

Appendices —

Introduction

This section includes appendices containing more detailed information supporting the management direction located in the main text.

During development of the Lakeview RMP/ROD, the appendices were updated in response to public and internal comments. Only those appendices containing management direction have been published in this document. The appendices maintained the same numbering scheme as used in both the draft and final documents

Other appendices were not reprinted with this document because they represent supporting information related to the environmental analysis. They can be found in Volume 2 of the draft or final documents, as appropriate.

The following appendices are located in this section:

Appendix D – Best Management Practices

Appendix E1 – Allotment Management Summaries

Appendix E3 – Range Projects

Appendix E5 – Grazing Systems within the Planning Area

Appendix F2 – Riparian Areas

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Appendix O - Lands

Appendix D — Best Management Practices

Introduction

Best management practices (BMP's) are those land and resource management techniques designed to maximize beneficial results and minimize negative impacts of management actions. Interdisciplinary site-specific analysis is necessary to determine which management practices would be necessary to meet specific goals. BMP's described in this appendix are designed to assist in achieving the objectives for maintaining or improving water quality, soil productivity, and the protection of watershed resources. These guidelines will apply, where appropriate, to all use authorizations, including BLM-initiated projects. Modifications may be necessary on a site-specific basis to minimize the potential for negative impacts. Each of the following BMP's are a part of the coordinated development of this plan and may be updated as new information becomes available. Applicants can suggest alternate conditions that could accomplish the same result.

BMP's are selected and implemented as necessary, based on site-specific conditions, to meet water, soil, and watershed objectives for specific management actions. This document does not provide an exhaustive list of BMP's. Additional BMP's may be identified during an interdisciplinary process when evaluating site-specific management actions. Implementation and effectiveness of BMP's need to be monitored to determine whether the practices are achieving water, soil, and other watershed resource objectives and accomplishing desired goals. Adjustments will be made as necessary to ensure objectives are met and as needed to conform with changes in BLM regulations, policy, direction, or new scientific information.

These BMP's are a compilation of existing policies and guidelines and commonly employed practices to minimize water quality degradation from nonpoint sources, to minimize the loss of soil productivity, and to provide guidelines for aesthetic conditions within watersheds from surface disturbing activities.

BMP's are considered one of the primary mechanisms to achieve Oregon water quality standards and reduce impacts from nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint sources of pollution result from natural causes, human actions, and the interactions between natural events and conditions associated with human use of the land and its resources. Nonpoint source pollution is caused by diffuse sources rather than from a discharge at a specific, single-source location. Such pollution results

in alteration of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of water.

BMP's are defined as methods, measures, or practices selected on the basis of site-specific conditions to ensure that water quality will be maintained at its highest practicable level. BMP's include, but are not limited to, structural and nonstructural controls, operations, and maintenance procedures. BMP's can be applied before, during, and after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters (40 CFR 130.2(m), Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Standards Regulation).

BMP's are identified as part of the NEPA process, with interdisciplinary involvement. Because the control of nonpoint sources of pollution is an ongoing process, continual refinement of best management practice design is necessary. This process can be described in five steps which are: (1) selection of design of a specific best management practice; (2) application of the best management practice; (3) monitoring; (4) evaluation; and (5) feedback. Data gathered through monitoring is evaluated and is used to identify changes needed in best management practice design, application, or in the monitoring program.

Road Design and Maintenance

- 1) Design roads to minimize total disturbance, to conform with topography, and to minimize disruption of natural drainage patterns.
- 2) Base road design criteria and standards on road management objectives such as traffic requirements of the proposed activity and the overall transportation plan, economic analysis, safety requirements, resource objectives, and minimizing damage to the environment.
- 3) Locate roads on stable terrain such as ridgetops, natural benches, and flatter transitional slopes near ridges and valley bottoms and moderate sideslopes and away from slumps, slide prone areas, concave slopes, clay beds, and where rock layers dip parallel to the slope. Locate roads on well-drained soil types; avoid wet areas.
- 4) Construct cut and fill slopes to be approximately 3(h):1(v) or flatter where feasible. Locate roads to minimize heights of cutbanks. Avoid high, steeply-sloping cutbanks in highly-fractured bedrock.

- 5) Avoid head walls, midslope locations on steep, unstable slopes, fragile soils, seeps, old landslides, sideslopes in excess of 70 percent, and areas where the geologic bedding planes or weathering surfaces are inclined with the slope. Implement extra mitigation measures when these areas can not be avoided.
- 6) Construct roads for surface drainage by using outslopes, crowns, grade changes, drain dips, waterbars and/or insloping to ditches as appropriate.
- 7) Sloping the road base to the outside edge for surface drainage is normally recommended for local spurs or minor collector roads where low volume traffic and lower traffic speeds are anticipated. This is also recommended in situations where long intervals between maintenance will occur and where minimum excavation is wanted. Out-sloping is not recommended on steep slopes. Sloping the road base to the inside edge is an acceptable practice on roads with steep sideslopes and where the underlying soil formation is very rocky and not subject to appreciable erosion or failure.
- 8) Crown and ditching is recommended for arterial and collector roads where traffic volume, speed, intensity and user comfort are considerations. Recommended gradients range from 0 to 15 percent where crown and ditching may be applied, as long as adequate drainage away from the road surface and ditch lines is maintained.
- 9) Minimize excavation when constructing roads through the use of balanced earthwork, narrowing road widths, and end hauling where sideslopes are between 50 and 70 percent.
- 10) If possible, construct roads when soils are dry and not frozen. When soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of 3 inches, BLM-authorized activities should be limited or cease unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.
- 11) Consider improving inadequately surfaced roads that are to be left open to public traffic during wet weather with gravel or pavement to minimize sediment production and maximize safety.
- 12) Retain vegetation on cut slopes unless it poses a safety hazard or restricts maintenance activities. Roadside brushing of vegetation should be done in a way that prevents disturbance to root systems and visual intrusions (i.e., avoid using excavators for brushing).
- 13) Retain adequate vegetation between roads and streams to filter runoff caused by roads.
- 14) Avoid riparian/wetland areas where feasible; locate in these areas only if the roads do not interfere with the attainment of proper functioning condition and riparian management objectives.
- 15) Minimize the number of unimproved stream crossings. When a culvert or bridge is not feasible, locate drive-through (low water crossings) on stable rock portions of the drainage channel. Harden crossings with the addition of rock and gravel if necessary. Use angular rock if available.
- 16) Locate roads and limit activities of mechanized equipment within stream channels to minimize their influence on riparian areas. When stream crossing is necessary, design the approach and crossing perpendicular to the channel where practical. Locate the crossing where the channel is well-defined, unobstructed, and straight.
- 17) Avoid placing fill material in floodplain unless the material is large enough to remain in place during flood events.
- 18) Use drainage dips instead of culverts on roads where gradients would not present a safety issue. Locate drainage dips in such a way so water would not accumulate or where outside berms prevent drainage from the roadway. Locate and design drainage dips immediately upgrade of stream crossings and provide buffer areas and catchment basins to prevent sediment from entering the stream.
- 19) Construct catchment basins, brush windrows, and culverts in a way to minimize sediment transport from road surfaces to stream channels. Install culverts in natural drainage channels in a way to conform with the natural streambed gradients with outlets that discharge onto rocky or hardened protected areas.
- 20) Design and locate water crossing structures in natural drainage channels to accommodate adequate fish passage, provide for minimum impacts to water quality, and capable of handling a 100-year event for runoff and floodwaters.
- 21) Use culverts that pass, at a minimum, a 50-year storm event and/or have a minimum diameter of 24 inches for permanent stream crossings and a minimum diameter of 18 inches for road crossdrains.
- 22) Replace undersized culverts and repair or replace

damaged culverts and downspouts. Provide energy dissipators at culvert outlets or drainage dips.

23) Locate culverts or drainage dips in such a manner as to avoid discharge onto unstable terrain such as head walls or slumps. Provide adequate spacing to avoid accumulation of water in ditches or road surfaces. Culverts should be placed on solid ground to avoid road failures.

24) Proper sized aggregate and riprap should be used during culvert construction. Place riprap at culvert entrance to streamline water flow and reduce erosion.

25) Establish adapted vegetation on all cuts and fill immediately following road construction and maintenance.

26) Remove berms from the downslope side of roads, consistent with safety considerations.

27) Leave abandoned roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage without further maintenance. Close abandoned roads to traffic. Physically obstruct the road with gates, large berms, trenches, logs, stumps, or rock boulders as necessary to accomplish permanent closure.

28) Abandon and rehabilitate roads no longer needed. Leave these roads in a condition that provides adequate drainage. Remove culverts.

29) When plowing snow for winter use of roads, provide breaks in snow berms to allow for road drainage. Avoid plowing snow into streams. Plow snow only on existing roads.

30) Maintenance should be performed to conserve existing surface material, retain the original crowned or out-sloped, self-draining cross section, prevent or remove rutting berms (except those designed for slope protection) and other irregularities that retard normal surface runoff. Avoid wasting loose ditch or surface material over the shoulder where it can cause stream sedimentation or weaken slump-prone areas. Avoid undercutting back slopes.

31) Do not disturb the toe of cut slopes while pulling ditches or grading roads. Avoid sidecasting road material into streams.

32) Grade roads only as necessary. Maintain drain dips, waterbars, road crown, in-sloping and out-sloping, as appropriate, during road maintenance.

33) Maintain roads in special management areas (SMA's) according to SMA guidance. Generally, retain roads within existing disturbed areas and sidecast material away from the SMA.

34) When landslides occur, save all soil and material usable for reclamation or stockpile for future reclamation needs. Avoid side casting of slide material where it can damage, overload, and saturate embankments, or flow into down-slope drainage courses. Reestablish vegetation as needed in areas where vegetation has been destroyed due to side casting.

35) Strip and stockpile topsoil ahead of construction of new roads, if feasible. Reapply soil to cut and fill slopes prior to revegetation.

Surface-Disturbing Activities

1) Special design and reclamation measures may be required to protect scenic and natural landscape values. This may include transplanting trees and shrubs, mulching and fertilizing disturbed areas, use of low profile permanent facilities, and painting to minimize visual contrasts. Surface-disturbing activities may be moved to avoid sensitive areas or to reduce the visual effects of the proposal.

2) Above ground facilities requiring painting should be designed to blend in with the surrounding environment.

3) Disturbed areas should be contoured to blend with the natural topography. Blending is defined as reducing form, line, and color contrast associated with the surface disturbance. Disturbance in visually sensitive areas should be contoured to match the original topography, where matching is defined as reproducing the original topography and eliminating form, line, and color caused by the disturbance as much as possible.

4) Reclamation should be implemented concurrent with construction and site operations to the fullest extent possible. Final reclamation actions shall be initiated within 6 months of the termination of operations unless otherwise approved in writing by the authorized officer.

5) Fill material should be pushed into cut areas and up over back slopes. Depressions should not be left that would trap water or form ponds.

Rights-of-Way and Utility Corridors

1) Rights-of-way and utility corridors should use areas adjoining or adjacent to previously disturbed areas whenever possible, rather than traverse undisturbed

communities.

- 2) Waterbars or dikes should be constructed on all of the rights-of-way and utility corridors, and across the full width of the disturbed area, as directed by the authorized officer.
- 3) Disturbed areas within road rights-of-way and utility corridors should be stabilized by vegetation practices designed to hold soil in place and minimize erosion. Vegetation cover should be reestablished to increase infiltration and provide additional protection from erosion.
- 4) Sediment barriers should be constructed when needed to slow runoff, allow deposition of sediment, and prevent transport from the site. Straining or filtration mechanisms may also be employed for the removal of sediment from runoff.

Forest Management

- 1) Design harvest units and forest health treatments to blend with natural terrain.
- 2) Consider clearcutting only where it is silviculturally essential to accomplish site-specific objectives. Areas with fragile watershed conditions or high scenic values should not be clearcut.
- 3) When soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of 3 inches, BLM-authorized activities, such as log yarding and hauling, should be limited or cease unless otherwise approved by the authorized officer.
- 4) Scatter unmerchantable material (tops, limbs, etc.) in cutting units and treatment areas, consistent with fuel loading limitations.
- 5) Ground-yarding systems are not recommended on slopes that are of 30 percent or greater.
- 6) Utilize designated skid trails and haul roads, where feasible, when ground-yarding timber harvest operations.
- 7) Locate skid trails on upper slope positions, as far as possible from surface water. Avoid skidding across drainage bottoms or creating conditions that concentrate and channelize surface flow.
- 8) Use directional felling, when applicable, to minimize skidding distance and locate skid trails as far as possible from sensitive areas.

9) Install waterbars and apply native seed, when available, to skid trails and landings prior to temporary seasonal closures and following harvest operations. Consider ripping or subsoiling on skid trails and abandoned haul roads to reduce compaction where soil and slope conditions permit.

- 10) When ground- or cable-yarding, logs should be fully, or at least have the lead end, suspended.
- 11) Locate landings away from surface water. Design landings to minimize disturbance consistent with safety and efficiency of operation.
- 12) Use low pressure grapple equipment, if possible, when piling slash.
- 13) Conduct forested land treatments when soil surfaces are either frozen, dry, or have adequate snowpack to minimize impacts to soil and water resources.

Fire Suppression

- 1) Minimize surface disturbances and avoid the use of heavy earth-moving equipment where possible, on all fire suppression and rehabilitation activities, including mop-up, except where high value resources (including lives and property), are being protected.
- 2) Install waterbars and seed all constructed firelines with native or adapted nonnative species as appropriate.
- 3) Avoid dropping fire retardant detrimental to aquatic communities on streams, lakes, ponds and in riparian/wetland areas.
- 4) The location and construction of handlines should result in minimal surface disturbance while effectively controlling the fire. Hand crews should locate lines to take full advantage of existing land features that represent natural fire barriers. Whenever possible, handlines should follow the contour of the slope to protect the soil, provide sufficient residual vegetation to capture and retain sediment, and maintain site productivity.
- 5) Suppression in riparian areas should be by hand crews when possible.

Prescribed Burning

- 1) To protect soil productivity, burning should be conducted, if possible, under conditions when a low-intensity burn can accomplish stated objectives. Burn

only when conditions of organic surface or duff layer have adequate moisture to minimize effects to the physical and chemical properties of the soil. When possible, maximize the retention of the organic surface or duff layer.

2) Slash should not be piled and burned within riparian/wetland areas. If riparian/wetland areas are within or adjacent to the prescribed burn unit, piles should be firelined or scattered prior to burning.

3) When preparing the unit for burning, avoid piling concentrations of large logs and stumps; pile small material (3 to 8 inches diameter). Slash piles should be burned when soil and duff moisture are adequate to reduce potential damage to soil resources.

Livestock Grazing Management

Rangeland projects and improvements are constructed as a portion of adaptive management to reduce resource management conflicts and to achieve multiple use management objectives. They have been standardized over time to mitigate impacts and will be adhered to in the construction and maintenance of rangeland projects within the planning area.

Grazing schedules are developed and adjusted through the adaptive management process on an allotment-specific basis. This is to mitigate impacts to resource values and progress toward multiple use management objectives and sustainability of desirable values.

Mining

1) Reclaim all disturbed surface areas promptly, performing concurrent reclamation as necessary, and minimize the total amount of all surface disturbance.

2) All surface soil should be stripped prior to conducting operations, stockpiled, and reapplied during reclamation, regardless of soil quality. Minimize the length of time soil remains in stockpiles and the depth or thickness of stockpiles. When slopes on topsoil stockpiles exceed 5 percent, a berm or trench should be constructed below the stockpile to prevent sediment transport offsite.

3) Strip and separate soil surface horizons where feasible and reapply in proper sequence during reclamation.

4) Locate soil stockpiles and waste rock disposal areas away from surface water to minimize offsite drainage effects.

5) Establish vegetation cover on soil stockpiles that are to be in place longer than 1 year.

6) Construct and rehabilitate temporary roads to minimize total surface disturbance, consistent with intended use.

7) Consider temporary measures such as silt fences, straw bales, or mulching to trap sediment in sensitive areas until reclaimed areas are stabilized with vegetation.

8) Reshape to the approximate original contour all areas to be permanently reclaimed, providing for proper surface drainage.

9) Leave reclaimed surfaces in a roughened condition following soil application.

10) Complete reclamation and seeding during the fall if possible.

Noxious Weed Management

1) All contractors and land-use operators moving surface-disturbing equipment in or out of weed-infested areas should clean their equipment before and after use on public land.

2) Control weeds annually in areas frequently disturbed such as gravel pits, recreation sites, road sides, livestock concentration areas.

3) Consider livestock quarantine, removal, or timing limitations in weed-infested areas.

4) All seed, hay, straw, mulch, or other vegetation material transported and used on public land weed-free zones for site stability, rehabilitation, or project facilitation should be certified by a qualified Federal, state or county officer as free of noxious weeds and noxious weed seed. All baled feed, pelletized feed, and grain transported into weed-free zones and used to feed livestock should also be certified as free of noxious weed seed.

5) It is recommended that all vehicles, including off-road and all-terrain, traveling in or out of weed-infested areas should clean their equipment before and after use on public land.

Developed Recreation

1) Construct recreation sites and provide appropriate sanitation facilities to minimize impacts to resource

values, public health and safety, and minimize user conflicts of approved activities and access within an area as appropriate.

2) Minimize impacts to resource values or to enhance a recreational setting and recreation experience. Harden site and locations subject to prolonged/repetitive concentrated recreational uses with selective placement of gravel or other porous materials and allow for dust abatement, paving, and engineered road construction.

3) Use public education and/or physical barriers (such as rocks, posts, vegetation) to direct or preclude uses and to minimize impacts to resource values and the quality of recreation experience.

4) As appropriate, employ limitations of specific activities to avoid or correct adverse impacts to resource values, public safety issues, and/or conflicts between recreational uses.

5) Employ land use ethics programs and techniques such as “Leave No Trace” and “Tread Lightly” programs. Use outreach efforts of such programs to lessen needs to implement more stringent regulatory measures to obtain resource protection and a quality recreation experience

Appendix E — Livestock Grazing

E1: Allotment Management Summaries

The following summaries provide multiple use information for each allotment in the resource area. Information is organized under (1) Allotment Identification, (2) Grazing Administration, (3) Identified Resources Conflicts/Concerns and Management Direction.

Allotment Identification—This section identifies each allotment by name and allotment number. The Selective Management Category (M, I, C) is identified and acreage within the allotment is provided.

Grazing Administration—This section provides basic information on grazing license and other forage demands within the allotment including active preference, suspended nonuse, total preference, exchange of use, and permitted use. *Note:* Blanks under acres or AUM's (animal unit months) indicate the value of 0.

Identified Resources Conflicts/Concerns and Management Direction—This section presents the major resource conflicts or concerns that have been identified in each allotment through public input and interdisciplinary team collaborations. For each conflict/concern identified, management direction has been developed. This section forms the basis for establishing or revising allotment management plans during the implementation of the RMP. This section also forms the basis for the conveyance of other resource values into the allotment monitoring, assessment, and evaluation process.

Common to all allotments: Since the status of microbial crusts is unknown in most allotments, monitoring and research sites would be developed for presence and distribution.

The BLM has trust responsibility of protecting identified cultural plants and communities for Tribal uses; surveys, inventories, and discussions with Tribal members is ongoing and requires analysis related to grazing impacts and range projects. Several ACEC's are being proposed for use by Tribal peoples and these areas will be extensively surveyed: High Lakes, Hawksie-Walksie, and Rahilly-Gravelly proposed ACEC's.

A survey is required for any proposed range projects in areas where no previous survey has been conducted in order to protect possible special

status plant species/habitats from impact from BLM-authorized actions. In areas where Bureau sensitive plants are found, monitoring should be established to determine effects of livestock grazing on those populations and habitats (see Table 2-9 of the "Lakeview Proposed RMP/FEIS; USDI-BLM, 2003).

If not mentioned otherwise, no special status plants or animals have been found or are suspected in the allotment.

An alphabetized list of allotments with corresponding allotment numbers has been added to help the reader.

List of Allotment Names

Abert Rim (00437)
Abert Seeding (00522)
Alkali Warner (01001)
Arrow Gap (00708)
Barry (01308)
Bear Creek (00703)
Beasley Lake (00903)
Beaty Butte Common (00600)
Becraft (01300)
Blue Creek Seeding (00200)
Bridge Well Seeding (00712)
Briggs Garden (00415)
Buck Creek-Bridge Creek (00702)
Burro Springs (00213)
Button Springs (00909)
Cahill FRF (00219)
Chuckar Springs (00214)
Cinder Butte (00902)
Clover Creek (00518)
Clover Flat (00407)
Coglan Hills (00400)
Coleman Seeding (00432)
Corn Lake (00514)
Cougar Mountain (00908)
Cox Butte (00509)
Cox Individual (00217)
Coyote-Colvin (00517)
Coyote Creek (00405)
Crack-in-the-Ground (00102)
Crooked Creek (01301)
Crump Individual (00204)

Dead Indian-Duncan (00709)
 Devils Garden (00907)
 Diablo Peak (00436)
 Dick's Creek (01306)
 East Green Mountain (00101)
 East Jug Mountain (00433)
 East Rabbit Hills (00530)
 Egli Rim (00420)
 Fenced Federal (00401)
 Fir Timber Butte (00412)
 Fish Creek (00519)
 Fisher Lake (00222)
 Five Mile Butte (00426)
 Fremont (00900)
 FRF Bar 75 Ranch (01002)
 FRF Fitzgerald (00502)
 FRF Flynn (00501)
 FRF Laird (00507)
 FRF Lynch (00505)
 FRF Rock Creek Ranch (00508)
 FRF Taylor (00503)
 Greaser Drift (00205)
 Hickey FRF (00223)
 Hickey Individual (00202)
 Highway (00904)
 Hill Camp (00215)
 Hill Field (00423)
 Hogback Butte (00910)
 Homestead (00905)
 Jones Canyon (00411)
 Juniper Mountain (00515)
 Lane Individual (00524)
 Lane Plan I (00207)
 Lane Plan II (00206)
 Little Juniper Spring (01000)
 Lynch-Flynn (00520)
 Murdock (00710)
 Narrows (00431)
 North Bluejoint (00512)
 Northeast Warner (00511)
 North Rabbit Hills (00531)
 North Webster (00906)
 Oatman Flat (00705)
 O'Keeffe Individual (00216)
 O'Keeffe (01303)
 O'Keeffe FRF (00203)
 Orijana Rim (00510)
 Paisley Flat (00422)
 Peter Creek (00100)
 Pike Ranch (00425)
 Pine Creek (00403)
 Priday Reservoir (00521)
 Rabbit Basin (00516)
 Rahilly-Gravelly (00212)
 Rim (00210)
 Rosebud (00421)
 Round Mountain (00211)
 Rye Ranch (00706)
 Sagehen (00208)
 Sandy Seeding (00218)
 Schadler (00209)
 Schultz (01305)
 Shale Rock (00435)
 Sheeprock (00428)
 Silver Creek (00713)
 Silver Creek-Bridge Creek (00700)
 Silver Lake Bed (00716)
 South Butte Valley (01073)
 South Hayes Butte (00711)
 South Poverty (00430)
 South Rabbit Hills (00529)
 Squaw Butte (00915)
 Squaw Lake (00418)
 St. Patricks (00419)
 Table Rock (00714)
 Thomas Creek (01302)
 Tim Long Creek (00410)
 Tuff Butte (00707)
 Twin Lakes (00429)
 Upper Bridge Creek (00701)
 Valley (00911)
 Vinyard (00201)
 Ward Lake (00704)
 Warner Lakes (00523)
 Wastina (00901)
 West Clover Flat (00406)
 West Green Mountain (00914)
 West Lake (00424)
 White Rock (00416)
 Willow Creek (00404)
 XL (00427)
 ZX-Christmas Lake (00103)

Number: 00100		Name: PETER CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	13,800	Active preference:	329	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	640	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	25
Category:	M	Total preference:	329	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	90

Identified resource conflicts/concerns Management direction

Range/livestock management:

- General.
- Continue livestock management practices under the 1990 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:
 1. Maintain current allocation of 329 animal unit months (AUM's) for livestock and 30 AUM's for wildlife. The wildlife use is the normal deer winter range in the north pasture of the allotment.
 2. Determine the full grazing capacity of each pasture in the allotment through monitoring, and allocate the forage on a permanent sustained yield basis.
 3. To provide each pasture of the allotment periodic growing season rest (April 1 to peak of flowering on or about June 20).
 4. To manage for an average maximum 50 % utilization on key forage species.
 5. To maintain the range condition as measured by existing nested frequency monitoring studies.
 - a. On PC-1, maintain Idaho fescue at 50 % or greater, maintain bottlebrush squirreltail at 20% or greater and maintain Thurber's needlegrass at 20% or greater.
 - b. On PC-2, maintain Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber's needlegrass at 30% each or greater.
 - c. On PC-3, maintain Idaho fescue and bottlebrush squirreltail at 30 % or greater, maintain Thurber's needlegrass at 20% or greater.

