ONRC Action v. Bureau of Land Management Civil Case No. 96-00422-HA Administrative Record 2-4-2

Table 2.1 Management Directives by Alternatives

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

Air Quality

Prevent deterioration of air quality by BLM-authorized actions within the RA.

- Limit prescribed burning in sagebrushgrass areas to less than 3,000 acres (or the equivalent of 24,090 tons of fuels) per year.
- Limit prescribed burning in forested sites to less than 200 acres (or the equivalent of 6,000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- Limit prescribed burning in sagebrushgrass areas to less than 3,000 acres (or the equivalent of 24,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- Limit prescribed burning in forested sites to less than 200 acres (or the equivalent of 6.000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.

Water Quality

Protect or enhance ground water quality and improve water quality of streams on public lands to meet or exceed quality standards for all beneficial uses as established (per stream) by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

- On a case-by-case basis, close and rehabilitate all roads on public lands not 'needed for administration or fip protection.
- All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act standards.
- Modify existing Best Management Practices (BMPs) or develop new BMPs as needed to meet requirements of Oregon DEQ Non-Point Source Management Plan.
- Remove livestock from all streams on public lands.
- Prohibit timber harvest in perennial and intermittent drainages where such harvest would adversely impact water quality.
- Allow no new road construction on public lands in perennial and intermittent drainages.
- Maintain BLM roads to meet standards in Appendix 2, Table 1, so as to minimize adverse impacts to water quality, with particular emphasis on sedimentation.
- **8. Allow** no more than 30 percent utilization 5. of herbaceous vegetation on uplands.
- Remove livestock from public lands in the drainage areas above the following reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds:

Ryegrass Spring Willow Reservoir State Reservoir Greenspot Reservoir Twin Springs Reservoir Drv Lake Stinkingwater Pond No. 1 Stinkingwater Pond No. 2 Bigfoot Reservoir Seiloff Dikes Lake-on-the-Trail Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir Warm **Springs** Reservoir Moon Reservoir Chickahominy Reservoir Silver Lake Pond

- On a case-by-case basis, close and rehabilitate all roads on public lands not needed for administration or fire protection.
- All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act standards.
- Modify existing BMPs or develop new BMPs as needed to meet requirements of Oregon DEQ Non-Point Source Management Plan.
- Remove livestock for 5 years from approximately 80.9 miles of stream with poor water quality. At the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation: or systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note that "full" recovery under even the most favorable management may require many years in some cases).
- 5. Implement grazing systems on about 20.65 miles of stream habitat in fair or good condition, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note that "full" recovery under even the most favorable management may require many years in some cases).
- Maintain existing oxclosures on about 4 miles of stream and seven reservoirs and wetland developments.

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- Limit prescribed burning in sagebrushgrass areas to less than 3,000 acres (or the equivalent of 24,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- Limit prescribed burning in forested sites to less than 200 acres (or the equivalent of 6,000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- On a case-by-case basis, close and rehabilitate all roads on public lands not needed for administration or fire protection.
- All timber harvest must meet or exceed Oregon Forest Practices Act standards.
- Modify existing BMPs or develop new BMPs as needed to meet requirements of Oregon DEQ Non-Point Source Management Plan.
- Remove livestock for 5 years from approximately 80.9 miles of stream with poor water quality. At the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems, on I and M category allotments, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note that "full" recovery under even the most favorable management may require many years in some cases).
- 5. Implement grazing systems, on about 20.65 miles of streams in fair or good condition, which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or are systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note 'full' recovery under even the most favorable management may require many years in some cases).
- Maintain existing exdosures on about 4 miles of stream and seven reservoirs and wetland developments.

- Limit prescribed burning in sagebrushgrass areas to less than 3,000 acres (or the equivalent of 24,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- Limit prescribed burning in forested sites to less than 200 acres (or the equivalent of 6,000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- Maintain existing exclosures on about 4 miles of stream and seven reservoirs and wetland developments.
- Continue existing grazing systems on about 91 miles of stream.
- Construct and maintain BLM roads to meet minimum standards.
- Implement streambank stabilization projects on an opportunistic basis using fire crew or volunteer labor.
- 5. Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2). while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

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

 Close and rehabilitate roads not needed for administration or fire protection in drainages containing perennial water.

- Limit prescribed burning in sagebrushgrass areas to less than 3.000 acres (or the equivalent of 24,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- Limit prescribed burning in forested sites to less than 200 acres (or the equivalent of 6.000 to 7,000 tons of fuels) per year.
- 1. Implement corridor fencing on all streams.
- 2. Construct and maintain BLM roads to meet minimum standards.
- Close and rehabilitate roads not needed for administration or fire protection in drainages containing perennial water.
- 4. Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2). while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Butter strips would be established as follows.

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

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With

- 10. Actively suppress wildfire and do not treat, by any means, more than 10 percent of any area influencing live water. Rehabilitate burned areas within onequarter mile of live water or on slopes greater than or equal to 20 percent.
- 7. Retain all woody vegetation in a strip abng each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs and seeps, which can significantly impact water quality in perennial streams. Establish similar buffer strips around all meadows associated with these water sources. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

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

8. Exclude livestock from the following reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds:

Ryegrass Spring
Willow Reservoir
State Reservoir
Greenspot Reservoir
Twin Springs Reservoir
Dry Lake
Stinkingwater Pond No. 1
Stinkingwater Pond No. 2
Bigfoot Reservoir
Seibff Dikes
Lake-on-the-Trail
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir
Warm Springs Reservoir
Moon Reservoir
Chickahominy Reservoir
Silver Lake Pond

- Construct and maintain all new BLM roads to meet standards in Appendix 2. Table 1.
- Actively suppress wildfire and rehabilitate burned portions of any area influencing a perennial water, within available funding.
- 11. Allow commercial timber harvest meeting Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, seeps and associated meadows, springs, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Slope of Land	Width of
Adjacent to Source	Buffer Strip
0 • 40 percent	100 ft
40 • 50 percent	125 ft
50 • 60 percent	145 ft
60 • 70 percent	165 ft

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Preferred

7. Albw commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2. Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

Sbpe of Land Adjacent to Source	Width of Buffer Strip
0-4Opercent	100 ft.
40 - 50 percent	125 ft.
50 - 60 percent	145 ft.
60 - 70 percent	165 ft.

8. Exclude livestock from the following reservoirs, lakes, springs and ponds:

Ryegrass Spring
Willow Reservoir
State Reservoir
Greenspot Reservoir
Twin Springs Reservoir
Stinkingwater Pond No. 1
Stinkingwater Pond No. 2
Bigfoot Reservoir
Seibff Dikes
Lakeon-the-Trail
Charlie Smith Butte Reservoir
Silver Lake Pond

- Construct and maintain all new BLM roads to meet stands in Appendix 2, Table 1.
- Actively suppress wildfire and rehabilitate burned portions within 1 mile of perennial water, within available funding.
- 11. Restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment of any area within 1 mile of perennial water to less than 20 percent of that area in any one year.
- 12. Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks, where healing has not occurred within 5 years of a change in the grazing system or livestock removal.

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- 12. In any one year, do not allow mechanical treatment or prescribed fire on more than 20 percent of any area influencing a perennial water.
- 13 Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 75 percent stable streambanks, where healing has not occurred within 5 years of a change in the grazing system or livestock removal.

Soils

Improve and/or maintain soil erosion conditions at moderate erosion condition class or better.

- 1. Implement grazing systems which reduce 1. Implement grazing systems which reduce soil loss from areas with moderate or worse erosion conditions.
- Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on watershed uplands.
- 3. Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is critical or severe.
- 4. Remove or drastically reduce grazing on areas exhibiting unique erosion problems, then when stabilized, implement grazing systems to maintain the site.
- soil loss from areas with moderate or worse erosion conditions.
- Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on watershed uplands.
- Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is critical or severe.
- Remove or drastically reduce grazing on areas exhibiting unique erosion problems, then when stabilized, implement grazing systems to maintain the site.

Forestry and Woodlands

Manage the identified commercial forestland timber base for a nondeclining sustained yield.

- 1. Follow Best Forest Management Practices as listed in Appendix 2, Table 1.
- Manage 4,868 acres of commercial forestland for an average annual harvest of 341 thousand board feet (MBF).
- Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale every 3 to 4 years.
- Allow commercial timber harvest meeting Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

slope of Land Adjacent to Source	Width of Buffer Strip	
0 - 40 percent	100 ft	
40 - 50 percent	125 ft	
50 - 60 percent	145ft	

165 ft

5. Exdude or modify timber management activities in the following areas:

60 - 70 percent

- Follow Best Forest Management Practices as listed in Appendix 2, Table 1.
- Manage 8.263 acres of commercial forestland for an average annual harvest of 578 MBF.
- Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale every 3 to 4 years.
- Allow commercial timber harvest meeting Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

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

Alter the intensity of forest management activities in the following areas:

- 1. Implement grazing systems which reducesoil bss from areas with critical orworse erosion conditions.
- Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on watershed uplands.
- Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is critical or severe and/or natural regeneration potential is low.
- 4. Remove or drastically reduce grazing on areas exhibiting unique erosion problems then when stabilized. implement grazingsystems to maintain the site.
- 1. Follow Best Forest Management Practices as listed in Appendix 2. Table 1.
- Manage 6,263 acres of commercial forestland for an average annual harvest of 578 MBF.
- Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale every 3 to 4 years.
- Allow commercial timber harvest meeting Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

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

Alter the intensity of forest management activities in the following areas:

- 1. Implement grazing systems which reduce soil loss from areas with severe erosion conditions.
- 2. Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on upland watersheds in areas with critical or severe erosion conditions.
- Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is critical or severe and/or where natural regeneration potential is low.
- Remove or drastically reduce grazing on areas exhibiting unique erosion conditions, then when stabilized, implement grazing systems to maintain the site.
- 1. Follow Best Forest Management Practices as listed in Appendix 2, Table 1.
- Manage 8,700 acres of commercial forestland for an average annual harvest of 609 MBF.
- Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale every 3 to 4 years.
- 4. Alter the intensity of forest management activities in the folkwing:
 - Perennial streams, springs and seeps: 100-foot buffer strips;

Non-perennial streams, springs and seeps: Determine buffer on caseby-case basis;

Leave approximately 4.5 percent of forest management activity area for wildlife cover:

> Design harvest blocks to conform to VRM class standards; and,

Prohibit harvest of all raptor nest trees and provide for perch trees within 660 feet of nest trees.

5. Precommercial thin an average of 56 acres of commercial forestland annually.

- 1. Implement grazing systems which reduce soil loss from areas with severe erosion conditions.
- Rehabilitate headcuts and gullies on upland watersheds in areas with critical or severe erosion conditions.
- Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is critical or severe and/or where natural regeneration potential is low.
- Remove or drastically reduce grazing on areas exhibiting unique erosion conditions, then when stabilized, implement grazing systems to maintain the site.
- 1. Follow Best Forest Management Practices as listed in Appendix 2, Table 1.
- Manage 9,291 acres of commercial forestland for an average annual harvest of 650 MBF.
- Plan for and offer an advertised timber sale every 2 to 3 years.
- Intensively manage all commercial forestland.
- Precommercial thin an average of 60 acres of commercial forestland annually.
- Retain raptor nest trees only.
- Treat slash accumulations in excess of 1 O-I 2 tons per acre. Treat slash selectively when accumulations are less than 10 tons per acre.

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- . All identified wildlife cover areas;
- . All VRM Class III and above areas;
- Within one-quarter mile (1,320 ft) of raptor nests, from March 1 through August 15; and,
- Prohibit harvest of nest trees and all perch trees within one-eighth mile (660 feet) of nest trees.
- Precommercial thin only where consistent with other resource objectives, but not more than an average of 31 acres of commercial forestland annually.
- Dispose of heavy slash build-ups that adversely affect other resource values, while maintaining State Forest Practice Guidelines.

- Maintain approximately 6 percent of forest management activity area for wildlife cover in no less than 40-acre blocks;
- Design harvest blocks to conform to VRM class standards;
- Restrict activities within 660 feet of raptor nests, from March 1 through August 15; and,
- Retain nest trees and all perch trees within 660 feet of nest trees.
- Precommercial thin an average of 53 acres of commercial forestland annually.
- Dispose of some heavy slash buildups that adversely affect other resource values, while maintaining the State Forest Practice Guidelines.

Manage approximately 235,000 acres of noncommercial forestlands and woodlands for the enhancement of habitat diversity, watershed protection and rangeland productivity.

Meet public demands for minor forest

products such as fuelwood, posts,

material, etc., consistent with other

poles, Christmas trees, vegetal

resource objectives.

- Remove or thin selected concentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland, watershed, or wildlife habitat management objectives.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Dispose of portions of the heavy concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits. Leave most for the enhancement of other resource values.
- Leave all dead and down material for the enhancement of other resource values.
- Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of permits for selected areas only.

- Remove or thin selected wncentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland. watershed, or wildlife habitat management objectives.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from bg game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Dispose of some heavy concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits. Leave some for the enhancement of other resources.
- Dispose of selected dead and down material by use of sale permits and free use permits. Leave most for enhancement of other resource values.
- Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of permits for selected areas only.

Livestock Grazing

Implement long-term rangeland management designed to resolve identified resource conflicts/concerns and achieve management objectives delineated for each allotment In Appendix 3, Table 6.

