



**ONRC Action v. Bureau of Land Management**  
Civil Case No. 96-00422-HA  
Administrative Record 310-

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
**Bureau of Land Management**

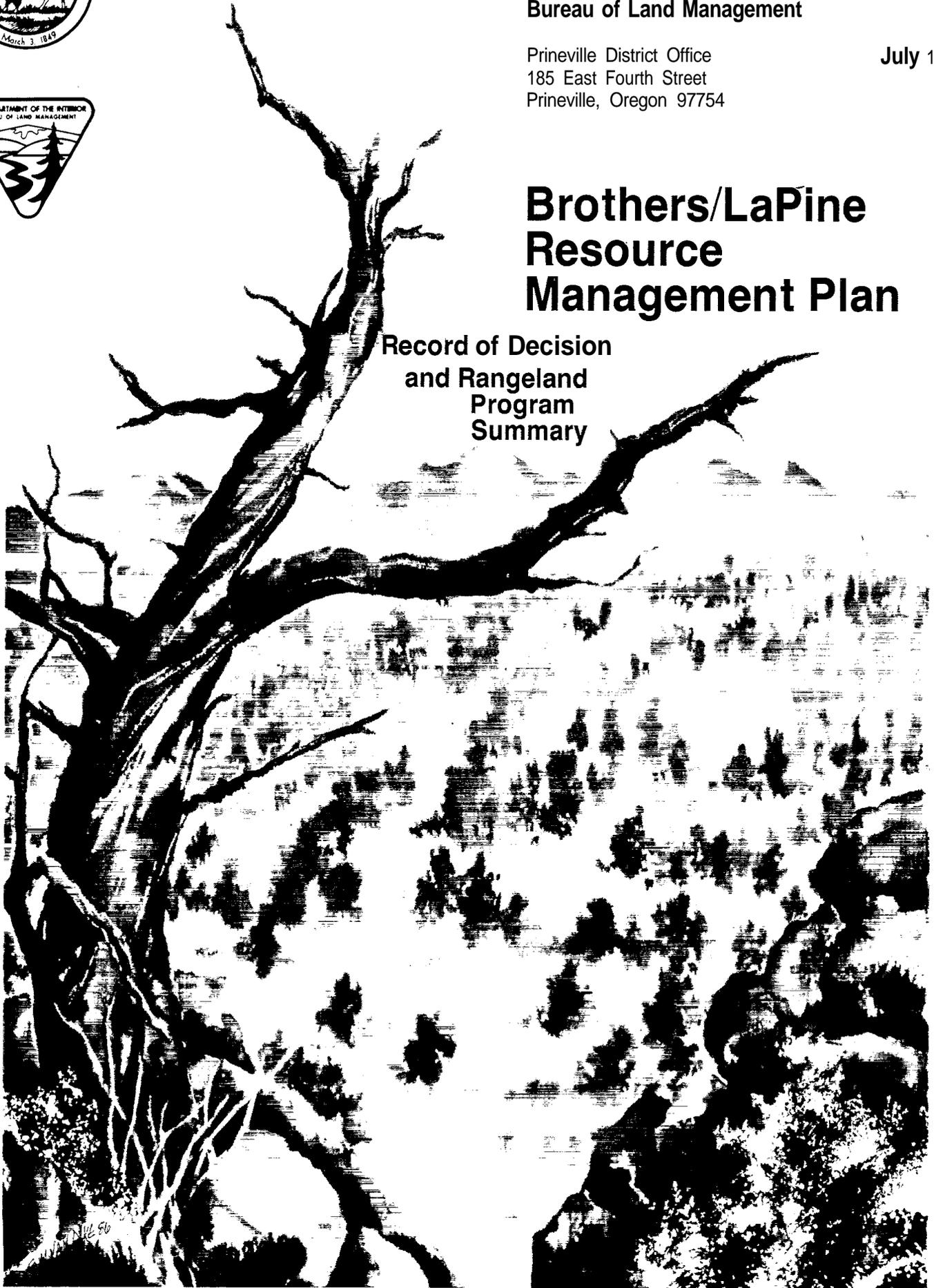
Prineville District Office  
185 East Fourth Street  
Prineville, Oregon 97754

**July 1989**



# **Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan**

**Record of Decision  
and Rangeland  
Program  
Summary**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

# **BROTHERS/LA PINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **RECORD OF DECISION**

### **RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY (RPS)**

Prepared by:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
PRINEVILLE DISTRICT

## RECORD OF DECISION

### BROTHERS/LA PINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN PRINEVILLE DISTRICT, PRINEVILLE, OREGON

This resource management plan documents decisions on 1,111,100 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the Prineville District. Implementation of the decision provides for timber harvest on 41,651 acres with an accelerated harvest level of up to 14 million board feet (MMbf) annually for four years in the LaPine portion; a potential increase in forage allocations for livestock up to 16,000 AUMs in the LaPine portion; management of a herd of 1 O-25 wild horses and maintenance or improvement of wildlife habitat. A total of 35,454 acres of public land will be considered for sale or exchange over the planning period; approximately 1,000,000 acres will be open to mineral leasing; and cultural soil, water, botanical, visual and recreational resources including wild and scenic rivers will be protected.

#### Alternatives Considered and Rationale for Decision

Six alternatives for managing the public lands in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area were analyzed in the Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). The environmental consequences of implementing each of the alternatives were described in detail in chapter 4 of the Draft Brothers/LaPine RMP/EIS. They are summarized in Table 1 of this document.

The selected Resource Management Plan (the Preferred Alternative in the Draft RMP/EIS) emphasizes production on a sustained yield basis and use of the renewable resources on the majority of public lands in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area. This alternative is the environmentally preferable alternative. This Resource Management Plan best meets national guidance, best satisfies the planning criteria, including consistency with other Federal, State, local and tribal plans and best resolves issues while contributing to the local economy.

The Emphasize Commodity Production and Enhancement of Economic Benefits Alternative would have emphasized economic benefits to the economy through production of goods and services on public lands to meet local and possibly regional demands.

The Continue Existing Management Alternative would have provided for management of all resources at current levels. This is the No Action Alternative required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Emphasize Natural Values While Accommodating Commodity Production Alternative would have provided for protection, maintenance and enhancement of the natural environment. The production of commodities would have occurred where significant conflicts with the protection of natural values could be avoided or mitigated.

The Emphasize Natural Values Alternative would have enhanced natural values in all areas.

**Table 1. Summary, Long-term Environmental Consequences: Comparison of Alternatives**

	Alternative A (Commodity Production)	Alternative B (Commodities with Natural Values)	Alternative C <sup>1</sup> (Existing Management)	Alternative D (Preferred)	Alternative E (Natural Values with Commodities)	Alternative F (Natural Values)
<b>Resource</b>						
Air Quality	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Soil/Water	-L	-L	NC	+ L	+ L	+ M
<b>Forestland</b>						
Harvest Levels (MMbf)	16-18	12-14	7-9	up to 14	7-9	0
Harvest Period (Years)	6	7	10	4	8	
<b>Woodland</b>						
Harvest Levels	+ M	NC	NC	NC	NC	-M
<b>Livestock Grazing LaPine Portion Available Forage (AUMs)</b>						
	19,697	16,000	3,301	16,000	2,996	0
<b>Wild Horses</b>						
Herd Populations (Number)	0	15	14	25	50	0
Wildlife Habitat	-M	-L	NC	+ L	+ L	-L
<b>Fire Management</b>						
Aggressive suppression (acres)	806,000	706,000	1,000,000	506,000	506,000	206,000
Conditional suppression (acres)	305,000	405,000	111,000	605,000	605,000	905,000
<b>Recreation Use</b>						
Rockhounding	+ H	+ H	NC	+ M	-L	-M
Off Road Vehicles	+ M	+ L	NC	+ L	-L	-M
Open to ORV use (acres)	1,102,360	1,065,961	901,627	833,302	822,002	793,322
ORV Use Limited (acres)	7,000	39,899	204,858	267,076	276,996	302,634
Closed to ORV use (acres)	1,740	5,240	4,615	10,722	12,102	15,144
Millican Valley ORV Area (acres)	85,000	71,000	60,000	65,000	53,000	0
Overall Use	+ M	+ L	NC	+ L	-L	-L
<b>Areas of Critical Environmental Concern</b>						
Protection of Values	+ L	+ L	NC	+ M	+ M	+ H
Areas designated	5	9	1	12	12	12
Acres designated	1,560	35,556	600	36,916	36,916	42,329
<b>Energy and Minerals Availability</b>						
No oil & gas leasing (acres)	600	600	600	600	600	42,329
Open with restrictive stipulations (acres)	0	0	64,000	64,000	364,000	364,000
Open with standard stipulations (acres)	1,110,500	1,110,500	946,000	946,000	746,500	704,771
<b>Reserved Federal Mineral Estate Open With Standard Stipulations</b>						
	130,570	130,570	130,570	130,570	130,570	130,570
<b>Socioeconomics</b>						
Overall Value	+ L	+ L	NC	+ L	-L	-L

<sup>1</sup> This alternative depicts the existing situation for the various resource allocations and management actions shown.

+ Enhanced  
- Degraded  
NC No Change

H High  
M Moderate  
L Low

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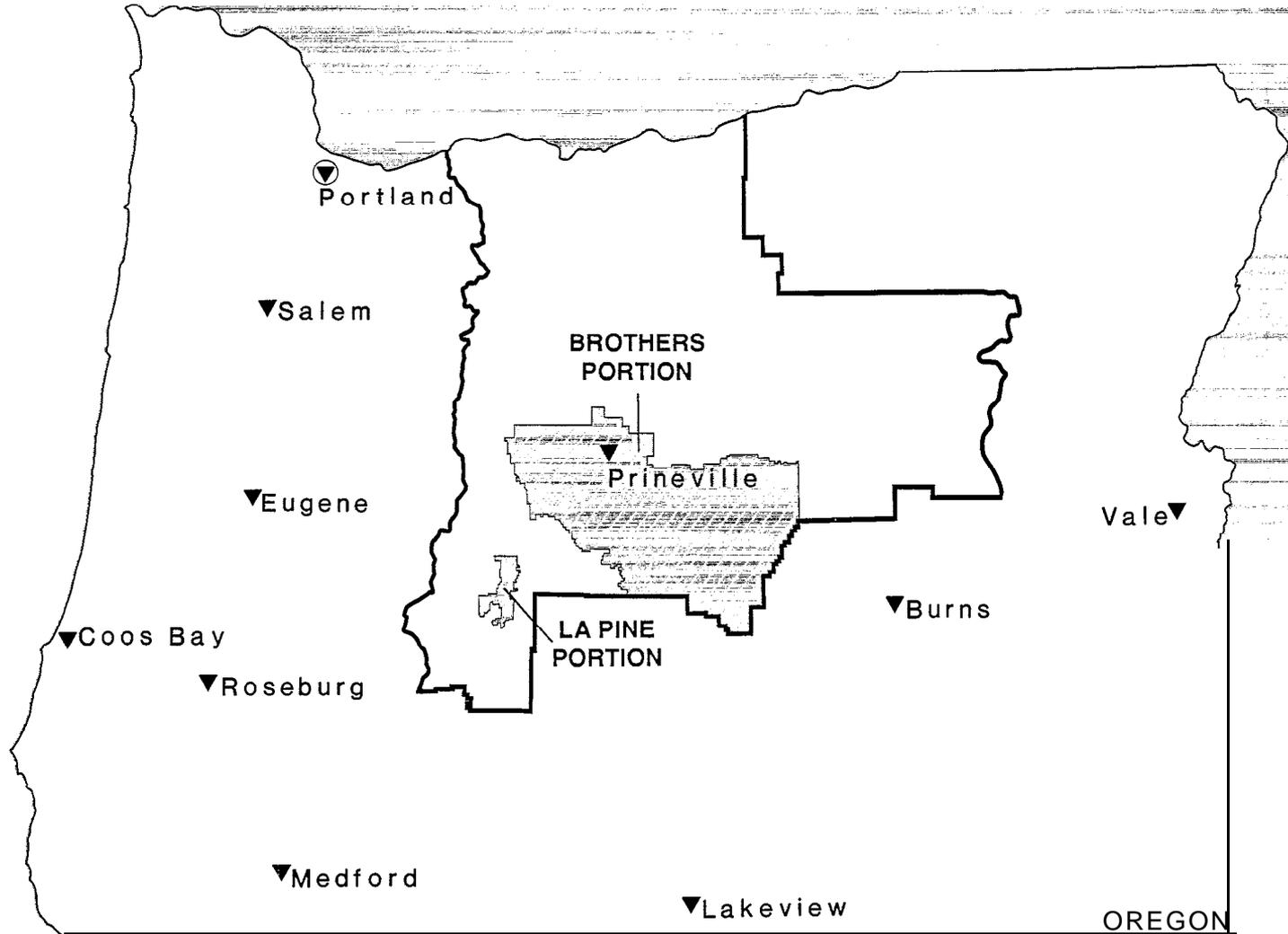
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# Chapter 1. Introduction



Wall Street - Bend, about 1910



⊙ BLM State Office

▼ BLM District Office

— Prineville District Boundary

▭ Brothers/La Pine Planning Area

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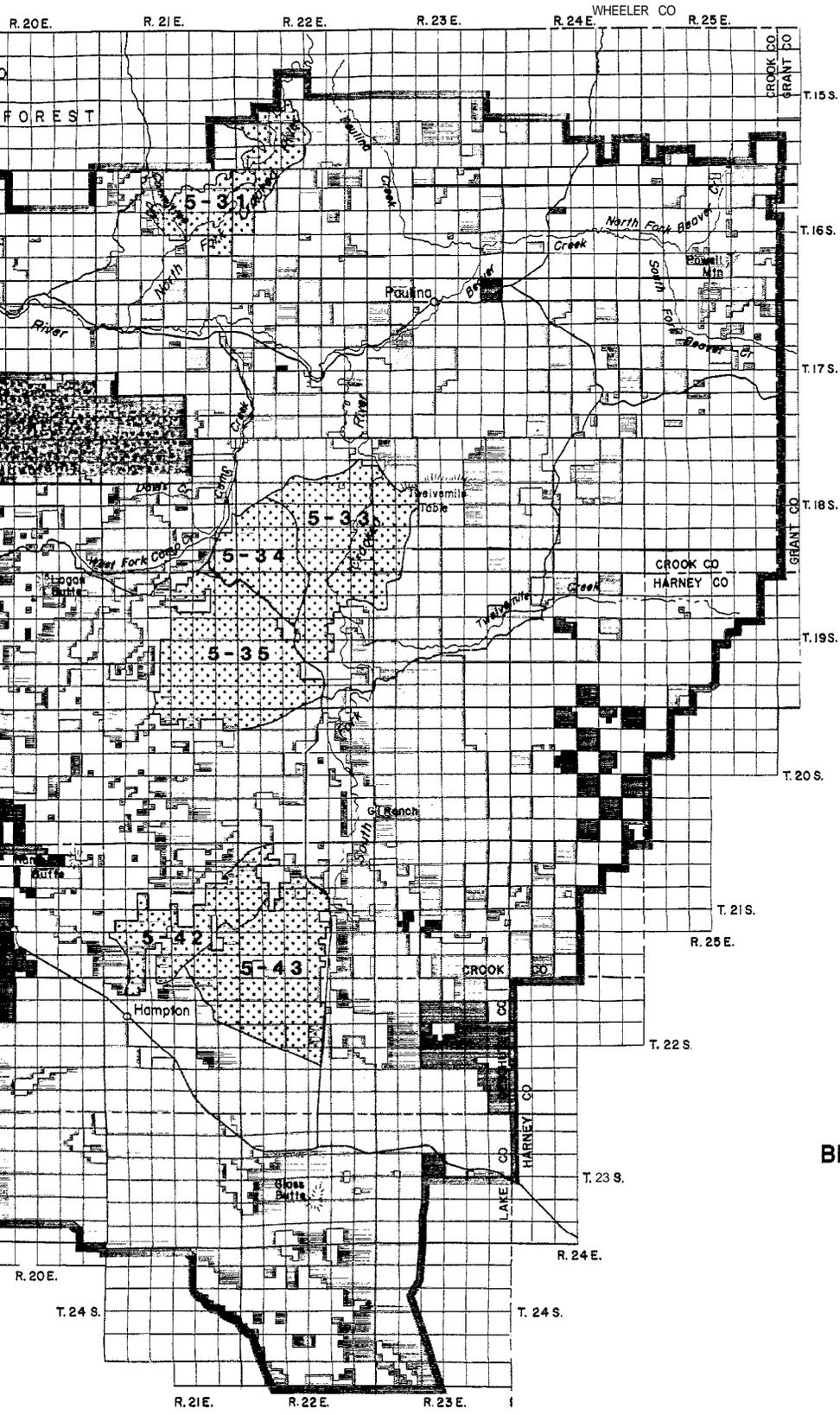
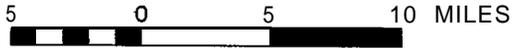
**PRINEVILLE DISTRICT**

**BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA**

MAY 1989

**MAP 1**

**General Location  
Brothers/La Pine Planning Area**



- BLM Land
- US Forest Service Land
- State Land
- Private Land
- Wilderness Study Area

- 5-21 Badlands
- 5-31 North Fork
- 5-33 South Fork
- 5-34 Sand Hollow
- 5-35 Gerry Mountain
- 5-42 Hampton Butte
- 5-43 Cougar Well

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Land Management

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT  
MAY 1989  
BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

# MAP 2

## Land Status Brothers Portion

**Table 2. Public Land Acreage, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

County	Public Land Administered by BLM	Private Surface Federal Subsurface Mineral Estate	Approximate Total Acreage of County
Crook	507,710	108,514	1,914,000
Deschutes	488,427	17,180	1,955,000
Harney	1,080	3,018	6,546,000
Klamath	21,178	0	3,926,000
Lake	92,705	1,858	5,350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,111,100</b>	<b>130,570</b>	<b>19,691,000</b>

The Ochoco, Deschutes and Winema National Forests are the other major Federal lands in the planning area.