- Livestock distribution/management.
- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

- Improve/maintain range condition.
- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

- Improve big sagebrush habitats with juniper invasion to early- or mid-seral stage.
- Through management prescriptions, remove juniper invading big sagebrush habitat.
- Maintain/improve old growth juniper stands.
- Manage old growth juniper to preserve old growth characteristics.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- Mule deer winter range.
- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
- No forage allocated for elk.
- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
- Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.
- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00101		Name: EAST GREEN MOUNTAIN	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	17,241	Active preference:	980
Other acres:	1,440	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	980
			Bighorn sheep:
			60
			Deer/pronghorn:
			285
			Elk:
			50
			Other wildlife:
			30
			Wild horses:
			0
			Total:
			425

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1993 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.

1. To maintain current allocation of 980 AUM's for livestock and 315 AUM's for wildlife.

2. To provide each pasture in the allotment periodic growing season rest (April 1 to peak of flowering on or about June 20).

3. To manage each pasture so that AUM ratings are not exceeded. Current ratings are:

Jack's Place	90 AUM's
Lava Burn	516 AUM's
Sixteen Well	118 AUM's
Bunchgrass	119 AUM's
Green Mountain	452 AUM's

4. To manage for an average maximum utilization of 50% on key native forage species, and 60% utilization on crested wheatgrass seedings.

5. To maintain range condition by existing nested plot frequency and photo plot monitoring studies. Objectives for percent composition of the key species are:

a. At study sites EG-1 and EG-4, maintain crested wheatgrass at 75% or greater; maintain shrub species at < 20% composition.

b. At site EG-2, maintain Idaho fescue at 35% or greater, needle-and-thread grass at 10% or greater, and restrict shrub species to < 50% composition.

c. At EG-3, maintain Idaho fescue at 30% or greater, needle-and-thread grass at 10% or greater, and junegrass at 5% or greater. Maintain shrub species at < 50% composition.

d. At study site EG-6, maintain Idaho fescue at 40% or greater and shrub species at < 50%.

6. To maintain all existing range improvements.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Squaw Ridge and Four Craters WSA's are part of the allotment.

■ Manage Squaw Ridge WSA under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00102		Name: CRACK-IN-THE-GROUND			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	15,419	Active preference:	298	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	400	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	133
Category:	I	Total preference:	298	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	203

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for playa management.

- As they are developed, incorporate playa management objectives into the allotment.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Four Craters WSA occurs in the allotment.

- Manage to protect wilderness values under wilderness IMP.

Number: 00103		Name: ZX-CHRISTMAS LAKE	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	524,180	Active preference:	31,069
Other acres:	54,640	Suspended nonuse:	6,588
Category:	I	Total preference:	37,657
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	20
		Deer/pronghorn:	500
		Elk:	260
		Other wildlife:	29
		Wild horses:	408
		Total:	1,217

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

Improve/maintain range condition.

Current range condition, level, or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable; carrying capacity (under current management practices) may be exceeded.

Maintain/improve forage production.

Management direction:

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

■ Maintain/improve rangeland condition and productivity through a change in management practices, reseeding, or project implementation. Adjust permitted use as needed.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Portions of the area in the Great Basin ecosystem are in unsatisfactory condition and cannot be healed through management strategies.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Restore portions of the Great Basin ecosystem to promote plant community diversity, allowing the communities to be more resilient to invasive species and disturbance.

■ Monitor/control perennial pepperweed and other noxious weeds using integrated weed management in the Brim Well area and within the allotment.

Wild horses:

Insufficient forage allocated for wild horses at appropriate management levels.

Appropriate management levels for wild horses.

■ Increase forage allocation for wild horses to 785 AUM's.

■ Maintain current appropriate management levels for wild horse populations.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

No forage allocated for elk.

Limiting pronghorn habitat in less than satisfactory condition.

Special status species habitats occur within the allotment: prostrate buckwheat and greater sage-grouse.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

■ Maintain/improve pronghorn habitat condition.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Develop a conservation agreement for special status plant protection. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Lost Forest Research Natural Area (RNA) exists within the allotment.

■ Manage livestock grazing to protect the Lost Forest RNA.

■ Coordinated resource management plan objectives. The following are the BLM objectives within the "Sycan X Coordinated Resource Management Plan," which includes numerous objectives for other private land ownerships:

Number: 00103 [CONTINUED]

Name: ZX-CHRISTMAS LAKE

1. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.
2. Maintain or improve vigor of crested wheatgrass seedings for BLM grazing allotment #103, Christmas Lake.
3. Comply with objectives of the allotment management plans for BLM grazing allotments #712, Bridge Well, and #713, Silver Creek.

Number: 00200		Name: BLUE CREEK SEEDING			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	600	Active preference:	131	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	45
Category:	C	Total preference:	131	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	50

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Exclosure maintenance.

■ Maintain existing exclosures.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00201		Name: VINYARD			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	8,600	Active preference:	460	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	160	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	100
Category:	I	Total preference:	460	Elk:	10
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	222

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1969 allotment management plan, with those modifications made in 1999. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:

1. To reduce accelerated gully soil erosion in Sweeny Canyon and the numerous short side drainages along Deep Creek, and moderate sheet soil erosion on the table land area of the West pasture, by increasing the density of bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and *Stipa* spp. 50%, increasing the composition of bluebunch wheatgrass 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 460/487, and indicated by observance of photo stations 461–464.

2. To increase the availability of forage for deer annually from December–April in the seeding pasture of the allotment by establishing crested wheatgrass seeding to a 10–15% density, yet not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop, and increasing the density of bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber’s needlegrass 50%, and composition of bluebunch wheatgrass 50% from that recorded in photo trend plot 460 and 487, and indicated by observance of photo stations 461–464. To have available for deer use in those months 80% of the current year’s growth of bitterbrush in the allotment.

3. To restore 244 AUM’s of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 610 AUM’s of annual actual livestock use within this allotment by increasing the density of bluebunch wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, and Thurber’s needlegrass 50%, and increasing the composition of bluebunch wheatgrass 50% from that recorded in photo stations 461–464. Maintaining this level of density and composition should afford sufficient annual forage to obtain the desired average actual use stated above within 4 years.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species and habitats present: dwarf lousewort.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement redband trout conservation strategy.

Exclosure maintenance.

■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.

Number: 00201 [CONTINUED]

Name: VINYARD

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment.

- Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00202		Name: HICKEY INDIVIDUAL	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	10,906	Active preference:	583
Other acres:	90	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	583
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	85
		Elk:	30
		Other wildlife:	17
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	132

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

- Continue livestock management practices under the 1975 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.
 1. To reduce accelerated and potential accelerated gully soil erosion in the several short side drainages along Camas Creek and moderate sheet soil erosion on the table land in the Fish Creek Rim area by increasing litter accumulation, vegetative cover, and vigor 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 475, 477-479, and 484-485.
 2. To increase the availability and the amount of forage for deer in the months of January-March in seeding pasture of the allotment by maintaining the crested wheatgrass seeding, yet not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop, and increase the density of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass and composition of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass from that recorded in photo trend plot 474 and indicated by observance of photo station 475. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth of bitterbrush in the allotment.
 3. To restore 100 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 1,112 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within the allotment. Increase vegetative cover and vigor of Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, and bluebunch wheatgrass from that recorded in photo trend plots 473-474, 476, 509A, and indicated by observance of photo stations 475, 477-479, 484-485, and 510A.

The key species are crested wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass. Saltgrass and bottlebrush squirreltail are key species in Fisher Lake.

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

- Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species and habitats present: nodding melic grass.

- Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

- Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

- Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

- Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Exclosure maintenance.

- Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Number: 00202 [CONTINUED]

Name: HICKEY INDIVIDUAL

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim ACEC/RNA exists within the allotment.

- Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Fish Creek Rim WSA occurs within the allotment

- Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00203		Name: O'KEEFFE FRF			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	565	Active preference:	48	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	48	Elk:	9
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	11

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Exclosure maintenance.

- Maintain existing exclosures.

Plant Communities/Vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

- Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek rim occurs within the allotment.

- Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00204		Name: CRUMP INDIVIDUAL			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,930	Active preference:	92	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	395	Suspended nonuse:	106	Deer/pronghorn:	45
Category:	I	Total preference:	198	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	150

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

Improve/maintain range condition.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

Noxious weed encroachment.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

Exclosure maintenance.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim WSA occurs within the allotment.

Management direction:

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.

■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00205		Name: GREASER DRIFT			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	9,210	Active preference:	356	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	90
Category:	M	Total preference:	356	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	130

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Currently, no fall grazing use is authorized.

■ Modify the term grazing permit to include fall grazing.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Eradicate yellow starthistle.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Waterfowl habitat management.

■ Continue implementation of the habitat management plan/management framework plan objectives to improve waterfowl habitat.

Special management areas:

Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00206		Name: LANE PLAN II	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	9,910	Active preference:	450
Other acres:	3,330	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	450
			Bighorn sheep:
			0
			Deer/pronghorn:
			130
			Elk:
			30
			Other wildlife:
			16
			Wild horses:
			0
			Total:
			176

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1970 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:

1. To reduce gully erosion in the steep topography of the allotment, mainly along Parsnip and Drake Creeks, and moderate sheet erosion throughout the allotment by increasing the density and composition of Idaho fescue 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 426 and 496-97, and indicated by observance of photo stations 438-49, 450-52, 499, and 500. Maintaining this level of density and composition on the trend plots and photo stations should afford sufficient soil cover and holding ability on the allotment to stabilize erosion at a tolerable level.

2. To increase the availability and amount of forage for deer in the months of January-March in that portion of the allotment in the Deep Creek deer winter range, mainly in Pasture 3, by not allowing crested wheatgrass and Idaho fescue wolf plants to develop, yet increasing the density and composition of Idaho fescue 50% from that recorded in photo trend plot 426 and 496-97, and indicated by observance of photo stations 438-39, 450-52, 499, and 500. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth of bitterbrush in the allotment.

3. To restore 459 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average of 867 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within this allotment by increasing and maintaining the density of Idaho fescue 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 426 and 496-97, and indicated by observance of photo stations 438-39, 450-52, 499, and 500. Maintaining this level of density and composition should afford sufficient annual forage to obtain the desired average actual use date above in 4 years.

The grazing system will meet the objectives in Pastures 1 and 2 by:

a. Increasing plant density and improving plant composition for improved watershed protection and increased livestock forage by allowing deferment during the critical growth period of key forage species to allow vigor, restoration, and occasional seed trampling.

b. Increasing wildlife forage by providing deferment for key wildlife forage species. Also will not allow the development of crested wheatgrass wolf plants in Pasture 3.

The grazing system in Pasture 3 will accomplish the objectives by not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop, yet allow root reserve restoration preceding use each spring.

Key species are Idaho fescue and *Stipa* spp. in Pastures 1 and 2 and crested wheatgrass in Pasture 3.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species and habitats present: dwarf lousewort.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

- No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels. ■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.
- Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing. ■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.
- No conservation strategy for redband trout. ■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.
- Exclosure maintenance. ■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with implement biological opinion of Warner sucker.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- Mule deer winter range. ■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
- No forage allocated for elk. ■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
- Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse. ■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

- Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment. ■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00207		Name: LANE PLAN I		
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	24,725	Active preference:	1,942	
Other acres:	1,370	Suspended nonuse:	0	
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,942	
			Bighorn sheep:	0
			Deer/pronghorn:	180
			Elk:	30
			Other wildlife:	20
			Wild horses:	0
			Total:	230

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Range/livestock management:

General.

Management direction:

- Continue livestock management practices under the 1971 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:
 1. To reduce gully erosion in the steep topography of the Big Valley pasture and moderate sheet erosion throughout the allotment by increasing the density, vigor, and litter 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 415-17, 420, and 501-02, and indicated by observance of photo stations 455, 503, and 506. Maintaining this level of density and composition on the trend plots and photo stations should afford sufficient soil cover and holding ability on the allotment to stabilize erosion at a tolerable level.
 2. To increase the availability and amount of forage for deer in the months of January-March in that portion of the allotment within the Deep Creek deer winter range mainly in the Grain Camp pasture, by not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop. Increase the composition and vigor of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass, if soil conditions allow such, from that recorded in photo trend plots 415-17, 420, 501, and 502, and indicated by observance of photo stations 445, 455, 503, and 506. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth of bitterbrush in the allotment.
 3. Maintain an average of 2,097 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within this allotment. Increase the density, composition, and vigor of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass. Maintain the density of crested wheatgrass in the Grain Camp pasture from that recorded in photo trend plots 415-17, 420, 501, and 502, and indicated by observance of photo stations 445, 455, 505, and 506.

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

- Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

- Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

- Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.

Exclosure maintenance.

- Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

- Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00208		Name: SAGEHEN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	3,280	Active preference:	266	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,050	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	40
Category:	M	Total preference:	266	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	90

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Exclosure maintenance.

■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status species habitats occur within the allotment: greater sage-grouse and prostrate buckwheat.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. Implement recovery plan for other listed fish in the Warner Basin.

Number: 00209		Name: SCHADLER			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	790	Active preference:	57	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	15
Category:	C	Total preference:	57	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	15
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	35

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Exclosure maintenance.

■ Maintain existing exclosures.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Status and location of special status species and cultural plant communities are unknown.

■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine distribution and grazing impacts.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00210		Name: RIM			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,376	Active preference:	39	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	680	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	M	Total preference:	39	Elk:	
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	15

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Exclosure maintenance.

■ Maintain existing exclosures.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Status and location of special status species and cultural plant communities are unknown.

■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine distribution and grazing impacts.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00211		Name: ROUND MOUNTAIN	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	16,330	Active preference:	1,102
Other acres:	1,640	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,102
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	160
		Elk:	90
		Other wildlife:	23
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	273

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Range/livestock management:

General.

Management direction:

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1971 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:

1. To completely or nearly stop accelerated gully erosion in the Long Canyon drainage by establishing adequate vegetative cover in the drainage bottom through periodic relief from trampling and grazing. Progress of this objective will be pictorially recorded in photo station #467-68.

2. To restore, as a minimum, 132 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 1,200 AUM's of annual actual use within the allotment by increasing the vigor of the key species—Idaho fescue, Thurber's needlegrass, and bluebunch wheatgrass—and subsequently maintaining that increased vigor at an optimum level through periodic rest and deferment. The implementation of the proposed grazing system should meet the goal of this objective after one three-year cycle. Relative vigor of the key species will be documented in photo trend plots 419, 466, and 470.

3. To ensure the continued availability of adequate late winter-early spring forage for mule deer by resting 1/3 of the allotment from all grazing in any one year. This objective will be monitored with the help of previously-mentioned photo stations, photo trend plots, and by bitterbrush transects maintained by the district wildlife biologist.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species occurs within the allotment: prostrate buckwheat and *Grateola* spp.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Increase the size of the *Grateola* enclosure to provide additional protection.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Exclosure maintenance.

■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion for Warner sucker.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Number: 00211 [CONTINUED]

Name: ROUND MOUNTAIN

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Suitable WSR is part of the allotment.

■ Twelvemile Creek is a suitable WSR. Management will continue to emphasize fisheries as its outstanding remarkable value. Grazing will be excluded from Twelvemile Creek.

Number: 00212		Name: RAHILLY-GRAVELLY	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	33,285	Active preference:	1,781
Other acres:	2,031	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,781
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	329
		Elk:	0
		Other wildlife:	21
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	350

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1984 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:

Provide a sustained, high-level, regular output of the various renewable resources within the allotment, by allowing the vegetation affected by grazing to recover vigor, produce seed, establish seedlings, and accumulate litter between plants.

1. Meadow and mixed-browse types should receive special attention in livestock grazing manipulation. Some "shock" grazing of browse types may be necessary to shape browse. In certain wet meadow areas, temporary fencing may be needed to provide additional rest and allow more rapid vigor recovery.

2. Allow sufficient rest periods for healing gullies by increasing vegetative production, root systems, and litter accumulation.

3. Annually provide 1,700–2,000 AUM's of useable livestock forage, as reflected by actual use records.

4. Reduce the erosion caused by poorly-constructed or inadequately-drained roads and trails by properly draining some and abandoning others, with adequate drainage and seeding of disturbed areas where necessary.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species and habitats present: Cooper's goldflower.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

■ Where BLM-authorized activities are determined to be impacting water quality, modify management to improve surface water quality to meet/exceed state standards.

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Exclosure maintenance.

■ Continue maintenance of existing exclosures to comply with/implement biological opinion Warner sucker.

Number: 00212 [CONTINUED]

Name: RAHILLY-GRAVELLY

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Rahilly-Gravelly and Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA's exists within the allotment.

- Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00213		Name: BURRO SPRINGS	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	7,500	Active preference:	279
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	279
			Bighorn sheep: 20
			Deer/pronghorn: 55
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 5
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 80

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

Improve/maintain range condition.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

Noxious weed encroachment.

Special status plant species and habitat present: long flowered snowberry.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

Special management areas:

Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA and High Lakes ACEC exist within the allotment.

Management direction:

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and to allow for species reestablishment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00214		Name: CHUKAR SPRINGS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	1,764	Active preference:	52	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	M	Total preference:	52	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	35

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological condition.

■ Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Spanish Lakes ACEC/RNA and High Lakes ACEC exist within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00215		Name: HILL CAMP	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	30,790	Active preference:	3,932
Other acres:	2,710	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	3,932
			Bighorn sheep: 45
			Deer/pronghorn: 270
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 30
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 345

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Range/livestock management:

General.

Management direction:

- Continue livestock management practices under the 1989 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:
 1. Allow an opportunity for maximum herbage production, and thereby substantially restore vigor, three out of four years on all plants affected by grazing.
 2. Allow an opportunity for maximum seed production two or three years out of four on all plants substantially affected by grazing.
 3. Acquire substantial trampling by domestic livestock of all seed and foliage litter produced, into and on the soil surface, at least two out of four years.
 4. Allow all new seedings one full year and two grazing seasons of rest from grazing every four years.
 5. Close and lay to rest (by filling in and seeding) all unnecessary roads, trails, and accelerated erosion scars.
 6. Require all new construction and maintenance of roads, reservoirs, and waterholes to be done in a manner which will:
 - a) Cause the least disturbance of topsoil and vegetation.
 - b) Result in the least amount of erosion possible.
 - c) Acquire quick revegetation of disturbed areas (seeding may be required).

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

- Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Crested wheatgrass seedings are in declining condition.

- Treat crested wheatgrass seedings to improve ecological condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status species habitats occur within the allotment: greater sage-grouse and Tui chub.

- Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines and manage Tui chub in accordance with the final conservation agreement.

Number: 00216		Name: O'KEEFFE INDIVIDUAL			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	51,785	Active preference:	4,808	Bighorn sheep:	50
Other acres:	3,010	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	240
Category:	I	Total preference:	4,808	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	26
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	316

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1989 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:

1. Maintain current allocation of 4,808 AUM's for livestock and 266 AUM's for wildlife, allowing for adjustments as monitoring data becomes available over the next 10 years.
2. Provide for an upward trend in pastures where it is determined through monitoring data that the key species composition in key areas could be increased over the next 10 years.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer/pronghorn winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special management areas:

High Lakes ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00217		Name: COX INDIVIDUAL			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	1,246	Active preference:	74	Bighorn sheep:	70
Other acres:	60	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	65
Category:	I	Total preference:	74	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	140

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1972 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:

1. To reduce potential accelerated erosion in Fisher Canyon watershed by maintaining/improving present vegetative cover. Deferring and/or resting those small livestock concentration areas every other year will afford a vegetative cover which will provide sufficient soil holding capacity to stabilize erosion. This objective will be evaluated by use of photo trend plots 518 and 520, and photo station 519.

2. Provide a sustained yield of at least 350 AUM's of annual actual livestock use in the allotment.

3. Maintain perennial forage in a form which is most desirable for spring deer use. This could be accomplished by grazing 1/2 the allotment season long each year. Old growth will be removed by cattle concentration, and new green growth will be available to mule deer in early spring through deferment of that area grazed the year before.

4. Key species will be recorded on appropriate forms.

Livestock distribution/management.

n Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species and habitat present: broad-toothed monkeyflower.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer/pronghorn winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special management areas:

High Lakes ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00218		Name: SANDY SEEDING			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,850	Active preference:	600	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	25
Category:	M	Total preference:	600	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	30

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special plant communities and plant community cells.

■ Monitor area to determine plant community location.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer/pronghorn winter range.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Number: 00219		Name: CAHILL FRF			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	470	Active preference:	280	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	15
Category:	C	Total preference:	280	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	20

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00222		Name: FISHER LAKE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,320	Active preference:	781	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	656	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	45
Category:	M	Total preference:	781	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

■ Continue livestock management practices under the 1975 allotment management plan. Revise the following objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives:

1. To reduce accelerated and potential accelerated gully soil erosion in the several short side drainages along Camas Creek, and moderate sheet soil erosion on the table land in the Fish Creek Rim area by increasing litter accumulation, vegetative cover, and vigor 50% from that recorded in photo trend plots 475, 477–479, and 484–485.

2. To increase the availability and the amount of forage for deer in the months of January–March in seeding pasture of the allotment by maintaining the crested wheatgrass seeding, yet not allowing crested wheatgrass wolf plants to develop. To increase the density and composition of Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass and from that recorded in photo trend plot 474 and indicated by observance of photo station 475. To have available for deer use in those 3 months 80% of the current year's growth on the bitterbrush in the allotment.

3. To restore 100 AUM's of suspended nonuse and maintain an average 1,112 AUM's of annual actual livestock use within the allotment. Increase vegetative cover and vigor of Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, and bluebunch wheatgrass from that recorded in photo trend plots 473–474, 476, and 509A, and indicted by observance of photo stations 475, 477–479, 484–485, and 510A.

The key species are crested wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and bluebunch wheatgrass. Saltgrass and bottlebrush squirreltail are key species in Fisher Lake.

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00223		Name: HICKEY FRF			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	412	Active preference:	64	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	656	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	64	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	76

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00400		Name: COGLAN HILLS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	12,774	Active preference:	117	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	130
Category:	M	Total preference:	117	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	175

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Livestock distribution/management. | ■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise. |
| Improve/maintain range condition. | ■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed. |
| Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts. | ■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects. |
| Monitor fences to protect ACEC values. | ■ Maintain fences to protect Lake Abert ACEC. |

Plant communities/vegetation:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Noxious weed encroachment. | ■ Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim Weed Management Area plan. |
|----------------------------|---|

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mule deer winter range. | ■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available. |
| No forage allocated for bighorn sheep. | ■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available. |
| Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse. | ■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. |

Number: 00436		Name: DIABLO PEAK	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	74,098	Active preference:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	C	Total preference:	0
			Bighorn sheep: 100
			Deer/pronghorn: 80
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 5
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 185

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Modify season of use.

- Season of use will be modified to March 20–May 31.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim Weed Management Area plan.

Wild horses:

Wild horses.

- Decrease current forage allocation for wild horses from 123–0 AUM's, because this area is not in a herd area.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00437		Name: ABERT RIM			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	14,659	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	180
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	180
Category:	C	Total preference:	0	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	380

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Monitor fences to protect ACEC values.

- Maintain fences to protect Lake Abert ACEC.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00401		Name: FENCED FEDERAL			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	160	Active preference:	16	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	520	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	5
Category:	C	Total preference:	16	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	10

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weeds occur in the allotment.

- Implement the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00403		Name: PINE CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	400	Active preference:	18	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,160	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	18	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

- Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat and stream channels.

- Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Water quality is potentially impacted by grazing.

- Exclude grazing along Pine Creek.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00404		Name: WILLOW CREEK	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	11,805	Active preference:	472
Other acres:	8,845	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	472
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	195
		Elk:	0
		Other wildlife:	5
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	200

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Special status species habitat occurs within the allotment: long-flowered snowberry.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status species habitat occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim sagegrouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Red Knoll ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00405		Name: COYOTE CREEK¹	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	2,395	Active preference:	Bighorn sheep:
Other acres:	1,972	Suspended nonuse:	Deer/pronghorn: 90
Category:		Total preference:	Elk:
			Other wildlife: 10
			Wild horses:
			Total: 100

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Special status plant species and habitat present: long-flowered snowberry.

■ Protect special status species and habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

¹ Coyote Creek Allotment is a proposed allotment; the management category, season of use, grazing system, and AUM allocations will be determined at a later date.

Number: 00406		Name: WEST CLOVER FLAT	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	748	Active preference:	15
Other acres:	2,776	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	15
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 1
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 1
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Grazing capacity needs review.

■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Red Knoll ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00407		Name: CLOVER FLAT			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,521	Active preference:	200	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	4,851	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	200	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

No spring grazing use.

■ Implement change from no grazing to spring use on Moss Creek.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Red Knoll ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00410		Name: TIM LONG CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	340	Active preference:	15	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,155	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	15	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

- Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

- Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Avery Creek needs a management plan.

- Conduct proper functioning condition assessment on Avery Creek and develop/implement appropriate management.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00411		Name: JONES CANYON			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	636	Active preference:	13	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	13	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

- Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Special status plant species habitat present: nodding melic grass.

- Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

- Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00412		Name: FIR TIMBER BUTTE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	3,462	Active preference:	58	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	3,172	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	28
Category:	M	Total preference:	58	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

BLM land is located outside the allotment.

■ Improve grazing management by adjusting fences to encompass allotment-associated BLM land.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Special status plant species and habitat present: nodding melic grass.

■ Manage to protect special status and cultural plant species (nodding melic grass) and habitat.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00415		Name: BRIGGS GARDEN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	785	Active preference:	42	Bighorn sheep:	35
Other acres:	899	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	5
Category:	C	Total preference:	42	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	42

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.

- Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

- Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

- Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00416		Name: WHITE ROCK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	565	Active preference:	10	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	438	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	10	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	12

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.

- Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

- Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

- Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00418		Name: SQUAW LAKE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	43,269	Active preference:	834	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	520	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	M	Total preference:	834	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	16
				Wild horses:	69
				Total:	165

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Grazing is poorly distributed.

■ Modify grazing and improve distribution; consider adjustments to season of use and range improvement projects such as fencing.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement LRA-wide noxious weed plan/environmental assessment.

Special status plant species occur within the allotment: Cusick's buckwheat and snowline cymopterus.

■ Protect special status species from BLM-authorized activities.

Wild horses:

Paisley Herd Management Area boundary needs modification.

■ Modify herd management area for 0420 and west half of 0418.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Black Hills ACEC/RNA exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Diablo Mountain WSA exists within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00419		Name: ST. PATRICKS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	23,460	Active preference:	750	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,240	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	M	Total preference:	750	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	3
				Wild horses:	39
				Total:	92

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Currently, no summer grazing use is authorized.

■ Modify the term grazing permit to include spring/summer grazing if necessary to implement a new grazing system.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement LRA-wide noxious weed plan/environmental assessment.

There are special status and cultural plant species.

■ Manage to protect special status and cultural plant species and habitat.

Special status plant species occurs within the allotment: snowline cymopterus.

■ Protect special status species from BLM-authorized activities. Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Diablo Mountain WSA exists within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00420		Name: EGLI RIM			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	21,052	Active preference:	925	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	M	Total preference:	925	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	14
				Total:	45

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Livestock distribution/management. | ■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise. |
| Improve/maintain range condition. | ■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed. |
| Maintain/improve forage production. | ■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions. |
| Carrying capacity and season of use are being tested. | ■ Finalize carrying capacity and season of use. |
| Reallocate grazing use from Table Rock 0714 allotment to 0420. | ■ Allocate AUM's and increase use on the seeding in 0420. |

Plant communities/vegetation:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Noxious weed encroachment. | ■ Develop LRA-wide noxious weed plan/environmental assessment. |
|----------------------------|--|

Wild horses:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Paisley Herd Management Area boundary needs modification. | ■ Modify herd management area for 0420 and west half of 0418. |
|---|---|

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mule deer winter range. | ■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants. |
| Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse. | ■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. |

Number: 00421		Name: ROSEBUD			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	10,640	Active preference:	158	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	2,040	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	3
Category:	M	Total preference:	158	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	3
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	6

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

General.

- Continue existing management of Rosebud Habitat Management Plan. The goals and objectives are:

Goal 1: To reestablish a functioning wetland ecosystem, containing both wetland and associated upland components, on the 12,120 acres of public land within the habitat management plan area.

Objective 1: Within 6 years of implementation, enhance/improve the ecological condition on 609 acres of existing wetlands (1987 National Wetland Inventory) from 100% low-seral stage to at least 5% high-seral stage, 40% mid-seral stage, and 55% low-seral stage; and within 12 years to at least 24% high-seral stage, 35% mid-seral stage, and 40% low-seral stage.

Objective 2: Within 10 years of implementation, restore wetland habitats on 264 acres where those habitats have been converted to upland vegetation through past land-use activities.

Objective 3: Within 6 years of full implementation of the work necessary to achieve Objective 2, attain an ecological condition in the wetland vegetal communities that is at least 24% high-seral stage, 35% mid-seral stage, and 40% low-seral stage.

Goal 2: To improve and enhance the overall biotic diversity of the wetland and associated upland ecosystem on the 12,120 acres of public land within the habitat management plan area by providing habitats for the greatest diversity of water-related species at the highest densities consistent with maintaining that diversity.

Objective 1: Within 5 years of full implementation, maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient nesting, feeding, and brooding habitats to support a minimum breeding population of 200 pairs of deep-water emergent marsh nesting species (canvasback, redhead, ruddy duck, pied-billed and Clark's grebe, black tern, least bittern, and Virginia rail).

Objective 2: Within 5 years of implementation, maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient nesting, feeding and brooding habitats to support a minimum breeding population of 300 pairs of (teal, lesser scaup, Wilson's phalarope, eared grebe, white-faced ibis, American bittern, coot, and sora rail).

Objective 3: Within 5 years of full implementation, maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient nesting, feeding, and brooding habitats to support a minimum breeding population of 300 pairs of intermingled marsh, meadow, and upland habitats nesting species (mallard, teal, gadwall, greater sandhill crane, Great Basin Canada goose, northern shoveler, green-winged teal, willet, and common snipe).

Objective 4: Maintain, enhance, and develop sufficient meadow spring and seep feeding and brooding habitats to support a minimum nesting population of 25 pairs of western snowy plovers within 5 years of full implementation.

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve current status of habitat management plan.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Number: 00421 [CONTINUED]

Name: ROSEBUD

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.

- Manage the WSA under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00422		Name: PAISLEY FLAT			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,549	Active preference:	585	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	15
Category:	M	Total preference:	585	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	20

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Grazing capacity needs review.

■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Wild horses:

Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area wherever found.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00423		Name: HILL FIELD			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,198	Active preference:	238	Bighorn sheep:	150
Other acres:	1,140	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	M	Total preference:	238	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	240

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Grazing capacity needs review.

■ Adjust licensed livestock use if necessary.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire.

Noxious weed encroachment: medusahead.

■ Develop/implement a medusahead management strategy.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Grazing might be affecting surface water quality.

■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Allocate forage for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00424		Name: WEST LAKE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	6,886	Active preference:	550	Bighorn sheep:	70
Other acres:	320	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	110
Category:	M	Total preference:	550	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	190

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Grazing capacity needs review.

■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.

Monitor fences to protect ACEC values.

■ Maintain fences to protect Lake Abert ACEC.

Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.

■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special management areas:

Lake Abert ACEC occurs within the allotment.

■ Maintain riparian exclosure fences.

Number: 00425		Name: PIKE RANCH	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	4,560	Active preference:	95
Other acres:	1,600	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	95
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	2
		Elk:	0
		Other wildlife:	3
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	5

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Livestock grazing associated with private land.

- Continue memorandum of understanding with private land owner/permittee.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Improve wildlife management and other ACEC values.

- Consider land exchanges in 0425 to enhance wildlife management and other ACEC values.

Special management areas:

Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.

- Implement Lake Abert ACEC plan objectives identified in the August 12, 1996 record of decision.

Number: 00426		Name: FIVE MILE BUTTE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	41,815	Active preference:	1,021	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	1,216	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	105
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,021	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	15
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	220

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Livestock impacts are unknown to microbiotic crusts.

■ Initiate studies to determine livestock impacts to microbiotic crust.

Wild horses:

Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area wherever found.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00427		Name: XL			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	37,003	Active preference:	4,220	Bighorn sheep:	80
Other acres:	190	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	150
Category:	I	Total preference:	4,220	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	25
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	255

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Special status plant species occurs within the allotment: desert allocarya (extirpated).

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities, and initiate plan for reintroduction of desert allocarya.

Wild horses:

Maintain and improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement the interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Allocate AUM's to future/existing populations. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special management areas:

Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Maintain fences to protect ACEC values around Lake Abert (primarily riparian).

Number: 00428		Name: SHEEPROCK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	144,025	Active preference:	4,000	Bighorn sheep:	220
Other acres:	4,460	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	100
Category:	I	Total preference:	4,000	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	17
				Wild horses:	490
				Total:	827

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.

■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Portions of the area in the Great Basin ecosystem are in unsatisfactory condition and cannot be healed through management strategies.

■ Restore portions of the Great Basin ecosystem to promote plant community diversity, allowing the communities to be more resilient to invasive species and disturbance.

Wild horses:

Maintain/improve the condition of the wild horse in the herd management area.

■ Implement wild horse herd management area plan and improve fences along the east boundary to keep the horses in the area. Increase the forage allocation for wild horses to 936 AUM's, and adjust as necessary.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Improve upland watershed and ecological condition.

■ Improve upland watershed and ecological condition by vegetative treatment, including seeding; opportunities for restoration of poor range condition in this area.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Diablo Mountain WSA occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00429		Name: TWIN LAKES	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	17,050	Active preference	2 Bighorn sheep:
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	2,22
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
			0
		Deer/pronghorn:	135
		Elk:	0
		Other wildlife:	15
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	150

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- Livestock distribution/management.
 - Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.
- Improve/maintain range condition.
 - Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
- Maintain/improve forage production.
 - Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.
- Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.
 - Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.

Plant communities/vegetation:

- Noxious weed encroachment.
 - Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Wild horses:

- Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.
 - Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area wherever found.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.
 - Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00430		Name: SOUTH POVERTY	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	35,382	Active preference:	4,201
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	4,201
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 75
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 5
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 80

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.

■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Wild horses:

Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00431		Name: NARROWS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	8,486	Active preference:	275	Bighorn sheep:	100
Other acres:	180	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	M	Total preference:	275	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	140

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Livestock distribution/management. | ■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise. |
| Improve/maintain range condition. | ■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed. |
| Maintain/improve forage production. | ■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions. |
| Grazing capacity needs review. | ■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary. |
| Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts. | ■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects. |

Wild horses:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area. | ■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area. |
|---|---|

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- | | |
|---|--|
| No forage allocated for bighorn sheep. | ■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available. |
| Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse. | ■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. |

Number: 00432		Name: COLEMAN SEEDING			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	5,839	Active preference:	920	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	30
Category:	M	Total preference:	920	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	35

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Grazing capacity needs review.

■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.

Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.

■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Wild horses:

Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Maintain fences to protect ACEC values around Lake Abert (primarily riparian).

Number: 00433		Name: EAST JUG MOUNTAIN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	12,325	Active preference:	2,236	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	70
Category:	M	Total preference:	2,236	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	80
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	80

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Livestock distribution/management. | ■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise. |
| Improve/maintain range condition. | ■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed. |
| Maintain/improve forage production. | ■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions. |
| Grazing capacity needs review. | ■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary. |

Plant communities/vegetation:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Noxious weed encroachment. | ■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy. |
|----------------------------|---|

Wild horses:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Maintain/improve the condition of the Paisley Herd Management Area. | ■ Remove wild horses outside of the Paisley Herd Management Area. |
|---|---|

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse. | ■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. |
|---|---|

Number: 00435		Name: SHALE ROCK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	12,853	Active preference:	1,220	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,220	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Grazing capacity needs review.

■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.

Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.

■ Establish monitoring sites to research livestock effects.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Develop/implement a noxious weed management strategy.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Lake Abert ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Maintain fences to protect ACEC values around Lake Abert (primarily riparian).

Number: 00501		Name: FRF FLYNN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,780	Active preference:	120	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	120	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	55

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

- Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

- Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

No recovery plan for other fish listed in the Warner Basin.

- Implement recovery plan for other listed fish in the Warner Basin.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00502		Name: FRF FITZGERALD			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	5,150	Active preference:	329	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	329	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	75

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

- Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Exclosure maintenance.

- Maintain existing exclosures, including those along Twelvemile Creek.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Abert Rim WSA/ACEC

- Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.
- Adjust grazing management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00503		Name: FRF TAYLOR			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	6,110	Active preference:	295	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	C	Total preference:	295	Elk:	15
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	75

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment.

- Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00505		Name: FRF LYNCH			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	180	Active preference:	20	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	20	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

- Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Exclosure maintenance.

- Maintain existing exclosures, including those along Twelvemile Creek.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00507		Name: FRF LAIRD			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,030	Active preference:	120	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	1
Category:	C	Total preference:	120	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	1
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Warner Wetlands ACEC occurs within the allotment.

- Manage grazing in accordance with Warner Wetland ACEC and associated activity plans.

Number: 00508		Name: FRF ROCK CREEK RANCH	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	280	Active preference:	9
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	C	Total preference:	9
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 1
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 1
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00509		Name: COX BUTTE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	38,340	Active preference:	1,196	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	124	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,320	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	13
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	63

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00510		Name: ORIJANA RIM			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	57,280	Active preference:	1,423	Bighorn sheep:	50
Other acres:	352	Suspended nonuse:	352	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,775	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	150

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Status and distribution of special status plant species and cultural plants are unknown.

■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine special distribution, and grazing impacts.

Wild horses:

Maintain/improve the condition of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.

■ Remove wild horses outside of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Better habitat for bighorn sheep needed.

■ Improve bighorn sheep habitat in Orijana Canyon area.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Orejana WSA occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00511		Name: NORTHEAST WARNER	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	139,019	Active preference:	6,151
Other acres:	234	Suspended nonuse:	234
Category:	I	Total preference:	6,385
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	120
		Deer/pronghorn:	544
		Elk:	0
		Other wildlife:	6
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	670

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Status and distribution of special status plant species and cultural plants are unknown.

- Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine spacial distribution, and grazing impacts.

Wild horses:

Maintain/improve the condition of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.

- Remove wild horses outside of the Warm Springs Herd Management Area.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Orejana WSA occurs within the allotment.

- Manage grazing to protect wilderness values.

Number: 00512		Name: NORTH BLUEJOINT	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	22,440	Active preference:	289
Other acres:	3,640	Suspended nonuse:	79
Category:	I	Total preference:	368
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 80
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 20
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 100

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Orejana WSA occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00514		Name: CORN LAKE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	78,476	Active preference:	2,663	Bighorn sheep:	240
Other acres:	1,710	Suspended nonuse:	1,034	Deer/pronghorn:	124
Category:	I	Total preference:	3,697	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	16
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	380

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Grazing capacity needs review.

■ Adjust licensed livestock use, if necessary.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00515		Name: JUNIPER MOUNTAIN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	91,720	Active preference:	3,621	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	760	Suspended nonuse:	796	Deer/pronghorn:	330
Category:	M	Total preference:	4,417	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	26
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	456

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Livestock effects on microbiotic crusts.

■ Continue monitoring microbiotic crust and maintain enclosure fences around study sites.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Sensitive plant species Shelly's ivesia (*Ivesia rhyparia* var. *shellyi*) exists on the allotment.

■ Monitor/manage grazing to protect sensitive plant species Shelly's ivesia (*Ivesia rhyparia* var. *shellyi*).

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Foley Lake and Juniper Mountain ACEC/RNA's exists within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00516		Name: RABBIT BASIN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	32,211	Active preference:	1,846	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	400	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	55
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,846	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	60

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- Livestock distribution/management.
 - Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.
- Improve/maintain range condition.
 - Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
- Maintain/improve forage production.
 - Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

- Noxious weed encroachment.
 - Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
- Possibility of whitetop encroachment.
 - Control whitetop where it occurs.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.
 - Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
- Pronghorn winter range.
 - Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00517		Name: COYOTE-COLVIN	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	123,038	Active preference:	5,091
Other acres:	15,002	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	I	Total preference:	5,091
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	30
		Deer/pronghorn:	983
		Elk:	75
		Other wildlife:	30
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	1,105

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/ bitterbrush stands.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Abert Rim and Warner Basin Weed Management Area plans.

Special status plant species habitats occur within the allotment: nodding melic grass (*Melica stricta*), prostrate buckwheat, four-winged milkvetch (*Astragalus tetrapterus*), long-flowered snowberry, and Columbia cress.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Conservation strategy for Columbia cress.

■ Continue management in accordance with existing conservation agreement.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Limiting pronghorn habitat in less-than-satisfactory condition.

■ Maintain/enhance pronghorn winter habitat.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Abert Rim ACEC/WSA is within the allotment.

■ Manage to protect WSA and ACEC values.

Foley Lake ACEC/RNA and Fish Creek Rim WSA/ACEC/RNA exist within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00517 [CONTINUED]

Name: COYOTE-COLVIN

Fire:

Wildland fire hazards are at a high level.

- Conduct fuel treatments to reduce wildland fire hazards.

Number: 00518		Name: CLOVER CREEK	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	10,050	Active preference:	435
Other acres:	1,354	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	435
			Bighorn sheep:
			0
			Deer/pronghorn:
			96
			Elk:
			15
			Other wildlife:
			4
			Wild horses:
			0
			Total:
			115

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Abert Rim ACEC/WSA is within a portion of this allotment.

■ Manage to protect ACEC and WSA values.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by a future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00519		Name: FISH CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	11,805	Active preference:	575	Bighorn sheep:	20
Other acres:	10,446	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	I	Total preference:	575	Elk:	75
				Other wildlife:	24
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	139

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species habitats occur within the allotment: nodding melic grass and dwarf lousewort.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Project maintenance.

■ Maintain fence projects along Twelvemile for riparian habitat enhancement.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species habitat occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00520		Name: LYNCH-FLYNN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	18,800	Active preference:	882	Bighorn sheep:	110
Other acres:	4,260	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	882	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	195

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

Improve/maintain range condition.

Management direction:

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper encroachment is impacting ecological conditions and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands.

Noxious weed encroachment.

Special status plant species occur within the allotment: nodding melic grass and dwarf lousewort.

- Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen/bitterbrush stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Manage quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

- Protect special status species/habitat from BLM authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

- Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

No forage allocated for elk.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim WSA (and part of Fish Creek Rim ACEC) is in the allotment.

- Manage grazing in order to protect WSA values under the wilderness IMP. Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00521		Name: PRIDAY RESERVOIR			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	780	Active preference:	65	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	720	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	65	Elk:	5
				Other wildlife:	19
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	144

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No objectives for riparian habitat/stream channels.

■ Develop riparian and stream channel/desired future conditions objectives based on riparian and stream condition classifications for streams not in desired future condition.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim WSA is within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00522		Name: ABERT SEEDING	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	9,200	Active preference:	2,619
Other acres:	320	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	2,619
			Bighorn sheep: 50
			Deer/pronghorn: 55
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 5
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 110

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Revise allotment management plan objectives.

■ Bring forward objectives from existing allotment management plans; revise objectives where needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Possibility of whitetop and Mediterranean sage encroachment.

■ Control whitetop and Mediterranean sage where they occur.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Abert Rim ACEC/ WSA is within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by a future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00523		Name: WARNER LAKES	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	38,788	Active preference:	1,138
Other acres:	5,650	Suspended nonuse:	86
Category:	I	Total preference:	1,224
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 40
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 10
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 50

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Special status plant species and habitat present: verrucose sea-purslane.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Fluctuations in water level.

■ Maintain existing fences around the core wetland area, due to water level fluctuations.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Warner Wetlands ACEC exists within the allotment.

■ Maintain fences and grazing enclosures to protect ACEC values around Warner Wetlands. Manage area in accordance with ACEC management and associated activity plans.

Number: 00524		Name: LANE INDIVIDUAL			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,700	Active preference:	65	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	40
Category:	C	Total preference:	65	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	90

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Status and location of special status species and cultural plant communities is unknown.

- Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine distribution and grazing impacts.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Fish Creek Rim WSA (and part of Fish Creek Rim ACEC) is in the allotment.

- Manage grazing in order to protect WSA values under the wilderness IMP. Adjust allotment management including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00529		Name: SOUTH RABBIT HILLS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	9,028	Active preference:	1,266	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,266	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Livestock distribution/management. | ■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise. |
| Improve/maintain range condition. | ■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed. |
| Maintain/improve forage production. | ■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions. |

Plant communities/vegetation:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Noxious weed encroachment. | ■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan. |
| Possibility of whitetop encroachment. | ■ Control whitetop where it occurs. |

Wildlife/wildlife management:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse. | ■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. |
|---|---|

Number: 00530		Name: EAST RABBIT HILLS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	8,404	Active preference:	1,200	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,200	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.

Possibility of whitetop encroachment.

■ Control whitetop where it occurs.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Pronghorn winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00531		Name: NORTH RABBIT HILLS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	11,712	Active preference:	1,317	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	640	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	35
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,317	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	40

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- Livestock distribution/management.
 - Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.
- Improve/maintain range condition.
 - Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
- Maintain/improve forage production.
 - Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

- Noxious weed encroachment.
 - Implement the objectives for the Warner Basin Weed Management Area plan.
- Possibility of whitetop encroachment.
 - Control whitetop where it occurs.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.
 - Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
- Pronghorn winter range.
 - Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Number: 00600		Name: BEATY BUTTE COMMON	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	506,985	Active preference:	26,121
Other acres:	68,510	Suspended nonuse:	14,466
Category:	I	Total preference:	40,587
			Bighorn sheep: 240
			Deer/pronghorn: 400
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 44
			Wild horses: 2,400
			Total: 3,084

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Revise allotment management plan/EIS objectives.

■ List/carry forward allotment management plan/EIS objectives.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Special status plant species and habitats present: prostrate buckwheat, Crosby's buckwheat, bastard kentrophyta, and thickstemmed wild cabbage.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Wild horses:

Wild horses.

■ Increase forage allocation for wild horses to 3,000 AUM's to provide 12 months of forage for all horses at the top appropriate management level of 250 horses.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

High Lakes ACEC, Hawksie-Walksie, and Guano Creek/Sink Lakes ACEC/RNA's exist within the allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plans.

Hawk Mountain, Sage Hen Hills, Spaulding, Basque Hills, Rincon, and Guano Creek WSA's occur within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

■ Continue to exclude grazing from Guano Creek WSA under "Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act" (1988).

Number: 00700		Name: SILVER CREEK-BRIDGE CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	6,645	Active preference:	303	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	265	Suspended nonuse:	343	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	I	Total preference:	646	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	19
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	129

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- Livestock distribution/management.
 - Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.
- Improve/maintain range condition.
 - Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
- Maintain/improve forage production.
 - Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

- Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.
 - Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.
- Noxious weed encroachment.
 - Manage noxious weeds.
- Cultural inventory incomplete.
 - Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

- Surface water quality concerns.
 - Improve surface water quality to state standards or better.
- No conservation strategy for redband trout.
 - Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- Mule deer winter range.
 - Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
- No forage allocated for elk.
 - Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
- Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.
 - Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
- Bald eagle management plans are not complete.
 - Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00701		Name: UPPER BRIDGE CREEK	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	1,460	Active preference:	108
Other acres:	3,270	Suspended nonuse:	52
Category:	M	Total preference:	160
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	20
		Elk:	30
		Other wildlife:	9
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	59

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

52 AUM's suspended.

■ Reinstate 52 AUM's suspended nonuse.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Bald eagle management plans are not complete.