- Modify current management practices through Allotment Management Plans (AMPs), Coordinated Resource Management Plans (CRMPs), decisions. agreements, etc., on 55 I category and 56 M category allotments to resolve identified conflicts/concerns:
- Modify current management practices through AMPs, CRMPs, decisions, agreements, etc., on 55 I category and 56 M category allotments to resolve identified conflicts/concerns:

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6. Treat slash accumulations in excess

of 10-12 tons per acres. Treat slash

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- Maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of bii game cover so that approximately 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game and hiding cover as defined in Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests' (USDA-Forest Service. Agriculture Handbook 553.1979);
 - selectively when accumulations are less than 10 tons per **acre**.
- Design harvest blocks to conform to VRM class standards;
- Exclude forest management activities within 660 feet of raptor nests, from March 1 through August 15, depending on specific needs of the species and the site; and,
- Retain nest trees and provide for perchtrees within 660 feet of nest trees.
- Precommercial thin an average of 53 acres of wmmercial forestland annually.
- Design site-specific slash treatments in coordination and consultation with the District Fire Management Officer through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.
- Remove or thin selected concentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland, watershed, or wildlife habitat management objectives.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20. west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Dispose of some heavy concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits. Leave some for the enhancement of other resources.
- Dispose of selected dead and down material by use of sale permits and free use permits. Leave most for enhancement of other resource values.
- 3. Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of permits for selected areas only.

- Remove or thin selected concentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland. watershed, or wildlife habitat management objectives.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Dispose of most heavy concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits. Leave some for the future enhancement of other resource values.
- Dispose of selected dead and down material by use of sale permits and free use permits. Leave most for enhancement of other resource values.
- Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of sale permits for selected areas only.

- Remove or thin selected concentrations of western juniper which adversely affect rangeland. watershed, or wikflife habitat management objectives.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from bg game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Dispose of all concentrations of standing dead material by use of sale permits.
- Dispose of most dead and down material by use of sale permits and free use permits.
- Dispose of live vegetal materials by use of sale permits for selected areas only.

- Modify current management practices through AMPs, CRMPs, decisions, agreements, etc., on 55 I category and 56 M category allotments to resolve identified conflicts/concerns:
- Modify current management practices through AMPs, CRMPs, decisions, agreements, etc., on 55 I category and 56 M category allotments to resolve identified conflicts/concerns:
- Modify current management practices through AMPs, CRMPs, decisions, agreements, etc., on 55 I category and 56 M category allotments to resolve identified conflicts/concerns:

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Conflict/Concern	Number of Allotments Affected	Conflict/Concern	Number of Allotments Affected
Water Quality	4.4	Water Quality	44
Active Erosion	18	Active Erosion	18
Stocking Levels	40	Stocking Levels	40
Range Condition	30	Range Condition	30
Distribution	20	Distribution	20
Physiological Needs	9	Physiological Needs	9
Lack of System	39	Lack of System	39
Big Game Habitat	74	Big Game Habitat	74
Elk Forage Allocations	52	Elk Forage Allocations	52
Riparian/Aquatic Habitat		Riparian/Aquatic Habitat	
Conditions	38	Conditions	38
Wetlands Habitat Condition	5	Wetlands Habitat Condition	5
Playa Habitat	15	PlayaHabitat	15
Special Status Species	86	Special Status Species	86
Intensive Recreation Use	3	Intensive Recreation Use	3
Wild and Scenic River	1	Wild and Scenic River	1
Area of Critical Environmen		ACEC	17
Concern (ACEC)	17	Minerals Devebpment	4
Minerals Devebpment	4	Horses	11
Horses	11	Wilderness	2
Wilderness	2		

- Adjust initial stocking levels in the RA to 54,891 Animal Unit Months (AUMs). Interim and long-term stocking levels would be adjusted in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and albtment evaluations.
- 3. Utilize rangeland improvements, ¹as needed to support achievement of management objectives (all rangeland projects subject to standard operating procedures/design features detailed in Appendix 3, Table 8):

Water Developments

Wells (each)	0
Springs (each)	0
Reservoir (each)	0
Troughs (each)	0
Big Ğame Guzzlers (each)	8
Pipeline (miles)	0
Troughs (each) Big Game Guzzlers (each)	8

Vegetation Treatment

Brush Control (acres)	(
Prescribed Burning (acres)	0
Juniper Burning	
(40-acre blocks)	111
Juniper Control -	
Wood Cutting-(acres)	1,282
Seeding (acres)	C

Other Structural

Fencing (miles)	5.5
Cattleguards (each)	0
Road Maintenance (miles)	43.5
Waterfowl Brood Ponds (each)	2
Nest Islands (each)	6
Dikes (feet)	3,640
Potholès (éach)	6

- Adjust initial stocking levels in the RA to 107,283 **AUMs**. Interim and **long**-term stocking levels **would be adjusted** in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations.
- Utilize rangeland improvements, ¹ as needed, to support achievement of management objectives (all rangeland projects subject to standard operating procedures/design features detailed in Appendix 3. Table 8):

Wafer Developments

Wells (each)	3
Springs (each)	8
Reservoirs (each)	37
Troughs (each)	8
Big Game Guzzlers (each)	8
Pipeline (miles)	32

Vegetation Treatments

Brush Control (acres)	11,000
Prescribed Burning (acres)	(
Juniper Burning	
(40-acre blocks)	111
Juniper Control -	
Wood Cutting (acres)	1,282
Seeding (acres)	36,500

Other Structural

Fencing (miles)	121.7
Cattleguards (each)	1
Road Maintenance (miles)	43.5
Waterfowl Brood Ponds (each)	2
Nest Islands (each)	6
Dikes (feet)	3,640
Potholes (each)	6

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

Emphasize Commodity Production

Water Ouality 44 Water Ouality 44 Active Erosion 18 Active Erosion 18 Stocking Levels 40 Stocking Levels 40 Range Condition 30 Range Condition 30 Distribution 20 Distribution 20 Physiological Needs 9 Physiological Needs 9 Lack of System 39 Lack of System 39 Big Game Habitat 74 Elk Forage Allocations 52 Riparian/Aquatic Habitat Conditions 38 Wetlands Habitat Condition 5 Wetlands Habitat Condition 5 Special Status Species 86 Water Ouality 44 Water Ouality 54 Water Ouality 54 Physiological Needs 9 Physiologica	Conflict/Concern	Number of Allotments Affected	Conflict/Concern	Number of Allotments Affected	Conflict/Concern	Number of Allotments Affected
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Riparian/Aquatic Habitat Conditions 38 Wetlands Habitat Condition 5 Playa Habitat Conditions 5 Playa Habitat Condition 5 Playa Habitat Condition 5 Playa Habitat Condition 5 Playa Habitat Riparian/Aquatic Habitat Conditions 38 Conditions 5 Wetlands Habitat Condition 5 Wetlands Habitat 15 Playa Habitat 15	Big Game Habitat	74	Big Game Habiiat	74	Big Game Habitat	74
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the state of the s	Wetlands Habitat Condition		Wetlands Habitat Condition		Wetlands Habitat Condition	
Special Status Species 86 Special Status Species 86 Special Status Species 86		-				
	Special Status Species	86	Special Status Species	86	Special Status Species	86
Intensive Recreation Use 3 Intensive Recreation Use 3 Intensive Recreation Use 3		3		3		3
Wild and Scenic River 1 Wild and Scenic River 1 Wild and Scenic River 1		1		1		1
ACEC 17 ACEC 17 ACEC 17	* * * = *	17		17		17
Minerals Development 4 Minerals Development 4 Minerals Development 4		4	•		•	
Horses 11 Horses 11 Horses 11		11				
Wilderness 2 Wilderness 2 Wilderness 2	Wilderness	2	Wilderness	2	Wilderness	2

- Adjust initial stocking levels in the RA to 139,851 AUMs. Interim and longterm stocking levels would be adjusted in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations.
- Utilize rangeland improvements, 1 as needed to support achievement of management objectives (all rangeland projects subject to standard operating procedures/design features detailed in Appendix 3, Table 8):

Water **Developments** Wells (each)

Springs (each) Resewoir (each)

Troughs (each)

Dikes (feet)

Potholes (each)

Big Game Guzzlers (each) Pipeline (miles)	8 88
Vegetation Treatment	
Brush Control (acres) Prescribed Burning (acres) Juniper Burning	61,275 8.260
	111
Juniper Control - Wood Cutting (acres) Seeding (acres)	2,282 46,960
Other Structural	
Fencing (miles) Cattleguards (each) Road Maintenance (miles) Waterfowl Brood Ponds Nest Islands (each)	207.2 5 43.5 2 6

- Adjust initial stocking levels in the RA to 161,222 AUMs. Interim and longterm stocking levels would be adjusted in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations.
- Utilize rangeland improvements, 1 as needed, to support achievement of management objectives (all rangeland projects subject to standard operating procedures/design features detailed in Appendix 3. Table 8):

Water Developments

10

21

96

21

3.640

Wells (each)	4
Springs (each)	7
Reservoirs (each)	56
Troughs (each)	7
Big Game Guzzlers (each)	8
Pipeline (miles)	44

Vegetation Treatment

Brush Control (acres) Prescribed Burning (acres)	48,196 0
Juniper Burning	111
(40-acre blocks) Juniper Control -	111
Wood Cutting (acres)	1.282
Seeding (acres)	42,231

Other Structural

147.7
0
43.5
2
6
3.640
6

- Adjust initial stocking levels in the RA to 164,622 AUMs. Interim and longterm stocking levels would be adjusted in accordance with the results of monitoring studies and allotment evaluations.
- Utilize rangeland improvements, 1 as needed to support achievement of management objectives (all rangeland projects subject to standard operating procedures/design features detailed in Appendix 3, Table 8):

Water Developments

Wells (each)	10
Springs (each)	21
Reservoir (each)	98
Troughs (each)	21
Big Game Guzzlers (each)	8
Pipeline (miles)	88

Vegetation Treatment

Brush Control (acres)	71,376
Prescribed Burning (acres)	10,000
Juniper Burning	
(40-acre blocks)	111
Juniper Control -	
Wood Cutting (acres)	2,282
Seeding (acres)	78,991

Other Structural

Fencing (miles)	416
Cattleguards (each)	5
Road Maintenance (miles)	43.5
Waterfowl Brood Ponds	2
Nest Islands (each)	6
Dikes (feet)	3,640
Potholès (éach)	6

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

4. Grazing would not be authorized in the **following areas:**

710103
80
520
1,088
640
17,136
350
160
960
1,870
2,240
6,000
31,044

Acres

 Unalloted status would continue on areas without authorized grazing. Temporary permits could be approved on a case-by-case basis.

Note that rangeland improvements identified represent maximum numbers considered under the alternative, implementation of other management—as stocking level adjustments, season of use changes, etc., required under BLM monitoring and evaluation policy would not DE forestabled due to lack of funding for these rangeland improvements. Specific project proposals and/or sources—such improvements include user and other private contributions,—etc., as well as BLM appropriations and user fees.

4. Grazing would not be authorized in the following areas:

Han Bune	80
Windy Point	520
Driveway	1,088
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	17.138
Devine Canyon	350
South Narrows ACEC	160
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	960
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	1,870
Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Extn.	2.240
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC	6,000
Total	31,044

Acres

 Unalloted status would continue on areas without authorized grazing. Temporary permits could be approved on a case-bycaso basis.

Wild Horses and Burros

Maintain viable wild horse and burro herds in the Kiger, Palomino Buttes, Stinkingwater, Riddle Mountain and Warm Springs active Herd Management Areas (HMAs) within established maximum and minimum numbers.

- Revise and implement Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) which establish specific management objectives for each active HMA.
- Each HMA will be gathered to minimum numbers as soon as the population reaches maximum management numbers.
- Acquire permanent access to selected sources of private land and water.
 Appendix 4. Table 2, shows locations and priority for acquisition.
- 4. Each HMA will be intensively managed for quality adoptable horses. Gathered horses, which will be returned to the range, will be selected and returned based on the criteria described in Chapter 3.
- Designate 66,244 acres in the Kiger and Riddle Mountain HMAs as an ACEC for the enhancement of the Kiger mustangs.
- Burros in the Warm Springs HMA will be managed for a maximum of 24 head. Burros will not be reintroduced should they die out from natural causes,
- Modify livestock grazing practices to keep total utilization in active HMAs at less than or equal to 30 percent.
- Provide facilities and water sources necessary to ensure the integrity of the individual herds.

- Revise and implement HMAPs which establish specific management objectives for each active HMA.
- Each HMA will be gathered to minimum numbers as soon as the population reaches maximum management numbers.
- Acquire permanent access to selected sources of water logated on private land. See Appendix 4, Table 2, for locations and priority for acquisition.
- Designate 36,619 acres of the Kiger HMA and Riddle Mountain HMA as an ACEC for the enhancement of the Kiger mustang.
- Burros in the Warm Springs HMA will be managed for a maximum of 24 head. Burros will not be reintroduced should they die out from natural causes
- Modify livestock grazing practices to keep total utilization in active HMAs at less than or equal to 40 percent.
- Provide facilities and water sources necessary to ensure the integrity of the individual herds.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

4.

Acres

Emphasize Commodity Production

Grazing would not be authorized in the following areas:

are releving areas.	Acres
Han Butte Windy Point Driveway Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC Devine Canyon South Narrows ACEC Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn. Foster flat RNA/ACEC Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Extn. Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC Total	80 520 1,088 640 17,136 350 160 960 720 2,240 6,000 29,894

 Unalloted status would continue on on areas without authorized grazing. Temporary permits could be approved on a case-by-case basis. 4. Grazing would not be authorized in the following areas:

Han Butte	80
Windy Point	520
Driveway	1,088
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	16,656
Devine Canyon	350
South Narrows ACEC	160
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	0
Foster Flat RNA/ACEC	0
Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Extn.	0
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC	0
Total	19,494

 Unalloted status would continue on areas without authorized grazing. Temporary permits could be approved on a case-by-case basis. Grazing **would** not be authorized in the following **areas**:

Hatt Butte	80
Windy Point	520
Driveway	1,088
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC	640
Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC	16,656
Devine Canyon	350
South Narrows ACEC	160
Silver Creek RNA/ACEC Extn.	0
Foster	0
Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC Extn.	0
Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC	0
Total	19,494

Acres

 Unalloted status would continue on areas without authorized grazing. Temporary permits could be approved on a case-bycaso basis.

