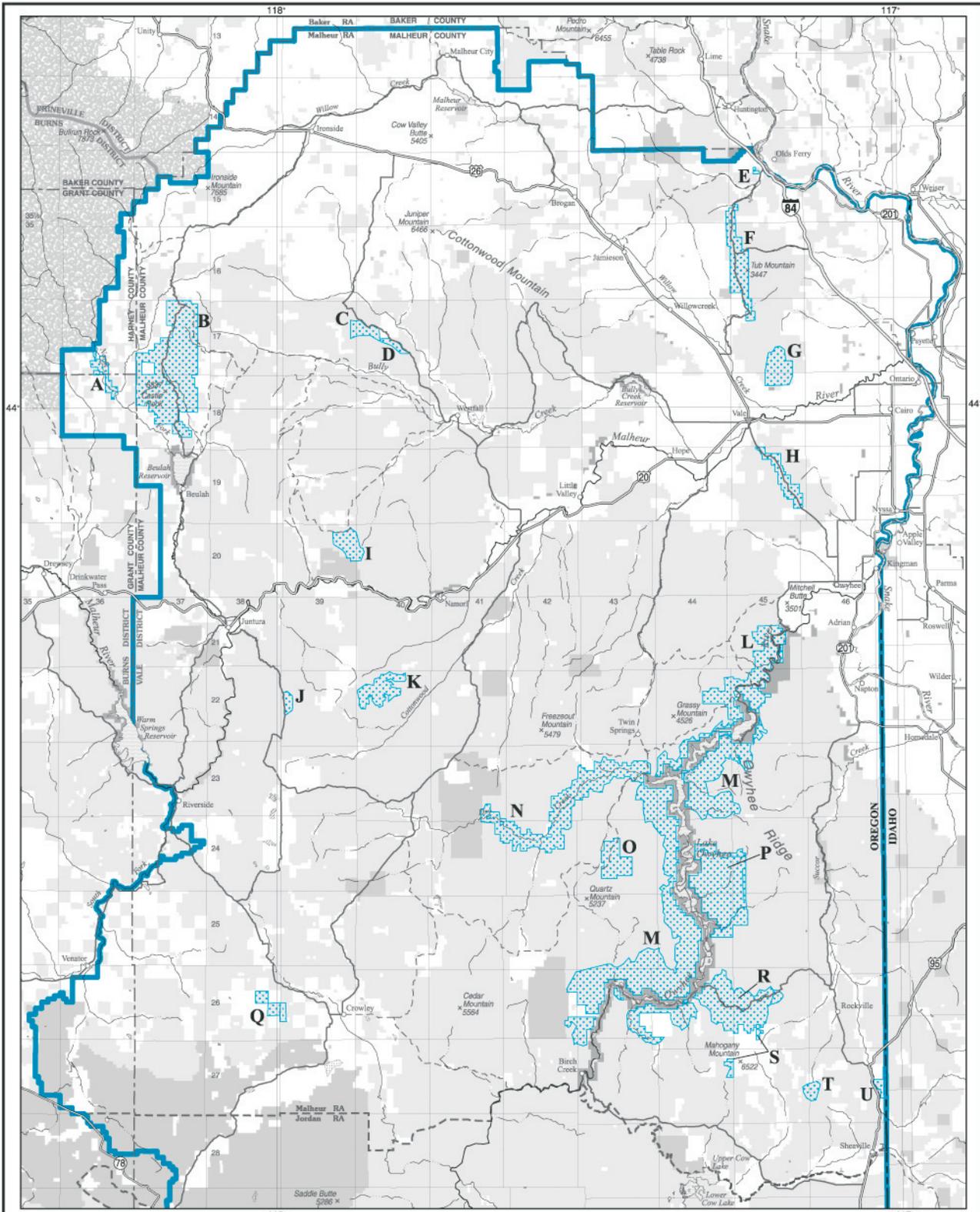
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Map ACEC-J: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern / Research Natural Areas



LEGEND

- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern/ Research Natural Area

Malheur Resource Area ACECs/RNAs

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A - North Fork Malheur River ACEC | L - Owyhee River Below the Dam ACEC |
| B - Castle Rock ACEC | M - Owyhee Views ACEC |
| C - North Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA | N - Dry Creek Gorge ACEC |
| D - South Ridge Bully Creek ACEC/RNA | O - Hammond Hill Sand Hills ACEC/RNA |
| E - Oregon Trail - Birch Creek ACEC | P - Honeycombs ACEC/RNA |
| F - Oregon Trail - Tub Mountain ACEC | Q - Stockade Mountain ACEC/RNA |
| G - South Alkali Sand Hills ACEC | R - Leslie Gulch ACEC |
| H - Oregon Trail - Keeney Pass ACEC | S - Mahogany Ridge ACEC/RNA |
| I - Black Canyon ACEC/RNA | T - Spring Mountain ACEC/RNA |
| J - South Bull Canyon ACEC/RNA | U - Coal Mine Basin ACEC/RNA |
| K - Lake Ridge ACEC/RNA | |



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Map ACEC-M: Areas of Critical Environmental Concern / Research Natural Areas



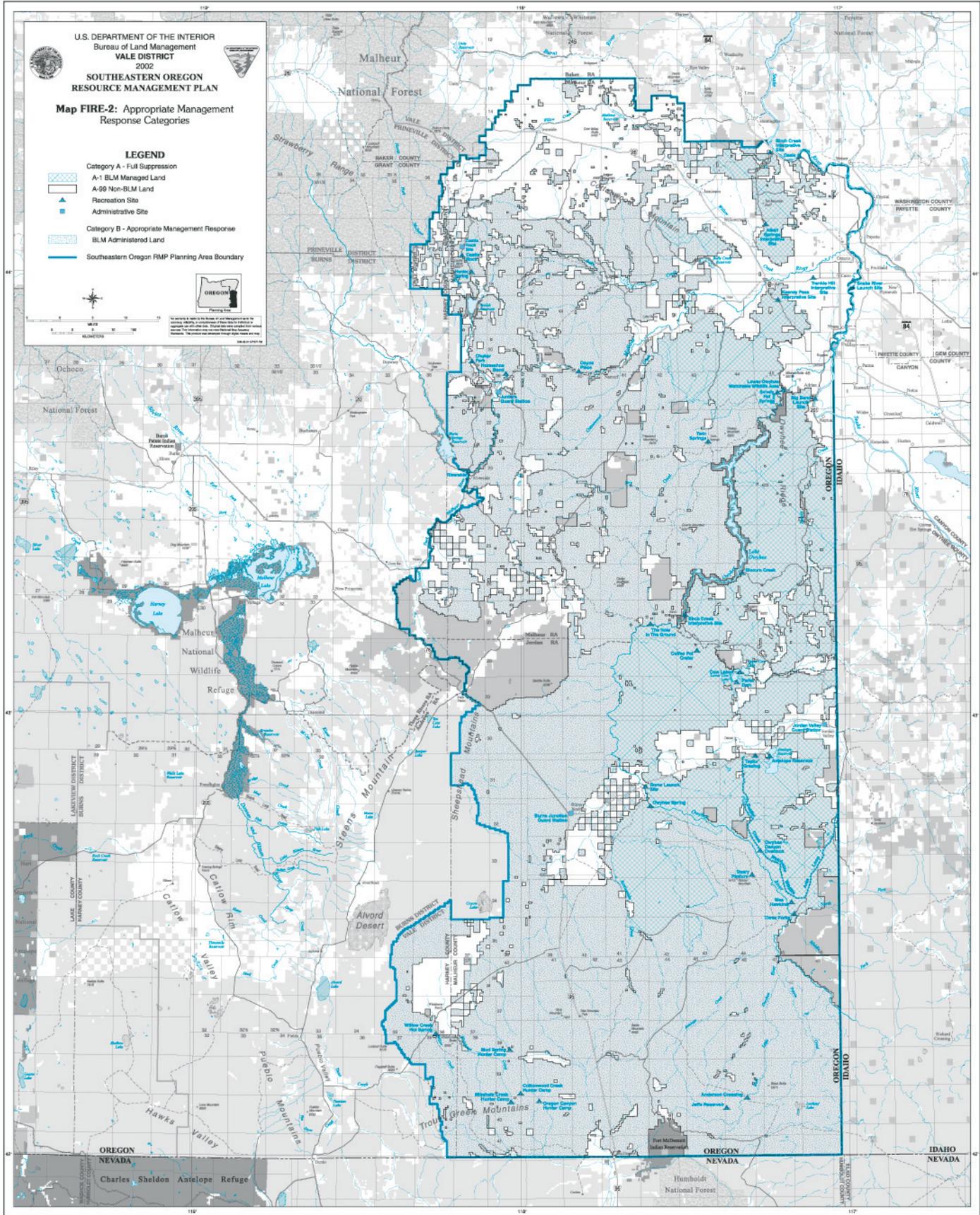
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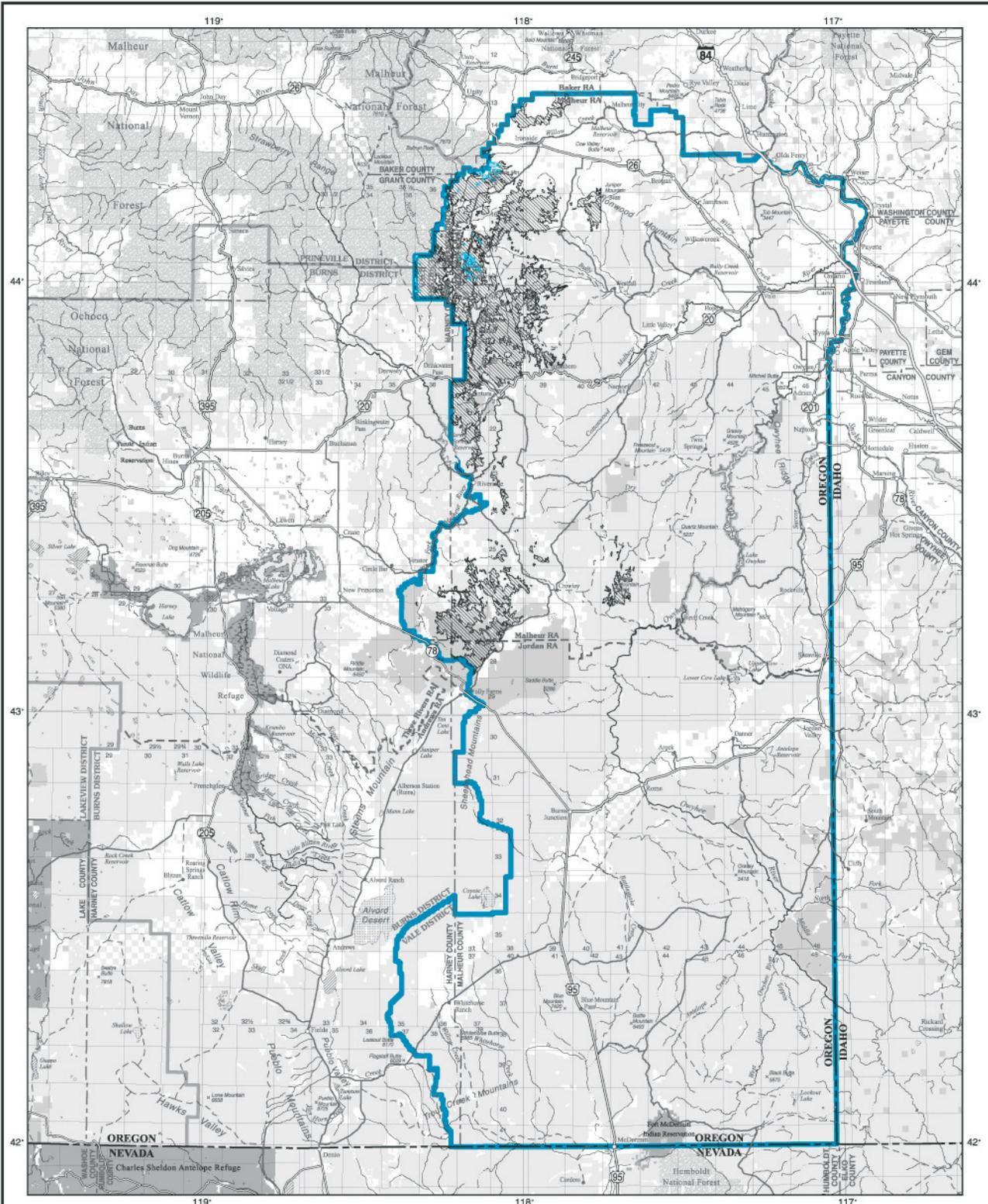
Map FIRE-2: Appropriate Management
Response Categories

- LEGEND**
- Category A - Full Suppression
 - A-1 BLM Managed Land
 - A-99 Non-BLM Land
 - Recreation Site
 - Administrative Site
 - Category B - Appropriate Management Response
 - BLM Administered Land
 - Southeastern Oregon FMP Planning Area Boundary



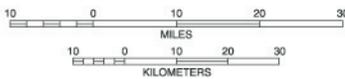
Information shown on this map is derived from the Bureau of Land Management's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). The NWI is a map of the United States showing the location and extent of wetlands. It is based on data from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). The NWI is a map of the United States showing the location and extent of wetlands. It is based on data from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI).





