

## Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would provide for ecosystem health and diversity by focusing efforts on maintenance of current conditions as described under the Key Concepts, and would anticipate lower amounts of treatment acres, especially prescribed fire acres, than alternatives with an historic emphasis. Alternative 2 would slightly increase the amount of secondary wildlife habitat emphasis, but would not increase the amount of area managed for primary habitat emphasis over the current condition<sup>24</sup>. There would be no additional management direction over that Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 for riparian areas, water quality or quantity, or Special Management Areas.

There would be no change in areas available for salable minerals and only a very slight change for livestock grazing from those identified as Common to Alternative 1. Estimated forest or range products are based on the expected amount of treatment acres (in addition to the Wildland-urban interface (WUI) treatments identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), and are expected to be at about 120,000 cubic feet (600,000 board feet) for Alternatives 2, 4, and 5. Alternative 2 would increase the area available for long-term military use over Alternative 1 by about 7,000 acres.

Recreation emphasis in Alternative 2 would be on providing mixed or multiple use areas with shared facilities. Areas managed exclusively for or with a non-motorized emphasis for trails would be increased over Alternative 1 by about 17%, but would provide the least amount of exclusive non-motorized recreation emphasis of all the alternatives. Most of the geographic areas would emphasize recreation on designated motorized roads or roads and trails, with about 90% of the area available for motorized use on designated roads and trails during the winter use season.

Alternative 2 has the most land designated for retention (Z-1), of all of the alternatives, and the lowest amount of lands available for retention with the possibility of exchange (Z-2). The total amount of land classified for disposal (Z-3) is slightly lower than Alternative 1, but higher than most of the other alternatives. Lands classified as Community Expansion (CE) lands are increased over Alternative 1 and reflect more current information about community needs. There are no special conditions tied to CE lands under Alternative 2.

Designated transportation systems would not change substantially over those in Alternative 1. Alternative 2 would include the designation of a transportation corridor south of Redmond to Deschutes Junction, and would anticipate future local road densities lower or seasonally restricted in areas of high wildlife emphasis, or areas designated for non-motorized emphasis. In accordance with elements Common to Alternatives 2 - 7, designation of a new transportation corridor would anticipate future relinquishment of a similar amount of historic roads in the Bend-Redmond geographic area.

Alternative 2 would not close any areas to all firearm discharge, but would include about a two percent increase in the areas that would be closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting to reduce the potential for errant firearm to affect ACEC resources, and to increase compatibility with the recreation emphasis of some of the geographic areas.

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<sup>24</sup> For this comparison, areas designated as crucial wildlife habitat in the Brothers - La Pine Resource Management Plan or as a result of other cooperative designations like winter closure areas were assumed to reflect a "primary" designation as used by the Upper Deschutes RMP.

## Ecosystem Health and Diversity

### Vegetation

Alternative 2 would emphasize maintenance and restoration of native plant and animal communities throughout their current range with management activities in priority areas according to specific resource management objectives. Alternative 2 would emphasize restoration of areas identified as “high priority for restoration” to grass and shrub-steppe communities. These areas are generally where western juniper has expanded in area or density, and is affecting the hydrologic function of the area. Management efforts would protect and promote the health and integrity of old-growth juniper woodlands and savannah<sup>25</sup> throughout its current range. In lodgepole and ponderosa pine forest ecosystems, objectives would promote healthy and diverse forest systems that would reduce the occurrence of uncharacteristically large and severe disturbances. Management emphasis would be on maintaining or mimicking natural disturbance regimes so that stands are resilient to periodic outbreaks of insects, disease and wildfire. Ponderosa pine would maintain a dominant or co-dominant status with lodgepole pine, including existing late and old structure habitat, throughout its current range.

In general, treatments for ecosystem health and habitat patch size would be smaller under alternatives that emphasize maintenance and restoration of the current range of vegetation (Alternatives 2, 4, and 5) than those that emphasize an historic range (Alternatives 3, 6 or 7). Treatments would be more focused on accomplishing specific objectives for each of the priority areas and fewer total acres would be treated compared to historic range alternatives. There would be a higher proportion of small and intermediate sized ponderosa and lodgepole pine. Stand density would be higher and average diameter of trees would be smaller. Over time, understory thinning would produce a two to three layer canopy structure in most ponderosa pine stands.

In general, Alternative 2 would treat the following acres annually (see also Comparison of Alternatives, Table 2-1).

<b>Treatment Type</b>	<b>Year 1-5</b>	<b>Year 6-15</b>	<b>Total (15 Years)</b>
Prescribed Fire	1,265	5,253	58,855
Mechanical	11,385	5,253	109,455
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,650</b>	<b>10,506</b>	<b>168,310</b>

### Wildlife

Alternative 2 highlights many of the elements of the wildlife management strategy that are Common to Alternatives 2 - 7. These components are combined with the vegetation, land uses, special management area, recreation, and transportation strategies to reflect an overall emphasis on managing multiple use in many of the geographic areas.

General management emphasis for terrestrial source habitats would be to provide for multiple species needs within current species range in conjunction with vegetation community distribution. Management would emphasize re-patterning vegetation patch size and distribution in habitat areas to be more consistent with characteristic natural disturbance regimes and ecosystem characteristics.

Under this alternative, management emphasis of locally important wildlife species such as deer, elk, pronghorn, or sage grouse would be to maintain or improve habitats,

<sup>25</sup> The terms “woodland” and “savannah” in the context of this RMP encompass all components of the ecosystem. An “ecosystem” includes all plant and animal life, in addition to physical factors such as soils, water, and geology. The tree component is dominated by western juniper, including both old-growth and younger trees. Woodland management also considers the understory components of the community (shrubs, grasses and forbs). Sagebrush-dominated openings and riparian and wetland vegetative types are also found within the woodlands.

to support healthy productive and diverse wildlife populations, and, where consistent with habitat capabilities and national conservation direction, contribute to meeting state wildlife species management objectives for deer, elk and pronghorn. General wildlife habitat emphasis by geographic area is displayed in Table 2-18, Wildlife Emphasis Summary, Alternative 2.

### Geographic Areas

Under Alternative 2, Wildlife Emphasis Levels would be the same as outlined for Common to Alternatives 2 - 7. Wildlife habitat emphasis by specific geographic area and species of local importance can be found in Tables 2-19 – 2-25, Wildlife Emphasis Areas by Species.

This alternative would manage approximately 25 percent of the planning area with a Primary emphasis, 5 percent with a Secondary emphasis, and 70 percent with a Minor emphasis for wildlife (see Table 2-1, Comparison of Alternatives,, and tables below).

### Special Management Areas

As in all of the other action alternatives, Alternative 2 would include dropping the ACEC designation for the Upper Crooked River because its Wild and Scenic River status protects the area’s values and portions of the Wagon Roads ACEC that no longer meet the designation criteria, and add a new portion that does. Approximately 1050 acres would also be designated for the Tumalo Canal ACEC and the existing boundaries of the Peck’s Milkvetch ACEC would be continued.

Total acres designated as ACEC (existing and new) under this alternative are 23,912.

**Table 2-18: Wildlife Emphasis Summary**

<i>Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 2</i>				
	<b>Primary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Secondary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Minor</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Totals</b> Percent / # acres
<b>All Wildlife Emphasis Areas</b>	25% / 99,552	05% / 21,999	70% / 281,769	100% / 403,320
<b>Golden Eagles</b>	38% / 15,313 ac.	07% / 2,658 ac.	55% / 21,996 ac.	100% / 39,967 ac.
<b>Sage grouse</b>	20% / 15416 ac.	< 01% / 268 ac.	79% / 61,919 ac.	100% / 77,603 ac.
<b>Elk</b>	32% / 57,472 ac.	01% / 2,001 ac.	67% / 120,699 ac.	100% / 180,172 ac.
<b>Deer</b>	32% / 84,626 ac.	06% / 15,691 ac.	62% / 163,189 ac.	100% / 263,506 ac.
<b>Pronghorn</b>	19% / 31,432 ac.	06% / 9,833 ac.	75% / 125,913 ac.	100% / 167,178 ac.
<b>Migration and Connectivity</b>	16% / 11,137 ac.	5% / 3,538 ac.	79% / 55,276 ac.	100% / 69,951

Table 2-19. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 2 - Mule Deer.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTA
<b>Badlands</b>	29552 99.87%	12 0.04%	26 0.00%	29590
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	593 3.88%	14674 96.12%	15267
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	24766 99.99%	0 0.00%	3 0.01%	24769
<b>Mayfield</b>	1 0.06%	1588 99.94%	0 0.00%	1589
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	3772 7.16%	5 0.01%	48904 92.83%	52681
<b>North Millican</b>	1062 1.98%	0 0.00%	52704 98.02%	53766
<b>Prineville</b>	1040 11.80%	7373 83.64%	402 4.56%	8815
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	4684 11.87%	5819 14.74%	28972 73.39%	39475
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2110 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2110
<b>South Millican</b>	2 0.01%	301 1.71%	17252 98.27%	17555
<b>Northwest</b>	6745 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	5100 95.29%	0 0.00%	252 4.71%	5352
<b>Tumalo</b>	5792 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84626</b> <b>32.12%</b>	<b>15691</b> <b>5.95%</b>	<b>163189</b> <b>61.93%</b>	<b>263506</b>

**Table 2-20. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 2 - Rocky Mountain Elk.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29577 99.87%	12 0.04%	26 0.09%	29615
	0	0	0	0
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	319 1.09%	593 2.03%	28,245 96.87%	29,157
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	5484 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5484
<b>Lapine</b>	3206 10.44%	0 0.00%	27502 89.56%	30708
<b>Mayfield</b>	0 0.00%	439 100.00%	0 0.00%	439
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	15105 100.00%	15105
<b>North Millican</b>	673 1.94%	0 0.00%	34000 98.06%	34673
<b>Prineville</b>	34 3.62%	905 96.38%	0 0.00%	939
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	1342 11.48%	52 0.44%	10300 88.08%	11694
<b>Smith Rock</b>	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
<b>South Millican</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4834 100.00%	4834
<b>Northwest</b>	6745 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	4284 86.18%	0 0.00%	687 13.82%	4971
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,472 31.90%</b>	<b>2,001 1.11%</b>	<b>120,699 66.99%</b>	<b>180172</b>

Table 2-21. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 2 - Golden Eagle.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
Badlands	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Bend/Redmond	0	0	128	128
	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Cline Buttes	782	44	4,578	5,404
	14.47%	0.81%	84.72%	
Horse Ridge	2158	0	1	2159
	99.95%	0.00%	0.05%	
Lapine	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Mayfield	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Millican Plateau	1714	0	7791	9505
	18.03%	0.00%	81.97%	
North Millican	1	0	4860	4861
	0.02%	0.00%	99.98%	
Prineville	868	859	202	1929
	45.00%	44.53%	10.47%	
Prineville Reservoir	1994	1755	3312	7061
	28.24%	24.85%	46.91%	
Smith Rock	997	0	0	997
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
South Millican	0	0	513	513
	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
Northwest	1038	0	0	1038
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Steamboat Rock	3693	0	611	4304
	85.80%	0.00%	14.20%	
Tumalo	2068	0	0	2068
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,313</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>21,996</b>	<b>39967</b>
	<b>38.31%</b>	<b>6.65%</b>	<b>55.04%</b>	

**Table 2-22. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 2 - Pronghorn.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	9367 99.87%	12 0.13%	0 0.00%	9379
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	25948 100.00%	25948
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	19385 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19385
<b>Mayfield</b>	38 0.15%	5561 22.52%	19090 77.32%	24689
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	1798 4.36%	0 0.00%	39437 95.64%	41235
<b>North Millican</b>	446 1.82%	0 0.00%	24073 98.18%	24519
<b>Prineville</b>	396 12.65%	2380 76.04%	354 11.31%	3130
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	0 0.00%	1552 100.00%	0 0.00%	1552
<b>Smith Rock</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>South Millican</b>	2 0.01%	328 1.89%	17011 98.10%	17341
<b>Northwest</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Tumalo</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31432 18.80%</b>	<b>9833 5.88%</b>	<b>125913 75.32%</b>	<b>167178</b>

Table 2-23. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 2 - Sage grouse.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
Badlands	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0.00%	
Cline Buttes	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Horse Ridge	14355	0	1	14356
	99.99%	0.00%	0.01%	
Mayfield	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Millican Plateau	0	0	1943	1943
	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
North Millican	1060	0	43353	44413
	2.39%	0.00%	97.61%	
Prineville	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Prineville Reservoir	0	19	0	19
	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	
Smith Rock	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
South Millican	1	249	16622	16872
	0.01%	1.48%	98.52%	
Northwest	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Steamboat Rock	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
Tumalo	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15416</b> <b>19.87%</b>	<b>268</b> <b>0.35%</b>	<b>61919</b> <b>79.79%</b>	<b>77603</b>

**Table 2-24. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 2 - Migration and Connectivity Corridors.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
La Pine	Deer	7449 18%	0 0%	33194 82%	40643
Badlands	Pronghorn	1777 99%	11.8 1%	1 0%	1789.8
Mayfield Pond	Pronghorn	37.7 1%	3407 69%	1478.7 30%	4923.4
Millican Plateau	Pronghorn	22 0%	0 0%	9834.5 100%	9856.5
North Millican	Pronghorn	0 0%	0 0%	4039 100%	4039
Research Natural Area	Pronghorn	510 100%	0 0%	0 0%	510
<b>Subtotals for Pronghorn</b>		<b>2346.7</b>	<b>3418.8</b>	<b>15353.2</b>	<b>21118.7</b>
Prineville	Elk	0 0%	67.5 100%	0 0%	67.5
Prineville Reservoir	Elk	1341.7 17%	51.8 1%	6728.3 83%	8121.8
<b>Subtotals for Elk</b>		<b>1341.7</b> <b>16%</b>	<b>119.3</b> <b>1%</b>	<b>6728.3</b> <b>82%</b>	<b>8189.3</b>
<b>Subtotals for Elk</b>		<b>11137.4</b> <b>16%</b>	<b>3538.1</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>55275.5</b> <b>79%</b>	<b>69951</b>

Table 2-25. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 2 - All Species' Habitats.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
<b>Badlands</b>	29577 99.87%	12 0.04%	26 0.09%	29615
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	1326 3.15%	0 0.00%	40820 96.85%	42146
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	1,182 3.71%	593 1.86%	30,089 94.43%	31,864
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	25164 99.99%	0 0.00%	3 0.01%	25167
<b>Lapine</b>	7705 18.71%	0 0.00%	33486 81.29%	41191
<b>Mayfield</b>	841 3.11%	6784 25.12%	19383 71.77%	27008
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	3772 6.70%	5 0.01%	52506 93.29%	56283
<b>North Millican</b>	1062 1.96%	0 0.00%	53190 98.04%	54252
<b>Prineville</b>	2931 24.71%	8458 71.30%	473 3.99%	11862
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	4684 11.87%	5819 14.74%	28972 73.39%	39475
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2119 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2119
<b>South Millican</b>	2 0.01%	328 1.85%	17357 98.13%	17687
<b>Northwest</b>	6745 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	6634 54.84%	0 0.00%	5464 45.16%	12098
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99,552</b> <b>24.68%</b>	<b>21,999</b> <b>5.45%</b>	<b>281,769</b> <b>69.86%</b>	<b>403320</b>

## **Caves**

Portions of Pictograph Cave would be closed to the installation of bolted climbing routes to protect archaeological resources. Installation of bolted climbing routes would be allowed in approved areas within the cave after site-specific resource survey work. Seasonal closures would be maintained for bat hibernacula from October 15 – May 1.

## **Land Uses**

### **Livestock Grazing**

In this alternative (as in Alternatives 2 - 7), the BLM would use a formula to estimate potential for conflict and demand to help identify where problems are likely to occur (for additional details of how this formula works, see Common to 2-7 section in this chapter, and Chapter 4, Livestock Grazing Assumptions). This alternative does not include any management changes to reduce conflicts, other than those already listed in CTA and CT2-7. Livestock grazing would continue to be allowed regardless of level of conflict or demand.

### **Minerals**

Management guidelines would provide some standardized mechanisms for mitigating mineral development conflicts with recreation and residents, primarily focused on establishing setbacks defined in Common to Alternatives 2 – 7.

Mineral material sales may not be located and would not occur within 1/8 mile of residentially zoned areas or designated recreation sites. Roads that feed from BLM-administered land into residentially zoned areas may be used for mining-related traffic only if alternate routes are not available. Under this alternative, approximately 334,893 acres are available for mineral material sales. Seasonal restrictions on all mineral operations would apply to 11,327 acres and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed on 38,151 acres (see Map S-23, Minerals Alternative 2).

### **Forest Products**

Harvest of commercial timber and other wood products would occur primarily in conjunction with fire hazard reduction and ecosystem restoration treatments within the priority project areas identified under Vegetation – Alternative 2. Smaller project areas based on more focused resource objectives would produce a slightly smaller yield of forest products than under Alternative 3. Priority treatments that could produce commercial forest products would be based on maintenance of existing range of ponderosa pine and vegetative treatment objectives for fuels, forest health and wildlife habitat (see Table 2AA-Alternative Summary Table for forest product volumes produced under each alternative).

### **Military Use**

Under Alternative 2, approximately 36,400 acres would be permitted for military use, compared to the 29,744 acres currently permitted.

Management efforts would ensure consistency of planned and approved activities with environmental requirements, integrated resource management plans, and conflict resolution with neighbors on public lands authorized for long-term and short-term military use.

***Training Area Boundaries***

Military training would be permitted as shown in Map 35 (approximately 36,397 acres) of the BLM-administered lands located south of the O'Neil Highway; north of the Bend Sewage Treatment facility, Bend Airport, and BLM Road 6589-B; east of Highway 97; and west of the private lands within the Powell Butte Community.

***Total Area Available by Classification Type (Type of Training) (A, B, C, D, E, LZ/DZ):***

From the current permitted area, the boundary would be adjusted in Areas C and E (lands east and south of the currently permitted area) to reduce concentration of military training on remaining lands, straighten boundaries, and expand the safety buffer around LZ/DZ in Area E. The boundary of the area north of Highway 126 would include a ¼ of a mile buffer inside the public lands boundary on the east side, except for the access from the north from the O'Neil Highway.

***Buffer Areas***

No military activity would be permitted within ¼ mile of the urban growth boundary of the City of Redmond, except as needed to access the approved area.

**Recreation**

Alternative 2 would emphasize the use of shared road and trail facilities for all users, to a much greater degree than all other action alternatives and Alternative 1. Approximately 77 percent of the planning area is managed for multiple use on shared facilities in Alternative 2. The only large areas where trails are developed for non-motorized use are the Skeleton Fire and Horse Ridge areas, although some routes in the Badlands are managed for non-motorized use only. Many small parcels of public land are Closed to motorized use; however, this alternative closes the least amount of land to motorized use (approximately 5 percent). The largest single area designated Closed to motorized use would be the Smith Rock parcel of BLM-administered land.

Alternative 2 would also provide the greatest opportunity for unrestricted year-round access to public lands, with approximately 92 percent of the area open year-round. Seasonal closures are generally limited only to the Northwest and Tumalo blocks of BLM managed land. Motorized recreation opportunities would be spread throughout the planning area, with Millican Valley, the Bend/Redmond block, and Cline Buttes being managed for motorized use on designated trail systems. Management of the Bend/Redmond block would change from Open to a designated system. Management of the Cline Buttes block would change from Limited to "existing roads and trails" to a specific designated trail system (see Map 16, Recreation Emphasis-Alternative 2).

**Geographic Areas*****Badlands***

Motorized travel would be restricted to a designated network of inventoried routes. The area would remain Open year round for both motorized and non-motorized public use. Improvements would be made at entry areas, to allow for better defined parking areas, trailhead, and improvements of boundary fences to help minimize entry at undesigned locations and cross-country travel.

The Badlands area would be managed as Limited to designated roads (see Map S-2), and Route 8 (approximately 8 miles), Route 9, and parts of routes 4, 5, 6, and 7 (approximately 12 miles) would be designated Open to motor vehicles.

***Bend/Redmond***

While this area changes from an Open (Alternative 1) to a Limited designation, all recreation types would be expected to share the same trails (with the exception of a North Unit Canal regional trail and trails within the Wagon Roads ACEC). Select roads

of historic and cultural value may be removed from the designated road system. Site improvement goals would include staging areas, an OHV play area, and grade-separated crossings of State Highway 126, Powell Butte Highway, and other new rights-of-way roads. The number of motorized access points into the area would be reduced.

### ***Cline Buttes***

The entire Cline Buttes block would be managed for multiple use, with motorized and non-motorized users sharing most of a designated road and trail system. Approximately 25 to 40 miles of multi-use trails are designated within Cline Buttes. Several smaller trail loops are provided for non-motorized use, including some of the designated trails along the Tumalo Canals, and any trails designated within ½ mile of the Deschutes River. The area has a designated system of access points, which are improved and have identifiable boundaries.

The entire block would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails, except for a ½-mile buffer along the Deschutes River, which would be designated Closed to motorized vehicles.

### ***Horse Ridge***

Under this alternative, the management focus for the Skeleton Fire area and Horse Ridge would be on non-motorized trail use on designated trails. Designated roads would be present in these areas, but at a low density and layout similar to what is currently available. Some existing roads would be reopened in the Skeleton Fire area, to allow for loop drives and recreational use by hikers, runners, etc. Existing 2-track roads that are currently closed to motorized use may be included as part of a designated, signed, non-motorized trail system. Improvements would be made to parking and staging areas to serve hikers, equestrians, mountain bikers and other users.

Horse Ridge would be designated as Limited to designated roads only, with the exception of closed areas described under Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 (Small parcels adjacent to Conestoga Hills, Rickard Road, and the Horse Ridge ACEC/RNA).

### ***Mayfield***

This alternative would allow for more motorized use in the main block than is presently provided. The main block would be managed for motorized use on a larger designated road network than the current system. Designation of additional motorized trails in the area would be emphasized. The focus of a designated, motorized trail system would be on the center and northern portion of the main block, to minimize conflicts with adjacent landowners.

The main block between Powell Butte Highway and Alfalfa Market Road would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails. The Airport Allotment area would be designated Closed to motor vehicles and the area south of Alfalfa Market Road would be designated as Limited to designated roads.

### ***Millican Plateau***

The recreation management emphasis for the area would be OHV opportunities. The existing boundaries of the Millican Valley OHV area would be expanded and the designated, year-round trail system increased, particularly in the western and northern portions of the area. Improvements would be made to staging areas, and provisions made for safe, grade-separated crossings of Millican and Reservoir Roads. While most of the area would be managed for OHV use on designated trails, both the Powell Butte RNA and the isolated parcel at the top of Powell Butte would remain Closed to motor vehicles. The current northern half of Millican Plateau area would be expanded.

***North Millican***

Alternative 2 manages the area for multiple use, with a small portion of the area located adjacent to the Badlands WSA emphasizing non-motorized trails. The alternative would improve trailheads and create a group use area at the base of Dry Canyon, which would replace the dispersed parking and camping occurring in the area presently. Many of the improvements established in the Millican Valley Plan would be implemented.

The existing boundaries of the Millican Valley OHV area would be expanded and the designated trail system would be increased, particularly in the eastern portion of the area. Long, straight, high-speed trail alignments would be replaced by more technical routes that offer more variety, and longer riding experiences. Trails would be realigned to take advantage of fewer safe crossings of Millican/West Butte Road, and frontage trails would be developed as needed to collect trail traffic and route it to designated crossings. The trail system would be improved to allow better stand-alone riding opportunities on both the west and east side of West Butte Road.

The entire area would be designated as Limited to designated road and trails.

***Northwest***

The area would be managed for both motorized and non-motorized recreation. Emphasis for motorized trail development would be on providing future connections to larger trail systems on Crooked River National Grasslands (CRNG), if needed. The area would be Closed to motorized use seasonally to match adjacent policy on CRNG, but would remain open year-round for non-motorized use. The Sisters Climbing area would be managed with an emphasis on rock climbing use, and would be signed and identifiable as BLM managed land.

Motorized travel in main block would be Limited to designated roads and trails and limited to April 1 thru November 30. Motorized travel in isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek would be Limited to designated roads and limited to April 1 thru November 30. This alternative would designate Cascade Mountain/Willamette Valley Wagon Roads (CM/WV) as a shared use BLM system designated trail that links to the access road for Alder Springs Trailhead. Development of one or more loop trails off the main CM/WV trail would be considered.

***Prineville***

Alternative 2 treats the area much like the current management, keeping most of the scattered tracts open to motorized use year-round, and not providing any recreation infrastructure or management. A few problem areas are treated with more specific detail, mainly to respond to erosion or road maintenance problems, or problem dumping areas. The entire area would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails, except the BLM parcel near the Juniper Canyon summit, which would be designated as Limited to designated roads from March 16 thru November 30.

***Prineville Reservoir***

Most of the area surrounding Prineville Reservoir would be managed for motorized use on designated roads and trails (Limited designation). The Powderhouse Cove/Taylor Butte east of State Highway 27 and south of the reservoir would be managed for motorized roads only. The recreation management emphasis for the Powderhouse Cove/Taylor Butte areas would be to develop non-motorized trails to offer an additional recreation opportunity for Prineville Reservoir State Park visitors.

In addition, all isolated parcels, including parcels east of the Bear Creek arm and scattered tracts at the eastern edge of the area, would be designated as Limited to designated roads.

### ***Smith Rock***

The entire block would be Closed to motorized vehicles. Additional non-motorized trails may be created, both to solve resource issues, and to meet demand for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian trail opportunities.

### ***South Millican***

Under this alternative, the management focus for the South Millican area would be on maintaining the area as an OHV area, with use allowed on designated roads and trails year-round. Existing trail connections to the North Millican area would be maintained. The South Millican and Fox Butte areas would be Limited to designated roads and trails.

### ***Steamboat Rock***

The main public land block within the Steamboat Rock area would be managed for dispersed use, with both motorized and non-motorized use sharing trails and roads. The number of access points would be reduced, and the remaining designated access points would be improved, hardened, and have defined boundaries. New roads or trails are created to link existing roads back to common access points or trailheads. The river parcels adjacent to Crooked River Ranch would continue to be managed to emphasize non-motorized use. Isolated parcels northwest of Redmond would be managed exclusively for non-motorized use, with access improvements to allow access to the middle Deschutes River while minimizing conflicts with landowners.

Main Steamboat Rock Block would be Limited to designated roads and trails. The Deschutes River corridor within Main Steamboat Rock block would be managed as a non-motorized use area (see Map 9, Travel Management Designations Alternative 2).

### ***Tumalo***

Motorized trails in main portion of the Tumalo Block (the area north of Tumalo Reservoir) would be considered for development. However, trail development would only be considered if connections to a larger trail system on the Deschutes National Forest or at Cline Buttes are available. The BLM lands to the south of Tumalo Reservoir are closed to motor vehicles, and are managed for non-motorized trail use on designated trails only.

Motorized travel would be Limited to April 1 thru November 31. Motorized travel in main block would be Limited to designated roads and trails, and travel in the smaller block of BLM land to the south of Tumalo Reservoir would be Limited to designated roads only.

## **Transportation and Utilities**

Alternative 2 would emphasize using existing roads as the backbone of the transportation system to access BLM-administered lands. Known county roads, including historic roads, would be designated collector roads for the BLM-administered lands. A new corridor would be allocated for Highway 126 (Common to Alternatives 2 - 7).

### **Regional Transportation**

Alternative 2 would designate a regional transportation corridor between south Redmond near the fairground and north Bend near Deschutes Jct. Alternative 2 would likely require relinquishment of about 17 miles of existing road right-of-way in the Bend-Redmond block at the time the right-of-way grant is issued.

### **Local Transportation**

Alternative 2 would designate about the same configuration of collector roads as does Alternative 1. Management direction Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 indicate that up to 2,562 miles of local roads would be available for future designation or closure.

Alternative 2 identifies 25 percent of the planning area in a primary wildlife emphasis designation and 20 percent in either a non-motorized emphasis or non-motorized exclusive designation. The recreation designations may or may not be included in the primary wildlife emphasis designation (see Recreation and Wildlife Emphasis maps for specific locations).

### Right-of-Way Corridors

This alternative would allocate a transportation/utility corridor adjacent to the BN-SF railroad right-of-way approximately ½ mile wide south of Redmond, extending to Deschutes Junction.

## Land Ownership

Alternative 2 would emphasize maintenance and expansion of existing large blocks of public lands to provide for the greatest range of public land uses and wildlife connectivity, and improve the administrative efficiency of public land management. Lands available for disposal emphasize use of the BACA bill legislation to maintain funding within the state to acquire other federal lands. Community Expansion (CE) lands are provided for schools, parks, open space, low income housing, and commercial and industrial space that match expected urban growth boundary accretions or address many identified community needs.