- Revise and implement HMAPs which establish specific management objectives for each active HMA.
- Each HMA will be gathered to minimum numbers as soon as the population reaches maximum management numbers.
- Acquire permanent access to selected sources of private land and water.
 Appendix 4, Table 2, shows locations and priority for acquisition.
- Designate the entire Kiger active HMA (36,619 acres) as an ACEC for the enhancement of the Kiger mustang.
- Burros in the Warm Springs HMA will be managed for a maximum of 24 head. Burros will not be reintroduced should they die out from natural causes.
- Each HMA will be intensively managed for quality adoptable horses.
 Gathered horses, which will be returned to the range, will be selected and returned based on the criteria described in Chapter 3.
- Modify livestock grazing practices to keep total utilization in active HMAs at less than or equal to 50 percent.
- Provide facilities and water sources necessary to ensure the integrity of the individual herds.

- Revise and implement HMAPs which establish specific management objectives for each active HMA.
- After maximum numbers are reached, gather horses as soon as funding becomes available. No reduction in livestock use will be made if maximum numbers are exceeded.
- 3. Continue implementation of range improvements and grazing system.
- Modify livestock grazing practices to keep total utilization in active HMAs at less than or equal to 50 percent.
- Burros in the Warm Springs HMA will be managed for a maximum of 24 head. Burros will not be reintroduced should they die out from natural causes.

- Revise and implement HMAPs which establish specific management objectives for each active HMA.
- Each HMA will be gathered to minimum numbers as soon as the population reaches maximum management numbers
- Preserve the natural population dynamic process of the horse herds through as little interference as possible.
 Horses will only be gathered to minimum levels. When horses are returned to the range, it will only be to bring herd numbers up to minimum levels.
- Moddy livestock grazing practices to keep total utilization in active HMAs at less than or equal to 50 percent.
- Burros in the Warm Springs HMA will be managed for a maximum of 24 head. Burros will not be reintroduced should they die out from natural causes.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

Vegetation

Protect, restore and enhance the variety of and communities in abundances and distributions that provide for their continued existence and normal functioning.

- Designate three areas (5,070 acres) and retain one area (640 acres) meeting
 Oregon Natural Heritage Plan cell needs as Research Natural Areas/Area of
 Critical Environmental Concern
 (RNA/ACEC).
- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and Habiiat Management Plans (HMPs) for listed and federal candidate species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.
- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Chapter 3).
- Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance, restoration and enhancement actions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- Restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment of any area within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of that area in any one year.
- 9. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing or realty/lands transaction activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected. Conduct site examination for special status species during appropriate season.
- Consider the high public value of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.
- 11 Maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover as defined in 'Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."

- Designate three areas (5.070 acres) and retain one area (640 acres) meeting Oregon Natural Heritage Plan cell needs as RNA/ACECs.
- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and HMPs for listed and federal candidate species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.
- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance. restoration and enhancement actions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- Restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment of any area within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of that area in any one year.
- Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing or realty/ lands transaction activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected. Conduct site examination for special status species during appropriate season.
- 10 Consider the high public value of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.
- Maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding cover as defined in "Wildlife Habdats in Managed Forests."

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

Emphasize Commodity Production

- Designate three areas (3,920 acres) and retain one area (640 acres) meeting Oregon Natural Heritage Plan cell needs as RNA/ACECs.
- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and HMPs for listed and federal candidate species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.
- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species
 management actions to accommodate
 additions or deletions in official
 listings of special status species
 (the current listing is displayed
 in Special Status Species, Group 1,
 Chapter 3).
- Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance, restoration and enhancementactions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- Restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment of any area within 1 mile of perennial water, to less than 20 percent of that area in any one year.
- 9. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing or realty/ lands transaction activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected. Conduct site examination for special status species during appropriate season.
- Consider the high public value of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.
- 11. Maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable bii game thermal and hiding cover as defined in "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests."

- Retain one area (640 acres) meeting Oregon Natural Heritage Plan cell needs as RNA/ACECs.
- Continue to actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and HMPs for listed and federal candidate species.
- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- 5. Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing or realty/lands transaction activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected.
- Consider the high public value of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.
- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP. by the year 1992.

- Retain one area (640 acres) meeting Oregon Natural Heritage Plan cell needs as RNA/ACECs.
- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and HMPs for listed and federal candidate species.
- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing or realty/lands transaction activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected.
- Consider the high public value of vegetation diversity in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of vegetation communities contributing to such diversity could be affected.
- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP, by the year 2000.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by the year 1992.
- Complete implementation of the Three Pivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by the year 1992.

- Control the proliferation of noxious weeds on public lands where concentrations pose **a** serious menace to human health and safety, domestic livestock or wildlife habitat.
- Apply approved noxious weed control methods in an 'integrated pest management' program (induding preventive management, manual, mechanical, biological and chemical techniques) in cooperation with the State of Oregon, affected counties, adjoining private landowners and other directly affected interests.
- Apply approved noxious weed control methods in an 'integrated pest management" program (including preventive management, manual, mechanical, biological and chemical techniques) in cooperation with the State of Oregon, affected counties, adjoining private landowners and other directly affected interests.

Special Status Species (see Glossary)

Prevent significant risk to the well-being of special status species or their habitat by BLM-authorized actions.

- Conduct records examination and site examination, during the appropriate season, for special status species for all BLM-authorized actions, prior to surface disturbing activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected (see Speical Status Species, Groups 1 and 2. Chapter 3).
- Consider the high public value of special status species and their habitat in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.
- 3. Allow no big sagebrush removal within 2 miles of **sage** grouse strutting grounds.
- Allow livestock grazing in sage grouse summer ranges only prior to July 31.
- 5. **Allow** no grazing on long-billed curlew nesting habitat from April 1 to June 15.

- Conduct records examination and site examination, during the appropriate season, for special status species for all BLM-authorized actions, prior to surface disturbing activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected (see Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Consider the high public value of special status species and their habitat in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.
- Allow no bii sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds,
- Implement grazing systems on ail sage grouse summer ranges to improve forb production and availability.
- Implement grazing systems on longbilled curlew nesting habitat so that half of the habitat will be left undisturbed between April 1 and June 15, yearly.

Restore or enhance habitat of special status species.

- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans/ HMPs for listed special status species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.
- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans/ HMPs for listed special status species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

Emphasize Commodity Production

- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by the year 1992.
- Appiy approved noxious weed control methods in an 'integrated pest management' program (induding preventive management, manual, mechanical, biological and chemical techniques) in cooperation with the Stateof Oregon, affected counties, adjoining private landowners and other directly affected interests.
- Apply approved noxious weed control methods in an 'integrated pest management' program (induding preventive management, manual, mechanical, biological and chemical techniques) in cooperation with the State of Oregon, affected counties, adjoining private landowners and other directly affected interests.
- Apply approved noxious weed control methods in an 'integrated pest management' program (induding preventive management, manual, mechanical, biological and chemical techniques) in cooperation with the State of Oregon, affected counties, adjoining private landowners and other directly affected interests.

- Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected. Conduct site examination for special status species during appropriate season (see Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Consider the high **public** value of special status species and their habitat in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.
- Albw no bii sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds that would be determined to be detrimental to sage grouse habitat requirements.
- Implement grazing systems on all sage grouse summer ranges to improve forb production and availability.
- Implement grazing systems on longbilled curlew nesting habitat so that at least one-third of the habitat will be left undisturbed through critical nesting periods.

- Conduct records examination and/or site examination for special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing activities. Appty appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected (see Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Consider the high public value of special status species and their habitat in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.
- Allow no big sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds.
- Conduct records examination for special special status species for BLM-authorized actions prior to surface disturbing activities. Apply appropriate mitigations to the action for the protection of special status species as detected. Conduct site examination for special status species during appropriate season (see Special (Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Consider the high public value of special status species and their habitat in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.
- Allow selected big sagebrush removal within 2 miles of sage grouse strutting grounds, not to exceed half of the current big sagebrush acreage.
- Implement grazing systems that benefit forb production and availability when they correspond to livestock forage condition improvement.
- 5. Implement grazing systems and new brush removal projects within 10 air miles of the Blitzen Valley, Malheur or Harney Lakes and the Double 0 Valley. The grazing system will provide for grazing only half of the area yearly, from April 1 to June 15. to encourage long-billed curlew nesting.

- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans/ HMPs for listed special status species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.
- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans/ HMPs for listed special status species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.
- Actively participate in the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans/ HMPs for listed special status species.
- Conduct and record systematic inventories of populations and distributions of special status species where baseline information does not currently exist.
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation studies on special status species on a regular periodic basis.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Groups 1 and 2. Chapter 3).
- Write and implement an HMP incorporating the BLM-responsible management actions listed in the Stephanomeria Malheurensis Recovery Plan.
- Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis and implement newly developed management actions as they are identified in the timeframes set forth in the HMP. These actions will be coordinated with the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Team and the USFWS.
- Implement by the year 2000, the management actions for which BLM is responsible within the RA, as listed in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan and coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
- Provide nest platforms for special status raptor species in areas of their habitat that are identified as being nest site deficient.
- 10 Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to mitigate the loss of meadow habitat at the headbox.
- 11 Acquire land to protect special status species populations and their habitat
- 12 Enhance **habitat** for expansion of special status species populations
- 13 Prohibit a livestock class change, within or adjacent to current California bighorn sheep habitat, that would result in a domestic sheep permit.
- 14 Do not construct any additional domestic livestock water within one-half mile of Bartlett Mountain or Upton Mountain.
- Determine habitat deficiencies of Swainson's and ferrugmous hawk prey species within 2 miles of nest sites and take steps to correct deficiencies where identified.
- Remove livestock, for a period of 5+years, from about 38.8 miles of redband trout and Malheur mottled sculpin habitat in poor condition. At the

- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species
 management actions to accommodate
 additions or deletions in official
 listings of special status species
 (the current listing is displayed
 in Special Status Species, Group 1,
 Chapter 3).
- Write and implement an HMP incorporating the BLM-responsible management actions listed in the Stephanomeria Malheurensis Recovery Plan.
- 7. Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis and Implement newly developed management actions as they are Identified in the timeframes set forth in the HMP. These actions will be coordinated with the Pacific Stares Bald Eagle Recovery Team and the USFWS.
- Implement by the year 2000. the management actions for which BLM is responsible within the RA. as listed in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan and coordinated with the USFWS.
- Provide nest platforms for special status raptor species in areas of their habitat that are Identified as being nest site deficient.
- Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to mitigate the loss of meadow habitat at the headbox.
- 11 Acquire land to protect special status species populations and their habitat.
- 12 Prohibit a livestock class change, within or adjacent to current California bighorn sheep habitat, that would result in a domestic sheep permit.
- 13 Enhance habitat for expansion of special status species populations.
- 14 Do not construct any additional domestic livestock water within one-half mile of Bartlett Mountain or Upton Mountain.
- Determine habitat deficiencies of Swamson's and ferruginous hawk prey 2 miles of nest sites and take steps to correct deficiencies where Identified.
- 16 Remove livestock, for a period of 5 years, from about 38.8 miles of redband trout and Malheur mottled

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action) Emphasize Commodity Production

- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Write and implement an HMP incorporating the BLM-responsible management actions listed in the Stephanomeria Malheurensis Recovery Plan.
- 7. Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost RMP on a yearly basis and implement newly developed management actions as they are identified in the timeframes set forth in the HMP. These actions will be coordinated with the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Team and the USFWS.
- Implement by the year 2000, the management actions for which BLM is responsible within the RA. as listed in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan and coordinated with the USFWS.
- Provide nest platforms for special status raptor species in areas of their habitat that are identified as being nest site deficient.
- Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to mitigate the loss of meadow habitat at the headbox.
- 11. Acquire land to protect special status species populations and their habitat.
- Enhance habitat for expansion of special status species populations where opportunities arise.
- Prohibit a livestock class change, within or adjacent to current California bighorn sheep habitat, that in a domestic sheep permit.
- Manage the Bartlett Mountain-Upton Mountain area for the long-term enhancement of California bighorn sheep habitat.
- 15. Determine habitat deficiencies of special status raptor species within 2 miles of nest sites and take steps to correct deficiencies where identified.
- Remove livestock from about 38.8 miles of redband trout and Malheur mottled

- 4 Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Write and implement an HMP incorporating the BLM-responsible management actions listed in the Stephanomeria Malheurensis Recovery Plan.
- 7. Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost HMP on a yearly basis. Implement newly developed management actions, as they are identified, in the timeframes set forth in the HMP. These actions will be coordinated with the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Team and the USFWS.
- Implement. by the year 2000, the management actions for which BLM is responsible within the RA. as listed in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan and coordinated with the USFWS.
- Provide nest platforms for special status raptor species in areas of their habitat that are identified as being nest site defbent.
- Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to mitigate the loss of meadow habitat at the headbox.
- 11. Acquire land to protect special status species populations **and** their habitat.
- Maintain existing exclosures on about 4 miles of aquatic habitat and three reservoirs.