The land is located on central Oregon's high desert as shown on Map 2 and in an area concentrated around the town of LaPine as shown on Map 3. The Brothers portion is characterized by juniper and sagebrush with the Deschutes and Crooked River drainages being the primary geographic features in the area. Population is centered in and near Bend, Redmond and Prineville. The LaPine portion is characterized by dense stands of lodgepole pine with occasional mountain meadows, Population is centered in LaPine. The Bureau of Land Management administers this public land from the district office in Prineville, Oregon.

## Implementation

Decisions in this plan will be implemented over a period of years and are tied to the BLM budgeting process. Therefore, priorities have been established for each resource to guide the order of implementation. Priorities for each program will be reviewed annually to help develop the work plan commitments for the coming year. The priorities of implementation are presented by resource in Chapter 2.

## Valid Existing Rights

This plan will not repeal valid existing rights on public lands. Valid existing rights are those claims or rights to public land that take precedence over the actions in this plan. Valid existing rights may be held by other federal agencies or by private individuals or companies. Valid existing rights may pertain to mining claims, oil and gas leases, rights-of-way and water rights.

## Administrative Actions

Various types of administrative actions will require special attention beyond the scope of this plan. Administrative actions are the day-to-day transactions required to serve the public and to provide optimal use of the resources. These actions are in conformance with the plan. They include issuance of permits for fuelwood, saw-timber, Christmas trees and competitive and commercial recreation activities; lands actions, including issuance of grants, leases, permits and resolution of trespass; facility maintenance; law enforcement; enforcement and monitoring of permit stipulations; cadastral surveys to determine legal land ownership; and engineering support to assist in mapping, designing and implementing projects. These and other administrative actions will be conducted at the resource area, district or state level. The degree to which these actions are carried out will be based upon BLM policy, available personnel and funding levels.

## Public Involvement

A notice was published in the Federal Register and local news media in August 1986 to announce the formal start of the RMP/EIS planning process. At that time a planning brochure and the Central Oregon Public Lands map were sent to the public to request assistance in further defining the issues within the planning area. A copy of the Brothers Rangeland Program Summary Update was also sent to help define the existing management direction. An opportunity was provided to submit comments on proposed criteria to be used in formulating alternatives, as well as verify the public acceptance of the Brothers rangeland management direction.

Thirty-nine written responses were received from the mailing. A total of 39 people attended the three public meetings in Prineville, Bend and LaPine on September 9, 10 and 11, 1986.

In March 1987, 466 copies of proposed issues and alternatives booklet were mailed to interested agencies, organizations and individuals. A notice of document availability was also published in the local news media and Federal Register.

On October 5, 1987, a notice of document availability was published in the Federal Register and in local news media for the Draft Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Draft RMP/EIS was sent to the same mailing list. Public meetings for the purpose of receiving oral and written comments were held in



Antelope running free on high desert near Brothers.

# Chapter 2

## Brothers/LaPine

### Resource Management

### Plan Decisions



Main Street — Redmond, in 1915



Off road vehicle in Millican Valley

9. Maintain or increase public land holdings in Zones 1 and 2. Exchange, or if exchange is not feasible, sell Zone 3 lands if they continue to meet FLPMA Section 203 disposal criteria. Acquire legal access to inaccessible public lands in Zone 1 and 2.
10. Authorize agricultural use of public land if no conflict with public values exist.
11. Exchange or sell land in the LaPine core area. Exchange, transfer or sell public land near Bend, Redmond and Prineville to local governments as needed to accommodate community expansion and other public purposes.
12. Public lands will remain open for exploration (including geophysical) and development of mineral resources and related rights-of-way. Fluid mineral leasing will continue with the entire 130,570 acres of Federal reserved mineral estate and 910,000 acres of public land open to

exploration subject to standard lease requirements and stipulations. The no surface occupancy stipulation on 16,480 acres around Prineville Reservoir and seasonal restrictions on 44,580 acres of deer wintering areas and 3,560 acres of sage grouse strutting grounds would continue. A no-surface occupancy stipulation for fluid minerals exploration and development will be imposed on 36,000 acres designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. A 600-acre area around the Horse Ridge Research Natural Area will continue to be closed to mineral leasing. Restrictions to protect 100,000 acres of land that are visually sensitive or of high scenic quality would be continued.

Exceptions to the no surface occupancy and visual restriction may be permitted if certain criteria are met.

## Criteria Used in the Selection of the Plan

The following decision criteria were used in evaluating the various alternatives analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS and in the selection of the proposed plan.

### Lands

Provides for land exchanges, transfers and sales that best serve public interests.

Allows adequate land allocation for communication sites, access development and designation of right-of-way corridors while protecting other significant resource values.

### Forestland

Establishes a timber sale harvest level that assists in meeting local and regional needs. Protects other resource values through set asides or appropriate restrictions on management, harvest or operational practices.

Best utilizes standing dead timber and reduces the extreme fire hazard in the LaPine portion while accommodating other resource values, especially wildlife habitat and visual resources.

### Recreation

Meets the demands for developed and dispersed recreation opportunities.

## Planned Management Actions Under the Plan

This section describes the planned actions and determines priorities for implementing those actions. The management actions would be used to resolve the planning issues identified. Unless otherwise noted, management direction, implementation, monitoring and support needs apply to the entire planning area.

The priorities were established based on public input, administration policy, and Department of the Interior and BLM directives. These priorities may be revised as policy and directives change.

The highest priorities for each resource is funding normal operating costs, completing administrative duties, and processing public inquiries. Priorities are placed in one of three categories--high, medium or low based on comparative ranking of the management actions.

The listed support actions are foreseeable at this time. The need for additional support actions, such as engineering and other studies, or specific project plans may be identified as a result of further planning. These actions will be designed to achieve the objectives of the RMP. Additional environmental analyses will be conducted where appropriate to supplement the analysis in the RMP/EIS.



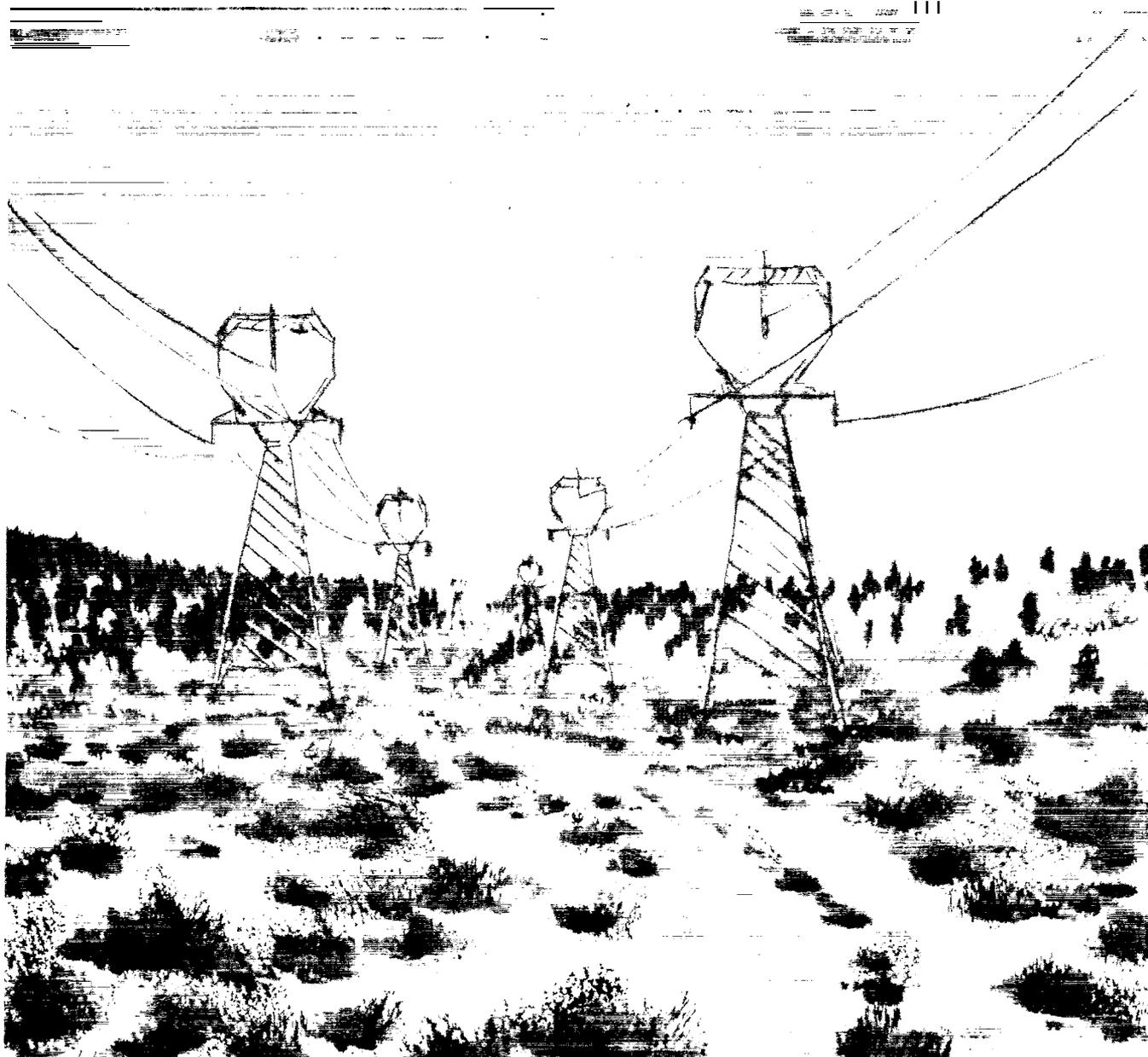
Logan Butte.

- maintain or enhance local social and economic values in public ownership, or
- facilitate implementation of other aspects of the approved Brothers/LaPine Resource Management Plan,

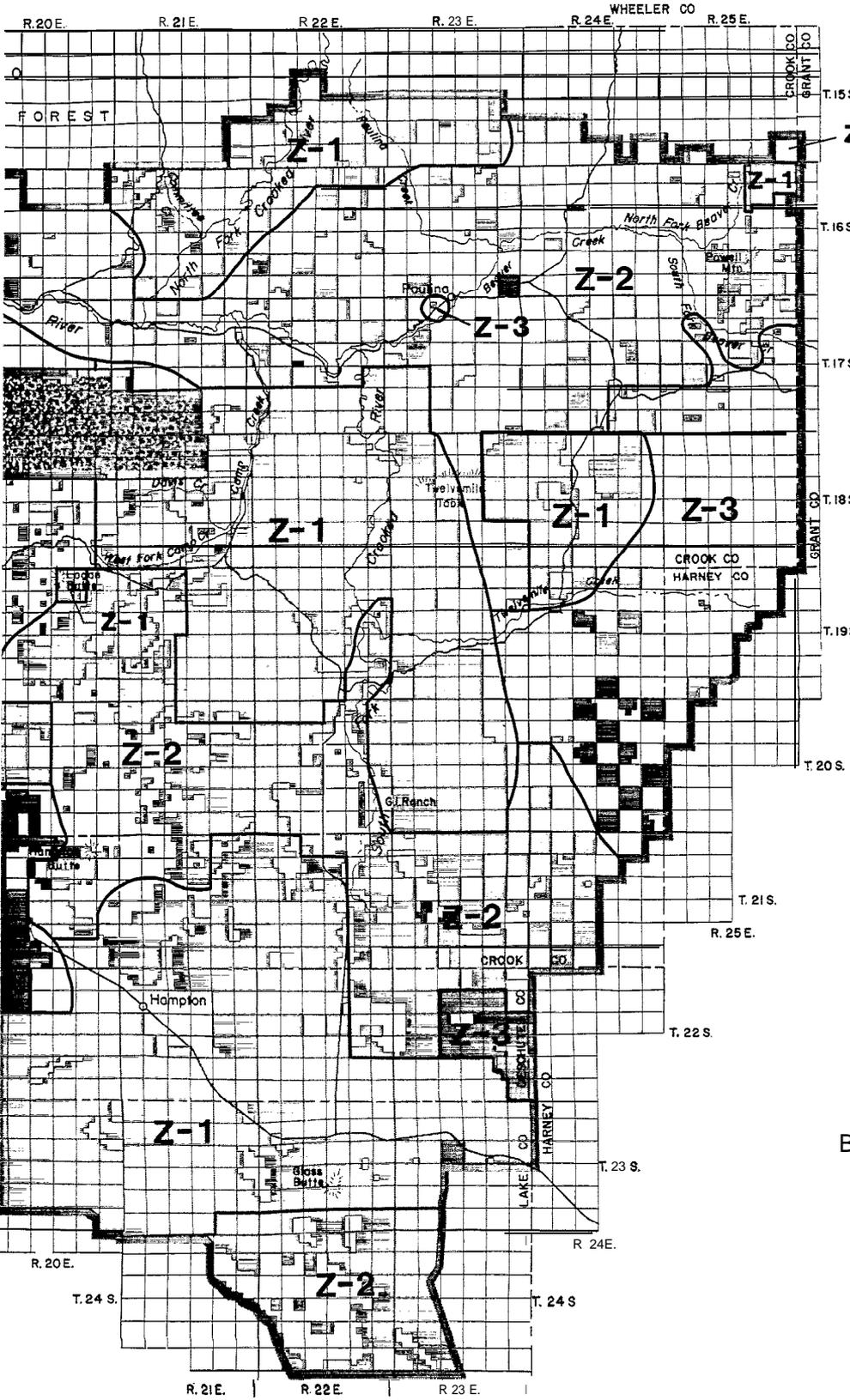
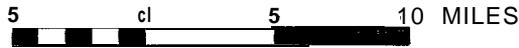
Zone 1 delineates lands which have been identified as having national or statewide significance; they are identified for retention in public ownership. They are also areas where emphasis will be placed on increasing public land holdings through donation, exchange or sale. These lands possess significant visual, wildlife, watershed, special status species, wilderness, recreation, vegetative, cultural or other public values.

Public lands in Zone 2 have potentially high resource values for timber, recreation, riparian, watershed, special status species, cultural and/or wildlife. They are identified for retention or possible exchange for land with higher resource values or transfer through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP).

Public lands in Zone 3 are scattered, isolated tracts with generally low or unknown resource values. They are lands potentially suitable for transfer or disposal if significant recreation, wildlife, watershed, special status species and/or cultural values are not identified. Those public lands which may be considered for disposal are listed in Table 4.



Utility corridor near Brothers.



- Z-1** Areas currently identified as having high public resource values and generally to be retained in public ownership.
- Z-2** Areas with potential for high public resource values that may be exchanged for lands with higher public values.
- Z-3** Areas with public lands which may be suitable for disposal through transfer to another agency, exchange or public sale
-  Public lands which have been identified for possible transfer or exchange to local governments as needed to accommodate community expansion and other public purposes.