LEGEND

-  Western Juniper
-  Forest Lands
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary



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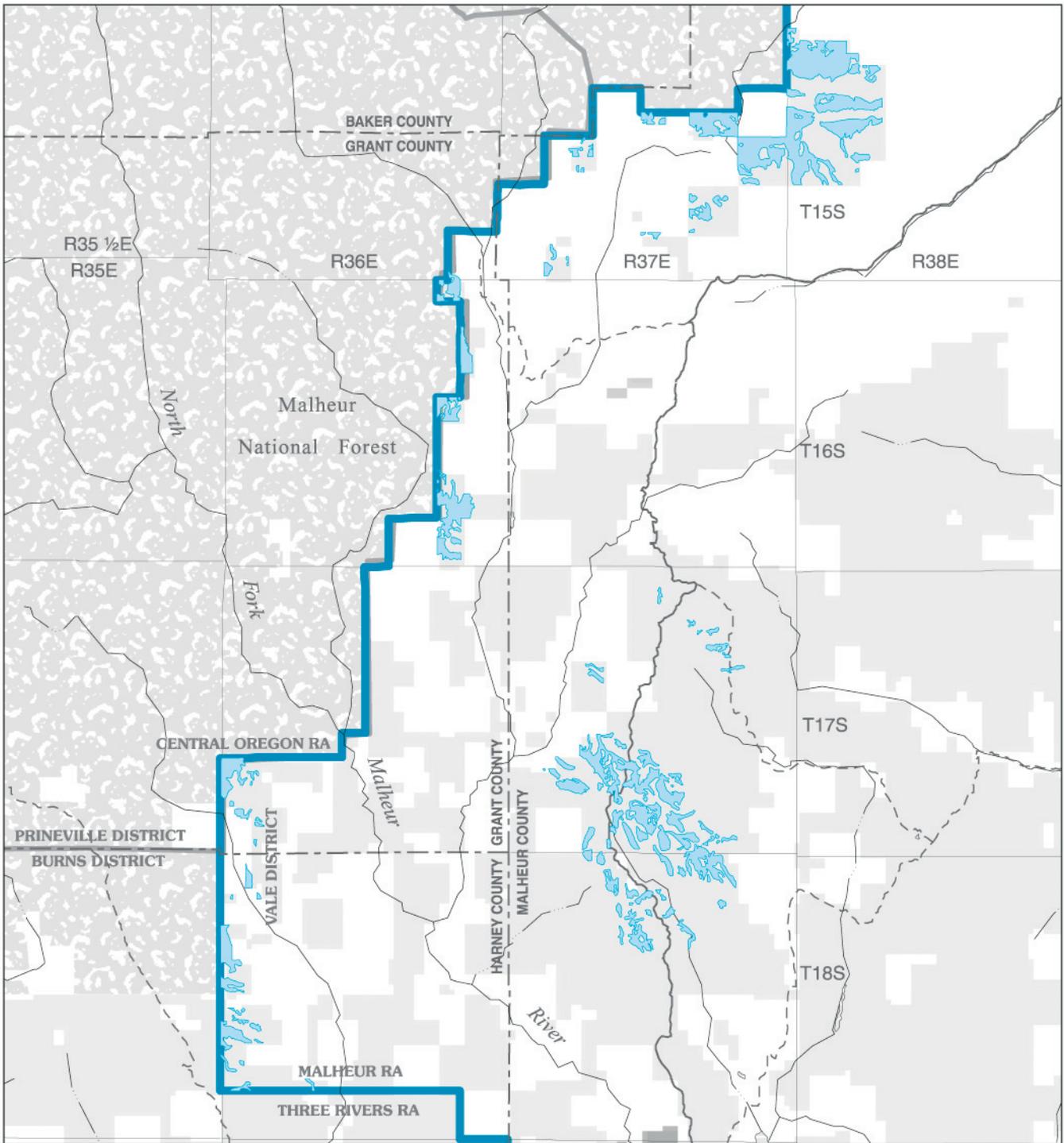


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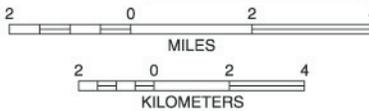
Map FORS-1: Forestry / Juniper Woodlands



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LEGEND

- BLM Administered Land
- Forest Service
- Other Federal
- State
- Private
- Forested Lands
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary



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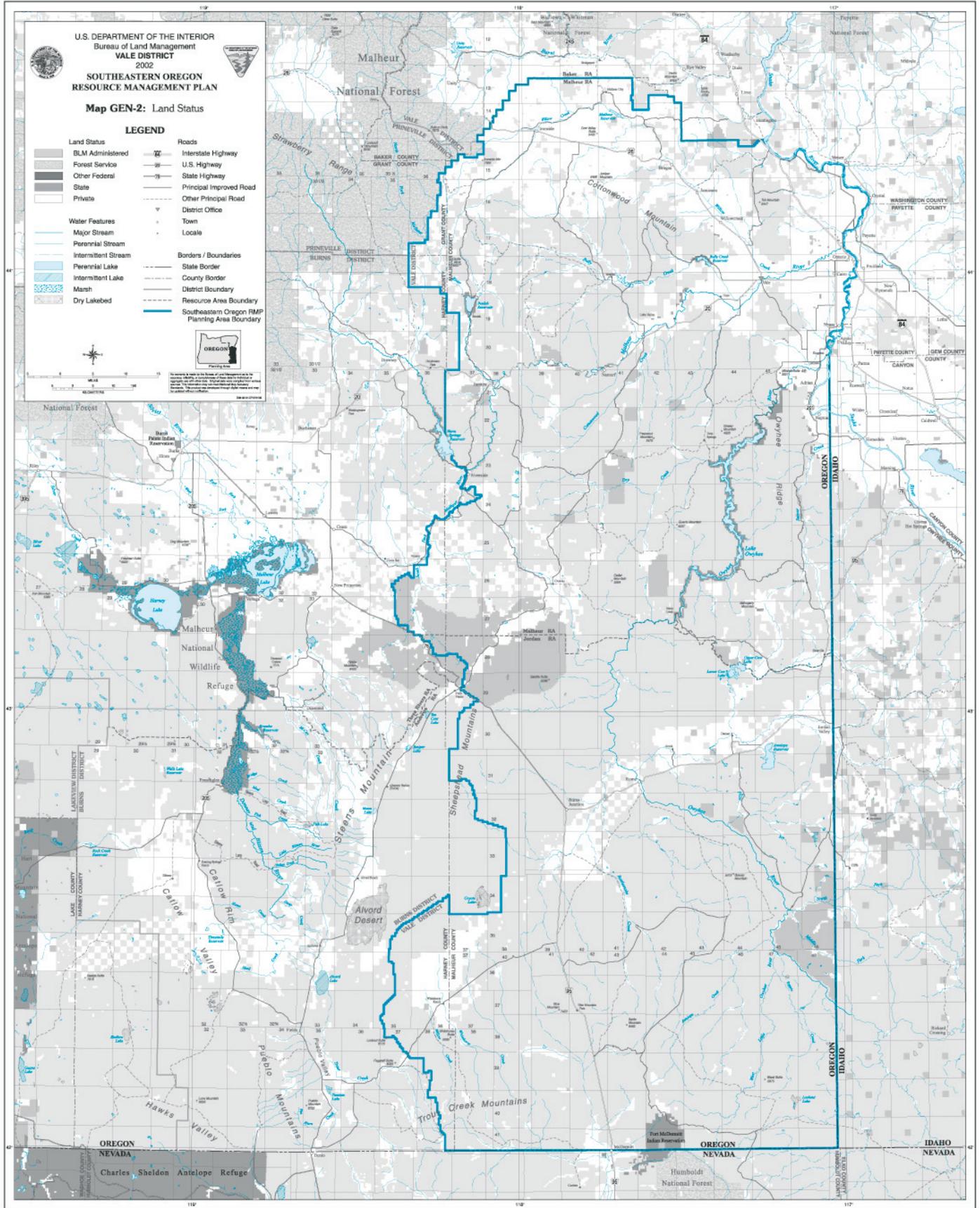
Map FORS-2M: Forested Lands in Malheur Resource Area

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Map GEN-2: Land Status

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Land Status | Roads |
| BLM Administered | Interstate Highway |
| Forest Service | U.S. Highway |
| Other Federal | State Highway |
| State | Principal Improved Road |
| Private | Other Principal Road |
| | District Office |
| | Town |
| | Locale |
| Water Features | Borders / Boundaries |
| Major Stream | State Border |
| Perennial Stream | County Border |
| Intermittent Stream | District Boundary |
| Perennial Lake | Resource Area Boundary |
| Intermittent Lake | Southeastern Oregon RMP
Planning Area Boundary |
| Marsh | |
| Dry Lakebed | |



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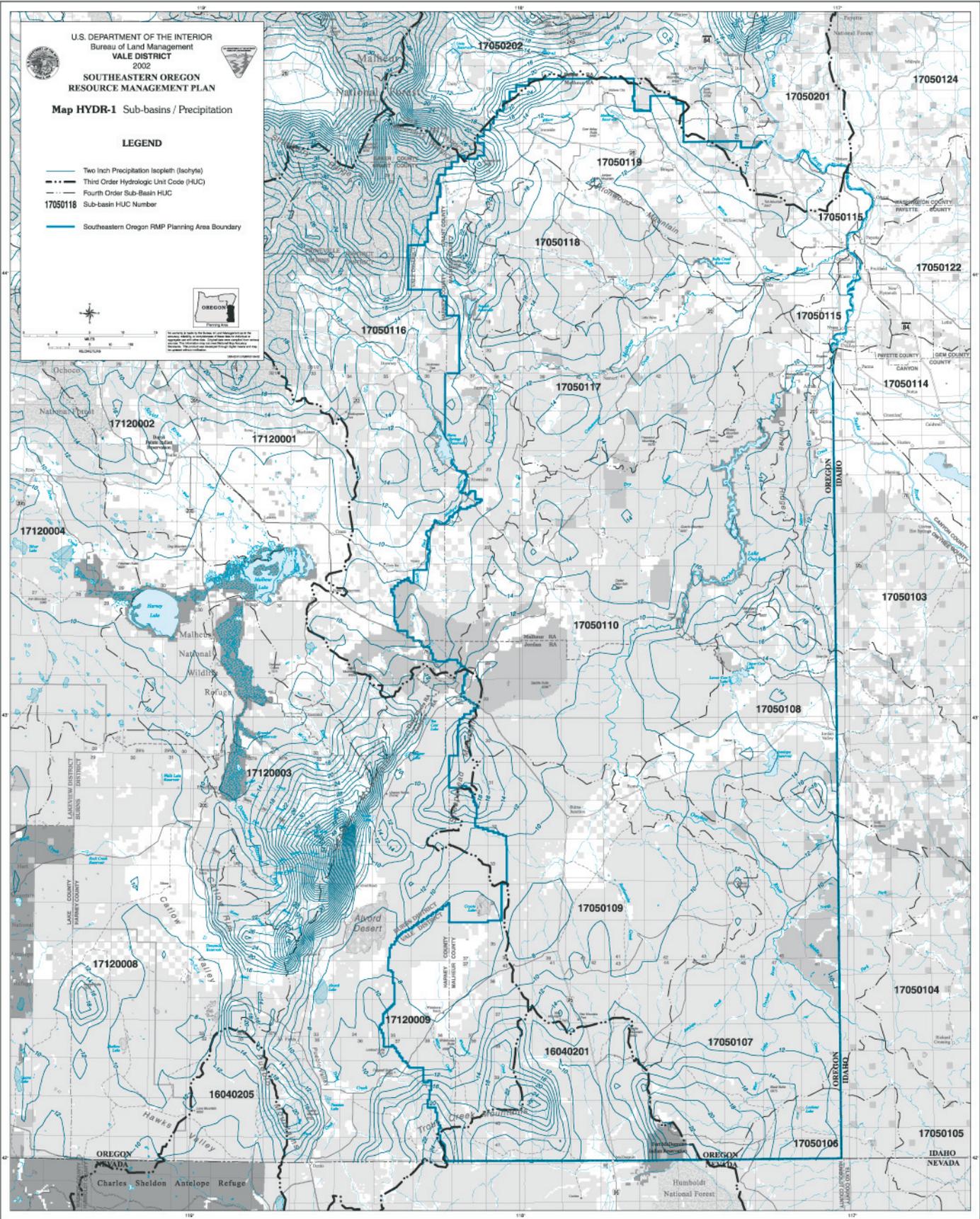
Map HYDR-1 Sub-basins / Precipitation

LEGEND

-  Two Inch Precipitation Isohyet (Isohyte)
-  Third Order Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)
-  Fourth Order Sub-Basin HUC
- 17050118**
 Sub-basin HUC Number
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary







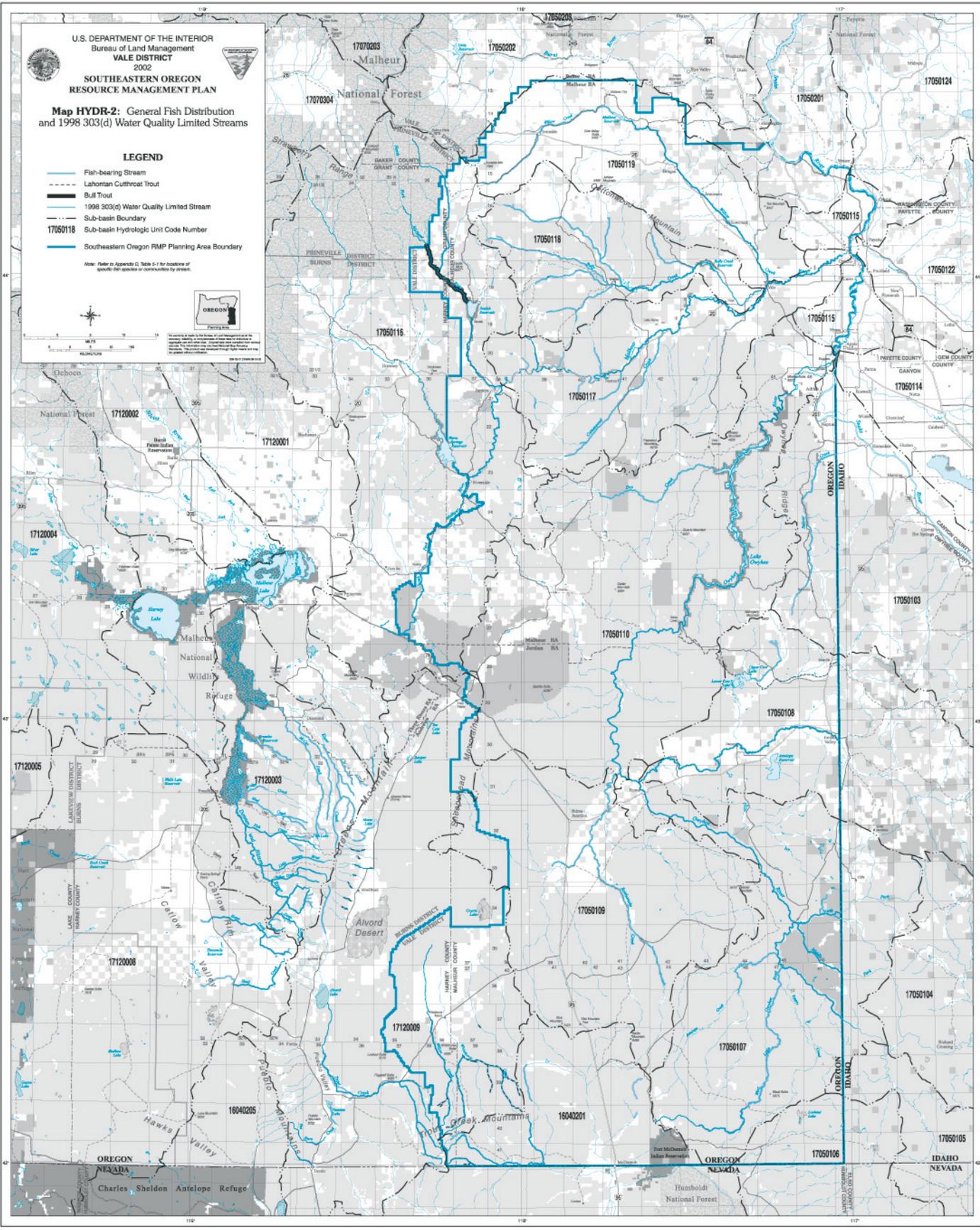
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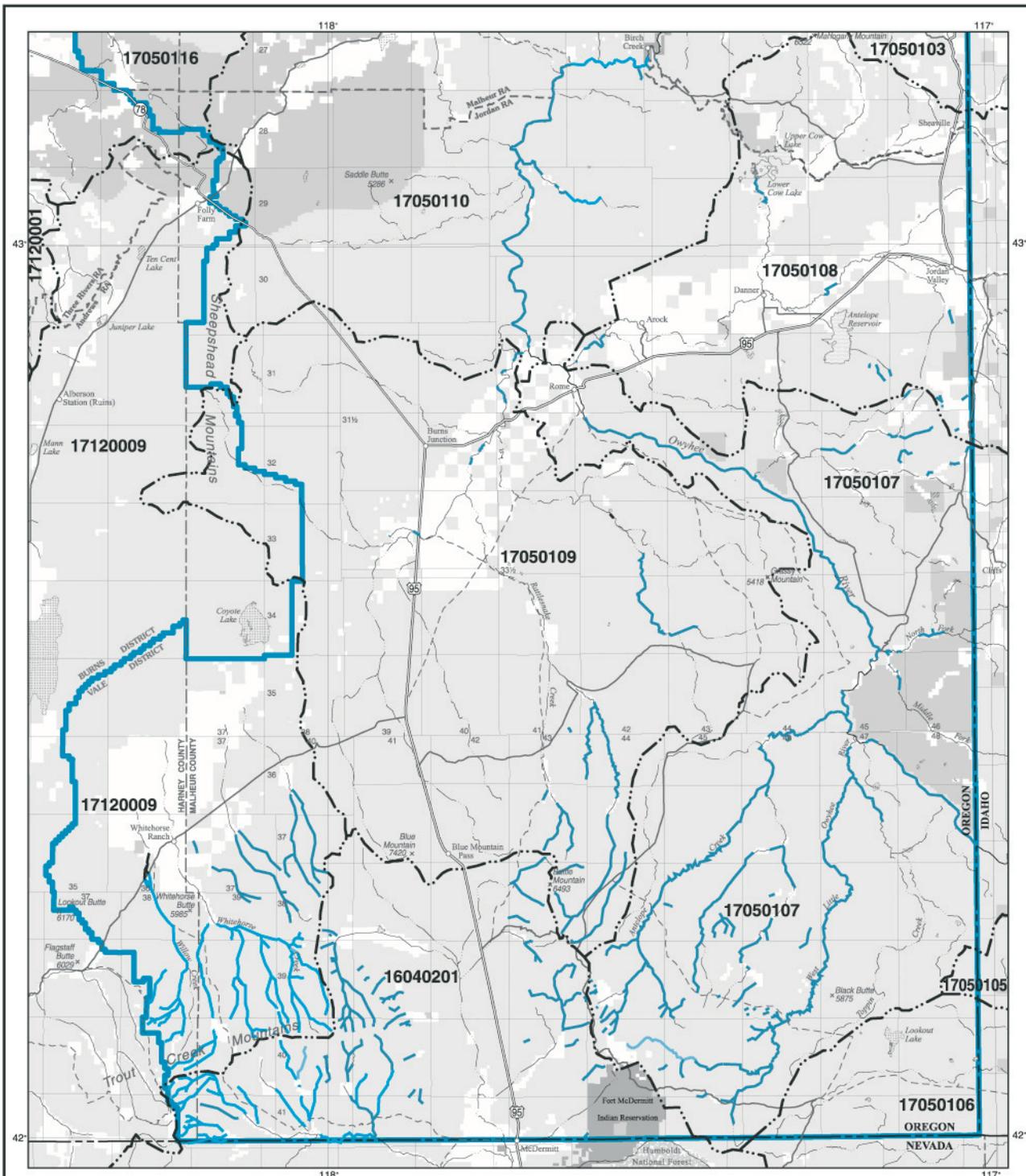
**Map HYDR-2: General Fish Distribution
and 1998 303(d) Water Quality Limited Streams**

LEGEND

- Fish-bearing Stream
- Lahontan Cutthroat Trout
- Bull Trout
- 1998 303(d) Water Quality Limited Stream
- Sub-basin Boundary
- 17050118 Sub-basin Hydrologic Unit Code Number
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Refer to Appendix G, Table G-1 for locations of specific fish species or distributions by stream.

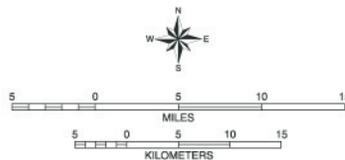




LEGEND

- Riparian Area with Upward Trend
- Riparian Area with Static Trend
- Riparian Area with Downward Trend
- Riparian Area with Unknown Trend
- - - Sub-Basin Boundary
- 17120009 Sub-Basin Hydrologic Unit Code Number
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Refer to Appendix D, Table D5-1 for locations of riparian trend by stream within the planning area. Data are for BLM riparian areas only.



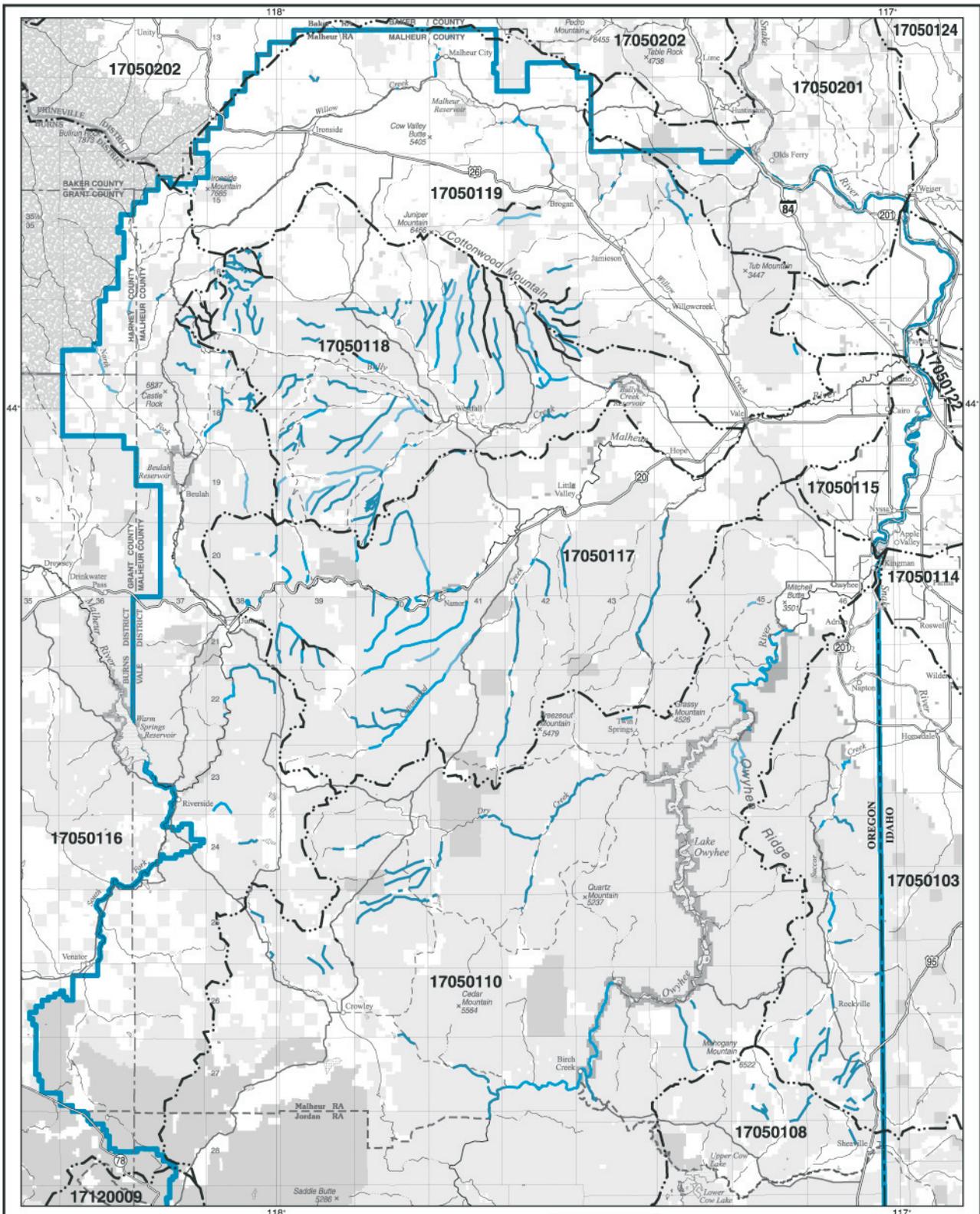
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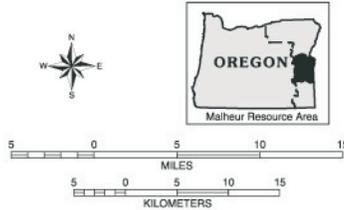
Map HYDR-3J: Known Riparian Area by Trend



LEGEND

- Riparian Area with Upward Trend
- Riparian Area with Static Trend
- Riparian Area with Downward Trend
- Riparian Area with Unknown Trend
- Sub-Basin Boundary
- 17120009 Sub-Basin Hydrologic Unit Code Number
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Refer to Appendix D, Table D5-1 for locations of riparian trend by stream within the planning area. Data are for BLM riparian areas only.