- Incorporate special status species management objectives into allotment monitoring and evaluation processes.
- Adjust special status species management actions to accommodate additions or deletions in official listings of special status species (the current listing is displayed in Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3).
- Write and implement an HMP incorporating the BLM-responsible management actions listed in the Stephanomeria Malheurensis Recovery Plan.
- 7. Evaluate the Burns District Bald Eagle Communal Winter Roost RMP on a yearly basis and implement newly developed management actions as they are identified in the timeframes set forth in the HMP. These actions will be coordinated with the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Team and the USFWS.
- Implement. by the year 2000, the management actions for which BLM is responsible within the RA. as listed in the Peregrine Falcon Recovery Plan and coordinated with the USFWS.
- Provide nest platforms for special status raptor species in areas of their habitat that are identified as being nest site deficient.
- Fence overflow areas at all spring developments to mitigate the loss of meadow habitat at the headbox.
- Prohibit a livestock class change, within or adjacent to current California bighorn sheep habitat, that would resuh in a domestic sheep permit.
- Determine habitat deficiencies of Swainson's and ferruginous hawk prey species within 2 miles of nest sites and take steps to correct deficiencies where identified.
- Corridor fence all riparian zones which are adjacent to redband trout and Malheur mottled sculpin habitat.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

end of 5 years, implement grazing systems which allow no livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.

- 17. Implement grazing systems on about 30.4+miles of redband trout and Malheur mottled sculpin habitat in fair or good condition which albw no livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.
- Maintain existing excbsures on about 4 miles of fish habiiat.
- Exclude livestock grazing from known habitat of special status plant species (See Special Status Species, Groups 1 and 2, Chapter 3), as appropriate for each species.

sculpin habitat in poor condition.
At the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems which allow no livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation. and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation: or systems which are as promoting speedy

riparian recovery

- 17. Implement grazing systems on about 30.4 miles of **redband trout** and Malheur mottled sculpin habitat in fair or good mndition. which albw no **livestock** utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than **50** percent total utilization on herbaceous **riparian vegetation**, **and** no more **than 30** percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation: or systems which **are** widely recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.
- 18. Maintain existing excbsures on about 4 miles of fish habitat.
- Exclude livestock grazing from known habitat of special status plant species (see Special Status Species, Group 1, Chapter 3) as appropriate for each species.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Maintain or improve 334,910 acres of deer winter range, 376,670 acres of deer summer range, 234,211 acres of elk winter range, and 105,380 acres of elk summer range currently in satisfactory condition.

- Albw commercial timber harvest on 4,868 acres to enhance bii game habitat
- Graze cattle only during the period April 1 through July 31, on mule deer and antelope ranges.
- Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres in size.
- Close mule deer and elk winter ranges to motorized vehicle travel, except U.S. and State Highways and County roads, from December 15 to March 1, yearly.
- Treat no more than 10 percent of current browse acreage in mule deer winter range in the period of 1990 to 2005.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage. fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Construct all new fences to **BLM** standards **for** wildlife.

- Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges.
- Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres in size.
- Treat no more than 10 percent of current browse in mule deer winter range.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Construct all new fences to **BLM** standards for wildlife.

sculpin habitat in poor condition until habitat reaches fair condition (see Appendix 6, Table 2). Then implement grazing systems which allow no livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs. no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation: or systems which are widely recognized as

- 17. Implement grazing systems on about 30.4 miles of **redband** trout and Malheur mottled sculpin habitat in fair or good condition. which albw no livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than **50** percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian **vegetation**, and no more than 30 percent **livestock** utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.
- 18. Maintain existing exdosures on about 4 miles of fish habitat.

- Maintain 30 to 60-acre blocks of big game cover so that 40 percent of the forest treatment area remains in suitable big game thermal and hiding mver as defined in Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests.'
- Implement rotation or deterred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priorily given to I and M category allotments.
- Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres per burn site. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20, west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Construct all new fences to **BLM** standards for wildlife.

- Allow commercial timber harvest at current levels. This harvest should take place only on nonproblem and restricted harvest areas.
- Continue current full suppression of wildfires within big game ranges.
- Continue current case-by-case analysis of prescribed burns.
- Continue current livestock grazing practices.
- Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20. west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Construct all new fences to ELM standards for wildlife.

- Allow commercial timber harvest at current levels. This harvest **should** take place only on nonproblem and restricted harvest areas.
- Restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres in size on mule deer and elk winter ranges.
- 3. Treat less than 20 percent of current browse in mule deer winter range. (These treatments refer to those actions which kill sagebrush, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, chokecherry, and bitter cherry.)
- 4. Prohibit harvest of juniper foliage, fuelwood and posts and poles from big game winter range in the area south of U.S. Highway 20. west of Oregon Highway 205.
- Construct all new fences to BLM standards for wildlife.

Improve approximately 170,500 acres of deer winter range; 293,000 acres of deer summer range; 21,300 acres of elk winter range; 43,100 acres of elk summer range currently in unsatisfactory condition to satisfactory condition by the year 2000.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

- 1. Allow cattle grazing only during the period of April 1 to July 31, on on mule deer and antelope range.
- 2. Activaly suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres in size.
- Close mule deer and elk winter ranges to motorized vehicle travel, except U.S. State Highways and County roads, from December 15 to March 1, yearly.
- Treat no more than 10 percent of current browse acreage in mule deer winter range over the perii of 1990 to 2005.
- 5. Initiate a program of burning or cutting individual juniper trees in blocks of up to 40 acres (cutting could occur yearlong, burning would take place in January and February).
- Install at least 8 guzzlers of a 2,000 to 3,000-gallon capacity in deer summer range in the Riley planning unit.
- Allocate 7,800 AUMs of cattle forage to big game as outlined in Appendix 5, Table 1.

- Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all albtments within big game ranges.
- Actively suppress wildfires and restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres in size in mule deer and elk winter ranges.
- Treat no more than 10 percent of current browse in mule deer winter range.
- Develop an ORV plan and designate open and closed areas in the Gouldin Allotment.
- Initiate a program of burning or cutting individual juniper trees in blocks of up to 40 acres (cutting could occur yearbng. burning would take place in January and February).
- Install at least 8 guzzlers of a 2.000 to 3,000-gallon capacity in deer summer range in the Riley planning unit.
- 1. Allocate 7,800 **AUMs of** cattle forage to big game as outlined in Appendix 5, Table 1.

support wildlife population levels identified by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).

Manage livestock forage production to

Wetland, Reservoir and Meadow Habitat

Improve wetland habitat in tower than good habitat condition, by the year 1997.

- Provide for wetlands and meadow habitat
- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns Distrii Wetlands HMP by the year 1992.
- Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance, restoration and enhancement actions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- 2. Identify and aggressively pursue land exchanges or purchases to increase the acreage of wetlands in public ownership, particularly, but not limited to, the Silvies Valley.
- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by 1992.
- 1. Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance, restoration and enhancement actions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- Identify and aggressively pursue land exchanges or purchases to increase the acreage of wetlands in public ownership, particularly. but not limited to, the Silvies Valley.

Rlparlan Habitat

expansion.

Ensure that 75 percent or more of riparian habitat is in good or better habitat condition by the year 1997.

- 1. Exclude livestock grazing from all riparian areas.
- Do not allow any timber harvest within any riparian zone.
- Do not allow any skidding, crossing or road building in any riparian zone.
- Identity and actively pursue exchanges which would increase public ownership of riparian areas.
- Remove livestock for 5 years trom approximately 80.9 miles of stream with poor water quality. At the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems widely recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

Emphasize Commodity Production

- Implement rotation or deferred grazing systems on all allotments within big game ranges with priority given to I and M category albtments.
- Actively suppress wildfires in mule deer and elk winter ranges and restrict prescribed bums to no greater than 400 acres per burn site. Maintain browse on at least 85 percent of the acreage in deer and elk winter range currently supporting browse.
- Initiie a program of burning or cutting individual juniper trees in blocks of up to 40 acres (cutting could occur yearbng, burning would take place in January and February).
- Install at least 8 guzzlers of a 2,000 to 3,000-gallon capacity in deer summer range in the Riley planning unit.

- 1. Continue current full suppression of wildfires within big game range.
- Continue current case-by-case analysis of prescribed burns.
- 3. Continue current livestock grazing practice.
- Initiate a program of burning or cutting individual juniper trees in blocks of up to 40 acres (cutting could occur yearbng, burning would take place in January and February).
- Install at least 15 guzzlers of a 2,000 to 3,000-gallon capacity in deer summer range in the Riley planning unit.

- Restrict prescribed burns to no greater than 400 acres in size on mule deer and elk winter ranges.
- 2. Treat less than 20 percent of current browse in mule deer winter range. (These treatments refer to those actions which kill sagebrush, bitterbrush. mountain mahogany, chokecherry and bitter cherry.)
- Initiate a program of burning or cutting individual juniper trees in blocks of up to 40 acres (cutting could occur yearbng. burning would take place in January and February).
- Install at least 15 guzzlers of a 2.000 to 3,000-gallon capacity in deer summer range in the Riley planning unit.

- Allocate 7,800 AUMs of cattle forage to bii game as outlined in Appendix 5, Table 1.
- 1. Continue to allocate 5,278 **AUMs** of cattle forage to big game.
- Allocate 7,800 AUMs of cattle forage to big game as outlined in Appendix 5, Table 1.

- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by 1992.
- Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance, restoration and enhancement actions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- Identify and aggressively pursue land exchanges or purchases to increase the acreage of wetlands in public ownership, particularly, but not limited to, the Silvies Valley.
- Remove livestock for 5 years from approximately 80.9 miles of stream with poor water quality. At the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category albtments which albw no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widety recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.

- Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by the year 2000 (Appendix 5, Table 3, Comments).
- Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance, restoration and enhancement actions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- Continue to consider the high public value of wetlands habitat in land exchanges or purchases in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.
- Maintain all existing riparian excbsures and pastures designed for riparian improvement, (24 percent in good condition by the year 1997).
- Allow no timber harvest within riparian zones except where yarding corridors are required.
- Allow roads to be built to BLM specifications within riparian zones.
 Allow rocked crossings to facilitate log hauling. Allow no skidding in riparian zones except at designated crossings.

 Complete implementation of the Three Rivers portion of the Burns District Wetlands HMP by the year 1992

(Appendix 5, Table 3. Comments).

- Collect baseline data on 10 playa lakebeds to determine feasible wetland maintenance, restoration and enhancement actions. Implement needed actions by the year 2000.
- Continue to consider the high public value of wetlands habitat in land exchanges or purchases in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.
- Maintain all existing riparian oxclosures and pastures designed for riparian improvement, (24 percent in good condition by the year 1997).
- 2. Allow selective timber harvest within riparian zones.
- Allow roads to be built to BLM standards within riparian zones.
 Allow rocked crossings to facilitate log hauling. Allow no skidding in riparian zones.

Table 2.1-23

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

- Implement streambank stabilization and instream projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks where significant healing has not occurred within 5 years of livestock removal.
- Implement grazing systems on about 20.65 miles of streams in fair or good condition which albw no livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems widely recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.
- 3 Do not allow any timber harvest within any riparian zone except where yarding corridors are requested.
- 4 Do not **allow** less than full suspension yarding across riparian zones.
- 5 Any road construction in riparian zones will be to BLM standards.
- 6 Identify and actively pursue exchanges which would increase public ownership of riparian areas.

Raptors

Maintain or enhance raptor habitat.

- Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites.
- Require that all powerline poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.
- Prohibii application of pesticides for for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.
- Do not permit disturbing activities within one-quarter mile of raptor nests, from March 1 to August 15.
- Protect raptor nest sites and all perch sites within one-eighth mile of nest sites.

- Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites.
- Require that all poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.
- Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.
- Protect raptor nest sites and all perch sites within one-eighth mile of nest sites.
- Identify component deficient raptor habitat and take management actions to correct the deficiencies.

Aquatlc Habitat

Ensure that 75 percent or more of aquatic habitat is in good or better condition and that none is in poor condition by the year 2000.

- Close and rehabilitate roads on public land not needed for administration or fire protection.
- Remove livestock from all streams supporting fish at least part of the year, having the potential to support fish or significantly influencing fish habitat.
- Close and rehabilitate roads on public land not needed for administration or fire protection.
- Remove livestock, for a period of 5 years, from about 36 miles of aquatic habitat in poor condition. At the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

Emphasize Commodity Production

- Implement grazing systems on about 20.65 miles of streams in fair or good condition which allow no livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems widely recognized as promoting speedy riparian recovery.
- 3. Allow commercial timber harvest meeting guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table+2), while retaining woody vegetation strips abng each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffers strips would be established as follows:

4.	Continue to consider the high public		
	value of riparian habitat in land		
	exchanges, disposals and purchases		
	in which public ownership of such		
	habitat could be affected.		

 Continue to consider the high public value of riparian habitat in land exchanges, disposals, and purchases in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.

Sbpe of Land Width of Adjacent to Source Buffer Strip

0 - 40 percent 100 ft

 0 - 40 percent
 100 ft

 40 - 50 percent
 125 ft

 50 - 60 percent
 145 ft

 60 - 70 percent
 165ft

- Identify and actively pursue exchanges which would increase public ownership of riparian areas.
- Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites.
- Require that all poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.
- Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.
- Retain nest sites and provide for perch sites within one-eighth mile of nest sites.
- Identify component deficient raptor habitat and take management actions to correct the deficiencies.

- Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites.
- Require that all poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.
- Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.
- Prohibit destruction of raptor nests or nest sites.
- Require that all poles and transformers erected on public lands be installed using design features which will prevent electrocution of raptors.
- Prohibit application of pesticides for rodent control on public land within 2 miles of active raptor nests.