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Land Management

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT  
MAY 1989  
BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

## MAP 4 Land Tenure Brothers Portion

**Table 4. Public Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal****Lands in Crook County**

<b>Township</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Subdivision</b>	<b>Public Acres</b>
13s	15E	3	NWSW	40.00
13S	15E	15	NWNW NSW	120.00
13s	15E	24	SESW SWSE EE	240.00
13s	15E	25	WSW NENW WNE	200.00
13s	15E	26	ESW SENE SE	280.00
13s	15E	27	NWNE	40.00
13s	15E	28	SESW SE	200.00
13s	15E	32	NWNE	40.00
13s	16E	19	L3 NESW NENW NE	281.34
13s	16E	20	SS SN NWSW	360.00
13s	16E	21	SWNW NNE SENE NESE	200.00
13s	16E	29	SW NENW NWNE	240.00
13s	16E	30	SE	160.00
13s	16E	32	W	320.00
14s	14E	5	SWNW NWSW	80.00
14s	14E	9	ESE	80.00
14s	14E	10	SENE	40.00
14s	14E	24	NN SWNW	200.00
14s	15E	18	NSE SNE	160.00
14s	15E	30	NNE SSE	160.00
14S	16E	1	L1-3 SNE SE	322.46
14s	16E	12	E SW SWNW	520.00
14s	16E	14	SESE NN WSW SWNW	320.00
14S	16E	22	NENE	40.00
14s	16E	28	NESW NWSE SSE	160.00
14s	17E	26	NWSE	40.00
14s	17E	34	NWNW	40.00
15s	15E	31	s s w	80.00
15S	16E	2	SE SESW	200.00
15s	16E	10	NENE	40.00
15S	16E	14	ESE SWNE SENW	160.00
15s	16E	22	E	320.00
15s	16E	26	NN	160.00
15s	16E	30	SWNE SESW WSE SESE	200.00
15s	16E	32	NWNE NW NSW SWSW	320.00
15S	17E	2	L2	41.89
15S	17E	12	SESW SWSE	80.00
15S	17E	14	NSW SWSW	120.00
15S	17E	18	L4	38.44
15s	17E	20	WSW SWNW	120.00
15s	17E	24	NENE	40.00
15S	17E	28	All	640.00
15s	17E	32	Ail	640.00
15S	17E	34	WNW S	400.00
15S	18E	6	SSE	80.00
15s	18E	8	NNE WNW	160.00
15s	18E	18	NESW	40.00
16S	16E	2	Li	37.28
16S	16E	4	Li -3 SENE	161.86
16S	16E	6	L5 NWSE SESE	ii 9.04
16S	16E	12	SENE	40.00
16S	16E	13	SSE	80.00
16S	16E	21	NE ENW NESW NESE	320.00
16S	16E	22	s w s w	40.00

**Table 4. Public Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)**

**Lands in Crook County**

<b>Township</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>Subdivision</b>	<b>Public Acres</b>
18S	20E	20	ENW	80.00
18S	20E	21	N	320.00
18S	20E	22	NN SWNW WSW	280.00
18S	20E	23	w w	160.00
18S	20E	26	SESE	40.00
18S	20E	27	NENW WNW SESW SWSE	200.00
18S	20E	28	ENE SENW SSE	200.00
18S	20E	29	NE NSE	240.00
18S	20E	32	NENE SNE SENW ESW SE	400.00
18S	20E	33	WNW SWSW	120.00
18S	20E	34	NENW	40.00
19s	18E	1	L2	40.45
19s	18E	2	L3 SNW	121.13
19s	18E	12	SENE	40.00
19s	19E	1	NESE ESW	120.00
19s	19E	5	L3 SNW NWSW	159.06
19s	19E	6	L5-6 SENW NESW SNE NSE	318.87
19s	19E	7	L4	39.62
19s	19E	11	ESE	80.00
19s	19E	12	NENW SNW SWSE	160.00
19s	19E	17	SENE SWNW	80.00
19s	19E	21	ESW WSE	160.00
19s	19E	23	SENE	40.00
19s	19E	24	SWNW	40.00
19s	19E	25	SNW NWSE	120.00
19s	19E	26	SNE WSE SW	320.00
19s	19E	27	SE	160.00
19s	19E	30	ESW	80.00
19s	19E	33	NE	160.00
19s	19E	35	NENW NWNE	80.00
19s	20E	4	NWSE	40.00
19s	20E	5	NE ENW	240.00
19s	20E	6	L7	39.85
19s	20E	8	SENW SWSW ESW SWSE	200.00
19s	20E	9	NWSE NENE	80.00
19s	20E	17	WNE ENW	160.00
19s	24E	2	L1-4 SN S	636.26
19s	24E	14	N NS SESE	520.00
19s	24E	22	All	640.00
20s	22E	14	s w s w	40.00
20s	22E	15	SWNE	40.00
20S	22E	23	SNW NWNW SWSE	160.00
20s	22E	26	WE	160.00
20s	22E	35	WNE NWSE	120.00
20s	24E	8	SSW SESE	120.00
21s	22E	3	L2	41.81

Subtotal of acres in Crook County

26.009.39

**Table 4. Public Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal (continued)**

**Lands in Harney County**

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Public Acres
19s	25E	8	NWSE SESE	80.00
Subtotal of acres in Harney County				80.00

**Lands in Klamath County**

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Public Acres
23 S	10 E	5	L2	39.53
Subtotal of acres in Klamath County				39.53

**TOTAL Acreage of Public Lands in Zone 3**

**35,453.72**

A block of Zone 2 public land containing approximately 25,000 acres located east of U.S. Highway 97 between Bend and Redmond possesses high public values due to its proximity to the expanding communities of Bend and Redmond as well as access to major highways, the railroad and the Redmond Municipal Airport. It also provides important open space and dispersed recreation opportunities. This land will be retained as undeveloped open space until such time as it may be transferred to another public entity to accommodate community expansion needs or used for other public purposes.

Issuance of leases and/or patents under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and other permits or leases for development of public lands will continue. Applications will be reviewed on an individual basis for conformance with the Brothers/LaPine RMP/EIS to minimize conflicts with other resources or users.

**Public Access**

In general, legal access, either vehicular or by foot, is available to most of the larger tracts of public land in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area. There are, however, some existing roads without access rights across private land which are important for administrative purposes and public use.

Map 6 shows areas with high public value where public access is lacking in the Brothers' portion. There are no needs for additional public access in LaPine portion.

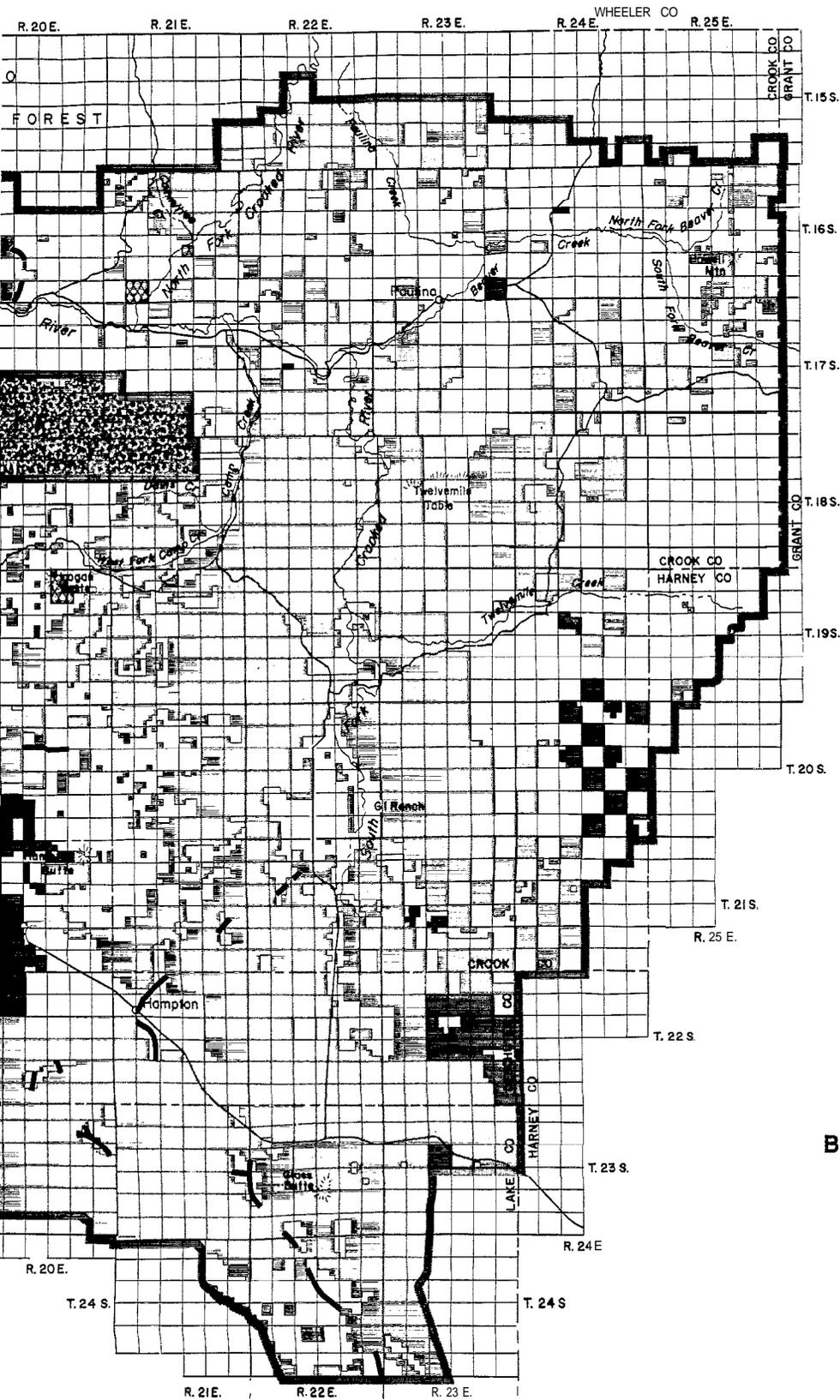
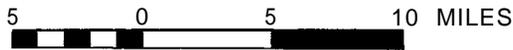
**Management Direction**

Additional public access may be acquired in Zones 1 and 2 if access is consistent with management

objectives. Where public access is desired, the minimum access needed to achieve management objectives will be acquired. The preferred methods will be through negotiated purchase of an easement or acquisition (in fee title) through land exchange.



Dry River Gorge at Horse Ridge.



-  Existing Roads without Legal Access (Easements)
-  Areas with High Recreation Values without Legal Access

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MAY 1989  
BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 6**  
**Public Access Needs**  
**Brothers Portion**

## **Agricultural Use of Public Land**

### **Management Direction**

Public lands with agricultural potential will be considered for sale if they meet the sale criteria and fall in Zone 3. If they are in Zone 2, they could be exchanged if the offered lands met the acquisition criteria stated earlier. Lands with agricultural potential in Zone 1 will be retained in public ownership.

Existing and potential agricultural use of public lands in the planning area will be authorized by permit or lease if the following criteria are met:

- (1) the use does not conflict with riparian area management, important wildlife habitat, recreational use of public lands, or other significant resource values, and
- (2) the use is compatible with historical use on adjacent private lands, and
- (3) the use would maintain or enhance other resource values, such as providing all habitat requirements for game and non-game wildlife species.

The 12 short term irrigated and non-irrigated permits for small, irregular shaped parcels of public land located adjacent to cultivated private land which has been incorporated into agricultural fields as a result of physical boundaries or overlap of a sprinkler system will be continued. This totals 94 acres of public land. Six additional parcels of public land totaling 33 acres which is also located adjacent to private land and is currently being cultivated will be authorized by permit. Private appropriation of water as it relates to agricultural use on adjacent public lands will be coordinated through the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Water Resources Board, and the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Transportation to ensure that fish, wildlife and recreational values are not affected.

When significant conflicts occur, resource values on public lands will be protected and agricultural use will not be authorized.

### **Implementation and Priorities**

The proposed plan designates the following land transfer actions in priority order:

1. BLM/Other Federal Jurisdictional Transfers;
2. Transfers to State and Local Agencies (R&PP and other actions);

3. State Exchanges
4. Private Exchanges;
5. Sales and Agricultural Leases
6. Desert Land Entries

## **Monitoring**

The lands program will be monitored on a yearly basis to determine if the program objectives are being met. These objectives include, but are not limited- to, monitoring progress in the following areas: land tenure adjustments in the management areas, cooperative management agreements district wide, access to public lands, trespass abatement, withdrawal revocations, issuance of rights-of-way, issuance of recreation and public purpose leases and patents, land sales, and land exchanges.

## **Support**

Support will be needed for conducting land appraisal reports to estimate the value of public land identified for disposal. Support will also be needed to conduct mineral, cultural, and threatened and endangered species resource evaluations. These evaluations will contribute to the environmental analyses on land disposals. Cadastral surveys to delineate specific tracts may be needed in some cases.

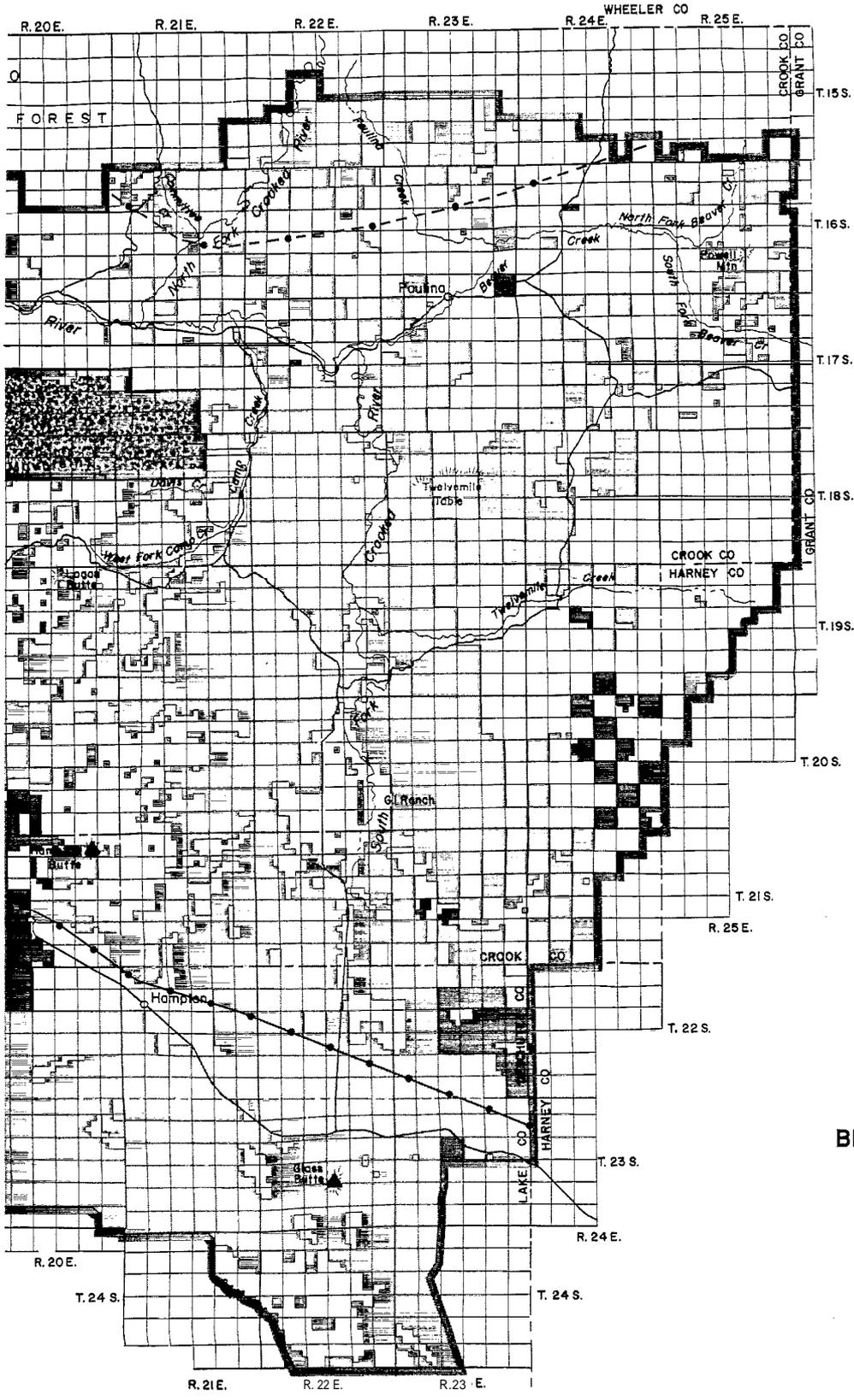
## **Rights of Way and Utility and Transportation Corridors**

### **Management Direction**

Public lands will continue to be available for rights-of-way, including multiple use and single use utility/ transportation corridors following existing routes, communication sites and roads,

All utility/transportation corridors identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study are currently occupied and are hereby designated. The corridors are displayed on Maps 7 and 8.

Corridor widths vary depending on the number of parallel facilities, but are a minimum of 2,000 feet (1,000 feet either side of existing centerlines) unless adjacent to exclusion areas described below. Applicants will be encouraged to locate new facilities (including communication sites) adjacent to existing facilities to the extent technically and economically feasible.



- H — Pipeline
- + — Railroad
- Powerline
- --- Proposed Powerline
- A Developed Communication Sites

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**MAP 7**  
**Utility/Transportation**  
**Corridors,**  
**Communication Sites**  
**Brothers Portion**

All rights-of-way applications will be reviewed using the criteria of following existing corridors wherever practical and avoiding proliferation of separate rights-of-way. Recommendations made to applicants and actions approved will be consistent with the objectives of the RMP. All designated areas of critical environmental concern and wilderness study areas will be considered right-of-way exclusion areas. Federally designated wild and scenic rivers, as well as rivers identified as eligible as potential wild and scenic rivers, will also be considered exclusion 1 areas. All areas identified as having special status plant or animal species will be avoidance areas. Areas having high or sensitive visual qualities will be avoided or appropriate mitigation measures taken. Public lands will continue to be available for local rights-of-way, including multiple use and single use utility/ transportation corridors following existing routes, communication sites and roads.

