

**Upper Antelope Division Fence  
EA OR-026-00-12**

**Environmental Assessment  
for the  
Burns District Office  
Andrews Resource Area  
HC 74-12533 Highway 20 West  
Hines, Oregon 97738**

**June 2000**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction .....	1
	A.    Need .....	2
	B.    Purpose .....	2
	C.    Compliance and Authorities .....	3
II.	Description of the Alternatives .....	3
	A.    Proposed Action .....	3
	B.    Alternative - No Division Fence .....	4
III.	Description of the Affected Environment .....	4
	A.    Healthy Rangelands Resources .....	4
	1.    Watershed Function - Uplands (Standard 1) .....	4
	2.    Watershed Function -Riparian/Wetland Areas (Standard 2) .....	5
	3.    Ecological Processes (Standard 3) .....	6
	4.    Water Quality (Standard 4) .....	6
	5.    Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species (Standard 5) .....	6
	a.    Fisheries .....	7
	b.    Wildlife .....	7
	c.    Plants .....	8
	B.    Domestic Livestock Management .....	8
	C.    Cultural Resources .....	8
	D.    Wilderness and Recreation .....	8
IV.	Environmental Consequences .....	8
	A.    Proposed Action .....	9
	1.    Healthy Rangeland Resources .....	9
	a.    Watershed Function - Uplands (Standard 1) .....	9
	b.    Watershed Function -Riparian/Wetland Areas (Standard 2) .....	9
	c.    Ecological Processes (Standard 3) .....	9
	d.    Water Quality (Standard 4) .....	10
	e.    Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species (Standard 5) .....	10
	i)    Fisheries .....	10
	ii)   Wildlife .....	10
	iii)  Plants .....	11
	2.    Domestic Livestock Management .....	11
	3.    Cultural Resources .....	11
	4.    Wilderness and Recreation .....	12

B.	Alternative - No Division Fence	12
1.	Healthy Rangeland Resources	12
a.	Watershed Function - Uplands (Standard 1)	12
b.	Watershed Function -Riparian/Wetland Areas (Standard 2)	12
c.	Ecological Processes (Standard 3)	13
d.	Water Quality (Standard 4)	13
e.	Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species (Standard 5)	13
i)	Fisheries	13
ii)	Wildlife	13
iii)	Plants	13
2.	Domestic Livestock Management	14
3.	Cultural Resources	14
4.	Wilderness and Recreation	14
V.	Persons or Agencies Consulted	14
VI.	List of Preparers	15
VII.	Maps	15

UPPER ANTELOPE DIVISION FENCE  
Environmental Assessment  
EA-OR-026-00-12

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1967, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) implemented the Antelope Springs Seeding (Upper Antelope Pasture) project in the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment #06015. The project consisted of spraying sagebrush over the majority of the 4,580-acre pasture and then using a rangeland drill, seeding approximately 2,000 acres to crested wheatgrass.

As a result of low precipitation years and overgrazing, the seeding project was identified as needing to be maintained in the late 1970's. Implementation of the maintenance project did not occur until 1990, when the pasture was chained and reseeded to crested wheatgrass, Siberian wheatgrass, fourwing saltbush, and winterfat. The seeding is currently in good condition.

In 1989, the Trout Creek Mountain Environmental Assessment (EA) and Grazing Decision was completed in response to degraded riparian conditions in the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment. The intent of this plan was to manage the timing and duration of grazing use in the native pastures in a manner which would enhance riparian recovery and ensure upland health. Crested wheatgrass seedings were identified to be intensively managed for early season use in order to allow the lower elevation native pastures adequate growing time prior to the introduction of livestock.

As a result of the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain EA and Grazing Decision, the Upper Antelope Pasture was identified for 15 to 30 days use in April, prior to livestock entering either the Stoney or Red Mountain Pastures. Flexible dates in the Upper Antelope Pasture were critical to ensure that livestock did not enter the native pastures before adequate grass growth was achieved.

Use of the Upper Antelope Pasture within this flexible schedule has worked well. The native pastures can be deferred from livestock use until adequate vegetative growth is established. The seeding, over the last 5 years, has been used for an average of 26 days per year, with an average of 713 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) of forage provided. Utilization levels in the seeding have been acceptable, with a 7-year average of 49 percent.