- Close and rehabilitate roads on public land not needed for administration or fire protection.
- Remove livestock, for a period of 5 years, from about 36 miles of aquatic habitat in poor condition. At the end of 5 years, implement grazing systems on I and M category allotments which allow no more than 10 percent livestock
- Close and rehabilitate roads on public land not needed for administration or fire protection.
- Maintain existing exclosures on about 4 miles of aquatic habitat and three reservoirs.
- 3. Continue existing grazing systems on about 64 miles of aquatic habitat.
- Close and rehabilitate roads on public land not needed for administration or fire protection.
- Implement corridor fencing on all streams supporting fish.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

- Prohibit harvest of forest products including, but not limited to, commercial timber, fuelwood and posts and poles where such harvest would adversely impact fish habitat.
- Allow no new road construction in drainages containing fish habitat.
- 5. Maintain BLM roads in drainages containing fish habitat to meet standards in Appendix 2. Table 1, to minimize adverse impacts to fish habitat 3 with particular emphasis on sedimentation.
- 6. Allow no more than 30 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation on uplands in drainages containing fish habitat.
- 7. Actively suppress wildfires and do not treat, by any means, more than 10 percent of an area influencing fish habitat.
- 8. Implement fish habitat enhancement project work in the Middle Fork Malheur River as approved in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council.
- 9. Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks where significant healing has not occurred within 5 years of livestock removal.

- shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note that 'full' recovery, even under the most favorable management may require many years in some cases).
- Implement grazing systems on about 30 miles of aquatic habitat in fair or good condition which allow no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note that 'full' recovery, management even under the most favorable may require many years in some cases).
- Maintain existing exclosures on about 4 miles of fish habitat and three reservoirs.
- Allow commercial timber harvest meeting Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

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

Construct and maintain BLM roads in drainages containing fish habitat to meet standards in Appendix 2. Table 1, to minimize adverse impacts to fish habitat, with particular emphasis on sedimentation.

Implement fish habitat enhancement project work in the Middle Fork Malheur River as approved in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action) Emp

Emphasize Commodity Production

- utilization on woody nparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation. and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note that "full"recovery, even under the most favorable management may require many years in some cases).
- Implement grazing systems on about 30 miles of aquatic habitat in fair or good condition which albw no more than 10 percent livestock utilization on woody riparian shrubs, no more than 50 percent total utilization on herbaceous riparian vegetation, and no more than 30 percent livestock utilization on herbaceous upland vegetation; or systems which are widely recognized as promoting the most rapid riparian recovery practicable (note that "full" recovery, even under the most favorable management may require many years in some cases).
- Maintain existing exclosures on about 4 miles of fish habitat and three reservoirs.
- 5. Albw commercial timber harvest meeting Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2. Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as folbws:

Slope of	Width of
Adjacent to Source	Buffer Strip
0-4Opercent	100 ft
40 - 50 percent	125 ft
50 - 60 percent	145ft
60 - 70 percent	165ft

- Construct and maintain BLM roads in drainages containing fish habitat to meet standards in Appendix 2. Table 1, to minimize adverse impacts to fish habitat, with particular emphasis on sedimentation.
- Implement fish habitat enhancement project work in the Mile Fork Malheur River as approved in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council.

4. All commercial timber harvest meeting Guidelines for Stream Protection in Logging Operations (Appendix 2, Table 2), while retaining woody vegetation in a strip along each side of all perennial streams and all other stream courses, springs, seeps and associated meadows, which can significantly affect water quality. Buffer strips would be established as follows:

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

- Construct and maintain BLM roads to meet minimum standards.
- 7 Implement streambank stabilization projects on an opportunistic basis using fire crew or volunteer labor.
- Implement aquatic habitat enhancement project work in the Middle Fork Malheur River as approved in the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program of the Northwest Power Planning Council.
- Consider the high public value of aquatic habitat in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.

- Allow timber harvest meeting Oregon Forest Practices Act standards.
- Construct and maintain BLM roads to meet minimum standards.
- Consider the high public value of aquatic habitat in land exchanges, purchases or disposals in which public ownership of such habitat could be affected.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With CommodityProduction

- 6. Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 75 percent stable streambanks where significant healing has not occurred within 5 years of changing the grazing system or livestock removal.
- 9. Actively suppress wildfires and rehabilitate burned portions of any area influencing perennial waters.
- 10 In any one year, do not allow mechanical treatment or prescribed burning of more than 20 percent of any area influencing fish habitat.

Enhance existing warm-water fish habitat to good or better condition and provide for increased warm-water game fish production by the year 2000. Expand warm-water fish habitat consistent with no conflict with existing fish populations as opportunities arise.

- Where feasible, include design criteria in new reservoir construction to allow warm-water game fish production.
- Evaluate all existing BLM reservoirs now 2 supporting cold-water game fish for quality of fishery. Where cold-water game fish production is poor and the reservoir would be better suited for warm-water game fish production recommend to ODFW that management be changed accordingly.
- Construct new reservoirs suitable for warm-water game fish production.
- Implement projects designed to increase warm-water fish spawning and rearing habitat, specifically in Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir and other warmwater sites as appropriate.
- Evaluate all new or currently barren reservoirs for suitability for warm-water game fish production. Recommend to ODFW that all reservoirs found to be suitable be stocked with warm-water game fish.
- 1. Ensure the cleanup of **discovered** hazardous materials sites.
- Inspect and enforce authorized landfills for compliance with terms and conditions of authorizations.

- Where feasible, include design criteria in new reservoir construction to allow warm-water game fish production.
- Evaluate all existing BLM reservoirs now supporting cold-water game fish for quality of fishery. Where cold-water game fish production is poor and the reservoir would be better suited for warm-water game fish production, recommend to ODFW that management be changed accordingly.
- Construct new reservoirs suitable for warm-water game fish production.
- Implement projects designed to increase warm-water fish spawning and rearing habitat, specifically in Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir and other warm-water sites as appropriate.
- Evaluate all new or currently barren reservoirs for suitability for warmwater game fish production. Recommend to ODFW that all reservoirs found to be suitable be stocked with warm-water game fish.
- Ensure the cleanup of discovered hazardous materials sites.
- Inspect and enforce authorized landfills for compliance with terms and conditions of authorizations.

Fire

Hazardous Materials

discovered deposits.

Eliminate the introduction of hazardous

materials on public land and remove any

As determined through values at risk analysis (Map FM-I), maximize the protection of life, property and high value sensitive resources from the detrimental effects of wildfire.

- Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires in areas identified as Zone A on Map FM-2, (approximately 67,724 acres).
 Albw no prescribed fire in Zone A.
- Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and humancaused fires in areas identified as Zone A on Map FM-2. (approximately 67,724 acres). Allow no prescribed fire in Zone A.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

Emphasize Commodity Production

- 8. Implement streambank stabilization projects on streams with less than 90 percent stable streambanks where significant healing has not occurred within 5 years of changing the grazing system or livestock removal.
- Actively suppress wildfires and rehabilitate burned portions of any area within 1 mile of perennial waters.
- Restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and prescribed fire treatment of any area within t mile of aquatic habitat to less than 20 percent of that area in any one year.
- Where feasible, include design criteria in new reservoir construction to allow warm-water game fish production.
- Evaluate all existing BLM reservoirs now supporting cold-water game fish for quality of fishery. Where cold-water game fish production is poor and the reservoir would be better suited for warm-water game fish production, recommend to ODFW that management be changed accordingly.
- Construct new reservoirs suitable for warm-water game fish production.
- Implement projects designed to increase warm-water fish spawning and rearing habitat, specifically in Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir and other warm-water sites as appropriate.
- Evaluate all new or currently barren reservoirs for suitability for warmwater game fish produdion. Recommend to ODFW that all reservoirs found to be suitable be stocked with warm-water game fish.
- Ensure the cleanup of discovered hazardous materials sites.
- Inspect and enforce authorized landfills for compliance with terms and conditions of authorizations.
- Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires in areas identified as Zone A on Map FM-2. (approximately 67,724 acres). Allow no prescribed fire in Zone A.

- Where feasible, include design criteria in new reservoir construction to allow warm-water game fish production.
- Evaluate all existing BLM reservoirs now supporting cold-water game fish for quality of fishery. Where cold-water game fish production is poor and the reservoir would be better suited for warm-water game fish production, recommend to ODFW that management be changed accordingly.
- Implement projects designed to increase warm-water fish spawning and rearing habitat, specifically in **Moon** Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir and other warm-water sites as appropriate.
- Evaluate all new or currently barren reservoirs for suitability for warmwater game fish production. Recommend to ODFW that all reservoirs found to be suitable be stocked with warm-water game fish.
- Ensure the cleanup of discovered hazardous materials sites.
- Inspect and enforce authorized landfills for compliance with terms and conditions of authorizations.
- Provide for aggressive initial attack response on all human-caused or natural ignitions. Prioritize suppression actions based on the potential for loss of life, property and resource values under multiple fire situations.

- Where feasible, include design criteria in new reservoir construction to albw warm-water game fish production.
- Evaluate all existing BLM reservoirs now supporting cold-water game fish for quality of fishery. Where cold-water game fish production is poor and the reservoir would be better suited for warm-water game fish production. recommend to ODFW that management be changed accordingly.
 - Implement Projects designed to increase warm-water fish spawning and rearing habitat, specifically in Moon Reservoir, Warm Springs Reservoir, Twin Springs Reservoir and other warm-water sites as appropriate.
- Evaluate all new or currently barren reservoirs for suitability for warmwater game fish production. Recommend to ODFW that all reservoirs found to be suitable be stocked with warm-water game fish.
- 1. Ensure the cleanup of discovered hazardous materials sites.
- Inspect and enforce authorized landfills for compliance with terms and conditions of authorizations.
- Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires in areas identified as Zone A on Map FM-2, (approximately 67,724 acres).
 Allow no prescribed fire in Zone A.

Consistent with values at risk analysis, maximize the beneficial uses of prescribed fire and wildfire to achieve other resource management objectives.

Emphasize Natural Values

1. Provide conditional suppression of natural fires and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives in areas identified as Zone B on Map FM-2. (approximately 462,080 acres), when such fires are within the designated suppression parameters:

simultaneously (depending on ≤ 2 complexity) < 2,500 acres Fire Size Air Temperature < 86 IF Wind Speed at 20 < 7MPH Fine Fuel Moisture > 9 percent Flame Length Rate of Forward < 7 feet Spread

Wildfires burning

on Map FM-2.

< 1,300 ft. hr. Suppression Forces > 50 percent Available of crews/equip 2. Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires, and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives

on t .180.114 acres identified as Zone C

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

Provide conditional suppression of natural fires and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives in areas identified as Zone B on Map FM-2, (approximately 462,080 acres), when such fires are within the designated suppression parameters:

Wildfires burning simultaneously (depending on complexity) ≤ 2 < 2.500 acres Fire Size Air Temperature < 86 IF Wind Speed at 20' < 7MPH Fine Fuel Moisture > 9 percent Flame Length < 7 feet Rate of Forward < 1,300 ft. hr. Spread Suppression Forces > 50 percent Available of crews/equip

Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires, and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives on 1,180,114 acres identified as Zone C on Map FM-2.

Recreation

During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000, establish Special Recreation Management Areas where the presence of high quality natural resources and current or potential demand warrants intensive use practices to protect the area for its scientific. educational and/or recreational values.

During the 1 O-year period from 1990 to 2000. provide opportunities for unstructured outdoor recreation activities with the necessary facilities and services to accommodate a projected increase in dispersed recreation-related visits within the planning unit.

- Site as a Special Recreation Management Area and develop a recreation managementplan for upgrading the site and its facilities to accommodate continued high use
- Continue implementation of the Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan as approved (1985).
- 3. Provide for minimum necessary sanitation facilities, picnicking facilities and boat launching facilities and their maintenance at Warm Springs Reservoir in cooperation with Harney County and the Bureau of Reclamation.
- Implement the Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) designations established in the Federal Register, February 20. 1987. Limit ORV use or dose the present open lands wherever significant resource damage occurs or would occur.
- Minimize the development of usable ORV areas and use of crosscountry routes (including snowmobiles and motorcycles). Prohibit use near populated areas; protection of natural environment is primary concern.
- Provide minimal facilities (restrooms. boat ramp, parking area) and better

- **Designate** the Chickahominy Recreation 1. Designate the Chickahominy Recreation Site as a Special Recreation Management Area and devebp a recreation management plan for upgrading the site and its facilities to accommodate continued high use levels.
 - Continue implementation of the Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan as approved (1985).
 - Provide for minimum necessary sanitation facilities, picnicking facilities and boat launching facilities and their maintenance al Warm Springs Reservoir in cooperation with Harney County and the Bureau of Reclamation.
 - 1. Implement the ORV designations established in the Federal Register, February 20, 1987. Open areas now free of ORV use, but susceptible to ORV damage, would be closed or limited in future designations.
 - 2. Develop usable ORV areas and crosscountry routes (including snowmobiles and motorcycles) around the populated areas of Burns and Hines to accommodate the needs of the local population and the occasional request by out-of-county users for crosscountry use.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action) Emphasize Commodity Production

1. Provide conditional suppression of natural fires and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives in areas identified as Zone **B** on **Map** FM-2, (approximately 462,080 **acres)**, when such fires are within the designated suppression parameters:

Wildfires burning simultaneously (depending on complexity) ≤ 2 c 2.500 acres Fire Size Air Temperature < 86 IF Wind Speed at 29 < 7MPH Fine Fuel Moisture > 9 percent Flame Length < 7 feet Rate of Forward < 1,300 ft. hr. Spread Suppression Forces > 50 percent of crews/equip Available

1. All new fires would be aggressively attacked with full suppression forces. Only approved prescribed fire plans would be implemented under the specifically identified weather condition parameters of individual prescriptions. No ignitions will occur if suppression action is being taken on the district, or suppression forces available are below 50 percent.