■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00702		Name: BUCK CREEK-BRIDGE CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	6,280	Active preference:	309	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	375	Suspended nonuse:	30	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	339	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	22
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	172

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- Livestock distribution/management.
 - Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.
- Improve/maintain range condition.
 - Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.
- Maintain/improve forage production.
 - Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

- Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.
 - Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and to allow for species reestablishment.
- Noxious weed encroachment.
- Cultural plant inventory incomplete.
 - Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

- No conservation strategy for redband trout.
 - Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- Mule deer winter range.
 - Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.
- No forage allocated for elk.
 - Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.
- Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.
 - Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.
- Bald eagle management plans are not complete.
 - Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00703		Name: BEAR CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	1,155	Active preference:	118	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	990	Suspended nonuse:	11	Deer/pronghorn:	30
Category:	M	Total preference:	129	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	6
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	66

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Season of use.

■ Consider season of use changes combined with a grazing system that will address resource concerns.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Bald eagle management plans are not complete.

■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00704		Name: WARD LAKE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	12,424	Active preference:	650	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,819	Suspended nonuse:	223	Deer/pronghorn:	170
Category:	I	Total preference:	873	Elk:	150
				Other wildlife:	17
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	337

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Carrying capacity is under study.

■ Finalize carrying capacity.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocation for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Bald eagle management plans are not complete.

■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00705		Name: OATMAN FLAT	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	28,503	Active preference:	2,082
Other acres:	6,075	Suspended nonuse:	623
Category:	I	Total preference:	2,705
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 730
			Elk: 150
			Other wildlife: 28
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 908

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants. Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Connley Hills ACEC/RNA exists within allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan (grazing season of use changes are under study).

Number: 00706		Name: RYE RANCH			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,240	Active preference:	539	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	539	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	10
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	170

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Complete cultural plant inventory.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00707		Name: TUFF BUTTE		
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	9,330	Active preference:	536	
Other acres:	2,310	Suspended nonuse:	0	
Category:	M	Total preference:	536	
			Bighorn sheep:	0
			Deer/pronghorn:	320
			Elk:	180
			Other wildlife:	20
			Wild horses:	0
			Total:	520

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Livestock season of use.

■ Consider adjustments to season of use in combination with a grazing system that may benefit resources.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Incomplete cultural plant inventory.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00708		Name: ARROW GAP			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,720	Active preference:	135	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	25	Deer/pronghorn:	140
Category:	C	Total preference:	160	Elk:	6
				Other wildlife:	20
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	166

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Season of use.

■ Adjust season of use in combination with a grazing system that may benefit resources on this allotment.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Special status plant species and habitat present: snowline cymopterus and Cusick's buckwheat.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Status and distribution of special status species and cultural plants are unknown.

■ Conduct inventory for special status species and cultural plant communities to determine spacial distribution and grazing impacts.

Incomplete cultural plant inventory.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Table Rock ACEC exists within allotment.

■ Adjust allotment management, including levels and areas of authorized use, seasons of use, and grazing system, if required by future ACEC management plan.

Number: 00709		Name: DEAD INDIAN-DUNCAN	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	18,790	Active preference:	586
Other acres:	2,420	Suspended nonuse:	112
Category:	M	Total preference:	698
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	620
		Elk:	150
		Other wildlife:	27
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	797

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Encroachment of noxious weeds.

■ Develop a strategy for medusahead and Mediterranean sage in proximity of Duncan Reservoir.

Cultural plant inventory incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

No conservation strategy for redband trout.

■ Develop/implement conservation agreement for redband trout.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocation for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Bald eagle management plans are not complete.

■ Continue to work with USFS on bald eagle management plans.

Number: 00710		Name: MURDOCK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,468	Active preference:	545	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,668	Suspended nonuse:	160	Deer/pronghorn:	60
Category:	I	Total preference:	705	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	132

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Current range condition, level, or pattern of utilization may be unacceptable.

■ Adjust livestock levels, season of use, or grazing system, if necessary.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00711		Name: SOUTH HAYES BUTTE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	1,490	Active preference:	88	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	710	Suspended nonuse:	50	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	I	Total preference:	138	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	7
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	77

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00712		Name: BRIDGE WELL SEEDING			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	1,400	Active preference:	188	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	1,050	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	90
Category:	M	Total preference:	188	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	9
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	159

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Continue livestock management practices under the 1992 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.

- The allotment management plan objectives are:
1. On range study site SC-1 and BW-1, maintain 55-60% composition by weight of key perennial grasses (crested wheatgrass) through 1997.
 2. Decrease soil loss and increase water capture, storage, and safe release on the four-wheel drive trails monitored using the photo trend method.
 3. Allow adequate spring forage green-up for wintering deer herds.
 4. Maintain/improve quality of deer winter range habitat and restrict livestock bitterbrush use to < 10%.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00713		Name: SILVER CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,785	Active preference:	200	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	870	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	50
Category:	M	Total preference:	200	Elk:	60
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	122

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Continue livestock management practices under the 1992 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.

- The allotment management plan objectives are:
1. On range study site SC-1 and BW-1, maintain 55-60% composition by weight of key perennial grasses (crested wheatgrass) through 1997.
 2. Decrease soil loss and increase water capture, storage, and safe release on the four-wheel drive trails monitored using the photo trend method.
 3. Allow adequate spring forage green-up for wintering deer herds.
 4. Maintain/improve quality of deer winter range habitat and restrict livestock bitterbrush use to < 10%.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Surface water quality concerns.

■ Improve surface water quality to state standards or better where BLM-authorized grazing is having a negative effect.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00714		Name: TABLE ROCK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,110	Active preference:	0	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	120	Suspended nonuse:	250	Deer/pronghorn:	160
Category:	C	Total preference:	250	Elk:	6
				Other wildlife:	13
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	179

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Grazing conflicts with cultural practices.

- Permanently retire/remove grazing from this allotment and reallocate a similar level of forage within the seeding in 0420 or move to 716.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Special status plant species and habitat present: Cusick's buckwheat and snowline cymopterus.

- Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Table Rock ACEC exists within the allotment.

- Continue to exclude grazing from the allotment.

Number: 00716		Name: SILVER LAKE BED	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	680	Active preference:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	C	Total preference:	0
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 25
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 5
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 30

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.
- Transfer AUM's from Table Rock Allotment (714) to this allotment in permanent instead of temporary allocation.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

- Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory is incomplete.

- Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Special status plant species and habitat present: Columbia cress.

- Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00900		Name: FREMONT	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	26,362	Active preference:	1,970
Other acres:	511	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,970
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	0
		Deer/pronghorn:	1,200
		Elk:	60
		Other wildlife:	29
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	1,289

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Devils Garden WSA/ACEC exists in the allotment.

■ Protect ACEC and WSA values; fence boundaries of 0905, 0906, 0908, and parts of 0900 (if needed) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values; some grazing does occur inside WSA in 0910.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00901		Name: WASTINA		
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	6,366	Active preference:	419	
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	
Category:	M	Total preference:	419	
			Bighorn sheep:	0
			Deer/pronghorn:	300
			Elk:	40
			Other wildlife:	11
			Wild horses:	0
			Total:	351

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Livestock distribution/management. Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00902		Name: CINDER BUTTE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	10,776	Active preference:	891	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	320	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	600
Category:	M	Total preference:	891	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	34
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	674

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Livestock distribution/management. Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00903		Name: BEASLEY LAKE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,460	Active preference:	232	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	534	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	60
Category:	M	Total preference:	232	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	6
				Wild horses:	6
				Total:	112

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Improve/maintain range condition and productivity using management practices and/or better animal distribution, developing range improvement projects when appropriate. Adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00904		Name: HIGHWAY			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,420	Active preference:	118	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	989	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	80
Category:	M	Total preference:	118	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	131

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00905		Name: HOMESTEAD	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	12,877	Active preference:	685
Other acres:	9,728	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	685
			Bighorn sheep: 20
			Deer/pronghorn: 500
			Elk: 40
			Other wildlife: 8
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 568

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect ACEC/WSA values; fence boundaries of 0900, 0905, 0906, and 0908 (if needed) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values; some grazing does occur in 0910.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 00906		Name: NORTH WEBSTER			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	1,071	Active preference:	112	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	3,416	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	40
Category:	M	Total preference:	112	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	11
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	101

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Livestock distribution/management. Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.

■ Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect WSA values; fencing boundaries of 0900, 0905, 0906, and 0908 (if needed) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA values; some grazing does occur inside WSA in 0910.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 00907		Name: DEVILS GARDEN	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	4,406	Active preference:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	0
			Bighorn sheep: 80
			Deer/pronghorn: 100
			Elk: 600
			Other wildlife: 16
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 796

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Grazing on emergency basis.

■ Grazing use within Devils Garden is on emergency basis only in the 907 allotment. Future grazing in the 907 allotment will be based on development of an ACEC management plan.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.

■ Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect ACEC/WSA values; fence boundaries of 0907 if needed to protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values (grazing occurs in 0910 and 906). Adjacent allotments that may need fencing are 900, 905, and 908.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 00908		Name: COUGAR MOUNTAIN			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	8,282	Active preference:	616	Bighorn sheep:	40
Other acres:	3,405	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	520
Category:	M	Total preference:	616	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	14
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	614

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

- Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Manage noxious weeds.

Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.

- Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

- Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk or bighorn sheep.

- Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

- Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.

- Protect ACEC and WSA values; fence boundaries of 0900, 0905, 0906, and parts of 0908 to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA and ACEC values; some grazing does occur inside WSA in 0910.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

- Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 00909		Name: BUTTON SPRINGS			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	8,779	Active preference:	1,068	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	1,240	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	240
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,068	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	302

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Improve upland functions.

■ Treat areas of juniper and/or ponderosa pine expansion to improve upland watershed function and ecological site condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Number: 00910		Name: HOGBACK BUTTE			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	4,384	Active preference:	680	Bighorn sheep:	60
Other acres:	4,234	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	170
Category:	M	Total preference:	680	Elk:	40
				Other wildlife:	12
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	282

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Status and location of sensitive monkey flower species and cultural plant communities is unknown.

■ Survey for sensitive monkey flower species and determine appropriate management needs.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Squaw Ridge WSA and Devils Garden WSA/ACEC occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect WSA values; fence boundary of 0900, 0905, 0906, and 0908 (if necessary) to exclude livestock and protect/enhance WSA values; some grazing does occur in 0910.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire.

Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 00911		Name: VALLEY			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	6,120	Active preference:	613	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	769	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	120
Category:	M	Total preference:	613	Elk:	30
				Other wildlife:	17
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	167

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Juniper expansion is impacting watershed functions, wildlife habitat, quaking aspen stands, and ecological conditions.

■ Restore productivity and biodiversity in juniper and quaking aspen stands. Manage juniper areas where encroachment or increased density is threatening other resource values. Maintain old growth characteristics in historic juniper sites not prone to frequent fire. Maintain quaking aspen to maintain age class diversity and allow for species reestablishment.

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Cultural plant inventory incomplete.

■ Complete cultural plant surveys. Manage to protect plants and communities for potential use by Native Americans.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 00914		Name: WEST GREEN MOUNTAIN	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	21,656	Active preference:	1,395
Other acres:	4,246	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,395
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	60
		Deer/pronghorn:	200
		Elk:	40
		Other wildlife:	13
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	313

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Continue livestock management practices under the 1984 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.

■ The allotment management plan objectives are:

1. Maintain cover of key species at existing levels as follows:

- Gerkin Pasture: 7% (from photo trend plot WG-5)
- Steigleder Pasture: 4% (from photo trend plot WG-4)
- Gerkin Pasture: 4% (from photo trend plot WG-3)
- Ward Well Pasture: 2% (from photo trend plot WG-2)
- Boundary Well: 4% (from photo trend plot WG-1)

2. Maintain or increase the grazing capacity of the entire allotment at its present level of production, 1,223 AUM's active preference.

3. Maintain overall ground cover at levels indicated by photo trend plots WG-4, WG-3, WG-2, and WG-1.

4. Maintain the vigor of desirable species over the entire area through grazing management, particularly on land treatment areas.

5. Improve winter deer habitat on the Gerkin Well area through grazing management, particularly on land treatment areas.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Special status plant species occur within the allotment: Cusick's buckwheat and snowline cymopterus.

■ Protect special status species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocation for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species habitat occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Squaw Ridge WSA occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Number: 00914 [CONTINUED]

Name: WEST GREEN MOUNTAIN

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

- Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire. Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 00915		Name: SQUAW BUTTE	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	
Public acres:	8,230	Active preference:	1,000
Other acres:	460	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	M	Total preference:	1,000
		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
		Bighorn sheep:	30
		Deer/pronghorn:	500
		Elk:	40
		Other wildlife:	35
		Wild horses:	0
		Total:	605

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Continue livestock management practices under the 1984 allotment management plan. Revise objectives as needed to meet multiple use objectives.

- The allotment management plan objectives are:
1. To minimize forage competition between wintering deer herds and livestock, no turnout prior to May 1 will be allowed, and 535 AUM's of forage are allocated to wildlife.
 2. To maintain present satisfactory watershed conditions. This will be monitored through utilization levels.
 3. To preserve the wilderness characteristics of the Squaw Ridge WSA. Grazing will be done in accordance with wilderness IMP regulations.
 4. To maintain the forage allocated to livestock at 1,000 AUM's on a sustained yield basis.
 5. In accordance with the Rangeland Improvement Policy, the allotment is in the maintain category. Therefore, the objective is to maintain a static trend as measured by the quadrature frequency studies at site SB-1 and SB-2.
 6. To manage for an average maximum forage utilization level of 50% on key forage species in the spring use pasture.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage noxious weeds.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Improve upland functions.

■ Treat areas of juniper and/or ponderosa pine expansion to improve upland watershed function and ecological site condition.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Mule deer winter range.

■ Intensively monitor utilization of browse in winter range areas. Avoid livestock utilization levels that reduce the long-term viability of browse plants.

No forage allocated for elk.

■ Monitor population expansion to ensure that sufficient forage and habitat are available.

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Special management areas:

Squaw Ridge WSA occurs within the allotment.

■ Manage grazing to protect wilderness values under the wilderness IMP.

Fire:

Fire hazard reduction.

■ Implement fuel-loading treatments to protect Deschutes National Forest from catastrophic fire. Coordinate fuel treatments with grazing management.

Number: 01000		Name: LITTLE JUNIPER SPRING			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	116,836	Active preference:	5,418	Bighorn sheep:	30
Other acres:	780	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	440
Category:	I	Total preference:	5,418	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	40
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	510

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Maintain/improve area's condition.

■ Maintain present management by authorizing winter livestock grazing.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

■ Manage for noxious weeds.

Special status plant species and habitat present: snowline cymopterus and Shelly's ivesia.

■ Protect special status plant species/habitat from BLM-authorized activities.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01001		Name: ALKALI WINTER			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	87,570	Active preference:	6,223	Bighorn sheep:	50
Other acres:	6,817	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	55
Category:	M	Total preference:	6,223	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	5
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	110

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Livestock distribution/management. | ■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise. |
| Improve/maintain range condition. | ■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed. |
| Maintain/improve forage production. | ■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions. |
| Maintain/improve area's condition. | ■ Maintain present management by authorizing winter livestock grazing. |
| Ground contamination. | ■ Continue to work with Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) to monitor Alkali Lake site. Monitor groundwater contamination to prevent hazard to livestock, wildlife, and humans. |

Plant communities/vegetation:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Noxious weed encroachment. | ■ Manage noxious weeds. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse. | ■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines. |
|---|---|

Number: 01002		Name: FRF BAR 75 RANCH			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	2,588	Active preference:	73	Bighorn sheep:	10
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	2
Category:	C	Total preference:	73	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	14

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

- Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Noxious weed encroachment.

- Manage for noxious weeds.

Number: 01073		Name: SOUTH BUTTE VALLEY			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	3,710	Active preference:	900	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	2
Category:	M	Total preference:	900	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	2
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	4

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Plant communities/vegetation:

Maintain/improve forage production.

■ Continue to manage for forage production in seeded areas through season of use adjustments, possible vegetation treatments, fencing, water developments, and/or other actions.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01300		Name: BECRAFT	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	120	Active preference:	10
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	C	Total preference:	10
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 3
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 2
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 5

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Maintain/improve range condition.

■ Continue present management.

Management.

■ Consider disposal of this allotment by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01301		Name: CROOKED CREEK	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	240	Active preference:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	C	Total preference:	0
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 3
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 2
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 5

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Maintain/improve range condition.

■ Continue present management.

Management.

■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01302		Name: THOMAS CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	40	Active preference:	30	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	C	Total preference:	30	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	4
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	14

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Maintain/improve range condition.

■ Continue present management.

Management.

■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01303		Name: O'KEEFFE	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	280	Active preference:	20
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	C	Total preference:	20
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 5
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 5
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 10

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Maintain/improve range condition.

■ Continue present management.

Management.

■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01305		Name: SCHULTZ			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	200	Active preference:	29	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	10
Category:	C	Total preference:	29	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	4
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	14

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Maintain/improve range condition.

■ Continue present management.

Management.

■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Riparian values.

■ Maintain/improve riparian condition.

No strategy for redband trout habitat protection.

■ Manage/protect redband trout habitat.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01306		Name: DICK'S CREEK			
General		Grazing information (AUM's)		Other forage demands (AUM's)	
Public acres:	363	Active preference:	55	Bighorn sheep:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0	Deer/pronghorn:	20
Category:	M	Total preference:	55	Elk:	0
				Other wildlife:	7
				Wild horses:	0
				Total:	27

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Improve/maintain range condition.

■ Use management practices and/or better animal distribution; develop range improvements when appropriate; adjust permitted use as needed.

Maintain/improve area's condition.

■ Modify the current grazing system to include summer/fall use.

Management.

■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.

Watershed/riparian/fisheries:

Continue present management.

■ Maintain riparian values.

No strategy for redband trout habitat protection.

■ Manage/protect redband trout habitat.

Wildlife/wildlife management:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

Number: 01308		Name: BARRY	
General		Grazing information (AUM's)	Other forage demands (AUM's)
Public acres:	129	Active preference:	0
Other acres:	0	Suspended nonuse:	0
Category:	C	Total preference:	0
			Bighorn sheep: 0
			Deer/pronghorn: 1
			Elk: 0
			Other wildlife: 1
			Wild horses: 0
			Total: 2

Identified resource conflicts/concerns:

Management direction:

Range/livestock management:

Livestock distribution/management.

■ Improve livestock management and distribution through improved management practices, installation of livestock management facilities (such as fences and water sources), and/or other actions as opportunities arise.

Maintain/improve area's condition.

■ Continue present management.

Management.

■ Consider disposal of these allotments by direct sale or exchange, where feasible. Some lands contain riparian or other values that would need to be matched during exchange proposals.

Wildlife/wildlife habitat:

Special status animal species occurs within the allotment: greater sage-grouse.

■ Implement interim greater sage-grouse guidelines.

E3: Range Projects

Table E3-1 lists potential projects by allotment.

E5: Grazing Systems within the Planning Area

The following descriptions outline the typical periods of grazing use in the planning area; however, there is some variations among allotments based on plant phenology, elevation, and climate. Table E5-1 shows grazing seasons in relation to calendar months.

Winter Grazing System

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately November 1–February 28. Grazing during this treatment will occur when most plant species are dormant. Most plants will have completed their life cycles and stored maximum carbohydrates for the next growing season.

The winter grazing systems would allow heavy (65 percent) utilization of the previous season's growth, but would be adjusted if other resource objectives (such as residual cover for nesting habitat) are not being met. Livestock would be removed prior to plant initiating growth in the early spring. Grazing during this season aids reproduction and seedling establishment as livestock help scatter and plant seeds.

Spring Grazing System

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately March 1–May 15. Spring grazing provides plants an opportunity to recover after utilization of early plant growth. By removing livestock before most spring and summer precipitation occurs, the plants will be able to store carbohydrates, set seed, and maintain their vigor. This spring treatment can be used every year with little effect on the plant.

Early use must take place before grass plants are in the boot stage. There must also be enough soil moisture in the ground to provide for regrowth after grazing. Therefore, flexibility in the early treatment will allow for use prior to April 1 but generally not after April 30, except at higher elevations with higher precipitation. At some of the higher elevation areas, spring use may occur into June.

Spring grazing would result in moderate utilization (50

percent) of a combination of the previous season's growth and the current season's early growth of herbaceous key species. Livestock are removed while plants are still growing; therefore, only 20–30 percent of the current season's growth is removed. The spring grazing period is the shortest of any grazing system, and plant regrowth continues about 30–45 days after livestock removal.

Grazing during this period requires plants to draw heavily upon food reserves to replace grazed portions. However, grazing would cease while adequate soil moisture is still available for the grazed plants to reach full growth, produce seed, and fully replenish food reserves. Consequently, this form of grazing is expected to promote the vigor of both herbaceous and woody key species (Stoddart et al. 1975; Cook 1971). This system would enhance the production of perennial grasses since the production of a large number of viable seed is dependent upon vigorous mature plants (Hanson 1940). Seedling establishment would depend on the intensity of grazing in the spring following germination. If seedling plants are not physically damaged through trampling or being pulled up, they would normally be firmly established by the start of the third growing season (Stoddart et al. 1975).

Spring/Summer Grazing System

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately May 1–August 31. This treatment allows for grazing during the critical growth period of most plants. Carbohydrate reserves are continually being utilized because the green parts of the plant are constantly being removed by livestock. The pastures that are under the summer treatment will generally experience some other treatment the following year.

Spring/summer grazing would allow 50 percent utilization of the annual production of key species during the late spring and summer each year. Grazing would begin each year at a time when carbohydrate reserves are low and continue until after seedripeness.