Alternative 2 would designate approximately 358,314 acres of BLM administered lands as Z-1 (Map 31). The blocks of public lands identified as Z-1 include Tumalo, Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond Core, Smith Rocks, Mayfield, Badlands, Horse Ridge, Reservoir West, Reservoir East, Southeast, and the majority of public lands in La Pine north and south of the community. Other, smaller parcels of public land identified include Grizzly Mountain, Ochoco Reservoir, and Juniper Canyon. Approximately 22,279 acres would be designated Z-2, and approximately 12,993 acres would be designated Z-3. In addition, for community use and needs, approximately 5,323 acres would be designated CE.

## Public Health and Safety

Alternative 2 would not include any additional closures of BLM land to all firearm discharge above management Common to Alternatives 2 - 7, but would increase the acreage closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting to approximately 5% of the planning area, in ACECs, and urban parcels (see Table 2-26, below).

**Table 2- 26: Closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting**

Tumalo Canal ACEC	Entire ACEC
Tumalo Block	700-acre parcel south of Tumalo Reservoir Road
Bend Redmond Block	BLM land southwest of McGrath Road including Historic Roads ACEC
Mayfield Block	Airport parcel
Prineville Reservoir Block	BLM land ½ mile east of the Lower Crooked WSR plus lands contiguous with, east of, and north of the WSR boundary
Horse Ridge Block	North of Rickard Road, South of Hwy. 20

## Alternative 3

Alternative 3 would provide for ecosystem health and diversity by focusing efforts on restoring historic conditions as described under the Key Concepts, and would anticipate higher amounts of treatment acres, especially prescribed fire acres, than alternatives with the current range emphasis. Alternative 3 would increase the amount of primary and secondary wildlife habitat emphasis in the planning area over current direction to about 77 percent of the planning area.<sup>26</sup> There would be no additional management direction over that Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 for riparian areas or water quality or quantity, but Alternative 3 would include a substantial change in the amount of Special Management Areas designated within the planning area. This alternative would include designation of two new Old Growth Juniper Woodlands ACECs in the Cline Buttes and Mayfield geographic areas to focus research, interpretation, and management of the unique Central Oregon old growth juniper ecosystems. The Juniper Woodlands ACEC would incorporate the Peck's Milkvetch (CTA) and Tumalo Canals (CT 2-7) ACECs. This alternative would also include designation of a scenic ACEC for the Smith Rock area. Alternative 3 would include the greatest amount of Special Management Area designations of all of the alternatives.

There would be only a very slight change in areas available for livestock grazing under Alternative 3 over those identified under Alternative 1. There would be slightly fewer acres available for mineral sales over those identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 as a result of an extended buffer area around residential and recreational areas. New ACEC designations indicate a greater potential for increased cost or limited availability of mineral materials within those areas, but do not include prohibitions on use. Estimated forest or range products are based on the expected amount of treatment acres (in addition to the Wildland-urban interface (WUI) treatments identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), and are expected to be at about 150,000 cubic feet (750,000 board feet) for Alternatives 3, 6, and 7, higher than Alternatives 2, 4, or 5. Alternative 3 would provide about 8000 less acres for long-term military training use with roughly the same boundaries compared to Alternative 1.

The recreation emphasis in Alternative 3 would be much more on providing segregated rather than shared facilities compared to Alternatives 1 or 2. Areas managed exclusively for or with a non-motorized emphasis for trails would be increased over Alternative 1 by about 33 percent, with slightly more emphasis on exclusive non-motorized than non-motorized emphasis areas (which provide motorized use on roads, non-motorized on trails). About half of the geographic areas would emphasize recreation on designated motorized roads or roads and trails, with about 41 percent (5% snow-depth dependent) of the area available for motorized use on designated roads and trails during the winter use season.

Alternative 3 has about the same land designated for retention (Z-1), than Alternative 2, and about 2 percent more lands available for retention with the possibility of exchange (Z-2) than Alternative 2, but substantially less than Alternative 1. The total amount of land classified for disposal (Z-3) is slightly lower than Alternatives 1 and 2, at about 2% of the planning area. Lands classified as Community Expansion (CE) lands are reduced from both Alternatives 1 and 2, and include limitations on uses for future CE lands to greenbelts and open space.

Designated transportation systems are altered over those in Alternative 1 and 2 by the addition of a transportation corridor south of Redmond to Highway 97 near Quarry Road, and the designation of roads to serve as future collectors in the BLM system. By

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<sup>26</sup> For this comparison, areas designated as crucial wildlife habitat in the Brothers - La Pine Resource Management Plan or as a result of other cooperative designations like winter closure areas were assumed to reflect a "primary" designation as used by the Upper Deschutes RMP.

changing the designation of some existing collector roads to local roads, additional roads fall into a category that would make them available either for future designation or closure, depending upon management objectives. Alternative 3 would anticipate future local road densities to be lower or seasonally restricted in areas of high wildlife emphasis, or areas designated for non-motorized emphasis. In accordance with elements common to Alternatives 2 - 7, designation of a new transportation corridor would anticipate future relinquishment of a similar amount of historic roads in the Bend-Redmond geographic area.

Of any alternative, Alternative 3 would close the most acreage to some type of firearm discharge (32% of the planning area); however, most BLM land in the planning area would still be available for hunting (98%). Areas of emphasis would include the Badlands area, Steamboat Rock, and the Tumalo block to improve recreation experiences, and protect sensitive resources.

## Ecosystem Health and Diversity

Alternative 3 would emphasize restoring native plant and animal populations to their "historic" distribution on BLM-administered lands. This would include a strong emphasis on restoring grass and shrub communities where western juniper has expanded its historic range or density throughout the planning area. It would also emphasize management for more diverse native animal populations, with less of an emphasis on providing suitable cover habitats for deer and elk outside of the historic range of plant communities that may provide those attributes. Outside of the WUI, restoration of natural fire regimes would be emphasized to the extent that such natural fire regimes function at a scale and intensity that does not have a detrimental long-term effect on the function of wildlife habitats or human populations within the planning area. Old-growth juniper would be highlighted through a series of ACECs.

Historic range of variability would be used as a guide to design and implement landscape-scale treatments to produce sustainable and resilient plant communities capable of withstanding periodic outbreaks of insects, disease and fire. Western juniper would co-exist in some shrub-steppe communities, but would maintain a subordinate role and contribute to bio-diversity at the landscape level.

An estimated 70-80 percent of sites with young (less than 150 years old) juniper would be converted back into shrub-steppe or savannah communities within the next 15 years, depending on budget limitations.

In old and mature ponderosa and lodgepole forests, stand density would consist of fewer trees with a larger average diameter. There would be a lower proportion of smaller and intermediate sized ponderosa and lodgepole pine. Over time, treatments would produce a more open stand with a one or two layer canopy structure and healthy and more diverse shrub, grass, and forb understories.

Priority treatment areas in lodgepole and ponderosa pine forest would incorporate many of the priorities indicated within Alternative 2 but would treat larger units and provide management direction to expand current range toward historic range. Alternative 3 would put a greater emphasis on managing special status and non-game habitats, and less emphasis on managing for big-game habitat.

Alternative 3 would create the largest old-growth juniper woodland ACECs (see SMA section).

Alternative 3 uses special management areas and non-motorized recreation emphasis areas to focus primary management for deer, elk, sage grouse, and pronghorn.

Alternative 3 would emphasize providing terrestrial source habitats for multiple species needs across their *historic distribution*, and would increase focus on important winter range conditions for deer, elk, and sage grouse.

Alternative 3 would emphasize protecting and enhancing special status plants, old growth juniper ecosystems, historic features, and unique recreational values by designating a group of representative ACECs across the planning area.

Three new ACECs would be designated: Alfalfa Market Road, Juniper Woodland and Smith Rock.

## Vegetation

### *Shrub-Steppe Communities*

Alternative 3 would emphasize maintaining and restoring large contiguous stands of healthy, productive and diverse native shrub/steppe plant communities throughout their historic range. Restoration and expansion of key plant communities would approximate historic stand structure and geographic range as defined by conditions existing at pre-European settlement times. On most historic shrub-steppe sites, western juniper would be reduced to widely spaced old-growth trees or small patches on ridgetops or other appropriate locations where trees would contribute to biodiversity at the landscape level.

### *Old-Growth Juniper Woodlands*

Alternative 3 would protect and promote the health and integrity of old-growth juniper woodlands/savannah throughout its historic range. In addition to the protection and maintenance of existing old-growth, treatments would also be designed to restore old-growth in selected areas where it has previously existed. Alternative 3 would designate two ACECs to protect and highlight old-growth juniper woodlands: the Juniper Woodlands ACEC (31,000 acres) and the Alfalfa Market Road ACEC (4,200 acres).

### *Lodgepole and Ponderosa Pine Forest*

This alternative would maintain and promote healthy and diverse lodgepole and ponderosa pine forest ecosystems. Stand structure, density, species composition, patch size, pattern, and distribution would be managed to provide an environment in which fire intensity can be managed for human safety and fire effects are compatible with other management objectives. In addition, Alternative 3 would maintain or mimic natural disturbance regimes so that stands are resilient to periodic outbreaks of insects, disease, and wildfire. Ponderosa pine would be managed to maintain its dominance throughout its range by reducing competing lodgepole pine and juniper. Mature and old ponderosa pine forest structure would be re-developed in most areas within its historic range in the planning area through a series of selective thinnings, commercial harvests, and underburning.

Alternative 3 would treat the following acres annually (also see Comparison of Alternatives, Table 2-1):

<b>Treatment Type</b>	<b>Year 1-5</b>	<b>Year 6-15</b>	<b>Total (15 Years)</b>
Prescribed Fire	3,838	9,210	111,290
Mechanical	11,512	6,140	118,960
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,350</b>	<b>15,350</b>	<b>230,250</b>

## Wildlife

### *Planning Area*

Alternative 3 would emphasize restoring terrestrial source habitats to provide for species needs with a focus toward biological diversity, by increasing the geographic extent of vegetation cover type and structural stages that have declined substantially from the

historical to the current period. This alternative would provide direction to re-pattern the vegetation patches so they become consistent with natural disturbance regimes and with the landform, climate, and biological and physical characteristics of the ecosystem. Representative components of naturally occurring vegetative types would be established across the planning area within the historic range of plant communities in sufficient size and frequency to serve as source habitats for species groups that are dependent upon those habitats. General wildlife habitat emphasis by geographic area is displayed in, Table 2-27, Wildlife Emphasis Areas, Alternative 3:

### ***Geographic Areas***

Alternative 3 would establish specific direction for the following geographic areas (see page 8 for a description of primary, secondary and minor wildlife emphases). Wildlife habitat emphases by geographic areas specific to species of local importance can be found in Tables 2-29 – 2-35. This alternative would manage approximately 63 percent of the planning area with a primary emphasis, 14 percent with a secondary emphasis, and 23 percent with a minor emphasis for wildlife (see Table 2-1, Comparison of Alternatives).

## **Hydrology**

### ***Riparian***

Alternative 3 would emphasize restoring riparian habitats to support populations of well-distributed native and desired nonnative plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations similar to historic conditions.

### ***Watershed/Hydrologic Function***

Alternative 3 would, where the capability exists, restore, maintain and improve upland and hydrologic function through the reduction of overland flow, increased infiltration, and improved floodplain function similar to historic levels.

**Table 2-27. Wildlife Emphasis Summary.**

<i>Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 3</i>				
	<b>Primary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Secondary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Minor</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Totals</b> Percent / # acres
<b>All Wildlife Emphasis Areas</b>	63% / 255,913 ac.	14% / 56,659 ac.	23% / 90,748 ac.	100% / 403,320 ac.
<b>Golden Eagles</b>	77% / 30,634 ac.	04% / 1,781 ac.	18% / 7,551 ac.	100% / 39,966 ac.
<b>Sage grouse</b>	97% / 75,659 ac.	03% / 1,943 ac.	0% / 0 ac.	100% / 77,602 ac.
<b>Elk</b>	79% / 141,707 ac.	10% / 17,513 ac.	12% / 20,948 ac.	100% / 180,168 ac.
<b>Deer</b>	75% / 196,450 ac.	12% / 31,896 ac.	13% / 35,160 ac.	100% / 263,506 ac.
<b>Pronghorn</b>	48% / 80,392 ac.	23% / 38,047 ac.	29% / 48,737 ac.	100% / 167,176 ac.
<b>Migration and Connectivity</b>	81% / 56,470 ac.	17% / 11,774 ac.	2% / 1,694 ac.	100% / 69,938 ac.

**Table 2-28. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 3 - Mule Deer.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29590 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	29590
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	4778 31.30%	0 0.00%	10489 68.70%	15267
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	24768 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	24768
<b>Mayfield</b>	1588 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1588
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	8336 15.82%	19726 37.44%	24621 46.73%	52683
<b>North Millican</b>	53678 99.83%	89 0.17%	0 0.00%	53767
<b>Prineville</b>	1040 11.80%	7775 88.20%	0 0.00%	8815
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	35289 89.39%	4187 10.61%	0 0.00%	39476
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2110 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2110
<b>South Millican</b>	17554 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	17554
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	5301 99.07%	0 0.00%	50 0.93%	5351
<b>Tumalo</b>	5792 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>196450 74.55%</b>	<b>31896 12.10%</b>	<b>35160 13.34%</b>	<b>263506</b>

Table 2-29. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 3 - Rocky Mountain Elk.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
<b>Badlands</b>	29615 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	29615
	0	0	0	0
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	8,856 30.37%	0 0.00%	20,301 69.63%	29,157
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	5484 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5484
<b>Lapine</b>	30708 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	30708
<b>Mayfield</b>	439 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	439
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	0 0.00%	15007 99.35%	98 0.65%	15105
<b>North Millican</b>	34584 99.74%	89 0.26%	0 0.00%	34673
<b>Prineville</b>	34 3.62%	905 96.38%	0 0.00%	939
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	10298 88.08%	1393 11.92%	0 0.00%	11691
<b>Smith Rock</b>	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
<b>South Millican</b>	4834 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4834
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	4421 88.95%	0 0.00%	549 11.05%	4970
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,707</b> <b>78.65%</b>	<b>17,513</b> <b>9.72%</b>	<b>20,948</b> <b>11.63%</b>	<b>180168</b>

**Table 2-30. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 3 - Golden Eagle.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0	0	128	128
	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	3,455	0	1,949	5,404
	63.93%	0.00%	36.07%	
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	2158	0	1	2159
	99.95%	0.00%	0.05%	
<b>Lapine</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Mayfield</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	3714	672	5119	9505
	39.07%	7.07%	53.86%	
<b>North Millican</b>	4812	48	0	4860
	99.01%	0.99%	0.00%	
<b>Prineville</b>	868	1061	0	1929
	45.00%	55.00%	0.00%	
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	7061	0	0	7061
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>Smith Rock</b>	997	0	0	997
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>South Millican</b>	513	0	0	513
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>Northwest</b>	1038	0	0	1038
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	3950	0	354	4304
	91.78%	0.00%	8.22%	
<b>Tumalo</b>	2068	0	0	2068
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,634</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>7,551</b>	<b>39966</b>
	<b>76.65%</b>	<b>4.46%</b>	<b>18.89%</b>	

Table 2-31. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 3 - Pronghorn.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
Badlands	9378 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	9378
Bend/Redmond	0 0.00%	4144 15.97%	21802 84.03%	25946
Horse Ridge	19384 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19384
Mayfield	5563 22.53%	19123 77.46%	3 0.01%	24689
Millican Plateau	3810 9.24%	10493 25.45%	26932 65.31%	41235
North Millican	24520 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	24520
Prineville	396 12.65%	2735 87.35%	0 0.00%	3131
Prineville Reservoir	0 0.00%	1552 100.00%	0 0.00%	1552
Smith Rock	0	0	0	0
South Millican	17341 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	17341
Northwest	0	0	0	0
Steamboat Rock	0	0	0	0
Tumalo	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80392 48.09%</b>	<b>38047 22.76%</b>	<b>48737 29.15%</b>	<b>167176</b>

**Table 2-32. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 3 - Sage Grouse.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0.00%	
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	14356	0	0	14356
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>Mayfield</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	0	1943	0	1943
	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	
<b>North Millican</b>	44413	0	0	44413
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>Prineville</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	19	0	0	19
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>Smith Rock</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>South Millican</b>	16871	0	0	16871
	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
<b>Northwest</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>Tumalo</b>	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75659</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77602</b>
	<b>97.50%</b>	<b>2.50%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	

**Table 2-33. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 3 - Migration and Connectivity Corridors.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
La Pine	Deer	38979 96%	0 0%	1664 4%	40643
Badlands	Pronghorn	1790 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1790
Mayfield Pond	Pronghorn	3396.2 69%	1515.2 31%	0 0%	4911.4
Millican Plateau	Pronghorn	1115.5 11%	8708.3 88%	30.6 0%	9854.4
North Millican	Pronghorn	3950 98%	89 2%	0 0%	4039
Research Natural Area	Pronghorn	510.2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	510.2
<b>Subtotals for Pronghorn</b>		<b>10761.9</b> <b>51%</b>	<b>10312.5</b> <b>49%</b>	<b>30.6</b> <b>0%</b>	<b>21105</b>
Prineville	Elk	0 0%	67.5 100%	0 0%	67.5
Prineville Reservoir	Elk	6729 83%	1393.6 17%	0 0%	8122.6
<b>Subtotals for Elk</b>		<b>6729</b> <b>82%</b>	<b>1461.1</b> <b>18%</b>	<b>0</b> <b>0%</b>	<b>8190.1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56469.9</b> <b>81%</b>	<b>11773.6</b> <b>17%</b>	<b>1694.6</b> <b>2%</b>	<b>69938.1</b>

**Table 2-34. Wildlife Emphasis Area - Alternative 3 - All Species' Habitats.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29616 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	29616
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	1366 3.24%	4146 9.84%	36632 86.92%	42144
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	11563 36.29%	0 0.00%	20301 63.71%	31864
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	25167 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	25167
<b>Lapine Connect.</b>	39526 95.96%	0 0.00%	1664 4.04%	41190
<b>Mayfield</b>	7546 27.94%	19458 72.05%	4 0.01%	27008
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	9548 16.96%	19730 35.05%	27007 47.98%	56285
<b>North Millican</b>	54164 99.84%	89 0.16%	0 0.00%	54253
<b>Prineville</b>	2931 24.71%	8930 75.29%	0 0.00%	11861
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	35289 89.39%	4187 10.61%	0 0.00%	39476
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2119 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2119
<b>South Millican</b>	17687 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	17687
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	6957 57.51%	0 0.00%	5140 42.49%	12097
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255913 63.45%</b>	<b>56659 14.05%</b>	<b>90748 22.50%</b>	<b>403320</b>

## Special Management Areas

### *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)*

Three new ACECs would be designated: Alfalfa Market Road, Juniper Woodland, and Smith Rock (see Map 7). The acres designated as ACEC (existing and new) total 60,192 under Alternative 3.

#### *Badlands ACEC*

In addition to management direction for the larger WSA applied to all alternatives, under Alternative 3, the following guidelines apply:

1. The ACEC is closed to motorized use year-round;
2. The ACEC is closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting (see also Recreation, Badlands – Common to All, and Recreation, Badlands – Alternative 3).

#### *Alfalfa Market Road ACEC*

Alternative 3 would protect and/or promote the health and integrity of the old growth juniper woodland ecosystem and its associated wildlife and recreational values on approximately 4,200 acres.

Vegetation and wildlife habitat management projects would be an integral part of ACEC management and would be designed to maintain or enhance the ACEC values.

Restoration/improvement of native plant communities, old-growth juniper woodlands, and habitat for raptors, neotropical birds and threatened, endangered or other special status plants and animals would be emphasized. Long-term vegetation maintenance would be designed to emulate natural processes and return historic diversities.

Livestock grazing would be allowed if it was consistent with ACEC goals and in accordance with Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management. Mineral material sales, development of mining claims, and geophysical exploration would be restricted to protect the values of this ACEC. Plans of operation would be submitted and approved by the BLM prior to any issuance of free use permits or sales contracts or prior to the development of mining claims. Approved plans of operation would have stipulations to protect the values of the ACEC. Surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed. After the permanent BLM road network would be established and implemented, new roads would only be considered if they replace a similar mileage of existing road. Decommissioned roads would be obliterated and rehabilitated unless a compatible use is identified such as converting a road to a trail or preserving a historic route.

Rockhounding would not be allowed. The ACEC would be closed to firearm discharge unless hunting.

#### *Juniper Woodland ACEC*

Alternative 3 would provide direction to protect and/or promote the health and integrity of the old growth juniper woodland ecosystem and its associated wildlife, special status plant (Peck's milkvetch), historical (Tumalo Canals) and recreational values. Approximately 31,000 acres would be designated.

The ACEC would be within Land Tenure Zone 2, which would allow adjustments, provided there is no net loss of acreage within the ACEC and the management goals could still be attained. Acquired lands within the ACEC would be added to the ACEC designation. Livestock grazing would generally be allowed if consistent with ACEC goals and in accordance with Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management. Non-motorized recreation would be emphasized in the area west of the Cline Falls Highway and east of Barr Road. Interpretive trails would be developed.

Small developments, such as picnic areas at trailheads and/or interpretive areas, would be developed as needed. After the permanent BLM road network is established and implemented, new roads would only be considered if they replace a similar mileage of existing road. This area would be an avoidance area for new rights-of-way. Decommissioned roads would be obliterated and rehabilitated unless a compatible use is identified such as converting a road to a trail or preserving a historic route.

Vegetation and wildlife habitat management projects would be an integral part of ACEC management and would be designed to maintain or enhance the ACEC values by restoring/improving native plant communities, old-growth juniper woodlands, and habitat for raptors, neo-tropical birds and threatened, endangered or other special status plants and animals. Long-term vegetation maintenance would be designed to emulate natural processes.

Mineral material sales, development of mining claims, and geophysical exploration would be restricted to protect the values of this ACEC. Plans of operation would be submitted and approved by the BLM prior to any issuance of free use permits or sales contracts or prior to the development of mining claims (see Common to Alternatives 2 – 7 for further detail). The portion of the ACEC that includes the Maston Allotment and that is east of the Cline Falls Highway would be closed to firearm discharge unless hunting.

#### ***Smith Rock ACEC***

Alternative 3 would designate a 2,120-acre area adjacent to Smith Rock State Park to provide high scenic quality and dispersed recreation.

Livestock grazing would generally be allowed if consistent with ACEC goals and in accordance with Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management. Vegetation and wildlife habitat management projects would be designed to maintain or enhance the ACEC values. Long-term vegetation maintenance would be designed to emulate natural processes.

Mineral material sales and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed. Plans of operation would be submitted and approved by the BLM prior to any development of mining claims. Approved plans of operation would have stipulations to protect the values of this ACEC. Geophysical exploration would also be restricted to protect the natural values for which this ACEC was designated. New rights-of-way would not be considered. Rockhounding would be restricted to surface collection only. No person would be allowed to dig, excavate or otherwise remove soil to explore for, discover, or remove rock materials. Firearm discharge would not be allowed unless hunting.

#### **Caves**

In Alternative 3, all significant caves and caves nominated for significance (with the exception of Redmond Caves) would be closed under the “Federal Cave Resources Protection Act” until a site management plan is developed that manages wildlife resources with a primary emphasis. Pictograph Cave would be closed except for interpretive use under permit.

## **Land Uses**

Alternative 3 would emphasize managing for a low conflict between land uses and wildlife use, while allowing up to high conflicts of land uses with adjacent private land uses, and between other uses/users of public land. Alternative 3 would also emphasize resolving conflicts with land uses individually, as is currently practiced.

## Livestock Grazing

In this alternative (as in Alternatives 2 - 7), the BLM would use a formula to estimate potential for conflict and demand to help identify where problems are likely to occur. This alternative does not include any management changes to reduce conflicts, other than those already listed in CTA and CT2-7. Livestock grazing would continue to be allowed regardless of level of conflict or demand.

## Minerals

Minerals conflicts would be managed with an emphasis on mitigating mining conflicts with ecosystem and wildlife habitat management objectives in important wildlife habitats. Mining conflicts with recreation and residents would be mitigated as in Alternative 2.

Under this alternative, approximately 332,775 acres would be available for mineral material sales. Seasonal restrictions on all mineral operations would apply to 88,994 acres and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed on 75,481 acres. Mineral material sales sites may not be located within 1/8 mile of residentially zoned areas or designated recreation sites. Roads that feed from BLM-administered lands into residentially zoned areas may be used for mining-related traffic only if alternate routes are not available (see Map S-24, Minerals Alternative 3).

## Forest Products

Harvest of commercial timber and firewood would occur in conjunction with larger-scale vegetative treatments that incorporate thinning dense timber stands and removing small diameter trees.

More intensive thinning of small diameter lodgepole pine in Alternative 3 would provide a slightly higher yield of forest products than under Alternative 2. Actual rate of thinning in overstocked lodgepole and ponderosa pine stands would be constrained by budget limitations. Priority treatments that could produce commercial forest products would be based on restoration of historic structure and range of ponderosa pine and vegetative treatment objectives for fuels, forest health and wildlife habitat. Thinning from below and removal of competing lodgepole pine and juniper would be emphasized (see Table 2-1, Comparison of Alternatives, for forest product volumes produced under each alternative).

## Military Uses

Alternative 3 would provide for a historically consistent level of military training area in the smallest possible area, overlapping training within the same area.

The area permitted for military use would be approximately 21,094 acres. The training area permitted in this alternative would be south of Highway 126, crossing Powell Buttes Highway. The permitted area would be east of the Roberts Field and North Unit Canal and north of BLM road 6589-B. The permitted area would be west of the private land ownership in the rural community of Powell Buttes. The old clay pit north of Highway 126 would also be included. The area described is the same as the No Action Alternative minus all lands west of the North Unit Canal up to the lands adjacent to the east boundary of the airport.

## Recreation

The recreation emphasis varies by area in Alternative 3. The largest percentage (39 percent) of the planning area is still managed for multiple use on shared road and trail

facilities (the Bend/Redmond block and Millican Valley). About 20 percent of the area is managed exclusively for non-motorized recreation use (a portion of Cline Buttes, Badlands WSA, Alfalfa ACEC, Tumalo block, and the lower Crooked River), while about 16 percent of the area is managed with an emphasis on motorized use only on roads, with trails provided for non-motorized use (Mayfield, Horse Ridge, and Skeleton Fire areas). The largest blocks of land closed to motor vehicles and managed for non-motorized trail use include the Badlands WSA and an area on both sides of the Chimney Rock segment of the lower Crooked River. Cline Buttes and Steamboat Rock blocks would have intensive management for multiple use on separated road or trail systems. About 18 percent of the area is Closed to motorized use year-round; only Alternative 6 closed more acreage than this. About 22 percent of the area has seasonal restrictions on motorized use, which is about in the middle of the range of alternatives; however, this alternative does close an additional portion of Millican Valley under heavier snow conditions. During seasonal closure periods in the Millican Valley, motorized use would be managed on designated trails in the Millican Plateau, as well as in the Bend/Redmond block and on separate trail systems in a portion of Cline Buttes (see Map 17, Recreation Emphasis – Alternative 3).

## **Geographic Areas**

### **Badlands**

Alternative 3 would move the area's management more toward a primitive, non-motorized recreation experience, with the entire area designated Closed to motor vehicles, except for administrative use. Mechanized use (e.g., mountain bikes, horse drawn carts) would be allowed on designated, inventoried routes. Designated parking and trailhead improvements would be a high priority under this alternative, in order to provide adequate parking for vehicles and trailers that currently park in dispersed locations within the WSA.

The Badlands WSA would be closed to all motorized vehicle use, except administrative use (including patrols and Interim Management Plan monitoring).

### **Bend/Redmond**

Alternative 3 provides a similar level of management as Alternative 2; however, this Alternative identifies the area north of State Highway 126 as having a lower trail density than in Alternative 2. This alternative also places more emphasis than Alternative 2 on moving trails away from existing subdivisions to the extent feasible. While the area's management changes from an Open to a Limited designation, all recreation users are expected to share the same trails (with the exception of a possible North Unit Canal regional trail and trails within the fenced portion of the Wagon Roads ACEC. Select roads of historic and cultural value may be removed from the designated road system. Site improvement goals would include staging areas, an OHV play area, additional trail bridge crossings of the north unit canal, and grade separated crossings of State Highway 126, Powell Butte Highway, and other new arterials or highways rights-of-way roads.

### **Cline Buttes**

Recreational users in Cline Buttes would be segregated under Alternative 3 to minimize conflicts to a significant degree. Motorized use would be managed with an emphasis on designated roads. The Maston Allotment would be managed for primitive, non-motorized recreation experiences, and many areas in Cline Buttes emphasize designation of non-motorized trails, including the upper portions of the Buttes, the historic canals, and the canyon areas.

The main block south of State Highway 126 and generally west of Barr Road would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails. Except:  
The canyon complex east of Fryrear Road and south of State Highway 126 would be closed to motorized travel.

The area north of State Highway 126 would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails.