The size of the Upper Antelope Pasture tends to result in an uneven utilization pattern throughout both the seeded and native portions of the pasture. This uneven utilization pattern is enhanced by the early season of use in the pasture, since the livestock tend to favor the more tender regrowth generated by crested wheatgrass plants grazed during the previous grazing season. The current grazing system does not provide the flexibility to either rest the pasture every other year or to correct this uneven utilization pattern, which could become a limiting factor for the pasture, should adequate soil moisture not be present to allow regrowth following any specified season's grazing use.

Should available soil moisture limit vegetative regrowth following 1-year's grazing use, then livestock could severely overutilize some plants the following year, enhancing the uneven utilization pattern, and the health of individual plants within the seeding would begin to be affected. If this were to occur, then the overall productivity of the seeding would be jeopardized, or the stability of the livestock operations utilizing the seeding would be impacted.

A. Need

The need for the proposed action is to protect the health and productivity of the Upper Antelope Pasture, while providing a stable and reliable livestock rotation system for the permittees. The effects of current utilization patterns, coupled with unknown precipitation patterns, can be corrected by dividing the pasture and resting half each year.

Currently, the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment is making significant progress toward the objectives identified in the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain Allotment EA and Grazing Decision. However, the grazing rotation lacks any flexibility which would allow a favorable recourse in the event of low moisture conditions. The Upper Antelope Pasture is critical to the continued positive progress exhibited in the upper elevation native pastures and to the sustainable use in the allotment.

B. Purpose

The purpose of the proposed activity is to adjust the grazing utilization patterns in the Upper Antelope and improve the overall flexibility of the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment grazing rotation system. This would be accomplished by dividing the Upper Antelope Pasture into two units by constructing approximately 2 miles of fence, which would be rotated on an every other year basis.

C. Compliance and Authorities

This project and EA are in conformance with objectives and land use allocation in the 1982 Andrews Management Framework Plan (MFP) and the 1983 Andrews Grazing Management Program Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). It is in conformance with the objectives stated in the August 12, 1997 Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington. This project is consistent with the resource objectives and management strategies of the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain EA and Grazing Decision. This project is also consistent with the 1991 Final Oregon Wilderness EIS and the Endangered Species Act Section 2(c) and 7(a)2.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

A. Proposed Action

The Upper Antelope Division Fence would divide the Upper Antelope Pasture into approximately equal forage units. Water distribution between units will not be considered when the fence location is identified, since most of the pasture is watered by a pipeline, and additional troughs can be placed as needed. All construction activities would occur within T. 40 S., R.36 E., Willamette Meridian. The new division fence would result in approximately 2.1 miles of new fence construction, all on public land (see Map 2).

The proposed division fence begins at a point in the existing west pasture at the boundary fence approximately one-quarter mile north of the road to the Antelope Well. The fence would traverse the pasture in an approximately due east route to the east pasture boundary fence.

The fence would be built to BLM standard specifications. As a pasture division fence, the fence would be of 3-wire construction, with the top two wires being barbed wire, and the bottom wire being smooth wire. All gates would be installed to meet BLM specifications and facilitate livestock movement between units. Gates would be placed at all fence corners and additional gates would be placed as necessary. Rock cribs would be constructed at all fence corners, on each side of any gates, and to create stretch panels and end braces.

Fence construction on public land would either be by hand or by mechanical means, but would require only minimal disturbance of soil and vegetation. Steel posts would be solid green and pounded into the ground. No vegetation would be mechanically cleared or soil otherwise disturbed. Materials would be delivered to the area by All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) or by truck. Materials used in the fence would be designed to reduce visibility of the fence, and to reduce future maintenance needs. A cattleguard would be placed in the two-track road which goes north from the Antelope Well site. Materials for fence construction would be provided by the BLM, and the fence would be constructed by the permittees, according to BLM specifications.

B. Alternative - No Division Fence

No division fence would be constructed in the Upper Antelope Pasture under this alternative. Utilization patterns in the pasture would continue to be uneven, due to the pasture size and water distribution. Sustained, year-to-year pasture health may be impacted by fluctuations in annual precipitation and use patterns.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The proposed action is located in the Upper Antelope Pasture of the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment. The Trout Creek Mountain Allotment is located on the west side of the Trout Creek Mountains, approximately 102 miles southeast of Burns in Harney County (see Map 1). The allotment consists of 91,382 acres of public land and 2,967 acres of intermingled private land, some of which is fenced into private pastures within the allotment. The private land within the allotment is owned by three separate landowners, all permittees within the allotment.