Although the proposed stocking rates achieve 50 percent utilization on most areas, factors such as terrain, location of fences and water, and type of livestock and vegetation would often result in heavy grazing (60–80 percent of the annual vegetation production) in one portion of an allotment and light use (20–40 percent) in another area. A rapid decrease in key species composition is expected on those areas within an allotment which receives heavy utilization—primarily areas adjacent to water developments and valley bottoms. Spring/summer grazing at the Northern

Table E3-1.—Potential projects by allotment

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00100	Peter Creek		
00101	East Green Mountain		
00102	Crack-in-the-Ground	■Fences	3 miles
00103	ZX-Christmas Lake	■Restoration	20,000 acres
00200	Blue Creek Seeding		
00201	Vinyard Individual	■Juniper removal/control	1,500 acres
00202	Hickey Individual	■Parsnip Creek headcut stabilization ■Juniper removal/control	2 structures
00203	O'Keeffe FRF	■Juniper removal/control	
00204	Crump Individual	■Juniper removal/control	2,500 acres
00205	Greaser Drift		
00206	Lane Plan II	■Drake Creek/Roaring Spring exclosures ■Drake Creek headcut stabilization ■Juniper removal/control	1 mile 4 structures
00207	Lane Plan I	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00208	Sagehen		
00209	Schadler	■Juniper removal/control	600 acres
00210	Rim	■Juniper removal/control	
00211	Round Mountain	■Lower Twelvemile stabilization ■Juniper removal/control	1 structure
00212	Rahilly-Gravelly	■Juniper removal/control	
00213	Burro Springs	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00214	Chukar Springs	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00215	Hill Camp	■Juniper removal/control	
00216	O'Keeffe Individual	■Juniper removal/control	
00217	Cox Individual		
00218	Sandy Seeding		
00219	Cahill FRF		
00222	Fisher Lake		
00223	Hickey FRF		
00400	Paisley Common	■Loading corral	3,600 square feet
	Coglan Hills		
	Diablo Peak		
	Abert Rim	■Juniper removal/control	1,200 acres
00401	Fenced Federal		
00403	Pine Creek	■Pine Creek fence	1.4 miles
00404	Willow Creek	■Juniper removal/control; Coyote Meadows Pasture division fence	
00406	West Clover Flat		

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00407	Clover Flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Moss Creek Pasture use, fence, and spring development ■ Juniper removal/control 	
00408	Schoolhouse	<i>Allotment no longer exists</i>	
00409	Tucker Hill	<i>Allotment is closed to grazing</i>	
00410	Tim Long Creek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Avery Creek fence 	1 mile
00411	Jones Canyon		
00412	Fir Timber Butte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Juniper removal/control 	
00415	Briggs Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Juniper removal/control 	
00416	White Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Juniper removal/control 	
00418	Squaw Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Juniper removal/control ■ Fences 	1,700 acres 4 miles
00419	St. Patricks		
00420	Egli Rim		
00421	Rosebud		
00422	Paisley Flat		
00423	Hill Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Portions could be included in Chewaucan prescribed burn project ■ Juniper removal/control 	
00424	West Lake		
00425	Pike Ranch		
00426	Five Mile Butte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Giant Water Hole fence 	1 mile
00427	XL		
00428	Sheeprock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Restoration 	25,000 acres
00429	Twin Lakes		
00430	South Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shale Rock pipeline extension ■ Pasture division fence 	5 miles 2.5 miles
00431	Narrows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vegetation treatments 	
00432	Coleman Seeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pasture division fence (south field) 	3–4 miles
00433	East Jug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Venator Butte Well pipeline extension w/ troughs ■ Pasture division fence (north field) 	2 miles
00435	Shale Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shale Rock pipeline extension 	5 miles 2.5 miles
00501	FRF Flynn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Drake Creek exclosure (fence) 	1.5 miles
00502	FRF Fitzgerald		
00503	FRF Taylor		
00505	FRF Lynch		
00507	FRF Laird		
00508	FRF Rock Creek Ranch		
00509	Cox Butte		
00510	Orijana Rim		
00511	Northeast Warner		

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00512	North Bluejoint		
00514	Corn Lake		
00515	Juniper Mountain	■Juniper removal/control	
00516	Rabbit Basin	■Pasture division fence and waterhole	5 miles
00517	Coyote-Colvin	■Windy Hollow division fence ■Install 2 cattleguards ■Juniper removal/control	4 miles
00518	Clover Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00519	Fish Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00520	Lynch-Flynn	■Pasture division fence	4 miles
00521	Priday Reservoir		
00522	Abert Seeding	■Noxious weed treatment ■Brush treatments	
00523	Warner Lakes		
00524	Lane Individual	■Juniper removal/control	1,000 acres
00529	South Rabbit Hills		
00530	East Rabbit Hills	■Pasture division fence	3 miles
00531	North Rabbit Hills		
00600	Beaty Butte	■Gathering/holding facility (fence)	5 miles
00700	Silver Creek-Bridge Creek		
00701	Upper Bridge Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00702	Buck Creek-Bridge Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00703	Bear Creek	■Juniper removal/control	
00704	Ward Lake	■Juniper removal/control	1,200 acres
00705	Oatman Flat	■Juniper removal/control ■Pipeline	3,100 acres 2 miles
00706	Rye Ranch	■Juniper removal/control	
00707	Tuff Butte	■Juniper removal/control	
00708	Arrow Gap		
00709	Dead Indian-Duncan	■Juniper removal/control	
00710	Murdock	■Fence relocation ■Juniper removal/control	3 miles
00711	South Hayes Butte		
00712	Bridge Well		
00713	Silver Creek		
00714	Table Rock		
00716	Silver Lake Lakebed		
00900	Fremont	■Fence	2 miles
00901	Wastina		
00902	Cinder Butte		
00903	Beasley Lake		

Allotment number	Allotment name	Type of improvement	Units
00904	Highway		
00905	Homestead		
00906	North Webster		
00907	Devils Garden		
00908	Cougar Mountain		
00909	Button Springs		
00910	Hogback Butte		
00911	Valley		
00914	West Green Mountain		
00915	Squaw Butte		
01000	Little Juniper Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dry Valley pipeline and storage ■ Waterhole cleanouts ■ Juniper removal/control 	11 miles 6–7 waterholes
01001	Alkali Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Poor Jug pipeline extension and movement of troughs ■ Hutton Springs pasture water development/pipeline ■ Vegetation treatments ■ East Venator pasture boundary fence 	4 miles 4 miles
01002	Bar 75 FRF		
01073	South Butte Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water development from existing well ■ Vegetation treatments 	1 mile
01300	Becraft		
01301	Crooked Creek		
01302	Thomas Creek		
01303	O'Keeffe		
01305	Schultz		
01306	Simms		
01308	Barry		

Table E5-1.—Grazing seasons in relation to months

November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Winter				Spring			Summer			Fall	

Great Basin Experiment Station (approximately 50 miles north of the resource area) resulted in heavy utilization on 37 percent of the range; over an 11-year period, this produced a change in species composition toward less desirable bunchgrasses such as Sandberg's bluegrass. In studies concerning the grazing response of cool season perennial bunchgrasses, Cook (1971) showed that 50 percent utilization was too severe for continuous late spring and summer use. The two species of grass in the study correspond in stages of vegetative growth to the key bunchgrasses in the resource area.

Fall

Under this system, grazing occurs approximately September 1–October 31. Grazing during this treatment will not begin until after most plants have reached seedripeness and have stored adequate carbohydrate reserves. This treatment will assist in meeting the objectives by providing all plants an opportunity to complete their life cycles and produce the maximum amount of cover and forage.

Spring/Fall Grazing Season

Spring/fall grazing would result in utilization of the herbaceous key species during the early portion of their growing period. Very little use of the woody key species is expected during this time. Grazing would occur again in the fall when herbaceous key species are dormant; however, moderate utilization of woody key species would be expected. This system would maintain the vigor and reproduction of the herbaceous key species. Woody key species would decrease slowly in composition because stocking rates would be based on 50 percent utilization of herbaceous species, but utilization of the more palatable woody species during the fall season would be heavier.

Deferred Grazing System

Under the deferred system, grazing would occur after most of the herbaceous key species have completed growth. Moderate utilization of the shrubs encourages growth of additional twigs, and therefore increases forage production. Reproductive capacity is decreased over the years, since increased twig growth reduces the development of flowers and fruits (Garrison 1953, *cited by* Stoddart et al. 1975). Where woody key species are found in limited numbers, some individual shrubs would be selected by cattle and heavily browsed, resulting in reduced vigor and eventual death of these plants; however, the total shrub mortality is expected to be insignificant. The critical growth period

for woody key species occurs in late summer.

Livestock normally concentrate in riparian areas under deferred grazing. Livestock use of the riparian areas under deferred grazing is expected to be light or moderate in several areas due to factors such as inaccessibility and lack of adequate shade and water on adjacent upland areas.

Deferred Rotation Grazing System

Under the deferred rotation grazing system, grazing use during the critical growing period would be alternated with grazing during early spring or late summer/fall in successive years. Early spring grazing would end soon enough to give most herbaceous key species an opportunity to replenish food reserves and maintain good vigor. Late summer grazing would occur after food reserves of the key species have been stored. As a result, the vigor of the key species would be maintained at an acceptable level.

Reproduction of woody key species would not be improved because the sequence of grazing treatments does not provide sufficient protection from grazing to allow seed production and seedling establishment. No areas of riparian vegetation are located within the areas proposed for deferred rotation grazing.

Rotation Grazing System

Rotation grazing results in key species being grazed during part of the growing season every year. This system alternates grazing between early spring use one year and during the critical growing period the next year. The early spring grazing would end in time for the key species to replenish food reserves (see Spring Grazing System). As a result, the decline in vigor caused by use during the critical period of the growing season is somewhat offset by early grazing in alternate years.

Since utilization levels would be moderate (50 percent), the rotation grazing system is expected to only slightly enhance the reproduction of the herbaceous key species on native range because every pasture is grazed each year. Many new seedlings would be grazed or pulled up before becoming established. Woody key species would improve in vigor and reproduction because they are normally not grazed by livestock during the spring and early summer (Vavra and Sneva 1978).

Rest Rotation Grazing System

Rest rotation grazing results in moderate (50 percent) utilization of key species in the use pasture. Most of the use occurs during the growing season. Approximately 23–33 percent of the area is completely rested from grazing each year. The need for periodic complete rest from grazing arises from the fact that even at proper stocking rates, continuous grazing usually results in utilization of the most palatable plants beyond the proper use level. The heaviest use usually occurs on the most accessible areas, resulting in a decline in the key species composition. Hormay (1970) states that these species can be maintained by periodically resting the range from use by means of rest rotation grazing systems. Rest periods allow the plants to complete the stages of vegetative growth, seed production, and food storage. In addition, it provides for seedling establishment and allows litter to accumulate. Rest rotation would allow flexibility in livestock management during periods of drought.

In the Lakeview District, a comparison of the range conditions in allotments under rest rotation management with conditions in allotments under other systems showed that conditions were significantly better on the allotments under rest rotation. Approximately 26 percent of the acres in the rest rotation system were rated good condition, while about 15 percent of the acres under all other systems were in good condition (USDI-BLM 1982a).

Appendix F — Watershed and Water Quality

F2: Riparian/Wetland Areas

Introduction

BLM depicts natural riparian/wetland areas as resources whose capability and potential is defined by the interaction of three components: (1) vegetation, (2) landform/soils, and (3) hydrology; while the functioning condition of these natural riparian/wetland areas are characterized by the interaction of these elements.

One of the main goals of the BLM is to have riparian/wetland areas in proper functioning condition. An overall objective of this goal is to achieve an advanced ecological status, except where resource management objectives, including proper functioning condition, would require an earlier successional stage, thus providing the widest variety of vegetation and habitat diversity for wildlife, fish, and watershed protection.

In the past, considerable effort has been expended to inventory, classify, restore, enhance, and protect riparian/wetland areas, but the effort has lacked consistency. No single classification, survey, inventory, or rating methods or systems have previously been developed to satisfy the complex interactions of healthy riparian/wetland areas. These areas are in dynamic equilibrium with streamflow forces and channel aggradation/degradation processes producing change with vegetative, geomorphic, and structural resistance. Ecological status determination of riparian/wetland vegetation does not necessarily take into account or address needed information that would be contained within aquatic habitat and stream surveys that is pertinent to the functionality of the riparian/wetland area. This is important because riparian/wetland areas will attain proper functioning condition long before they achieve an advanced ecological status.

When evaluating riparian/wetland areas, ecological status should not be confused with proper functioning condition. Riparian/wetland areas must be viewed with the understanding that the riparian system is inherently dynamic and proper functioning condition can and will occur within any or all ecological stages. Proper functioning condition should be evaluated in terms of and relationships to all physical and biological functions occurring within the entire watershed, including the uplands and tributary watershed systems.

To understand how riparian/wetland areas operate and to implement proper management practices, thus

ensuring an area is healthy (functioning properly), the capability and potential of a riparian/wetland area must be understood. Assessing riparian vegetation and stream channel functionality is based upon a given riparian/wetland area's capability and potential. Here, capability is the highest ecological status a riparian/wetland area can attain given political, social, or economical constraints; whereas potential is the highest ecological status a riparian/wetland area can attain given no political, social, or economical constraints, often referred to as the potential natural community. Some riparian/wetland areas may be prevented from achieving their potential because of limiting factors such as human activities that alter the area's capability.

To summarize, proper functioning condition and ecological site status are two different characteristics of riparian systems. A site in any ecological status may be in functioning condition. Riparian/wetland areas should be judged on the functions that it provides compared to functions that should be present in relation to entire watershed. All riparian/wetland systems should not be expected to have identical physical and biological functions. Riparian/wetland health (functioning condition), an important component of watershed condition, refers to the ecological status of vegetation, geomorphic and hydrologic development, and a degree of structural integrity exhibited by the riparian/wetland area (see Table F2-1).

Riparian Conservation Areas

Introduction

Riparian systems are water-influenced areas that include streams and other aquatic ecosystems. Riparian conservation areas are portions of watersheds where aquatic and riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and where management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. Riparian conservation areas include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent streams, and other areas that help maintain the integrity of aquatic ecosystems by (1) influencing the delivery of coarse sediment, organic matter, and woody debris to streams; (2) providing root strength for channel stability; (3) shading the stream; and (4) protecting water quality.

In riparian conservation areas, maintenance, protection, and restoration of aquatic processes and functions are emphasized and goals and objectives for aquatic and riparian habitats are met. Conservation needs for

Table F2-1.—Riparian trend analysis worksheet by category

Usual study methods used to show trend	Downward indicators	Indicators of no change	Upward indicators
<i>Woody riparian</i>			
•Aerial imagery	(A) Studies indicate a decline in the overall number of key woody plants	(A) Studies indicate no change in the overall number of key woody plants	(A) Studies indicate an increase in the overall number of key woody plants
•Photo point studies	(B) Studies indicate a decline in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants	(B) Studies indicate no change in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody species	(B) Studies indicate an increase in the overall canopy volume (height and width) of key woody plants
•Key plant utilization studies	(C) Studies indicate that vegetation removal is preventing the establishment of uneven-aged classes of key woody plants	(C) Studies indicate no change in the age class structure of key woody plants	(C) Studies show that healthy uneven-aged stands of key woody plants are present
<i>Herbaceous cover</i>			
•Aerial imagery	(D) Studies indicate a decline in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover	(D) Studies indicate no change in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover	(D) Studies indicate an increase in the overall amount of herbaceous ground cover
•Line intercept transects	(E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more early succession species	(E) Studies indicate no change in the herbaceous species composition	(E) Studies indicate that herbaceous species composition has shifted toward more late-succession species
<i>Stream banks and channel</i>			
•Stream channel form measurements	(F) Studies indicate an increase in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage	(F) Studies indicate no change in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage	(F) Studies indicate a decrease in the amount of streambank erosion attributable to trampling damage
•Aerial imagery	(G) Studies show that water depth is decreasing	(G) No changes in depth measurements	(G) Studies show that water depth is increasing
•Photo point studies	(H) Studies show that stream channel is widening	(H) No change in stream channel	(H) Studies show that stream channel width is narrowing
	(I) Studies show incised channels are widening	(I) No change in channel depth	(I) Studies show that incised channels are healing with vegetation cover
	(J) Studies show that stream meanders are decreasing and channel is straightening	(J) No change in number and type of stream meanders	(J) Studies show that stream meanders are increasing

Usual study methods used to show trend	Downward indicators	Indicators of no change	Upward indicators
<i>Water quality</i>			
•Water turbidity samples •Fish and aquatic insect samples	(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects tolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of contaminants (L) Sediment transport is increasing relative to baseline data	(K) Sampling indicates no change in the composition of aquatic insects and fish (L) Studies show no change in the amount of sedimentation	(K) Increase in populations of fish and aquatic insects intolerant of high turbidity, low oxygen levels, high temperatures, or presence of contaminants (L) Sediment transport is decreasing relative to baseline data

aquatic and riparian systems can be summarized by the following four principles.

- 1) A stream requires nutrient inputs and energy to sustain its biological functions.
- 2) Riparian-associated plants and animals rely on the vegetation adjacent to streams.
- 3) Small streams are more affected by hillslope processes than larger streams.
- 4) The likelihood of disturbances resulting in instream effects increases as adjacent slopes become steeper.

Ecological function, processes, and disturbance mechanisms are guides for use and protection priorities in riparian areas. Boundaries between riparian areas and upslopes may need adjustment to address each of the larger-scale disturbance effects that may negatively or positively affect unique habitats or sensitive species in riparian environments. The actual size of riparian areas depends on local characteristics that define them; the dimensions of entire riparian areas are not always proportional to the size of aquatic systems.

Riparian conservation areas are delineated into zones or gradients of influence, with an inner zone (Zone 1) where many primary processes and functions occur and an outer zone (Zone 2) where processes and functions occur but at different, less important (secondary) levels to the stream channel. The outer riparian zone also functions as a transition and buffer between upslope uses and disturbances and the aquatic environment. Zoning delineates major influence areas, establishing a basis for different levels of disturbance and vegetation management in each zone. This scheme sets the foundation for cumulative effects determination that is spatially-sensitive in considering watershed disturbance.

Although the concept of zones applies to forestland and rangeland environments, it is more difficult to apply in rangelands. For the purposes of this document, zones are delineated only in forested environments. In rangeland environments, floodprone width is used to delineate riparian conservation areas.

Forested Lands

Zone 1 is the inner riparian area; it is the primary riparian community and energy influence area. It is most important for protection and maintenance of instream conditions. It also serves to transition processes, functions, and disturbances from streams to floodplains and adjacent riparian areas. Zone 1 is the area most sensitive to land management activities.

Zone 2 is the outer riparian area. It supports additional riparian area processes and functions (for example, microclimate) and also is a buffer area capable of absorbing disturbances from the uplands. It is the interface and transition between the inner riparian area and the uplands. In steeper landscapes where soils are subject to surface erosion, this zone may need extension using the slope adjustment factor. This extended area is referred to as Zone 2b.

Areas with landscapes or that are unstable or landslide prone will also be included in the riparian conservation area.

Riparian Conservation Area Delineation Process

Riparian conservation area delineation is based on three indicators: site potential tree heights, extent of flood prone width, or riparian vegetation width, whichever provide the greatest protection to aquatic and riparian resources.

Site potential tree height ~ (for purposes of defining

widths) “The average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class” (FEMAT 1993, p.V-34).

The following site potential tree height shall be used as a minimum height for the forested potential vegetation group in the planning area. Potential vegetation group = dry forest, minimum site potential tree height (feet) = 120.

Slope adjustment factor ~ adjustment of stream riparian conservation area widths for slope uses a curve based on probable sediment travel distance from concentrated sources of erosion and sediment from roads (Ketcheson and Megahan 1996).

The process for delineation of forested riparian areas (perennial and intermittent streams) involves dividing riparian conservation areas into two zones:

A) Minimum Widths for Perennial Streams

Zone 1 equals one site potential tree height, or the extent of the flood prone area, or the extent of wet and moist riparian vegetation, whichever best maintains, protects, and restores the aquatic environment.

Zone 2 equals one site potential tree height or the extent of dry riparian vegetation (Zone a), plus any width added from slope adjustment curve (Zone b).

B) Minimum Widths for Intermittent Streams

Zone 1 equals one-half site potential tree height, or the extent of the flood prone area, or the extent of wet and moist riparian vegetation, whichever best maintains, protects, and restores the aquatic environment. Zone 2 equals one-half site potential tree height, or the extent of dry riparian vegetation (Zone 2a), plus any width added from slope adjustment curve (Zone b).

C) Additional Requirements Applicable for All Streams

Additional special consideration is necessary where there are landslides and in landslide prone or unstable areas. Landslide prone determination shall be based on the procedure outlined in Tang and Montgomery (1995) or other comparable techniques.

D) Total Riparian Conservation Area Width

Total riparian conservation area width is the sum of the widths determined from steps A through C.

Rangeland Streams

The process of delineation for rangeland riparian riparian conservation areas (perennial or intermittent streams) relies on floodprone widths by stream type, or the extent of potential natural riparian vegetation, whichever provides the greater protection to aquatic and riparian resources. Riparian vegetation can be delineated by aerial photographs or field inspection. Floodplain area is essentially equivalent to floodprone width defined by Rosgen (1994).

The following steps can be used to determine the flood prone area. It is suggested that field units develop relationships between bankfull width and drainage area or use existing relationships for their area.

1) Determine bankfull width for the drainage area above the point on the stream.

2) Determine the stream type using Rosgen stream type (Rosgen 1994) from aerial photographs or existing classification data.

3) Select entrenchment ratio, which is the average maximum for the particular stream types from the following:

Stream type	A	B	C	E	F	G
Entrenchment ratio	1.4	2.2	5.3	56.9	1.2	1.3

Entrenchment ~ vertical containment of stream and the degree to which it is incised in the valley floor.

Entrenchment ratio ~ ratio of the width of the flood prone area to the bankfull surface width of the channel.

Because entrenchment ratio is not applicable in D stream types (braided systems), riparian width shall be determined on a case-by-case basis using site-specific or local information.

4) Calculate the floodprone area by multiplying the bankfull width and entrenchment ratio.

Floodprone area ~ width measured at an elevation which is determined at twice the maximum bankfull depth of the stream.

Local drainage area and bankfull width relation-

ships should be used in place of graphs. Likewise, if field verified entrenchment ratios are known, this data should also be used in place of the average maximums shown in Step 3.

Forested Land and Rangeland Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, and Wetlands

Riparian conservation areas for ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre consist of:

- The body of water or wetland and the area to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or
- the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, or
- The extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or
- A distance equal to the height of one site potential tree, or
- 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs or from the edge of the wetland, pond, or lake, whichever is greatest.

For ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands less than 1-acre, the above riparian conservation area delineation shall apply, except that the minimum slope distance shall be 100 feet.

Riparian Management Objectives

Introduction

Riparian management objective values for stream channel conditions, when used in combination with objectives for this plan, provide criteria to help assess attainment of aquatic and riparian goals as described in the Desired Range of Conditions section of Chapter 3. These values (“Interim Bull Trout Habitat Conservation Strategy” [1996]) formulated from the Pacific Native Fish Strategy (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1995) provide a description and characterization of watershed, riparian, and stream channel processes and existing conditions that can be expected to be achieved over time.

As indicated below, some riparian management objectives apply to forested ecosystems, some to rangeland ecosystems, and some to all ecosystems. Actions that reduce habitat quality are inconsistent with the purpose of this plan’s direction. However, the intent of riparian management objectives are not to establish a ceiling for what constitutes good habitat conditions. The following statements provide the intent for the use of the riparian management objectives and their purpose in a compre-

hensive program:

- 1) Riparian management objectives are criteria (quantitative and/or qualitative) to help evaluate progress towards attainment of watershed, aquatic, and riparian goals described within the desired range of conditions.
- 2) Interim riparian management objectives are not to be viewed as independent from other components of the aquatic conservation strategy; rather, they are part of an aquatic conservation program. Riparian management objectives are not always sensitive to immediate effects but rather exhibit response to cumulative effects and factors influencing channel history over time.
- 3) Interim riparian management objectives do not replace state and Federal water quality standards promulgated under the CWA or state laws, but they should complement these standards in providing measurable habitat attributes.

Procedure for Riparian Management Objective Application

Riparian management objectives apply to all perennial streams during those times that the streams support aquatic life. Effects of land management activities on intermittent streams may influence the attainment of riparian management objectives in perennial streams. All instream and riparian variables should be used, in combination, to provide a comprehensive synopsis of watershed, riparian, and aquatic conditions, since placing emphasis on interpretations of individual variables may lead to erroneous conclusions related to watershed, riparian, and aquatic conditions.

Riparian management objective application or development can follow these steps:

- 1) The values apply where ecologically attainable. Locally developed riparian management objectives (quantitatively and/or qualitatively derived) supported with information from ecosystem analysis is preferred because of the variable nature of streams within the project and planning areas. Stream conditions can vary from disturbances and channel evolution histories that influenced channel form and conditions. It is recommended that district(s) staff conduct their own analysis due to the variable conditions in the planning area. Staff should consider using similar techniques described by Overton et al. (1995) to define appropriate riparian management objectives. Riparian manage-

Table F2-2.—Standards for rangeland health and relationship to watershed condition factors (Table F2-1) contributing to nonpoint source pollution

Standard	Description	Relationship to watershed condition factor contributing to nonpoint source pollution
1	Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage and stability that are appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.	Protection of surface soils will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to reduce erosive energy due to overland flow and precipitation. (IA) Soil infiltration will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IB)
2	Riparian/wetland areas are in properly functioning physical condition appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.	Streambank shade will be increased through improvement of shade-providing riparian woody species. (IIA) Streambank stability will improve through improvement of herbaceous and woody species to provide root mass to provide a matrix for holding the soil particles together. (IIB) Infiltration will be improved through increase in basal and canopy vegetative cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IIC) Filtering capability will be improved through increase in basal vegetative cover to intercept sediments from overland flow, including floodplain overflow. (IID)
3	Healthy, productive, and diverse plant and animal populations and communities appropriate to soil, climate, and landform are supported by ecological processes of nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.	Protection of surface soils will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to reduce erosive energy due to overland flow and precipitation. (IA) Soil infiltration will increase because the improvement in species and structural diversity will result in increased vegetative basal and canopy cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IB) Streambank shade will be increased through improvement of shade-providing riparian woody species. (IIA) Streambank stability will improve through improvement of herbaceous and woody species to provide root mass to provide a matrix for holding the soil particles together. (IIB) Infiltration will be improved through increase in basal and canopy vegetative cover to intercept overland flow and precipitation. (IIC) Filtering capability will be improved through increase in basal vegetative cover to intercept sediments from overland flow, including floodplain overflow. (IID)
5	Habitats support healthy, productive, and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals (including special status species and species of local importance) appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.	Habitat modification that is adverse to the fish species will be reduced as habitat is restored to support viable populations. (IA-B, IIA-D, IIIA) Temperature, sedimentation, algal growth, turbidity, summer flow, and dissolved oxygen should be at levels that support viable populations of the fish species. (IA-B, IIA-D, IIIA)

ment objectives should be developed from evaluations of reference conditions in similar landforms, climate, stream type and valley bottom settings, and potential vegetation. In all cases, the rationale supporting these changes and the effects of the changes shall be documented.