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Map HYDR-3M: Known Riparian Area by Trend


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Map LAND-1 Rights of Way, Avoidance Areas,
 Critical Access Needs, and Transportation System

LEGEND

Rights of Way Areas

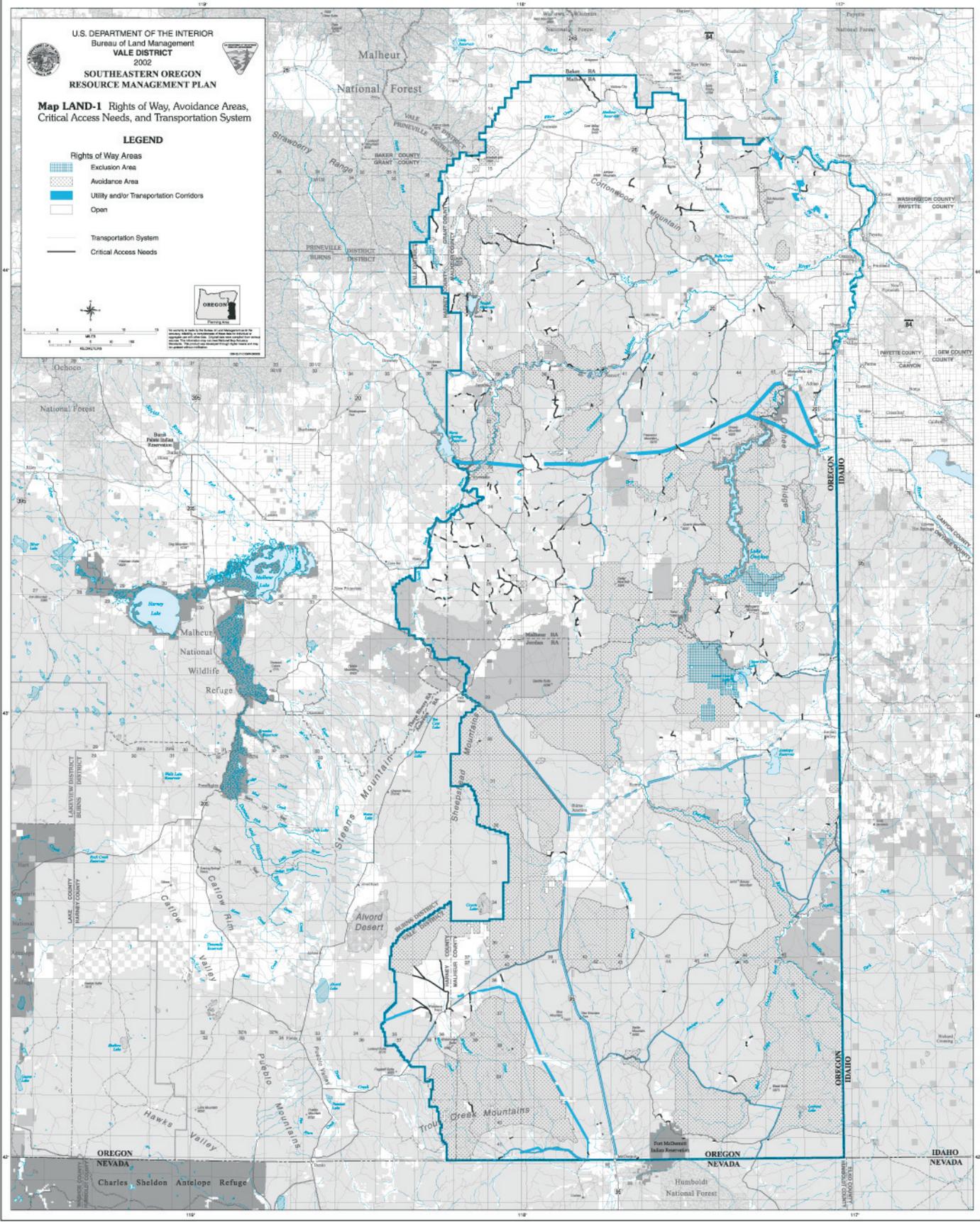
-  Exclusion Area
-  Avoidance Area
-  Utility and/or Transportation Corridors
-  Open

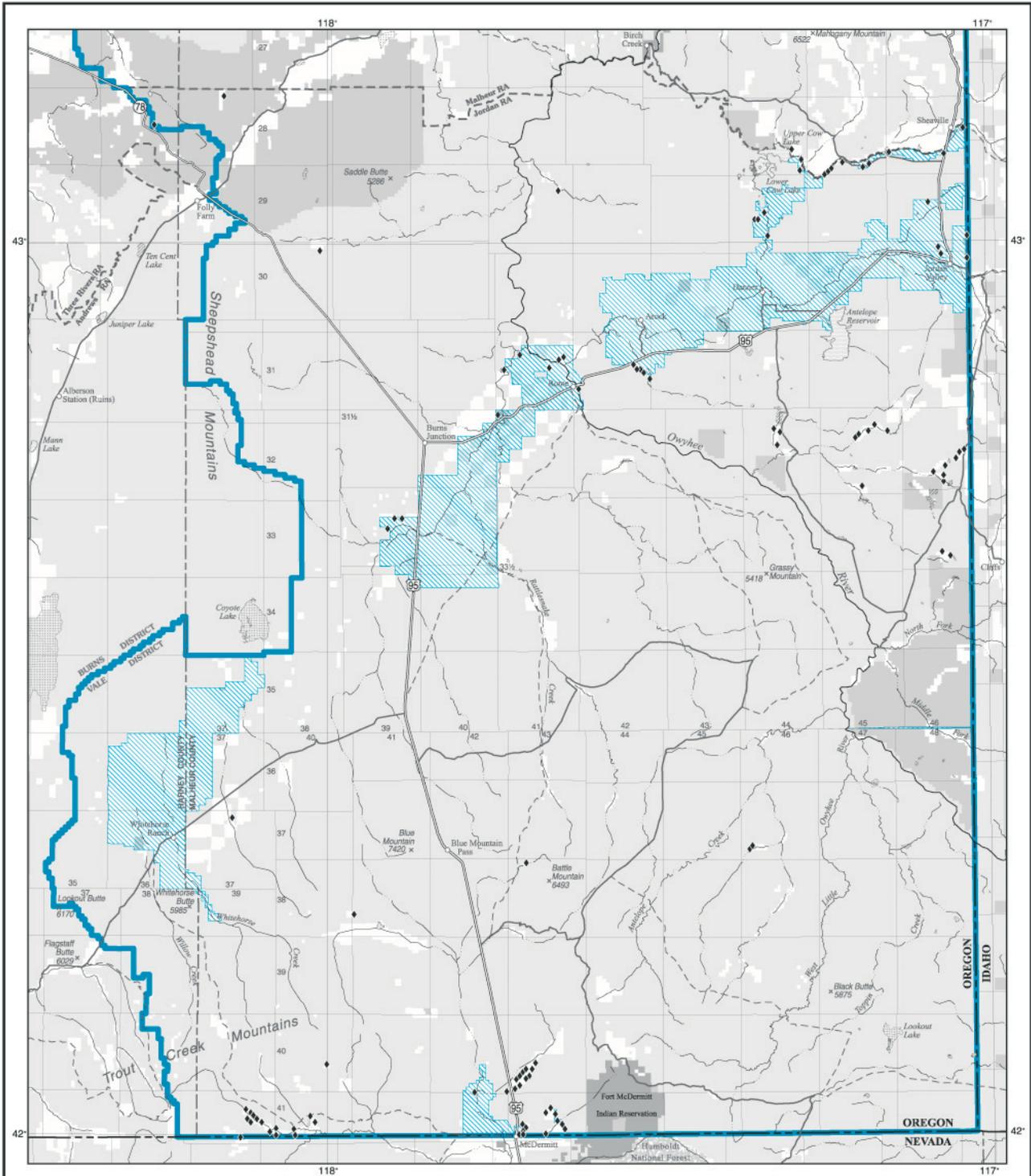
 Transportation System
 Critical Access Needs





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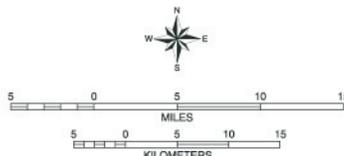




LEGEND

- Zone 1 - Retention/Acquisition
- NONE Zone 2 - Consolidation by Exchange
- Zone 3 - Disposal
- Disposal Lands Greater than or Equal to 160 Acres (not delineated separately)
- Disposal Lands Less than 160 Acres
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Zone 3 applies to Public Lands Only. Refer to Lands and Realty Appendix for legal descriptions of disposal tracts.



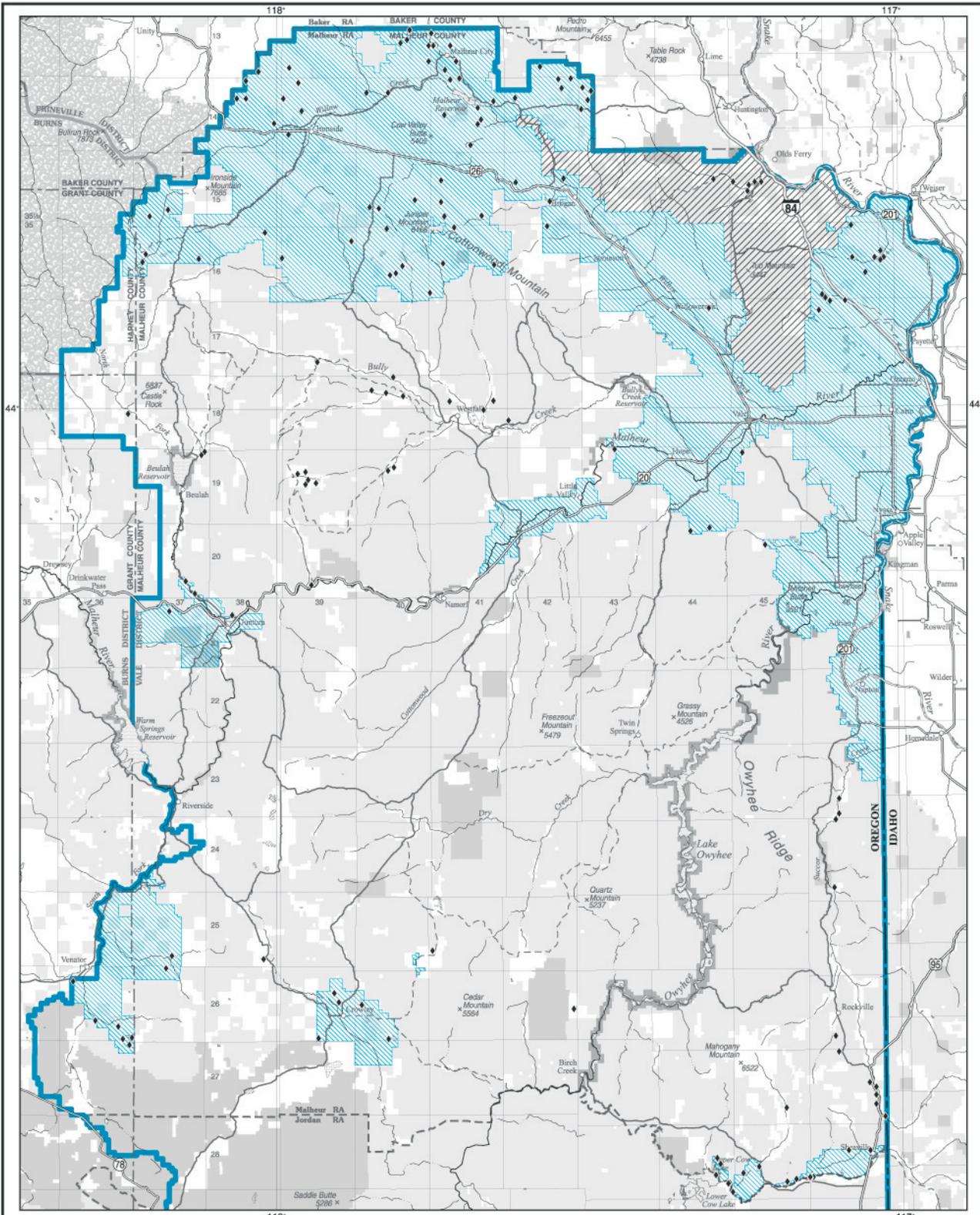
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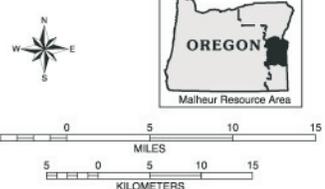
Map LAND-2J: Jordan Resource Area Land Tenure Zones



LEGEND

-  Zone 1 - Retention/Acquisition
-  Zone 2 - Consolidation by Exchange
-  Zone 3 - Disposal
-  Disposal Lands Greater than or Equal to 160 Acres (not delineated separately)
-  Disposal Lands Less than 160 Acres
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Zone 3 applies to Public Lands Only. Refer to Lands and Realty Appendix for legal descriptions of disposal tracts.