The Antelope Pasture has 4,580 acres of public land. This pasture ranges in elevation from 4,600 to 5,600 feet, but maintains a similar ecological type throughout.

A. Healthy Rangelands Resources

The following resource descriptions relate to the Standards for Rangeland Health identified in the document "Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington" (August 2, 1997).

1. Watershed Function - Uplands (Standard 1)

Upland soils exhibit infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage, and stability that are appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.

The native portion of the pasture, approximately 2,580 acres, is dominated by a Wyoming big sagebrush type, which also includes green rabbitbrush, Thurber needlegrass, Indian ricegrass, and cheatgrass. The northernmost portion of the pasture contains a mixed desert shrub association, including Wyoming big sagebrush, shadscale, and spiny hopsage, along with cheatgrass. The seeded portion of the pasture contains Wyoming big sagebrush, cheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, Siberian wheatgrass, fourwing saltbush, and winterfat.

Implementation of the grazing management outlined in the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain EA and Grazing Decision includes adaptive grazing management with herding and fencing employed to control the timing, duration, and frequency of grazing and to provide for periodic rest to achieve improvements in the rangeland condition in the area.

2. Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas (Standard 2)

Riparian/wetland areas are in properly functioning physical condition appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.

In the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain EA and Grazing Decision, the majority of the riparian areas in the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment were identified as being in poor condition, with a small percentage being in fair or good condition. Past management had resulted in areas of insufficient riparian vegetation to stabilize banks, shade streams, and provide for fish and wildlife habitat. Riparian monitoring since implementation of the grazing management strategy has shown significant improvement in riparian condition throughout the allotment.

The Upper Antelope Pasture contains one large spring source, Antelope Springs, which is excluded from livestock grazing use. The pasture also contains two intermittent streams, Antelope Creek and Oreana Creek, which typically only run during the early spring months. In 1999, a Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) assessment was completed on Oreana Creek, and it was found to be in proper functioning physical condition. Antelope Creek was not assessed using the PFC method, but the early season-of-use in the pasture should ensure riparian health on this intermittent stream.

3. Ecological Processes (Standard 3)

Healthy, productive, and diverse plant and animal populations and communities appropriate to soil, climate, and landform are supported by ecological processes of nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

The assumption is made that adequate ecological processes (hydrologic, nutrient, and energy cycling) are occurring if the uplands are in good or excellent condition, riparian systems are properly functioning, water quality meets standards, and the appropriate native species diversity is present. Based on the discussions in this document pertaining to upland function, riparian function, water quality, and fish and wildlife, the Upper Antelope Pasture is an area where progress is being made toward achieving the adequate ecological processes that are appropriate to the soil, climate, and landform of the area.

4. Water Quality (Standard 4)

Surface water and groundwater quality, influenced by agency actions, complies with State water quality standards.

The beneficial uses identified for streams in the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment are fish habitat and fish water quality. Temperature is a water quality parameter of concern for these beneficial uses. Impacts to perennial streams in the Trout Creeks are primarily due to timing, duration, and intensity of use by livestock.

The intermittent nature of the streams in the Upper Antelope Pasture does not lend them to consideration for these beneficial uses. However, the timing, duration, and intensity of use by livestock in this pasture are appropriate to achieving acceptable water quality.

5. Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species (Standard 5)

Habitats support healthy, productive, and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals (including Special Status species and species of local importance) appropriate to soil, climate, and landform.

a. Fisheries

There are no fish species within the proposed project area. The intermittent nature of the existing drainages precludes potential fisheries habitat.

b. Wildlife

Migratory northern bald eagle (Federal Threatened) pass over the area. Prairie falcon, golden eagle, red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, Swainson's hawk, American kestrel, great horned owl, and other raptors are common to the area.

Spotted frog (Federal Candidate) have not been documented in any of the Trout Creek Mountain drainages, but may be present in the area.

Additional native or locally important species include big game species and upland game birds. Mule deer and pronghorn antelope both summer in the Trout Creek Mountains, and mule deer winter in the Upper Antelope Pasture. The pasture contains habitat suitable for bighorn sheep, although that habitat is not currently utilized by local bighorn sheep populations. Upland game birds include mourning dove during spring and summer, and California quail near brushy drainages year-long. Chukars are abundant near rock outcrops at lower elevations.