## Implementation and Monitoring

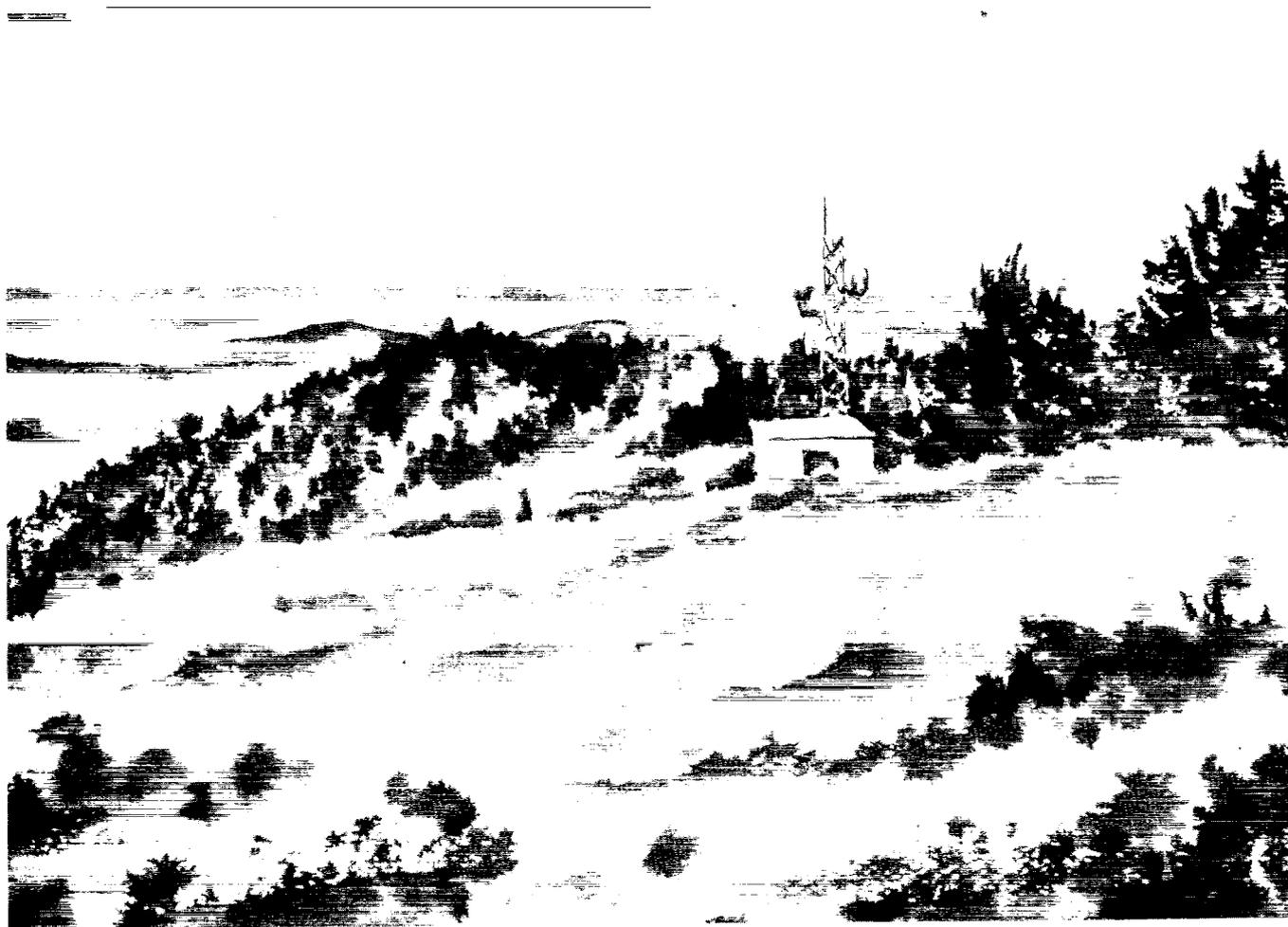
Prior to granting or renewing a right-of-way, the applicant must submit plans, maps or other information related to the use of the proposal for

evaluation by the BLM. Each right-of-way shall be limited to the area necessary for operation and maintenance, will consider the protection of public safety and will do no unnecessary damage to the environment.

Each right-of-way shall contain terms and conditions requiring compliance with environmental quality standards applicable to Federal or State law. Such terms and conditions are intended to provide efficient management of the lands subject to the right-of-way and to protect the interest of individuals living in the area as well as the public interest in the Federal lands.

Right-of-way grants will be monitored to insure that development is consistent with the terms and conditions of the grant. A prework conference will be conducted with the grantee, contractor and BLM authorized officer to discuss the stipulations of the grant and plans for construction. Monitoring is performed during and after construction.

Each right-of-way or permit shall reserve to the BLM District Manager the right to issue additional rights for compatible uses on or adjacent to the subject permit.



Communication site on Grizzly Mountain,

**Table 5. Forestland Management, Brothers Portion, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

	Public Land Acres =
Total Forestland <sup>1</sup>	12,497
Forestland unavailable for production of forest products <sup>2</sup>	( 3,851)
Forestland available for production of forest products	8,646
Forestland set aside for other uses <sup>3</sup>	( 2,900)
Forestland available for intensive production of forest products	5,746

<sup>1</sup> Land which is now, or is capable of being, at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees, and is not currently developed for nontimber use.

<sup>2</sup> Land which is not considered suitable for commercial timber production due to low site productivity.

<sup>3</sup> Other values include wildlife habitat, riparian areas and visual quality.

Approximately 30,000 acres of forested public land in the LaPine portion has been harvested over the last 25 years. These lodgepole stands are not at risk from the beetle infestation, however, they will not be of merchantable size for another 30 to 40 years.

## Management Direction

Up to 14 MMbf will be salvaged annually from 1,500 to 2,000 acres in the LaPine portion within timber management areas shown on Map 10. When the beetle-killed timber stands have been salvaged (approximately 4 years), timber management will again be based on the productive capacity of the land. Once the beetle-killed mature and over-mature stands have been salvaged, no commercial timber harvest, except for periodic salvage, will be expected to occur in the LaPine portion for 30 to 40 years. Table 6 displays the commercial forest acreage base for the LaPine area which is the basis for the forest and woodland program in that portion of the planning area.

A total of 200 acres in the LaPine portion will be managed for posts, poles and commercial firewood. Woodlands totaling 156,000 acres in the Brothers portion will also be managed for posts, poles and firewood. Woodland is forestland which is not included in the commercial intensive timber production base. It includes all non-commercial forestland and non-suitable commercial forestland. Table 7 summarizes the forestland and woodland harvest levels for the entire planning area.

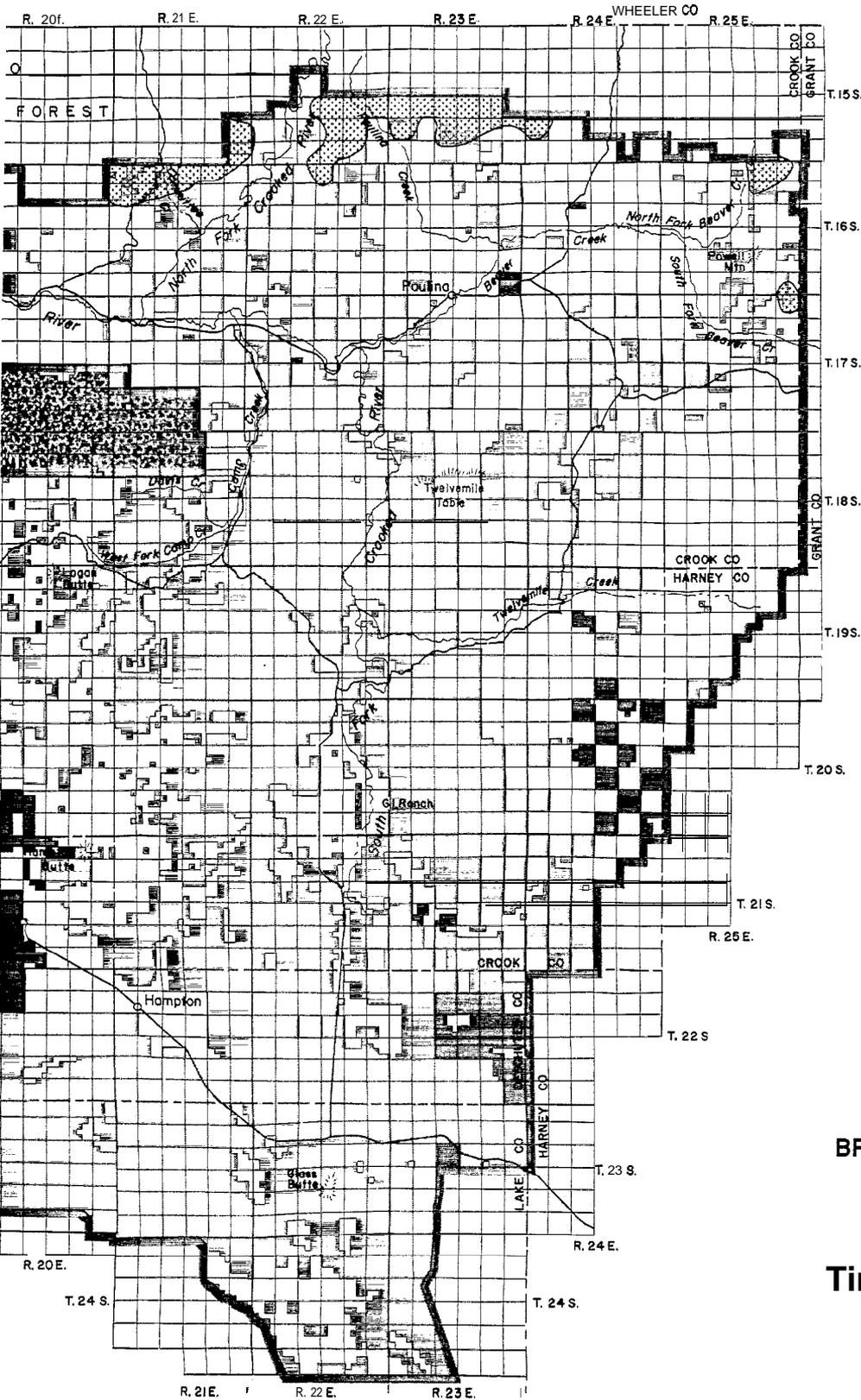
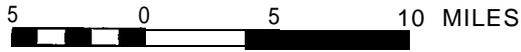
**Table 6. Forestland Management, LaPine Portion, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

	Acres
Total Public Land	43,201
Nonforest	(1,110)
No Planned Timber Harvest	
Riparian/Wet Meadow	135
Wildlife	305
Subtotal	(440)
Forestland Available for Production of Forestland Products	41,651
Area Available for Accelerated Timber Harvest (Beetle-killed timber stands)	8,860
Area Constrained to Accommodate Other Resource Values <sup>1</sup>	
Visual (Highway Corridors)	4,621
Wildlife (Big Game Travel Corridors)	9,446

<sup>1</sup>Reductions in harvest volume will occur to accommodate other resource values.

**Table 7. Forestland and Woodland Harvest Levels Under the Plan, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

	LaPine Portion		Brothers Portion	
	Forestland	Woodland	Forestland	Woodland
Approximate annual harvest	less than 14 MMbf	2,500 cords	0-0.9MMbf	2,000 cords
Approximate total harvest during the 15-year life of the plan	50 MMbf	37,500 cords	7.0MMbf	30,000 cords
Harvest period (years)	4	15	15	15




 Forestland Available for Intensive Production of Forest Products

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 BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 9**  
**Timber Mangement Arleas**  
**Brothers Portion**



Timber harvesting in LaPine.

The actual volume offered may be less than the full timber harvest potential, depending upon the number of acres allocated to other uses and the operational constraints built into this land use plan in order to meet multiple use objectives. This includes year long wildlife forage and cover areas, streams identified as supporting fisheries, and areas of high visual sensitivity.

Forestland will be managed to minimize losses or damage to commercial tree species from insects and disease. Existing road systems would be utilized to the maximum extent possible. New road systems will be developed only where no other feasible means for management and harvest of commercial tree species exist.

Forestry practices will be guided by site-specific environmental analyses. Maintaining or improving site productivity will be a basic objective in all forestry practices. Harvesting minor forest products such as posts, poles or firewood will be guided by similar considerations.

## Implementation

Standard Operating Procedures for Forest Practices in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area.

## Roads

Oregon Manual Supplement, Release 5-159 of October 1, 1984, or revisions will be used in preparing road construction requirements for timber sale contracts. Engineering terminology and types of construction equipment are defined in the manual supplement and specifications are provided for all aspects of construction, reconstruction and surfacing.

Slope protection methods to avoid collapse of cut and fill embankments are described. Specifications for rock pits and quarries include provisions for minimum visual intrusion, drainage and control of runoff and restoration after the activity ends.

One section of the manual supplement provides design features to control and minimize erosion during

### 3. Aesthetic values outweigh other considerations.

With all regeneration cutting, timber harvests will be made in a manner to improve the genetic composition of the reforested stand. Also, harvested sites will be artificially reforested when natural regeneration of commercial species cannot be reasonably expected in 5 to 15 years at acceptable stocking levels.

Logging activities will be timed to minimize adverse impacts to other resource values.

Logging systems which least disturb the soil surface and streamside buffer strips are preferred. Logging across any perennial stream will be avoided.

Tractor skid trails will be designed and located to avoid cross ridge and cross drainage operations. Tractor skidding will be avoided on slopes greater than 35 percent. Maximum acceptable soil compaction within a sale area will be 12 percent of the surface area. Waterbars will be installed on skid trails when logging is finished.

Landings will be the minimum size commensurate with safety and equipment requirements and located on stable areas to minimize the risk of material entering adjacent streams and waters. Landings will be on firm ground above the high water level of any stream. Landing locations will be avoided on unstable areas, steep side hill areas or areas which require excessive excavation.

Buffer strips along perennial streams, springs and wet meadows will be provided. Intermittent streams producing enough flow for trout or anadromous fish spawning areas or which carry heavy silt loads to perennial streams will receive the same considerations as a perennial stream.

Debris entering a stream will be removed while logging to avoid disturbing natural streambed conditions and streambank vegetation.

Trees will be left to provide for creatures that live in tree cavities if safety hazards are not created.

Slash disposal will be accomplished in a manner conducive to reforestation and advantageous to wildlife. Slash will be burned when necessary, in conformance with state fire protection and air pollution regulations.

## Contracts

Contracts, usually awarded on a competitive basis, is the way all timber harvest and many forest development practices are accomplished. Standard and special provisions (which include mitigating measures) in a contract describe performance standards for the contractor in carrying out the action in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and policies. The selection of special provisions is governed by the scope of the action to be undertaken and the physical characteristics of the specific site.

Standard provisions of the basic timber sale contract, Bureau Form 5450-3, are applicable for all timber sales. Limitations on timber harvesting and related activities, as identified in the Church Report (U.S. Congress, Senate 1973) and analyzed in the BLM Timber Management Final EIS 1975, have been adopted. BLM manuals and manual supplements provide a variety of approved special provisions for use, as appropriate, in individual contracts. The combination of selected special provisions constitutes Section 41 of the timber sale contract (Form 5450-3).

Additional specific timber management practices in the LaPine portion of the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area are:

- 1) No surfaced roads will be constructed. Access roads will be primitive, minimum-standard spur roads. Existing roads will be utilized to the maximum extent possible before new spur roads are constructed.
- 2) Only spur roads to provide basic access for protection and management will remain after timber harvesting is completed (2 miles of road per square mile of land). All other spur roads will be rehabilitated. Rubber-tired equipment will generally be used in commercial timber harvesting activities.
- 3) Approximately 135 acres will be set aside for protection of wet meadows or riparian areas. No timber harvest will occur within 100 feet of wet meadows or riparian areas.
- 4) Visual resources will receive strong consideration within a one-quarter mile corridor on each side of Highways 97 and 31 and the access road to LaPine State Park. Within Highway 97 and 31 corridors, primarily dead trees will be harvested. Cutting areas will be shaped and designed to blend as closely as possible with natural terrain and landscape.



Juniper firewood cutters near Powell Butte.

## Low

Designate selected areas for post, pole, and fuel wood permit areas in lieu of preparation of woodland management plan.

## Monitoring

Forest management practices will be monitored primarily through administration of contracts under which most actions are authorized and modified if necessary. Timber sale contracts are inspected at least once a week, when active, and more often if sensitive operations are in progress. Daily administrative visits are common when harvest is moving at a fast pace, slash disposal is occurring, or road construction involving critical work (such as stream crossing structures) is taking place. Service contracts for tree planting, thinning, pest control and the like are monitored at regular intervals to determine the quality and quantity of work completed. Visits to these operations range from once a week to the full-time presence of a Bureau contract administrator.

The success of management practices will be monitored through inventories and surveys performed at various times during a timber stands life. Appropriate stocking surveys are performed both prior to and after treatment is accomplished. This information is documented and maintained in the operations and reforestation records systems.

## Support

Assistance from soil, water, wildlife, cultural, recreation and threatened or endangered species specialists as well as cadastral survey and some engineering support will be needed to aid in the design and layout of timber sales and access roads. Fire management support will be needed for management of natural fire in meeting forest management resource objectives. Acquisition of legal access to public land may occasionally be needed to open areas for commercial forest land management. Legal access to public land to open areas for fuel wood will be acquired only if the access also benefits other resource values.

## Recreation

The public lands within the planning area receive more than 500,000 recreation visits annually. This use is generally concentrated along the Crooked River, around Prineville Reservoir, in the Millican Valley Off-Road Vehicle Area, near Bend, Redmond and Prineville as well as in the identified rockhounding and wilderness study areas. Dispersed recreation activities such as driving for pleasure, hunting, off-road vehicle driving and hiking occurs throughout the planning area. Recreation activities and use areas requiring management attention are as follows:

## Off-Road Vehicles

The use of off-road vehicles on public lands will be regulated in accordance with the authority and requirements of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 and regulations contained in 43 CFR 3809. They require that off-road vehicle use on public land not create significant adverse impacts to resource values, that conflicts between visitors to the public lands be minimized, that public hazards are identified and public safety occurs.

## Management Direction

Public lands which total 833,302 acres will be designated as open to off-road vehicle use since no significant impacts are occurring and off-road vehicle use is essential for conducting other authorized resource uses. All public lands in the LaPine portion are proposed to be designated as open. A total of 277,798 acres of public land where significant damage to soils, vegetation, wildlife, or visual qualities is resulting or will result from off-road vehicle use will either be limited or closed. Table 8 and Map 11 display those areas which are limited or closed to off-road vehicle use. Map 12 shows the boundary of the Millican Valley Off-Road Vehicle Area which is increased from 60,000 acres to 65,000 acres in size.