The area east of Cline Falls Highway (Maston Allotment) and the area east of Barr Road, west of Cline Falls Highway, and south of the access road to the Cline Buttes gravel pit (Cline Buttes Old Growth Juniper ACEC) would be designated as Closed to motor vehicles.

### *Horse Ridge*

Under this alternative, the management focus for the Skeleton Fire area and Horse Ridge would be on non-motorized trail use on designated trails. Designated roads would be present in these areas, but at a low density and layout similar to what is currently available. Existing two-track roads that are currently closed to motorized use would be considered for inclusion as part of a designated, signed, non-motorized trail system.

### *La Pine*

Under Alternative 3, motorized use would be Limited to a designated road system. Some designated OHV trail connections could be developed from the Rosland OHV play area east to the Deschutes National Forest.

The La Pine block would be managed as Limited to designated roads only, except (see Map 10) the area surrounding and east of the Rosland OHV Play area would be Limited to designated roads and trails. In addition, isolated public land blocks within the La Pine area would be managed as Closed to motor vehicles. These blocks generally range from 40 to 500 acres in size.

### *Mayfield*

Motorized vehicle use in the main block of public lands north of Alfalfa Market Road and south of Powell Butte Highway would be Limited to designated roads only, with most of the road use occurring in the northern half of the block. Future motorized access points would likely be provided at Alfalfa Market Road and Powell Butte Highway. A signed trail system would be established in the block for equestrian/non-motorized use. The road to Mayfield Pond would be rerouted further away from the pond or would end at a parking area prior to the pond. The area south of Alfalfa Market Road (Alfalfa ACEC) would be to motor vehicle use year-round, and would be managed for recreation use on a designated trail system, which includes closed roads, roads converted to trails, and new trail construction.

The main block between Alfalfa Market Road and Powell Butte Highway would be designated as Limited to designated roads only. The Alfalfa ACEC and the area outside of the Alfalfa ACEC boundary and west of Dodds Road would be designated as Closed to motor vehicles. The area east of Dodds Road would be Limited to designated roads only in order to allow continued access to Reynolds Pond.

### *Millican Plateau*

The area would be managed for OHV use on designated roads and trails, similar to the present management (Alternative 1). The area north of Kitchen Hill and south of Reservoir Road would be managed for year round use on designated roads and trails, except under conditions of heavy snowfall, as specified in the Final Judgment for the Millican Valley Plan. This area would be Closed to OHV use during the period between December 1 and April 30 when snow depths exceed specified depths.

Snow depth would be measured at the current designated measurement locations and averaged. If the applicable snow depth is exceeded, the area shall be posted closed at kiosks with 48 hours and remain closed until the snow depth falls below the applicable amount.

**Motorized Closure Guide:**

<b>TIME PERIOD</b>	<b>SNOW DEPTH (INCHES)</b>
Dec. 1 – Dec. 14	6.8
Dec. 15-Dec. 31	9.1
Jan. 1 – Jan. 14	11.0
Jan. 15 – Jan. 3	12.7
Feb. 1 – Feb. 14	14.4
Feb. 15 – Feb. 29	11.9
Mar. 1 – Mar. 14	9.3
Mar. 15 – Mar. 31	7.0
April 1 – April 14	4.2
April 15 – April 30	2.2

The area east of Road 6555-b and west of the Crooked River would be designated Closed to motor vehicles. Off highway motorized vehicle use would be managed to provide visitor satisfaction, protect natural resources, provide visitor safety, and minimize conflicts among various users and neighbors.

***North Millican Area***

Alternative 3 manages the area for shared use, with a small portion of the area located adjacent to the Badlands WSA emphasizing non-motorized trails. The entire area would be open to motorized use from May 1 thru November 30. The alternative would establish improved trailheads, and a group use area at the base of Dry Canyon, which would replace the dispersed parking and camping presently occurring in the area. Many of the improvements established in the Millican Valley Plan would be implemented. This area would be limited to designated roads and trails and motorized travel would be limited to May 1 thru November 30.

***Northwest***

The area would be managed with an emphasis on non-motorized recreation, with motorized use being Limited to designated roads only in the main block, while the scattered parcels west of Squaw Creek are Closed to motorized use. A seasonal restriction on motorized use would be in place, consistent with adjacent policy on the Crooked River National Grasslands (CRNG); however, the area remains open year-round for non-motorized use. Non-motorized trails and additional trailheads to serve them are provided.

Motorized travel in main block limited to designated roads and Limited to April 1 through November 30. Isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek would be Closed to motorized travel, except for Sisters Climbing Area.

***Prineville Reservoir***

The area would be managed primarily for motorized use on a Limited designated road system, with non-motorized trails developed adjacent to the Crooked River and Prineville Reservoir. The area between the County Boat Ramp and the Chimney Rock Trail on the Crooked River would be managed for non-motorized use only. The northeastern portion of the area (the Sanford Creek drainage) would be managed for little motorized access, with designated roads only open seasonally. The remainder of the area including lands on either side of the Bear Creek arm of Prineville Reservoir would be limited to designated roads only year-round. These BLM lands would have designated, non-motorized trails that link to BOR/State Park managed sites at Prineville Reservoir.

This alternative would remain the same as Alternative 2, except the area north of upper Portion of Prineville Reservoir is designated Limited to designated roads and motorized travel would be limited to May 1 thru November 30. The area between the County

Boat Ramp and Chimney Rock Trail would be Closed to motor vehicles. In addition, motorized travel would be Limited to designated roads (Taylor Butte travel is limited under Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), except within the Sanford Creek area, where motorized travel would be Limited to designated roads and OHV use would be limited to May 1 thru November 30.

#### ***Smith Rock***

Alternative 3, like all alternatives, closes the entire block to motorized vehicles. This alternative does not allow for additional trail development for non-motorized trail use, other than trail rerouting to solve resource or user safety problems at climbing areas. The designated trail link from Smith Rock State Park to the Grey Butte Trail would be maintained.

#### ***South Millican Area***

The South Millican Area remains open to motorized use on designated roads and trails but would be closed seasonally to OHV use from December 1 to July 31. Connections to North Millican and National Forest trails systems could be developed in the future. South Millican OHV area and Fox Butte Area are Limited to designated roads and trails, and motorized use would be limited to August 1 thru November 30.

#### ***Steamboat Rock***

The main Steamboat Rock area would be Limited to designated roads and to Class I and III OHVs only (no full size vehicles) in an effort to reduce conflicts between residential areas and public land visitors and to reduce illegal dumping prevalent in the area. The number of access points would be reduced, and new roads would be created to link existing roads back to common access points or trailheads. A separate trail system for non-motorized use would be developed. Signs and public information would be put in place to maximize user compliance on trail system regulations. The river parcels adjacent to Crooked River Ranch would continue to be managed to emphasize non-motorized use. Isolated parcels northwest of Redmond are managed exclusively for non-motorized use, with improvements to allow access to the middle Deschutes River while minimizing conflicts with landowners.

The main block would be managed as Limited to designated roads only, and limited to Class I and III OHVs only (no full size vehicles).

#### ***Tumalo***

The Tumalo Block would be Closed to motorized use year-round, and the recreation management emphasis would be on providing non-motorized opportunities (hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian use) on designated trails year-round. Designated, improved, and managed parking areas and trailheads would be developed. A designated, non-motorized trail system would be developed and signed in both larger parcels north and south of Tumalo Reservoir. In order to control motor vehicle access into the parcels, the boundaries are fenced. Unlike other alternatives that stress non-motorized trail development, this alternative explicitly calls for no development of regional trails through the area.

The entire area would be Closed to motorized use.

## **Transportation and Utilities**

The emphasis for Alternatives 3-7 is to designate an integrated regional and local transportation system that would minimize the total amount of land committed to transportation systems and improve the efficiency of the resulting system to meet multiple-agency needs. Alternatives 3-7 would allocate a reduced area for a regional

transportation corridor, connecting with an interchange at Quarry Road on Highway 97 rather than extending south to Deschutes Junction. Alternatives 3-7 do not vary in the amount and location of collector or local roads available for future designation or closure.

## **Regional Transportation**

Alternative 3 would designate a transportation corridor between south Redmond to connect with an interchange at or around Quarry Road. There would be no additional transportation corridor allocated between Bend and Redmond. Alternative 3 would likely require relinquishment of about 10 miles of existing historical road in the Bend-Redmond block at the time the right-of-way grant is issued.

## **Local Transportation**

Alternatives 3-7 would all designate a similar local transportation system. Roads not under BLM jurisdiction would continue to form the backbone of the collector system, except where we can reasonably anticipate modification of existing rights-of-way. Alternative 3 identifies about 63 percent of the planning area in a primary wildlife emphasis designation and 36 percent in either a non-motorized emphasis or non-motorized exclusive designation. The recreation designations may or may not be included in the primary wildlife emphasis designation (see the Recreation and Wildlife Emphasis maps for specific locations).

## **Right-of-Way Corridors**

Alternatives 3-7 would designate the road network and transportation/utility corridors as shown on Map 3, and allocate a transportation/utility corridor adjacent to the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe railroad right-of-way approximately ½ mile wide south of Redmond, extending to Quarry Road.

## **Land Ownership**

Alternative 3 would strongly emphasize retention of public lands in the current arrangement, with some allowance for sale or exchange to enhance wildlife habitat and connectivity, or development of open spaces and greenways that enhance urban or transitional recreational opportunities. Community Expansion (zoned CE) would be limited to parks, greenways, open spaces, or the creation of buffers between source habitats for wildlife and urban population centers. This alternative would maintain or create large consolidated blocks, primarily to protect and improve the best ecological areas and provide connectivity for the passage of wildlife.

This alternative would designate the lands in Map 32 as Z-1 (approximately 358,841 acres). Blocks of public lands identified as Z-1 include Tumalo, Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond Core, Smith Rocks, Mayfield, Badlands, Horse Ridge, Reservoir East, Reservoir West, Southeast, Highway, and the majority of public lands in La Pine north and south of the community. Other, smaller parcels of public land identified include Grizzly Mountain, Ochoco Reservoir, and Redmond Caves.

Under this alternative, parcels totaling approximately 33,556 acres would be identified that are generally to retain, but may be disposed of through exchange for lands with higher public values (Zone 2).

Approximately 7,889 acres would be designated to as suitable for disposal (Zone Z3). These lands generally do not provide substantial resource, public, or tribal benefits; may not be cost effective for the BLM to manage; or would represent a greater public benefit in other ownership. Parcels identified as suitable for disposal (Z-3) include isolated

parcels between Bend and Redmond, two isolated parcels northwest of Redmond, and isolated parcels around Prineville.

Approximately 3,121 acres would be designated for community expansion to provide transition zones between highly developed urban areas and large blocks of primarily undeveloped natural landscapes. Public lands identified for community expansion (zoned CE) for parks and transportation corridors with compatible facilities are located south of Redmond and east of Highway 97 and adjacent to the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad tracks. Parcels identified for community expansion (zoned CE) for park purposes only are Barnes Butte northeast of Prineville; and public lands adjacent to the north, east, and south boundaries of the community of La Pine.

Alternative 3 emphasize the lands for acquisition that would protect and improve the best ecological areas and provide for the passage of wildlife; to provide access to public lands; and to increase the spectrum of recreation opportunities. Parcels of interest include those between Northwest and Cline Buttes, Smith Rock and Bend/Redmond, Tumalo and Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond and Cline Buttes, and Mayfield and the Badlands.

## Public Health and Safety

Of any alternative, Alternative 3 would close the most acreage to some type of firearm discharge (32% of the planning area); however, most BLM land in the planning area would still be available for hunting (98%). Areas of emphasis would include the Badlands area, Steamboat Rock, and the Tumalo block to improve recreation experiences, and protect sensitive resources (see Tables 2-35a and 2-35b for areas closed to all firearm discharge and areas closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting).

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**Table 2-35a: Closed to all firearm discharge**

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Cline Buttes	Tumalo Canal ACEC
Tumalo Block	700-acre parcel south of Tumalo Reservoir Road
Bend Redmond Block	BLM land southwest of McGrath Road including Historic Roads ACEC
Mayfield Block	Airport parcel
Horse Ridge Block	North of Rickard Road, South of Hwy. 20

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**Table 2-35b: Closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting**

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Cline Buttes	Maston Allotment
Tumalo Block	Entire block except for the 700-acre parcel south of Tumalo Reservoir Road
Steamboat Rock Block	All BLM land south of Lower Bridge Road outside of the WSR corridor
Mayfield Block	Alfalfa ACEC and adjacent lands to the southeast
Horse Ridge Block	BLM land between new and old Highway 20
Northwest Block	All BLM land not closed to all firearm discharge CT Alts 2 - 7
Badlands Block	Entire Badlands Block except ¼ mile around Badlands Rock from March 1 to August 31
Prineville Reservoir Block	BLM lands contiguous and east of Lower Crooked WSR and contiguous and west of BOR/Prineville Reservoir
Millican Plateau Block	BLM lands contiguous and west of the Lower Crooked WSR, and east of Road 6665
La Pine Block	Entire block except for parcels closed to all firearm discharge CT Alts 2-7

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## Alternative 4

Alternative 4 would provide for ecosystem health and diversity by focusing efforts on maintenance and restoration of current conditions as described under the Key Concepts, and would anticipate lower amounts of treatment acres, especially prescribed fire acres, than alternatives with an historic emphasis. Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 would have this same emphasis. Alternative 4 would increase the amount of primary and secondary wildlife habitat emphasis in the planning area from current direction to about 50 percent of the planning area.<sup>27</sup> There would be no additional management direction over that Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 for riparian areas or water quality or quantity, but Alternative 4 would include a change in Special Management Areas. This alternative would include designation of two new Old Growth Juniper Woodlands ACECs in the Cline Buttes and Mayfield geographic areas to focus research, interpretation, and management of the unique Central Oregon old growth juniper ecosystems. The Juniper Woodlands ACEC would incorporate the Peck's Milkvetch (CTA) and Tumalo Canals (CT 2-7) ACECs, but would be about 800 acres smaller than the proposed ACEC under Alternative 3. This alternative would also include designation of a scenic ACEC for the Smith Rock area. Alternative 4 would also include designation of a Sage Grouse ACEC to focus special management attention on the breeding and wintering area near Millican. This alternative has the second most acreage in Special Management Area designations of the alternatives.

There would be a reduction of areas available for livestock grazing under Alternative 4 over those identified in Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 of about 40,000 acres. This would reduce available AUMs by about nine percent. There would be fewer acres available for mineral sales over those identified as common to Alternatives 2 - 7, by about 20,000 acres. New ACEC designations indicate a greater potential for increased cost or limited availability of mineral materials within those areas, but do not prohibit specific development. Estimated forest or range products are based on the expected amount of treatment acres (in addition to the Wildland-urban interface (WUI) treatments identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), and are expected to be at about 120,000 cubic feet (600,000 board feet) for Alternatives 2, 4, or 5, lower than that available under alternatives 3, 6, or 7. Alternative 4 would provide an increase in the area available for permanent long-term military use over Alternative 3 of about 5,000 acres, less than Alternative 2, and about the same total area as the current use area.

The recreation emphasis in Alternative 4 would increase the amount of multi-use shared facilities compared to Alternative 3 to just over half the planning area, but would have more of an emphasis on managing separated use areas than either Alternatives 1 or 2. None of the areas would emphasize designation of separate facilities in the same geographic area. Areas managed exclusively for or with a non-motorized emphasis for trails would be increased over Alternative 1 from 3 percent to about 39 percent, with a greater emphasis on non-motorized emphasis areas (which provide motorized use on roads, non-motorized on trails) than on exclusive non-motorized use. About 93 percent of the geographic areas would emphasize recreation on designated motorized roads or roads and trails, with about 77 percent of the area available for motorized use on designated roads and trails during the winter use season.

Alternative 4 has slightly less land designated for retention (Z-1) than Alternatives 2 or 3. Alternative 4 has nearly the same amount of lands available for retention with the possibility of exchange (Z-2) as Alternative 2, in different configurations, but less still substantially less than Alternative 1. The total amount of land classified for disposal (Z-

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<sup>27</sup> For this comparison, areas designated as critical habitat in the Brothers - La Pine Resource Management Plan or as a result of other cooperative designations like winter closure areas were assumed to reflect a "primary" designation as used by the Upper Deschutes RMP.

3) is roughly the same as Alternative 2, at about 3% of the planning area. Lands classified as Community Expansion (CE) lands are reduced from both Alternatives 1 and 2, include limitations on uses for future community expansion lands to greenbelts and open space, and limitations on exchanges in certain areas to maintain or restore consolidated ownership and habitat values in or between large blocks of public lands.

Designated transportation systems are altered over those in Alternative 1 and 2 by the addition of a transportation corridor south of Redmond to Deschutes Junction that would include a connection to Highway 97 near Quarry Road. This configuration would be the same for Alternatives 4-7. As in Alternative 3, this alternative would designate existing roads to serve as future collectors in the BLM system. By changing the designation of some existing collector roads to local roads, additional roads fall into a category that would make them available either for future designation or closure, depending upon resource conditions and demands. Alternative 4 would anticipate future local road densities lower or seasonally restricted in areas of high wildlife emphasis, or areas designated for non-motorized emphasis. In accordance with elements common to Alternatives 2 - 7, designation of a new transportation corridor would anticipate future relinquishment of a similar amount of historic roads in the Bend-Redmond geographic area.

Alternative 4 would close identical areas to all firearm discharge as Alternative 3, but would dramatically reduce the acreage closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting (from 30% to 6%). Remaining closures would emphasize management in the Steamboat Rock and Northwest blocks.

## Ecosystem Health and Diversity

Alternative 4 would emphasize restoring native plant and animal populations to their "historic" distribution on BLM-administered lands. This would include a strong emphasis on restoring grass and shrub communities where western juniper has expanded its historic range or density throughout the planning area, and also emphasize management for more diverse native animal populations, with less of an emphasis on providing suitable cover habitats for deer and elk outside of the historic range of plant communities that may provide those attributes. Outside of the WUI, restoration of natural fire regimes would be emphasized to the extent that such natural fire regimes function at a scale and intensity that does not have a detrimental long-term effect on the function of wildlife habitats or human populations within the planning area. Old-growth juniper would be highlighted through a series of ACECs.

Historic range of variability would be used as a guide to design and implement landscape-scale treatments to produce sustainable and resilient plant communities capable of withstanding periodic outbreaks of insects, disease and fire. Western juniper would co-exist in some shrub-steppe communities, but would maintain a subordinate role and contribute to bio-diversity at the landscape level.

An estimated 70-80 percent of sites with young (less than 150 years old) juniper would be converted back into shrub-steppe or savannah communities within the next 15 years, depending on budget limitations.

In old and mature ponderosa and lodgepole forests, stand density would consist of fewer trees with a larger average diameter. There would be a lower proportion of smaller and intermediate sized ponderosa and lodgepole pine. Over time, treatments would produce a more open stand with a one or two layer canopy structure and healthy and more diverse shrub, grass, and forb understories.

Priority treatment areas in lodgepole and ponderosa pine forest would incorporate many of the priorities indicated within Alternative 2 but would treat larger units and provide

management direction to expand current range toward historic range. Alternative 4 would put a greater emphasis on managing special status and non-game habitats, and less emphasis on managing for big-game habitat.

Alternative 4 would provide for protection of important and unique natural resources by designating ACECs similar to Alternative 3, but with a difference in size and resources emphasized. This alternative would generally allow for more mixed uses within ACECs. Acres designated ACEC (existing and new) total 50,075 under this alternative.

## Vegetation

Management in Alternative 4 would be the same as Alternative 3, except there would be no designations of ACECs specifically for old-growth juniper woodlands.

## Wildlife

### Planning Area

Alternative 4 would emphasize restoring terrestrial source habitats to provide for multiple species needs and maintain important conditions for deer and elk (see Table 2-36, Wildlife Emphasis Summary, Alternative 4). By restoring vegetation cover types in their current distribution and restoring their structural stages that have declined substantially from the historical to the current period the planning area would be re-patterned so that the vegetation patches are more consistent with disturbance regimes and with the landform, climate, and biological and physical characteristics of the ecosystem. This alternative would also provide management direction to maintain or improve habitats to support healthy, productive and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals (including species of local importance).

**Table 2-36:**

### *Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4*

	<b>Primary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Secondary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Minor</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Totals</b> Percent / # acres
<b>All Wildlife Emphasis Areas</b>	39% / 158,057 ac.	08% / 30,878 ac.	53% / 214,367 ac.	100% / 403,302 ac.
<b>Golden Eagles</b>	59% / 23,659 ac.	10% / 3,862 ac.	31% / 12,445 ac.	100% / 39,966 ac.
<b>Sage grouse</b>	41% / 31,622 ac.	19% / 15,097 ac.	40% / 30,881 ac.	100% / 77,600 ac.
<b>Elk</b>	38% / 70,311 ac.	08% / 13,780 ac.	54% / 99,031 ac.	100% / 183,122 ac.
<b>Deer</b>	51% / 136,922 ac.	10% / 25,976 ac.	38% / 100,607 ac.	100% / 263,505 ac.
<b>Pronghorn</b>	35% / 57,746 ac.	03% / 5,628 ac.	62% / 103,805 ac.	100% / 167,179 ac.
<b>Migration and Connectivity</b>	27% / 18,985 ac.	4% / 2,487 ac.	69% / 48,467 ac.	100% / 69,939 ac.

## Geographic Areas

Under Alternative 4, Wildlife Emphasis Levels would be the same as described in Alternatives 2 -7. In addition, Alternative 4 would establish specific direction for geographic areas. This alternative would manage approximately 39 percent of the planning area with a primary emphasis, eight percent with a secondary emphasis, and 53 percent with a minor emphasis (see Table 2-1). Individual species' habitat emphasis in each geographic area is shown in Tables 2-37 – 2-43:

**Table 2-37. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4 - Mule Deer.**

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
<b>Badlands</b>	29570 99.93%	2 0.01%	19 0.00%	29591
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	593 3.88%	14674 96.12%	15267
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	24765 99.99%	3 0.01%	0 0.00%	24768
<b>Mayfield</b>	1544 97.23%	44 2.77%	0 0.00%	1588
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	11375 21.59%	0 0.00%	41307 78.41%	52682
<b>North Millican</b>	386 0.72%	21119 39.28%	32262 60.00%	53767
<b>Prineville</b>	2104 23.87%	4037 45.80%	2673 30.33%	8814
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	29802 75.49%	52 0.13%	9622 24.37%	39476
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2110 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2110
<b>South Millican</b>	17547 99.96%	7 0.04%	0 0.00%	17554
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	5301 99.07%	0 0.00%	50 0.93%	5351
<b>Tumalo</b>	5792 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136922</b> <b>51.96%</b>	<b>25976</b> <b>9.86%</b>	<b>100607</b> <b>38.18%</b>	<b>263505</b>

**Table 2-38. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4 - Rocky Mountain Elk.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29594 99.93%	2 0.01%	18 0.06%	29614
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	430 1.48%	1,966 6.75%	26,719 91.77%	29,115
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	5484 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5484
<b>Lapine</b>	3206 10.44%	0 0.00%	27500 89.56%	30706
<b>Mayfield</b>	428 97.49%	11 2.51%	0 0.00%	439
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	15105 100.00%	15105
<b>North Millican</b>	40 0.12%	11222 32.36%	23412 67.52%	34674
<b>Prineville</b>	34 3.62%	408 43.45%	497 52.93%	939
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	9411 80.75%	52 0.45%	2191 18.80%	11654
<b>South Millican</b>	4834 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4834
<b>Northwest</b>	6620 98.23%	119 1.77%	0 0.00%	6739
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	4422 88.96%	0 0.00%	549 11.04%	4971
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70,311 17%</b>	<b>13,780 3.2%</b>	<b>95,991 24%</b>	<b>180082</b>

Table 2-39. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4 - Golden Eagle.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	128 100.00%	128
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	782 14.47%	1,058 19.58%	3,564 65.95%	5,404
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	2157 99.95%	1 0.05%	0 0.00%	2158
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	3811 40.09%	538 5.66%	5156 54.25%	9505
<b>North Millican</b>	6 0.12%	2009 41.34%	2845 58.54%	4860
<b>Prineville</b>	1363 70.66%	254 13.17%	312 16.17%	1929
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	6945 98.34%	0 0.00%	117 1.66%	7062
<b>Smith Rock</b>	997 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	997
<b>South Millican</b>	511 99.61%	2 0.39%	0 0.00%	513
<b>Northwest</b>	1038 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1038
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	3981 92.50%	0 0.00%	323 7.50%	4304
<b>Tumalo</b>	2068 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2068
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,659</b> <b>59.20%</b>	<b>3,862</b> <b>9.66%</b>	<b>12,445</b> <b>31.14%</b>	<b>39966</b>

**Table 2-40. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4 - Pronghorn.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	9379 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	9379
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	25948 100.00%	25948
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	19384 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19384
<b>Mayfield</b>	5468 22.15%	137 0.55%	19085 77.30%	24690
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	5699 13.82%	1203 2.92%	34333 83.26%	41235
<b>North Millican</b>	40 0.16%	1718 7.01%	22761 92.83%	24519
<b>Prineville</b>	435 13.89%	2570 82.08%	126 4.02%	3131
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1552 100.00%	1552
<b>South Millican</b>	17341 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	17341
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57746 34.54%</b>	<b>5628 3.37%</b>	<b>103805 62.09%</b>	<b>167179</b>

**Table 2-41. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4 - Sage grouse.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	14355 99.99%	1 0.01%	0 0.00%	14356
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1943 100.00%	1943
<b>North Millican</b>	384 0.86%	15089 33.98%	28938 65.16%	44411
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	19 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19
<b>South Millican</b>	16864 99.96%	7 0.04%	0 0.00%	16871
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31622 40.75%</b>	<b>15097 19.45%</b>	<b>30881 39.80%</b>	<b>77600</b>

**Table 2-42. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4 - Migration and Connectivity Corridors.**

Geographical Area	Species	Primary	Secondary	Minor	TOTAL
		acres/%	acres/%	acres/%	
La Pine	Deer	7449 18%	0 0%	33194 82%	40643
Badlands	Pronghorn	1789 100%	0 0%	1 0%	1790
Mayfield Pond	Pronghorn	3395 69%	39 1%	1477.4 30%	4911.4
Millican Plateau	Pronghorn	0 0%	1123.4 11%	8733 89%	9856.4
North Millican	Pronghorn	0 0%	1205.3 30%	2833 70%	4038.3
Research Natural Area	Pronghorn	510.2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	510.2
<b>Subtotals for Pronghorn</b>		<b>5694.2 27%</b>	<b>2367.7 11%</b>	<b>13044.4 62%</b>	<b>21106.3</b>
Prineville	Elk	0 0%	67.5 100%	0 0%	67.5
Prineville Reservoir	Elk	5841.5 72%	51.8 1%	2228.6 27%	8121.9
<b>Subtotals for Elk</b>		<b>5841.5 71%</b>	<b>119.3 1%</b>	<b>2228.6 27%</b>	<b>8189.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18984.7 27%</b>	<b>2487 4%</b>	<b>48467 69%</b>	<b>69938.7</b>

Table 2-43. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 4 - All Species' Habitats.

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
<b>Badlands</b>	29594 99.99%	2 0.01%	18 (elk) 0.01%	29596
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	1326 3.15%	0 0.00%	40820 96.85%	42146
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	1292 4.05%	3811 11.96%	26761 83.99%	31864
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	25163 99.99%	3 0.01%	0 0.00%	25166
<b>Lapine</b>	7705 18.71%	0 0.00%	33486 81.29%	41191
<b>Mayfield</b>	7491 27.74%	139 0.51%	19378 71.75%	27008
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	11375 20.21%	1244 2.21%	43666 77.58%	56285
<b>North Millican</b>	386 0.71%	21124 38.94%	32742 60.35%	54252
<b>Prineville</b>	4596 38.75%	4377 36.90%	2889 24.36%	11862
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	29802 75.50%	52 0.13%	9621 24.37%	39475
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2119 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2119
<b>South Millican</b>	17680 99.96%	7 0.04%	0 0.00%	17687
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	7094 58.64%	0 0.00%	5004 41.36%	12098
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158057</b> <b>39.19%</b>	<b>30878</b> <b>7.66%</b>	<b>214367</b> <b>53.15%</b>	<b>403302</b>

## Special Management Areas

### Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Special management area designations would include the Sage Grouse ACEC, a 16,257 acre area south and east of Horse Ridge, to provide for an undisturbed wintering area for sage grouse. Additionally, in the Cline Buttes area a smaller Juniper Woodland ACEC than identified in Alternative 3 would be designated, encompassing 6,000 acres. Objectives, guidelines and probable actions for this smaller area would be similar to Alternative 3 although there would be less emphasis on non-motorized recreation. Travel in the Badlands WSA (including ACEC) would be limited to a designated network of the inventoried routes, with seasonal restrictions from December 1 – April 30. Mineral and rockhounding guidelines for Alfalfa Market Road ACEC and Juniper Woodlands ACEC would be the same as Alternative 3.