Western sage grouse (Federal Candidate) are found in upper elevation pastures during the spring and summer months, but are not known to utilize the Upper Antelope Pasture. Winter areas for these birds have not been located.

Riparian areas provide habitat for over 150 nongame species and are important migratory paths for neotropical birds. Uplands provide habitat for a wide variety of native species found in the Wyoming big sagebrush type, the seeded areas, and the mixed desert shrub association.

c. Plants

Located within the project area is Astragalus solitarius, which was formerly a Federal Species of Concern. The relative abundance of this species has resulted in its removal from the Special Status species list.

B. Domestic Livestock Management

Grazing management, as outlined in the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain EA and Grazing Decision, has been modified over time in response to resource condition needs. These modifications have resulted in a general season-of-use in the Upper Antelope Pasture from April 1 to April 30 with 962 cows.

C. Cultural Resources

The majority of the Upper Antelope Pasture area is within a recorded lithic procurement site. The area has been significantly disturbed by prior chaining and seeding activities. Additional disturbance occurred during pipeline construction.

D. Wilderness and Recreation

A small portion of the southern end of the Upper Antelope Pasture (T. 40 S., R. 36 E., portions of Sections 13 and 14) is included within the Red Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA) #2-78. This WSA was not recommended as suitable for Wilderness designation.

The proposed project area is within Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class III. The objective of Class III VRM is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Moderate levels of change are acceptable. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of a casual observer.

Recreation use within the pasture is limited primarily to chukar and deer hunting activities during the fall.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The proposed action and alternative would have no impact to air quality, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, prime or unique farmlands, floodplains other than those addressed as streamside riparian areas, American Indian religious concerns, Federal Threatened or Endangered species, wild and free-roaming horses, hazardous materials management or economically disadvantaged groups (Executive Order 12898).

A. Proposed Action

1. Healthy Rangeland Resources

a. Watershed Function - Uplands (Standard 1)

Under the proposed action, utilization would be rotated into one-half of the existing pasture, on an every other year basis. Utilization levels would remain at acceptable levels and would be better distributed during the period of use, regrowth potential would remain the same, and 1-year of rest would be afforded following the use period.

Improvement in upland condition has been occurring, and would continue to occur under the proposed action.

b. Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas (Standard 2)

Under the proposed action, there would be no change to the status of Antelope Springs, since this site is excluded from grazing.

Livestock utilization would potentially be more concentrated in the intermittent drainages during the identified season-of-use. The short duration, early season use, coupled with every other year rest would ensure adequate vegetation to protect the physical functioning condition of these intermittent streams during high flow events.

c. Ecological Processes (Standard 3)

On public land, the upland condition, riparian condition, water quality, wildlife habitat, and fish habitat would continue to improve throughout the allotment, as aided by the improved livestock management control provided by the proposed action.

Ecological processes have been improving from past management and would continue to improve at an accelerated rate under the proposed action.

d. Water Quality (Standard 4)

With improved capability to manage livestock, improved riparian vegetation condition and bank stability are expected in the other pastures with perennial streams. These conditions would, in turn, allow improvement in water quality in all reaches in the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment.

The timing, duration and intensity of use by livestock in the Upper Antelope Pasture would be appropriate to achieving acceptable water quality parameters.

e. Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species (Standard 5)

i) Fisheries

There are no fish species present within the proposed project area. The proposed action would have no effect on fisheries within the Upper Antelope Pasture.

With improved capability to manage livestock, improved riparian vegetation condition and bank stability are expected in the other pastures with perennial streams. These conditions would, in turn, allow improvement of fisheries habitat in all reaches in the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment.

ii) Wildlife

No impacts on northern bald eagles or other raptor species would be expected under this alternative. The proposed fence might pose a slight collision hazard to Western sage grouse, if they were to utilize this area.

The proposed fence might pose a slight collision hazard to mule deer, but standard fence design criteria for a 3-wire fence would be implemented to mitigate the collision hazard effects. The proposed fence would have little impact to pronghorn antelope sheep because they could readily pass under the fence.