**Table 8. Areas Limited or Closed to Off-Road Vehicle Use Under the Plan <sup>1</sup>, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area.**

Area Name	Public Acres	
	Limited <sup>2</sup>	Closed
Badlands Wilderness Study Area	32,216	5
Barlow Cave	14,142	0
Barnes Butte	0	160
Benjamin	0	640
Cline Butte	23,000	0
Cline Falls	0	160
Cougar Well Wilderness Study Area	18,435	0
Forest Creeks	0	4053
Fox Butte	11,003	0
Gerry Mountain Wilderness Study Area	20,700	0
Glass Buttes	17,460	0
Hampton Butte Wilderness Study Area	10,600	0
Horse Ridge	0	600
Logan Butte	0	802
Lower Crooked River	600	4,000
Millican Valley ORV Area	65,000	5
North Fork Wilderness Study Area	10,633	2
Peck's Milkvetch/Tumalo Winter Range	3,902	0
Powell Butte	0	520
Prineville Reservoir/Bear Creek	12,109	320
Sand Hollow Wilderness Study Area	8,791	0
Smith Rocks	1,477	0
South Fork Wilderness Study Area	16,488	3,143
Wagon Road	0	160
Winter Roost	0	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,556</b>	<b>11,242</b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals include 121,363 acres designated as WSAs.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, a seasonal closure will be implemented, when appropriate, to prevent excessive damage to soil and vegetation. During this period, vehicle travel will be confined to designated roads and trails only.

<sup>3</sup> Includes public lands outside of wilderness study area boundary.



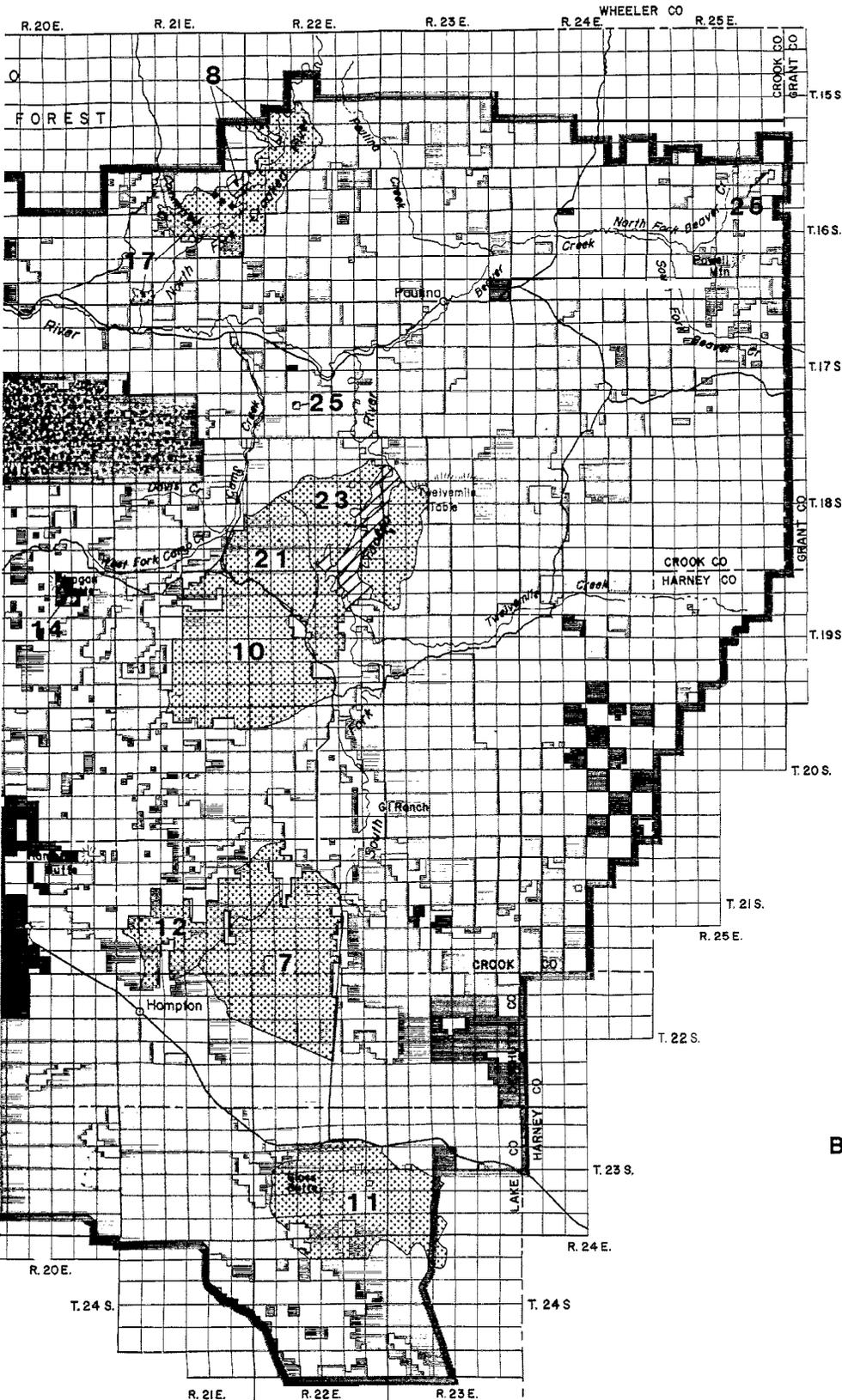
Motorcycle racers at Millican Valley.



Map  
Number

Area  
Name

- 1 Badlands Wilderness Study Area
- 2 Barlow Cave
- 3 Barnes Butte
- 4 Benjamin
- 5 Cline Butte
- 6 Cline Falls
- 7 Cougar Well Wilderness Study Area
- 8 Forest Creeks
- 9 Fox Butte
- 10 Gerry Mountain Wilderness Study Area
- 11 Glass Butte
- 12 Hampton Butte Wilderness Study Area
- 13 Horse Ridge
- 14 Logan Butte
- 15 Lower Crooked River
- 16 Millican Valley ORV Area
- 17 North Fork Wilderness Study Area
- 18 Peck's Milkvetch/Tumalo Winter Range
- 19 Powell Butte
- 20 Prineville Reservoir
- 21 Sand Hollow Wilderness Study Area
- 22 Smith Rocks
- 23 South Fork Wilderness Study Area
- 24 Wagon Road
- 25 Winter Roost



- Off Road Vehicle Use Is Limited to Existing, or Designated Roads and Trails, or Season of Use
- Area or Road Is Closed To Off Road Vehicle Use

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**MAP 11**  
**Off Road Vehicle**  
**Area Designation**  
**Brothers Portion**

# Rockhounding

## Management Direction

The areas shown on Table 9 and Map 13 will be managed to provide for continued availability of rockhounding opportunities.

**Table 9. Management of Rockhounding Areas Under the Plan, Brothers Portion**

Area Name	Public Acres
North Ochoco Reservoir	640
Prineville Reservoir	1,300
Eagle Rock	400
Reservoir Heights	1,280
Fischer Canyon	1,920
Bear Creek	200
Smokey Mountain	700
Hampton Wood	2,240
Owens Water/South Pole Creek	
Glass Buttes	9,600
Congleton Hollow/ Liggett Table	33,000
Total	51,280

The proposal will be made to the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw 13,000 acres in the Congleton Hollow/Liggett Table area from entry under the 1872 mining law as amended for chalcedony type material to preserve public recreational rockhounding opportunities.

There are no known deposits of semi-precious stones in the LaPine portion of the planning area.

## Implementation and Monitoring

Off-road vehicle designations within the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area will be implemented consistent with funding availability and will be monitored at least once every 6 months for compliance with these designations. Specific actions such as fencing, barricading, patrols and issuance of citations will be taken to prevent significant adverse impacts from occurring on these lands.

Management actions will also be taken to ensure that public lands having high or sensitive visual qualities will be maintained or enhanced. A monitoring plan containing specific visual standards, guidelines and periodic field review of these areas will also be developed to ensure protection and maintenance of visual qualities.



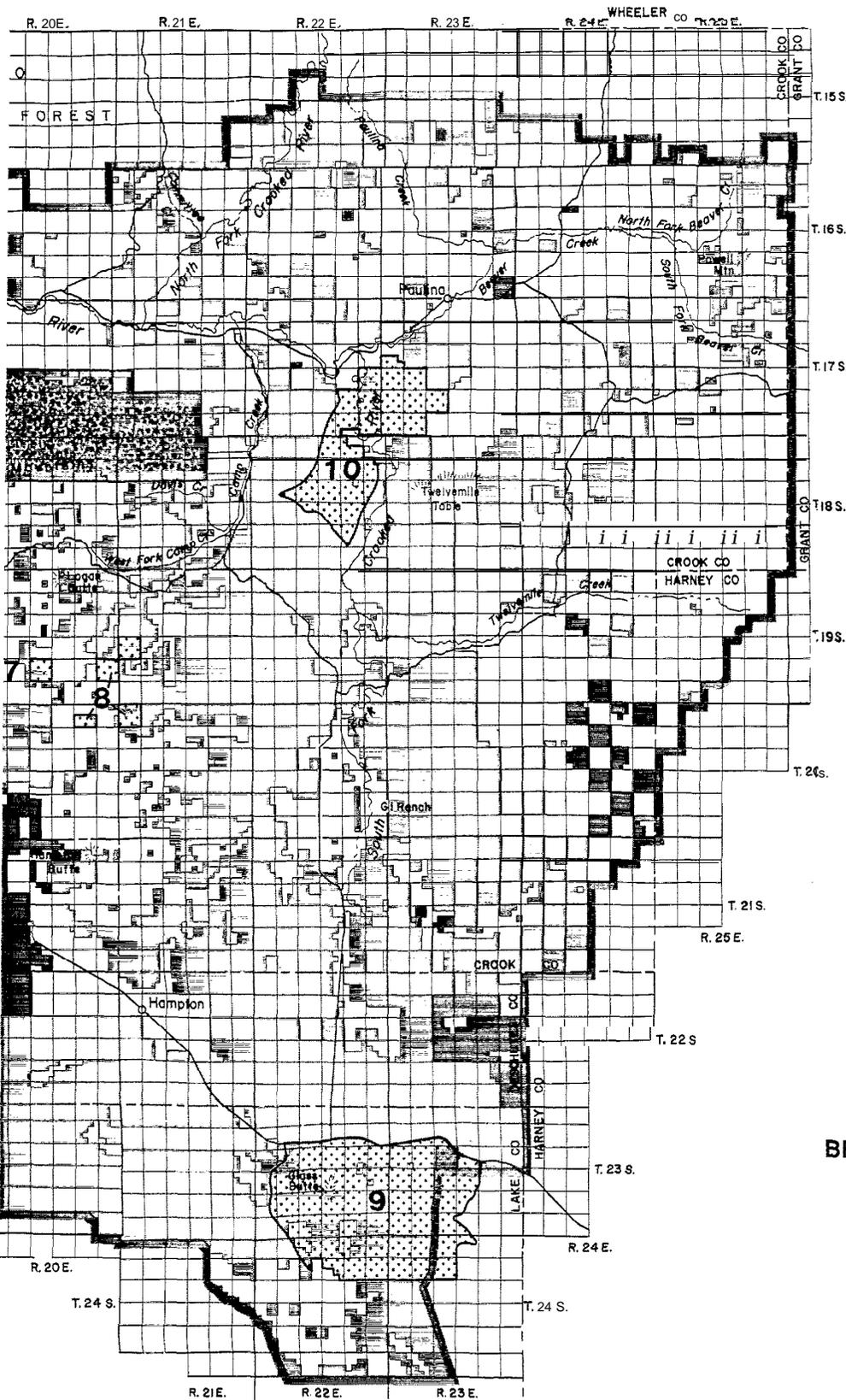
Rockhounding at Congleton Hollow.

Recreational resources will be monitored to determine trends or changes in land use. The monitoring tools will include the use of visitor use surveys to determine use levels, photographs and periodic soil and vegetative condition inventories to determine surface disturbance attributed to recreation. This base line data will be used to determine the limits of acceptable change in areas with high recreation value.

## Implementation Priorities

### High

- Revise and implement Millican Valley Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan
- Develop and implement off-road vehicle management plan for the Cline Butte and Cline Falls areas.
- Implement off-road vehicle closures in all applicable areas.



 PUBLIC ROCKHOUDING AREAS

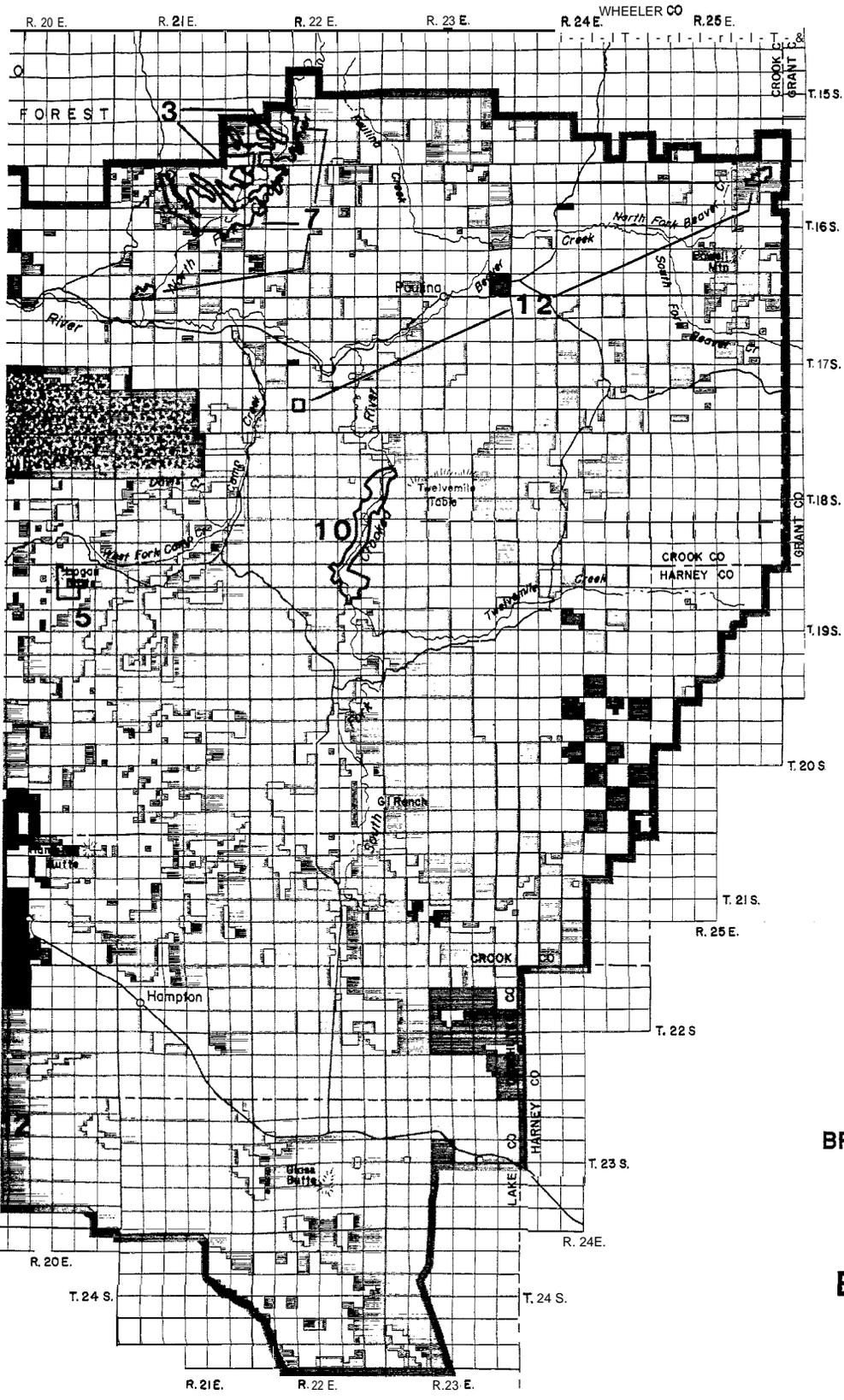
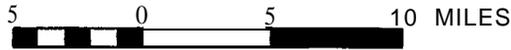
Area Number/Name	Type of Mineral
1 North Ochoco Reservoir	Ochoco Jasper
2 Prineville Reservoir	Agate - Moss Agate
3 Eagle Rock	Agate, Angel Wing, Plume
4 Reservoir Heights	Agate
5 Fischer Canyon	Petrified Wood
6 Bear Creek	Petrified Wood
7 Smokey Mountain	Limb Cast
8 Hampton Wood	Petrified Wood
9 Glass Buttes	Obsidian
10 Congleton Hollow/ South Fork	Limb Casts, Agate, Petrified Wood, Stone Casts, Dendrites

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MAY 1989  
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**MAP 13**  
**Rockhounding Areas**  
**-Brothers Portion**






 AREAS PROPOSED FOR ACEC DESIGNATION IN THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

- 1 Badlands
- 2 Benjamin
- 3 Forest Creeks
- 4 Horse Ridge
- 5 Logan Butte
- 6 Lower Crooked River
- 7 North Fork Crooked River
- 8 Peck's Milkvetch
- 9 Powell Butte
- 10 South Fork Crooked River
- 11 Wagon Road
- 12 Winter Roost

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 MAY 1989

**BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA**

**MAP 14**  
**Areas of Critical Environmental Concern**  
**Brothers Portion**

## Management Direction

The following guidelines constitute the management plans for seven ACECs within the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area: Badlands, Logan Butte, Lower Crooked River, North Fork Crooked River, South Fork Crooked River, Wagon Road and Winter Roost. Separate, more comprehensive management plans will be written for the following four ACEC/RNAs: Benjamin, Forest Creeks, Horse Ridge and Powell Butte. A separate plan will also be written for the Peck's Milkvetch ACEC. These separate plans are targeted for completion within two years following publication of this Record of Decision and will generally be in conformance with general management direction shown on Table 11.