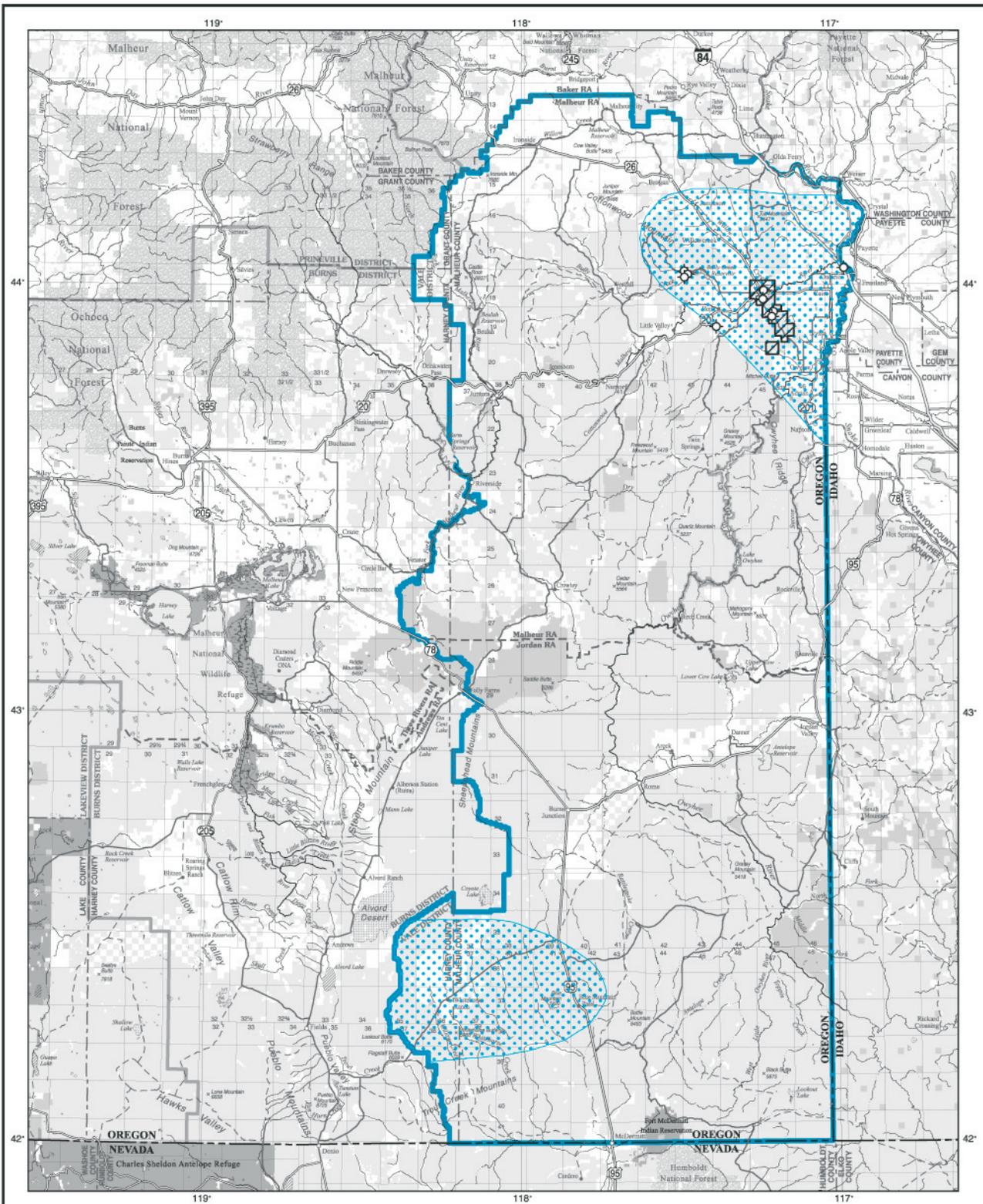
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Malheur Resource Area Portion
2002



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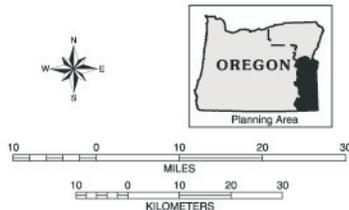
Map LAND-2M: Malheur Resource Area Land Tenure Zones



LEGEND

-  High Geothermal Resource Potential from Sherrid (USGS, 1994)
-  Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA) Boundary
-  Deep Exploration Well (Greater than or equal to 1000 feet)
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Areas within the KGRA's and Sherrid's contour lines have high geothermal resource potential. Areas outside them have moderate geothermal resource potential.



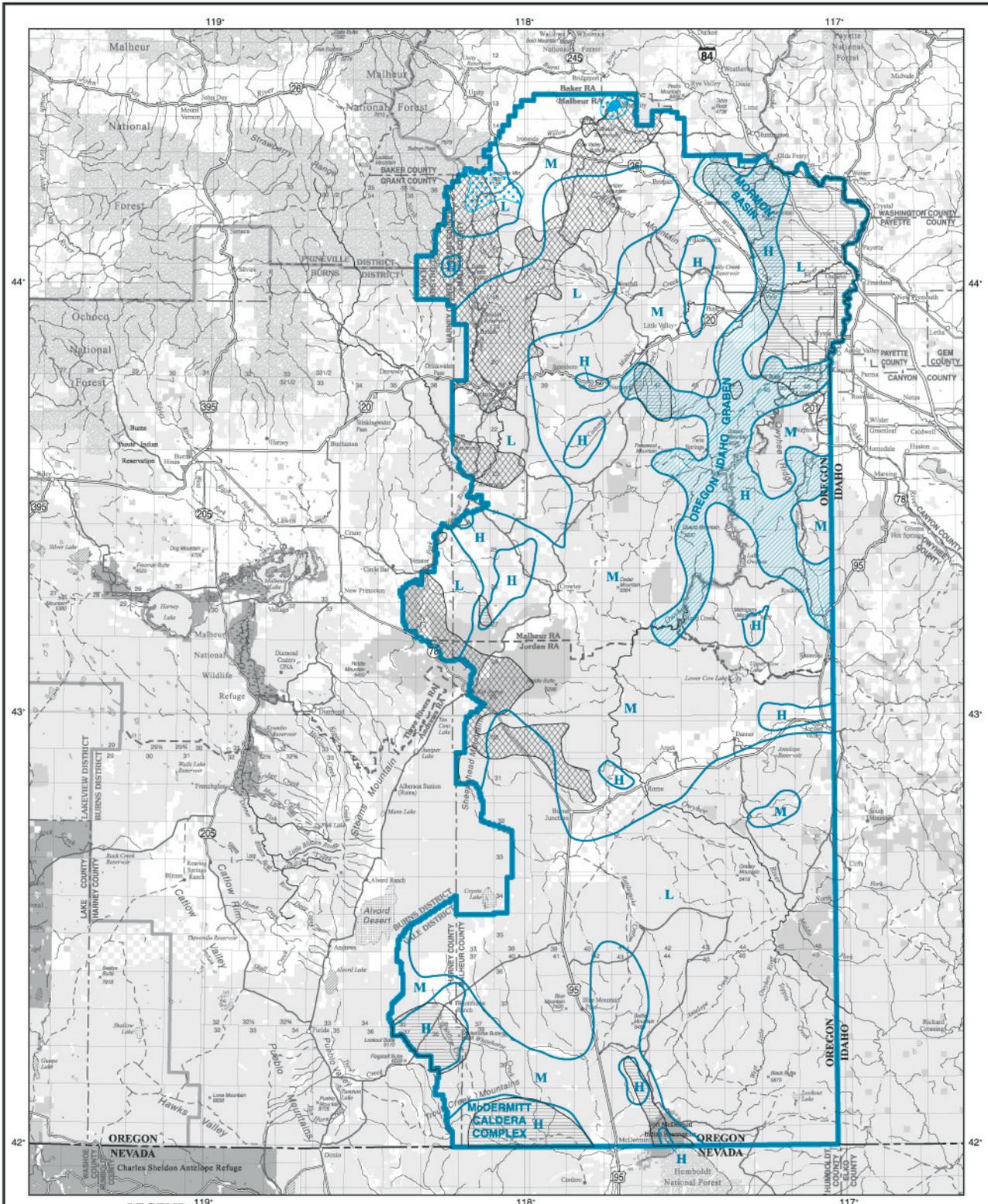
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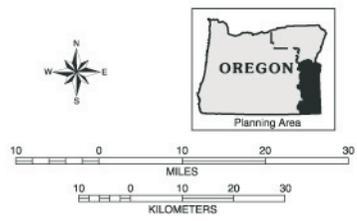
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Map MIN-2: Geothermal Resource Potential & Deep Exploration Wells



- LEGEND**
- M Area of Low (L), Moderate (M), or High (H) Gold and Mercury Resource Potential
 - According to USGS, This Area is Most Likely to Contain Large Gold Deposits
 - Area of Low Uranium Resource Potential
 - Area of High Uranium Resource Potential
 - Area of High Porphyry Deposit Potential (Copper, Gold, Molybdenum)
 - Area of Moderate Porphyry Deposit Potential (Copper, Gold, Molybdenum)

Note: Areas outside of Low and High Uranium Resource Potential have Moderate Uranium Resource Potential.
Note: Areas outside of High and Moderate Porphyry Deposit Areas have Low Porphyry Deposit Resource Potential.



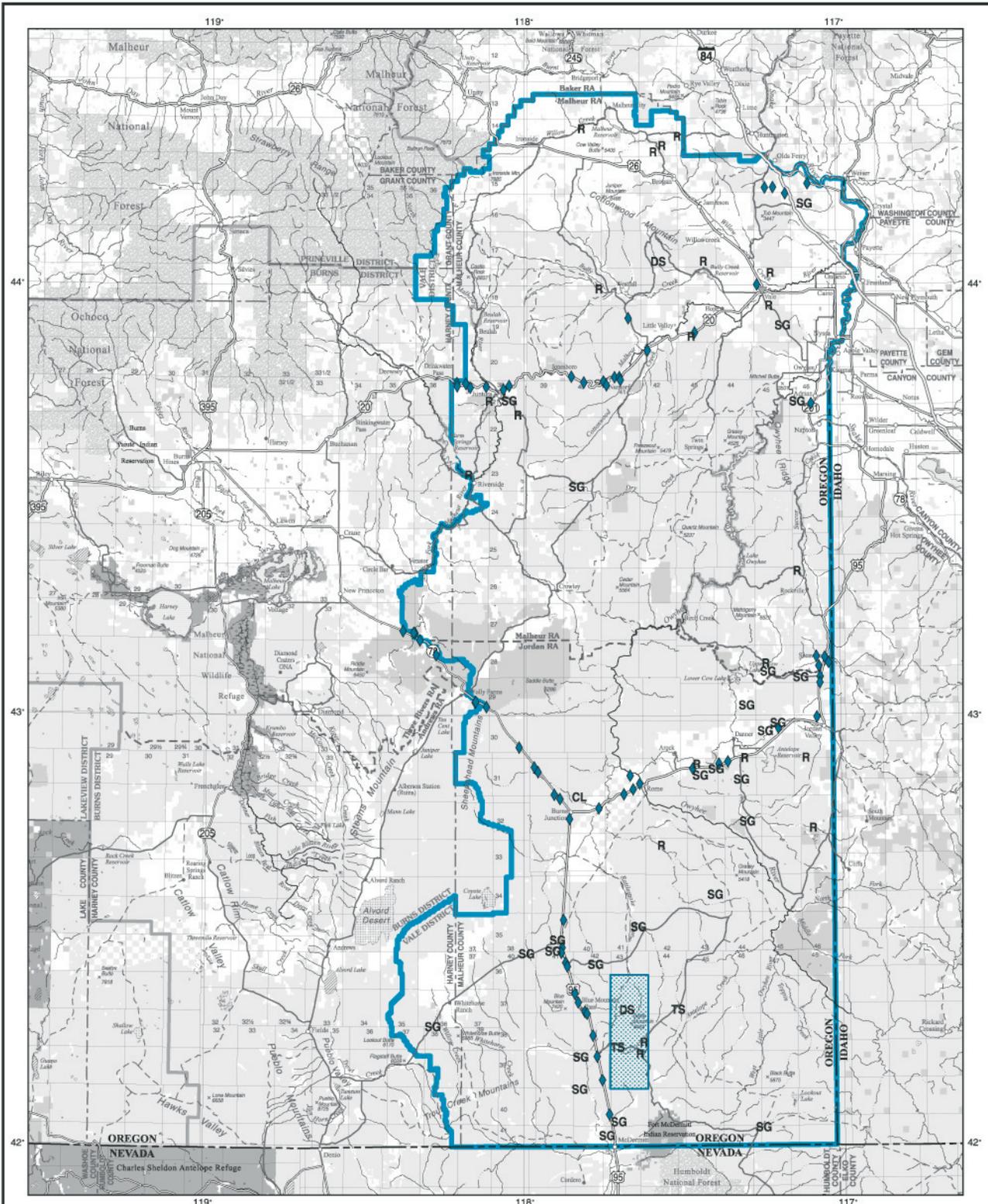
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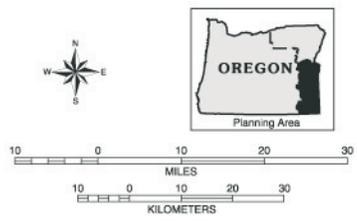
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Map MIN-3: Disseminated Locatable Minerals Potential (Hot Springs and Epithermal Gold and Mercury; Uranium; Porphyry Deposits)



LEGEND

-  Common Use Area
-  State Right-of-Way Site (Commodity not identified)
- R** Rock Aggregate or Riprap
- SG** Sand and/or Gravel
- DS** Decorative Stone
- TS** Topsoil
- CL** Clay
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary



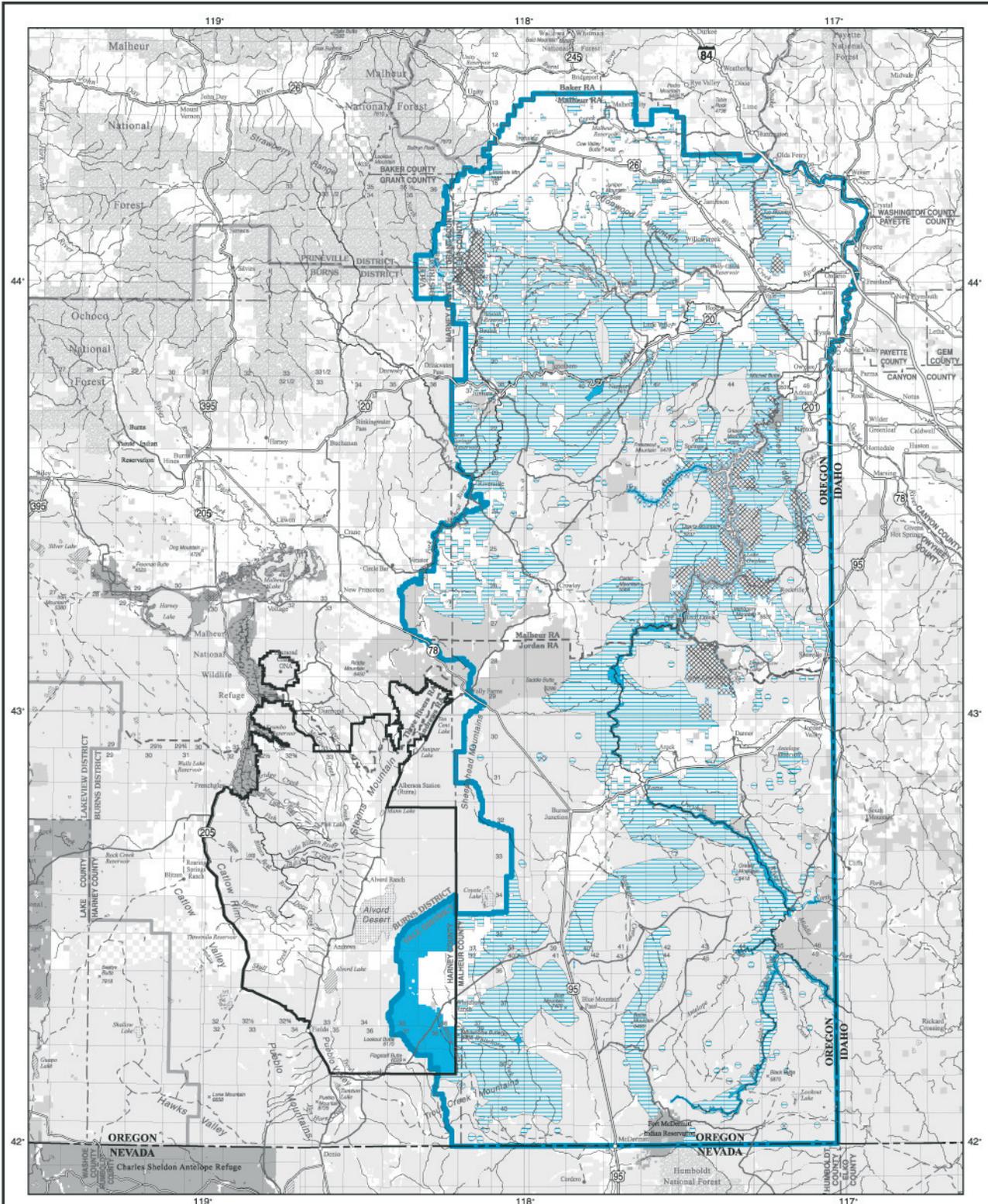
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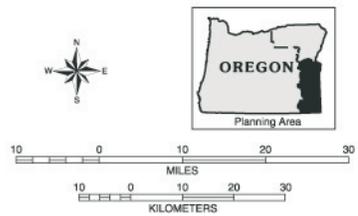
Map MIN-5: Saleable Minerals



LEGEND

-  Closed to Mineral Leasing (No Lease)
-  Open with No Surface Occupancy (NSO)
-  Open with Operational Timing Limitations
-  Open with Other Special Stipulations
-  Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area (Mineral Withdrawal)
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Wilderness Study Areas (presently closed to mineral leasing) are not displayed.



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Map MIN-6: Mineral Leasing

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**Map REC: Recreation Management Areas,
 Recreation Sites and Trails, Interpretive Sites,
 Wagon Roads and Trails, and Historic Districts**

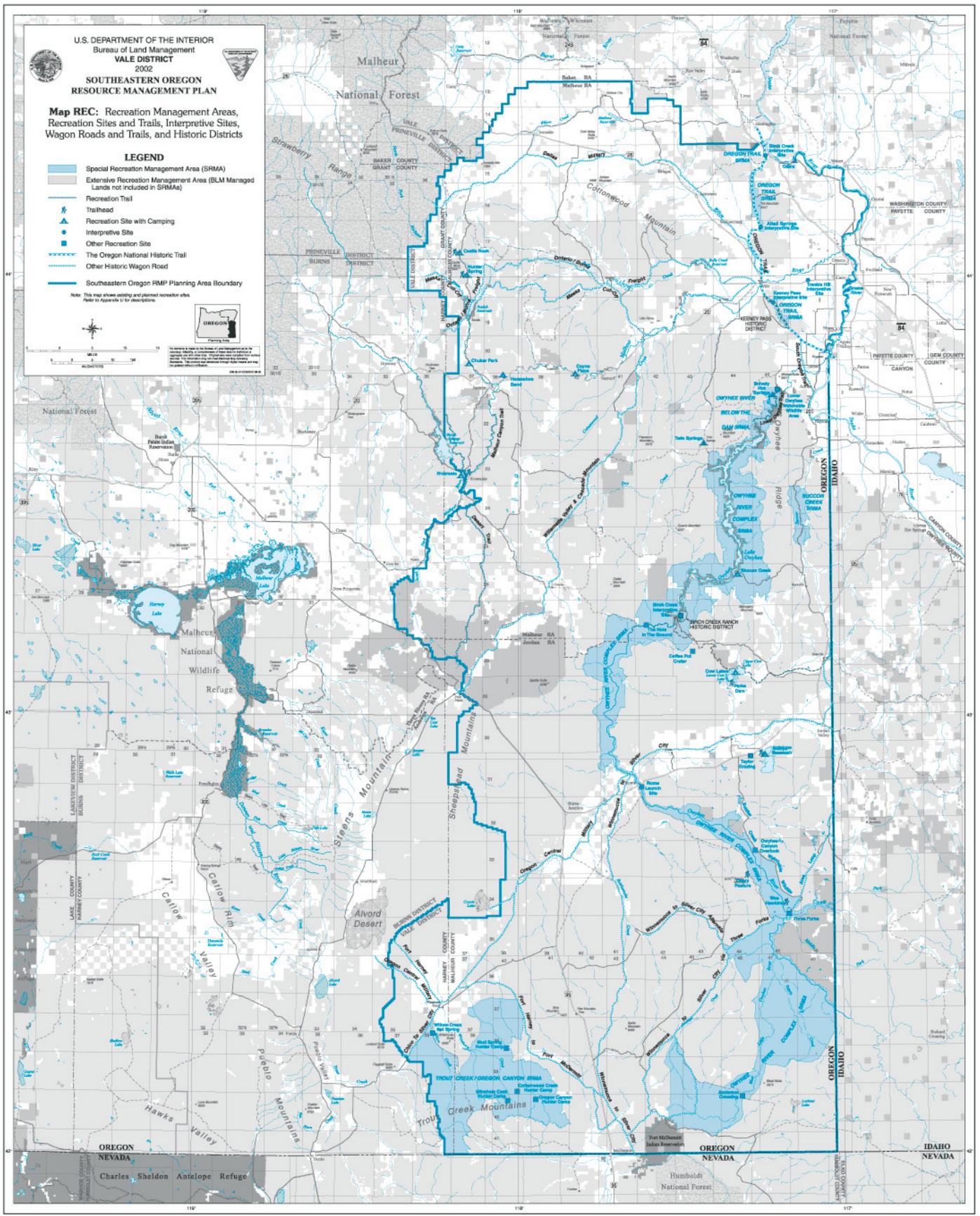
LEGEND

-  Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
-  Extensive Recreation Management Area (BLM Managed Lands not included in SRMAs)
-  Recreation Trail
-  Trailhead
-  Recreation Site with Camping
-  Interpretive Site
-  Other Recreation Site
-  The Oregon National Historic Trail
-  Other Historic Wagon Road
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: This map shows existing and planned recreation sites. Refer to Appendix U for observations.



This map is a reproduction of the map titled "Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan" published by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, in 2002. The map is a reproduction of the map titled "Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan" published by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, in 2002. The map is a reproduction of the map titled "Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan" published by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, in 2002.



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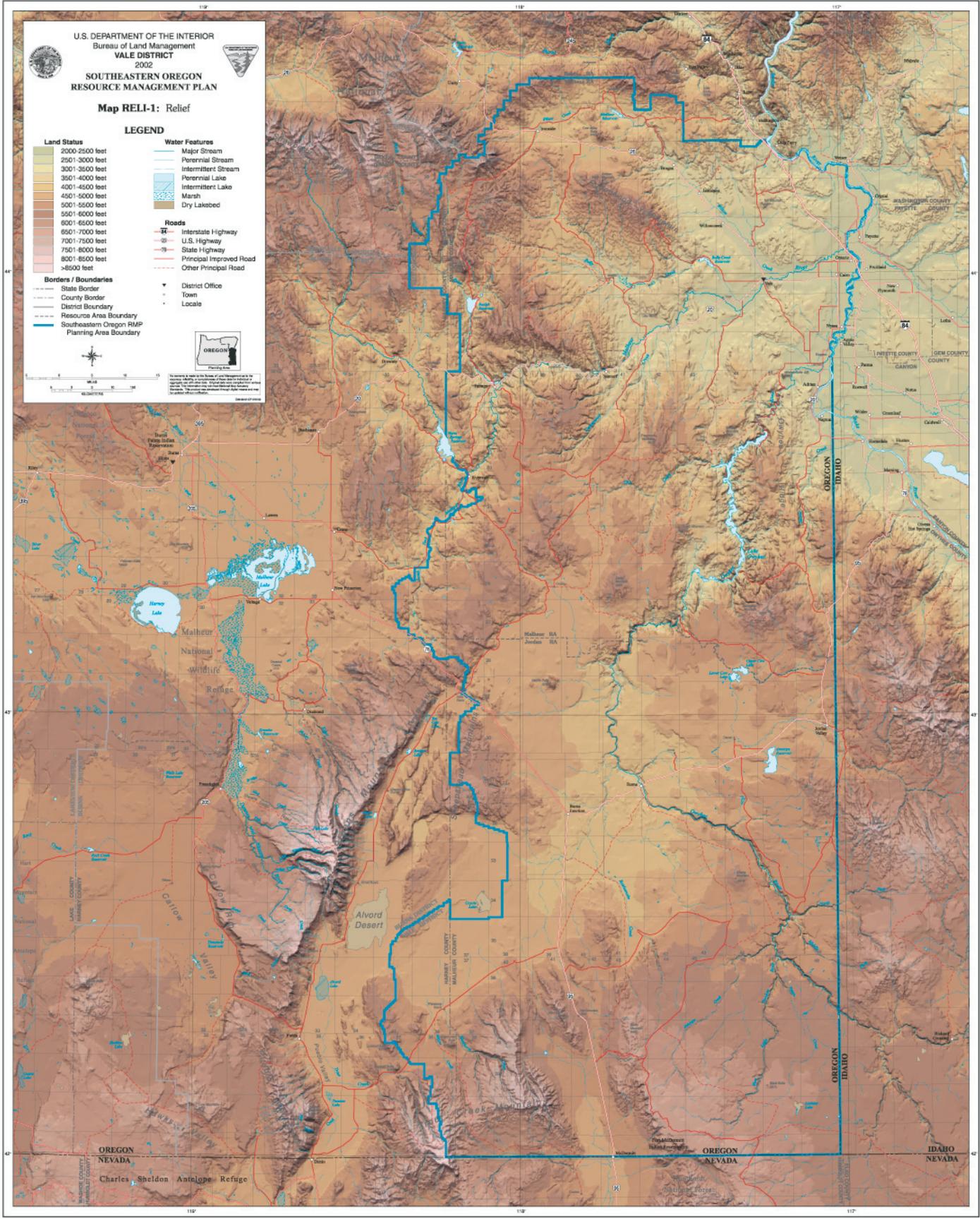
Map RELI-1: Relief