The effect on wildlife habitat would be the continued improvements to the upland and riparian vegetative communities and associated habitats as a result of changes in livestock management. These changes would result in improvement to the wildlife habitat throughout the Trout Creek Mountain area.

iii) Plants

Although Astragalus solitarius is no longer a Federal Species of Concern, the proposed action would still mitigate for this species by delaying construction activities until after these plants achieve seed dispersal and plant dormancy. Generally, a delay in construction until after August 1 will satisfy this requirement.

Early season, every-other-year grazing use, as a result of the proposed action, would continue to maintain the population health of Astragalus solitarius in the Upper Antelope Pasture.

2. Domestic Livestock Management

To meet the objectives of the grazing system defined by the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain EA and Grazing Decision, adjustments to management would be made as necessary for accelerated achievement of riparian and rangeland condition objectives within the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment. Under the proposed action, the ability to delay livestock movement into native pastures would be improved. Utilization patterns and levels would also be better controlled within the Upper Antelope Pasture.

3. Cultural Resources

The proposed action does not present any undue disturbance to the identified lithic procurement site, given the level of previous disturbance from other activities. A cultural inventory will be conducted prior to construction activity. Any sites discovered which are determined to be significant will either be avoided or have approved mitigation measures applied.

4. Wilderness and Recreation

No portion of the proposed action would occur within the Red Mountain WSA. Fence materials used, distance, and topographic features would render the fence virtually undetectable from within the WSA. The proposed fence would be located approximately three-quarter mile to 1-mile north of the Red Mountain WSA boundary.

The fence would be noticeable to recreation users when approached, and would possibly be visible from the Trout Creek Loop Road. Rock cribs supporting the fence would be the most visible feature of the fence.

Recreation users who encountered the proposed fence would be hindered, but not prevented from passing through the fence. Movement through the proposed fence would be facilitated by placement of a cattleguard on the two-track road running north from the Antelope Well site.

B. Alternative - No Division Fence

1. Healthy Rangeland Resources

a. Watershed Function - Uplands (Standard 1)

Under this alternative, improvement in upland condition in native pastures would continue to occur. Utilization patterns in the Upper Antelope Pasture would continue to be uneven, and additional flexibility to the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment grazing rotation would not be achieved.

b. Watershed Function - Riparian/Wetland Areas (Standard 2)

The No Division Fence alternative would have no effect on riparian/wetland areas. Antelope Springs would continue to be excluded from grazing. The two intermittent drainages would continue to be utilized in an early season grazing regime. Riparian improvement in higher elevation pastures would continue as it has under the current grazing management.

c. Ecological Processes (Standard 3)

It is assumed that adequate ecological processes are currently occurring. Under the No Division Fence alternative, these processes would continue to function as they have under the current grazing management strategies.

d. Water Quality (Standard 4)

The intermittent nature of the streams in the Upper Antelope Pasture do not lend themselves to consideration for those beneficial uses identified for the perennial streams in the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment. Under this alternative, no change to water quality parameters would occur.

e. Native, T&E, and Locally Important Species (Standard 5)

i) Fisheries

There are no fish species present in the Upper Antelope Pasture. This alternative would have no effect on fisheries.

ii) Wildlife

This alternative would have no effect on northern bald eagles or other raptor species.

A slight collision hazard to mule deer would be avoided in this alternative, since no additional fence would be constructed.

Wildlife habitat has been improving throughout the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment, and would continue to improve under this alternative.

iii) Plants

Under the No Division Fence alternative, Astragalus solitarius would continue to persist in the Upper Antelope Pasture at approximately the same population numbers as currently exists.

2. Domestic Livestock Management

Grazing management would continue as described in Affected Environment. No additional flexibility in the current grazing rotation system would be developed. Potential jeopardy to the health of the Upper Antelope Pasture, native pastures, and permittee's livestock operations would still be present due to the lack of flexibility.

3. Cultural Resources

The No Division Fence alternative would not effect the existing lithic procurement site. No cultural inventory of this site would be conducted at this time.

4. Wilderness and Recreation

Wilderness and recreation values would remain unaffected by the No Fence Alternative.