Yellow Bells.

## Badlands ACEC

### General/Background Information:

The ACEC consists of 16,860 acres and is located approximately 12 miles east of Bend, Oregon, north of U.S. Highway 20. Access is primarily from the north and south via primitive roads. The ACEC constitutes the central portion of the 32,000-acre Badlands Wilderness Study Area (WSA). Existing management is guided by the BLM Interim Management Policy for WSAs. The WSA has been recommended for formal designation as a Wilderness Area.

### Primary Values:

The ACEC contains special values as related to primitive recreation opportunities (camping, hiking, nature study), geologic formations (basalt pressure ridges), a prehistoric river canyon (Dry River), an old juniper forest and prehistoric pictographs. While not unique in and of themselves, the combination of these values coupled with their proximity to Bend make it desirable to identify and manage this area as an ACEC.

### Existing Use Conflicts:

The main conflicts are related to illegal off-road-vehicle (ORV) use, trash dumping, vandalism to cultural resources and firewood cutting. Since the ACEC is within a WSA, vehicle use is limited to existing roads and trails and firewood cutting is prohibited. However, close supervision is necessary to insure compliance. Livestock grazing would only become a conflict as related to associated rangeland development projects, currently restricted within a WSA. Some unauthorized, commercial collection of "floatstone", a flat basalt used for rockwork, has also occurred.

### Management Goals:

The primary goal is to maintain the values for which the area is designated an ACEC.

All uses of the area must contribute toward the attainment of this goal. In most cases existing uses will continue to occur.

### Management/Use Guidelines:

The following guidelines apply. Interim management or wilderness (subject to designation) guidelines will apply where more restrictive in character.

- Land tenure: The ACEC is completely public land within its boundaries and therefore acquisition of additional lands is not necessary. Public land within the ACEC has been classified within a "Z-1" area which retains land in public ownership due to high resource values. Therefore, land tenure adjustments within the ACEC will not be allowed.
- Rights-of-way: Other than four existing BLM road rights-of-way, there are no rights-of-way within the ACEC. No additional rights-of-way will be issued.
- Firewood harvest: Firewood cutting of any species will be prohibited.
- ORV use: Motorized vehicles will be permitted on existing roads and trails only.
- Rockhounding: Although not a major existing use, rockhounding for semi-precious stones will be permitted but limited to surface collection only. This does not apply to the collection of "floatstone", a flat basalt often used for rockwork. Collection of floatstone or similar materials will not be allowed.



South Fork of the Crooked River Canyon.

These examinations will be coordinated with wilderness interim management patrols. Law enforcement and volunteers will be made aware of sensitive archaeological sites.

- Livestock grazing: Photo points and trend studies have been established at several locations within the ACEC in conjunction with grazing allotment management. These will be maintained on a scheduled basis.

### **Other Actions:**

If the Badlands WSA does not become a designated wilderness, the boundary of the ACEC will be identified on the ground with appropriate markers. Signs will be posted warning potential vandals to not disturb archaeological sites. Water hauling should eventually be replaced with pipelines.

## **Logan Butte ACEC**

### **General Background/Information:**

The ACEC consists of 802 acres of public land in the west end of Price Valley, near Camp Creek, approximately 20 miles north of Hampton and 20 miles southwest of Paulina. A county road provides access to within one-quarter mile of the ACEC. Permission from the adjacent private landowner is required for foot access across this remaining distance.

### **Primary Values:**

The ACEC has some value for hiking and sightseeing but the primary value is related to the presence of vertebrate fossils. Fossils of vertebrates such as the Orodont (a pig-like creature) have been found in the ACEC which is similar in nature to the geology of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument near Clarno and Mitchell, Oregon. Such fossil occurrences are uncommon in the District and are of international significance.

- Livestock grazing: Apart from developments which result in surface disturbance, livestock grazing is not a factor and therefore will continue as is. Fences will be the only development work allowed.
- Wildlife management: Habitat enhancement projects will be allowed if no surface disturbance is involved.
- Fire management: Fire suppression activities will occur as needed as long as surface disturbance is kept to a minimum.
- Paleontology: A survey will be initiated to inventory the probable extent of the paleontological resource. A decision will then be made to determine what area, if any, should be withdrawn from mineral leasing and location.
- Minerals: A plan of operation will be filed with the Prineville District office prior to any surface-disturbing activity. The plan will specify the actions necessary to preserve the special values within the ACEC. This applies to both leasable and locatable minerals and materials. The ACEC is presently under lease for oil and gas.

### **Monitoring:**

The following monitoring actions will help to insure that the integrity of the ACEC is maintained:

- Compliance/supervision: Field examinations of the ACEC will occur at least once each year, with specific regard toward illegal fossil collection.

Other Actions: Signs will be placed at major access points informing the public that the area is an ACEC and that collection of material is prohibited.

## **Lower Crooked River ACEC**

### **General/Background information:**

The ACEC encompasses 2,830 acres of public land along approximately 7 miles of the Crooked River, approximately 15 air miles south of Prineville, Oregon. Access is via State Highway 27 from Prineville, a designated State Scenic Highway which traverses the entire length of the ACEC from north to south.

- This portion of the Crooked River was designated a National Wild and Scenic River by the Omnibus Oregon Wild And Scenic River Act of 1988

(P.L. 100-557). It was classified as a "recreational river" area.

Primary Values: The ACEC is known first and foremost for its scenic qualities and recreational values, primarily trout fishing and camping. Sightseeing and hiking are popular since the area occupies a river canyon with spectacular towering cliffs and interesting geologic formations. An estimated 65,000 visitor days occur annually. The area also contains important riparian resources. One developed and several semi-developed campsites are located within the ACEC.

### **Existing Use Conflicts:**

The main conflicts have been related to ORV use and its impact on the flat land adjacent to the river. A lack of visitor facilities has also contributed to resource degradation. Livestock grazing has also conflicted with recreation and this, plus the presence of water hemlock (a poisonous plant) along the river led to the removal of livestock several years ago.

### **Management Goals:**

Two main goals have been identified. The first goal is to manage the public lands in a manner that will ensure continued public use and enjoyment for a variety of recreation activities compatible with the protection and enhancement of the river's natural resources including scenic quality, and the second is to provide high quality visitor services, including access roads, camping and day-use facilities, signs and interpretive information.

### **Management Use/Guidelines:**

The following guidelines apply:

- Land tenure: Public land within the ACEC has been classified as "Z-1" which mandates retention in public ownership.
- Rights-of-way: Other than State Highway 27, there are no rights-of-way in the ACEC. No additional rights-of-way will be considered unless they are underground utility rights-of-way which can be located in suitable areas adjacent to State Highway 27.
- Firewood harvest: Firewood cutting will not be allowed.
- ORV use: Motorized vehicles will be restricted to designated access routes between State Highway 27 and the river. Elsewhere within the ACEC, vehicle use will be restricted to existing roads.



Crooked River upstream from Prineville.

- ORV use: A detailed map/photograph showing the location of all designated open and closed access routes will be prepared to be used as a baseline for future monitoring.

### **Other Actions:**

The following actions are necessary to achieve the management goals:

1. Development of additional day-use and camping facilities and limiting "primitive" camping to designated areas.
2. Construction of facilities for the physically handicapped.
3. Control of vehicle access through access road improvements and by closing all non-designated roads.
4. Riverbank stabilization by juniper tree placement and other appropriate methods in areas actively eroding.

5. The recreation maintenance worker will receive basic training dealing with the natural and recreational values of the ACEC in order to facilitate visitor communication and education.

6. Prescribed fire will be judiciously used to maintain the ACEC in a natural appearance with a stable, productive watershed.

## **North Fork Crooked River ACEC**

### **General/Background Information:**

The 6,737-acre ACEC consists of the heart of the 12,110-acre North Fork WSA and an additional 330 acres southwest of the WSA. The ACEC is located approximately 30 miles east of Prineville, Oregon, adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest. Access is either from the south on BLM roads or from the north on Forest Service roads. The main feature of the ACEC is the canyon of the North Fork Crooked River and the boundary reflects the topographical break

## **Monitoring:**

The following monitoring actions will help to insure that the integrity of the ACEC is maintained:

1. Detailed maps will be prepared showing legal access roads and the extent of disturbance from ORV use. This will provide baseline data. Reinventory will occur every two years.
2. Field examinations of the ACEC will occur at least two times each year, with specific regard toward ORV use and livestock use supervision.
3. Photo points, vegetation frequency studies and riparian studies have been established at several locations within the ACEC. These will be maintained on a scheduled basis.
4. Identified bald eagle winter roost sites will be visited annually to determine the extent of use and to detect any unauthorized activity which may threaten this resource.

## **Other Actions:**

The ACEC boundary will be identified on the ground with appropriate markers at all major entrances.

## **South Fork Crooked River ACEC**

### **General/Background Information:**

The ACEC consists of 3,140 acres in the central portion of the 19,600-acre South Fork WSA, approximately 7 air miles south of Paulina, Oregon. Access is via primitive BLM roads. Existing management is guided by the BLM Interim Management Policy for WSAs. The WSA has been recommended for designation as a Wilderness Area.

### **Primary Values:**

The ACEC contains special values as related to riparian ecosystems, a fishery resource, recreation and scenery. The South Fork of the Crooked River and its scenic canyon is the main feature of the ACEC.



Crooked River downstream from Bowman Dam.

## Wagon Road ACEC

### General/Background Information:

The ACEC consists of three segments of a historic wagon road totaling almost 2 miles. Including a 300-foot buffer zone on either side of the road to protect associated historic features, the ACEC covers about 160 acres. The northernmost segment, about five-eighths mile long, is located 2 miles south of Redmond, Oregon. The middle segment, one-eighth mile long, is located 5 miles south of Redmond and the southernmost segment, about 1.25 mile long is located 8 miles southwest of Redmond. Access to all segments is via primitive BLM roads, or from county and private roads east of U.S. 97, between Redmond and Bend, Oregon.

### Primary Values:

The ACEC contains some of the remaining segments of Huntington Road, a mid 19th-century military route

between The Dalles and Fort Klamath (Klamath Falls), Oregon. This road may also have been used by the Meek party of emigrants in 1845. In places the road is obvious due to compacted soils, worn rock and differences in vegetation in the western juniper forest. In other places it is obscure. Associated features include blazed trees, campsites and other identifiable use areas.

### Existing Use Conflicts:

The main conflict is ORV use, primarily by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). The proximity of the ACEC to suburban development lends itself to casual use by ATV enthusiasts. Such use destroys the integrity of the historic resource through surface disturbance and compaction, through the creation of new trails and by vandalism. Since the ACEC is in a juniper forest, illegal firewood cutting is a potential threat, particularly to the blazed trees. Livestock grazing is also a potential threat since any significant concentration of cattle could obliterate the wheel traces.

## Winter Roost ACEC

### General/Background Information:

The ACEC consists of two tracts of public land: one 40-acre parcel and one 280-acre parcel, for a total of 320 acres. The tracts are widely separated and are located southwest and northeast of Paulina, Oregon. Access is by foot from primitive BLM roads.

### Primary Values:

A significant bald eagle winter roost site is located on each tract. Due to the large number of wintering eagles in the Crooked River valley, an interagency study was initiated in 1985 to determine the location of winter roost sites in the Paulina area. Several roosts were located with the most notable on BLM-administered land. The northern bald eagle has been listed as federally threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### Existing Use Conflicts:

There are no apparent, existing conflicts. Potential conflicts include destruction of the roost trees through

fire, illegal firewood cutting or timber harvest, and disturbance of the eagles from adjacent activity. With excessive publicity, poaching of the eagles could become a problem.

### Management Goals:

The primary goal is to preserve the roost sites in their present condition and to protect them from disturbance or destruction.

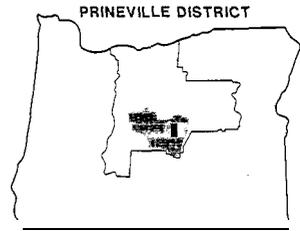
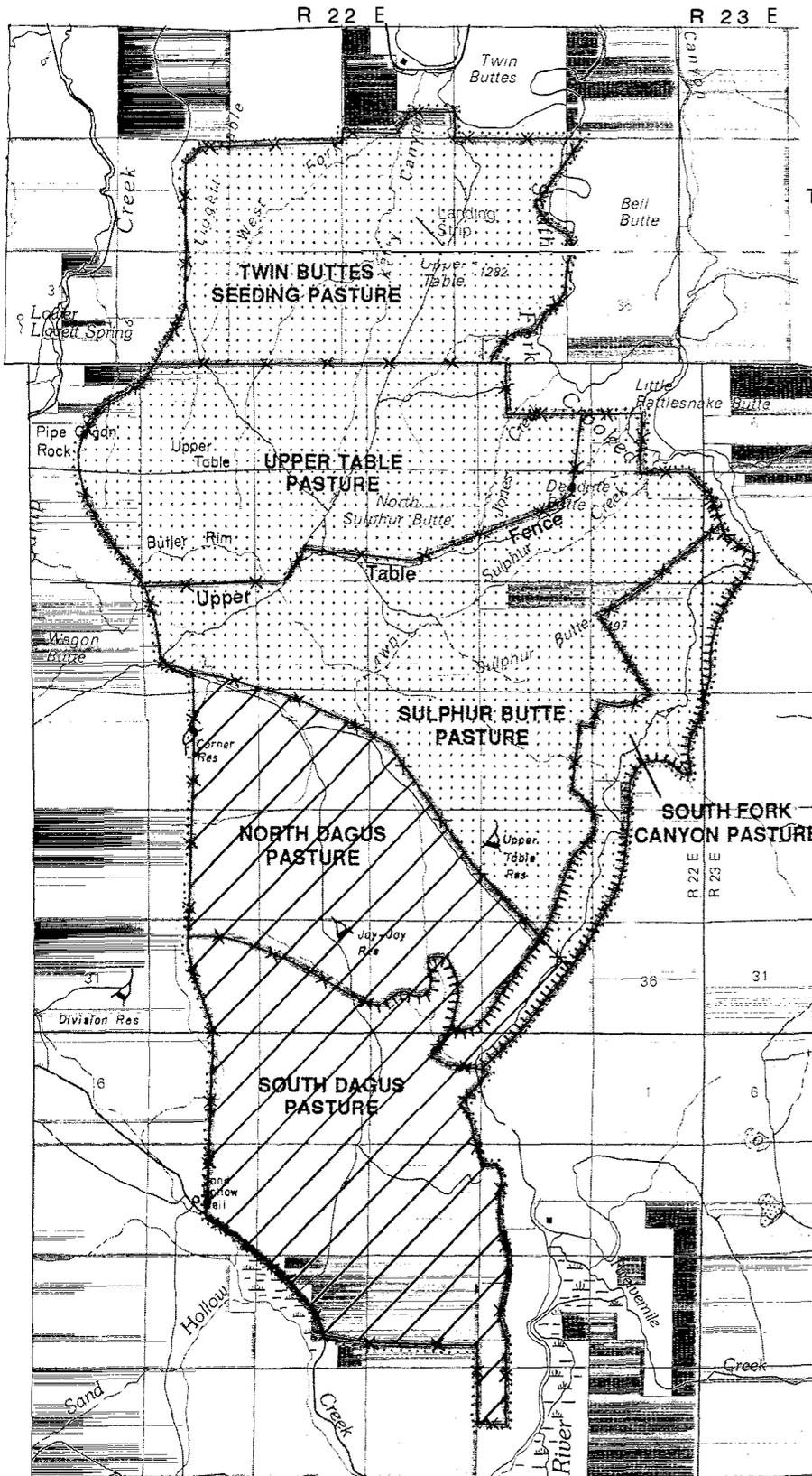
### Management Use/Guidelines:

The following guidelines apply:

- Land tenure: The ACEC is within a "Z-1" land tenure zone which specifies retention in federal ownership due to the presence of high public resource values,
- Rights-of-way: There are no rights-of-way in the ACEC and none will be permitted. Future rights-of-way outside the ACEC will be reviewed to insure they will not have an adverse effect on the roosting eagles.



Wagon train entering Crooked River Valley.