2) Use information from Step 1 to develop management actions for conserving or restoring watershed, riparian, and channel processes.

3) Monitor implementation and effectiveness of management if they have the intended results. Provide feedback information for future management objectives, action, and evaluation of riparian management objectives.

Riparian Management Objectives

1. Instream Habitat Features

Pool frequency:

WE	10	20	25	50	75	100	125	150	200
PO	96	56	47	26	23	18	14	12	9

WE = wetted width (feet); PO = pools per mile.

Temperature ~ No measurable increase in maximum water temperature (7 day moving average of daily maximum temperature measured as the average of the maximum daily temperature of the warmest consecutive 7-day period). Maximum water temperature will be below 59 degrees F within adult bull trout holding habitat and below 48 degrees F within bull trout spawning and rearing habitats.

Maximum water temperatures below 64 degrees F within anadromous fish migration and rearing habitats and below 60 degrees F within anadromous fish spawning habitats.

Large woody debris ~ >20 pieces per mile; >12 inch diameter; >35 foot length. (forested systems)

Bank stability ~ >80 percent stable in nonforested systems (rangeland systems)

Lower bank angle ~ >75 percent of banks with <90 degree angle (i.e., undercut).

Width/depth ratio: ~ <10, mean wetted width divided by mean depth.

2. Riparian Vegetation

Applies to all forest and range riparian areas: mature and old forest, and late ecological status range riparian conditions adapted to fire regimes and other disturbances characteristic for the site. Riparian vegetation riparian management objectives should be measured by the percent similarity of current riparian vegetation to the mature forest and late ecological status range riparian community/composition. The percent similarity shall be greater than 60 percent (USDA-FS 1992). The stepwise procedure for determining similarity is outlined in Figure 3 and in the Riparian Vegetation riparian management objective discussion.

Procedure for Determining Riparian Vegetation

Riparian Management Objective: Functionality of aquatic and riparian environments can be fully evaluated with the inclusion of riparian vegetation. Riparian vegetation is generally more sensitive to immediate effects from management activities. In some vegetation and valley bottom settings, riparian vegetation can be responsive to restoration in short timeframes. Most instream riparian management objectives are dependent upon riparian vegetation condition; therefore, a riparian vegetation riparian management objective was included.

The following steps summarize a method to assess similarity of current riparian vegetation to potential riparian vegetation based on information presented within the Interior Columbia Basin area. The five-step method, Riparian Plant Association Groups and Associated Valley Bottom Types of the Columbia River Basin (Manning and Engelking 1995), could be used to determine the riparian vegetation riparian management objective.

1. Identify the potential vegetation group in which the riparian area occurs.
2. Identify potential vegetation type and valleybottom type.
3. Identify potential riparian vegetation.
4. Determine existing riparian vegetation group.
5. Compare potential riparian vegetation group to existing riparian vegetation group.

The existing riparian vegetation should be at least 60 percent similar to the potential vegetation to meet the riparian management objective. If there is less than 60 percent similarity and it is not attributable to absence

of the potential riparian vegetation group within the valley bottom setting, then management actions that move riparian vegetation toward the potential should occur.

F3: Water Quality Restoration Plans

The BLM is responsible for managing public lands according to requirements of the CWA, and thus, is required to maintain water quality where it meets State water quality standards and to improve water quality where it does not meet standards. Water bodies within the planning area (see Table F3-1) that currently do not meet State water quality standards have been placed on the States's 303(d) list of affected waters.

Through the land use planning process BLM must demonstrate that the agencies activities are contributing to CWA compliance and toward reducing the number of listed segments on public lands. Among the ways listed segments may be removed from the 303(d) list are: (1) applicable water standards are attained; (2) sufficiently stringent measures for managing waters are applied and affect a change; and (3) total maximum daily loads designed to achieve water quality standards are implemented. Total maximum daily loads are quantifiable load allocations developed for individual pollutants that occur in amounts which violate State water quality standards and fail to protect associated beneficial uses.

For all watersheds that contain stream segments on the 303(d) list, a water quality restoration plan will be developed. The water quality restoration plan may address individual or groups of subbasins, watersheds, or subwatersheds. Water quality restoration plans outline specific actions for restoring water quality and include information, data, and analysis to support the attainment of ODEQ developed total maximum daily loads. Development and implementation of water quality restoration plans according to the process outlined in the 1999 "Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for Addressing Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waters" (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1999b) will fulfill BLM responsibilities for addressing listed waters, and allow continued management activities of BLM land according to a strategy which ensures attainment of water quality standards and support beneficial uses.

Each water quality restoration plan will be developed following the guidance in the protocol mentioned

above, and will include:

- 1) condition assessment and problem description,
- 2) goals and objectives,
- 3) management actions to achieve objectives,
- 4) implementation schedule,
- 5) monitoring and evaluation plan, and
- 6) public participation plan.

The water quality restoration plans will reference the Lakeview RMP and the preferred alternative, the approved record of decision, including objectives, methodologies, BMP's, livestock grazing practices, and project development proposed for the upland and riparian/wetland areas. Water quality restoration plans will also reference other existing plans (agreements, permits, biological assessments and opinions, or other documents which stipulate management) and will incorporate information and direction from the plans and review the plans for consistency with the CWA. The water quality restoration plans will outline a restoration strategy consistent with the Lakeview RMP and other plans but which will accomplish water quality restoration. Thus the water quality restoration plans may require periodic updating.

The Lakeview BLM will develop water quality restoration plans for Twentymile Watershed (including listed tributaries Twelvemile and Fifteenmile Creeks), Deep Creek Watershed (including listed tributaries Camas, Drake and Parsnip Creeks), Honey Creek Watershed (including listed tributary Snyder Creek), Chewaucan River (including listed tributary Willow Creek), and Silver Creek Watershed (including listed tributary West Fork Silver Creek).

The ODEQ has scheduled to complete total maximum daily loads for Warner Lakes Subbasin in 2004 and Summer Lake, Lake Abert, and Guano Subbasins in 2007.

Element 1: Condition Assessment and Problem Description

The impaired water quality standards and beneficial uses as defined in Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 340 for the LRA are discussed below.

The beneficial uses that are most impacted by nonpoint source pollutants are salmonid fish (trout) spawning

Table F3-1.—1998 State of Oregon water quality impaired stream reaches on LRA-administered lands

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

and salmonid fish rearing. Other beneficial uses such as aesthetics, resident fish and aquatic life, and water contact recreation could also be affected. Descriptions of these conditions are in Chapter 2, and risk of affects from management are in Chapter 4.

Although human-caused point-source pollution occurs in the subbasins, most of the pollution resulting from BLM management is nonpoint source. In general, the relationship between the upland and riparian conditions to water quality are identified in Table F3-2.

The landscape is dominated by the volcanic parent rock. There are massive basalt flows and lesser amounts of ash flows and rhyolite. The volcanic rock forms cones and peaks and large flows in which ancient streams cut deep canyons. The volcanic rock weathers to clay and the soil reflects this. This harsh environment is dominated by sagebrush steppe vegetation communities. The streams have very high flashy peak flows and very low base flows. The water quality restoration plans will describe the individual characteristics of each watershed with a listed stream segment.

Stream Water Temperature

Most perennial streams in the resource area exceed the State numeric water quality standard for water temperature. State water quality standards have three parts including a (1) numeric standard, (2) narrative description, and (3) description of beneficial uses. The narrative section of the stream water temperature

standards acknowledges there may be natural conditions that cause exceedance of the numeric criteria. ODEQ has criteria for determining whether exceedances of water quality standards are anthropogenic or natural in origin. If a stream is found to have natural water temperatures that exceed the numeric criteria, it is in compliance with the Oregon State water quality standards. Exceedance of stream temperature has been well documented on the resource area but the process to assess whether the condition is natural or man caused has not been completed. There are a wide range of causes of increased stream temperatures, and distinguishing anthropogenic from natural effects is difficult. Stream water temperature in the area is dependant on solar radiation, stream-side shade, ambient air temperatures, heated water discharges (hot springs), channel morphology, and stream flow. Stream water temperature may also be affected by anthropogenic activities that discharge heated water, widen streams, or reduce shading, flows or depth.

To determine if a stream water temperature is natural or if it is affected by current management activities, an understanding of site condition is necessary. Streams will be compared to natural geomorphology, potential natural riparian and upland vegetation, and soil condition. By identifying the site potential and comparing it to current condition, a determination of anthropogenic effects can be made. If it can be demonstrated that a stream segment has decreasing water temperatures with current management, then it meets the Oregon State water quality standards. If the stream segment has

Table F3-2.—Watershed conditions and relationship to nonpoint source pollution

Watershed condition	Description	Nonpoint source pollution: relation to watershed condition
I. Upland	A. Insufficient vegetative basal and canopy cover to protect surface soils	<i>Sedimentation:</i> Soil surface erosion in uplands <i>Turbidity:</i> Sedimentation from soil surface erosion in uplands <i>Habitat modification:</i> Siltation of spawning gravels from sedimentation and reduction in primary productivity from turbidity
	B. Insufficient vegetation to allow soil infiltration	<i>Flow modification:</i> Reduced water retention <i>High sedimentation:</i> High peak runoff causing upland soil surface erosion and riparian bank erosion <i>High turbidity:</i> Sedimentation from erosion in uplands and riparian area <i>Habitat modification:</i> Siltation of spawning gravels from sedimentation and reduction in primary productivity from turbidity <i>High temperature:</i> Low summer flow and reduced cool ground water inflow <i>Low dissolved oxygen:</i> High temperature reduces oxygen solubility
II. Riparian area	A. Streambank shade insufficient to prevent excessive warming from direct solar radiation	<i>High temperature:</i> Increased exposure, allowing solar heating <i>Low dissolved oxygen:</i> High temperature reduces oxygen solubility <i>Algal growth:</i> High temperature from solar heating <i>Turbidity:</i> High algal growth
	B. Insufficient bank stability allowing excessive streambank erosion	<i>Sedimentation:</i> Streambank erosion <i>Flow modification:</i> Reduced floodplain development resulting in reduced water retention causing increased spring peak flows and decreased summer ground water inflow <i>High temperature:</i> Streambank erosion resulting in widening of stream allowing increased solar heating; reduced shade from overhanging banks; low summer flows and reduced cool ground water inflow <i>Low dissolved oxygen:</i> High temperature reduces oxygen solubility <i>Algal growth:</i> High temperature from solar heating <i>Turbidity:</i> High algal growth and sediments from bank erosion <i>Habitat modification:</i> Reduced point bar formation for pool formation in outer meander curves; reduced cover from undercut banks; reduced cover due to shallower waters; reduced edgewater and floodplains for refuge from high runoff velocities and for fry habitat; reduced spawning gravel availability due to sedimentation
	C. Vegetation sparse or not vigorous, causing reduced infiltration	<i>Flow modification:</i> Reduced water retention <i>High temperature:</i> Low summer flow and reduced cool ground water inflow <i>Sedimentation:</i> Increased peak flow causing streambank erosion <i>Habitat modification:</i> See above on bank stability
	D. Vegetation sparse, reducing filtering capability	<i>Sedimentation:</i> Higher input of upslope sediments

stable water temperatures which do not comply with the numeric standard, studies to determine the affects of current management will be initiated.

Currently the LRA is conducting an ecological site inventory for the uplands and a riparian inventory. Both of these efforts assess vegetation and soils, and will determine potential and current vegetation and soil condition. A stream geomorphology inventory which documents stream health and relationship to the stream's physical potential has been conducted and will be verified. A road inventory that documents road effects on streams has been conducted and will be verified. The vegetation, soils, water temperature, stream geomorphology, and road inventories will be analyzed to determine what causes the high stream water temperatures. Because the water quality restoration plans are scheduled to be completed with the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, this work will update the water quality restoration plan and will be done for all watersheds with contain a 303(d) listed water body.

Biological Criteria

The Chewuacan River from the headwaters to Bagley Ditch is listed for biological criteria. This segment was listed because the community of benthic macroinvertebrates were indicative of stressed conditions and high sediment in 1994 and were degraded from a "better" condition in 1990. The biological criteria standard is :

"Waters of the state shall be of sufficient quality to support aquatic species without detrimental changes in the resident biological communities." (Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 340-41-027).

The water quality restoration plan for this reach will focus on an assessment of the ecological health of the stream and associated riparian and upland communities. Because BLM manages less than 1 percent of the watershed, there will likely be no measurable change in water quality. The focus of the water quality restoration plan will be on preventing possible effects from BLM management on the river rather than on changing water quality.

Element 2: Goals and Objectives

The Lakeview RMP assumes there would be attainment of or significant progress toward water quality standards through natural (no management), active (physical structures), and passive (change in management) watershed restoration, as accomplished through the achievement of the desired range of conditions. The

Lakeview RMP goals, objectives, and management directives are designed to achieve desired range of conditions. The expected results are improvement for water quality, riparian/wetland areas, vegetation in upland areas, habitat for special status species, fisheries and aquatic habitat, and other resources.

Watershed restoration potential is dictated by site potential of an area. For example, in areas where deep channel entrenchment has occurred such that the top of the bank is much greater than the bankfull stage, restoration is limited to the potential floodplain development within the incised channel and continued shifts in localized erosion and deposition as the channel continues to move towards equilibrium. Achievement of water quality goals through watershed restoration would be guided by the objectives of the "Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (USDI-BLM 1997a, 1998j).

The standards were developed pursuant to 43 CFR, subpart 4180. Watershed restoration and, therefore, water quality would be achieved through the attainment of standards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Standard 4 requires that surface water and ground water quality that is influenced by agency actions, remain in compliance with State water quality standards. Standards 1 and 2 address the properly functioning condition of the watersheds. Standards 3 and 5 reflect the ecological processes in the watershed and habitat for native species. The relationship of these Standards to conditions affecting water quality are shown in Table F3-3.

The relationship of these standards to watershed conditions affecting water quality are shown in Table F3-3. The water quality restoration plans developed for the Twentymile, Deep, and Honey Watersheds will include the goals and objectives of the "Warner Sucker Recovery Plan" (USDI-USFWS 1998). The objective of this recovery plan for fishes in the Warner Basin is to restore and maintain the natural aquatic and riparian habitats of the Warner Basin so that the Warner sucker's continued existence is ensured in its native ecosystem which results in its removal from the list of T&E species (see Appendix H1—Objectives of the Recovery Plan for Endangered Fish). Current Lakeview RMP goals and objectives of vegetation, watershed, and fisheries and other plans will be incorporated into all water quality restoration plans. Lakeview RMP goals include:

Shrub Steppe Management Goal 1: Restore, protect and enhance the diversity and distribution of

Table F3-3.—Management actions that are directly related to or emphasize standards for rangeland health and watershed conditions that affect water quality ¹

Management objective and action #	Alternative					SRH	Watershed Condition
	A	B	C	D	E		
Energy and Mineral Resources							
Objective 1, Action 3	◆		◆	◆	◆	2	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 2, Action 1					◆	2	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 3, Action 1	◆		◆	◆	◆	2	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Rangeland Vegetation							
Objective 1, Action 2			◆	◆		1, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 1, Action 3			◆	◆		1, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 1, Action 5			◆	◆		1, 3	IA, IB
Forest and Woodlands							
Objective 1, Action 1	◆		◆	◆	◆	1, 3	IA, IB
Objective 1, Action 2	◆		◆	◆	◆	1, 3, 5	IA, IB
Objective 2, Action 1			◆	◆		1, 2, 3	IA, IB
Objective 2, Action 2	◆	◆	◆	◆		1, 3	IA, IB
Objective 2, Action 3	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	1, 2, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Water Resources and Riparian/Wetland Areas							
Objective 1, Action 1	◆					2, 4	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
		◆	◆	◆	◆	1, 2, 3, 4	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Objective 2, Action 1	◆	◆				2, 4	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
			◆	◆	◆	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Fish and Aquatic Habitat							
Objective 1, Action 2	◆					2, 4, 5	IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
			◆	◆	◆	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Wild Horses							
Objective 1, Action 2	◆		◆	◆		1, 2, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Rangeland/Grazing Use							
Objective 1, Action 2			◆	◆	◆	1, 2, 3	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID
Recreation							
Objective 1, Action 2			◆	◆		1, 2, 3, 4, 5	IA, IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID

¹ The listed management actions apply throughout the planning area and either specifically require special management to improve or protect riparian and upland watershed conditions or emphasize improving or protecting native vegetation and natural values.

desirable vegetation communities, including perennial native and desirable introduced plant species. Provide for their continued existence and normal function in nutrient, water, and energy cycles.

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

Riparian and Wetland Vegetation Management Goal: Restore, maintain, or improve riparian vegetation, habitat diversity, and associated watershed function to achieve healthy and productive riparian areas and wetlands.

Forest and Woodlands Management Goal 2: Restore productivity and biodiversity in western juniper woodlands and quaking aspen groves.

Noxious Weeds and Competing Undesirable Vegetation Management Goal: Control the introduction and proliferation of noxious weeds and competing undesirable plant species and reduce the extent and density of established populations to acceptable limits.

Watershed Health Management Goal 1: Protect or restore watershed function and processes which determine the rates of precipitation capture, storage, and release.

Watershed Health Management Goal 2: Ensure that surface water and groundwater influenced by BLM activities comply with or are making significant progress toward achieving State of Oregon water quality standards for beneficial uses as established by the ODEQ.

Fish and Aquatic Habitat Management Goal: Restore, maintain, or improve habitat to provide for diverse and self-sustaining communities of wildlife, fishes, and other aquatic organisms.

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

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

Human Uses and Values Management Goal: Manage public lands to provide social and economic benefits to local residents, businesses, visitors, and future generations.

Fire Management Goal 2: Provide swift action to rehabilitate burned areas to mitigate the adverse effects of wildland fire on soil and vegetation in a cost-effective manner and minimize the possibility of wildland fire recurrence or invasion of weeds.

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

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

Off-Highway Vehicles Management Goal: Manage OHV's to protect resource values, promote public safety, provide off-highway vehicle use opportunities where appropriate, and minimize conflicts among various users.

Energy and Mineral Resources Management Goal: Provide opportunity for the exploration, location, development, and production of locatable minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, and solid minerals in an environmentally sound manner. Eliminate and rehabilitate abandoned mine hazards.

Energy and Mineral Resources Management Goal 3: In an environmentally sound manner, meet the demands of local, state and Federal agencies, and the public, for mineral material from public lands.

Roads and Transportation Management Goal: Close any roads or trails no longer needed or which are causing resource damage.

Element 3: Management Actions to Achieve Objectives

The Lakeview RMP identifies an adaptive management strategy to address and accomplish resource objectives on public lands for all permitted uses and activities,

including livestock grazing. This adaptive strategy will evaluate permitted uses and activities, recommend and initiate adjustments as needed to meet the desired resource objectives, and monitor results for effectiveness. Actions and restrictions required for accomplishment of each resource objective are identified in Chapter 3, and, in some cases, Chapter 4 of the Proposed Plan/Final RMP. Adaptive management process will be the mechanism in each water quality management plan to address the issues associated with each stream segment, watershed, or subbasin. Effectiveness will be evaluated through monitoring plans developed for each water quality restoration plan. The ODEQ has agreed that water quality restoration plans will function as adaptive management plans, where goals or management measures are revised if monitoring or other data indicate necessity for modifications. The large range of BLM management has different ways to implement change in operations including, environmental analysis, annual operating permits, handbook regulations, voluntary change, and contract administration.

The Lakeview RMP addresses restoration or protection of the upland vegetation and soil as well as the riparian/wetland areas for attainment and maintenance of water quality standards. Upland vegetation and soil are key elements in the processes of infiltration, storage, and release of precipitation. A healthy uplands provides water to the riparian areas, wetlands, and streams at a rate which promotes healthy aquatic environments.

Element 4: Implementation Schedule

Water quality restoration plans will include site-specific management activities that are in compliance with the management actions identified in Table 2-4 and in the approved records of decision. Implementation of water quality restoration plans will begin when ODEQ approves the document. Most of the watershed conditions and water quality will be evaluated for current and potential condition within the first 5 to 10 years of implementation of the RMP/ROD. Implementation of management directives to meet plan objectives will occur initially within higher priority areas based upon input from the public, and local, state, and Federal agencies. Management in areas including 303(d) listed segments has already been adjusted to improve watershed conditions or water quality. Current and past management goes through an environmental documentation process which includes interdisciplinary teams. These teams work to achieve ecological health with the land management. Many changes in operations have occurred due to this work, including riparian exclosures and pastures, roads appropriately designed and located, recreation trails and develop-

ments appropriately designed and located, and other projects. Monitoring of these sites are mandated in resource management plans, biological opinions, laws and regulations.

Components of water quality restoration plans implementation schedule:

Activity	Year
•Collection and processing of ecological site inventory (uplands)	— 2004
•Collection of data for riparian score cards	— 2003
•Development of riparian score cards	— 2003
•Pilot test inventory of riparian areas with score cards	— 2003
•Complete riparian inventory with scorecards	— 2004
•Stream geomorphology inventory	— 2004
•Stream temperatures	— Ongoing
•Road inventory	— Ongoing
•Upland current condition inventory	— 2003
•Data analysis and conclusions	— 1 year after TMDL
•Development of changes in management	— 1 year after TMDL
•Conduct environmental analysis for management change	— 2 years after TMDL

Specific timeframes for meeting standards will be dependent upon stream segment, landscape potential, and budget priorities. Every degraded stream segment has an ecologically based rate of recovery—often it takes many years. The main tool for restoration will be design of land use activities. Any use or activities on public land that presently or in the future will not lead to the attainment of water quality standards, properly functioning condition, and riparian management objectives in riparian/wetland areas will be adjusted to improve the progress toward meeting plan objectives and attaining beneficial uses of each stream system.

This outline will serve as the base for water quality restoration plans where detail will be added as watershed analysis and other small-scale analysis occur. The

LRA processes over 100 land management activities a year. These management activities are required by law to be processed in a timely manner and through them the water quality, watershed health, fisheries, and ecological goals are accomplished. The workload associated with environmental documentation effects when watershed analysis is accomplished. Large projects including mining operations, hydroelectric operations, and fuels management require increased workload, and further delay the accomplishment of nonmandated analysis such as watershed, landscape, or ecosystem analysis.

Reasonable Assurance of Implementation

The BLM is required to comply with the CWA and to meet Oregon State water quality standards. The BLM and the ODEQ have also entered into a memorandum of agreement (April 1990) that provides a framework for the two agencies to “cooperate on projects of mutual concern to protect water quality statewide and to benefit the people of the State of Oregon.” BLM conformance requirements with these standards for public lands, including the planning area, are reiterated in the Standards and Guidelines (USDI-BLM 1997a). Further CFR 4180.2.c states, “The authorized officer shall take appropriate action as soon as practicable but not later than the start of the next grazing year upon determining that existing grazing management practices or levels of grazing use on public lands are significant factors in failing to achieve the standards ... made effective under this section.”

In addition to the CWA, other numerous laws, regulations, policies, and Executive orders direct BLM to manage for water quality for the benefit of the Nation and its economic, social, and recreational needs. Legal authorities include FLPMA, NEPA, CAA, CWA, the “Federal Water Pollution Control Act,” the “Safe Drinking Water Act,” the “Endangered Species Act,” and many more (see Appendix B of the Proposed RMP/ Final EIS).