1. Provide conditional suppression of natural fires and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives in areas identified as Zone Bon Map FM-2, (approximately 462.080 acres), when such fires are within designated suppression parameters:

Wikffires burning simultaneously (depending on complexity) Fire Size Air Temperature Wind Speed at 20'

≤ 2 < 2.500 acres < 86 IF < 7MPH > 9 percent

< 7 feet

Fine Fuel Moisture Flame Length Rate of Forward Spread

< 1.300 ft. hr. Suppression Forces > 50 percent

of crews/equip

- Available Provide initial attack, full suppression
- of natural and human-caused fires, and utilize prescribed f ire to achieve land and habitat management objectives on t,180, 1t 4 acres identified as Zone C on Map FM-2.

- Provide initial attack, full suppression of natural and human-caused fires: and utilize prescribed fire to achieve land and habitat management objectives on 1,180,114 acres identified as Zone C on Map FM-2.
- Designate the Chickahominy Recreation Site as a Special Recreation Management Area and develop a recreation management plan for upgrading the site and its facilities to accommodate continued high use levels.
- Continue implementation of the Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan as approved (1985).
- Provide for minimum **necessary** sanitation 3. facilities, picnicking facilities and boat launching facilities and their maintenance at Warm Springs Reservoir in cooperation with Harney County and the Bureau of Reclamation.
- 1. Implement the ORV designations established in the Federal Register, February **20, 1987**. Allow all types of ORV use in designated open areas except where unacceptable resource impacts are occurring or reasonably foreseeable. In such cases, limited or **closed** designations would be considered as appropriate.
- Maximize the development of usable ORV areas and cross-country routes (including snowmobiles and motorcycles), including areas away from the population centers in the county, to increase the number of out-of-county users.

- Designate the Chickahominy Recreation Site as a Special Recreation Management Area and develop a recreation management plan for upgrading the site and its facilities to accommodate continued high use levels.
- Continue implementation of the Diamond Craters Recreation Management Plan as approved (1985).
- Provide for minimum necessary sanitation facilities, picnicking facilities and boat launching facilities and their maintenance at Warm Springs Reservoir in cooperation with Harney County and the Bureau of Reclamation.
- 1. Implement the ORV designations established in the Federal Register, February 20, 1987. Except where significant resource damage is occurring, allow all types of ORV use in the open areas.
- Maximize the development of usable ORV areas and cross-country routes (induding snowmobile and motorcycle) including areas away from the populated areas in the county, to increase the number of out-of-county users.
- Manage areas in the Stinkingwater Mountains having moderate to high potential for semi-precious stones,

- Designate the Chickahominy Recreation Site as a Special Recreation Management Area and develop a recreation management plan for upgrading the site and its facilities to accommodate continued high use levels.
- Continue implementation of the Diamond **Craters Recreation Management Plan** as approved (1965).
- Provide for minimum necessary sanitation facilities, picnicking facilities and boat launching facilities and their maintenance at Warm Springs Reservoir in cooperation with Harney County and the Bureau of Reclamation.
- 1. Implement the ORV designations established in the Federal Register, February 20, 1987. Albw all types of ORV use in the open areas except where water quality is being adversely affected.
- Maximize the development of usable ORV areas and cross-country routes (including snowmobiles and motorcycles), including areas away from the population centers in the county. to increase the number of out-of-county users.
- Manage areas in the Stinkingwater Mountains having moderate to high potential for semi-precious stones,

Emphasize Natural Values

- Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production
- access to Moon Reservoir which does not receive high use on **a** long-term basis, but would enhance fishing opportunities.
- Allow recreational use of the areas in the Stinkingwater Mountains having moderate to high potential for semiprecious stones. Prohibit commercial development of these resources.
- Develop trails within the planning unit to provide access for utilization of natural resources and to accommodate recreation activities such as hiking, horseback riding, crosscountry skiing, snowshoeing and bicycling. Examples of trail development are the Desert Trail and the Silvies River Access Trail (for enhanced fishing).
- 6. Propose for designation, as part of tha Wild and Scenic River System, a 5.4-mile section of the Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek, adjacent to the Malheur National Forest, under Wild River Jassification. Manage it in conjunction with the 13.7-mile Forest Service (FS) section of the river contiguous with the BLM river section. (FS portion was designated in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988.)
- Acquire legal and physical access to specific areas to enhance hunting, fishing, rock hounding and other dispersed recreation activities (see+Map L-I).
- 8. Provide informational and educational opportunities to enhance visitors' experiences and increase their knowledge of the use or protection of natural resources, the BLM's land management role and the responsibility of the recreating public in using the public lands. Examples of such opportunities are:
 - Development of a geologic interpretive site at Wright's Point;
 - Development of interpretive sites for wild horse herds;
 - . Continued maintenance and enhancement of **Sagehen** Hill Nature Trail:
 - Development of other nature trails; and.
 - Interpretation of Silver Creek RNA/ACEC and other designated special areas.
- Remove livestock from all riparian areas to protect the fisheries and enhance fishing opportunities.

- Provide minimal facilities (restrooms, boat ramp, parking area) and better access to Moon Reservoir which does not receive high use on a long-term basis, but would enhance fishing opportunities.
- Allow recreational use of the areas in the Stinkingwater Mountains having moderate to high potential for semiprecious stones, but manage to protect and preserve these resource values.
- 5. Develop trails within the planning unit to provide access for utilization of natural resources and to accommodate recreation activities such as hiking, horseback riding, crosscountry skiing, snowshoeing and bicycling. Examples of trail development opportunities include, but are not limited to, The Desert Trail (in cooperation with the Desert Trail Association) and the Silvies River access trail (for enhanced fishing opportunities).
- 6. Propose for designation. as part of the Wild and Scenic River System, a 5.4-mile section of the Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek, adjacent to the Malheur National Forest, under Scenic river classification. Manage the streams in conjunction with the 13.7-mile FS section of the river contiguous with the BLM river section. (FS portion was designated in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988.)
- Acquire legal and physical access to specific areas to enhance hunting, fishing, rock hounding and other dispersed recreation activities (see Map L-I).
- 8. Provide information and educational opportunities to enhance visitors' experiences and increase their knowledge of the use or protection of natural resources, the **BLM's** land management role and the responsibility of the recreating public in using the the public lands. Examples of such opportunities are:
 - Development of a geologic interpretive site at Wright's Point:
 - Development of interpretive sites for wild horse herds;
 - Continued maintenance and enhancement of Sagehen Hill Nature Trail;
 - Development of other nature trails;
 - Interpretation of Silver Creek RNA/ ACEC and other designated special
 - areas.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action) Emphasize Commodity Production

- Provide minimal facilities (restrooms, boat ramp, parking area) and better access to Moon Reservoir which does not receive high use on a long-term basis, but would enhance fishing opportunities.
- Allow recreational use of the areas in the Stinkingwater Mountains having moderate to high potential for semiprecious stones, but manage to protect and preserve these resource values.
- 5. Develop trails within the planning unit to provide access for utilization of natural resources and to accommodate recreation activities such as hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and bicycling. Examples of trail development opportunities include, but are not limited to, The Desert Trail, (in cooperation with the Desert Trail Association) and the Silvies River access trail (for enhanced fishing opportunities).
- Manage livestock grazing in riparian areas to enhance fishing opportunities.
- 7. Propose for designation, as part of the Wild and Scenic River System, a 5.4-mile section of the Middle Fork Malheur River and Bluebucket Creek, adjacent to the Malheur National Forest, under Wild river classification. Manage the streams in conjunction with the 13.7-mile FS section of the river contiguous with the BLM river section. (FS portion was designated in the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988.)
- Acquire legal and physical access to specific areas to enhance hunting, fishing, rock hounding and other dispersed recreation activities (see Map L-I).
- 9. Provide informational and educational opportunities to enhance visitors' experiences and increase their knowledge of the use or protection of natural resources, the BLM's land management role and the responsibility of the recreating public in using the public lands. Examples of such opportunities are:
 - Development of a geologic interpretive site at Wright's Point;
 - Development of interpretive sites for wild horse herds;
 - Continued maintenance and enhancment of Sagehen Hill Nature Trail;
 - Development of other nature trails; and,
 - Interpretation of designated special management areas.

especially for rockhounding values, where access can be improved and heavy equipment can be used to expose the desired material.

- Continue managing livestock grazing in riparian areas to maintain fishing opportunities at the present level.
- Continue to manage the BLM portions of the river corridor under existing protective management direction, including interim management for wilderness.

specifically for rockhounding values, where **access** can be improved and heavy equipment can be used to expose the desired material.

 Remove livestock grazing from critical riparian areas and allow grazing to continue at reduced levels or in a manner as to enhance fishing opportunities in other areas.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Retain existing ACECs, if relevance and importance are still valid.

Designate additional ACECs, including extensions to existing ACECs, where relevance and importance criteria are clearly met.

- Retain designation and approved management of the South Narrows ACEC of 160 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC of 16.656 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC of 640 acres.
- Designate an additional 480 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC.
- Designate an additional 960 acres, as an extension to the existing Silver Creek RNA/ACEC, following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding.
- 3. Designate the Foster Flat complex of 1,870 acres as an RNA/ACEC.
- Designate the Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC of 2,240 acres to extend protection to public lands adjacent to a proposed FS RNA.
- Designate the Kiger and Riddle Wild Horse Herd Management Areas as the Kiger Mustang ACEC of 66,244 acres.
- Designate the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC of 6.000 acres.
- Designate the Obsidian Cuttural ACEC of 13.900 acres.
- Prepare ACEC management plans for erach designated ACEC as shown in Appendix 8, Table 1.
- 1. Manage 8.580 acres as VRM Class I.
- 2. Manage 131,131 acres as VRM Class II.
- Manage 419.550 acres as VRM Class III.
- 4. Manage 1 ,150,657 acres as VRM Class IV (see Appendix 8. Table 1)

- Retain designation and approved management of the South Narrows ACEC of 160 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC of 16,656 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC 640 acres.
- Designate an additional 480 acres as pan of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC.
- Designate an additional 960 acres, as an extension to the existing Silver Creek RNA/ACEC, following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding.
- Designate the Foster Flat complex of 1,870 acres as an RNA/ACEC.
- Designate the Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC of 2,240 acres to extend protection lo public lands adjacent to a proposed FS RNA.
- Designate the Kiger HMA as the Kiger Mustang ACEC of 36,619 acres.
- Designate the Biscuitroot Cultural ACEC of 6,000 acres.
- Designate the Obsidian Cultural ACEC of 13,900 acres.
- Prepare ACEC management plans for each designated ACEC as shown in Appendix 7, Table 1.
- Manage 8.580 acres as VRM Class I.
- 2. Manage 131,131 acres as VRM Class II.
- 8. Manage 419,550 acres as VRM Class III.
- Manage 1 ,150,657 acres as VRM Class IV (see Appendix 6. Table 1).

Manage ACECs in accord with the basis for each designation.

Visual Resources

Protect, maintain, enhance or rehabilitate the visual resource values as Inventoried and evaluated by managing all public lands in accordance with the **Visual** Resource Management (VRM) System.

- Retain designation and approved management of the South Narrows ACEC of 160 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC of 16.656 acres.
- 3. Retain designation and approved management of Creek RNA/ACEC of 640 acres.
- Designate an additional 460 acres as part of the Diamond Craters ONAACEC.
- Designate an additional 960 acres, as an extension to the existing Silver Creek RNA/ACEC, following the acquisition of a 640-acre private inholding.
- 3. Designate the Foster Flat core area of 720 acres as an **RNA/ACEC**.
- Designate the Dry Mountain RNA/ACEC of 2,246 acres to extend protection to priblic lands adjacent to a proposed FS RNA
- Designate the **Kiger HMA** as the Kiger Mustang ACEC on 36.619 acres.
- 6. Designate the **Biscuitroot** Cultural ACEC of 6,000 acres.

- Retain designation and approved management of the South Narrows ACEC of 160 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC of 16,656 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC 640 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the South Narrows ACES of 160 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Diamond Craters ONA/ACEC of 16,656 acres.
- Retain designation and approved management of the Silver Creek RNA/ACEC of 640 acres.

- Prepare ACEC management plans for each designated ACEC as shown in Appendix 7, Table 1.
- 1. Manage 8,580 acres as VRM Class I.
- 2. Manage 126,581 acres as VRM Class II.
- 3. Manage 421,770 acres as VRM Class III.
- Manage 1,152,987 acres as VRM Class IV (see Appendix 8, Table 2. and Map VRM-1).

- Prepare ACEC management plans for each designated ACEC as shown in Appendix 7. Table 1.
- 1. Manage 8,610 acres as VRM Class I.
- 2. Manage 120,621 acres as VRM Class II.
- 3. Manage 425,600 acres as VRM Class III.
- 4. Manage 1,155.087 acres as VRM Class IV (see Appendix 8, Table 3).
- Prepare ACEC management plans for each designated ACEC as shown in Appendix 7. Table 1.
- 1. Manage 8,580 acres as VRM Class I.
- 2. Manage 122,061 acres as VRM Class II.
- 3. Manage 424,190 acres as VRM Class III.
- Manage 1,155,087 acres as VRM Class IV (see Appendix 8, Table 4).

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

Cultural Resources

Protect the cultural/paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss and provide special emphasis to high value sites.