### *Sage Grouse ACEC*

The Sage Grouse ACEC would be designated Land Tenure Zone 2, which would allow adjustments provided there is no net loss of acreage within the ACEC and the management goals could still be attained. Livestock grazing would generally be allowed if consistent with ACEC goals and in accordance with Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management and the RMP. Vegetation and wildlife habitat management projects would be designed to maintain or enhance the ACEC values. Long-term vegetation maintenance would be designed to emulate natural processes. Rockhounding would be limited to surface collection only.

Mineral material sales, development of mining claims, and geophysical exploration would be restricted to protect the values for which this ACEC was designated. Plans of operation would be submitted and approved by the BLM prior to any issuance of free use permits or sales contracts, or prior to the development of mining claims. Surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed. Approved plans of operation would have stipulations to protect the values of this ACEC.

### *Wilderness Study Areas*

Management would be similar to Alternative 3.

### **Caves**

Pictograph Cave would be closed seasonally (October 15 – May 1) for a bat hibernacula. Bolted climbing routes would be allowed in Pictograph Cave subject to site specific analysis.

## Land Uses

Alternative 4 would emphasize reducing conflicts between land uses and adjacent private land uses and natural resources to a moderate level, compared with the other alternatives. This alternative would also emphasize minimizing conflicts between land uses and recreation.

Approximately 332,774 acres would be available for mineral material sales. Seasonal restrictions on all mineral operations would apply to 64,723 acres and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed on 65,364 acres.

### **Livestock Grazing**

In this alternative (as in Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), the BLM would use a formula to estimate potential for conflict and demand to help identify where problems are likely to occur (see Chapter 4 and Appendix A for definitions of conflict/demand, and details

of how this formula works). In addition, in Alternative 4 livestock grazing would be modified as necessary so that conflicts do not exceed moderate, and demand is at least moderate. Appendix G shows which allotments would be affected.

## Minerals

Alternative 4 would emphasize managing conflicts with an emphasis on reducing mining conflicts with ecosystem and wildlife habitat management objectives in primary and secondary wildlife emphasis areas. 328,681 acres would be available for mineral material sales. Seasonal restrictions on all mineral operations would apply to 64,723 acres and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed on 65,364 acres. Mineral material sites would not be located within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of residentially zoned areas or within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of designated recreation sites. Roads that feed from BLM-administered lands into residentially zoned areas may not be used for mining-related traffic (see Map S-25, Minerals Alternative 4). New mineral material sites may not be developed on BLM-administered lands where alternative source(s) are available within 30 miles driving distance of construction site(s) where the mineral materials would be used or commercial distribution centers where the mineral materials would be sold as raw materials or as finished products.

## Military Uses

Alternative 4 would reduce disturbance by military operations to residents of adjacent private lands while providing a training area about the same size presently available.

Military use would be permitted as shown in Map 35, Oregon Military Department Use Areas Alternative 1,2,3 &4. Military training would be permitted on approximately 26,328 acres. The training area permitted in this alternative would be south of Highway 126, and cross Powell Buttes Highway. It would also be south of Roberts Field and Deschutes County Fairgrounds, and approximately Horner Road. From north to south, the permitted area would be east of Roberts Field, the Redmond powerline, North Unit Canal, and Boonesborough Subdivision. It would be north of Bend Sewage Treatment Facility and BLM road 6589-B. The permitted area would extend to the private land ownership in the rural community of Powell Buttes. The old clay pit north of Highway 126 would also be included in the training area. Training would no longer be permitted in that portion of Area A around Pronghorn Resort and in the area under consideration for access, frontage, or bypass routes east of Highway 97.

A quarter mile buffer in the training area would restrict training activities to avoid conflicts. Military training activities such as compass courses or infantry routes inside the buffer are appropriate activities, while equipment transport training are not.

## Recreation

Alternative 4 provides a mix of recreation opportunities, but closes relatively few areas to all motorized use and instead relies more on limiting motorized use to roads in areas where non-motorized trails are provided. Approximately 60 percent of the planning area would be managed for multiple use on a shared system of roads and trails (including most of Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond, and Millican Valley). Areas that allow motorized use on designated roads only (30 percent), while emphasizing non-motorized recreation on designated trails, include the Northwest (Squaw Creek), Tumalo, Maston Allotment, Alfalfa ACEC, Badlands, Skeleton Fire, Horse Ridge, South Millican, and areas south of Prineville Reservoir. Seasonal closures to motorized use occur in the Northwest (Squaw Creek), Tumalo, Badlands, and Highway areas. The West Butte Road would form the boundary between different seasons of use in Millican Valley. The largest closed area managed exclusively for non-motorized trail use is an area north of Prineville Reservoir and east of the Crooked River, which would include trail connections between the Wild

and Scenic River corridor and Prineville State Park. The North Millican area west of West Butte Road would be open a month later each season, allowing for riding opportunities in December. The area east of West Butte Road would be open year-round. However, under this alternative, the South Millican area would be closed to motorized trail use (see Map 18, Recreation Emphasis – Alternative 4).

## **Geographic Areas**

### ***Badlands***

The WSA would be open seasonally to motorized use on a designated system of inventoried routes (Routes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9). Mechanized use (e.g., mountain bikes, horse drawn carts) would be allowed on designated routes. Designated parking and trailhead improvements would be a high priority under this alternative, in order to provide adequate parking for vehicles and trailers outside the WSA boundary during the period the area is closed to motorized use. The WSA would be managed as Limited to designated roads seasonally. Motor vehicle use would be seasonally restricted from December 1 to April 30.

### ***Bend/Redmond***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 2.

### ***Cline Buttes***

Cline Buttes would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails. Recreational uses are segregated more than Alternative 2, but less than Alternative 3. The Maston Allotment area east of Cline Falls Highway would be managed for motorized use on roads only while providing designated trails for non-motorized recreation. A portion of the historic Tumalo canals on the east side of Barr Road would also be managed for non-motorized use. The majority of the canyon trails in the northwest portion of Cline Buttes are also managed for non-motorized use, but some of the canyon trails would be included in a motorized trail system, to allow for variety in trail riding opportunities.

The Maston Allotment area east of Cline Falls Highway would be designated as Limited to designated roads.

### ***Horse Ridge***

Under this alternative, trail use in the area would be managed for non-motorized use. Motorized use would be restricted to a relatively sparse network of designated roads. Improvements would be made to parking areas, trailheads, and primitive camping areas to provide for better visitor services and protect resources at currently unmanaged dispersed use areas.

The entire area (Skeleton Fire area and Horse Ridge) would be limited to designated roads with the exception of those areas that would be Closed in Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 (area around Conestoga Hills, Rickard Road area, and the Horse Ridge ACEC/RNA).

### ***La Pine***

The entire La Pine block, would be designated as Limited to existing roads and trails except the area north of Rosland OHV Play Area and adjacent to La Pine State Park would be designated as Limited to designated roads only.

### ***Mayfield***

Under Alternative 4, the Mayfield area would be managed for shared use, with the larger block of public lands north of Alfalfa Market Road being managed for motorized use on both roads and trails. The area south of Alfalfa Market Road would be managed for non-motorized trail use, while keeping a select number of roads open.

The main block between Powell Butte Highway and Alfalfa Market Road would be Limited to designated roads and trails. The area south of Alfalfa Market Road would be Limited to designated roads only.

#### ***Millican Plateau***

The majority of the Millican Plateau area would be managed for year-round OHV use on designated roads and trails. Small portions of the northern and western edges of this area would have additional motor vehicle restrictions for wildlife conservation or to better protect the Powell Butte ACEC. A small area would be closed to motor vehicle use year-round to reduce the incidence of illegal dumping.

The majority of the area would be Limited to designated roads and trails, available year-round. The northern tip of the area would be Limited to designated roads only with a smaller area Closed year-round to motor vehicle use. The western edge of the area (surrounding Powell Butte ACEC) would be Limited to designated roads only.

#### ***North Millican***

Alternative 4 manages the area for seasonal motorized use on designated roads and trails. The area west of West Butte Road would be closed to motorized use from January 1 to April 30<sup>th</sup>, annually. The remainder of the area would be open to motorized use year-round on designated roads and trails. Additional trail miles would be provided in the eastern portion of the OHV area, in order to compensate for the loss of trail riding opportunities due to seasonal closure in the area west of West Butte Road. An additional play area would be developed in the area to compensate for the seasonal closure of the ODOT pit and the Cinder Pit in the Highway area. The majority of the area is managed for multiple use on a trail system predominantly designed and maintained for OHV use, with the exception of an area adjacent to the Badlands WSA (i.e., northwest of Road 6521) and the Dry Canyon area adjacent to State Highway 20. Trails in these areas would be provided solely for non-motorized use.

OHV use would be Limited to designated roads and trails May 1 thru December 31.

#### ***Northwest***

The area would be managed for multiple use; however, there would be less emphasis placed on motorized recreation than on Alternative 2. Motorized trail use would be only considered if necessary to complete larger trail systems on adjacent Crooked River National Grasslands (CRNG) that require access or connections on BLM to create a functional system. A seasonal restriction on motorized use would be in place, consistent with adjacent policy on the CRNG; however, the area would remain open year-round for non-motorized use. Non-motorized trails and additional trailheads to access them would be provided. The Sisters Bouldering Area would be managed specifically for climbing use, and would be identifiable as BLM managed land.

Motorized travel would be Limited to designated roads and motorized travel on BLM roads would be limited to April 1 thru November 30. Isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek would be designated Closed to motorized use.

#### ***Prineville***

This alternative changes the management emphasis of the area, closing all the small, isolated tracts of BLM managed land north of Prineville to motorized use. The larger blocks of BLM land in this area would be managed as Limited to designated roads and trails year-round. The lands to the south of Prineville and north of Prineville Reservoir would be managed for use on designated roads only, or for use on designated roads and trails.

Small parcels located north and east of Prineville would be designated as Closed, while larger parcels located north of Prineville would be designated as Limited to designated

roads and trails. The 640 acre Ochoco Reservoir parcel located north of State Highway 26 would be designated as Closed, the 120 acre parcel with a Dry Canyon feature would be also closed to motorized vehicles (see Map 11), and the BLM parcel near the Juniper Canyon summit would be designated as Limited to designated roads and motorized travel would be limited to March 16 thru November 30. Parcels located near Juniper Canyon would be Limited to designated roads. Parcels located at the south end of area would be Limited to designated roads and trails.

#### ***Prineville Reservoir***

The entire area north of Prineville reservoir and east of the Crooked River would be managed for motorized use on designated roads and trails. The area south of Prineville Reservoir and east of State Highway 27 would be managed primarily for non-motorized trail use, while retaining motorized access for hunting, rockhounding, and other activities through a system of designated roads open year-round. Designated trail systems would connect to trailheads on either BLM or BOR/State Park managed lands.

OHV use would be Limited to designated roads and trails north of Prineville Reservoir and east of the Crooked River. Motorized use in the area north of Road 6590-B would be limited to May 1 thru November 30. The area south of Prineville Reservoir and east of State Highway 27 would be managed as Limited to designated roads (Taylor Butte travel is Limited under Common to Alternatives 2 - 7).

#### ***Smith Rock***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 2.

#### ***South Millican Area***

Under this alternative, the use emphasis for South Millican would be on a relatively sparse network of roads for motorized use. Designated, non-motorized trails would be provided; however, the emphasis would be on developing trails on the adjacent Horse Ridge area and leaving fewer trails on the flatter South Millican area.

The entire South Millican area would be Limited to designated roads only, open year-round.

#### ***Steamboat Rock***

Similar to Alternative 3 except that motorized use would be Limited to designate roads and trails and no full size vehicles would be allowed. All OHV use would be excluded from river corridors.

The main block would be Limited to designated roads and trails and Limited to Class I and III OHVs (no full size vehicles) except:

- Deschutes River corridor would be closed to all motorized use.
- Remaining portions of area subdivision would be managed as described for Common to 2 - 7.

#### ***Tumalo***

The recreation management emphasis for the area would be on non-motorized trail. Motorized use would be limited to designated roads. Due its smaller size, the block of BLM land south of Tumalo Reservoir would be Closed to motorized use, and would be managed for year-round recreation use on designated, non-motorized trails.

Motorized use would be Limited to designated roads in main block north of Tumalo Reservoir.

The smaller block of BLM land south of Tumalo Reservoir would be Closed to motorized use.

## Transportation and Utilities

Alternative 4 would put an increased emphasis on combining BLM and transportation systems under other jurisdictions to integrate joint transportation management objectives. Alternative 4 would emphasize a transportation corridor allocation for minor county arterial connections between Bend and Redmond that would integrate and support county transportation plans and effectively combine impacts from the Quarry Street interchange. Consideration would be given to consolidating transportation and utility systems with consideration for ecological and recreational values, while providing for regional transportation systems and meeting regional objectives.

### Regional Transportation

Alternatives 4-7 would connect with Deschutes Junction and include an interchange at Quarry Road. These alternatives would likely require relinquishment of approximately 19 miles of existing road right-of-way in the Bend-Redmond block at the same time the right-of-way grant was issued.

### Local Transportation

Alternative 4 identifies 39 percent of the planning area in a primary wildlife emphasis designation and 39 percent in either a non-motorized emphasis or non-motorized exclusive designation. The recreation designations may or may not be included in the primary wildlife emphasis designation (see the Recreation and Wildlife Emphasis maps (Maps 15 – 21 and 24 – 29) for specific locations).

### Right-of-Way Corridors

This alternative allocates a transportation/utility corridor adjacent to the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe right-of-way approximately ½ mile wide south of Redmond, extending to Deschutes Junction.

## Land Ownership

Alternative 4 would improve the public land base to better provide for recreation and maintain or improve ecological conditions and wildlife habitat while not significantly reducing the amount of public lands in any portion of the planning area. Efficient and effective management would emphasize obtaining land patterns in favor of recreation, ecological condition and wildlife. Making public land available to other agencies would have a lower priority than other objectives.

Alternative 4 would designate approximately 353,334 acres (Map 32) as Z-1 to increase the spectrum of recreation opportunities and emphasize wildlife corridors. Blocks of public lands identified as Z-1 include the north Tumalo, Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond Core, Steamboat Rock, Smith Rocks, Mayfield Pond, Badlands, Horse Ridge, Reservoir East, Reservoir West, Southeast, Highway, and the majority of public lands in La Pine north and south of the community. Other, smaller parcels of public land identified include Grizzly Mountain and Redmond Caves.

In addition, Alternative 4 would identify approximately 31,460 acres of isolated and fringe public parcels that are generally to retain, but may be disposed of through exchange for lands with higher public values. Some of these isolated and fringe parcels are located around Cline Buttes, around Steamboat Rock, the south Powell Buttes area,

around Alfalfa, east of Grizzly Mountain, the south Tumalo area, the Skelton Cave area, the Bend/Redmond Core, and north and west of Wickiup Junction in La Pine. Other parcels include Powell Buttes, Juniper Acres, Millican, and north of Prineville Reservoir.

This alternative would create an exchange base to provide connectivity to Cline Buttes from Northwest, Steamboat Rock, and Tumalo blocks. Alternative 4 would consolidate public lands west and south of Cline Buttes while eliminating the public lands to the northwest, which have been heavily developed, and provide connectivity for and consolidation of the Powell Buttes parcels. It would also consolidate and provide connectivity between Grizzly Mountain and Ochoco National Forest. This alternative would also provide connectivity through the La Pine State Park and south of the community of La Pine.

Alternative 4 would identify approximately 10,102 acres of lands for disposal (Z-3) that generally do not provide substantial resource, public, or tribal benefits, and that may not be cost effective for the BLM to manage or that would represent a greater public benefit in other ownership. Selected public lands include isolated parcels between Bend and Redmond, isolated parcels northwest of Redmond and isolated and fringe parcels around Prineville.

In Alternative 4, approximately 8,512 acres would also be designated for community expansion (CE) and acquisition. The public lands identified for community expansion near Redmond are located east of Redmond, north of Highway 126, and west the North Unit canal; and south of Redmond, east of Highway 97, and north of the Pronghorn Destination Resort. In La Pine the areas identified are south of Wickiup Junction, east of Highway 97, and northeast and west of the community of La Pine. The parcels identified for acquisition include those between Smith Rock and Bend/Redmond, Tumalo and Cline Buttes, Northwest and Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond and Cline Buttes, and Mayfield and the Badlands.

## Public Health and Safety

Alternative 4 would close areas identical to those in Alternative 3 to all firearm discharge, but would dramatically reduce the acreage closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting (from 30% to 6%). Remaining closures would emphasize management in the Steamboat Rock and Northwest blocks (see Table 2-44a for areas closed to all firearm discharge and Table 2-44b for areas closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting).

**Table 2 – 44a: Closed to all firearm discharge**

Cline Buttes	Canal ACEC
Tumalo Block	700-acre parcel south of Tumalo Reservoir Road
Bend Redmond Block	BLM land southwest of McGrath Road including Historic Roads ACEC
Mayfield Block	Airport parcel
Horse Ridge Block	North of Rickard Road, South of Hwy. 20

**Table 2 – 44b: Closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting**

Steamboat Rock Block	All BLM land south of Lower Bridge Road outside of the WSR corridor except for BLM land in the middle of the contiguous block
Northwest Block	All BLM land not closed to all firearm discharge CT Alts 2 – 7

## Alternative 5

Alternative 5 would provide for ecosystem health and diversity by focusing efforts on maintenance and restoration of current conditions as described under the Key Concepts, and would anticipate lower amounts of treatment acres, especially prescribed fire acres, than alternatives with an historic emphasis. Alternatives 2, 4, and 5 would have this same emphasis. Alternative 5 would increase the amount of primary and secondary wildlife habitat emphasis in the planning area from current direction to about 60 percent of the planning area.<sup>28</sup> There would be no additional management direction over that Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 for riparian areas or water quality or quantity, but Alternative 5 would include a change in Special Management Areas. This alternative would not include any new ACEC designations for Old Growth Juniper Woodlands ACECs, relying instead upon the overall conservation approach that is Common to Alternatives 2 - 7. The Cline Buttes area would include an expanded area for the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC, adding approximately 7,000 acres to the existing ACEC. Alternative 5 would also include the Tumalo Canals ACEC identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7. This configuration of ACECs would be the same for Alternatives 5 and 6.

There would be a reduction of areas available for livestock grazing under Alternative 5 over those identified in Alternative 1 of about 160,000 acres, reducing available AUMs by about 49 percent. This alternative has the greatest reduction of acres and AUMs available to livestock grazing. There would be fewer acres available for mineral sales over those identified in Alternative 1 by about 25%. New ACEC designations indicate a greater potential for increased cost or limited availability of mineral materials within those areas, but do not prohibit specific development. Estimated forest or range products are based on the expected amount of treatment acres (in addition to the Wildland-urban interface (WUI) treatments identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), and are expected to be at about 120,000 cubic feet (600,000 board feet) for Alternatives 2, 4, or 5, lower than that available under Alternatives 3, 6, or 7. . . Alternative 5 would provide an increase in the area available for permanent long-term military use over Alternatives 3 and 4, although slightly less than Alternative 2 and about the same total area as the current use area.

The recreation emphasis in Alternative 5 would slightly reduce the amount of multi-use shared facilities compared to Alternative 4 to just over half the planning area, and would have more of an emphasis on managing separate uses in the same areas than any other alternative. Areas managed exclusively for or with a non-motorized emphasis for trails would be increased over Alternative 1 from 3 percent to about 33 percent, with a greater emphasis on non-motorized emphasis areas (which provide motorized use on roads, non-motorized on trails) than exclusive non-motorized. About 88 percent of the geographic areas would emphasize recreation on designated motorized roads or roads and trails, with about 61 percent of the area available for motorized use on designated roads and trails during the most popular winter use season.

Alternative 5 has less land designated for retention (Z-1), than Alternatives 1-4. Alternative 5 has the third largest amount of lands available for retention with the possibility of exchange (Z-2) of all of the alternatives. The total amount of land classified for disposal (Z-3) is roughly the same as Alternative 1, at about 1% of the planning area. Lands classified as Community Expansion (CE) lands are similar to Alternative 1 at about 1% of the planning area, and include limitations on future uses of community expansion lands to assure those lands would continue to provide interconnected open spaces.

Designated transportation systems are altered over those in Alternative 1 and 2 by the addition of a transportation corridor south of Redmond to Deschutes Junction that

<sup>28</sup> For this comparison, areas designated as critical habitat in the Brothers - La Pine Resource Management Plan or as a result of other cooperative designations like winter closure areas were assumed to reflect a "primary" designation as used by the Upper Deschutes RMP.

would include a connection to Highway 97 near Quarry Road. This road configuration would be the same for Alternatives 4-7. As in Alternative 3, this alternative would designate existing roads to serve as future collectors in the BLM system. By changing the designation of some existing collector roads to local roads, additional roads fall into a category that would make them available either for future designation or closure, depending upon resource conditions and demands. Alternative 6 would anticipate future local road densities lower or seasonally restricted in areas of high wildlife emphasis, or areas designated for non-motorized emphasis. In accordance with elements common to Alternatives 2 - 7, designation of a new transportation corridor would anticipate future relinquishment of a similar amount of historic roads in the Bend-Redmond geographic area.

Alternative 5 would close the same areas to all firearm discharge as Alternative 3 and 4, but would increase the acreage closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting to approximately 27% of the planning area. Closure areas of emphasis would include Steamboat Rock, Cline Buttes, and the La Pine area.

## **Ecosystem Health and Diversity**

### **Vegetation**

#### *Special Status Plants*

This alternative would be the same as Common to Alternatives 2 – 7, except one ACEC would be designated to expand the current Peck’s Milkvetch ACEC.

#### *Shrub-Steppe Communities*

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 2.

#### *Old-Growth Juniper Woodlands*

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 2.

#### *Lodgepole Pine and Ponderosa Pine Forest*

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 2.

### **Wildlife**

#### *Planning Area*

In Alternative 5, management actions would be designed to restore terrestrial source habitats to provide for multiple species needs and maintain important conditions for deer and elk, restore vegetation cover types in their current distribution, and restore structural stages that have declined substantially from the historical to the current period. Vegetation patches would be re-patterned to be more consistent with disturbance regimes and with the landform, climate, and biological and physical characteristics of the ecosystem (see Table 2-45, Wildlife Emphasis Summary, Alternative 5).

### **Geographic Areas**

Alternative 5 would establish specific direction for the following geographic areas (see page 37 for a description of primary, secondary and minor wildlife emphases). Wildlife habitat emphases by geographic areas specific to species of local importance are on Tables 2-47 – 2-53, below. This alternative would manage approximately 29 percent of the planning area with a “primary” emphasis, 33 percent with a secondary emphasis, and 38 percent with a minor emphasis for wildlife (see Table 2-1).

Table 2-45:

<i>Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5</i>				
	<b>Primary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Secondary</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Minor</b> Percent / # acres	<b>Totals</b> Percent / # acres
<b>All Wildlife Emphasis Areas</b>	29% / 116,802 ac.	33% / 133,969 ac.	38% / 152,559 ac.	100% / 403,330 ac.
<b>Golden Eagles</b>	50% / 19,798 ac.	25% / 10,112 ac.	25% / 10,058 ac.	100% / 39,968 ac.
<b>Sage Grouse</b>	20% / 15,895 ac.	77% / 59,762 ac.	03% / 1,943 ac.	100% / 77,600 ac.
<b>Elk</b>	34% / 61,447 ac.	28% / 51,066 ac.	38% / 67,661 ac.	100% / 180,174 ac.
<b>Deer</b>	37% / 97,563 ac.	39% / 101,478 ac.	24% / 64,471 ac.	100% / 263,512 ac.
<b>Pronghorn</b>	20% / 34,206 ac.	39% / 65,304 ac.	41% / 67,680 ac.	100% / 167,191 ac.
<b>Migration and Connectivity</b>	14% / 9,772 ac.	22% / 15,691 ac.	64% / 44,479 ac.	100% / 69,942 ac.

**Table 2-46. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Mule Deer.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29588 99.99%	2 0.01%	2 0.00%	29592
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	201 1.32%	1544 10.11%	13522 88.57%	15267
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	24769 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	24769
<b>Mayfield</b>	0 0.00%	1591 100.00%	0 0.00%	1591
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	8481 16.10%	3 0.01%	44199 83.90%	52683
<b>North Millican</b>	4286 7.97%	49479 92.03%	1 0.00%	53766
<b>Prineville</b>	3815 43.28%	2093 23.74%	2907 32.98%	8815
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	5252 13.30%	30385 76.97%	3840 9.73%	39477
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2110 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2110
<b>South Millican</b>	1292 7.36%	16262 92.64%	0 0.00%	17554
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	5351 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5351
<b>Tumalo</b>	5792 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97563 37.02%</b>	<b>101478 38.51%</b>	<b>64471 24.47%</b>	<b>263512</b>

**Table 2-47. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Rocky Mountain Elk.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29612 99.99%	2 0.01%	2 0.01%	29616
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	1,570 5.38%	4,108 14.09%	23,479 80.53%	29,157
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	5484 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5484
<b>Lapine</b>	3206 10.44%	0 0.00%	27502 89.56%	30708
<b>Mayfield</b>	0 0.00%	441 100.00%	0 0.00%	441
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	15105 100.00%	15105
<b>North Millican</b>	3408 9.83%	31264 90.17%	1 0.00%	34673
<b>Prineville</b>	761 80.96%	0 0.00%	179 19.04%	940
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	1 0.01%	10298 88.08%	1393 11.91%	11692
<b>South Millican</b>	0 0.00%	4834 100.00%	0 0.00%	4834
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	4971 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4971
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,447 34.10%</b>	<b>51,066 28.34%</b>	<b>67,661 37.55%</b>	<b>180174</b>

**Table 2-48. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Golden Eagle.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	128 100.00%	128
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	1,796 33.23%	44 0.81%	3,564 65.95%	5,404
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	2158 99.95%	1 0.05%	0 0.00%	2159
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	3178 33.44%	0 0.00%	6327 66.56%	9505
<b>North Millican</b>	784 16.13%	4075 83.85%	1 0.02%	4860
<b>Prineville</b>	1402 72.72%	526 27.28%	0 0.00%	1928
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	2108 29.85%	4955 70.15%	0 0.00%	7063
<b>Smith Rock</b>	997 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	997
<b>South Millican</b>	2 0.39%	511 99.61%	0 0.00%	513
<b>Northwest</b>	1038 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1038
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	4267 99.12%	0 0.00%	38 0.88%	4305
<b>Tumalo</b>	2068 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2068
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,798</b> <b>49.53%</b>	<b>10,112</b> <b>25.30%</b>	<b>10,058</b> <b>25.17%</b>	<b>39968</b>

**Table 2-49. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Pronghorn.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	9380 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	9380
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	8 0.03%	25941 99.97%	25949
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	19385 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19385
<b>Mayfield</b>	0 0.00%	24687 99.96%	10 0.04%	24697
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	2786 6.76%	12 0.03%	38438 93.21%	41236
<b>North Millican</b>	246 1.00%	24274 99.00%	0 0.00%	24520
<b>Prineville</b>	1151 36.76%	241 7.70%	1739 55.54%	3131
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1552 100.00%	1552
<b>South Millican</b>	1259 7.26%	16082 92.74%	0 0.00%	17341
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34207 20.46%</b>	<b>65304 39.06%</b>	<b>67680 40.48%</b>	<b>167191</b>

**Table 2-50. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Sage grouse.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	14356 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	14356
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1943 100.00%	1943
<b>North Millican</b>	1243 2.80%	43169 97.20%	0 0.00%	44412
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	19 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19
<b>South Millican</b>	277 1.64%	16593 98.36%	0 0.00%	16870
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15895 20.48%</b>	<b>59762 77.01%</b>	<b>1943 2.50%</b>	<b>77600</b>

**Table 2-51. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Migration and Connectivity Corridors.**

Geographical Area	Species	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
La Pine	Deer	7449 18%	0 0%	33194 82%	40643
Badlands	Pronghorn	1789 100%	0 0%	1 0%	1790
Mayfield Pond	Pronghorn	0 0%	4911.3 100%	0 0%	4911.3
Millican Plateau	Pronghorn	22 0%	12.5 0%	9822.3 100%	9856.8
North Millican	Pronghorn	0 0%	4038.7 100%	1.2 0%	4039.9
Research Natural Area	Pronghorn	510.2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	510.2
<b>Subtotals for Pronghorn</b>		<b>2321.2</b> <b>11%</b>	<b>8962.5</b> <b>42%</b>	<b>9824.5</b> <b>47%</b>	<b>21108.2</b>
Prineville	Elk	0 0%	0 0%	67.5 100%	67.5
Prineville Reservoir	Elk	1.3 0%	6728.2 83%	1393.4 17%	8122.9
<b>Subtotals for Elk</b>		<b>1.3</b> <b>0%</b>	<b>6728.2</b> <b>82%</b>	<b>1460.9</b> <b>18%</b>	<b>8190.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9771.5</b> <b>14%</b>	<b>15690.7</b> <b>22%</b>	<b>44479.4</b> <b>64%</b>	<b>69941.6</b>

**Table 2-52. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - All Species' Habitats.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29612 99.99%	2 0.01%	2 0.00%	29616
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	1366 3.24%	7 0.02%	40772 96.74%	42145
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	4278 13.43%	4108 12.89%	23478 73.68%	31864
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	25166 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	25166
<b>Lapine</b>	7705 18.71%	0 0.00%	33486 81.29%	41191
<b>Mayfield</b>	760 2.81%	26245 97.15%	11 0.04%	27016
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	8481 15.07%	15 0.03%	47790 84.91%	56286
<b>North Millican</b>	4286 7.90%	49964 92.10%	1 0.00%	54251
<b>Prineville</b>	2093 17.64%	6862 57.85%	2907 24.51%	11862
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	5252 13.30%	30385 76.97%	3840 9.73%	39477
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2119 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2119
<b>South Millican</b>	1425 8.06%	16262 91.94%	0 0.00%	17687
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	11825 97.75%	0 0.00%	272 2.25%	12097
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116802 28.96%</b>	<b>133969 33.22%</b>	<b>152559 37.82%</b>	<b>403330</b>

## Special Management Areas

### Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)

Objectives/standards, guidelines and probable actions would be similar to Alternative 4, except there would be no ACECs designated specifically for old-growth juniper (Alfalfa and Juniper Woodland ACECs) and sage grouse would not be designated. Instead, the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC would be expanded (to 11,144 acres from 4,073 acres) to further protect this special status plant and old-growth juniper values. As directed under Common to Alternatives 2 – 7, a 1,050-acre area would be designated as the Tumalo Canals ACEC to protect important historic resources. Travel in the Badlands WSA would be limited to a designated network of the inventoried routes, with seasonal restrictions on motorized use from July 15 to December 15, except for legal game retrieval purposes on designated inventory routes.