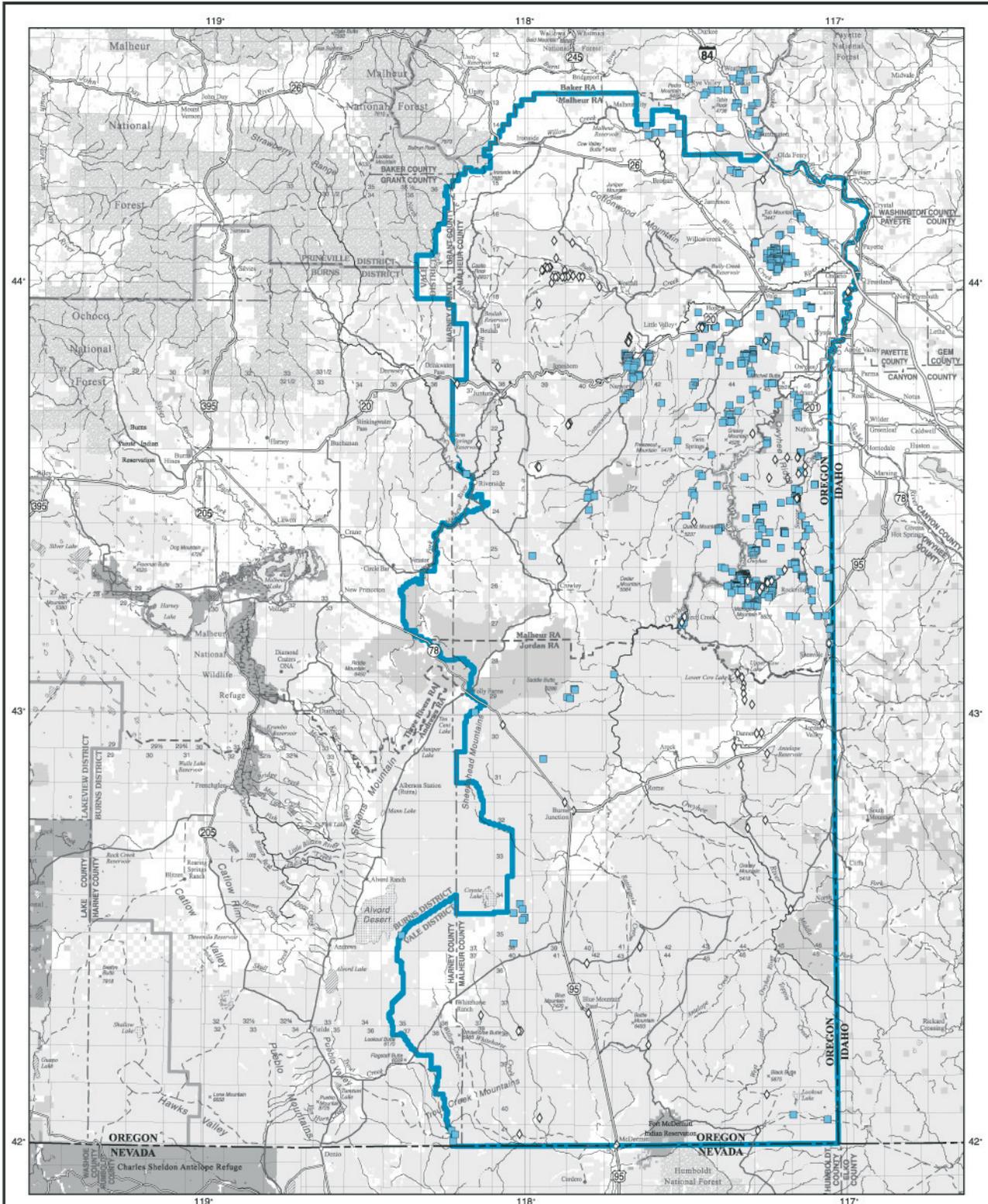
LEGEND

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Land Status | Water Features |
| 2000-2500 feet | Major Stream |
| 2501-3000 feet | Perennial Stream |
| 3001-3500 feet | Intermittent Stream |
| 3501-4000 feet | Perennial Lake |
| 4001-4500 feet | Intermittent Lake |
| 4501-5000 feet | Marsh |
| 5001-5500 feet | Dry Lakebed |
| 5501-6000 feet | |
| 6001-6500 feet | Roads |
| 6501-7000 feet | Interstate Highway |
| 7001-7500 feet | U.S. Highway |
| 7501-8000 feet | State Highway |
| 8001-8500 feet | Principal Improved Road |
| >8500 feet | Other Principal Road |
| Borders / Boundaries | District Office |
| State Border | Town |
| County Border | Locale |
| District Boundary | |
| Resource Area Boundary | |
| Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary | |

Scale: 0 5 10 Miles

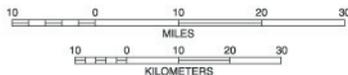
0 5 10 Kilometers





LEGEND

- Special Status Species Plant
BLM Sensitive and Assessment Species
- ◇ Noxious Weed- Treated and/or Monitored Site
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary



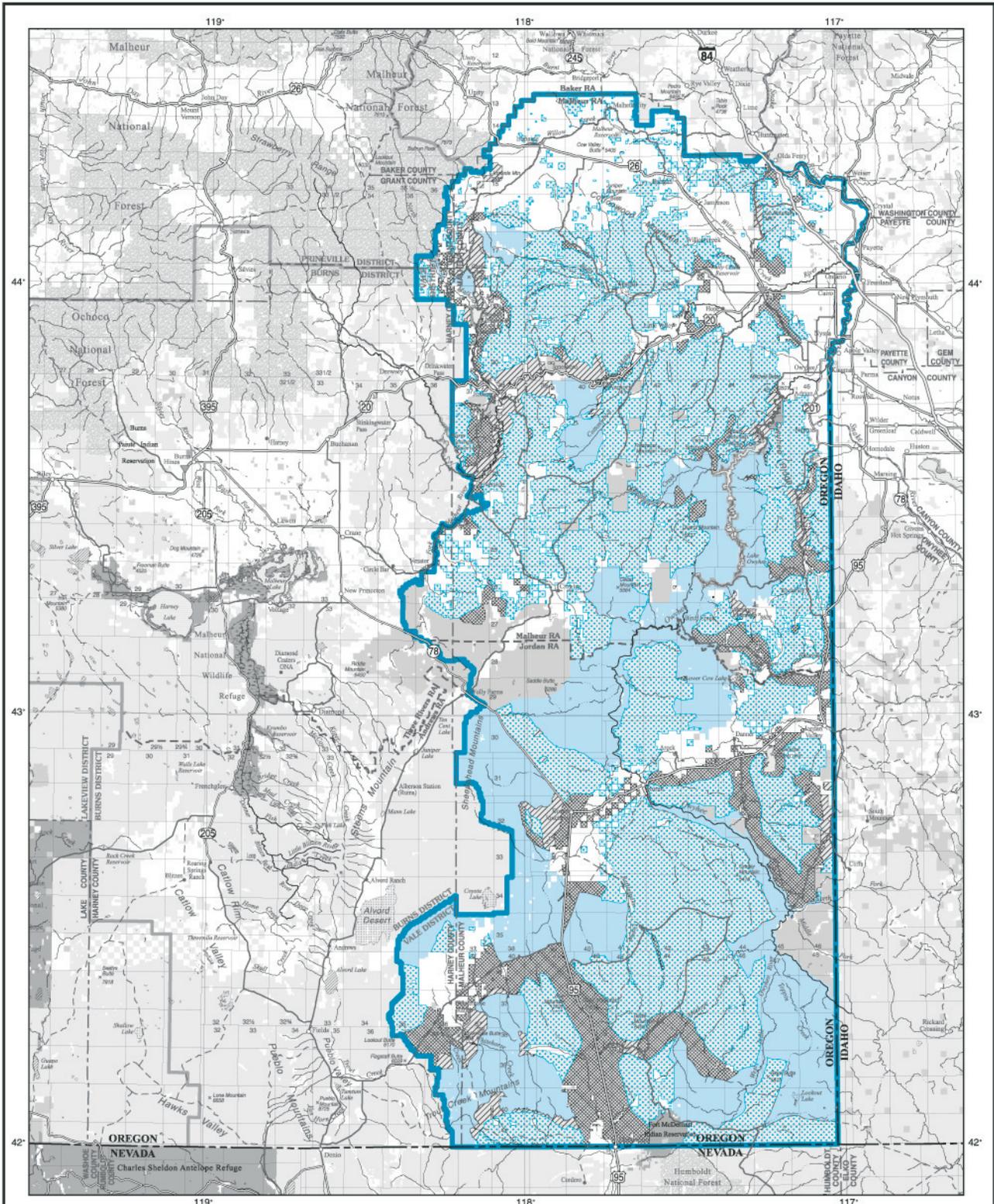
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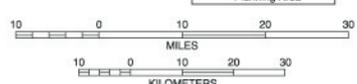
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Map SS-1: Special Status Species Plants and Noxious Weeds



LEGEND

-  Class I
-  Class II
-  Class III
-  Class IV
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary



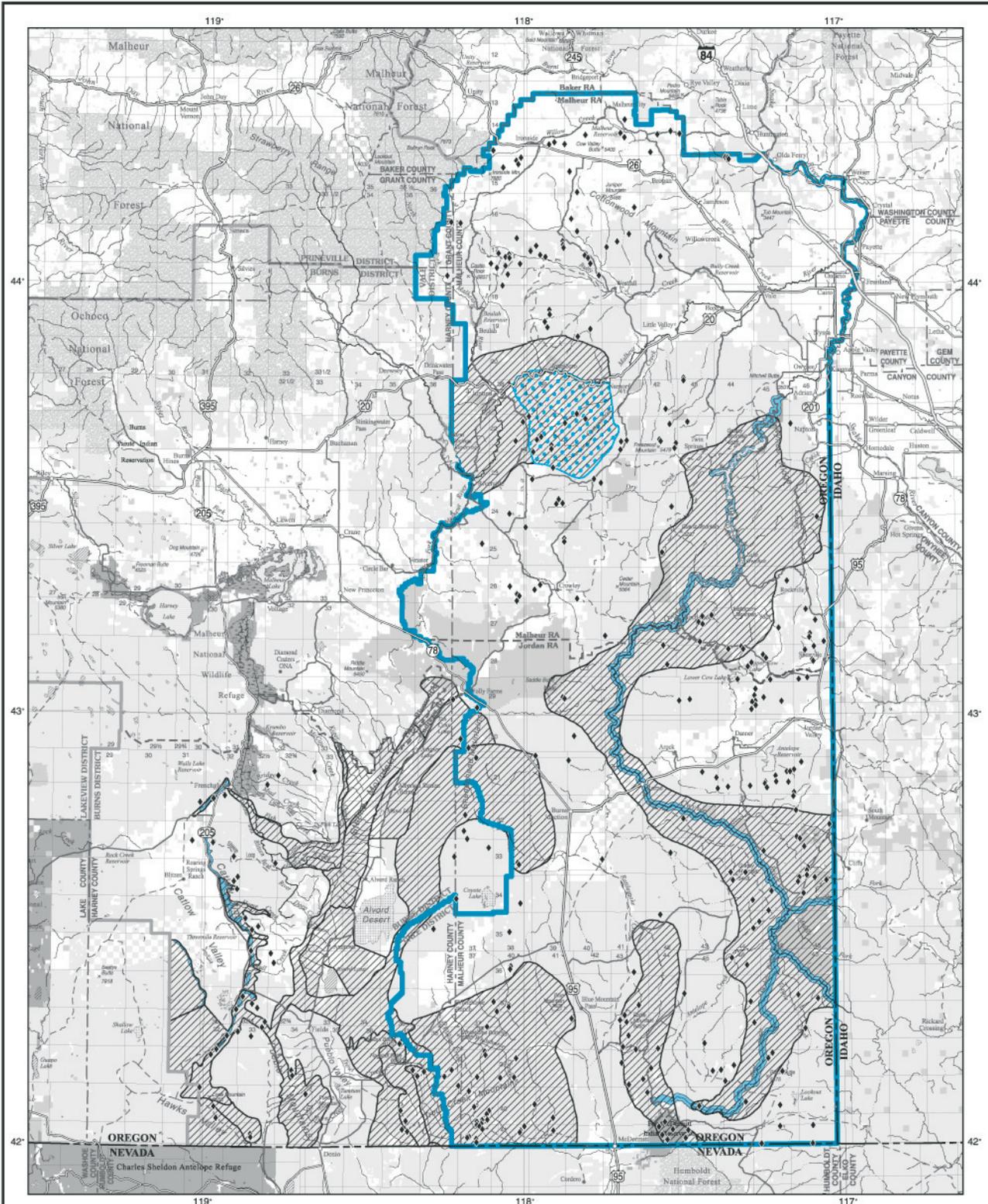
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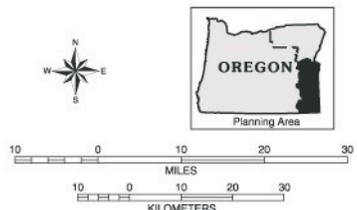
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Map VRM: Visual Resource Management



LEGEND

- ◆ Sage Grouse Lek
- Raptor Concentration Area
- ▨ Bighorn Sheep Habitat
- Potential Bighorn Sheep Range, Currently Unoccupied due to Domestic Sheep
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary



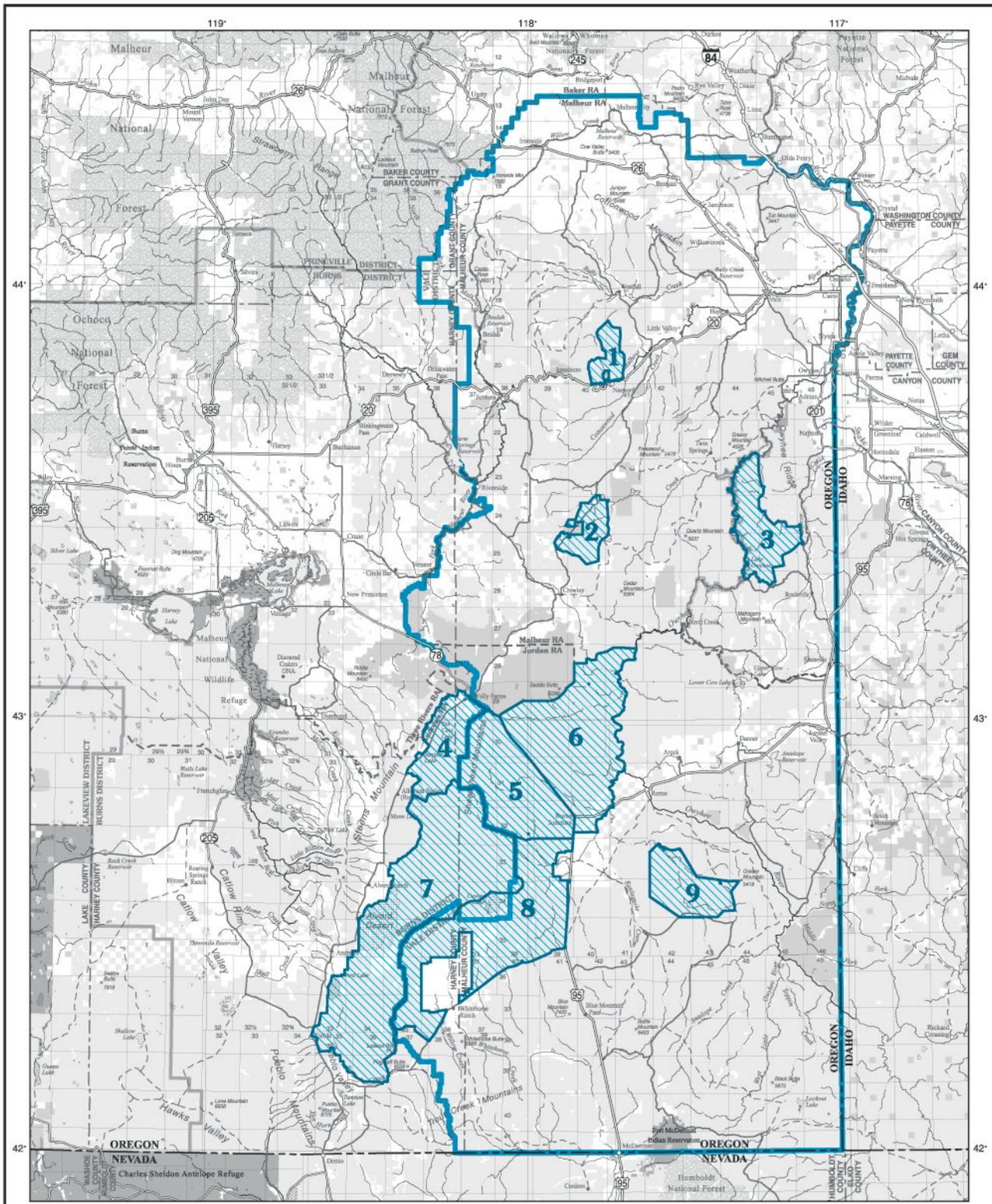
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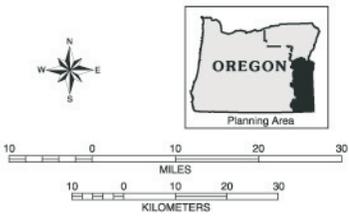
Map WLDF-2: Sage Grouse Leks, Raptor Concentration Areas, and Bighorn Sheep Range

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- LEGEND**
-  Herd Management Area (HMA)
 - 1 = Hog Creek
 - 2 = Cold Springs
 - 3 = Three Fingers
 - 4 = Heath Creek - Sheephead
 - 5 = Sheepheads
 - 6 = Sand Springs
 - 7 = Alvord - Tule Springs
 - 8 = Coyote Lakes
 - 9 = Jackies Butte

 Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary



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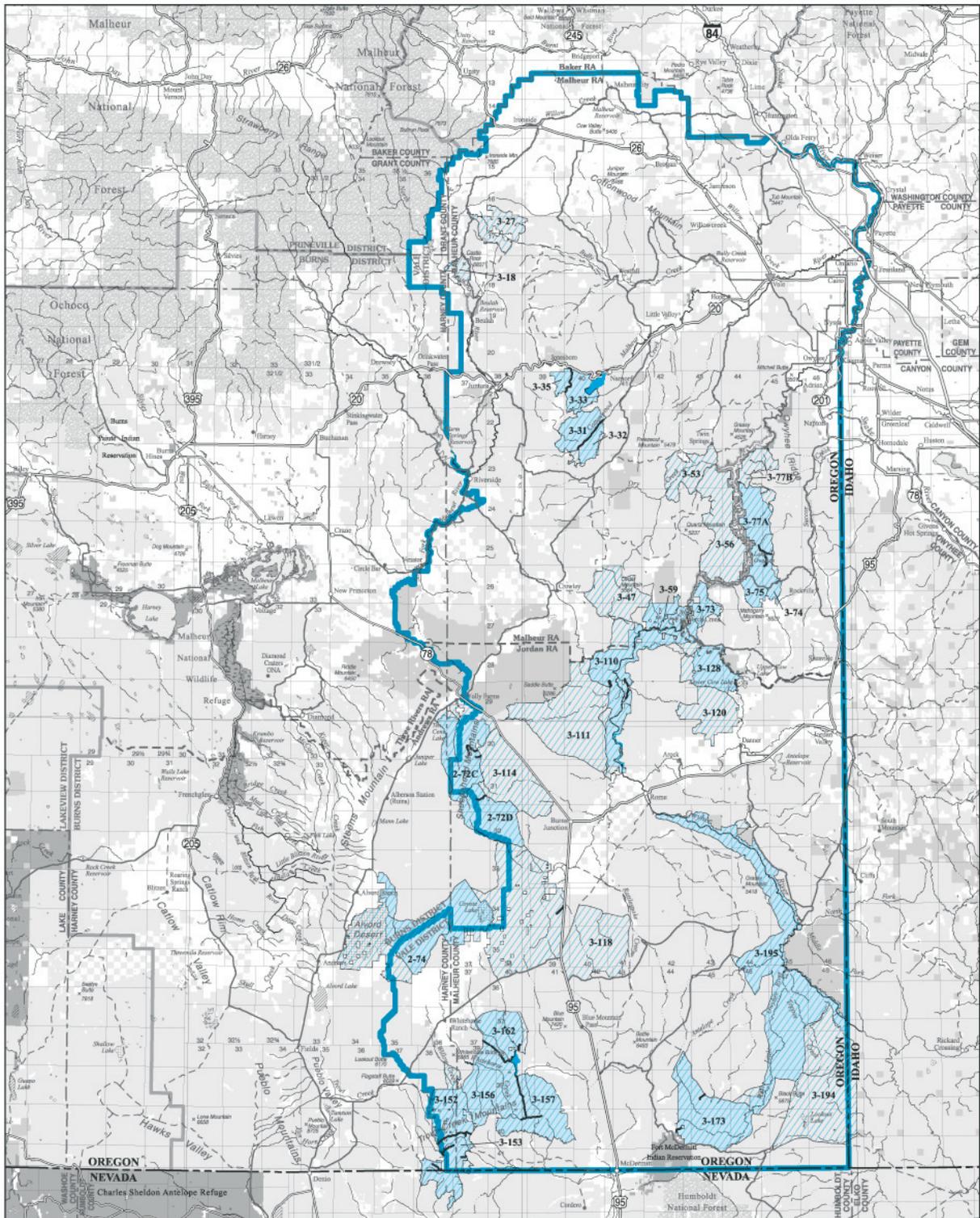


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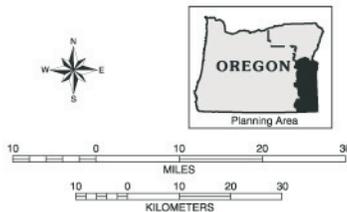
Map WLHS-1: Active Wild Horse Herd Management Areas



LEGEND

-  Wilderness Study Area
-  Recommended Suitable for Wilderness Designation
-  BLM Lands Added to WSAs, Recommended Suitable for Wilderness Designation
- Recommended Road Closure
- Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: See other side for Wilderness Study Area names.



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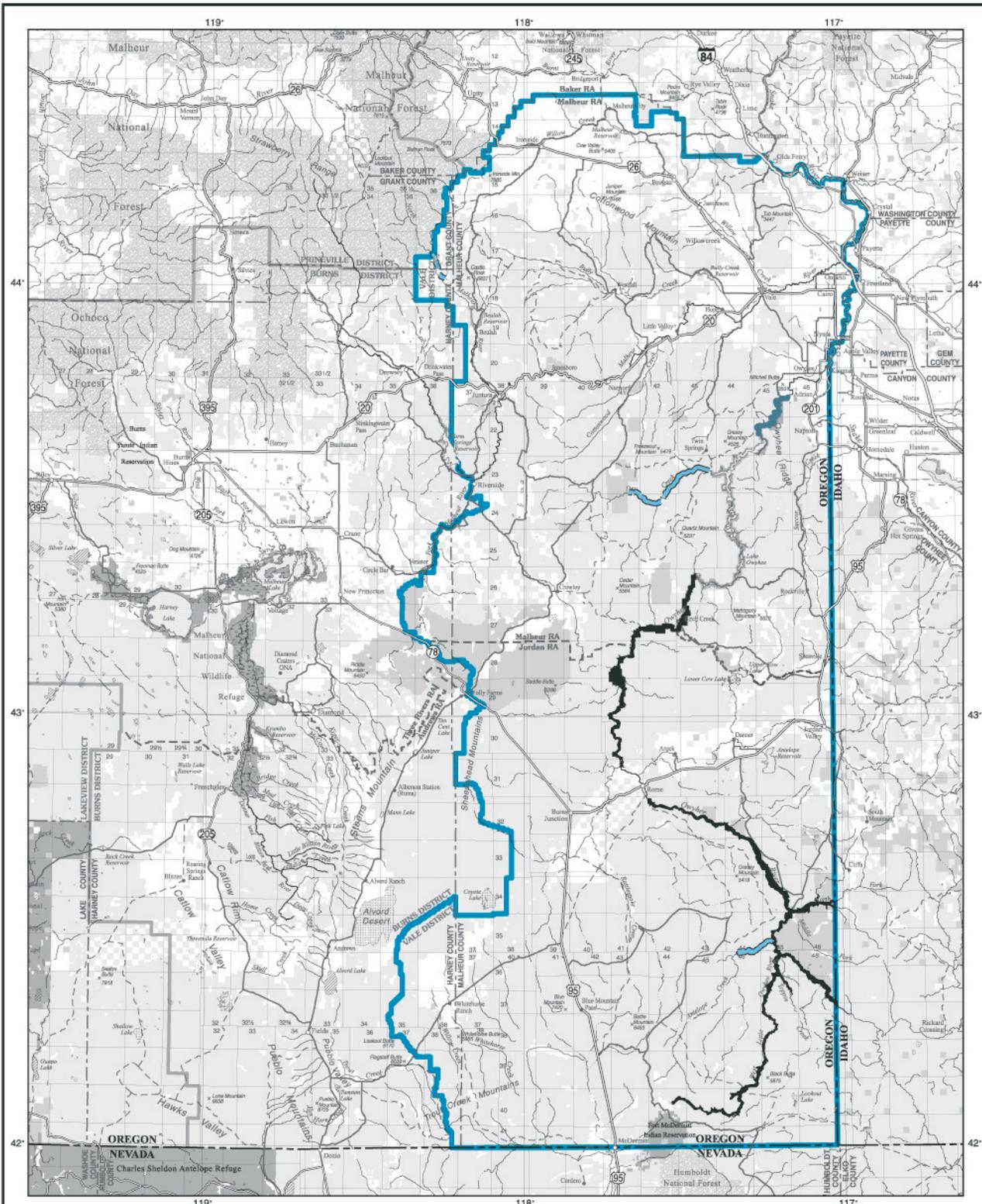
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Map WSA-1: Wilderness Study Areas

Map WSA-1
Wilderness Study Areas
Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan

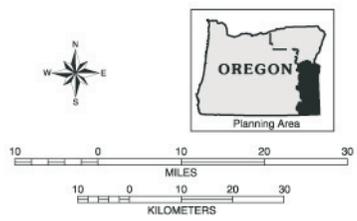
3-18	Castle Rock	3-110	Lower Owyhee Canyon
3-27	Beaver Dam Creek	3-111	Saddle Butte
3-31	Camp Creek	3-114	Palomino Hills
3-32	Cottonwood Creek	3-118	Bowden Hills
3-33	Gold Creek	3-120	Clarks Butte
3-35	Sperry Creek	3-128	Jordan Craters
3-47	Cedar Mountain	3-152	Willow Creek
3-53	Dry Creek	3-153	Disaster Peak
3-56	Dry Creek Buttes	3-156	Fifteenmile Creek
3-59	Owyhee Breaks	3-157	Oregon Canyon
3-73	Blue Canyon	3-162	Twelvemile Creek
3-74	Upper Leslie Gulch	3-173	Upper West Little Owyhee
3-75	Slocum Creek	3-194	Lookout Butte
3-77A	Honeycombs	3-195	Owyhee River Canyon
3-77B	Wild Horse Basin	2-72C	Sheepshead Mountain
		2-72D	Wildcat Canyon
		2-74	Alvord Desert



LEGEND

-  Existing Designated River Corridors
-  Designated Wild and Scenic River
-  Rivers Recommended as Administratively Suitable for Designation
-  Tentative Wild Classification
-  Tentative Scenic Classification
-  Tentative Recreational Classification
-  Southeastern Oregon RMP Planning Area Boundary

Note: Recommended Wild and Scenic Rivers affect Federal lands only.



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Map WSR-1: Existing and Recommended Wild and Scenic Rivers

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