- Designate an obsidian ACEC to manage obsidian quarries on 13,900 acres (Glass Buttes, Skull Creek, Chickahominy, Riley, Burns Butte).
- Nominate the Lost Dune Site to the National Register.
- 3. Nominate eligible historic properties to the National Register,
- Impose a maximum obsidian lake limit" to manage the use levels at source/quarries, including the establishment of "take zones."
- Define areas suitable for lithic technology demonstrations at obsidian sources.
- Withdraw the Obsidian ACEC from mineral entry.
- Provide law enforcement against illicit resource use by patrolling all potential National Register sites and subregions with established enforcement problems:
 - a. Double 0
 - b. Wagontire
 - c. Stinkingwater Mountains
- Develop cultural resource activity plans where sample inventory and cultural resource use allocations are required, in particular:
 - a. Wagontire
 - b. Stinkingwater Mountains
 - c. Double 0

Designate an Obsidian **ACEC** to manage obsidian quarries on 13.900 acres (Glass Buttes, Skull Creek, Chickahominy, Riley, Burns Butte).

- Impose a maximum obsidian "take limit" to manage the use levels at source/ quarry areas, encouraging use at particular zones.
- 3. Nominate the Lost Dune Site to the National Register.
- Withdraw 13,900 acres from entry for obsidian/perlite location.
- 5. Nominate eligible historic properties to the National Register.
- 6. Provide law enforcement against illicit resource use by patrolling all potential National Register sites and subregions with established enforcement problems:
 - a. Double 0
 - b. Wagontire
 - c. Stinkingwater Mountains
- Develop cultural resource activity plans where sample inventory and cultural resource use allocations are required, in particular:
 - a. Wagontire
 - b. Stinkingwater Mountains
 - c. Double 0

Increase the opportunity for the public's **sociocultural**, educational and recreational uses of the area's **cultural**/ paleontological resources.

- 1. Provide interpretation of appropriate sites, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Gap Ranch
 - b. Malheur Lake Village Site
- Devebp an activity plan for obsidian source quarry areas to manage for scientific and public uses.
- Inventory and evaluate all potential historic properties on public lands, and manage for public uses where feasible.
- Inventory high potential areas for fossil resources and manage for scientific values and hobby values.
- Designate Native American root gathering areas as the Biscuitroot ACEC 5. on 6.000 acres.
- Withdraw the Biscuitroot ACEC from mineral entry and **allow** no surface occupancy for leasables.

- Provide interpretation of appropriate sites including, but not limited to:
 - a. Gap Ranch
 - b. Malheur Lake Village Site
- Develop an activity plan for obsidian source quarry areas to manage for scientific and public uses.
- Inventory and evaluate all potential historic properties on public lands, and manage for public uses where feasible.
- Inventory high potential areas for fossil resources and manage for scientific values and hobby values.
- Designate 6,000 acres of Native American root gathering areas as the Biscuitroot ACEC.
- Allow no surface occupancy for leasables on 6.000 acres within root gathering areas.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action) Emphasize Commodity Production

Natura

- Impose a maximum obsidian "take limit" to manage the use levels at source/ quarries, including establishment of "take zones."
- Nominate Lost Dune Site to the National Register.
- Nominate eligible historic properties to the National Register.
- Provide law enforcement against illicit resource use by patrolling all potential National Register sites and subregions with established enforcement problems:
 - a. Double 0

Preferred

- b. Wagontire
- c. Stinkingwater Mountains
- Develop cuftural resource activity plans where sample inventory and cultural resource use allocations are required, in particular:
 - a. Wagontire
 - b. Stinkingwater Mountains
 - c. Double 0

- Permit scientific and public uses of obsidian sources as requested, on a case-by-case basis.
- Provide law enforcement against illicit resource use by patrolling all potential National Register sites and subregions with established enforcement problems:
 - a. Double 0
 - b. Wagontire
 - c. Stinkingwater Mountains
- Develop cultural resource activity plans where sample inventory and cuftural resource use allocations are required, in particular:
 - a. Wagontire
 - b. Stinkingwater Mountains
 - c. Double 0

- 1. Promote lithic technology demonstrations in source areas.
- Provide law enforcement against illicit resource use by patrolling all potential National Register sites and subregions with established enforcement problems:
 - a. Double 0
 - b. Wagontire
 - c. Stinkingwater Mountains
- Develop cuftural resource activity plans where sample inventory and cultural resource use allocations are required, in particular:
 - a. Wagontire
 - b. Stinkingwater Mountains
 - c. Double 0

- 1. Provide interpretation of appropriate sites including, but not limited to:
 - a. Gap Ranch
 - b. Malheur Lake Village Site
- Devebp an activity plan for obsidian source quarry areas to manage for scientific and public uses.
- Inventory and evaluate all potential historic properties on public lands, and manage for public uses where feasible.
- Inventory high potential areas for fossil resources and manage for scientific values and hobby values.
- Designate 6,000 acres of Native American root gathering areas as the Biscuitroot ACEC.
- Provide for use of the Pine Creek Material Site. Negotiate a restriction on use of the material site from April 1

- 1. Provide interpretation of appropriate sites including, but not limited to:
 - a. Gap Ranch
 - b. Malheur Lake Village Site
- Develop an activity plan for obsidian source quarry areas to manage for scientific and public uses.
- Inventory and evaluate all potential historic properties on public lands, and manage for public uses where feasible.
- Inventory high potential areas for fossil resources and manage for scientific values and hobby values.
- Allow no further expansion of the Pine Creek Material Site into Native American root gathering areas.
- Prohibit land treatments, the construction of short-term or

- 1. Provide interpretation of appropriate sites including, but not limited to:
 - a. Gap Ranch
 - b. Malheur Lake Village Site
- Promote obsidian procurement for commercial/noncommercial uses areawide.
- Devebp an activity plan for obsidian source quarry areas to manage for scientific and public uses.
- Inventory and evaluate all potential historic properties on public lands, and manage for public uses where feasible.
- Inventory high potential areas for fossil resources and manage for scientific values and hobby values.
- Provide further for use of the Pine Creek Material Site Allow no expansion in Native American root gathering areas.

Table 2.1-37

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

- Relocate the Pine Creek Material Site away from the Native American use areas.
- Exclude livestock from Native American use areas or defer **season** of use until July 1.
- 9. Prohibit land treatments, the construction of short-term or long-term livestock holding facilities, livestock salt placement and the harvest of standing trees or portions of standing trees for posts, boughs or fuelwood within identified Native Ameriian root gathering areas.
- Manage those Native American traditional use areas found on public lands and identified in this plan to allow for the continuation of such uses. Retain in federal ownership all such areas.
- 11. Consider Native American requests to practice traditional activities on specific public lands not identified in this plan, on a case-by-case basis. Where practicable. allow for traditional uses of such public lands by Native Americans.
- Initiate acquisition of private inholdings where known and manageable significant resources occur on both federal and private lands.
- Albw research at the Lost Dune Site only for portions of the site. Conserve portions of the site for future research.
- Devebp an activity plan to manage Native American traditional uses identified in this plan, in consultation with affected tribes.

- Negotiate restriction of use of Pine Creek Material Site during the period of April 1 through July 1, with Harney County. Do not renew permit upon expiration in 1992.
- Exclude livestock from portions of Native American root gathering areas.
- Prohibit land treatments, the construdion of short-term of longterm livestock holding facilities, livestock salt placement, and the harvest of standing trees or portions of standing trees for posts, boughs or fuelwood within identified Native American root gathering areas.
- Manage those Native American traditional use areas found on public lands and identified in this plan to allow for the continuation of such uses. Retain in federal ownership all such areas.
- 11 Consider Native American requests to practice traditional activities on specific public lands not identified in lhis plan, on a case-by-case basis. Where practicable, allow for traditional uses of such public lands by Native Americans.
- Initiate acquisition of private inholdings where known and manageable significant resources coincide with other values on both federal and private lands.
- Evaluate the Lost Dune Site for research potential, while conserving portions of the site for future research.
- Develop an activity plan to manage Native American traditional uses identified in this plan, in consultation with affected tribes.

Energy and Minerals

Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to protect sensitive resources.

Provide for the conservation of cultural/

paleontobgical resources of overriding

scientific or historic importance.

Continue to meet public demand for mineral materials from public lands in the RA on a case-by-case basis.

- Apply the revised oil. gas and geothermal leasing categories and stipulations asdescribed in Appendix 9, Tables 3 and 4.
- Provide for disposal of mineral materials from currently approved sites as identified in Appendix 9. Table 2.
- Close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral material sites as identified in Appendix 9. Table 2.
- Apply the revised oil, gas and geothermal leasing categories and stipulations as described in Appendix 9. Tables 5 and 6.
- Provide for disposal of mineral materials from currently approved sites as identified in Appendix 9, Table 2.
- Close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral material sites as identified in Appendix 9, Table 2.

Emphasize Commodity Production With Natural Values (No Action)

Emphasize Commodity Production

through July 1, with Hamey County.

- Albw no further expansion of the Pine Creek Material Site into Native American root gathering areas. Do not renew permit upon expiration in 1992.
- Prohibit land treatments, the construction of short-term or longterm livestock holding facilities, livestock salt placement and the harvest of standing trees or portions of standing trees for posts, boughs or fuelwood within identified Native American root gathering areas.
- Manage those Native American traditional use areas found on public lands and identified in this plan to allow for the continuation of such uses. Retain in federal ownership all such areas.
- 10 Consider Native American requests to practice traditional activities on **specific** public lands not identified in this plan, on a **case-by-case** basis. Where practicable, allow for traditional uses of such public lands by Native Americans.

- long-term livestock holding facilities, livestock salt placement and the harvest of standing trees or portions of standing trees for posts, boughs or fuelwood within identified Native American root gathering areas.
- Manage those Native American traditional use areas found on public lands and identified in this plan to allow for the continuation of such uses. Retain in federal ownership all such areas.
- 8. Consider Native American requests to practice traditional activities on specific public lands not identified in this plan, on a case-by-case basis. Where practicable, allow for traditional uses of such public lands by Native Americans.
- 7 Prohibit land treatments, the construction of short-term or long-term livestock holdina facilities, livestock salt placement, and the harvest of standing trees or portions of standing trees for posts, boughs or **fuelwood** within identified Native American root gathering **areas**.
- Manage those Native American traditional use areas found on public lands and identified in this plant to allow for the continuation of such uses. Retain in federal ownership all such areas.
- Consider Native American requests to practice traditional activities on specific public lands not identified in this plan, on a case-by-case basis. Where practicable, allow for traditional uses of such public lands by Native Americans.

- Initiate acquisition of private inholdings where known and manageable significant resources occur on both federal and private lands.
- Evaluate the Lost Dune Site for research potential, while conserving portions of the site for future research.
- Devebp an activity plan to manage Native American traditional uses identified in this plan, in consultation with the affected tribes.
- 1. Promote a **field** school to recover data at portions of the Lost Dune Site.
- Develop an activity plan to manage Native American traditional uses identified in this plan, in consultation with affected tribes.
- Retain in federal ownership BLM administered lands where important values are present.
- Recover data at the Lost Dune Site only if authorized or unauthorized activities adversely affect the site.
- Devebp an activity plan to manage Native American traditional uses identified in in this plan, in consultation with affected tribes.

- Apply the revised oil, gas and geothermal leasing categories and stipulations as described in Appendix 9. Tables 7 and 8.
- Provide for disposal of mineral materials from currently approved sites as identified in Appendix 9, Table 2.
- Authorize and designate as needed, or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral materials sites.
- Apply existing oil, gas and geothermal leasing categories and stipulations as described in Appendix 9. Table 1.
- Provide for disposal of mineral materials from currently approved sites as identified in Appendix 9, Table 2.
- Authorize as needed, or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral materials sites.
- Apply oil, gas and geothermal leasing categories and stipulations as described in Appendix 9. Tables 9 and 10.
- Provide for disposal of mineral materials from currently approved sites as identified in Appendix 9, Table 2.
- Authorize as needed, or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral materials sites.

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- Detect, confirm and abate unauthorized mineral material removals from public lands.
- Authorize as needed or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral material sites.
- Detect, confirm and abate unauthorized mineral material removals from public lands.
- Authorize as needed or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral material sites.

Provide maximum opportunity in areas identified as open to the operation of mining laws for exploration and location of locatable minerals on public lands mineral estate in the RA.

- Withdraw from operation of mining laws areas identified in Appendix 10. Table 5. Manage all other portions of the RA as open for operation of mining laws.
- Adjust area withdrawn from operation of mining laws upon future discovery and confirmation of special resource values.
- Withdraw from operation of mining laws areas identified in Appendix 10.
 Table 5. Manage all other portions of the RA as open for operation of mining laws.
- Adjust area withdrawn from operation of mining laws upon future discovery and confirmation of special resource values.

- Provide maximum opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals.
- Extend leasing categories and stipulations and withdrawal restrictions to solid leasable minerals.
- Extend leasing categories and stipulations and withdrawal restrictions to solid leasable minerals.

Lands and Realty

Consolidate public landholdings **and** acquire lands with significant resource values to ensure effective administration and improve resource management. Retain in public ownership landholdings with significant resource values.

- Maintain or increase public landholdings in Zones 1 and 2 as depicted on Map L-3, with special emphasis on acquiring lands in Zone 1 with high natural or aesthetic values.
- Make available for sale lands in Zone 3
 meeting the FLPMA 203 criteria only it
 the possibility for exchange has been
 exhausted and there are no significant
 resource conflicts.
- Newly acquired lands will be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Acquired lands with unique or fragile resources will be managed to protect those resources on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision is completed. Lands aquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable public lands.
- Maintain or increase public landholdings in Zones 1 and 2 as depicted on Map L-4, with special emphasis on acquiring lands in Zone 1 with high public resource values.
- Within Silvies Valley, restrict exchanges to Silvies Valley where exchanges will increase public holdings in Silvies Valley.
- Make available for sale lands in Zone 3
 meeting the FLPMA 203 criteria only if
 the possibility of exchange has been
 exhausted and there are no significant
 resource conflicts.
- 4. Newly acquired lands will be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Acquired lands with unique or fragile resources will be managed to protect those resources on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision is completed. Lands acquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable public lands.