..... 1971 Historic Herd Range

✕✕ Existing Fence

⌒ Natural Rock Rims

▭ Pasture Boundary

▤ Camp Creek Community Allotment

▨ Dagus Lake Allotment

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Land Management  
PRINEVILLE DISTRICT

MAY 1989

BROTHERS/LA PINE  
PLANNING AREA



1 0 1 2 MILES

**MAP 15**  
**Wild Horses Range**  
**Brothers Portion**

## Management Direction

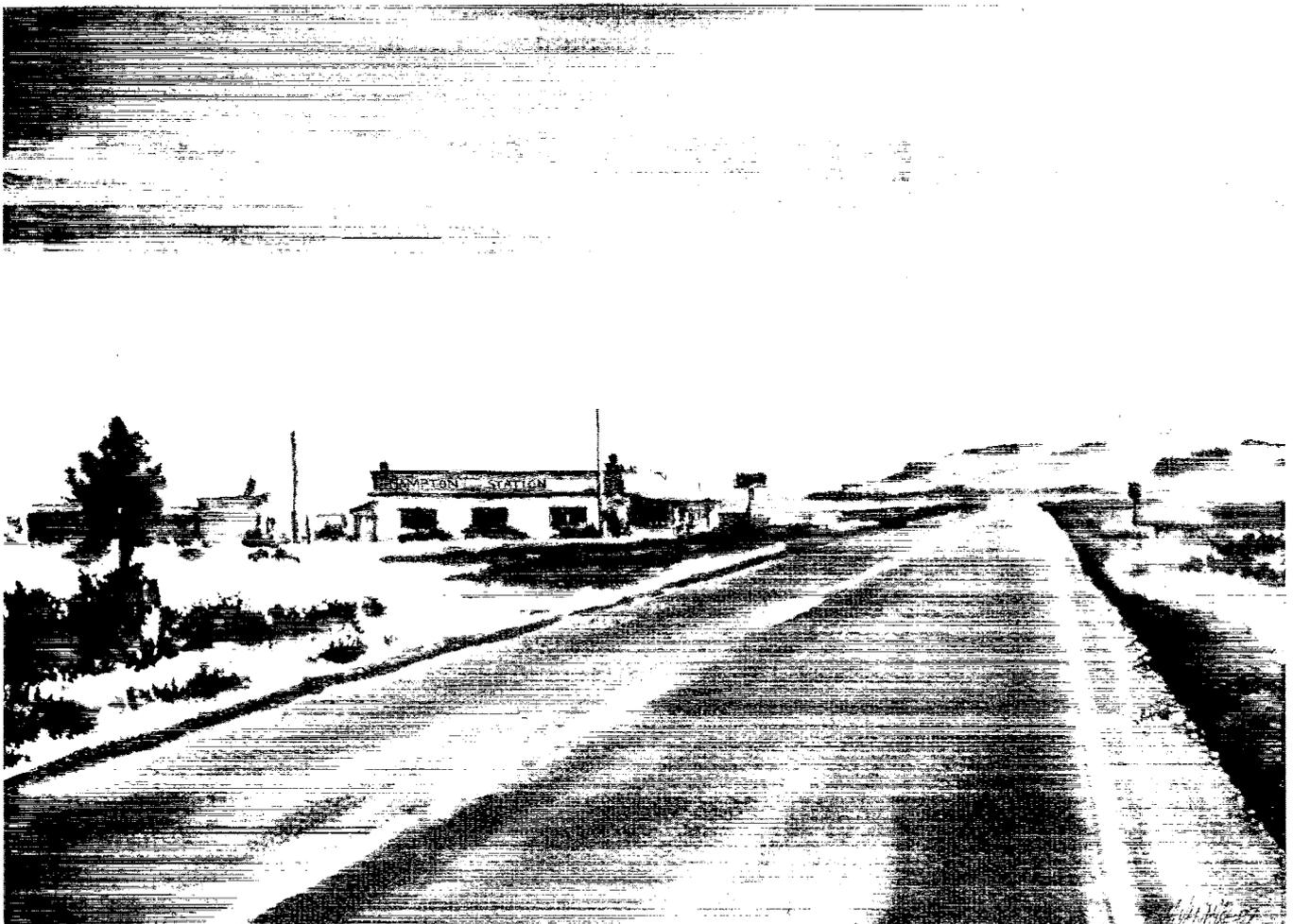
Grazing management in the Brothers portion will continue so as to maintain or improve ecological status on all grazing allotments as shown on Map 16. Vegetative condition is managed for a goal of mid-seral (40 percent of vegetative potential) to the lower end of late seral (60 percent of potential). This is accomplished by the amount of forage allocated for livestock grazing, the grazing management system utilized and the range treatments or developments implemented.

Tables 12 and 13 summarize the grazing management program in the Brothers portion.

Grazing management in the LaPine portion is best described as light, season-long grazing. Use levels on

the allotments are also light. Map 17 shows grazing allotments in the LaPine portion, Tables 14 and 15 summarize the grazing management program in the LaPine portion. Table 14 also lists the criteria used to determine which management category (I, M or C) each allotment will be placed.

Timber harvest in the past five years has significantly increased the amount of grass production in the LaPine portion. As a result, approximately 6,800 AUMs of forage are available on a temporary basis until the timber stand becomes re-established. This forage has not been allocated. Priority allocation of this additional vegetation will be to first meet wildlife and riparian area objectives and then the remaining surplus forage will be allocated to livestock.



Present day Hampton.

**Table 12. Grazing Management Program, Brothers Portion (continued)**

ALLOTMENT NO.	NAME	MANAGEMENT* GOALS	MGT. <sup>3</sup> CATEGORY	ACRES BLM	FORAGE ALLOCATION (AUMS)			GRAZING SYSTEM <sup>4</sup>		
					WILDLIFE	LIVESTOCK ACTIVE	PROPOSED	EXISTING	PROPOSED	AMP
0076	WestPine Creek	B	C	481	3	45	45	FFR	DR	
5001	Whitaker	B	C	120	1	7	7	E	SD	
5002	Sanowski	B	c	40	1	10	10	E	SD	
5003	Broaddus-Carter	B	C	15	5	2	2	E	SD	
5004	Lamb	B	C	63	5	6	6	E	SD	
5006	Emmrich	B	C	107	5	0	20	E	SD	
5007	Harsch	B	M	506	6	19	19	S/S	SD	
5010	Harrington	B	c	80	0	2	2	S/S	SD	
5018	Wierleske	B	M	892	5	49	49	S/F	SD	
5022	Airport	B	M	597	4	49	49	E	SD	
5024	Couch	B	C	768	7	02	30	E	SD	
5029	Claypool	B	C	80	1	4	4	FFR	SD	
5030	Keystone	B	C	296	4	30	30	FFR	SD	
5031	Mayfield-Harris	B	C	1509	5	124	124	S/F	DR	
5032	Barrett	B	c	238	4	24	24	FFR	SD	
5050	Grey Butte	B	M	809	3	28	28	S/S	SD	
5051	Sherwood Canyon	B	M	1117	5	51	51	S/S	SD	
5052	Smith Rock	B	C	174	3	9	9	S/S	SD	
5061	McWeizz	B	C	6065	0	0	348	E	SD	
5064	Williams	B	C	763	26	44	44	S/S	DR	
5065	Lower Bridge	B	C	5521	107	310	310	D	DR	
5066	Pine Ridge	B	C	358	5	34	34	S/S	SD	
5067	Fisher	B	C	389	4	0	14	E	SD	
5068	Stevens-Fremont	B	C	285	5	0	46	E	SD	
5069	Squaw Creek	B	C	192	4	0	17	E	SD	
5070	LafolletteButte	B	C	3875	54	0	258	E	DR	
5071	Odin Falls	B	C	3869	40	0	252	E	SD	
45072	Struss	B	c	2294	10	143	143	E	DR	
5073	Cline Butte/Fryrear <sup>1 9</sup>	G;H;J	M	11416	35	700	700	R	R <sup>10</sup>	
5075	Desert Springs	B;J <sup>11</sup>	M	1947	10	112	112	S/S	DR	
5078	Home Ranch	G;J <sup>11</sup>	I	41477	0	193	193	E	DR	
5079	Whiskey Still	B;J <sup>11</sup>	M	1327'	4	111	111	E	DR	
5080	Maston	B;J <sup>11</sup>	M	3382	13	209	209	S/S	DR	
5081	Paulus	B	C	152	4	14	14	E	SD	
5082	Bull Flat	B;E <sup>11</sup>	C	116	1	0	7	E	SD	
5086	Lone Pine Canyon	B	C	120	1	5	5	E	SD	
5088	Burns-Montgomery	B	C	160	3	17	17	E	SD	
5089	Knoche	B	c	185	1	6	6	S/S	SD	
5090	Zemlicka	B	C	344	2	18	18	E	SD	
5092	Red Cloud	B	M	717	4	33	33	E	SD	
5093	Cronin	B	M	321	4	19	19	E	DR	
5094	Brown	B	C	493	8	40	40	S/S	SD	
5096	Foster	B	C	200	2	24	24	S/S	SD	
5097	Russell	B	C	277	7	16	16	S/S	SD	
5107	Cain Fields	B	C	114	3	36	36	E	SD	
5108	Zell Pond	B	M	1228	4	75	75	E	SD	
5109	Hohnstein-Tatti	B	M	5096	17	262	262	S/F	DR	
5110	Bruckert	B	C	126	4	35	35	S/F	SD	
55111	Cook	B	C	1860	8	0	49	E	SD	
5112	Dri veway <sup>1</sup>	B	M	3058	10	240 <sup>6</sup>	240 <sup>6</sup>	R;W	R;W	
5113	Hacker-Hassing	B	M	4019	13	99	99	R	DR	
5114	Weigand, N.	N	M	2651	9	177	177	S/S	DR	
5115	Allen	B	M	3554	8	110	110	S/S	DR	
5116	Redmond Airport	B	M	5467	17	228	228	R	DR	
5117	Pipeline	B	M	8227	21	513	513	RR	DR	AMP

**Table 12. Grazing Management Program, Brothers Portion (continued)**

ALLOTMENT NO.	NAME	MANAGEMENT GOALS	MGT. <sup>3</sup> CATEGORY	ACRES BLM	FORAGE ALLOCATION (AUMS)			GRAZING SYSTEM <sup>4</sup>		
					WILDLIFE	LIVESTOCK ACTIVE	PROPOSED	EXISTING	PROPOSED	AMP
5239	GrassyButte <sup>1</sup>	B;F;J	M	25701	68	3018	4100	DR	DR	AMP
5240	Fehrenbacher <sup>1</sup>	B;F;J	M	6605	7	492	492	DR	DR	<sup>10</sup> _____
5241	Rickman-McCormack <sup>1</sup>	A;C;D;E;F	I	7991	51	398	880	DR	R	_____
5242	Spring Creek	A;C;E;J <sup>11</sup>	I	6245	28	401	401	DR	DR	_____
5243	Bright <sup>1</sup>	B;F;J	M	6269	22	643	643	S/S	S/S	_____
5245	Ram Lake <sup>1</sup>	A;F;G;I;J;K	I	12796	57	724	812	DR	DR	_____
5246	Hatfield	B	C	122	0	5	5	DR	DR	_____
5247	Lizard Creek	B	M	3263	7	280	280	R	DR	_____
5240	Pothook	B	C	2454	15	140	140	DR	DR	_____
5249	McCormack Home Ranch	B	C	1274	13	54	68	DR	DR	_____
5250	Coffelt	A;C	M	440	2	20	20	R	DR	_____
5251	96 Ranch	A;C	I	6771	19	482	482	DR	DR	_____
5252	Meisner	B	C	124	4	34	34	E	SD	_____
5254	Barbwire	B	C	100	0	10	10	FFR	DR	_____
<b>TOTALS</b>				1043022	5429	73811	80875			

<sup>1</sup> Allotment evaluated in 1988. The proposed livestock allocation and grazing system(s) will be implemented in 1989. Any changes in management category or goals are also a result of this interdisciplinary evaluation process.

<sup>2</sup> Management Goals

- A Improve ecological condition
- B Maintain ecological condition
- C Stabilize or improve watershed condition
- D Improve riparian habitat
- E Maintain or improve winter range for mule deer and/or antelope
- F Maintain or improve sagegrouse habitat
- G Increase availability of livestock forage
- H Maintain scenic/natural values
- I Improve forage quality for livestock and wildlife
- J Maintain or improve habitat for mule deer and/or antelope
- K Maintain or improve waterfowl habitat
- L Maintain riparian habitat

<sup>3</sup> Mgt Category

- I Improve
- M Maintain
- C Custodial

<sup>4</sup> Grazing System

- RR Rest rotation S/S/F Spring/summer/fall
- DR Deferred rotation S/F Spring/fall
- R Rotation w Winter
- D Deferred SD Short duration
- E Early EX Exclusion
- S/S Spring/summer FFR Fenced federal range

<sup>5</sup> Miscalculation in original EIS. Existing preference is 118 AUMs

<sup>6</sup> Original EIS and/or previous RPS were in error

<sup>7</sup> Change in allotment land base

<sup>8</sup> Newly created allotment from Paulina Allotment No. 0039

<sup>9</sup> New allotment combination

<sup>10</sup> While allotment evaluation recommended change in management, it is recognized these are low priority 'M' allotments and the Bureau is not prepared to invest money for development work at this time. Since conditions are adequate for the time being, no change in the grazing system will occur.

<sup>11</sup> Additional changes subsequent to the evaluation based on staff recommendation and interdisciplinary analysis

<sup>12</sup> This allocation is recommended but will be granted on a non-renewable three-year basis until substantiated by additional monitoring.

<sup>13</sup> New preference allocated

<sup>14</sup> Change in allotment land base. Proposed decision has been issued to reduce active preference.

<sup>15</sup> Interim management in cooperation with permittee and U.S. Forest Service. Evaluation scheduled 1990.

**Table 13. Status of Rangeland Development Implementation, Brothers Portion (continued)**

ALLOTMENT NO. NAME	FENCE (MILES)		PIPELINE SPRING (MILES)		RESER- WELLS		VOIRS		WATER- HOLES		BURN/SEED (ACRES)		BURN ONLY (ACRES)		JUNIP. CTRL. (ACRES)	
	P	C	PC	P	C	PC	PC	PC	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
5120 Hutton	0.00	0.00	0 0	3.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	250	0	0	0	500	0
5121 Oertle	0.00	0.00	0 0	2.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	100	0	0	0	250	0
5122 Howard	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	150	0	0	0	200	0
5124 Smead	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5125 Mayfield Pond	0.00	0.00	0 0	2.00	1.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	200	0	0	0	500	300
5127 Powell Butte	3.00	0.00	0 0	11.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	500	0	0	0	1600	0
5130 Pilot Butte	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	150	0	0	0	800	0
5131 McClellan	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	350	0
5133 Long Hollow	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	300	0
5134 Stearns	6.00	3.00	0 0	9.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1000	0	0	0	3000	0
5135 Dry Creek	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	300	0	0	0	4000	0
5136 Davis	5.50	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	250	0	0	0	2000	40
5137 Prineville Dam	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	120	0	0	0	1000	0
5138 Plateau <sup>1</sup>	5.00	0.00	0 0	6.00	3.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	200	0	0	0	1550	50
5139 Dunham <sup>1</sup>	6.00	3.00	0 0	5.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2300	0	0	0	1800	300
5140 SaltCk.-AlkaliButte <sup>1</sup>	18.00	17.00	1 1	7.00	4.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4000	1500	0	0	1500	500
5141 Sanford Creek	7.00	6.00	0 0	1.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	600	0	0	0	1700	1200
5142 Carey	2.50	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	400	0	0	0	120	120
5145 Eagle Rock-Bailey	6.00	3.00	0 0	3.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1000	0	0	0	0	100
5149 Beolette	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	1000	300
5177 Reynolds	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	300	0
5178 Grizzly Mtn.	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	325	0
5179 Lytle Creek	2.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	30	0
5180 Golden Horseshoe	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 60	0	0	0	80	0
5182 F. Jones	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	160	0	0	0	300	0
5201 Alfalfa Mkt.	1.50	0.00	0 0	3.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	150	0	0	0	350	0
5204 Sinclair	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	100	0	0	0	400	0
5205 Dodds Road	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	100	100	0	0	200	0
5206 Arnold Canal	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	200	0	0	0	400	0
5207 Michaels	3.00	0.00	0 0	1.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	150	0	0	0	0	0
5208 Barlow Cave	5.00	0.00	0 0	10.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	700	0	300	0	500	500
5209 Lava Beds Comm.	7.00	0.00	0 0	9.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	600	0	400	0	1000	0
5210 Horse Ridge <sup>3</sup>	1.00	0.00	0 0	16.00	8.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3500	0	0	0	500	0
5211 Pine Mountain <sup>4</sup>	0.00	0.00	0 0	3.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	500	0	0	0	0	0
5212 Millican <sup>1</sup>	6.00	0.00	0 0	35.00	25.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2300	0	500	100	3000	200
5213 Rambo <sup>1</sup>	6.00	0.00	0 0	8.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	500	0	0	0	1000	0
5214 Williamson Creek <sup>1</sup>	0.00	0.00	0 0	9.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1000	0	0	0	0	100
5215 Coats <sup>1</sup>	0.00	0.00	0 0	12.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	580	0	2100	0	1600	400
5229 Kloutchman	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	140	0
5230 Birch Creek <sup>1</sup>	0.00	4.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	150	0	0	0	1440	840
5231 West Butte <sup>1</sup>	5.00	0.00	0 0	13.00	5.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	2000	100	6000	0
5232 Nye	4.00	0.00	0 0	4.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1000	0	0	0	0	0
5233 Scott <sup>5</sup>	3.50	0.00	0 0	2.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	300	0	0	0	250	250
5234 Haughton <sup>1</sup>	7.00	5.00	0 0	10.00	4.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	3500	0	3000	0
5235 Moffitt	17.00	10.00	0 0	19.00	16.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3000	0	3000	0	0	0
5236 Bear Creek <sup>1</sup>	0.00	0.00	0 0	3.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1000	950	0	0	0	50
5237 Brothers <sup>1</sup>	21.00	10.00	0 0	27.00	22.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	350	0	0	0	50	0
5238 ZX <sup>1</sup>	22.00	16.00	0 0	74.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	200	0	10000	0	1000	0
5239 Grassy Butte <sup>1</sup>	5.00	2.00	0 0	5.00	3.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1250	0	4750	0	0	0
5240 Fehrenbacher <sup>1</sup>	4.50	0.00	0 0	2.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	700	0	300	0	300	0
5241 Rickman-McCormack <sup>1</sup>	3.00	0.00	0 0	2.50	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2000	400	0	0	1200	200
5242 Spring Creek	6.00	3.00	0 0	4.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	400	400	0	0	1000	100
5243 Bright <sup>1</sup>	2.00	0.00	0 0	3.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	500	0	1500	0	0	0
5245 Ram Lake <sup>1</sup>	6.50	4.50	0 0	6.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	200	0	2000	0	1000	0
5246 Hatfield	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	60	0
5247 Lizard Creek	2.00	0.00	0 0	2.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	300	0	600	0	1500	0
5248 Pothook	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	400	0	0	0	0	0
5249 McCormack Home Ranch	0.00	0.00	0 0	0.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	250	0	0	0	200	1000
5250 Coffelt	0.00	0.00	0 0	1.00	0.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	120	0	0	0	400	0
5251 96 Ranch	2.00	3.00	0 0	5.00	1.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	700	0	0	0	5000	1500
Totals	304.95	133.3	7 4	447	109	1 1	36	1	3	0	53534	11019	57926	1000	93270	6050