V. PERSONS OR AGENCIES CONSULTED

Chad Bacon, Izaak Walton League Public Restoration  
Conservation Director, Audubon Society of Portland  
Gary and Marjorie Defenbaugh, Permittee  
Angela Evenden  
Honorable Steve Grasty, Harney County Judge  
Wynn and Connie Henricks, Cottonwood Ranch  
David Herman, Wrench Ranch, Permittee  
Jim Lemos, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Bill Marlett, Oregon Natural Desert Association  
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National Wildlife Federation  
Geoff Pampush, Oregon Trout State Headquarters  
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Linda Reed-Jerofke, Burns Paiute Tribe  
Eldon Smith (Chair) Trout Unlimited, Oregon Council  
Bump Stafford, Stafford Ranches Trout Creek, Permittee  
Stu Sugarman, Oregon Wildlife Federation  
Ron Sullivan, Permittee  
Glen Van Cise, Central Oregon Audubon  
Steve Wiseman, Stafford Ranches Trout Creek, Ranch Manager

VI. LIST OF PREPARERS

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Ellie Sippel, Hydrologist

VII. MAPS

Map 1 - Trout Creek Mountain Allotment Vicinity  
Map 2 - Upper Antelope Pasture with Approximate Project Location

USDI, Bureau of Land Management  
Burns District  
HC 74-12533 Highway 20 West  
Hines, Oregon 97738

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
for  
UPPER ANTELOPE DIVISION FENCE  
EA OR-026-00-12

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Burns District, Andrews Resource Area has analyzed a multiparty proposal and the alternatives to construct approximately 2 miles of wire fence in the Upper Antelope Pasture in the Trout Creek Mountain grazing allotment. This allotment is located about 102 miles southeast of Burns, in Harney County, Oregon. This fence would improve BLM's ability to achieve better grazing management within the Trout Creek Mountain Allotment. This proposal is in conformance with the 1982 Andrews Management Framework Plan and the 1983 Andrews Grazing Management Program Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). It is in conformance with the objectives stated in the August 12, 1997 Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management for Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Oregon and Washington. It is also consistent with the 1991 Final Oregon Wilderness EIS, the resource objectives of the 1989 Trout Creek Mountain Environmental Assessment (EA) and Grazing Decision, and the Endangered Species Act, Section 2(c) and 7(a)2.

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached EA and all other available information, I have determined that the proposal and alternatives analyzed do not constitute a major Federal action that would adversely impact the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an EIS is unnecessary and will not be prepared. This determination is based on the following factors:

Beneficial, adverse, direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts have been disclosed in the EA. Analysis indicated no significant impacts on society as a whole, the affected region, the affected interests, or the locality. The physical and biological effects are limited to the Burns District, Andrews Resource Area and adjacent land.

Public health and safety would not be adversely impacted. There are no known or anticipated concerns with project waste or hazardous materials.

There would be no adverse impacts to regional or local air quality, prime or unique farmlands, known paleontological resources on public land within the area, wetlands, floodplains, areas with unique characteristics, ecologically critical areas

or designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. There would be no adverse impacts from invasive, nonnative species.  
There are no highly controversial effects on the environment.

There are no effects that are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risk. Sufficient information on risk is available based on information in the EA and other past actions of a similar nature.

This alternative does not set a precedent for other projects that may be implemented in the future to meet the goals and objectives of adopted Federal, State, or local natural resource-related plans, policies or programs.

No cumulative impacts related to other actions that would have a significant adverse impact were identified or are anticipated.

Based on previous and ongoing cultural resource surveys, and through mitigation by avoidance, no adverse impacts to cultural resources were identified or anticipated. There are no known American Indian religious concerns or persons or groups who might be disproportionately and adversely affected as anticipated by the Environmental Justice policy.

No adverse impacts to any threatened or endangered species or their habitat, that was determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act, were identified.

This proposed action is in compliance with relevant Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and requirements for the protection of the environment.