Total acres designated ACEC (existing and new) under Alternative 5 are 30,872.

### *Peck's Milkvetch ACEC*

The land tenure of the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC would be expanded and designated Zone Z-2, which would allow adjustments, provided there is no net loss of acreage within the ACEC and the management goals could still be attained. Acquired lands within the ACEC would be added to the ACEC designation. Vegetation and wildlife habitat management projects would be an integral part of ACEC management and would be designed to maintain or enhance the ACEC values. Restoration/improvement of native plant communities, old-growth juniper woodlands, and habitat for raptors, neotropical birds and threatened, endangered or other special status plants and animals would be emphasized. Long-term vegetation maintenance would be designed to emulate natural processes.

Livestock grazing would be allowed if consistent with ACEC goals and in accordance with Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management. Although Peck's Milkvetch ACEC is expanded in this alternative, the mineral and rockhounding guidelines would be the same as in Common to All Alternatives. The ACEC would be closed to firearm discharge unless hunting.

After the permanent BLM road network is established and implemented, new roads would only be considered if they replace a similar mileage of existing road. New rights-of-way would be located to emphasize co-location within existing utility corridors or along county roads or BLM arterial roads. Decommissioned roads would be obliterated and rehabilitated unless a compatible use was identified such as converting a road to a trail or preserving a historic route.

### Caves

Pictograph Cave would be closed seasonally (October 15 – May 1) for bat hibernacula and would be closed to the installation of bolted climbing routes. All existing bolts and climbing hardware would be removed and the cave would be managed under Leave No Trace principles.

## Land Uses

Alternative 5 emphasizes reducing conflicts between public land uses and adjacent private land uses, recreation, and natural resources to a low level in areas adjacent to land zoned residential; and allowing up to high conflicts in all other areas.

Management actions would emphasize reduction of mining conflicts with recreation and wildlife habitat in urban areas, and minimize mining conflicts with residents across the planning area.

## **Livestock Grazing**

In this alternative (as in Common to Alternatives 2 – 7), the BLM would use a formula to estimate potential for conflict and demand to help identify where problems are likely to occur (see Chapter 4 and Appendix A for definitions of conflict/demand, and details of how this formula works). In addition, in Alternative 5 livestock grazing would be modified as necessary so that conflicts with adjacent private land uses do not exceed low, and demand in the “urban” portion of the plan is high (urban is defined in Appendix A livestock grazing section). Appendix G shows which allotments would be affected.

## **Minerals**

Approximately 297,493 acres are available for mineral material sales. Seasonal restrictions on all mineral operations would apply to 108,007 acres and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed on 49,295 acres. Mineral material sales may not occur within ½ mile of residentially zoned areas. Roads that feed from BLM administered land into residentially zoned areas may not be used for mining-related traffic. Mineral material sales may not occur within 1/8 mile of designated recreation sites in “rural” areas, nor within ½ mile of designated recreation sites in “urban” areas (see Map S-26, Minerals Alternative 5).

## **Military Uses**

This alternative would reduce disturbance by military operations to residents of adjacent private lands while providing a training area about the same size as presently available. The permitted area for military use would be approximately the same as in Alternative 2 except it closes Area A south of Roberts Field and Deschutes County Fairgrounds (see Map 36). Military training would be permitted on approximately 29,633 acres. The training area permitted in this alternative would be south of O’Neil Highway, crossing both Highway 126 and Powell Buttes Highway. It would also be south of Horner Road. From north to south, the permitted area would be east of the North Unit Canal, Roberts Field, again North Unit Canal, and Boonesborough Subdivision. It would be north of Bend Sewage Treatment Facility and BLM road 6589-B. The permitted area would be west of the private land ownership in the rural community of Powell Buttes. Military training would no longer be permitted in that portion of Area A around Pronghorn Resort and in the area under consideration for access, frontage, or bypass routes east of Highway 97.

A buffer would restrict the use of heavy equipment and vehicles within a half mile of private lands. Military training activities such as compass courses or infantry routes inside the buffer are appropriate activities, while equipment transport training is not.

## **Recreation**

Alternative 5 provides a relatively high mixture of different recreation opportunities and varying management strategies/intensities. About 50 percent of the planning area would still be managed for multiple use primarily on shared roads and trails (Millican Valley and ¾ of Cline Buttes). About 20 percent of the planning area would be managed for motorized use on roads only, while providing non-motorized trail opportunities. These areas would include the Northwest (Squaw Creek), Tumalo, Mayfield, Skeleton Fire areas, and the area south of Prineville Reservoir. A moderate amount of the planning area (approximately 12 percent) would be closed to motorized use and managed exclusively for non-motorized trail use. These areas include Horse Ridge, the Maston Allotment in Cline Buttes, the Steamboat Rock parcel, and a large area on both sides of the Chimney Rock segment of the lower Crooked River. The Bend Redmond block

would be intensively managed for multiple use on separate trail systems. The North Millican area would be open for OHV use a month later to allow for riding opportunities in December (see Map 19, Recreation Emphasis – Alternative 5).

## **Geographic Areas**

### ***Badlands***

Under Alternative 5, the Badlands WSA would be managed with almost the same layout (i.e., Routes 5, 6, 7, and 8) of designated, inventoried routes for motorized use as the present policy (Alternative 1, which reflects the settlement agreement from the Millican Lawsuit.), with the exception of Route 4 from the Route 8 junction to Route 5 Junction. Route 4 would be managed as a non-motorized route year-round. The WSA is closed to motorized use from July 15 to December 15, except for legal game retrieval on the designated, inventoried routes. The WSA would remain open to mechanized use year-round. This alternative also places relatively high emphasis on designation and improvement of parking areas to support use during periods when vehicles are restricted.

### ***Bend/Redmond***

This alternative would be similar to Alternatives 2 and 4, with an additional emphasis on OHV trail system and a non-motorized system in the same area. Development of separate trails for different uses would likely require a lower trail density for each type of use. This alternative places the greatest emphasis on trail signing, trail maps, separate motorized and non-motorized access points.

Allocations and allowable uses would remain the same as Alternatives 2 and 4.

### ***Cline Buttes***

The area would be divided into different use areas to reduce user conflicts. The Maston Allotment east of Cline Falls Highway would be designated Closed to motor vehicles. Most of the area between Barr Road and Cline Falls Highway would be managed for motorized use on designated roads. Recreation use in both these areas would be managed for an emphasis on non-motorized use occurring on designated roads and trails. The entire historic canal system (Tumalo Canal ACEC) east of Barr Road would be managed for foot use. The canals west of Barr Road are managed to emphasize a greater variety of non-motorized use, including equestrians and mountain bikes. The dry canyon complex would be managed almost exclusively for non-motorized use; however, at least one motorized trail would be located in the canyons.

The area west of Cline Falls Highway, east of Eagle Crest Phase III access road, and east of Barr Road would be Limited to designated roads only. The Maston allotment east of Cline Falls Highway would be Closed to motor vehicles. The remainder of Cline Buttes would be Limited to designated roads and trails year-round, with an emphasis on multi-use trail designation in the center and northern portions of the block.

### ***Horse Ridge***

Under this alternative, the Skeleton Fire area would be managed for motorized use on a few main roads, much like it is today. Designated trails would be developed for non-motorized use in the same area. Horse Ridge and the area between State Highway 20 and the old Highway would be managed for non-motorized trail use.

In addition to those areas that would be Closed Common to Alternatives 2 – 7 (area around Conestoga Hills, Rickard Road area, and the Horse Ridge ACEC/RNA) the following travel designations would apply to the Horse Ridge area:

- The Skeleton Fire area would be Limited to designated roads.

- Horse Ridge area would be designated as Closed to motorized vehicles. This closure extends northwest into the area between State Highway 20 and the old Highway 20 alignment (T18S, R14E, Sec. 30, 31,32; T19S, R14E, Sec. 5, 4, 3, 10; T18S, R13E, Sec. 25).

### ***La Pine***

Alternative 5 retains a high degree of public access and motorized use throughout BLM managed lands in the La Pine area; however, this alternative does change the existing management from an Open designation to a designated system of roads and trails throughout the area.

The entire La Pine block, (except the river parcels) would be Limited to existing roads and trails, except the area north of Rosland OHV Play Area and adjacent to La Pine State Park, which would be designated as Limited to Designated Roads only.

### ***Mayfield***

Alternative 5 differs substantially from all other alternatives by managing the main Mayfield block for non-motorized trail use only. Under this alternative, motorized use would be allowed only on designated roads. The Airport allotment would continue to remain closed to motor vehicles. A separate designated trail system would be implemented that may use some of the existing roads in the area.

Main block and area south of Alfalfa Market Road would be designated Limited to designated roads only.

### ***Millican Plateau***

The northern portion of the area would be managed for year-round use on designated roads and trails. In addition, the smaller, isolated parcels and BLM lands to the east of the Juniper Acres subdivision are either designated as Closed to motor vehicles or managed for use on designated roads only.

Motorized travel in the area north of Kitchen Hill would be Limited to designated roads and trails, except for:

- Isolated parcels located within and east of Juniper Acres subdivision are either Closed to motorized use or Limited to designated roads only (see Map 12).
- An area along the Crooked River Canyon (i.e., east of Road 6555-b) would be Closed to motorized vehicles.
- An area along the Crooked River and east of Millican Road would be Closed to motorized vehicle use year-round.

### ***North Millican***

Alternative 5 manages the majority of the area for motorized use on a seasonal basis, by limiting OHV use to May 1 thru November 30. This alternative places more emphasis on separating uses by designating the northwest portion of the area (dry canyon area) as Closed to motorized use year-round, and creating a designated, non-motorized trail system in this area. Mechanized use would be allowed year-round throughout the entire area.

The majority of the area south of Kitchen Hill would be managed as Limited to designated roads and trails. This area would be Closed to motorized use from January 1 to April 30, except the ODOT pit play area which would be open year-round, and the Dry Canyon and the area north of Trail 41, which would be Limited to designated roads only. Entire area would be open to non-motorized use on designated trails year-round.

### ***Northwest***

The area would be managed with an emphasis on development of non-motorized, designated trails that provide connectivity to a regional trail system, links to Sisters Community trails, and links to non-motorized trail systems on CRNG to the north.

Motorized use would be Limited to designated roads only. A seasonal restriction on motorized use would be in place, consistent with adjacent policy on the CRNG; however, the area remains open year-round for non-motorized use. Non-motorized trails and additional trailheads to serve them are provided. The Sisters Bouldering Area would be managed specifically for climbing use, and would be identifiable as BLM managed land. Motorized travel in main block Limited to designated roads. Motorized use would be limited to April 1 thru November 30. Isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek Closed to motorized travel, except for Sisters Bouldering Area (see Common to All Alternatives).

### ***Prineville***

This alternative changes the management emphasis of the area, changing the management of the small, isolated tracts of BLM managed land north of Prineville to motorized use on designated roads only. The larger blocks of BLM land in this area would be managed as Limited to designated roads and trails year-round. The lands to the south of Prineville and north of Prineville Reservoir would be managed for use on designated roads only, or for use on designated roads and trails.

Small parcels located north and east of Prineville would be Closed, while larger parcels located north of Prineville would be Limited to designated roads. The 640-acre Ochoco Reservoir parcel located north of State Highway 26 would be designated Closed.

### ***Prineville Reservoir***

The area north of Prineville reservoir and immediately east of the Crooked River would be managed for exclusive non-motorized use. The area north of the upper end of Prineville Reservoir would be managed for motorized use on designated roads only. The area south of Prineville Reservoir and east of State Highway 27 would be managed primarily for non-motorized trail use, while retaining motorized access for hunting, rockhounding, and other activities through a system of designated roads open year-round. Designated trail systems would connect to trailheads on either BLM or BOR/ State Park managed lands.

OHV use would be Limited to designated roads and trails north of Prineville Reservoir and east of the Crooked River. Motorized use in the area north of Road 6590-B would be limited May 1 thru November 30. The area south of Prineville Reservoir and east of State Highway 27 would be managed as Limited to designated roads (Taylor Butte travel is Limited under Common to Alternatives 2 - 7).

### ***Smith Rock***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 2.

### ***South Millican***

South Millican would remain as an OHV use area, and would be open for this use from September 15 to March 15. No new trail connections would be provided between the motorized trail system in South Millican and trails in the adjacent Deschutes National Forest.

OHV travel in South Millican would be Limited to designated roads and trails between February 15 and July 31.

### ***Steamboat Rock***

Steamboat Rock block would be Closed to motorized use year-round. The Crooked River Ranch emergency exit at 81<sup>st</sup> Street would be kept open, but otherwise all roads would be closed and only administrative use or access under permit would be allowed. The area would be managed to emphasize designated, non-motorized trail use and regional trail connectivity.

Main Steamboat Rock block would be Closed to motor vehicles.

***Tumalo***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 4

## **Transportation and Utilities**

### **Regional Transportation**

In Alternative 5, management actions would be designed to consolidate transportation and utility systems with consideration for ecological and recreational values, while providing for regional transportation systems and meeting regional objectives. Alternative 5 would be the same as Alternatives 4, 6, and 7 with respect to the regional transportation system.

### **Local Transportation**

Alternative 5 identifies 29 percent of the planning area in a primary wildlife emphasis designation and 34 percent in either a non-motorized emphasis or non-motorized exclusive designation. The recreation designations may or may not be included in the primary wildlife emphasis designation. Refer to the Recreation and Wildlife Emphasis maps for specific locations.

## **Land Ownership**

This alternative prioritizes land actions, in the rural areas, that focus on recreation and indirectly on wildlife. In the urban area, community needs would be emphasized, where the majority of such requests originate, but follows recreation priority. Land actions that improve management ease or land patterns constitute a third priority. No proximity restrictions are applied to exchanges in Alternative 5, as are placed in Alternatives 4 and 6.

Management actions in Alternative 5 would retain public lands in the more urban areas to provide for moderate recreational uses, retain lands in the more rural areas to provide for intensive recreational uses and identify parcels that are generally to retain, but may be disposed of through exchange for lands with higher public values primarily for the purposes of connectivity, with a secondary emphasis on consolidation. In addition, this alternative would identify lands for disposal (Z-3) that generally do not provide substantial resource, public, or tribal benefits that may not be cost effective for the BLM to manage or that would represent a greater public benefit in other ownership, and provide land for community needs and uses. Private parcels with access to public lands would also be acquired to promote connectivity for wildlife between larger blocks of habitat in the rural areas.

Approximately 373,914 acres would be designated for retention. Blocks of public lands that have already been identified as Z-1 include Tumalo, Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond Core, Smith Rocks, Mayfield, Badlands, Horse Ridge, Reservoir East, Reservoir West, Southeast, Highway, and all public lands in La Pine except three parcels identified as Z-2. Other, smaller parcels of public land identified include Grizzly Mountain, Ochoco Reservoir, and Juniper Canyon.

The lands on Map 33 would be designated as Z-2 (approximately 10,517 acres). These parcels include those adjacent to cities, towns, and communities that may be exchanged for lands with higher public values for community expansion and other public purposes. In addition, isolated and fringe public parcels have been identified as Z-2 to provide connectivity between larger blocks and eliminate trail and road entries onto private lands in the rural areas. Parcels include Steamboat Rock, Redmond Caves, parcels around

Alfalfa, parcels east of Juniper Acres, parcels east of Millican, and Skeleton Cave. In La Pine, three parcels are identified east of Wickiup Junction.

This alternative would designate the lands on Map 33 as Z-3 (approximately 13,249 acres). This alternative identifies isolated parcels between Bend and Redmond, isolated parcels northwest of Redmond, isolated and fringe parcels around Prineville, and a fringe parcel on the Powell Buttes block. Some but not all land previously identified as Z-3 lands in Brothers La Pine RMP would retain this designation.

Alternative 5 would designate the lands on Map 3 as Community Expansion (CE) lands (approximately 5,727 acres). The public lands identified for community expansion near Redmond are located east of Redmond and west of North Unit Canal and south of Redmond approximately ½ mile, and east of Highway 97. Public lands were identified for a park at Barnes Butte northeast of Prineville. Public lands were identified for a park between Eagle Crest Phase II and Phase III and south of Hwy 126. The parcel south of Bend Airport was identified for a park and public facilities. Two 40-acre parcels in Juniper Acres Subdivision were identified for parks. No public lands are identified for community expansion in La Pine.

Finally, Alternative 5 would designate parcels, as shown on Map 33 for acquisition. Acquisition parcels include those between Northwest and Cline Buttes, the National Grasslands and Ochoco National Forest, and Mayfield and the Badlands. A lesser emphasis would be to obtain lands to consolidate public lands in Zones 1 and 2 and to enhance public resource values, specifically in Southeast, Horse Ridge, and La Pine.

## Public Health and Safety

Alternative 5 would close the same areas as Alternatives 3 and 4 to all firearm discharge, but would increase the acreage closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting to approximately 27% of the planning area. Closure areas of emphasis would include Steamboat Rock, Cline Buttes, and the La Pine area.

The areas identified in Tables 2-53a and 2-53b below would be closed to all firearm discharge and to firearm discharge unless legally hunting, respectively:

**Table 2 – 53a: Closed to all firearm discharge**

Cline Buttes	Canal ACEC
Tumalo Block	700-acre parcel south of Tumalo Reservoir Road
Bend Redmond Block	BLM land southwest of McGrath Road including Historic Roads ACEC
Mayfield Block	Airport parcel
Horse Ridge Block	North of Rickard Road, South of Hwy. 20

**Table 2 – 53b: Closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting**

Steamboat Rock Block	All BLM land south of Lower Bridge Road outside of the WSR corridor
Northwest Block	All BLM land not closed to all firearm discharge CT Alts 2 - 7
Cline Buttes Block	Entire Cline Buttes block except for closures to all firearm discharge CT Alts 2 - 7
Mayfield Pond Block	Main block – south of Alfalfa Market Road
Prineville Reservoir Block	BLM lands contiguous and east of Lower Crooked WSR and contiguous and west of BOR/Prineville Reservoir
Millican Plateau Block	BLM lands contiguous and west of the Lower Crooked WSR, and east of Road 6665
La Pine Block	Entire block except for parcels closed to all firearm discharge CT Alts 2-7

## Alternative 6

Alternative 6 would provide for ecosystem health and diversity by focusing efforts on maintenance and restoration of historic conditions as described under the Key Concepts, and would anticipate higher amounts of treatment acres, especially prescribed fire acres, than alternatives with a current distribution emphasis. Alternatives 3, 6, and 7 would have this same emphasis. Alternative 6 would increase the amount of primary and secondary wildlife habitat emphasis in the planning area from current direction to about 61 percent of the planning area.<sup>29</sup> There would be no additional management direction over that Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 for riparian areas or water quality or quantity, but Alternative 6 would include a change in Special Management Areas. This alternative would not include any new ACEC designations for Old Growth Juniper Woodlands ACECs, relying instead upon the overall conservation approach that is Common to Alternatives 2 - 7. The Cline Buttes area would designate an expanded area for the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC, expanding it from the current 4,000 acres to about 11,000 acres. Alternative 6 would also include the Tumalo Canals ACEC identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7, and the designation of a scenic ACEC for the Smith Rock area.

There would be a reduction of areas available for livestock grazing under Alternative 6 over those identified in Alternatives 1 of about 41,000 acres, reducing available AUMs by about six percent. This alternative would be the same as Alternative 3 regarding available minerals. There would be fewer acres available for mineral sales over those identified in Alternative 1 by about 16%. New ACEC designations indicate a greater potential for increased cost or limited availability of mineral materials within those areas, but do not prohibit specific development. Estimated forest or range products are based on the expected amount of treatment acres (in addition to the Wildland-urban interface (WUI) treatments identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), and are expected to be at about 150,000 cubic feet (750,000 board feet) for Alternatives 3, 6, or 7, more than that available under Alternatives 2, 4, or 5. Alternative 6 would nearly double the area available for permanent long-term military use over Alternative 1.

The recreation emphasis in Alternative 6 would substantially reduce the amount of multi-use shared facilities compared to Alternative 1 to about 41 percent of the planning area, and would have more of an emphasis on segregating uses than on managing separate uses in the same areas. Areas managed exclusively for or with a non-motorized emphasis for trails would be increased over Alternative 1 from 3 percent to about 39 percent, with a greater emphasis on exclusive non-motorized areas than on motorized emphasis areas (which provide motorized use on roads, non-motorized on trails). About 79 percent of the geographic areas would emphasize recreation on designated motorized roads or roads and trails, with about 51 percent of the area available for motorized use on designated roads and trails during the winter use season.

Alternative 6 has more land designated for retention (Z-1), than Alternatives 1, 4, 5, or 7, but less than Alternatives 2 and 3. Alternative 6 has the third lowest amount of lands available for retention with the possibility of exchange (Z-2) of all of the alternatives. The total amount of land classified for disposal (Z-3) is slightly less than Alternative 1, at about 3% of the planning area. Lands classified as Community Expansion (CE) lands are similar to Alternative 1 at about 1% of the planning area, and include limitations on future uses of CE lands for parks, open space, and open community infrastructure needs, and limitations on exchange lands to obtain equitable habitat or recreational values.

Designated transportation systems would be altered over those in Alternative 1 and 2 by the addition of a transportation corridor south of Redmond to Deschutes Junction that would include a connection to Highway 97 near Quarry Road. This road configuration would be the same for Alternatives 4-7. As in Alternative 3, this alternative would designate existing roads to serve as future collectors in the BLM system. By changing

<sup>29</sup> For this comparison, areas designated as critical habitat in the Brothers - La Pine Resource Management Plan or as a result of other cooperative designations like winter closure areas were assumed to reflect a "primary" designation as used by the Upper Deschutes RMP.

the designation of some existing collector roads to local roads, additional roads fall into a category that would make them available either for future designation or closure, depending upon resource conditions and demands. Alternative 6 would anticipate future local road densities to be lower or seasonally restricted in areas of high wildlife emphasis, or areas designated for non-motorized emphasis. In accordance with elements common to Alternatives 2 - 7, designation of a new transportation corridor would anticipate future relinquishment of a similar amount of historic roads in the Bend-Redmond geographic area.

Compared with Alternatives 3-5, Alternative 6 would reduce the acreage closed to all firearm discharge, only continuing closures associated with ACECs. Alternative 6 would also close less acreage to firearm discharge unless legally hunting (14%); closures of this second type would remain in urban parcels, the Badlands area, and lands near the Crooked River WSR.

## Ecosystem Health and Diversity

### Vegetation

Same as Alternative 3 except there would be no designations of ACECs specifically for old-growth juniper woodlands.

### Wildlife

#### *Planning Area*

Alternative 6 would emphasize restoring terrestrial source habitats to provide for species needs across their historic distribution with a focus toward biological diversity. This alternative would provide direction to increase the geographic extent of vegetation cover type-structural stages that have declined substantially from the historical to the current period within most Geographic Areas, and re-pattern the vegetation patches so they are consistent with disturbance regimes and with the landform, climate, and biological and physical characteristics of the ecosystem (see Table 2-54).

**Table 2-54.**

<i>Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 6</i>				
	Primary Percent / # acres	Secondary Percent / # acres	Minor Percent / # acres	Totals Percent / # acres
<b>All Wildlife Emphasis Areas</b>	54% / 218,099 ac.	7% / 28,917 ac.	39% / 156,316 ac.	100% / 403,332 ac.
<b>Golden Eagles</b>	66% / 26,583 ac.	03% / 1,046 ac.	31% / 12,340 ac.	100% / 9,969 ac.
<b>Sage grouse</b>	77% / 59,572 ac.	02% / 1,195 ac.	22% / 16,836 ac.	100% / 77,603 ac.
<b>Elk</b>	70% / 127,411 ac.	02% / 3,800 ac.	27% / 48,964 ac.	100% / 180,175 ac.
<b>Deer</b>	65% / 171,429 ac.	05% / 13,165 ac.	30% / 78,920 ac.	100% / 263,514 ac.
<b>Pronghorn</b>	33% / 55,660 ac.	07% / 11,784 ac.	60% / 99,748 ac.	100% / 167,192 ac.
<b>Migration and Connectivity</b>	75% / 52,258 ac.	8% / 5,351 ac.	18% / 12,331 ac.	100% / 69,939 ac.