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- Authorize and designate newly proposed mineral material sites at agency discretion, where need for a new site is clearly demonstrated.
- Detect, confirm and **abate** unauthorized mineral material removals from public lands
- Authorize as needed or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral material sites.
- Address locatable minerals on a case-by-case basis through notices and plans of operation.

- Detect, confirm and abate unauthorized mineral material removal from public lands.
- Authorize as needed or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral material sites.
- Address locatable minerals on a case-by-case basis through notices

and plans of operation.

- Detect confirm and abate unauthorized mineral material removal from public lands.
- Authorize as needed or close and rehabilitate known unauthorized mineral material sites.
- Address locatable minerals on a case-by-case basis through notices and plans of operation.

- Address applications for exploration. leasing and development of solid leasable minerals on a case-by-case basis.
- Address applications for exploration, leasing and development of solid leasable minerals on a case-by-case basis.
- Exchange **public** lands specifically identified in existing planning documents with **emphasis** on acquiring lands with high public resource
- Make available for sale lands specifically identified for disposal in the existing planning documents where there is no significant resource conflict and only if the possibilities for exchange have been exhausted.

values.

3. Newly acquired lands will be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Acquired lands with unique or fragile resources will be managed to protect those resources on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision is completed. Lands acquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable public lands.

Address applications for exploration, leasing and development of solid leasable mincrals on a case-by-case

basis.

- Maintain public landholdings in Zones 1 and 2 as depicted on Map L-6.
- Make available for sale lands in Zone 3 meeting the FLPMA 203 criteria.
- 3. lands will be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Acquired lands with unique or fragile resources will be managed to protect those resources on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision is completed. Lands acquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable public lands.

- Maintain or increase public landholdings in **Zones** 1 and 2 as depicted on **Lands**
- Map L-5, with special emphasis on acquiring lands in Zone 1 with high public resource values.
- Place high emphasis on improving public landholdings and blocking patterns in the Silvies Valley area through exchanges and acquisitions.
- Make available for sale lands in Zone 3
 meeting the FLPMA 203 criteria and
 such sale is required by national policy, is
 required to achieve disposal objectives
 on a timely basis (and disposal by
 exchange would cause unacceptable
 delay), or disposal through exchange is
 infeasible.
- 4. Newly acquired lands will be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. Acquired lands with unique or fragile resources will be managed to protect those resources on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision is completed. Lands acquired without special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable public lands.

Emphasize Natural Values

Emphasize Natural Values With Commodity Production

Meet public needs for use authorizations. such as rights-of-way, leases and permits.

- All linear rightsof-way for electrical transmission lines greater than 69 kV, all mainline fiber optics facilities and all pipelines greater than 10 inches in diameter will be located within designated corridors (Map L-2).
- All special management areas and WSAs will be designated right-of-way exclusion zones.
- 3. Designate all existing trans-district electrical transmission lines identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study. all federal and state highways, and all railroads as right-of-way corridors. Nominal corridor width would be 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of existing facilities, except where the alignment forms the boundary of a special management area, where the width will be 2.000 feet on the side opposite that boundary.
- Applications for rights-of-way, permits and leases in the remainder of the RA will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, utilizing the NEPA process.

- All linear rights-of-way for electrical transmission lines greater than 69 kV, all mainline fiber optics facilities and all pipelines greater than 10 inches in diameter will be located within designated corridors (Map L-2).
- All special management areas will be designated rightof-way avoidance areas. WSAs will be right-of-way exclusion zones except for rights-ofway needed to provide reasonable access to and use of non-federal inholdings, consistent with BLM Interim Management Policy.
- 3. Designate all existing trans-district electrical transmission lines identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study, all federal and state highways, and all railroads as right-of-way corridors. Nominal corridor width would be 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of existing facilities, except where the alignment forms the boundary of a special management area, where the width will be 2,000 feet on the side opposite that boundary.
- Applications for rightsof-way, permits and leases in the remainder of the RA will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, utilizing the NEPA process.

Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands.

- Authorize no agricultural or occupancy trespass. Realty related trespass, other than agricultural or occupancy trespass, may be authorized where it does not conflict with other significant resource values.
- Sell, exchange or otherwise convey to Harney County or other qualified entity, landfills currently under lease to Harney County. Terminate R&PP classifications on these leases if exchange or conveyance, other than R&PP, appears feasible.
- The following activities would not be authorized on public lands:
 - a. New public waste disposal sites;
 - New or existing private waste disposal sites;
 - Storage or disposal of hazardous materials.
- Detect, confirm and abate all unauthorized use on public land either by authorization or termination. Effect reclamation of sites affected by unauthorized uses.

- Authorize agricultural. occupancy, and other realty related trespass where they do not conflict with a significant resource value.
- 2. Agricultural or occupancy trespass will be terminated or may be authorized by long-term lease or exchange where the exchange or lease would serve to meet other important public objectives in addition to resolving the trespass. Shortterm permits may be utilized to authorize occupancy or agricultural trespass until a lease or an exchange can be
- Sell, exchange or otherwise convey to Harney County or other qualified entity, landfills currently under lease to Harney County. Terminate R&PP classifications on these leases if exchange or conveyance, other than R&PP, appears feasible.
- 4. The following activities would not be authorized on public lands:
 - a. New public waste disposal sites;
 - New or existing private waste disposal sites;

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- Encourage all applicants for electrical transmission lines greater than 69 kV, all mainline fiber optics facilities and pipelines greater than 10 inches in diameter to locate their facilities within designated corridors (Map L-2).
- All special management areas will be designated right-of-way avoidance areas. WSAs will be right-of-way exclusion zones except for rights-of way needed to provide reasonable access to and use of non-federal inholdings, consistent with BLM Interim Management Policy.
- 3. Designate all existing trans-district electrical transmission lines identified by the Western Regional Corridor study, all federal and state highways, and all railroads as right-of-way corridors. Nominal corridor width would be 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of existing facilities, except where the alignment forms the boundary of a special management area, where the width will be 2.000 feet on the side opposite that boundary.
- Applications for rights-of-way, permits and leases in the remainder of the RA will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, utilizing the NEPA process.
- Agricultural or occupancy trespass will be terminated or may be authorized by bng-term lease, sale or exchange where the exchange, lease or sale would serve to meet other important public objectives in addition to resolving the trespass. Short-term permits may be utilized to authorize occupancy or agricultural trespass until a lease, sale or exchange can be affected.
- Sell, exchange or otherwise convey to Harney County or other qualified entity, landfills currently under lease to Hamey County. Terminate R&PP classifications on these leases if exchange or conveyance, other than R&PP, appears feasible.
- 3. The following activities would not be authorized on **public lands:**
 - a. New public waste disposal sites;
 - New or existing private waste disposal sites;
 - c. Storage or disposal of hazardous material.

- Continue corridor designation on those facilities identified in the Riley MFP (Map L-2).
- WSAs are considered rightof-way exclusion areas except for rights-of way needed to provide reasonable access to and use of non-federal inholdings, consistent with BLM Interim Management Policy.
- Encourage secondary use of all rights of-way.
- 4. Designate all existing trans-district electrical transmission lines identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study, all federal and state highways, and all railroads as rights-of-way corridors. Nominal corridor width would be 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of existing facilities, except where the alignment forms the boundary of a special management area, where the width will be 2.000 feet on the side opposite that boundary.
- Applications for rights-of-way, permits and leases in the remainder of the RA will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, utilizing the NEPA process.

- Encourage all applicants for electrical transmission lines greater than 69 kV, all mainline fiber optics facilities and pipelines greater than 10 inches in diameter to locate their facilities within designated corridors (Map L-2).
- WSAs are designated right-of-way exclusion areas except for rights-of-way need to provide reasonable access to and use of non-federal inholdings, consistent with BLM Interim Management Policy.
- 3. Designate all existing trans-district electrical transmission lines identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study, all federal and state highways, and all railroads as right-of-way corridors. Nominal corridor width would be 1,000 feet on each side of the center line of existing facilities, except where the alignment forms the boundary of a special management area, where the width will be 2,000 feet on the side opposite that boundary.
- Applications for rights-of-way, permits and leases in the remainder of the RA will be processed in a timely manner, on a case-by-case basis, utilizing the NEPA process.
- Sell, exchange or otherwise convey, to Harney County or other qualified entity, landfills currently under lease to Hamey County. Terminate R&PP
- classifications on these leases if exchanges or conveyance, other than **R&PP**, appears feasible.
- 2. The following activities would not be authorized on public **lands**:
 - a. New public waste disposal sites;
 - New or existing private waste disposal sites;
 - c. Storage or disposal of hazardous material.
- Detect, confirm and abate all unauthorized use on public land either by authorization or determination. Effect reclamation of sites affected by unauthorized uses.

- Authorize agricultural and occupancy trespass by direct sale, where such trespass occurs within Land Tenure Zone 3 and by exchange if within Zone 1 and
 - Where **exchange** is not feasible, utilize bng-term leases to authorize agricultural and occupancy trespass. Short-term permits may be used to authorize agricuftural or occupancy trespass until a **sale**, exchange or **lease can be effected**.
- All other realty trespass may be authorized by right-of-way, permit or lease.
- 3. Sell. exchange or otherwise convey. to Harney County or other qualified entity, landfills currently under lease to Harney County. Terminate R&PP classifications on these leases if exchange or conveyance, other than R&PP appears feasible.
- 4. The following activities would not be authorized on public lands:
 - a. New public waste disposal sites;

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- c. Storage or disposal of hazardous material.
- Detect, confirm and abate all unauthorized use on public land either by authorization or termination. Effect reclamation of sites affected by unauthorized uses.

Acquire public and administrative access to public land where it does not currently exist

- Acquire legal public or administrative access where public demand or an administrative need exists (see Map L-I). Emphasis will be placed on providing access to areas containing primitive, dispersed recreational opportunities, wildlife resources, and natural or scenic values.
- Ensure that public access is maintained or improved through all land tenure adjustment transactions.
- Construct new roads around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible or desirable.
- Acquire legal public or administrative access where public demand or an administrative need exists (see Map L-I). Emphasis will be placed on providing access to areas containing high public resource values.
- Ensure that public access is maintained or improved through all land tenure adjustment transactions.
- Construct new roads around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible or desirable.

Utilize withdrawal actions with the least restrictive measures necessary to accomplish the required purpose.

- Recommend that all lands identified for this alternative in Appendix 11, Table 5, be withdrawn from the Public Land Laws.
- Recommend withdrawal review continuations, modifications and revocations by 1991, as displayed in Appendix 10, Table 5.
- Consider other agency requests for withdrawal relinquishments and modification on a case-by-case basis.
- Develop a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to clarify resource management responsibilities for public lands around Warm Springs Reservoir.

- Recommend that all lands identified for this afternative in Appendix 10.
 Table 5, be withdrawn from the Public Land Laws.
- Recommend withdrawal review continuations, modifications and revocations by 1991. as displayed in Appendix 10, Table 5.
- Consider other agency requests for withdrawal relinquishments and modifications on a case-by-case basis.
- Develop a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to clarify resource management responsibilities for public lands around Warm Springs Reservoir.

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- Detect, confirm and abate all unauthorized use on public land either by authorization or termination. Effect reclamation of sites affected by unauthorized uses.
- Acquire legal public or administrative access where public demand or an

administrative need exists (see Map L-I).

Ensure that public access is maintained or improved through all land tenure adjustment transactions.

Emphasis will be placed on providing

resource values.

access to areas containing high public

- Construct new roads around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible or desirable.
- Recommend that all lands identified for this alternative in Appendix 10, Table 5, be withdrawn from the Public Land Laws.
- Recommend withdrawal review continuations, modifications and revocations by 1991, as displayed in Appendix 10, Table 5.
- Consider other agency requests for withdrawal relinquishments and modifications on a case-by-case basis.
- Develop a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of **Reclamation** to darify resource management responsibilities for public lands around **Warm** Springs Reservoir.

- Acquire legal public or administrative access when the need arises. Emphasis will be placed on providing administrative access for timber harvesting activities and BLM administrative facilities.
- Construct new roads around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible or desirable.
- Consider requests for new withdrawals and withdrawal relinquishments or modifications on a case-by-case basis.
- Recommend withdrawal review continuations, modifications and revocations by 1991, as displayed in Appendix 10. Table 5.
- Consider other agency requests for withdrawal relinquishments and modifications on a case-by-case basis.
- Develop a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to clarify resource management responsibilities for public lands around Warm Springs Reservoir.

- New or existing private waste disposal sites;
- Storage or disposal of hazardous material.
- Detect, confirm and abate all unauthorized use on public land either by authorization or termination. Effect reclamation of sites affected by unauthorized uses.
- Acquire legal public or administrative access where public demand or an administrative need exists (see Map L-I). Emphasis will be placed on providing administrative access to public land with high mineral, timber or grazing values and public access to recreational lands such as ORV use areas and lands with hunting and fishing opportunities.
- Construct new roads around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible or desirable.
- Recommend that no new lands be withdrawn from the Public Land Laws.
- Recommend withdrawal review continuations, modifications and revocations by 1991, as displayed in Appendix 10, Table 5.
- Consider other agency requests for withdrawal relinquishments and modifications on a case-by-case basis.
- Devebp a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation to darify resource management responsibilities for public lands around Warm Springs Reservoir.