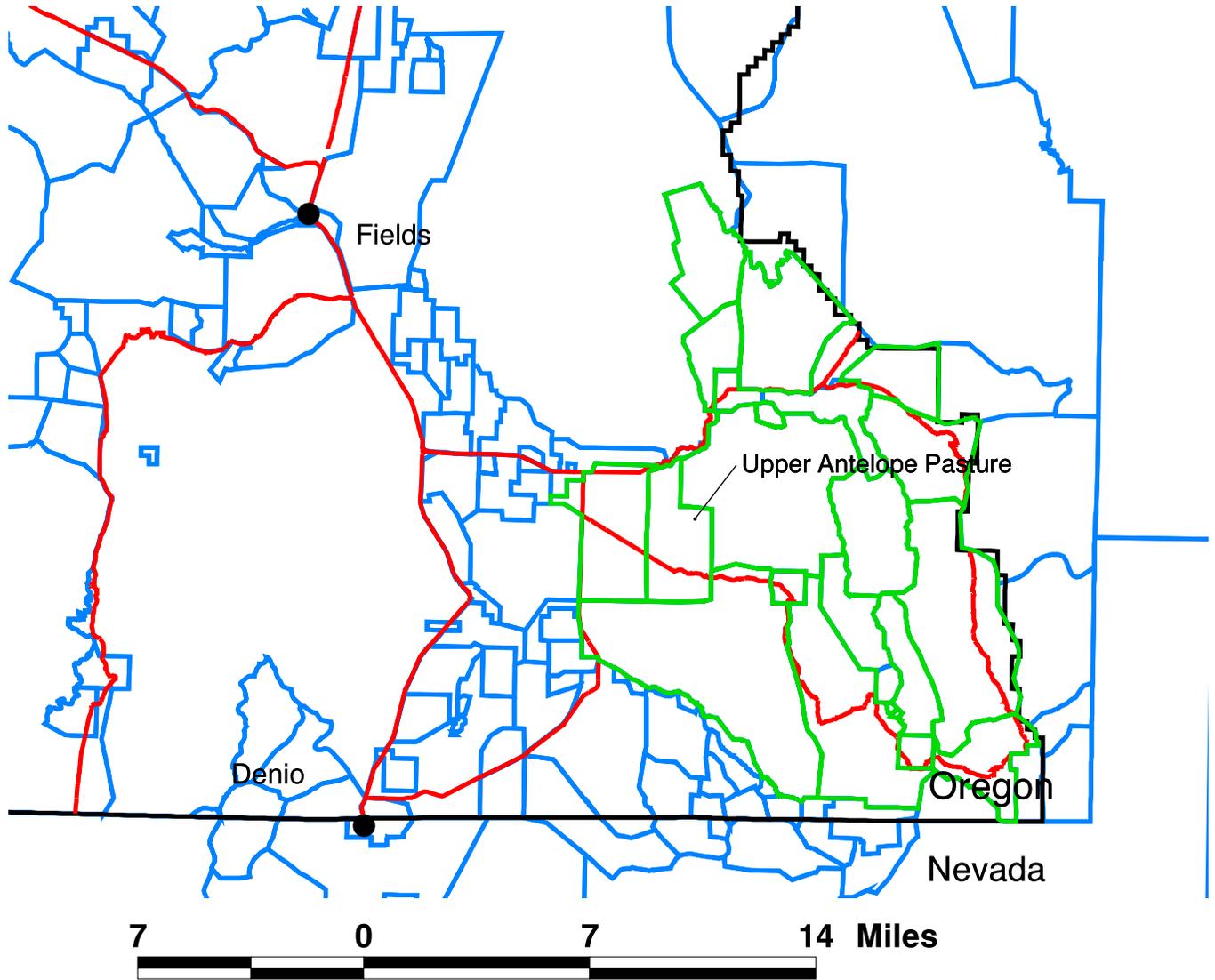
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Miles R. Brown  
Andrews Resource Area Field Manager

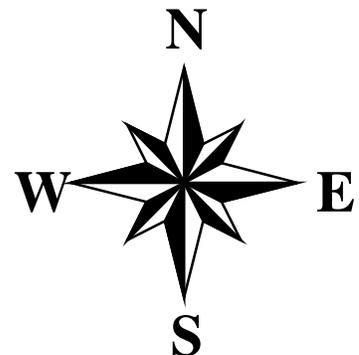
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Date