## Geographic Area

Alternative 6 would establish specific direction for the following geographic areas (see page XX for a description of primary, secondary and minor wildlife emphases). This alternative would manage approximately 54 percent of the planning area with a primary emphasis, 7 percent with a secondary emphasis, and 39 percent with a minor emphasis for wildlife (see Table 2-1). Wildlife habitat emphases by geographic area and specific to species of local importance can be found in Tables 2-55 – 2-61, Wildlife Emphasis Areas, Alternative 6, below:

**Table 2-55. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Mule Deer.**

Geographical Area	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
Badlands	29591 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	29591
Cline Buttes	0 0.00%	593 3.88%	14674 96.12%	15267
Horse Ridge	24767 100.00%	1 0.00%	0 0.00%	24768
Mayfield	44 2.76%	1548 97.24%	0 0.00%	1592
Millican Plateau	6039 11.46%	1 0.00%	46642 88.53%	52682
North Millican	51717 96.18%	2052 3.82%	0 0.00%	53769
Prineville	3712 42.11%	5103 57.89%	0 0.00%	8815
Prineville Reservoir	35613 90.21%	3864 9.79%	0 0.00%	39477
Smith Rock	2110 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2110
South Millican	199 1.13%	3 0.02%	17352 98.85%	17554
Northwest	6745 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6745
Steamboat Rock	5100 95.29%	0 0.00%	252 4.71%	5352
Tumalo	5792 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171429 65.05%</b>	<b>13165 5.00%</b>	<b>78920 29.95%</b>	<b>263514</b>

**Table 2-46. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Rocky Mountain Elk.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29616 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	29616
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	593 2.03%	28,564 97.97%	29,157
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	5483 99.98%	1 0.02%	0 0.00%	5484
<b>Lapine</b>	30708 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	30708
<b>Mayfield</b>	11 2.49%	430 97.51%	0 0.00%	441
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	224 1.48%	0 0.00%	14882 98.52%	15106
<b>North Millican</b>	33497 96.61%	1177 3.39%	0 0.00%	34674
<b>Prineville</b>	761 80.96%	179 19.04%	0 0.00%	940
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	10274 87.88%	1417 12.12%	0 0.00%	11691
<b>South Millican</b>	0 0.00%	3 0.06%	4831 99.94%	4834
<b>Northwest</b>	6745 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	4284 86.18%	0 0.00%	687 13.82%	4971
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,411 70.72%</b>	<b>3,800 2.11%</b>	<b>48,964 27.18%</b>	<b>180175</b>

**Table 2-57. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Golden Eagle.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	128 100.00%	0 0.00%	128
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	44 0.81%	5,360 99.19%	5,404
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	2158 99.95%	1 0.05%	0 0.00%	2159
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	3114 32.76%	534 5.62%	5858 61.62%	9506
<b>North Millican</b>	4846 99.69%	15 0.31%	0 0.00%	4861
<b>Prineville</b>	1605 83.20%	324 16.80%	0 0.00%	1929
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	7062 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	7062
<b>Smith Rock</b>	997 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	997
<b>South Millican</b>	2 0.39%	0 0.00%	511 99.61%	513
<b>Northwest</b>	1038 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1038
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	3693 85.80%	0 0.00%	611 14.20%	4304
<b>Tumalo</b>	2068 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2068
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,583 66.51%</b>	<b>1,046 2.62%</b>	<b>12,340 30.87%</b>	<b>39969</b>

**Table 2-58. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Pronghorn.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	9380 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	9380
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	1465 5.65%	24484 94.35%	25949
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	19383 99.99%	1 0.01%	0 0.00%	19384
<b>Mayfield</b>	98 0.40%	5475 22.17%	19124 77.43%	24697
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	1855 4.50%	551 1.34%	38830 94.17%	41236
<b>North Millican</b>	24519 99.99%	2 0.01%	0 0.00%	24521
<b>Prineville</b>	396 12.65%	2735 87.35%	0 0.00%	3131
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	0 0.00%	1552 100.00%	0 0.00%	1552
<b>South Millican</b>	29 0.17%	3 0.02%	17310 99.82%	17342
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55660 33.29%</b>	<b>11784 7.05%</b>	<b>99748 59.66%</b>	<b>167192</b>

**Table 2-58. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Sage grouse.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	14356 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	14356
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	1943 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1943
<b>North Millican</b>	43219 97.31%	1195 2.69%	0 0.00%	44414
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	19 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19
<b>Smith Rock</b>	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
<b>South Millican</b>	35 0.21%	0 0.00%	16836 99.79%	16871
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59572 76.77%</b>	<b>1195 1.54%</b>	<b>16836 21.70%</b>	<b>77603</b>

**Table 2-60. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - Migration and Connectivity Corridors.**

Geographical Area	Species	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
La Pine	Deer	38971.2 96%	0 0%	1671.9 4%	40643.1
Badlands	Pronghorn	1790 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1790
Mayfield Pond	Pronghorn	0 0%	3395 69%	1516.4 31%	4911.4
Millican Plateau	Pronghorn	243 2%	470.8 5%	9142.6 93%	9856.4
North Millican	Pronghorn	4039 100%	0 0%	0 0%	4039
Research Natural Area	Pronghorn	510.2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	510.2
<b>Subtotals for Pronghorn</b>		<b>6582.2</b> <b>31%</b>	<b>3865.8</b> <b>18%</b>	<b>10659</b> <b>50%</b>	<b>21107</b>
Prineville	Elk	0 0%	67.5 100%	0 0%	67.5
Prineville Reservoir	Elk	6704.4 83%	1417.3 17%	0 0%	8121.7
<b>Subtotals for Elk</b>		<b>6704.4</b> <b>82%</b>	<b>1484.8</b> <b>18%</b>	<b>0</b> <b>0%</b>	<b>8189.2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>52257.8</b> <b>75%</b>	<b>5350.6</b> <b>8%</b>	<b>12330.9</b> <b>18%</b>	<b>69939.3</b>

**Table 2-61. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 5 - All Species' Habitats.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29616 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	29616
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	1367 3.24%	9466 22.46%	31312 74.30%	42145
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	593 1.86%	31271 98.14%	31864
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	25165 100.00%	1 0.00%	0 0.00%	25166
<b>Lapine</b>	39519 95.94%	0 0.00%	1672 4.06%	41191
<b>Mayfield</b>	858 3.18%	6698 24.79%	19459 72.03%	27015
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	6039 10.73%	592 1.05%	49654 88.22%	56285
<b>North Millican</b>	52203 96.22%	2052 3.78%	0 0.00%	54255
<b>Prineville</b>	6213 52.38%	5648 47.62%	0 0.00%	11861
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	35613 90.21%	3864 9.79%	0 0.00%	39477
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2119 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2119
<b>South Millican</b>	200 1.13%	3 0.02%	17484 98.85%	17687
<b>Northwest</b>	6745 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	6634 54.84%	0 0.00%	5464 45.16%	12098
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218099 54.07%</b>	<b>28917 7.17%</b>	<b>156316 38.76%</b>	<b>403332</b>

## Hydrology

### *Riparian and Watershed Function*

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 3.

## Special Management Areas

### *ACECs*

This alternative would be similar to Alternative 5 and would include the Smith Rock ACEC (designated in Alternative 3). Objectives, guidelines and probable actions for ACECs designated in Alternative 6 have been discussed under Alternatives 3 and 5. The Badlands ACEC would be closed to both motorized and mechanized use, except Reynolds Pond, which would be open to mechanized use. The mineral and rockhounding guidelines for Peck's Milkvetch ACEC would be the same as Alternatives 5, for Tumalo Canal ACEC would be the same as defined under Common to Alternatives 2 – 7, and for Smith Rock ACEC would be the same as Alternative 3.

Total acres designated ACEC (existing and new) under Alternative 6 would be 33,102.

### *Caves*

Pictograph Cave would be closed seasonally (October 15 – May 1) for bat hibernacula. The cave would be closed to the installation of bolted climbing routes. All existing bolts and climbing hardware would be removed and the cave would be managed under Leave No Trace principles.

## Land Uses

Alternative 6 emphasizes reducing conflicts between land uses and recreation, and land uses and natural resources, to a low level in areas not adjacent to land zoned residential; and allowing up to high conflicts in all other areas.

### *Livestock Grazing*

In this alternative (as in Alternatives 2 - 7), the BLM would use a formula to estimate potential for conflict and demand to help identify where problems are likely to occur. In Alternative 6 livestock grazing would be modified as necessary so that demand is high in the "rural" portion of the plan (rural is defined in Common to 2-7 livestock grazing section, under "models"). Appendix G shows which allotments would be affected.

### *Minerals*

In addition to methods to manage conflicts with residents as outlined in Alternative 2, Alternative 6 would provide direction to reduce mining conflicts with recreation and wildlife habitat in "rural" areas.

Mineral material sites would not be allowed within 1/8 mile of residentially zoned areas. Roads that feed from BLM-administered land into residentially zoned areas may be used for mining-related traffic only if alternate routes are not available. Mineral material sales may not occur within 1/8 mile of designated recreation sites in "urban" areas, nor within 1/2 mile of designated recreation sites in "rural" areas. Under this alternative, approximately 332,774 acres would be available for mineral material sales. Seasonal restrictions on all mineral operations would apply to 113,265 acres and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed on 49,295 acres (see Map S-27, Minerals Alternative 6).

## **Military Uses**

This alternative allows for addition of new training lands in order to reduce concentration of military training on remaining lands. Three rotational training areas would be designated so that one training area would be available for training for a specific duration, estimated at three years per area. Alternative 6 would permit military training while reducing concentration of impacts on a single area and promoting restoration of areas heavily impacted by recreational activity and dumping. The total area of public lands for military uses would be 55,665 acres.

Military use would be allowed as shown in Map 36. The training area permitted in this alternative would be south of O'Neil Highway, crossing both Highway 126 and Powell Buttes Highway. It would also be south of Roberts Field, Deschutes County Fairgrounds, and the new Redmond Golf Course. From north to south, the permitted area would remain approximately a mile east of the public land boundary, in the same alignment as currently provided. It would be north of the Bend Sewage Treatment Facility, Bend Airport, and BLM road 6589-B. The permitted area would be west of the private land ownership in the rural community of Powell Buttes.

This alternative would allocate a fixed military training area. The fixed training area would be approximately 36,397 acres; generally the same area as in Alternative 2.

## **Recreation**

Like Alternative 5, this alternative provides a relatively high mixture of different recreation opportunities and varying management strategies/intensities. As compared to Alternative 5, a slightly smaller portion (40 percent) of the planning area would still be managed for multiple use primarily on shared roads and trails (Millican Valley and Bend/Redmond areas). A slightly smaller portion (17 percent) of the planning area would be managed for motorized use on roads only, while providing non-motorized trail opportunities. These areas would include the Northwest (Squaw Creek), Steamboat Rock parcel, and Skeleton Fire areas; and the area south of Prineville Reservoir. Alternative 6 closes the highest percentage of the area to motorized use year-round (19.5 percent), and most of these areas would be managed for non-motorized trail use. Unlike all other alternatives, one large block of land including the Badlands WSA, a portion of the North Millican OHV area, and Horse Ridge would be closed to motorized use year-round. This alternative also proposes the most intensive and high cost management strategy for Cline Buttes, essentially limiting motorized travel to designated roads while providing designated trails for non-motorized users. The North Millican area would be closed during the winter and early spring, resulting in increased use of Millican Plateau, Bend/Redmond, and Mayfield areas for OHV use. Alternative 6 represents the largest shift in management emphasis for the La Pine area.

The foundation of Alternative 6 for Recreation is the guidance that is common to all alternatives and Common to Alternatives 2 - 7. Most of this guidance applies to the planning Area as a whole. Differences between Alternative 6 and the other alternatives are largely in how the Objectives are met across the planning area (see Map 20, Recreation Emphasis – Alternative 6).

## **Geographic Areas**

### **Badlands**

Under Alternative 6, the Badlands WSA would be managed for primitive, non-motorized and non-mechanized recreation. The WSA would be closed to motor vehicle and mechanized use year-round. The WSA would be closed to mechanized use, (e.g., mountain bikes, horse drawn carts, etc.) except for the area immediately surrounding Reynolds Pond (See Map 7, Special Management Areas). Motorized use closures would

encompass an additional 5,000 acres to the southeast of the WSA (see North Millican–Alternative 6). Due to the vehicle closures, a high priority would be given to providing designated parking areas and trailhead improvements at major entry points. WSA would be closed to motorized and mechanized use year-round, except for area around Reynolds Pond.

#### ***Bend/Redmond***

Under Alternative 6, the Bend/Redmond area would be managed similarly to Alternative 3; however, Alternative 6 does not include motorized trails north of State Highway 126. Under Alternative 6, this northern area would be designated as Limited to designated roads only, with year-round use.

Area south of State Highway 126 would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails. Area north of State Highway 126 would be Limited to designated roads only.

#### ***Cline Buttes***

Motorized use would be limited to designated roads and trails. The Cline Buttes block would be managed with an emphasis on multi-use trails in the center and north portions of the area. Designated trails would be provided for non-motorized use throughout the entire block. Like motorized users, Equestrians and mountain bikes would be limited to a designated trail system.

Entire Cline Buttes block would be Limited to designated roads and trails.

#### ***Horse Ridge***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 5.

#### ***La Pine***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 3, except isolated public land blocks within the La Pine area would be managed as Closed to motor vehicles. These blocks generally range from 40 acres to 500 acres in size.

#### ***Mayfield***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 4.

#### ***Millican Plateau***

A smaller area is Closed to motor vehicles adjacent to, and west of the Crooked River. A buffer area around Powell Butte RNA that would be Limited to designated roads only. The area north of Reservoir Road, east of Johnson Market Road, and west of Crooked River would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails, except:

1. A buffer area ½-mile from Crooked River Canyon rim.
2. Area surrounding eastern portion of Powell Butte RNA limited to designated roads only (see Map 13).

#### ***North Millican***

Alternative 6 separates recreational uses to a greater degree, and places greater restrictions on recreation use to benefit wildlife species than Alternative 5. Under Alternative 6, approximately 5,000 acres of the existing North Millican OHV area would be managed as a non-motorized use area, with designated, non-motorized trails. The remainder of the area would be managed for seasonal motorized use, with the area closed to motorized use from December 1 through April 30<sup>th</sup>, annually. As in all the other action alternatives, the trail system in the area would be revised to maintain a functional system on both sides of West Butte Road, if the road becomes a paved, truck route. The number of trail crossings of West Butte Road would be reduced, and a frontage trail may be needed to collect trail use and lead it to a smaller number of grade separated crossings.

The area would be managed as Limited to designated roads and trails, seasonally (closed

December 1 through April 30), except for an approximately 5,000 acre area managed as Closed to motorized vehicles (see Map 13).

***Northwest***

The area would be managed with an emphasis on development of non-motorized, designated trails that provide connectivity to a regional trail system, links to Sisters Community trails, and links to non-motorized trail systems on Crooked River National Grasslands (CRNG) to the north. Motorized use would be limited to designated roads only in the main block, and would be prohibited in the isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek (except in a designated entry into the Sisters Bouldering Area). A seasonal restriction on motorized use would be in place, consistent with adjacent policy on the CRNG; however, the area remains open year-round for non-motorized use. Non-motorized trails and additional trailheads to serve them are provided. The Sisters Bouldering Area would be managed specifically for climbing use, and would be identifiable as BLM managed land.

Motorized travel in main block would be Limited to designated roads. All BLM roads in this area would be Closed to motorized use seasonally, from December 1 to March 31. Isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek would be Closed to motorized travel, except for Sisters Bouldering Area.

***Prineville***

This alternative changes the management emphasis of the area, changing the management of the small, isolated tracts of BLM managed land north of Prineville to motorized use on designated roads only. The larger blocks of BLM land in this area would be managed as Limited to designated roads and trails year-round. The lands to the south of Prineville and north of Prineville Reservoir would be managed for use on designated roads only, or for use on designated roads and trails.

Motorized access on designated roads would be retained in the Eagle Rock area – providing access to Rockhounding sites.

***Prineville Reservoir***

The area is managed for motorized vehicle use on designated roads seasonally, with lands around the north and south side of the upper portion of Prineville Reservoir Closed to motor vehicles from December 1 to April 30. The area immediately east of the Crooked River and north of the reservoir is Closed to motor vehicles year-round. Lands at the south end of this area, furthest away from Prineville Reservoir are Limited to motorized use on roads only.

The area north of Prineville Reservoir and immediately east of the Crooked River would be designated Closed to motor vehicles. The area north of the upper end of Prineville Reservoir would be designated as Limited to designated roads, seasonally (Closed from December 1 to April 30). The area east of State Highway 27 is Limited to designated roads year-round.

***Smith Rock***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 2.

***South Millican***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 5, except the area would be seasonally Closed to motorized use from March 15 to September 15.

***Steamboat Rock***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 3.

***Tumalo***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 3, except that it places an emphasis on connections to regional trails.

## Transportation and Utilities

Alternative 6 would consolidate transportation and utility systems with consideration for ecological and recreational values, while providing for regional transportation systems and meeting regional objectives.

Alternative 6 identifies 54 percent of the planning area in a primary wildlife emphasis designation and 38 percent in either a non-motorized emphasis or non-motorized exclusive designation. The recreation designations may or may not be included in the primary wildlife emphasis designation. Refer to the Recreation and Wildlife Emphasis maps for specific locations.

## Land Ownership

This alternative is the same as Alternative 5, except the priorities for rural and urban lands are reversed. The alternative prioritizes land actions in the urban areas. It directly emphasizes recreation and indirectly wildlife; because most recreation activities involving land ownership would have corresponding activities involving wildlife. The alternative does not prioritize wildlife before recreation. Community needs would be emphasized in the rural area, where few requests originate and only as a secondary priority. An emphasis on management ease or land patterns would be coincidental with recreation or wildlife activities in the same location.

This alternative would designate the lands in Map 33 as Z-1 (approximately 344,376 acres) in the more urban areas to provide for intensive recreational uses, and lands in the more rural areas to provide for moderate recreational uses. Blocks of public lands identified as Z-1 include Tumalo, Cline Buttes, Steamboat Rock, Bend/Redmond Core, Smith Rocks, Mayfield, Badlands, Horse Ridge, Reservoir West, Reservoir East, Southeast, and Highway. In La Pine, Z-1 lands would be north and east of Wickiup Junction. Other, smaller parcels of public land include Grizzly Mountain and Juniper Canyon.

Approximately 39,694 acres would be designated for retention with the option of disposal. Isolated and fringe public parcels have also been identified as Z-2 to provide connectivity between larger blocks and eliminate trail and road entries onto private lands in the rural areas. These parcels are located around Alfalfa, east of Juniper Acres, east of Millican, and Skelton Cave. The majority of the public lands in La Pine are Z-2, extending south from Wickiup Junction to the boundary of the project area. Parcels were not specifically selected to correspond with private parcels desired for acquisition.

Lands designated for disposal (Z-3) would encompass approximately 14,222 acres. Parcels suitable for disposal include isolated parcels between Bend and Redmond, isolated parcels in and northwest of Redmond including the Redmond Caves, isolated and fringe parcels around Prineville, and a fringe parcel on the Powell Buttes block. Four parcels designated as Z-3 in La Pine are located west of Wickiup Junction.

Alternative 6 would also designate the lands in Map 33 as Community Expansion (CE) lands (approximately 5,115 acres). The public lands identified for community expansion near Redmond are located east of Redmond and west of the North Unit Canal, south of Redmond Airport, and south of Redmond and east of Highway 97. Public lands identified for a park are between Eagle Crest Phase II and Phase III and south of Highway 126. Public lands identified for a park are east of Prineville, at Barnes Butte. Public lands identified for a park and public facilities are south of Bend Airport. Two

40-acre parcels in Juniper Acres Subdivision were identified for parks. Three parcels selected for parks and public facilities are in La Pine.

This alternative would emphasize designating parcels for acquisition to improve wildlife connectivity and to provide public access. Parcels of interest include those between Smith Rock and Bend/Redmond, Tumalo and Cline Buttes, Northwest and Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond and Cline Buttes, Mayfield, and the Badlands.

## Public Health and Safety

Compared with Alternatives 3-5, Alternative 6 would reduce the acreage closed to all firearm discharge, only continuing closures associated with ACECs. Alternative 6 would also close less acreage to firearm discharge unless legally hunting (14%); closures of this second type would remain in urban parcels, the Badlands area, and lands near the Crooked River WSR.

In this alternative, the areas identified in Table 2-62a would be closed to all firearm discharge. Those areas in Table 2-62b would be closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting.

**Table 2-62a: Closed to all firearm discharge**

Cline Buttes	Canal ACEC
Bend Redmond Block	BLM land southwest of McGrath Road including Historic Roads ACEC

**Table 2-62b: Closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting**

Northwest Block	All BLM land not closed to all firearm discharge CTA Alts 2 - 7
Tumalo Block	700-acre parcel south of Tumalo Reservoir Road, Main block north of Tumalo Reservoir
Mayfield Block	Airport parcel
Prineville Reservoir Block	BLM lands contiguous and east of Lower Crooked WSR and contiguous and west of BOR/Prineville Reservoir
Horse Ridge Block	North of Rickard Road, South of Hwy. 20, BLM land between new and old Highway 20
Badlands Block	entire block except ¼ mile around Badland Rock from March 1 to August 31
North Millican Block	Dry Canyon just north of Highway 20

## Alternative 7 (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 7 would provide for ecosystem health and diversity by focusing efforts on maintenance and restoration of historic conditions as described under the Key Concepts, and would anticipate higher amounts of treatment acres, especially prescribed fire acres, than alternatives with a current distribution emphasis. Alternatives 3, 6, and 7 would have this same emphasis. Alternative 7 would increase the amount of primary and secondary wildlife habitat emphasis in the planning area from current direction to about 69 percent of the planning area.<sup>30</sup> There would be no additional management direction over that Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 for riparian areas or water quality or quantity, but Alternative 6 would include a change in Special Management Areas. This alternative would not include any new ACEC designations for Old Growth Juniper Woodlands ACECs, relying instead upon the overall conservation approach that is Common to Alternatives 2 - 7. The Cline Buttes area would include expanded area for the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC, but reduced from Alternatives 5 and 6. Alternative 7 would include expanding it by about 6,000 acres. This boundary (modified from Alternatives 5 and 6) would exclude areas in the north where plant populations have not been found. Alternative 7 would also include the Tumalo Canals ACEC identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7, but would not include the designation of a scenic ACEC for the Smith Rock area.

Alternative 7 would reduce areas available for livestock grazing in over those identified in Alternative 1 by up to about 109,000 acres, reducing available AUMs by about 17% percent. About half of these acres would still be available as Reserve Forage Allotments, but the AUMs would not be allocated to specific permittees. Most closures would be dependent on permittees voluntarily relinquishing permits.

This alternative would be similar to Alternative 2 regarding the area available for salable minerals. The Peck's Milkvetch ACEC designation indicates a greater potential for increased cost or limited availability of mineral materials within those areas, but does not prohibit specific development. The area removed from the proposed expansion of the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC described in Alternatives 5 and 6 includes existing and potential aggregate sites with a lower potential for conflict than other known sites.. There would be fewer acres available for mineral sales over those identified in Alternative 1 by about 15 percent.

Estimated forest or range products are based on the expected amount of treatment acres (in addition to the Wildland-urban interface (WUI) treatments identified as Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), and are expected to be at about 150,000 cubic feet (750,000 board feet) for Alternatives 3, 6, or 7, more than that available under alternatives 2, 4, or 5. Alternative 7 would nearly double the area available for permanent long-term military use over Alternative 1, and would include a series of rotational areas for periodic training exercises.

The recreation emphasis in Alternative 7 would reduce the amount of multi-use shared facilities compared to Alternative 1 to about 38 percent of the planning area, with a reduced emphasis on managing separate uses in the same areas compared to Alternative 6. Areas managed exclusively for or with a non-motorized emphasis for trails would be increased over Alternative 1 from three percent to about 43 percent, with a greater emphasis on non-motorized emphasis areas (which provide motorized use on roads, non-motorized on trails) than on exclusive non-motorized areas. About 76 percent of the

<sup>30</sup> For this comparison, areas designated as critical habitat in the Brothers - La Pine Resource Management Plan or as a result of other cooperative designations like winter closure areas were assumed to reflect a "primary" designation as used by the Upper Deschutes RMP.

geographic areas would emphasize recreation on designated motorized roads or roads and trails, with about 60 percent of the area available for motorized use on designated roads and trails during the winter use season.

Alternative 7 has the least amount of land designated for retention (Z-1) than any of the alternatives save Alternative 1. Alternative 7 has the most lands available for retention with the possibility of exchange (Z-2) of all of the alternatives except No Action. The total amount of land classified for disposal (Z-3) is the lowest of all of the alternatives at about 1% of the planning area. Lands classified as Community Expansion (CE) lands are similar but about 1,000 acres less than Alternative 1 at about 1% of the planning area, and include limitations on future uses of the land adjacent to the proposed transportation corridor between Redmond and Bend Community Expansion lands for parks, open space, and open community infrastructure needs.

Designated transportation systems would be altered over those in Alternative 1 and 2 by the addition of a transportation corridor south of Redmond to Deschutes Junction that would include a connection to Highway 97 near Quarry Road. This road configuration would be the same for Alternatives 4-7. As in Alternative 3, this alternative would designate existing roads to serve as future collectors in the BLM system. By changing the designation of some existing collector roads to local roads, additional roads fall into a category that would make them available either for future designation or closure, depending upon resource conditions and demands. Alternative 7 would anticipate future local road densities lower or seasonally restricted in areas of high wildlife emphasis, or areas designated for non-motorized emphasis. In accordance with elements common to Alternatives 2 - 7, designation of a new transportation corridor would anticipate future relinquishment of a similar amount of historic roads in the Bend-Redmond geographic area.

Alternative 7 firearm discharge management would close the most acreage to all firearm discharge of any alternative (3% of the planning area), including additional closures above Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 management in urban, high-use areas. However, Alternative 7 would close less acreage to firearm discharge unless legally hunting than Alternatives 3 and 5. This alternative would emphasize management in the Badlands area, Steamboat Rock, the Crooked River WSR, the Tumalo Block, and parts of Cline Buttes.

## **Ecosystem Health and Diversity**

### **Vegetation**

Same as Alternative 3, except there would be no designations of ACECs specifically for old-growth juniper woodlands.

### **Wildlife**

#### *Planning Area*

Alternative 7 would restore terrestrial source habitats to provide for species needs with a focus toward biological diversity. This alternative would provide direction to increase the geographic extent of Vegetation cover type and structural stages that have declined substantially from the historical to the current period within most geographic areas. It would also re-pattern the Vegetation patches so they are consistent with disturbance regimes and with the landform, climate, and biological and physical characteristics of the ecosystem. General wildlife habitat emphasis by geographic area is displayed in Table 2-63, Wildlife Emphasis Summary, Alternative 7:

Table 2-63:

*Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7*

	<b>Primary</b> Percent/ # acres	<b>Secondary</b> Percent/ # acres	<b>Minor</b> Percent/ # acres	<b>Totals</b> Percent/ # acres
<b>All Wildlife Emphasis Areas</b>	61% / 243,918 ac.	8% / 32,975 ac.	31% / 126,438 ac.	100% / 403,331 ac.
<b>Golden Eagles</b>	73% / 29,161 ac.	7% / 2,646 ac.	20% / 8,161 ac.	100% / 39,968 ac.
<b>Sage Grouse</b>	100% / 77,601 ac.	0% / 0 ac.	0% / 0 ac.	100% / 77,601 ac.
<b>Elk</b>	74% / 132,563 ac.	3% / 4,992 ac.	24% / 42,616 ac.	100% / 180,171 ac.
<b>Deer</b>	75% / 197,085 ac.	4% / 10,817 ac.	21% / 55,367 ac.	100% / 263,269 ac.
<b>Pronghorn</b>	46% / 76,842 ac.	15% / 25,350 ac.	39% / 64,997 ac.	100% / 167,189 ac.
<b>Migration and Connectivity</b>	79% / 54,857 ac.	4% / 2,512 ac.	18% / 12,476 ac.	100% / 69,845 ac.

## Geographic Areas

Alternative 7 would establish specific direction for the following geographic areas (see page 36-37 for a description of primary, secondary and minor wildlife emphases). Wildlife habitat emphases by geographic area and specific to species of local importance can be found on Tables 2-64 – 2-70, Wildlife Emphasis Areas, Alternative 7, below. This alternative would manage approximately 61 percent of the planning area with a primary emphasis, 8 percent with a secondary emphasis, and 31 percent with a minor emphasis for wildlife (see Table 2-1).

## Hydrology

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 3.