Water quality is not only important for beneficial human uses but also for proper ecosystem function. Management practices for grazing, mining, recreation, forest and woodland product harvest, and other forms of surface disturbing activities or vegetative management for restoring and maintaining water quality will be designed for healthy sustainable and functional rangeland ecosystems. This healthy system includes streams, riparian areas and wetlands that have adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water

quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve flood water retention and groundwater recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding and other uses; and support greater biodiversity (USDI-BLM 1993a). Desired healthy and functional ecosystems requirements are described in the Standards and Guidelines (USDI-BLM 1997a) and in the standards for aquatic/riparian strategies in “An Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins” (USDI-FS and USDI-BLM 1997).

Discussion of Costs and Funding

Guarantee of commitment to outyear budgets is not possible for the BLM because appropriations and priorities are subject to annual congressional action. The BLM will make every attempt to secure funding for implementation of approved plans, including monitoring and required projects. Depending upon the responsible participants, BLM will attempt to develop alternatives to secure needed funding, including matching-funds and cost-sharing. Two options for other sources of funding are:

DEQ 319 Grants: The 319 program provides formula grants to the states and Tribes to implement nonpoint source projects and programs in accordance with section 319 of the CWA. Nonpoint source pollution reduction projects can be used to protect source water areas and the general quality of water resources in a watershed.

Challenge Cost Share: Challenge Cost Share projects are partnerships with other government agencies, private organizations, institutions, share corporations, etc., working together to accomplish common objectives.

Element 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

The Lakeview RMP contains an adaptive management strategy; therefore, if monitoring indicates that progress toward the State water quality standards is not occurring, evaluations and adjustments will be implemented achieving the desired outcomes. A monitoring plan will be developed and incorporated into the approved record of decision to address the specific objectives, management directives, and methodologies.

Monitoring for each stream, watershed, or subbasin

will be dependent upon the issues and problems identified for that particular geographic area. Potential monitoring parameters may be those that are identified as potential indicators in the Standards and Guidelines (USDI-BLM 1997a) and in the standards for aquatic/riparian strategies in “An Assessment of Ecosystem Components in the Interior Columbia Basin and Portions of the Klamath and Great Basins” (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1997). The monitoring will be to the level of intensity and frequency needed to address each listed segment on a case-by-case basis. The steps used to develop monitoring plans are:

- 1) identify issues and concerns,
- 2) stratify and classify streams, riparian, wetlands and uplands,
- 3) conduct reconnaissance: assess existing condition and refine issues,
- 4) establish specific goals and objectives,
- 5) select parameters and monitoring design,
- 6) develop quality control plan,
- 7) select representative monitoring and reference sites,
- 8) conduct first year of pilot project monitoring, and
- 9) reassess assumptions and objectives and modify the monitoring plan.

This type of process to develop the monitoring plan will increase the time necessary to develop a water quality restoration plan. The monitoring plan will be one section that will be updated as necessary.

Element 6: Public Involvement

It is the BLM’s intent that public comments on the listed 303(d) streams, the parameters of their listing, and any management measures which address them will serve as partial fulfillment of the public comment requirement for a water quality restoration plan. The water quality restoration plan will be sent directly to ODEQ and will be open to public comment through that agency’s public comment process. ODEQ is responsible for the final public comment on any water quality restoration plan or total maximum daily load and may conduct further public involvement through their own procedures.

Appendix G — Noxious Weeds

Herbicides currently approved for use in “Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States EIS and Record of Decision” (USDI-BLM 1991b; 1991e).

- Atrazine
- Bromacil
- Bromacil + Diuron
- Chlorsulfuron
- Clopyralid
- 2,4-D ¹
- Dicamba ¹
- Dicamba + 2,4-D ¹
- Diuron
- Glyphosate ¹
- Glyphosate + 2,4-D ¹
- Hexazinone
- Imazapyr
- Metfluidide
- Metsulfuron Methyl
- Picloram ¹
- Picloram + 2,4-D ¹
- Simazine
- Sulfometuron Methyl
- Tebuthiuron
- Triclopyr

¹ Chemicals currently approved for noxious weed control on BLM-administered lands in Oregon. These may change in the future based on the results of an on-going, programatic, Bureau-wide vegetation management EIS, other studies, and/or subsequent legal action lifting the current injunction on the use of specific chemicals.

Appendix L — Fire Rehabilitation

L1: Lakeview Resource Area Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan

Introduction

The purpose and need of a normal fire rehabilitation plan is to streamline the emergency fire rehabilitation process to enable on-the-ground treatments to be completed within time frames consistent with the urgent nature of fire rehabilitation. The normal fire rehabilitation plan facilitates the orderly and timely rehabilitation of burned lands by delineating the procedures to be followed and treatments to be used after wildland fires occur on the LRA.

Appropriate use of emergency fire rehabilitation funds includes implementing the following practices to:

- Protect life, property, and soil, water and/or vegetative resources.
- Prevent unacceptable onsite or offsite damage.
- Facilitate meeting land use plan objectives and other Federal laws.
- Reduce the invasion and establishment of undesirable or invasive species of vegetation.

Emergency fire rehabilitation funds are not used for rehabilitation of wildland fire suppression efforts; this includes rehabilitating firelines, helispots, fire camp, etc. Costs for rehabilitating wildland fire suppression efforts will be funded by the wildland fire project code.

The terms *rehabilitation* and *restoration* are often used synonymously, especially in relationship to the use of native species to revegetate burned areas. Rehabilitation is the “repair” of a wildland fire area utilizing native and/or nonnative plant species to obtain a stable plant community that will protect the burned area from erosion and invasion of weeds. Restoration is the use of a diverse mixture of only native species to obtain a plant community that is similar in appearance and function to the historic vegetation.

Total restoration of a burned area is not within the scope of the emergency fire rehabilitation program, although the use of native plants to rehabilitate burned

areas is strongly encouraged. Native plants are to be used on those soils and ecological sites where they are, (1) adapted, (2) able to establish and survive with weed competition and periodic drought, (3) compatible with other land uses, and (4) reasonably priced relative to the land use and emergency fire rehabilitation plan objectives. The application of emergency fire rehabilitation practices should be consistent with the Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines and the best available science in as much as the constraints of emergency fire rehabilitation policy will allow.

This plan guides emergency wildland fire rehabilitation efforts in areas of the LRA that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Areas that are highly susceptible to accelerated soil erosion, either because of soil characteristics, steep topography, or recurrent high winds.
- Areas where native grasses and forbs cannot reasonably be expected to provide soil and watershed protection within 2 years following fire.
- Areas where unacceptable vegetation, such as noxious weeds or invasive annuals, may readily invade and become established following fire.
- Areas where shrubs are an important wildlife habitat component for greater sage-grouse, mule deer and/or pronghorn. Map V-1 delineates these areas.

The process for implementing emergency fire rehabilitation activities through a site-specific plan development process is described as follows:

- 1) Following a wildland fire, the area manager, consulting with resource specialists, will decide if fire rehabilitation is needed. If fire rehabilitation is needed, an interdisciplinary team reviews the burn and selects the proper rehabilitation prescription from this plan. (If the proper prescription does not fall under the scope of this plan, refer to the “Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook” [H-1742-1] for guidance. Generally, rehabilitation efforts not covered in this plan would require an environmental assessment and approval by the State Director.)
- 2) The prescription identifies the appropriate seed mixture, application rates, planting methods, and

costs. The prescription also describes any additional treatments that may be necessary including shrub planting, erosion control structures, protection fencing, and grazing adjustments beyond the normally prescribed minimum two growing seasons rest period.

3) A budget is created that summarizes the rehabilitation costs by fiscal year. This budget is sent to the State Director for funding approval.

4) For all rehabilitation projects covered by this plan, a site-specific rehabilitation plan using the best available science will be prepared that is tiered to this plan. Additionally, each rehabilitation project requires a normal fire rehabilitation plan treatment form.

5) Cultural and threatened or endangered species clearances will be completed prior to project implementation. Known populations of threatened or endangered plants will be marked and that area restricted from heavy equipment use. Cultural sites discovered during clearances or previously known sites will be marked and avoided by ground disturbing equipment.

Due to the broad spectrum of situations encountered in emergency fire rehabilitation, several options of possible treatments, either separately or in combination, must be considered. The list of activities that may be considered are outlined below.

Natural Revegetation

In many cases, successful reestablishment of native species occurs if the perennial plant species are not killed as a result of the fire, or if viable and desirable seed or root mass is present. Generally, in these areas it would be necessary to rest the burned area from livestock grazing for at least two growing seasons. In some situations, the area may be closed to vehicles by issuing a temporary emergency closure. The only rehabilitation that may be necessary is repairing damaged fencing and/or construction of temporary fencing around the burned area until the native vegetation is successfully reestablished.

Seeding with Rangeland Drills or Aerial Seeding

Seeding of burned areas would only be considered if the emergency fire rehabilitation team determines that the burned area would not successfully reestablish to a

native perennial plant community in a reasonable amount of time (generally two growing seasons under normal precipitation).

Seed mixtures have been formulated that are designed for specific soil types (see Table L1-1). These seed mixtures are intended only as a guide and may be modified as each fire rehabilitation project requires. Parameters such as soil properties, erosion potential, aspect, elevation, intended use, potential plant community, threat to existing watershed, and seed cost and availability would be evaluated in selecting seed mixtures.

The use of native plants for rehabilitation is strongly encouraged and is both BLM emergency fire rehabilitation policy and a standard for meeting rangeland health objectives. That policy is tempered, however, by the availability of native seed at a reasonable cost, its adaptation to the area proposed for treatment, impacts of competition on seeding establishment, and land use plan requirements. There are many areas where one or more of these criteria cannot be met, and the only choice is between seeding nonnatives, such as crested wheatgrass and noxious weeds becoming established in the disturbed areas. Given these situations, the use of nonnatives is allowed to biologically and physically stabilize the burned area until the earliest possible time when the introduced grass seedlings can be restored (converted) to a more diverse native plant community. Where available, native seed should be used in combination with nonnatives to complete a diverse mix of species to meet particular land use objectives for the site.

Seeding guidelines:

- Native species will be utilized over nonnative species as appropriate and based on seed availability.
- A project inspector will monitor all phases implementation.
- The area to be seeded will be rested from grazing for at least two growing seasons or until vegetation is successfully established. Livestock will be excluded by using fencing, closing specific pastures, or closing entire allotments.
- Only native species will be seeded in WSA's. See Appendix L2 for additional guidance regarding emergency fire rehabilitation activities in WSA's.
- Monitoring will determine the effectiveness of

seeding and to indicate when grazing will resume.

- Use only certified weed-free sources and collect seed samples for an All States Noxious Weed Test.
- Seed nonnatives only in areas of the burn where high erosion or unacceptable vegetation is expected to occur. This may include, but not be limited to, roads, gullies, noxious weed areas, or cheatgrass sites. This will allow refugia for native species where they can reestablish without competition from nonnative species.
- If nonnative species are used, a preference should be given to species that are not invasive and can be replaced naturally by native shrubs and grasses. If this is inappropriate or is ineffective, a commitment should be made for long-term secondary restoration of a site following planting of nonnatives.

Construction of Erosion and Sediment Control Structures

Where the possibility of damage is great, structures, such as retention dams, or land treatments, such as contour furrowing, may be needed to control erosion, sediment yield, and flood waters. In most cases, these treatments would be used in combination with seeding. Gully checkdams or plugs may be required where head-cutting erosion is occurring. Gully treatment may also include broadcast seeding and chaining to establish perennial vegetation on the channel sides and bottom. Planning, design, and construction of erosion and sediment control structures and flood water retarding structures will be implemented in accordance with BLM Manual 1972, Water Control Structures.

Any erosion and sediment control structures proposed within a WSA must comply with wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) (see Appendix J1 of Draft RMP/EIS).

Construction of Support Facilities

Fences, gates, cattleguards, and other control features will be constructed or repaired as needed to further natural revegetation, and to protect seedings or other improvements created for rehabilitation. Follow BLM Manual Handbook H-1741-1 for fencing specifications.

Any construction of support facilities proposed within a WSA must comply with wilderness IMP (USDI-BLM 1995b) (see Appendix J1 of Draft RMP/EIS).

L2: Normal Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Guidelines for Wilderness Study Areas

Rehabilitation following wildland fire in a WSA will comply with wilderness IMP (H-8550-1). When a proposed rehabilitation project addresses an area covering land both within and outside a WSA, it will be treated as two separate projects. The area outside the WSA will be treated in accordance with this guide. The area inside the WSA will be treated in accordance with the wilderness IMP referenced above.

Interested parties will be allowed a 30-day comment period on the proposed treatment in WSA's, unless it is not possible to do so because of emergency conditions (i.e., the 30-day comment period would result in missing the optimum period for treatment). If a full 30-day period would result in missing the optimum period for rehabilitation, key contacts would be notified for immediate comment, and a followup copy of the treatment prescription would be forwarded.

Disturbance caused by fire suppression actions will be evaluated in WSA's. If it is determined that wilderness suitability is affected by the fire suppression disturbance, mitigation of the disturbance will occur prior to release of suppression resources. Costs associated with mitigating suppression actions will be covered by wildland fire suppression funds, not emergency fire rehabilitation funds.

The "minimum tool" will be applied to all fire rehabilitation projects within WSA's. Any rehabilitation actions must maintain an area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. Fire rehabilitation should be accomplished using methods and equipment that causes the least damage to wilderness resources. The use of motorized vehicles and mechanical equipment will be minimized to the extent possible.

The appropriate species and methods for seeding will be considered on a case-by-case basis to determine if the proposed method meets the policy and guidelines for WSA's. Seed and planting will utilize native species, and will minimize cross-country use of motorized equipment. Seedings and plantings will be staggered or irregular so as to avoid a straight-line plantation appearance. Seed will be applied aerially unless the area to be rehabilitated is small, or ground application will not impair wilderness characteristics. Because the covering of seed greatly affects its successful germination, mechanized equipment may be

Table L2-1.—Emergency fire rehabilitation native seed mixtures

Native seed	Scientific name
Sandy soils	
Indian rice grass	<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>
needle & thread	<i>Stipa comata, S. thurberiana</i>
running rye	<i>Elymus triticoides</i>
bottlebrush squirelltail	<i>Sitanion hystrix</i>
dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>
rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus, C. viscidiflorus</i>
Rocky, thin lithic soils	
bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda, P. sandbergii</i>
Idaho fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>
big-headed clover	<i>Trifolium macrocephalum</i>
Purshi's milkvetch	<i>Astragalous purshii</i>
low sagebrush	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>
winterfat	<i>Ceratoides lanata</i>
Medium depth soils	
bluebunch wheat grass	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i> and other <i>Agropyron</i> species
Great Basin rye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>
needlegrass	<i>Stipa comata, S. thurberiana, S. occidentalis</i>
prairie clover	<i>Petalostemon purpureum</i>
lupine	<i>Lupinus lepidus</i>
saltbush	<i>Atriplex confertifolia, A. canescens</i>
penstemon	<i>Penstemon humilis, P. strictus, P. linarioides</i>
sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>
Alkaline playas and bottom lands	
bottlebrush squirrel-tail	<i>Sitanion hystrix</i>
silver sagebrush	<i>Artemisia cana</i>
muhly grass	<i>Muhlenbergia asperifolia, M. richardsonis, M. filiformis</i>
blue flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>
dropseed	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>
saltgrass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i> var. <i>stricta</i>
Wetlands (meadows/ stream banks)	
meadow barley	<i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i>
bentgrass	<i>Agrostis scabra</i>
foxtail	<i>Alopecurus alpinus</i>
hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia elongata</i>
Junegrass	<i>Koeleria nitida</i> (syn <i>K. cristata</i>)

Native seed	Scientific name
oatgrass	<i>Danthonia californica</i> , <i>D. unispicata</i>
Forbs for greater sage-grouse areas	
false dandelion	<i>Agoserus heterophylla</i> , <i>A. glauca</i> , <i>A. grandiflora</i>
everlasting	<i>Antennaria dimorpha</i> , <i>A. microphylla</i>
rock cress	<i>Arabis</i> spp.
milkvetch	<i>Astragalus purshii</i> ¹ , <i>A. obscurus</i> , <i>A. lentiginosus</i> ¹ , <i>A. filipes</i> , <i>A. curvicaupus</i>
blue-eyed Mary	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>
hawksbeard	<i>Crepis acuminata</i> ¹ , <i>C. modocensis</i>
buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum corymbosus</i> , <i>E. umbellatum</i>
biscuitroot	<i>Lomatium nevadense</i> ¹ , other <i>Lomatium</i> spp.
bluebells	<i>Mertensia ciliata</i>
nodding microseris	<i>Microseris nutans</i> ,
phlox	<i>Phlox longifolia</i> ¹ , <i>P. diffusa</i>
microsteris	<i>Phlox gracilis</i> ¹ (syn. <i>Microsteris gracilis</i>)
buttercup	<i>Ranunculus glaberrimus</i>
salsify	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>
clover	<i>Trifolium macrocephalum</i> , <i>T. longipes</i>
yarrow ²	<i>Achillea millifolium</i>
common dandelion ²	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>

¹ Recommended most important forb food by Mike Dunbar, USDI-USFWS, Sheldon-Hart Mountain Refuges, Lakeview, Oregon, September 1, 2000, personal communication.

² Important food for greater sage-grouse—introduced, but nonnoxiuous.

References: (Crawford et al. 2000; Barnett and Crawford 1994; Pyle 1992; Redente 1977; and UDSA-FS 1997).

considered to cover the seed after aerial application. If the burned area is determined to be crucial wildlife habitat, and shrub seed is not applied aerially, then seedlings may be hand planted.

Map R-1 shows the twelve WSA's in the LRA.

Appendix N — Minerals

N3: Stipulations and Guidelines for Mineral Operations

The following are mineral leasing stipulations, and guidelines for locatable and salable mineral operations. The special stipulations may be used on a site-specific basis. Their use, and details such as dates and buffer sizes, may vary through the alternatives. The locatable mineral surface management guidelines and the salable mineral guidelines would apply throughout the alternatives.

Leasing Stipulations

Standard Leasing Terms

Standard leasing terms for oil and gas are listed in Section 6 of Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas Form 3100-11. They are:

Lessee shall conduct operations in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the land, air and water, to cultural, biological, visual and other resources, and to other land uses or users. Lessee shall take reasonable measures deemed necessary by lessor to accomplish the intent of this section. To the extent consistent with lease rights granted, such measures may include, but are not limited to, modification to siting or design of facilities, timing of operations, and specification of interim and final reclamation measures. Lessor reserves the right to continue existing uses and to authorize future uses upon or in the leased lands, including the approval of easements or rights-of-way. Such uses shall be conditioned so as to prevent unnecessary or unreasonable interference with rights of lessee.

Prior to disturbing the surface of the leased lands, lessee shall contact BLM to be apprised of procedures to be followed and modifications or reclamation measures that may be necessary. Areas to be disturbed may require inventories or special studies to determine the extent of impacts to other resources. Lessee may be required to complete minor inventories or short-term special studies under guidelines provided by lessor. If in the conduct of operations, T&E species, objects of historic or scientific interest, or substantial unanticipated environmental effects are observed, lessee shall immediately contact lessor. Lessee shall cease any operations that would result in the

destruction of such species or objects until appropriate steps have been taken to protect the site or recover the resources as determined by BLM in consultation with other appropriate agencies.

Standard terms for geothermal leasing can be found on Offer to Lease and Lease for Geothermal Resources (Form 3200-24), Section 6, and are very similar to those described above for oil and gas leasing.

Powersite Stipulation (Form No. 3730-1) is to be used on all lands within powersite reservations.

Special Leasing Stipulations

The following special stipulations are to be utilized on designated tracts of land.

Recreation, OHV's, and Visual Resources

A 30-day public notice period may be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Developed recreation sites (including, but not limited to campgrounds, watchable wildlife sites, and hang-gliding launch sites)

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited within developed recreation sites.

Objective: To protect developed recreation sites.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan demonstrating that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified by the authorized officer if the recreation site boundaries are changed.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains developed recreation areas.

Resource—OHV restrictions

Stipulation: Access, travel, and drill site construction will be limited in areas where OHV use is restricted. Areas classified as limited to existing roads and trails or designated roads and trails will

limit access for mining activities to just those roads that are open under the designation. Access will not be allowed in areas closed to OHV use.

Objective: To protect important scenic and wildlife resources, and to enhance primitive recreational opportunities.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that portions of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the resource values.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the off-road vehicle closure is lifted.

A 30-day public notice period will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—VRM Class I

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited in VRM Class I areas.

Objective: To preserve the existing character of the landscape.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan demonstrating that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified by the authorized officer if the boundaries of the VRM Class I area are changed.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if all VRM Class I areas within the leasehold are reduced to a lower VRM class. Areas reduced to a VRM Class II will be subject to the controlled-surface-use stipulation for visual resources, and areas reduced to VRM Class III will be subject to standard stipulations.

Resource—VRM Class II

Stipulation: All surface-disturbing activities,

semipermanent and permanent facilities in VRM Class II areas may require special design including location, painting and camouflage to blend with the natural surroundings and meet the visual quality objectives for the area.

Objective: To control the visual impacts of activities and facilities within acceptable levels.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that there are no longer VRM Class II areas in the leasehold.

Archeology

Resource—Native American religious sites

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited within areas identified by Native Americans/Tribes as religious sites.

Objective: To protect important Native American religious sites.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if, after consultation with the appropriate Tribe(s), it has been determined that the proposed action is compatible with the religious use of the site.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified by the authorized officer if the religious site boundaries are changed by the appropriate Tribe(s).

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the religious sites are abandoned and if, after consultation with the appropriate Tribe(s), it is determined that impacts from subsequent surface occupancy are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Wildlife

Resource—Bald eagle nest sites and nesting habitat

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited from March 1 to July 30, within 0.25 mile of known bald eagle nest sites and nesting habitat.

Objective: To protect bald eagle nesting sites and nesting habitat.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the bald eagle or its habitat. If the authorized officer determines that the action may or will have an adverse effect on the species, the operator may submit a plan demonstrating that the impacts can be mitigated adequately. This plan must be approved by BLM in consultation with the USFWS.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with USFWS, determines that portion of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting bald eagle nest sites or nesting habitat.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with USFWS, determines that the entire leasehold can be occupied without adversely affecting bald eagle nest sites or nesting habitat, or if the bald eagle is declared recovered and is no longer protected. Consultation with the ODFW will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Other raptor nest sites

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited from February 1 to July 30, within 0.25 mile of known raptor nest sites (other than bald eagle).

Objective: To protect raptor nest sites.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the bird or its nest site.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that a portion of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the species or its nest site.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that there is no longer raptor nesting habitat on the leasehold. Consultation with the ODFW will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Mule deer and pronghorn antelope winter range

Stipulation: Surface use is prohibited from No-

vember 20 to April 15 within deer and pronghorn winter range. This stipulation does not apply to the operation or maintenance of production facilities.

Objective: To protect deer and pronghorn winter range from disturbance during the winter use season, and to facilitate long-term maintenance of deer/pronghorn populations.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that portions of the area no longer contain winter range. This stipulation can be expanded to cover additional portions of the lease if additional habitat areas are identified, or if habitat use areas change. The dates for the timing restriction may be modified if new wildlife use information indicates that the November 20 to April 15 dates are not valid for the leasehold.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that the entire leasehold no longer contains winter range. Consultation with the ODFW will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Greater sage-grouse habitat

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use shall be prohibited within 0.6 miles of known or occupied breeding habitat.

Objective: To protect greater sage-grouse habitat.

Exception: An exception may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the proposed action will not affect the greater sage-grouse or its habitat.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the authorized officer determines that a portion of the area can be occupied without adversely affecting the greater sage-grouse or its habitat.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer determines that there is no longer habitat on the leasehold.

Soil/Water/Wetlands/Riparian

Resource—Soil and water

Stipulation: Prior to disturbance of slopes over 60 percent, an engineering/reclamation plan must be approved by the authorized officer. Such plan must demonstrate how the following will be accomplished:

- Site productivity will be restored.
- Surface runoff will be adequately controlled.
- Off-site areas will be protected from accelerated erosion, such as rilling, gullyng, piping, and mass wasting.
- Water quality and quantity will be in conformance with state and federal water quality laws.
- Surface-disturbing activities will not be conducted during extended wet periods.
- Construction will not be allowed when soils are frozen.