# Map 1 - Trout Creek Mtn Allotment Vicinity

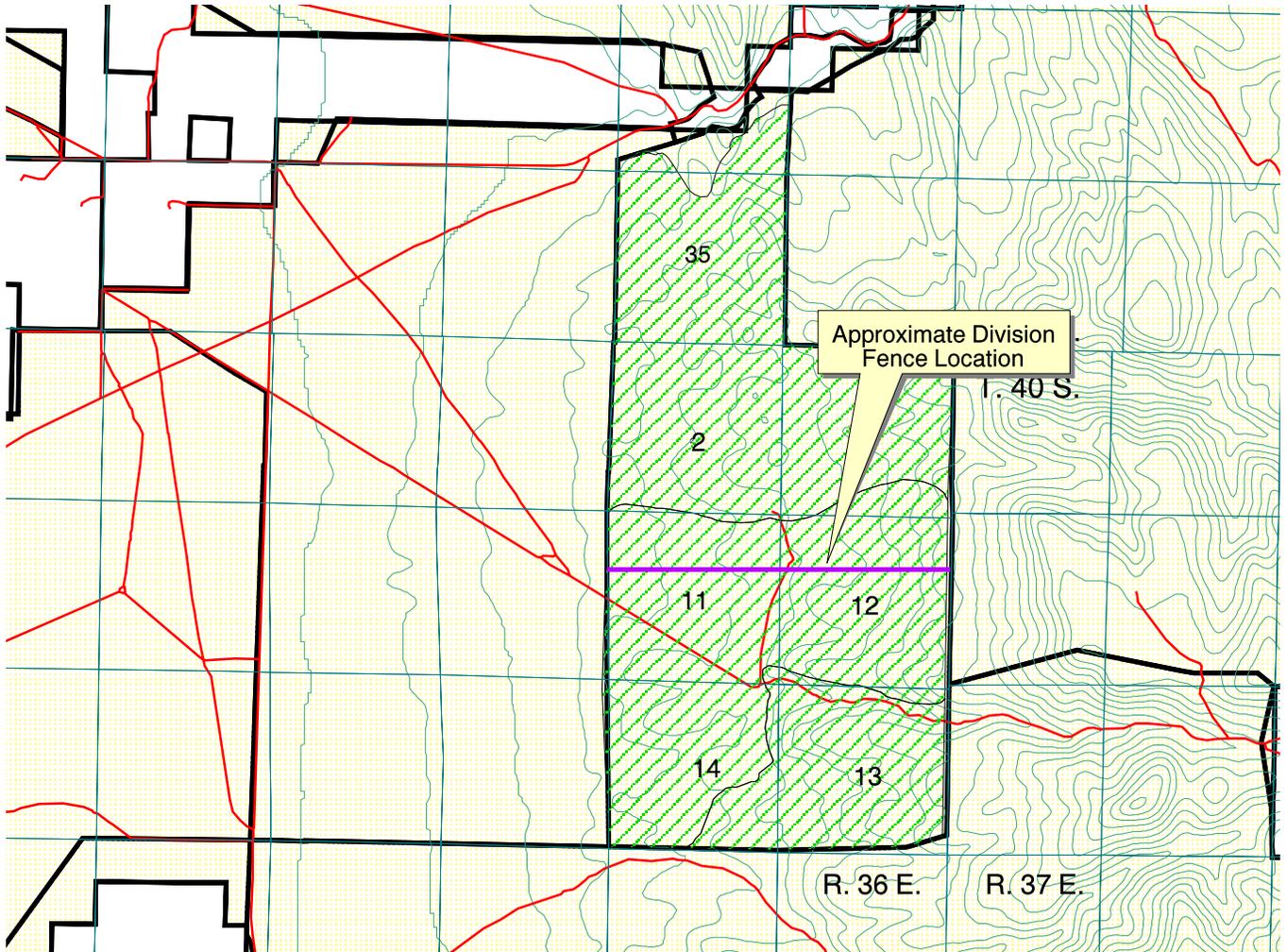


- Towns
- Trout Creek Mtn Allotment
- ▤ Roads Major - Andrews RA
- ▭ Resource Area Boundary
- ▭ Other Allotments

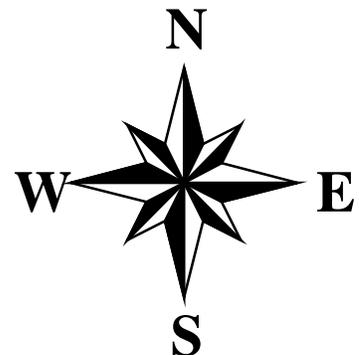


No warranty made by the BLM for use of the data for purposed not intended by the BLM.

# Map 2 - Upper Antelope Division Fence



-  Antelope Seeding
-  Roads
- Ownership**
-  BLM Lands
-  Private Lands



No warranty made by the BLM for use of the data for purposes not intended by the BLM.