## Special Management Areas

### *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)*

Alternative 7 would designate one new ACEC (in addition to ACEC proposals in Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC Addition. This ACEC addition is similar to that proposed under Alternatives 5 and 6 except that the boundary has been modified to exclude a portion of the northeast corner to accommodate the possibility of other land uses in this area. After modification for potential minerals extraction, this ACEC proposal encompasses an area of 14,227 acres which would be added to the original Peck's Milkvetch ACEC to create an expanded ACEC. Objectives, guidelines and probable actions for this ACEC have been discussed under Alternatives

**Table 2-64. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7 - Mule Deer.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29579 99.96%	12 0.04%	0 0.00%	29591
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	3515 23.02%	11752 76.98%	15267
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	24768 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	24768
<b>Mayfield</b>	1040 65.37%	551 34.63%	0 0.00%	1591
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	9118 17.31%	0 0.00%	43565 82.69%	52683
<b>North Millican</b>	53767 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	53767
<b>Prineville</b>	4311 50.28%	4263 49.72%	0 0.00%	8574
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	37119 94.03%	2357 5.97%	0 0.00%	39476
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2110 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2110
<b>South Millican</b>	17554 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	17554
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	5301 99.07%	0 0.00%	50 0.93%	5351
<b>Tumalo</b>	5792 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>197085 74.86%</b>	<b>10817 4.11%</b>	<b>55367 21.03%</b>	<b>263269</b>

**Table 2-65. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7 - Rocky Mountain Elk.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29604 99.96%	12 0.04%	0 0.00%	29616
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	4,192 14.38%	24,965 85.62%	29,157
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	5483 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5483
<b>Lapine</b>	26504 86.31%	0 0.00%	4204 13.69%	30708
<b>Mayfield</b>	3 0.68%	438 99.32%	0 0.00%	441
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	2207 14.61%	0 0.00%	12898 85.39%	15105
<b>North Millican</b>	34674 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	34674
<b>Prineville</b>	761 80.96%	179 19.04%	0 0.00%	940
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	11639 99.56%	52 0.44%	0 0.00%	11691
<b>South Millican</b>	4833 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4833
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	4421 88.95%	0 0.00%	549 11.05%	4970
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132,563 73.58%</b>	<b>4,992 2.77%</b>	<b>42,616 23.65%</b>	<b>180171</b>

**Table 2-66. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7 - Golden Eagle.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	128 100.00%	0 0.00%	128
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	1,796 33.23%	1,659 30.70%	1,949 36.07%	5,404
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	2158 99.95%	1 0.05%	0 0.00%	2159
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	3114 32.76%	534 5.62%	5858 61.62%	9506
<b>North Millican</b>	4860 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4860
<b>Prineville</b>	1605 83.20%	324 16.80%	0 0.00%	1929
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	7062 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	7062
<b>Smith Rock</b>	997 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	997
<b>South Millican</b>	513 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	513
<b>Northwest</b>	1038 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1038
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	3950 91.78%	0 0.00%	354 8.22%	4304
<b>Tumalo</b>	2068 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2068
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,161</b> <b>72.96%</b>	<b>2,646</b> <b>6.62%</b>	<b>8,161</b> <b>20.42%</b>	<b>39968</b>

**Table 2-67. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7 - Pronghorn.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	9368 99.87%	12 0.13%	0 0.00%	9380
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	0 0.00%	9 0.03%	25939 99.97%	25948
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	19384 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19384
<b>Mayfield</b>	4369 17.69%	20324 82.29%	4 0.02%	24697
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	1860 4.51%	563 1.37%	38813 94.12%	41236
<b>North Millican</b>	24520 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	24520
<b>Prineville</b>	0 0.00%	2890 92.30%	241 7.70%	3131
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	0 0.00%	1552 100.00%	0 0.00%	1552
<b>South Millican</b>	17341 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	17341
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76842 45.96%</b>	<b>25350 15.16%</b>	<b>64997 38.88%</b>	<b>167189</b>

**Table 2-68. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7 - Sage grouse.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	14356 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	14356
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	1943 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1943
<b>North Millican</b>	44412 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	44412
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	19 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	19
<b>South Millican</b>	16871 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	16871
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77601 100.00%</b>	<b>0 0.00%</b>	<b>0 0.00%</b>	<b>77601</b>

**Table 2-69. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7 - Migration and Connectivity Corridors.**

Geographical Area	Species	Primary acres/%	Secondary acres/%	Minor acres/%	TOTAL
La Pine	Deer	34225.2 84%	0 0%	6417.9 16%	40643.1
Badlands	Pronghorn	1778 99%	11.8 1%	0 0%	1789.8
Mayfield Pond	Pronghorn	3013.7 61%	1897.6 39%	0 0%	4911.3
Millican Plateau	Pronghorn	3221 33%	483 5%	6058.4 62%	9762.4
North Millican	Pronghorn	4039 100%	0 0%	0 0%	4039
Research Natural Area	Pronghorn	510.2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	510.2
<b>Subtotals for Pronghorn</b>		<b>12561.9</b> <b>60%</b>	<b>2392.4</b> <b>11%</b>	<b>6058.4</b> <b>29%</b>	<b>21012.7</b>
Prineville	Elk	0 0%	67.5 100%	0 0%	67.5
Prineville Reservoir	Elk	8070 99%	51.8 1%	0 0%	8121.8
<b>Subtotals for Elk</b>		<b>8070</b> <b>99%</b>	<b>119.3</b> <b>1%</b>	<b>0</b> <b>0%</b>	<b>8189.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>54857.1</b> <b>79%</b>	<b>2511.7</b> <b>4%</b>	<b>12476.3</b> <b>18%</b>	<b>69845.1</b>

**Table 2-70. Wildlife Emphasis Areas - Alternative 7 - All Species' Habitats.**

<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>Primary acres/%</b>	<b>Secondary acres/%</b>	<b>Minor acres/%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Badlands</b>	29604 99.96%	12 0.04%	0 0.00%	29616
<b>Bend/Redmond</b>	1326 3.15%	421 1.00%	40399 95.85%	42146
<b>Cline Buttes</b>	0 0.00%	4192 13.16%	27672 86.84%	31864
<b>Horse Ridge</b>	25167 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	25167
<b>Lapine</b>	34773 84.42%	0 0.00%	6418 15.58%	41191
<b>Mayfield</b>	6352 23.51%	20659 76.47%	4 0.01%	27015
<b>Millican Plateau</b>	9118 16.20%	603 1.07%	46564 82.73%	56285
<b>North Millican</b>	54254 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	54254
<b>Prineville</b>	7008 59.08%	4612 38.88%	241 2.03%	11861
<b>Prineville Reservoir</b>	37119 94.03%	2357 5.97%	0 0.00%	39476
<b>Smith Rock</b>	2119 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	2119
<b>South Millican</b>	17687 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	17687
<b>Northwest</b>	6626 98.24%	119 1.76%	0 0.00%	6745
<b>Steamboat Rock</b>	6957 57.51%	0 0.00%	5140 42.49%	12097
<b>Tumalo</b>	5808 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	5808
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>243918 60.48%</b>	<b>32975 8.18%</b>	<b>126438 31.35%</b>	<b>403331</b>

5 and 6. The mineral and rockhounding guidelines for Peck's Milkvetch ACEC would be the same as Alternatives 5, and would be the same as Alternative 2 for Tumalo Canal ACEC.

Acres designated as ACEC (existing and new) under Alternative 7 total 30,164.

### **Caves**

Pictograph Cave would be closed seasonally (October 15 – May 1) for bat hibernacula and other resource values. The cave would be closed to the installation of bolted climbing routes. All existing bolts and climbing hardware would be removed and the cave would be managed under Leave No Trace principles. The use and/or possession of chalk or visually apparent hand-drying agents would also be prohibited in Redmond Caves.

## **Land Uses**

### **Livestock Grazing**

In this alternative the BLM would use a formula to estimate potential for conflict and demand to help identify where problems are likely to occur (for additional details of how this formula works see Common to 2-7 section in this chapter, and Chapter 4 livestock grazing assumptions). This formula is changed somewhat from alternatives 2-6; most notably, an ecological conflict factor is added, and allotments would not be placed in "closed" or RFA status in most cases, unless the grazing permittee voluntarily relinquishes his or her permit. In this alternative, livestock grazing would be modified as directed in Table 2-71 when thresholds of conflict and demand are exceeded. Appendix G shows which allotments would be affected.

Some allotments would be placed in Reserve Forage Allotment (RFA) status. These allotments would not be allocated to a specific grazing operator. The BLM would allow temporary, non-renewable use to federal permit holders when there is a demonstrated need to rest the permittee's allotment. "Need" for rest would include but not be limited to the following reasons: Prior to prescribed fire or necessary fence construction, or during/after rehabilitation projects, wildfire or prescribed fire, drought, flood, insect damage, or disease. Use would meet goals described for area in RMP and, if applicable, in AMP.

### **Minerals**

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 6 regarding mining of saleable minerals, reducing mining conflicts with recreation and wildlife habitat in "rural" areas, and manage conflicts with residents as in Alternative 2. In Alternative 7, approximately 332,774 acres would be available for mineral material sales. Mineral material sales may not be located within 1/8 mile of residentially zoned areas. In addition, roads that feed from BLM-administered land into residentially zoned areas may be used for mining-related traffic only if alternate routes are not available. Mineral material sales may not occur within 1/8 mile of designated recreation sites in "urban" areas, nor within 1/2 mile of designated recreation sites in "rural" areas. Seasonal restrictions on all mineral operations would apply to 66,746 acres and surface occupancy for fluid mineral leasing would not be allowed on 51,414 acres (see Map S-28, Minerals Alternative 7).

### **Military Uses**

This alternative allows for addition of new training lands in order to reduce concentration of military training on remaining lands. Alternative 7 also promotes the restoration of the area by making additional lands available for permanent and temporary use.

Table 2-71. Grazing Decision Matrix, Alternative 7, preferred alternative

		LEVEL OF CONFLICT -- SOCIAL & ECOLOGICAL									
		Low Ecological	Low Ecological	Moderate Ecological	Moderate Ecological	Moderate Ecological	Moderate Ecological	High Ecological	High Ecological	High Ecological	High Ecological
		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
		Low Social	Moderate Social	High Social	Low Social	Moderate Social	High Social	Low Social	Moderate Social	High Social	High Social
LEVEL OF DEMAND	Low Demand	Open	IPR, close or create RFA	IPR, close or create RFA	IPR, close	IPR, close	IPR, close	IPR, close	IPR, close	IPR, close	IPR, close
	Moderate Demand	Open	IPR, create RFA	Open	IPR, close or create RFA	IPR, close	IPR, close	IPR, close or create RFA	IPR, close	IPR, close	IPR, close
	High Demand	Open	Open	Open	IPR, Open or create RFA	IPR, create RFA	IPR, create RFA	IPR, Open or create RFA	IPR, create RFA	IPR, create RFA	IPR, close or create RFA

**Explanation:**

IPR = "If permit is relinquished"  
 RFA = Reserve Forage Allotment  
 "Close" means discontinue livestock grazing for the life of the plan. Would still allow "prescribed" grazing (administrative use).  
 All Allotments except "close" remain open unless permit is relinquished.  
 For any "close," BLM would provide 2 years notice of cancellation, unless waived by permittee.  
 Additional direction under Livestock Grazing Common to Alternatives 2-7 also applies.

Military use is allowed as shown in Map 36 (approximately 27,934 acres). The military training area permitted in this alternative would be south of O'Neil Highway, crossing Highway 126 and Powell Buttes Highway. It would also be south of Roberts Field and Deschutes County. From north to south, the permitted area would remain east of the North Unit Canal, except for the area south of the Airport and north of Pronghorn resort. It would be north of BLM road 6589-B. The permitted area would be west of the private land ownership in the rural community of Powell Buttes.

This alternative would designate three rotational training areas (approximately 20,054 acres) so that one training area would be available for training for a specific duration, estimated at three years per area. The three areas currently under consideration are Steamboat Rock about 3,820 acres; five miles south of Prineville Airport to five miles north of the Millican Road/Reservoir Road Intersection (Four Corners), about 7,060 acres; and five miles north of the Millican Road/Reservoir Road Intersection to that intersection, about 9,388 acres.

## Recreation

The Preferred Alternative generally emphasizes recreation use that is managed for lower conflicts with wildlife in the areas away from population centers. The central portions of the planning area closest to Bend and Redmond often have recreation management goals that allow for higher levels of use and thus conflicts between recreational users and with adjacent landowners, as well as conflicts with wildlife management.

Alternative 7 differs from Alternative 6 by providing winter OHV trail riding opportunities in the North Millican area, albeit at a greatly reduced trail system. Like Alternatives 5 and 6, this alternative provides a relatively high mixture of different recreation opportunities and varying management strategies/intensities. As compared to Alternative 6, a slightly smaller portion (37 percent) of the planning area is still managed for multiple use, primarily on shared roads and trails (Millican Valley and Bend/Redmond areas). The reduction is a result of the Mayfield block's management changing to a roads only emphasis. Alternatives 6 and 7 provide about the same amount of lands managed for motorized use on roads only, while providing non-motorized trail opportunities. These areas would include the Northwest (Squaw Creek), and Skeleton Fire areas; and the area south of Prineville Reservoir. Alternative 6 closes the highest percentage of the area to motorized use year-round (19.5 percent) of any alternative. While most of these areas would be managed for non-motorized trail use, with the exception of the Badlands, these areas are relatively small and would not allow very lengthy trail systems for mountain bikes or horses. This alternative proposes one of the most intensive and high cost management strategies for Cline Buttes, providing separate trails and/or separate areas for motorized and non-motorized trail users. Motorized use is concentrated in the middle and north portion of the Cline Buttes block, and would likely result in increased conflicts between recreational visitors and private landowners. Like many other alternatives, the Steamboat Rock management strategy is also extremely management intensive. No opportunities for motorized use exist surrounding a broad area around Prineville Reservoir.

Alternative 7 represents a large shift in management emphasis for the La Pine area, changing from the present management of an Open designation to a more intensive management strategy that includes area with designated roads and trails, areas with motorized use on designated roads only, and areas where motorized use is not allowed seasonally (see Map 21, Recreation Emphasis – Alternative 7).

## **Group Use/Special Recreation Permits**

Activities outside of the following guidelines for group and commercial use may be permitted based on additional NEPA analysis. That analysis would examine numerous factors including but not limited to effects to:

1. natural and cultural resources
2. recreation experience
3. recreation structures and facilities

### ***Commercial Use***

Special Recreation Permits for trail dependent annual use (e.g., guided horseback rides, llama pack trips, guided hikes, mountain bike tours etc.) would only be issued for designated trails that are part of BLM's transportation system.

### ***Organized Group Use***

If the BLM determines that use levels in an area is likely to exceed the capacity of facilities such as trailheads, staging areas, and other facilities a reservations system may be developed to meet growing demands for group uses such as group camping, day use for special events, etc., without exceeding the capacity of existing facilities.

SRPs would be required for all organized group activities involving greater than 20 participants.

## **Wilderness Study Areas**

### ***Steelhead Falls***

Organized group use for the Steelhead Falls area would have the following restrictions:

- No organized group use on holiday weekends
- 1 group/day maximum
- 12 people/group maximum
- 6 cars/group maximum
- In the Steelhead Falls Area - travel limited to hiking.
- In the Foley Waters Area - travel limited to hiking or equestrian use.

### ***Badlands***

Organized group use in the Badlands would have the following restrictions:

- 20 people/group maximum
- Group parking must occur outside the WSA boundary, and/or groups utilizing Milepost 16, County Line Road, or Obernolte Road trailheads would park outside the trailhead parking areas.

### ***Horse Ridge***

Organized group use in the Horse Ridge area would have the following restrictions:

- SRPs would be required for all organized group activities involving greater than 12 participants.
- Trail dependant special recreation events (trail rides, races, etc.) would be allowed on designated roads and trails. A maximum of two events (motorized or non-motorized)

could be held per month, with events up to two days long allowed. Each permitted event would be separated by at least 12 days with no scheduled events.

## Geographic Areas

### *Badlands*

Under The Preferred Alternative, the Badlands WSA would be managed for primitive, non-motorized recreation. The WSA would be closed to motor vehicle use year-round. Due to the vehicle closures, a high priority would be given to providing designated parking areas and trailhead improvements at major entry points (this includes travel management and trailhead improvements outside the WSA, including in the Mayfield area and in the North Millican area at the base of Dry Canyon).

The existing inventoried system of routes that connect to the following trailheads (Oberholte, Route 5, Milepost 16, and Route 8) would be retained. A designated, signed trailhead at Milepost 12 would not be provided. A non-motorized trail entrance at the east boundary of the Badlands would be provided as a walk-over only. For direction on parking/trailhead improvements, see plan guidance for the Mayfield and North Millican areas.

The entire WSA would be Closed to motorized vehicle use.

### *Bend/Redmond*

Under this alternative, the Bend/Redmond area would be managed for motorized use on designated roads and trails, both north and south of State Highway 126. Due to its small size, proximity to Redmond and repeated problems with dumping and resource damage, the area north of State Highway 126 and west of the North Unit Canal would be Closed to motorized use.

A multi-use trail system would be developed in the Bend-Redmond block. The trail system would be developed to create a system that could function with portions closed if needed to minimize conflicts with OMD training exercises. The road system needed for OMD use and other administrative uses would be retained. The road and trail system goal for the main block would be limited to a range of approximately 3.0 to 5.0 miles per square mile.

The entire area would be designated as Limited to designated roads and trails, open year-round, with the exception of:

- The 1,360 acre Historic Roads ACEC
- The area north of State Highway 126 and west of the North Unit Canal

### *Cline Buttes*

The Cline Buttes area would be managed for multiple recreation use, with some areas being designated specifically for non-motorized trail development, while other areas would have multiple use trails.

The Cline Buttes block would be managed with an emphasis on multi-use trails in the center and north portions of the area. The dry canyon area along Fryrear Road and the area between Barr Road and Cline Falls Highway would be managed to emphasize non-motorized trail use. The Maston Allotment area east of Cline Falls Highway would be managed exclusively for non-motorized use. Like motorized users, Equestrians and mountain bikes would be limited to a designated trail system.

Roads would be retained or developed in the Cline Buttes block to the extent necessary to provide for needed administrative access and create a reasonable and identifiable

loop system for public use, particularly in the area between Barr Road and Fryrear Road. Only the minimum number of roads needed for administrative access would be retained in the Maston Allotment. All other roads in this area would be either managed as designated non-motorized trails or closed and rehabilitated. Trail development in the higher elevation areas of Cline Buttes would be oriented toward providing non-motorized trails for hiking, mountain biking and equestrian use, with an emphasis on providing a loop system encircling the buttes. The central and northern portions of Cline Buttes would contain multi-use trails. Roads and trails open for year-round motorized use would be located to minimize conflicts with adjacent landowners to the maximum extent possible. The road and trail density goal for Cline Buttes (excluding the Maston Allotment) would be limited to a range of approximately 2.0 to 3.0 miles per square mile. The road and trail density goal for the Maston Allotment would be limited to a range of approximately 1.0 to 2.0 miles per square mile.

The following areas are designated as Limited to designated roads and trails, open year-round:

- The Cline Buttes block west of Cline Falls Highway, east of Fryrear Road, and north of State Highway 126
- The Cline Buttes block north of State Highway 126.

The following areas are designated as Closed to motor vehicles:

- The Cline Buttes block east of Cline Falls Highway (except for designated entry roads to parking areas and river access points)
- The Tumalo Canal ACEC.

This alternative would manage equestrian use on a designated trail system. Within the geographic subdivision, priority would be given to establishing a designated trail system within the Maston Allotment and the Canyon complex in the northwest portion of Cline Buttes. This alternative would also provide designated trail opportunities for mountain biking. Emphasis would be on providing designated trail opportunities in the higher elevation portions of Cline Buttes, provided legal access exists and trespass would be minimized. Designated access points, parking areas and trailheads would be identified to support the non-motorized trail system, and the number of access points would be limited through trail layout and rehabilitation efforts.

### ***Horse Ridge***

Under Alternative 7, the Skeleton Fire area would be managed for motorized use on a few main roads, much like it is today. One road segment closed after the Skeleton Fire would likely be reopened to provide a road loop accessible from both the Gosney Road and Old Highway 20 access points. A designated trails system would be provided for non-motorized use in the same area. Horse Ridge and the area between State Highway 20 and the old Highway would be managed for non-motorized trail use. The road and trail system goal for the Skeleton Fire area would be limited to a range of approximately 1.0 to 2.0 miles per square mile.

In addition to those areas that would be Closed in Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 (area around Conestoga Hills, Rickard Road area, and Horse Ridge ACEC/RNA) the following travel designations would apply to the Horse Ridge area:

- The Skeleton Fire area would be designated as Limited to designated roads.

- Horse Ridge area would be designated as Closed to motorized vehicles. This closure extends northwest into the area between State Highway 20 and the old highway 20 alignment (T18S, R14E, Sec. 30, 31,32; T19S, R14E, Sec. 5, 4, 3, 10; T18S, R13E, Sec. 25).

### *La Pine*

The majority of the La Pine area would be managed for motorized use on designated roads only, with the southern third of the area closed to motorized use seasonally. The middle portion of the La Pine area east of State Highway 97 would be managed for motorized use on designated roads and trails year-round. This area would encompass the Rosland OHV Play area, and provide more opportunities for designated trails and links to roads or potential future trails on the Deschutes National Forest. The northern portion of the La Pine area would be managed for motorized use on designated roads only, with additional non-motorized trails being designated if a need arises or if adjacent trail opportunities are available at La Pine State Park. The focus on providing developed recreation opportunities is to explore R&PP lease options.

This alternative would remain the same as Alternative 6, except an area south of the Rosland OHV Play Area would be retained for motorized trail use and designated as Limited to designated roads and trails, open year-round.

### *Mayfield*

The Mayfield area would be managed to provide separate geographic areas for motorized and non-motorized use, with the airport allotment and most of the area south of Alfalfa Market Road being managed exclusively for non-motorized trail use, and the area to the north of Alfalfa Market Road being managed for motorized use on a designated road system. Under this alternative, nearby motorized trail use opportunities would be available in the Millican Valley area and in the Bend/Redmond block.

Alternative 7 would be managed to provide multiple loops in the 19,399 acre area north of Alfalfa Market Road that can be used by both motorized and non-motorized recreationists, as well as provide workable access for permittees. The road system would be designed to provide several different length loops from the two designated road access points (one at Alfalfa Market Road and another at Powell Butte Highway). Rerouting of the existing road away from the edge of Mayfield Pond would be a priority. No other motorized access points would be available into the block. Designated roads would be located approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from bordering subdivisions, including Cascade View Estates and Cimarron City. Road densities for the area would be limited to a range of approximately 1 to 2 miles per square mile. The travel management concept for the area would be a road loop system that emphasizes interior roads and more road mileage in the northern portion of the block. A large non-motorized trail loop would be provided in the periphery of the block, with connecting trails to provide loops on the interior area. Non-motorized trail connections would be considered at the surrounding subdivisions. Roads not designated would be rehabilitated.

The area south of Alfalfa Market Road, north and west of Dodds Road would be closed to motor vehicles, and the existing roads would be reconfigured into a non-motorized trail system. Access points would be created off Alfalfa Market Road and another off Dodds Road. The major trailhead parking area would likely be located off Alfalfa Market Road. Trail system goals would be to provide several different length loops for hiking, running, equestrian and mountain bike use.

The travel management emphasis for the area east of Dodds Road and west of the Badlands WSA would be to provide public access to Reynolds Pond, Alfalfa Pond, and the Route 5 entrance of the Badlands WSA. Roads would be retained to meet these access needs, while minimizing conflicts with adjacent landowners. A designated parking/

trailhead area would be developed at Reynolds Pond, with a trail link provided to the Badlands Route 5 trailhead. An entry road and parking area would be located further away from Alfalfa Pond, to minimize conflicts with adjacent residents.

Other roads in the area not needed for administrative access would be closed and rehabilitated. The road link to Badlands Route 5 entrance would be retained, and signed as a trail link from the Reynolds Pond parking area.

General public use, motorized access points into the area north of Alfalfa Market Road would be limited to allow better management of the area and a reduction in conflicts with adjacent landowners (e.g., one access point from Powell Butte Highway and one access point from Alfalfa Market Road). Access controls would be made to support the motorized vehicle closure south of Alfalfa Market Road (e.g., fences, signs, barriers, etc.). A parking area/trailhead would be provided for the closed area south of Alfalfa Market Road, to allow for parking. Day use improvements such as picnic tables, group use areas, etc. may be considered, and other access points would be provided to serve surrounding residential access, but would be minor access gates, without improved parking. Vehicle parking would be moved farther away from Alfalfa Pond, but would still be available off Dodds Road. This road would be retained for administrative access and may be improved to provide a well-marked vehicle access to the Route 5 trailhead for the Badlands WSA. The existing access road to Mayfield Pond would be relocated farther away from the pond to improve recreation and resource conditions at the pond site. Parking and trailhead facilities would also be provided at the Route 5 entrance to the Badlands WSA. BLM would consider the use of the access road from Dodds Road that also links to Alfalfa Pond. In general, the trailhead/parking area would be provided to accommodate horse trailers and be designed to minimize the spread or expansion of user created parking areas.

#### ***Millican Plateau***

This alternative would manage the Millican Plateau area for year-round OHV use on a designated trail system. This alternative is similar to Alternative 3, except there would be a buffer area around Powell Butte RNA that would be limited to designated roads only. The majority of the area would be managed for year-round use on designated roads and trails. However, the small, isolated parcels and BLM lands to the east and immediately south of the Juniper Acres subdivision are either designated as Closed to motor vehicles or managed for use on designated roads only. The northern tip of the Millican Plateau area is closed to motor vehicles, in response to chronic dumping and vandalism problems between the BLM boundary and the powerline crossing at Millican Road (see Map 14). The area west of and adjacent to the Crooked River Canyon would be closed to motorized use, with the exception of a single trail loop that would access a river canyon viewpoint.

There would be an increase in the amount of area available for future trail designations by expanding the OHV trail system to incorporate areas to the west, east and north of the existing designated trail system. The goal of this expansion would be to improve management of areas currently limited to existing road and trails by designating specific trail systems, and to provide comparable opportunities in the North Millican and South Millican areas (from reduced densities or seasonal closures). The road and trail system densities for the area would be limited to a range of approximately 2.5 miles to 4.0 miles per square mile.

This alternative would designate the area east of Road 6555-b and west of the Crooked River as Closed to motor vehicles. The area immediately surrounding the Powell Butte RNA would be limited to designated roads, in order to maintain a separation between OHV use and the RNA. The northern tip of Millican Plateau would be closed

to motor vehicles (see Map 14) except for providing some trail access to a viewpoint. Isolated parcels located within and east of Juniper Acres subdivision are either closed to motorized use or limited to designated roads only (see Map 14).

### *North Millican*

The Preferred Alternative would manage most of the area for shared use on a designated trail system. Certain areas, such as the dry canyon area along State Highway 20 and the area west of, and adjacent to State Highway 27, would not have any motorized trails designated in them. The designated trail system would be reduced in mileage and density over current conditions to allow for year-round, and especially winter, use. To reach a relatively low trail density, the travel management priority for the area would be given to trails, and all roads not needed for administrative access may be closed and rehabilitated. To reduce habitat fragmentation, the trail system layout would be designed to place trails in existing road or ROW corridors to the maximum extent possible. The trail system layout would also emphasize retention of large, unfragmented habitat blocks (in a range of 1,000 to 2,500 acres or greater) throughout the area. As in all the other action alternatives, the trail system in the area would be revised to maintain a functional system on both sides of West Butte Road, when the road becomes a paved road. The number of trail crossings of West Butte Road would be reduced, and frontage trails may be provided to collect trail use and lead it to a smaller number of grade separated crossings.

The road and trail system densities for the area would be limited to a range of approximately 1.5 miles per square mile. Trails located within existing road or ROW corridors (i.e., parallel to, and within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile or less from existing roads or ROWs) would not be calculated as separate trail or road miles in reaching density goals for the area. The interim road and trail system in North Millican would be the existing road and trail system implemented under the Millican Valley OHV Area Plan, with revisions made to the extent necessary to provide safe trail crossing locations of the upgraded Millican/West Butte Road. The interim road and trail system would be subject to the existing seasonal closures that currently apply (Area closed from December 1 through April 30).

The area would be managed as Limited to designated roads and trails, open year-round, except for an area along State Highway 27 that would be managed as Limited to designated roads only (see Map 21). The Dry Canyon area in the northwest corner of North Millican area would be managed for equestrian, hiking, and mountain bicycling use on designated trails. Additional non-motorized trails may be considered to provide a loop trail incorporating dry canyon and the area to the north of dry canyon. A designated trail link would be provided from Dry Canyon to the Route 8 entrance to the Badlands WSA.

### *Northwest*

The area would be managed with an emphasis on development of non-motorized, designated trails that provide connectivity to a regional trail system, links to Sisters Community trails, and links to non-motorized trail systems on Crooked River National Grasslands (CRNG) to the north. Motorized use would be limited to designated roads only in the main block (i.e., between Squaw Creek and McKenzie Canyon). Motorized use would be prohibited in the isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek (except on a designated entry road into the Sisters Boulderling Area). A seasonal restriction on motorized use would be in place in the main block, consistent with adjacent policy on the CRNG; however, this area remains open year-round for non-motorized use. Non-motorized trails and designated trailheads to serve them are provided. The Sisters Boulderling Area would be managed specifically for climbing use, and would be identifiable as BLM managed land.

The existing road on BLM land that connects Holmes Road to Forest Road 6360 would be retained as a BLM system road. Other roads would be retained or developed in the main block only to the extent necessary to create or access parking areas, trailheads or

developed sites, or to serve existing administrative use. Designated trails would be developed to serve as a trail link between the southwest end of the main block and Forest Road 6360. One or two additional trail loops would be provided in the area, particularly if a separate trailhead is developed off Holmes Road. The road and trail density goal for the main block would be limited to a range of approximately 1.5 to 2.5 miles per square mile (including Holmes Road, a paved public road through the area).

Off highway motorized vehicle use would be managed to provide visitor satisfaction, protect natural resources, provide visitor safety, and minimize conflicts among various users and neighbors. Non-motorized recreation opportunities would also be provided to offer visitor satisfaction, protect natural resources, and minimize conflicts among users and neighbors. Designated access points, which include entry points, and parking areas, trailheads, and staging areas would be added to enhance visitor experience, protect resources, and minimize conflicts with neighboring land owners.

Motorized travel in main block would be limited to designated roads. All BLM roads in this area (except access roads to non-motorized trailheads or developed sites) would be closed to motorized use seasonally, from December 1 to March 31. Isolated parcels west of Squaw Creek would be Closed to motorized travel, except for Sisters Bouldering Area, which would be limited to designated roads only, year-round.

### ***Prineville***

This alternative would be the same as Alternative 6.

### ***Prineville Reservoir***

The northeastern portion of the area (the Sanford Creek drainage) would be managed for relatively low motorized access, with designated roads only being open seasonally. The remainder of the area, including lands on either side of the Bear Creek arm of Prineville Reservoir, would be limited to designated roads only year-round. These BLM lands would have designated, non-motorized trails that link to BOR/State Park managed sites at Prineville Reservoir.

Designated roads and OHV use would be the same as Alternative 2. However, motorized travel would be Limited to designated roads south of Prineville Reservoir (Taylor Butte travel is limited under Common to Alternatives 2 - 7), except:

- Within the Sanford Creek area motorized travel would be Limited seasonally May 1 thru November 30.
- Area north of upper Portion of Prineville Reservoir is designated limited to designated roads and trails and motorized travel would be limited seasonally May 1 through November 30.
- Area between County Boat Ramp and Chimney Rock Trail (i.e. the area north of Prineville Reservoir and immediately east of the Crooked River) would be Closed to motor vehicles.