Objective: To maintain soil productivity, provide necessary protection to prevent excessive soil erosion on steep slopes, and to avoid areas having excessive reclamation problems.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that the impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The area affected by this stipulation may be modified by the authorized officer if it is determined that slopes over 60 percent in the area are not subject to excessive erosion and do not have excessive reclamation problems.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived by the authorized officer if it is determined that the entire leasehold does not include slopes over 60 percent.

Resource—Wetlands (areas which Federal agencies define as “innundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevelance of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas”).

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited from November 1 to July 15 on wetlands.

Objective: To protect wetland vegetation and wildlife habitat.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: This stipulation may be modified if the authorized officers determines, on a site-specific basis, that a shorter time limitation will adequately protect the wetland values.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined that the leasehold no longer contains wetland values.

A 30-day public notice period will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation. *Note:* Additional requirements for complying with Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA must be met before surface occupancy in wetlands is authorized.

Resource—Riparian conservation areas

Stipulation: Unless otherwise authorized, drill site construction and access through riparian conservation areas within this leasehold will be limited to established roadways.

Objective: To protect riparian vegetation and reduce erosion adjacent to water courses.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan which demonstrates that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification/Waiver: This stipulation may be modified or waived if it is determined by the authorized officer that there is no threat to riparian values.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Special Management Areas

Resource—ACEC’s

Stipulation: Surface occupancy and use is prohibited within an ACEC.

Objective: To protect natural processes, historic, cultural, scenic, fisheries, and wildlife resources.

Exception: An exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer if the operator submits a plan demonstrating that impacts from the proposed action are acceptable or can be mitigated adequately.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated area may be modified if the ACEC boundaries are modified.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the ACEC designation is lifted.

A 30-day public notice period will be required prior to exception, modification, or waiver of this stipulation.

Resource—Areas recommended suitable as wild rivers under the “Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.”

Stipulation: Areas within 0.25 mile of the river with existing mineral leasing activity occurring at the time of congressional designation would be allowed to continue, but must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Objective: To protect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was designated as wild.

Exception: No exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer.

Modification: This stipulation may be modified only if the boundaries of the WSR corridor change.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined that the leasehold no longer contains land that meets wild river criteria.

Resource—Areas recommended suitable as scenic or recreational rivers under the “Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.”

Stipulation: Existing mineral leasing activity occurring at the time of congressional designation and new mineral leasing proposals would be allowed, but must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Objective: To protect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the river was designated as scenic

or recreational.

Exception: No exception to this stipulation may be granted by the authorized officer.

Modification: This stipulation may be modified only if the boundaries of the wild and scenic river corridor change.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if it is determined that the leasehold no longer contains land that meets scenic or recreational river criteria.

Attachment 1 — Locatable Mineral Surface Management

43 CFR 3809—Standards for Exploration, Mining, and Reclamation on the Lakeview District

The following operational guidelines for mining activities have been compiled to assist the miner in complying with the 43 CFR 3809 regulations, which apply to all mining operations on BLM-administered lands. The manner in which the necessary work is to be done will be site specific and all of the following standards may not apply to each mining operation. It is the mining claimant’s and operator’s responsibility to avoid “unnecessary or undue degradation” and they must perform all necessary reclamation work. Refer to 43 CFR 3809 regulations for general requirements and performance standards. The BLM will provide site-specific guidelines for some mining proposals.

Operations in WSA’s are regulated under 43 CFR 3802 and the wilderness IMP. WSA’s are technically open to mineral location, but are severely restricted by the wilderness IMP’s “no reclamation” standard.

Construction and Mining

Vegetation removal: Remove only that vegetation which is in the way of mining activities. Merchantable timber must be marked by BLM prior to cutting, and may not be used for firewood. It is recommended that small trees (less than 6 inches diameter at breast height [dbh]) and shrubs are to be lopped and scattered, or shredded for use as mulch. Trees over 12 inches dbh should be bucked and stacked in an accessible location unless they are needed for the mining operation.

Firewood: Firewood may not be cut and sold, or used off of the mining claims.

Topsoil: All excavations should have all productive topsoil (usually the top 6 to 18 inches) first stripped, stockpiled, and protected from erosion for use in future reclamation. This also includes removal of topsoil before the establishment of mining waste dumps and tailings ponds if the waste material will be left in place during reclamation.

Roads: Existing roads and trails should be used as much as possible. Temporary roads are to be constructed to a minimum width and with minimum cuts and fills. All roads shall be constructed so as not to negatively impact slope stability. Access may be limited in some areas by off-highway vehicle restrictions (Maps R-7, SMA-5 to SMA-31).

Water quality: When mining will be in or near bodies of water, or sediment will be discharged, contact the ODEQ and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It is the operator's responsibility to obtain any needed suction dredging, streambed alteration, or water discharge permits required by Federal or state agencies. Copies of such permits shall be provided to the resource area manager if a notice or plan of operations is filed.

Claim monuments: Due to the history of small wildlife deaths, plastic pipe is no longer allowed for claim staking pursuant to state law. It is recommended that existing plastic pipe monuments have all openings permanently closed. Upon loss or abandonment of the claim, all plastic pipe must be removed from the public lands, and when old markers are replaced during normal claim maintenance, they are to be either wood posts or stone or earth mounds, consistent with state law.

Drill sites: Exploratory drill sites should be located next to or on existing roads when possible without blocking public access. When drill sites must be constructed, the size of the disturbance shall be as small as possible in order to conduct drilling operations.

Dust and erosion control: While in operation, and during periods of temporary shut-down, exposed ground surfaces susceptible to erosion will need to be protected. This can be accomplished with seeding, mulching, installation of water diversions, and routine watering of dust producing surfaces.

Fire safety: All State fire regulations must be followed, including obtaining a campfire permit or blasting permit if needed. All internal combustion engines must be equipped with approved spark arresters.

Safety and public exclusion: The general public may not be excluded from the mining claim. In the interest of safety, the general public can be restricted only from specific dangerous areas (underground mines, open pits, or heavy equipment) by erecting fences, gates and warning signs. It is the operator's responsibility to protect the public from mining hazards. Gates or road blocks may be installed on existing or proposed roads only with the approval of the resource area manager.

Occupancy: All structures/trailers on mining claims must be used for mining purposes (must be reasonably incident to mining) and should be covered by a notice or plan of operation. Use of such a structure for residential purposes not related to mining or for recreation is not authorized.

Suction dredging: Filing either notice or plan of operations is required on all suction dredge operations. The operator must have the applicable ODEQ suction dredge permit prior to starting work, and a copy should be submitted to the resource area manager.

Tailings ponds: Settling ponds must be used to contain fines and any discharge into creeks must meet the ODEQ standards.

Trash and garbage: Trash, garbage, used oil, etc. must be removed from public land and disposed of properly. Do not bury any trash, garbage, or hazardous wastes on public lands. Accumulations of trash, debris, or inoperable equipment on public lands is viewed as unnecessary degradation and will not be tolerated.

Cultural and paleontological resources: Operators shall not knowingly alter, injure, or destroy any scientifically important paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archaeological site, structure, or object on Federal lands. The operator shall immediately bring to the attention of the resource area manager, any paleontological (fossil) remains or any historical or archaeological site, structure, or object that might be altered or destroyed by exploration or mining operations, and shall leave such discovery intact until told to proceed by the resource area manager. The resource area manager shall evaluate the discovery, take action to protect or remove the resource, and allow operations to proceed within 10 working days.

Threatened and endangered species of plants/animals: Operators shall take such action as may be needed to prevent adverse impacts to T&E species of plants and animals and their habitat which may be affected by operations. Special status species (Federal candidate/Bureau sensitive) of plants and animals, and

their habitat, will be identified by the resource area manager, and shall be avoided wherever possible.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern: Operators are required to prepare and have the BLM approve a plan of operations prior to conducting mining activities within ACEC's. The plan of operations would specifically need to address methods to mitigate impacts to those relevant and important resource values for which the ACEC was designated.

Suitable Wild and Scenic Rivers: Areas within 0.25 mile of rivers recommended suitable as a wild river under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act," are closed to new mineral location. Mining activity occurring at the time of congressional designation would be allowed to continue, but must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Areas recommended as either scenic or recreational under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" would allow new and existing mineral location to occur, but it must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impacts.

Reclamation

Reclamation of all disturbed areas must be performed concurrently with mining, or as soon as possible after mining permanently ceases. Reclamation shall include, but shall not be limited to: (1) saving of topsoil for final application after reshaping of disturbed areas has been completed; (2) measures to control erosion, landslides, and water runoff; (3) measures to isolate, remove, or control toxic materials; (4) reshaping the area disturbed, application of topsoil, and revegetation of disturbed areas, where reasonably practicable; and (5) rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat. When reclamation of the disturbed area has been completed, except to the extent necessary to preserve evidence of mineralization, the resource area manager must be notified so that inspection of the area can be made.

Equipment and debris: All mining equipment, vehicles, structures, debris, and trash must be removed from the public lands during periods of nonoperation and/or at the conclusion of mining, unless authorization from the resource area manager is given to the operator or claimant in writing.

Backfilling & recontouring: The first steps in reclaiming a disturbed site are backfilling excavations

and reducing high walls. Coarse rock material should be replaced first, followed by medium sized material, with fine materials to be placed on top. Recontouring means shaping the disturbed area so that it will blend in with the surrounding lands and minimize the possibility of erosion.

Seedbed preparation: Recontouring should include preparation of an adequate seedbed. This is accomplished by ripping or disking compacted soils to a depth of at least 6 inches in rocky areas and at least 12 inches in less rocky areas. This should be done following the contour of the land to limit erosion. All stockpiled settling pond fines, and then topsoil, are spread evenly over the disturbed areas.

Fertilizer: The resource area manager must be contacted to determine if fertilization will be necessary, and if so, the type and rate of application.

Revegetation: An resource area manager-approved revegetation prescription must be used to provide adequate revegetation for erosion control, wildlife habitat, and productive secondary uses of public lands.

Mulch: As directed by the resource area manager, during review of the notice or plan of operations, the disturbed area may require mulching during interim or final reclamation procedures. Depending on site conditions, the mulch may need to be punched, netted, or blown on with a tackifier to hold it in place. In some cases, erosion control blankets may be cost effective for use.

Roads: After mining is completed, all new roads shall be reclaimed, unless otherwise specified by the resource area manager. High wall and cutbanks are to be knocked down or backfilled to blend with the surrounding landscape. Remove all culverts from drainage crossings and cut back the fill to the original channel. The roadbed should be ripped to a minimum depth of 12 inches to reduce compaction and provide a good seedbed. The road must then be fertilized and seeded if necessary. When necessary, waterbars are to be used to block access and provide drainage.

Tailings ponds: The ponds should be allowed to dry out and the fines removed and spread with the topsoil, unless the fines contain toxic materials. If the ponds contain toxic materials, a plan will be developed to identify, dispose, and mitigate effects of the toxic materials. If necessary, a monitoring plan will also be implemented. The ponds should then be backfilled and reclaimed.

Attachment 2 — Guidelines for Development of Salable Minerals

Proposed Operations

All proposed pits and quarries, and any exploration that involves surface disturbance, are required to have operating and reclamation plans that must be approved by the resource area manager. All proposals will undergo the appropriate level of review and compliance with NEPA. Proposals may be subject to similar stipulations as described for leasable mineral development in Appendix E3.

Operating Procedures

Where practicable, the following requirements should be made a part of every contract or permit providing for the use of mineral material sites on the district:

- Oversized boulders shall not be wasted but shall be broken and utilized concurrently with the excavated material.
- The operator shall comply with local and state safety codes covering quarry operations, warning signs, and traffic control. All necessary permits must be obtained from state and county agencies.
- Use of the site for equipment storage and stockpiling rock material is allowed for the duration of the contract or permit. Use of the site beyond that time would be authorized under a special use permit.
- All topsoil shall be stockpiled or windrowed, as appropriate, for use in reclamation.
- Prior to abandonment, all material sites will be graded to conform with the surrounding topography. Oversize material that is not usable, and reject, will be placed in the bottom of the pit, graded, and the pit floor and cutslopes covered with topsoil. Reseeding, if necessary, will be done as prescribed by the resource area manager. Access roads no longer needed by the BLM will be abandoned and reclaimed as directed by the resource area manager.

Quarry Design

Where in steep terrain in the operating area, quarry developments will require a series of benches to

effectively maximize the amount of mineral materials to be removed in a safe manner. In most cases, bench height should not exceed 40 feet, and if the bench will be used by bulldozers to access other parts of the quarry, the width of the bench should be at least 25 feet. If the bench is not used by equipment, then this width can be reduced to approximately 10 feet.

Clearing of timber and brush should be planned at least 10 feet beyond the edge of the excavation limit. Most often the brush will be piled and burned at the site, or scattered nearby.

If at all possible, all topsoil and overburden should be stockpiled and saved for eventual quarry site reclamation. These piles may need to be stabilized by seeding in order to minimize erosion during the winter months.

As a standard procedure, the excavation of the quarry floor should be designed with an outslope of approximately 3 percent in order to provide for adequate drainage of the floor. Compliance with this design should be made a requirement of all operators at the site.

Appendix O — Lands

O1: Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria and Legal Requirements

Map L-5 depicts three zones that identify public land with potential for land tenure adjustments (e.g., acquisition or disposal), consistent with existing regulations and BLM policy. Section 102(a)(1) of FLPMA provides that “. . . the public lands be retained in Federal ownership unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest . . .”

Management guidelines specific to each zone are described below.

Zone 1: Retention/Acquisition

Zone 1 land has been generally identified for retention in public ownership. These are also areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of land containing high resource values through such methods as exchange, purchase, donation, or public agency jurisdictional transfers. Zone 1 land may contain significant visual, wildlife, watershed, vegetative, cultural, and other resource values and are generally well blocked. Land within Zone 1 with public resource values may be exchanged for other Zone 1 land with high resource values (see Glossary for definitions of high resource values and public resource values).

The following management criteria would be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 1 land within the planning area:

- Land within SMA's such as wilderness areas, WSA's, ACEC's, and RNA's would be retained in public ownership. Private land within these designated areas represents potential acquisition priorities.
- Land sale exception in Zone 1 — under certain circumstances, small parcels of public land adjacent to private land holdings in a retention-Zone 1 area which are difficult or uneconomical to manage may be considered for exchange or sale under disposal-Zone 3 criteria. Also, parcels of land identified by state, local, or other Federal entities for public purpose or community needs may be considered for exchange or sale under disposal

Zone 3 criteria.

Zone 2: Retention/Acquisition (Land Exchange)

Zone 2 land has been identified generally for retention and consolidation of ownership. Public land within this zone may be exchanged for Zone 1 or 2 non-Federal land with high resource values. Zone 2 public land generally include those well-blocked BLM-administered lands outside of Zone 1. Zone 2 lands also include some fragmented landownership patterns such as isolated parcels contiguous with the Fremont National Forest boundary. Generally, Zone 2 lands possess relatively lower resource values than are present in Zone 1. These are areas where emphasis will be placed on acquisition of land containing high resource values through such methods as exchange, purchase, donation or public agency jurisdictional transfers and disposal by exchange to create consolidated public land areas. Zone 2 land will not be sold except as stated under management criteria listed below.

The following management criteria would be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 2 land within the planning area:

- Zone 2 lands could be exchanged to acquire private land with high resource value throughout the resource area and within designated SMA's such as WSA's and ACEC's.
- Land sale exception in Zone 2 — under certain circumstances, public land in Zone 2 may be considered for sale under disposal-Zone 3 criteria.
- Public purpose land sale exception in Zone 2 — parcels of public land may be sold to meet public and community needs.

Zone 3: Disposal

Zone 3 land generally has low or unknown resource values and meet the disposal criteria of Section 203 of FLPMA. This land is potentially suitable for disposal by such methods as public agency jurisdictional transfers, or state indemnity selection (state in lieu election), or “Recreation and Public Purpose Act” lease or patent, exchange or sale unless significant recreation, wildlife, watershed, special status species, cultural resources or other significant resource values

are identified as a result of site-specific analysis. This zone may include land needed for community expansion, small parcels located adjacent to private inholdings within and/or adjacent to large blocks of public land being retained by BLM, parcels on which unauthorized use exists, and land included within survey hiatus. Zone 3 land may be exchanged for land with greater resource values in Zones 1 and 2. Legal descriptions of Zone 3, are presented in Table O2-1.

The following management criteria would be applied to land tenure adjustments involving Zone 3 land within the planning area:

- If acquisition interest is shown, in writing, for Zone 3 land by local, county, or state governments, BLM would consider their needs to accommodate community expansion or other public purposes.
- If Zone 3 parcels are found unsuitable for disposal because of currently unknown resource values, they will be retained and included under the Zone 1 or 2 designation.

General Management Criteria

Land Exchanges

The following general management criteria would be applied when considering land exchanges within the planning area. To be considered to be in the public interest, exchanges must:

- facilitate access to public land and resources, or
- maintain or enhance important public values and uses, or
- maintain or enhance local social and economic conditions; and
- facilitate implementation of other goals and objectives of the RMP.

It is important to minimize the impact to the local tax base by emphasizing exchanges rather than direct purchases.

Direct Purchases

Direct purchases of non-Federal lands may occur when the same public interest general management criteria apply as described under Land Exchanges above.

Disposal of Land by Sale

Current BLM Washington Office policy prohibits the disposal of land acquired with Land and Water Conservation Funds.

Public land or tracts to be sold must meet at least one of the following disposal criteria stated in section 203 of the FLPMA:

- “Such tract because of its location or other characteristics is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency; or
- Such tract was acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose; or
- Disposal of such tract will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values, including, but not limited to, recreation and scenic values, which would be served by maintaining such tract in Federal ownership.”

Generally, exchanges are the preferred method of disposal but sales will be utilized when:

- It is required by national policy; or
- It is required to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis, and where disposal through exchange would cause unacceptable delays; or
- Disposal through exchange is not feasible.

The preferred method of selling public land will be by competitive bidding at public auction to qualifying purchasers. However, modified competitive bidding procedures may be used when there is no legal public access to a tract, when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an existing use on adjacent land, or to avoid dislocation of existing public land users.

- Public land may be sold by direct sale at fair market value when:
- such land is needed by state or local governments; or
- direct sale is needed to protect equities arising from authorized use; or

- direct sale is needed to protect equities resulting from inadvertent unauthorized use that was caused by survey errors or title defects; or
- there is only one adjacent landowner.

Methods of Disposal

Methods of disposal for implementing land disposal actions include the following: (a) BLM and other Federal jurisdictional transfers; (b) transfers to state and local agencies (e.g., “Recreation and Public Purpose Act” patents, in-lieu selections, airport patents); (c) State exchanges; (d) private exchanges; (e) sales; (f) Indian allotments; and (g) desert land entries.

Public Parcels Within Privately-Owned Land

Scattered parcels of public land located within consolidated private areas could be exchanged or sold. Land exchanges would be the preferred method of disposal because this would maintain the current public and private land bases. Parcels of public land may be exchanged for land with greater resource values within BLM retention areas.

Subsurface Mineral Interests

Section 209(b) of FLPMA allows for the disposal of public mineral estate to the surface owners. Section 205 allows for the acquisition of land on interests consistent with the mission of the department.

Appropriate Environmental Review

Site-specific environmental analysis and documentation in conformance with NEPA, including completion of categorical exclusion check lists and plan conformance determinations where appropriate, will be accomplished for each proposed land program action. Interdisciplinary impact analysis will be tiered within the framework of this and other applicable environmental documents.

O2: Public Lands Available for Disposal

Table O2-1 lists public lands available for disposal.

Table O2-1.—Public lands available for disposal

Legal description	Acres	Legal description	Acres
Group 1: Bankhead/Jones			
<i>Fort Rock/Christmas Valley</i>			
T.25S., R.14E., W.M., Oregon Section 32: N½SE¼, N½SW¼SE¼, SW¼SW¼SE¼, N½SE¼SW¼SE¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼SE¼, ¹	117.50	T.25S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 23: E½NE¼, N½S½; 24: NW¼; 35: NE¼.	240 160 160
T.26S., R.14E., W.M., Oregon Section 4: Lots 13, 15. ¹	80.25	T.26S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon Section 9: W½; 33: SW¼NE¼; 34: N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼.	320 40 120
Group 1 Total	197.75		
Group 2: Public domain			
<i>Fort Rock/Christmas Valley</i>			
T.24S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 31: Lot 3, NE¼SW¼, 32: E½NW¼.	75.42 80	T.26S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 3: SE¼NE¼, SW¼NW¼; 9: NE¼NW¼; 10: S½; 11: S½.	80 40 320 320
T.25S., R.15E., W.M., Oregon Section 20: NW¼SE¼.	40	T.26S., R.19E., W.M., Oregon Section 29: SE¼.	160
T.25S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon Section 17: E½SW¼.	80	T.27S., R.13E., W.M., Oregon Section 34: SW¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼.	80
		T.27S., R.15E., W.M., Oregon Section 11: N½SW¼.	80

Legal description	Acres	Legal description	Acres
T.27S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon Section 28: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.	80	Group 3: Public Domain <i>Summer Lake/Paisley/Valley Falls</i> T.29S., R.17E., W.M., Oregon Section 24: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; 27: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 34: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.	80 120 40
T.27S., R.17E., W.M., Oregon Section 23: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 26: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.	40 40	T.30S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 5: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.	40
T.27S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 8: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; 9: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; 11: N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.	40 160 120	T.33S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 3: N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 7: Lot 1; 10: N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.	40 40.24 40
T.27S., R.19E., W.M., Oregon Section 7: Lot 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.	120.76	T.35S., R.20E., W.M., Oregon Section 35: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.	80
T.28S., R.13E., W.M., Oregon Section 23: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, North of County Road #4-10.	20	T.35S., R.21E., W.M., Oregon Section 28: That portion of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ west of Hwy. 395. ³	5
T.28S., R.15E., W.M., Oregon Section 14: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; 15: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 22: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.	120 40 40	Group 3 Total	400.24
T.28S., R.16E., W.M., Oregon Section 5: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 15: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.	40 80	Group 4: Public Domain <i>Adell/Plush</i> T.36S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon Section 23: N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; 24: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 26: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; 34: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.	160 200 120 80
Group 2 Total	3,415.09	T.36S., R.28E., W.M., Oregon Section 8: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.	200

Legal description	Acres	Legal description	Acres
T.37S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon Section 2: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$; 12: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.	480.48 120	T.41S., R.25E., W.M., Oregon Section 8: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.	40
T.37S., R.23E., W.M., Oregon Section 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 20: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$; 30: Lots 1, 2, 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.	521.21 160 399.52	Group 4 Total	3,425.31
T.38S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon Section 2: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; 12: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; 22: E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$.	40 120 160	Group 5: Public Domain <i>Lakeview area</i>	
T.38S., R.23E., W.M., Oregon Section 18: Lots 2, 3, 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.	358.92	T.37S., R.21E., W.M., Oregon Section 18: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 19: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; 20: S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.	40 80 80
T.39S., R.22E., W.M., Oregon Section 10: Lots 1 thru 8; 11: Lot 1; 14: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$; 15: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.	307.27 37.91 80 40	T.39S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 31: Lot 4. ⁵	11
T.39S., R.24E., W.M., Oregon Section 20: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$. ⁴	80	T.40S., R.18E., W.M., Oregon Section 5: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; 6: Lot 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$. ⁵ 24: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$. ⁴	$\frac{10}{35}$ $\frac{120}{120}$
		Group 5 Total	320

¹ Land would be sold by direct sale to Lake County or other civic-related entity(s) with county approval for Fort Rock community expansion purposes only.

² Land would be sold by direct sale to the current owners of the Old Schumacher Ranch.

³ Land would be sold by direct sale to either the current owners of the River's End Ranch or to Native American Tribal entity(s).

⁴ Land would be sold by direct sale to Native American Tribal entity(s) or conveyed to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be managed in trust for reinterment purposes only. At the discretion of the Lakeview Resource Area Field Manager, any portion of the land not sold to the Tribe(s) may be offered for sale to the general public.

⁵ Approximate acreage; above high water line.