### ***Smith Rock***

The entire block would be closed to motorized vehicles. Additional non-motorized trails may be created both to solve resource issues at climbers' trails and to meet demand for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian trail opportunities.

The road and trail system goal for the area would be limited to a range of approximately 1.0 to 2.0 miles per square mile.

The development of additional trails to reduce impacts at climbing areas and to provide additional mountain bike, hiking, and equestrian use opportunities would be allowed.

Trail development would be coordinated with SRSP and CRNG. Trails would be designed and located to protect resources and scenic values.

#### ***South Millican***

South Millican would remain as an OHV use area, but would retain the existing seasonal closure (area closed to motorized use from December 1 through July 31). Motorized use would be limited to designated roads and trails, and the existing trail system would be retained. No new trail connections would be provided between the motorized trail system in South Millican and trails in the adjacent Deschutes National Forest.

Trail dependent special recreation events (i.e., trail rides, races, etc.) would generally not be allowed in the South Millican area, except for the minimum use necessary to complete loops on the non-motorized trail system in or around Horse Ridge.

#### ***Steamboat Rock***

The majority of the main block of public land in the Steamboat Rock area would be managed for both motorized and non-motorized use on a shared trail system. While this area would be open to OHV (Class I and III, i.e., motorcycles and quads), it would be closed to full size vehicles in an effort to reduce conflicts between adjacent landowners and public land visitors and to reduce illegal dumping prevalent in the area. The number of access points would be reduced, and new roads would be created to link existing roads back to common access points or trailheads. A separate trail system for non-motorized use would be developed along the Deschutes River. The river parcels adjacent to Crooked River Ranch would continue to be managed to emphasize non-motorized use. Isolated parcels northwest of Redmond are managed exclusively for non-motorized use, with access improvements to allow access to the middle Deschutes River while minimizing conflicts with landowners.

The existing high density (approximately 8 miles of roads per square mile) of roads in the main Steamboat Rock block would be reduced, with many roads being closed and rehabilitated while others would be managed as trails. The existing number of access points would be reduced, leaving only approximately 2 or three access points from Lower Bridge Road, as opposed to the twenty or more currently existing along this four mile stretch of public road. The minimum number of roads necessary for administrative access would be retained, and any access points needed solely for administrative access (e.g., at powerline corridors) may be gated and not available as public access points. The area adjacent to the Deschutes River would be closed to motorized use, and managed for non-motorized use on a designated trail system. The road and trail system goal for the main block would be limited to a range of approximately 2.0 to 3.0 miles per square mile.

Main block managed as Limited to designated roads and trails only, and limited to Class I and III OHVs only (no full size vehicles). The Deschutes River corridor in the main block is designated as Closed to motor vehicles. The boundaries of the closure area are Lower Bridge Road to the north, the main unimproved road that parallels the river to the east, and the BLM boundary with private land to the south and west. With the exception of the BPA powerline parcel, all isolated BLM parcels northwest of Redmond are designated as Closed to motor vehicles (see Common to 2 - 7 direction). The Deschutes and Crooked River corridors adjacent to Crooked River Ranch are limited to designated roads only.

#### ***Tumalo***

The Tumalo Block would be closed to motorized use year-round, and the recreation management emphasis would be to provide non-motorized opportunities (hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian use) on designated trails year-round. Designated and managed parking areas/trailheads would be provided to serve the trail system. A designated, non-motorized trail system would be developed and signed in both larger parcels north and south of Tumalo Reservoir. In order to control motor vehicle access into these areas, the boundaries may be fenced.

Roads would be retained or developed in the Tumalo block only to the extent necessary to create or access parking areas, trailheads or developed sites, or to serve existing administrative use. Roads not needed for administrative access may be closed and rehabilitated or modified to serve as trails. Designated trails would be developed to serve as links to Deschutes National Forest lands to the west, as well as to provide several smaller loops within BLM lands. The road and trail density goal for the main block would be limited to a range of approximately 1.5 to 2.5 miles per square mile (including Sizemore Road, a paved public road through the area).

The Tumalo area would be closed to motorized use.

## **Transportation and Utilities**

Alternative 7 would consolidate transportation and utility systems with consideration for ecological and recreational values, while providing for regional transportation systems and meeting regional objectives. The road network and transportation/utility corridors would be designated as shown on Map 3. In addition, this alternative allocates a transportation/utility corridor adjacent to the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe railroad right-of-way approximately ½ mile wide south of Redmond, extending to Deschutes Junction. Alternative 7 identifies 61 percent of the planning area in a primary wildlife emphasis designation and 43 percent in either a non-motorized emphasis or non-motorized exclusive designation. The recreation designations may or may not be included in the primary wildlife emphasis designation. Refer to the Recreation and Wildlife Emphasis maps for specific locations.

## **Land Ownership**

This alternative has the same priorities for rural and urban lands as Alternative 6. This alternative prioritizes land actions in the urban areas, emphasizing connective corridors and blocking up large public parcels. It directly emphasizes wildlife and indirectly recreation, because most wildlife activities involving land ownership would correspond to activities involving recreation. The alternative does not prioritize recreation before wildlife. Community needs have been identified by each of the communities, and public lands designated to address those needs. An emphasis on management ease or land patterns would be coincidental with wildlife or recreation activities in the same location. Alternative 7 would provide direction to designate the lands in Map 34 as Z-1 (approximately 327,626 acres) in the more urban areas to provide for wildlife and more intensive recreational uses, and retain lands in the more rural areas to provide for wildlife and moderate recreational uses. Blocks of public lands identified as Z-1 include Tumalo, Cline Buttes, Northwest, Steamboat Rock, Bend/Redmond Core, Smith Rocks, Mayfield, Badlands, Horse Ridge, Prineville Reservoir, Southeast, and Highway. In La Pine, Z-1 lands would be north and east of Wickiup Junction. Other, smaller parcels of public land include Grizzly Mountain, Ochoco Reservoir, and Juniper Canyon.

This alternative would also designate the lands in Map 34 as Z-2 (approximately 69,579 acres) as generally to retain. Isolated and fringe public parcels have also been identified as Z-2 to provide connectivity between larger blocks and eliminate trail and road entries onto private lands in the rural areas. Parcels are located between Tumalo and Cline Buttes, Northwest to Cline Buttes, Steamboat to Cline Buttes, Mayfield to Badlands and Reservoir West and Reservoir East to the Maury Mountains. Areas to block up include east and south of Juniper Acres, Horse Ridge, Cline Buttes, Bend/Redmond, Mayfield, and Reservoir West. The isolated parcels generally around Prineville would be used for blocking or connecting and of the locations above. The majority of the public lands in La Pine are Z-2, extending south from Wickiup junction to the boundary of the project area. Parcels were not specifically selected to correspond with private parcels desired for acquisition.

This alternative would designate the lands in Map 34 as Z-3 (approximately 552 acres) as disposal. Parcels suitable for disposal (Z-3) include three isolated parcels between Bend and five parcels designated as Z-3 in La Pine are located west of Wickiup Junction. This alternative would designate the lands in Map 34 (approximately 4816 acres) as Community Expansion (zoned CE). The public lands identified for community expansion near Redmond are located west of the North Unit Canal, south of Redmond Airport, and south of Redmond and east of Highway 97. Public lands identified for a park are between Eagle Crest Phase II and Phase III and south of Highway 126. Public lands identified for a park are east of Prineville, at Barnes Butte. Public lands identified for a park and public facilities are south of Bend Airport.

It would also designate the lands in Map 34 as parcels of interest for acquisition for connectivity to wildlife, access needs, and recreation. Parcels of interest include those between Deschutes National Forest and Clines Buttes, Tumalo and Cline Buttes, Mayfield and Badlands and Reservoir West, and Reservoir East and Maury Mountains.

## Public Health and Safety

Alternative 7 firearm discharge management would close the most acreage to all firearm discharge of any alternative (3% of the planning area), including additional closures above Common to Alternatives 2 - 7 management in urban, high-use areas. However, Alternative 7 would close less acreage to firearm discharge unless legally hunting than Alternatives 3 and 5. This alternative would emphasize management in the Badlands area, Steamboat Rock, the Crooked River WSR, the Tumalo block, and parts of Cline Buttes (see Tables 2-73a and 2-73b).

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**Table 2-72a. Closed to all firearm discharge**

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Cline Buttes	Canal ACEC
Bend Redmond Block	BLM land southwest of McGrath Road including Historic Roads ACEC, BLM land north of 126, west of N. Unit Canal
Tumalo Block	700-acre parcel south of Tumalo Reservoir Road
Mayfield Pond Block	Airport parcel
North Millican Block	Dry canyon just north of Hwy. 20
Cline Buttes Block	3 canyons west of Barr Road, South of Hwy. 126
Horse Ridge Block	North of Rickard Road, South of Hwy. 20

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**Table 2-72b. Closed to firearm discharge unless legally hunting**

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Northwest Block	All BLM parcels not closed CT Alts 2 - 7
Millican Plateau Block	BLM lands contiguous and west of the Lower Crooked WSR, and east of Road 6665, East of County Road 6520 for 2 miles from northernmost point of peninsula
Prineville Reservoir Block	BLM lands contiguous and east of Lower Crooked WSR and contiguous and west of BOR/Prineville Reservoir
Tumalo Block	All land north of Tumalo Reservoir
Cline Buttes Block	Main block – All BLM land south of Hwy. 126, and east of Barr Road
Mayfield Block	Main block – south of Alfalfa Market Road
Badlands Block	Entire Badlands Block except ¼ mile around Badlands Rock from March 1 to August 31
Steamboat Rock Block	All BLM land south of Lower Bridge Road outside of the WSR corridor
Horse Ridge Block	BLM land between new and old Highway 20

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# Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail

## Land Uses and Recreation

The range of alternatives examines seven different combinations of allowable uses on public lands such as livestock grazing, mineral sales, military use, and off highway vehicle use in various levels across the planning area. Alternatives that would have completely eliminated these uses from the entire planning area for the life of the plan were eliminated from detailed study. The underlying Purpose and Need of the Resource Management Plan and the efforts of the collaborative process established the scope of a reasonable range of alternatives. It is based on finding alternative ways to meet multiple interests and demands in some combination across the planning area in all alternatives, rather than to focus on ways of addressing the issues that would not meet some interests at all in specific alternatives.

## Rockhounding

This plan identified the need for daily and annual limits on recreational rock collection due to excessive personal and illegal commercial use. The following paragraphs list the approaches to limited rock collection that were eliminated from detailed analysis. Limiting the combined total of rocks, semi-precious gemstones, mineral specimens and common invertebrate fossils collected from public lands to the same limit as petrified wood (25 pounds per person per day plus one piece and not to exceed 250 pounds per year) was considered. This was eliminated from detailed consideration because a limit based on a combined total of many rock types is more restrictive than the same limit based on one rock type. A more restrictive limit is not needed because many rocks, semi-precious gemstones, and mineral specimens in the planning area are more abundant or under less demand than petrified wood.

Establishing daily collection limits based on individual rock types was considered but eliminated from detailed consideration on the basis of impracticability. It is impractical for rockhounters to have knowledge of every rock type they might collect. Moreover, rock identification is complicated by various rock subtypes with many different common names.

Continuing to follow the BLM Oregon/Washington State Office guidelines of 250 pounds per person per day was eliminated from consideration because there is no annual limit and up to 250 pounds of rock materials could be collected each day. This option would not significantly discourage illegal commercial activity or excessive personal use.

## Public Health and Safety

Implement a firearm discharge closure buffer across the entire planning area  
One tactic to manage firearm discharge that was considered but eliminated from detailed analysis incorporated the implementation of a ¼ mile wide no-shooting buffer around all large blocks of BLM land within the planning boundary. This approach would have required BLM to immediately implement and enforce a no-shooting closure hundreds of miles in length. Instead, the guidelines in PHS Objective 4 – Reducing Risk in Residential Areas, are being utilized. Objective 4 guidelines provide a mechanism for adjacent landowners (including private landowners and public entities) to request no shooting buffers on adjacent BLM lands. This approach was viewed as preferable because: 1) closures would be citizen-based, emphasizing public awareness, input, and debate, 2) closures would be geographically explicit, protecting as much firearm discharge opportunity as possible, 3) adjacent governments would be involved, improving

communication and cooperation between agencies, and 4) the initial amount of area closed by BLM would be greatly reduced, thereby improving implementation.

### **BLM-managed shooting ranges**

One of the firearm discharge options discussed during Public Health and Safety Issue Team meetings included the idea of BLM-managed shooting ranges. While numerous ideas were explored, the general concept focused on turning existing gravel or cinder pits into designated shooting areas. These areas would be dispersed throughout the planning area. Local target shooting enthusiasts could then utilize a known area with an established backstop. In turn, other nearby recreationists would know exactly where target shooting would take place, allowing them to select an adjacent area for their visit. In moving to another area these non-shooters could reduce their chance of being struck by a bullet, reduce their fear associated with being struck by a bullet, and reduce conflicts associated with the sounds of concentrated target practice.

A BLM-managed shooting range option was considered but eliminated from detailed analysis for the following reasons:

- 1) As envisioned by most Public Health and Safety Issue Team members, BLM-managed shooting ranges would not require any active agency presence, including staff to supervise and educate users. From a liability standpoint, this approach is fundamentally unacceptable. Discharging a firearm is an inherently dangerous activity. At commercial shooting ranges users must sign waivers before shooting, and are given explicit instructions on what, how, and where to shoot. Commercial shooting ranges users are monitored by range employees, and users conducting themselves in an unruly manner are removed. However, the proposed BLM shooting ranges would have none of these safeguards. Additionally, some users can be expected to visit under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, increasing the potential danger of an already unregulated situation.
- 2) The next logical approach would require BLM to staff its own managed shooting ranges. However, the BLM Prineville District does not presently, nor in the foreseeable future (e.g. the life of this Plan), have the resources to staff a developed shooting range. Even a more limited responsibility of simply open and closing gates (to restrict use to daylight hours) is presently beyond the District's capacity.
- 3) Even if BLM was willing and capable of staffing its own managed shooting ranges, a certain section of the shooting population would be unwilling to utilize this kind of facility. These citizens explicitly only enjoy an unmanaged environment, one in which they can shoot what, how and where they want. This opinion was expressed by some members of the Public Health and Safety Issue Team. These individuals commented that other shooters might be interested in using a managed shooting range, but they personally would not. User fees usually associated with managed shooting ranges were found to be an additional deterrent.
- 4) While the BLM cannot manage its own shooting ranges, the opportunity for other entities to construct and manage their own ranges, on BLM land, through an R+PP lease, is possible and an explicit interest of management. Presently the COSSA facility on Highway 20 is partially serving the public shooting need, and the District is open to leasing additional entities BLM land for the purpose of a managed shooting range.
- 5) Over time, areas of concentrated firearm discharge will develop high levels of metallic lead. Presently, controversy remains over the possible adverse environmental effects from the deposition of metallic lead on land or behind a backstop area. Historically the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has mandated Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) action requiring the cleanup of some shooting ranges related to observed levels of lead. At a minimum the National Rifle Association (NRA) maintains the position that metallic lead constitutes a scrap metal, and should

be reclaimed (collected) on a regular basis. While national BLM standards have not been adopted, at a minimum, metallic lead should be reclaimed, and more extensive cleanup may be mandated in the future. Presently Prineville BLM does not have the resources to conduct cleanups, nor are the existing mining pits suitable for reasonable lead recovery. The present and potential future difficulties associated with lead reclamation provide another reason why Prineville BLM managed shooting ranges were considered but eliminated from detailed analysis.

### **Firearm closures restricting type of weapon**

Another firearm discharge closure method considered but eliminated from detailed analysis would have restricted the type of weapon that could be utilized for hunting in a particular area. However, this is not the preferred approach in Central Oregon for three reasons. First, the firearm predominantly used for hunting within the planning area is a rifle, and is not easily substituted with another type of weapon (e.g. hunting deer with a shotgun). BLM is sensitive to traditional uses of public land and seeks to allow those uses to continue without further regulation whenever possible. Second, from a recreation opportunity perspective, closing some areas to all firearm discharge is preferable to closing areas to a particular type of weapon. This approach provides visitors who are highly sensitive to firearm discharge a place to recreate. Finally, restricting by the type of weapon makes education difficult for both hunters and non-hunters alike.

Proponents argue the firearm-specific approach has been used extensively on the East Coast, especially in New England. However there is relatively little public land on the East Coast. Most hunting is conducted on private land, and much of the public land is closed to all firearm discharge year round. Areas that do allow hunting generally have easily identifiable boundaries, with established access points, and visitors accessing the area can be educated relatively easily about firearm regulations.

In contrast, the Central Oregon region is dominated by public land (both BLM and USFS), and most of it is presently open to all firearm discharge. Wide open spaces and relatively sparse vegetation makes the rifle the traditional hunting weapon of choice. Additionally, Central Oregon's human population is expected to double over the life of this Plan, and many of the new immigrants are, and will continue to, come from urban areas. These visitors are unaccustomed to firearm discharge. From a recreation opportunity perspective, these visitors are expected to prefer areas without any firearm discharge rather than areas restricted by type of firearm. Finally, weapon-specific restrictions increase the overall complexity of restrictions on BLM land, requiring an increased knowledge base of all users. The Prineville District prefers to keep the regulations as simple as possible. In the future, as the number of subdivisions outside city boundaries increase, and as additional facilities are developed on BLM land, and as the public becomes better educated about existing regulations, a weapons-specific approach may become more suitable for Central Oregon. At this time it is preferable to limit an area to all firearm discharge rather than type of firearm.

# Draft Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan

Table 2-1. Comparison of Alternatives

Issue Category	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6	Alternative 7
<b>Ecosystem Health/Diversity</b>							
<b>Vegetation</b>							
Vegetation Management Emphasis		Current Distribution	Historic Range of Variability	Same as 2	Same as 2	Same as 3	Same as 3
Changes in Vegetation Priority Treatment Areas (Acres): <sup>1</sup>				Same as 2	Same as 2	Same as 3	Same as 3
WUI		*83,727	*83,727				
Verified High Priority Restoration (Lower Crooked River Subbasin)		0	45,098				
Verified High Priority Restoration (Upper Crooked River Subbasin)		*40,746	*40,746				
Aquatic Stronghold Restoration		*29,722	*29,722				
Canyon Treatment		5,883	0				
Priority Old-Growth Juniper Rest.		*12,317	*56,611				
Peck's Milkvech Treatment Area		323	0				
Ponderosa Pine		*5,766	*5,766				
Priority Sage Grouse Restoration		*94,412	*127,276				
Mule Deer Winter Range Restoration.		15,684	0				
<b>Total Veg. Treatment(15 years)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>*168,310</b>	<b>*230,250</b>				
<b>Fire/Fuels Management</b>							
Estimated annual prescribed fire treatments	Year						
1 - 5	2,580	1,265	3,838	Same as 2	Same as 2	Same as 3	Same as 3
	2,580	5,253	9,210				
Estimated annual mechanical treatment (includes WUI)	Year						
1 - 5	2,150	11,385	11,512	Same as 2	Same as 2	Same as 3	Same as 3
	2,150	5,253	6,140				
<b>Wildlife</b>							
Crucial Winter Range (deer and pronghorn)	47,343	None designated	None designated	None designated	None designated	None designated	None designated
Source habitats	None identified	Current Distribution	Historic Range of Variability	Current Distribution	Current Distribution	Historic Range of Variability	Historic Range of Variability
Wildlife Emphasis -- Acres / % <sup>3</sup>							
Primary <sup>4</sup>	160,000 / 40%	99,000 / 25%	256,000 / 63%	159,000 / 39%	117,000 / 29%	218,000 / 54%	244,000 / 61%
Secondary	55,600 / 14%	22,000 / 5%	57,000 / 14%	31,000 / 8%	134,000 / 33%	29,000 / 7%	33,000 / 8%
Minor	187,000 / 46%	281,000 / 70%	91,000 / 23%	214,000 / 53%	153,000 / 38%	156,000 / 39%	126,000 / 31%

<b>Special Management Areas</b>										
ACEC Designated Acres										
Wagon Roads										
Badlands	*75	*875	*875	*875	*875	*875	*875	*875	*875	*875
Horse Ridge RNA	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684	*16,684
Powell Butte RNA	*609	*609	*609	*609	*609	*609	*609	*609	*609	*609
Peck's Milkvetch	*510	*510	*510	*510	*510	*510	*510	*510	*510	*510
Alfalfa Market Road	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073	*4,073
Juniper Woodlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sage Grouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith Rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumalo Canal	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Crooked River	2,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total ACEC Acres</b>	<b>24,543</b>	<b>23,801</b>	<b>60,081</b>	<b>49,964</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>32,991</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>32,991</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>30,053</b>
<b>Land Uses</b>										
<b>Livestock Grazing</b>										
Acres available for livestock grazing <sup>5</sup>										
AUMs / Number of Allotments <sup>6</sup>										
Available (Open)	388,823	388,271	388,271	348,394	228,685	347,522	228,685	347,522	228,685	279,321
Available as RFA <sup>7</sup>	25,816 / 124	25,747 / 124	23,747 / 124	23,471 / 86	13,286 / 61	24,308 / 115	13,286 / 61	24,308 / 115	13,286 / 61	21,310 / 86
RFA or not available (Closed) <sup>8</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,967 <sup>9</sup> / 10
Not available (Closed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,779 <sup>10</sup> / 22
	0	69 / 0	69 / 0	2,345 / 38	12,530 / 63	1,508 / 9	12,530 / 63	1,508 / 9	12,530 / 63	760 <sup>11</sup> / 6
<b>Minerals</b>										
Land available for mineral sales										
Acres / %	403,910 / 100%	342,108 / 85%	339,989 / 84%	328,681 / 81%	304,708 / 75.3%	339,989 / 84%	304,708 / 75.3%	339,989 / 84%	304,708 / 75.3%	342,108 / 85%
Land available for Locatable Mineral Entry										
	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%	*403,910 / 100%
Land available for Mineral Leasing										
	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%	*374,365 / 93%
<b>Special Forest/Range Products</b>										
Estimated volume (ccf / mbf)	500 ccf / 250 mbf	1200 ccf / 600 mbf	1500 ccf / 750 mbf	Same as 2	Same as 2	Same as 3	Same as 2	Same as 3	Same as 2	Same as 3
Land available for military use Acres / %	29,744 / 7%	36,397 / 9%	21,207 / 5%	26,194 / 6%	29,760 / 7%	55,665 / 14%	29,760 / 7%	55,665 / 14%	29,760 / 7%	50,600 / 13%
<b>Recreation</b>										
Recreation Emphasis -- Acres / %										
Mixed Use/shared facilities	31,600 / 78%	312,000 / 77%	157,000 / 39%	235,000 / 58%	211,000 / 52%	166,000 / 41%	211,000 / 52%	166,000 / 41%	211,000 / 52%	153,000 / 38%
Mixed Use/separate facilities	0	0	29,000 / 7%	0	41,000 / 10%	31,000 / 8%	41,000 / 10%	31,000 / 8%	41,000 / 10%	27,000 / 7%
Non-motorized Emphasis	42 / >1%	58,500 / 14%	65,500 / 16%	122,000 / 32%	86,000 / 21%	69,000 / 17%	86,000 / 21%	69,000 / 17%	86,000 / 21%	87,000 / 21%
Non-motorized Exclusive	11,000 / 3%	26,000 / 6%	82,000 / 20%	28,000 / 7%	55,000 / 13%	34,000 / 21%	55,000 / 13%	34,000 / 21%	55,000 / 13%	88,000 / 22%
Roads Only, low Rec emphasis	76,000 / 19%	5,270 / 2%	68,000 / 17%	16,000 / 4%	10,000 / 2%	51,000 / 13%	10,000 / 2%	51,000 / 13%	10,000 / 2%	47,000 / 12%
Non-Rec Emphasis	0	1,500 / 1%	1,400 / >1%	1,500 / >1%	400 / >1%	1500 / >1%	400 / >1%	1500 / >1%	400 / >1%	1500 / >1%
<b>Travel Management Designation</b>										
Designated Open (Acres / %)	153,600 / 38%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motorized use limited to existing roads and trails	95,000 / 23%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Designated Closed <sup>12</sup>	6,550 / 2%	20,370 / 5%	75,960 / 19%	23,473 / 6%	48,016 / 12%	78,429 / 20%	48,016 / 12%	78,429 / 20%	48,016 / 12%	91,000 / 25%

Motorized use limited to designated roads or designated roads and trails	80,500 / 20%	371,000 / 92%	213,234 / 54%	309,703 / 78%	247,185 / 61%	205,454 / 52%	240,000 / 60%
Motorized use limited to designated roads or designated roads and trails – seasonally	47,000 / 12% (15,400 / 4% closed depending on snow depth)	11,500 / 3%	89,133 / 22% (19,846 / 5% closed depending on snow depth)	65,094 / 16%	107,801 / 27%	113,928 / 28%	67,000 / 17%
Motorized use limited to existing roads and trails	4,600 / 1%	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Land Ownership</b>							
Z-1 (Retain)	206,201 / 51%	359,690 / 89%	357,598 / 89%	327,335 / 81%	322,693 / 80%	344,406 / 86%	310,272 / 77%
Z-2 (Retain, may exchange)	175,523 / 44%	23,082 / 6%	34,829 / 8%	57,488 / 14% <sup>14</sup>	66,713 / 17%	39,693 / 10% <sup>17</sup>	83,812 / 21%
Z-3 (Dispose)	15,422 / 4%	12,639 / 3%	7,456 / 2%	9,669 / 3%	7,821 / 2%	13,789 / 3%	5,107 / 1%
Community Expansion	5,617 / 1%	7,592 / 2%	3,121 / 1% <sup>13</sup>	8,512 / 2% <sup>15</sup>	5,776 / 1% <sup>16</sup>	5,115 / 1% <sup>18</sup>	4,882 / 1% <sup>19</sup>

<b>Transportation and Utilities</b>							
Road designation by miles							
Arterial	224	224	212	224	225	224	224
Collector	302	302	104	104	104	104	104
Local	2,562	2,562	2,808	2,808	2,808	2,808	2,808

<b>Public Health and Safety</b>							
Closed to all firearms discharge <sup>20</sup>	<sup>21</sup> 710 / >1%	*4,779 / >1%	*8,418 / 2%	*8,418 / 2%	*8,418 / 2%	*6,411 / 2%	*10,500 / 3%
Closed to all firearms discharge unless legally hunting	3,646 / 1%	*19,687 / 5%	*120,333 / 30%	*22,236 / 6%	*109,010 / 27%	*57,674 / 14%	*82,631 / 20%

**\* Acres include acreage Common to All Alternatives and Common to Alternatives 2-7.**

<sup>1</sup> For this table, all acreages are approximate.  
<sup>2</sup> Due to overlap of priority treatment areas, these categories will not add up to the Total Vegetation Treatment acres.  
<sup>3</sup> Percentages in this table indicate percentage of the approximately 404,000 acres of the Planning Area that are under BLM jurisdiction, not of the total Planning Area (see Ch. 1).  
<sup>4</sup> Alternative 1 does not use the concepts of “primary, secondary, or minor” for wildlife habitat emphasis. An area of B/LP RMP acres with management direction similar to that under the new “primary” designation was used to compare the alternatives.  
<sup>5</sup> The available acres are not 100% of the acres in the planning area; several thousand acres remain unavailable to grazing in all alternatives.  
<sup>6</sup> Allotments were counted as Open if any portion of the allotment remains Open in the alternative. Number of allotments counts La Pine unallotted as one allotment.  
<sup>7</sup> RFA = reserve forage allotment (see text for description)  
<sup>8</sup> The “Close or RFA” column is a management discretion category.  
<sup>9</sup> This figure assume the permittees voluntarily relinquish their permits. If they don’t, the figures would drop to 0 and “open” would increase correspondingly.  
<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*  
<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*  
<sup>12</sup> Areas designated closed are closed to vehicles off of roads. In some closed areas, motorized use on roads is allowed.  
<sup>13</sup> Designation applies only to parks, green belts, and open spaces.  
<sup>14</sup> Exchanges must be for equitable habitat and recreational values; exchanges between large blocks near Bend/Redmond are for the purpose of blocking up or creating corridors between large blocks.  
<sup>15</sup> Proposed projects would include interconnecting open spaces.  
<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*.  
<sup>17</sup> Exchanges must be for equitable habitat and recreational values; exchanges between large blocks near Bend/Redmond are for the purpose of blocking up or creating corridors between large blocks.  
<sup>18</sup> Designation applies only to parks, green belts, open spaces, open recreation spaces, and open community infrastructure needs.  
<sup>19</sup> Designation applies only to parks, green belts, open spaces, open recreation spaces, and open community infrastructure needs for the Sawtooth area on Hwy. 97.  
<sup>20</sup> 290 of these acres include seasonal raptor closures.  
<sup>21</sup> Firearms closure figures for all alternatives are inclusive of 590 common acres closed to all firearms discharge, and 527 common acres closed to all firearms discharge unless legally hunting.