P - Proposed C - Completed

<sup>1</sup> Allotment evaluated in 1988 by interdisciplinary teams

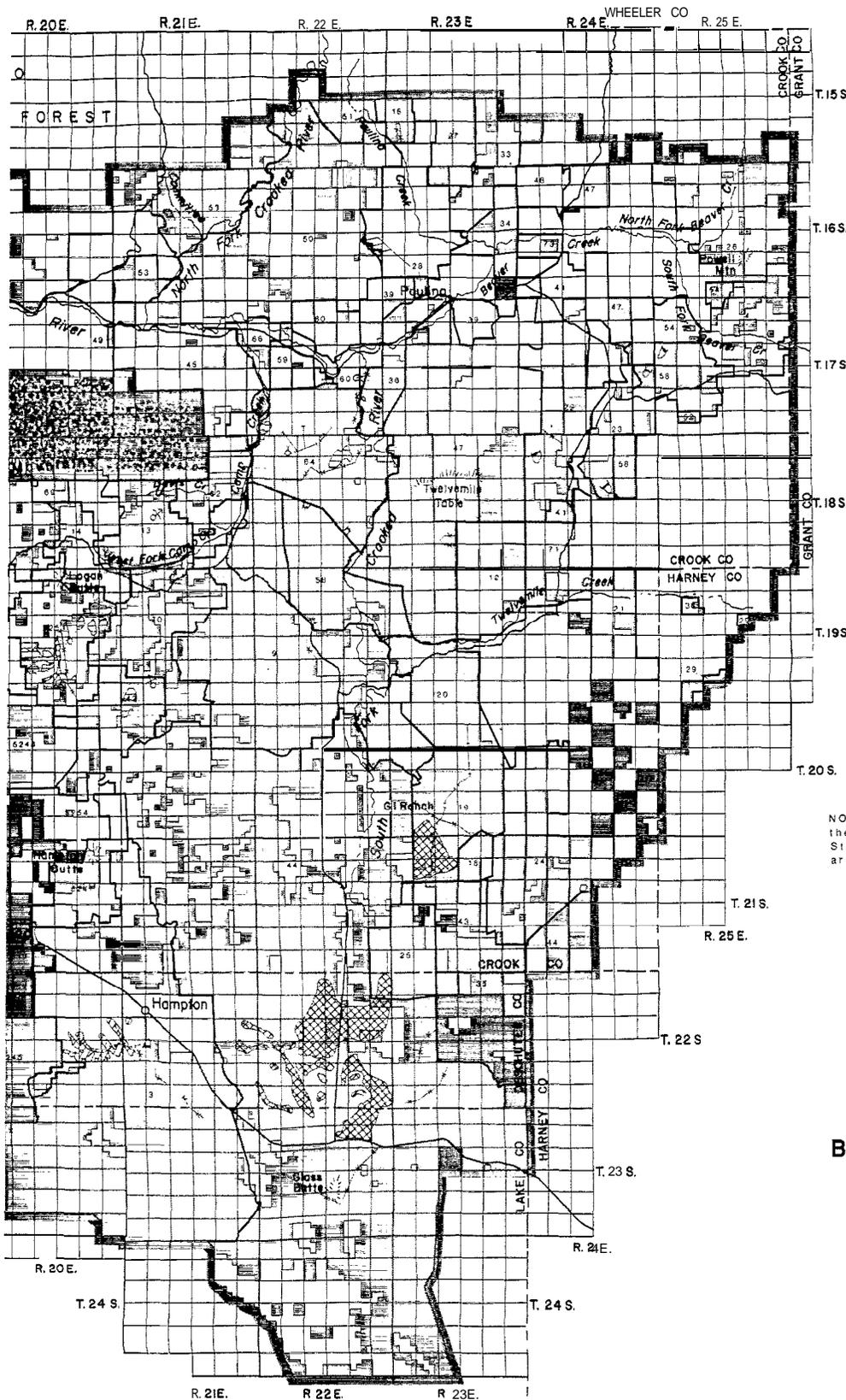
<sup>2</sup> New Allotment combination.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, 2000 acres of spray and seeding proposed.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, 1,000 acres of spray and seeding, and 500 acres of spray only proposed.

<sup>5</sup> In addition, 200 acres of spray only proposed.

<sup>6</sup> Change in proposed projects resulting from additional consultation and interdisciplinary coordination subsequent to the evaluation.



- Allotment Boundary and Number
- Fence
- Spring
- Pipeline
- Well
- Burn/Seed
- Burn
- Juniper Control
- Chain and Seed
- Reservoir

NOTE: Only rangeland developments completed since the Brothers Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision were finalized in 1983 are shown on this map

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Land Management

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT  
MAY 1989  
BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 16**  
**Livestock Grazing**  
**Allotments**  
**Brothers Portion**

**Table 14. Grazing Allotments by Category, LaPine Portion, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

Allotment Name	Allotment Number System	Allotment Category	Public Land Acres <sup>3</sup> Short-Term	Allocated Forage-AUMs	Peak Long-Term
A&L Sheep	7592	Maintain	6,260	1,012	2,127
Brown	7504	Maintain	525	93	183
Cliff	7509	Maintain	4,448	343	1,532
Finley	7595	Maintain	2,405	272	837
Helliwell	7536	Custodial	360	60	126
Kellems	7574	Maintain	170	34	85
Lebeau	7594	Custodial	23	6	10
Long Prairie	7597	Maintain	690	210 <sup>1</sup>	300
Miltenberger	7552	Maintain	4,693	656	1,635
Morgart	7554	Custodial	80	11	28
Poole	7559	Maintain	1,358	180	471
Stearns	7575	Maintain	518	97	179
Yager	7586	Maintain	700	57	244
Unalloted			20,971	6,800	Up to 8,223
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>43,201</b>	<b>9,831</b>	<b>16,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> In "maintain" category allotments, grazing systems would be used which encourage increased density of ground cover vegetation (early spring, deferred, deferred rotation and rest rotation).

<sup>2</sup> In "custodial" category allotments, grazing systems would be used which maintain existing trends in ecological condition (moderate season-long, continual non-use).

<sup>3</sup> Additional acres of presently unalloted and ungrazed land would be added to existing allotments or used to create new allotments as livestock operators are willing to construct needed projects and provide required grazing management.

**"Maintain" Category Criteria**

• Present range condition is satisfactory

- Allotments have moderate or high resource production potential and are producing near their potential (or trend is moving in that direction)
- No serious resource-use conflicts/controversy exist
- Opportunities may exist for positive economic return from public investments
- Present management appears satisfactory

**"Improve" Category Criteria**

• Present range condition is unsatisfactory

- Allotments have moderate to high resource production potential and are producing at low to moderate levels
- Serious resource use conflicts/controversy exist
- Opportunities exist for positive economic return from public investments
- Present management appears unsatisfactory

**"Custodial" Category Criteria**

• Present range condition is not a factor.

- Allotments have low resource production potential and are producing near their potential.
- Limited resource-use conflicts/controversy may exist.
- Opportunities for positive economic return on public investment do not exist or are constrained by technological or economic factors.
- Present management appears satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing resource conditions.

Light utilization on key upland woody species is expected with early spring grazing. Consequently, a long-term increase in composition of these species would occur in areas where potential for increase exists because plant vigor and reproduction would be maintained.

Key woody and herbaceous riparian vegetation would increase with this system. Better distribution of livestock because of cool weather, abundant green upland forage and more water sources would reduce use on riparian vegetation, Regrowth after grazing would occur because of adequate soil moisture in the riparian areas.

Spring/Summer Grazing System: Grazing occurs every year in the critical part of the growing season under this system. A decrease in native, key upland herbaceous and woody species is expected on areas within an allotment that receive heavy utilization-- primarily areas adjacent to water developments, riparian areas and flat valley bottoms.

Livestock prefer green forage. As upland herbaceous species become dry in late summer, livestock start grazing green herbaceous and woody species in accessible riparian areas. Heavy utilization generally occurs.

Deferred Grazing System: The deferred system allows grazing after most of the upland herbaceous key species have reached seed ripe stage and have replenished carbohydrate reserves. The composition of key upland herbaceous species, such as Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass, is expected to increase.

Moderate utilization of upland woody species encourages growth of additional twigs and therefore increases forage production. Reproductive capacity decreases slightly over time because increased twig growth reduces development of flowers and fruits. Long-term composition is not expected to change.

Livestock concentrate in accessible riparian areas because of the availability of green forage and water and the hot late summer temperatures. This concentration results in heavy utilization of riparian herbaceous and woody species. The composition of key woody riparian species would decrease under this system because grazing would occur during the majority of the critical growth period for these species, particularly willow. Herbaceous riparian species composition would not change because deferred grazing would allow sufficient plant growth to sustain root reserves.

Season Long Grazing System: Grazing occurs throughout the growing season every year.

## **Design Standards and Standard Operating Procedures for Range Developments**

### **Range Developments**

The following is a discussion of typical design features and construction practices for range developments and treatments planned for in this RMP/EIS. They may also include many special features that can be a part of a project's design which are not discussed specifically in this section. One example of a special design feature is the use of a specific fence post color to blend with the surrounding environment, mitigating some visual impact of the fence. These design features could be developed for individual projects at the time an environmental analysis is completed.

### **Structural Developments**

#### **Fences**

Fences are constructed to provide exterior allotment boundaries, divide allotments into pastures, protect streams and riparian zones and control livestock. Most fences are three or four-wire strands strung between steel posts with intermediate wire stays. Fence lines are not bladed or scraped. Gates or cattleguards are installed where fences cross existing roads. All fences are designed to mitigate wildlife movement problems.

For any fences in wildlife migration areas, the need for let down fences to allow passage of wildlife would be analyzed. These fences would be let down when livestock are not present.

#### **Spring Developments**

Where natural springs exist, standard operating procedure calls for development to provide a more dependable source of water for livestock and wildlife while protecting the source from trampling. These developments will permit grazing systems which would allow periods of rest or deferment of livestock grazing.

Springs are developed by hand labor or backhoe to install a buried collection system. A short pipeline may be installed to deliver water to a trough. Ramps, rocks or flatboards are installed in all water troughs to allow small birds and mammals to gain access to and/or

2. Brush control projects will be considered only after a detailed allotment management plan or grazing system has been developed and implemented.
3. No shrub control projects will be conducted on range sites when 50 percent or more of the area is in excellent ecological condition. Control projects will be conducted to achieve a mosaic pattern of approximately 60 percent control and 40 percent leave. This does not apply to winter range areas.
4. Project layout and methods of control used will be such that the projects will blend into the natural environment as much as possible.
5. Mosaic patterns will be incorporated into all control projects. Shrubs are considered to be a desirable part of the vegetation makeup of any given block of land: on most of the areas to be treated about 15-20 percent of the vegetative cover in shrub would be desirable. This does not apply to wildlife winter range areas.
6. Forb composition (measures as percent of cover) of 20 to 25 percent for John Day range sites and of 10 to 15 percent for High Desert and South Cascade range sites is the optimum wildlife recommendation for the District. This goal puts additional constraints on spraying of sagebrush with chemicals which also reduce forbs. It may be that some reduction could be accepted for the short term, if long term benefits in forb production could be attained. Another possible mitigating measure might be to seed some forbs following a sagebrush spray project.
7. Juniper control projects will be restricted to no more than 60 percent removal of juniper trees with leave areas concentrated on sites providing optimum thermal cover. Areas within the 40 percent leave zone should constitute a minimum of 5 acres each and be evenly distributed.
3. Sage Grouse Habitat (2-Mile Radius of Strutting Grounds): Projects within the 2-mile radius of strutting grounds will be planned for selective control in a manner that will not adversely impact present and future nesting sage grouse populations. Within the 1 -mile radius zone shrub reduction projects will be highly selective.
4. Sage Grouse - Spring-Summer-Fall Range: Projects will be limited to no more than 60 percent of the area in any 10 year period with emphasis on mosaic patterns, creation of edge and retention of important cover.
5. Sage Grouse Wintering Areas: These areas can only be considered for treatment after adequate consideration and planning has been given to the present and future wintering sage grouse populations found in each specific areas.
6. Deer Winter Range - Sagebrush and juniper control within the critical deer winter range will be restricted by habitat and forage requirements for the wintering deer populations, present and future, for each critical area.

A brush control plan, consisting of project layout and an implementation plan will be developed for each critical deer winter range prior to starting any brush control work.

In pastures that are less than 50 percent public lands and the ecological range condition is fair to better, no brush control will be allowed on the public lands.

## Brush Control

The proposed methods of brush control are burning, brushbeating, herbicide spraying, or plowing of big sagebrush outside of important deer wintering areas. Chemical treatments will not be authorized without appropriate environmental analysis and clearance. Burning temporarily reduces big sagebrush because big sagebrush does not resprout following fire. The effect of burning on perennial bunchgrasses varies with the intensity of the fire, season of the burn, and the species of grass in the burn area. The composition of Sandberg's bluegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass and cheatgrass, where present, as increases on areas after successful burning. Several studies in Idaho indicate that fall burning does not harm most perennial herbaceous species. Sites with Idaho fescue or bitterbrush will not be burned since these species are easily damaged by fire.

## Specific Guidelines

1. Antelope Summer Range: General guidelines apply to these areas plus the identified need to leave some 2 to 5 acre patches of shrubs for antelope fawning.
2. Deer and Antelope Winter Range: No shrub control work will be initiated on low sage sites where soil depth is 15 inches or less.

made through agreements with the grazing lessees or by decisions where necessary. The allotments will also be monitored beyond these five years to make further adjustments as necessary. If it becomes apparent that objectives are being achieved, the Improve (I) category allotments may be reclassified to the Maintain (M) category.

Maintain (M) category allotments will receive monitoring sufficient to insure that management continues to be satisfactory. Levels of monitoring will include: annual collection of actual use and climatic data, collection of utilization data every three years, and reading of trend studies every ten years. If monitoring indicates that unexpected adverse impacts are occurring, the allotment(s) may be reclassified to the Improve (I) category and corrective management actions taken.

Custodial (C) category allotments will receive less intensive monitoring. At a minimum, monitoring will include annual collection of climatic data and completion of trend studies on a ten-year schedule. If the analysis of monitoring data indicate a potential for improved management and/or critical resource values which are being threatened by livestock grazing, BLM will reclassify the allotment into the Improve (I) category and intensify its management.

The type(s) of monitoring study(ies) will vary depending on the resource objectives. The following is a brief description of the more common studies used for rangeland monitoring in the Prineville District.

## **1. Utilization**

A livestock use area is examined after grazing to determine the amount of use, expressed as a percent of current year's growth incurred on plants normally grazed by livestock. The examination can be for a single species or for several species, depending on resource objectives. The study area may consist of one or more transects in the use area or could involve mapping the entire use area to determine livestock grazing patterns.

## **2. Actual Use**

The livestock operator submits a detailed record at the close of the grazing period showing how the allotment was used. Actual use may not correspond exactly to authorized use because of factors such as late turnout, removal of sick animals, fewer total numbers than authorized and stray animals either in or out of the allotments.

## **3. Climate**

An index based on crop year precipitation has been developed by the Squaw Butte Field Station and provides a good indicator of forage growth. Records from NOAA weather reporting stations provide adequate coverage for most areas, but site-specific studies (i.e., a recording hydrothermography installed in an allotment) may be used as needed.

These three studies, conducted on a regular basis, monitor major causative agents of change in vegetation and can also be indicative of trends in ecological condition. Three other kinds of studies are also used.

## **4. Photographic**

Color photographs are taken at three to five year intervals at permanently established locations representative of the allotment. General change in vegetative composition and/or vigor can be observed. Aerial photography will also be used and can be particularly valuable in monitoring riparian areas.

## **5. Population Studies**

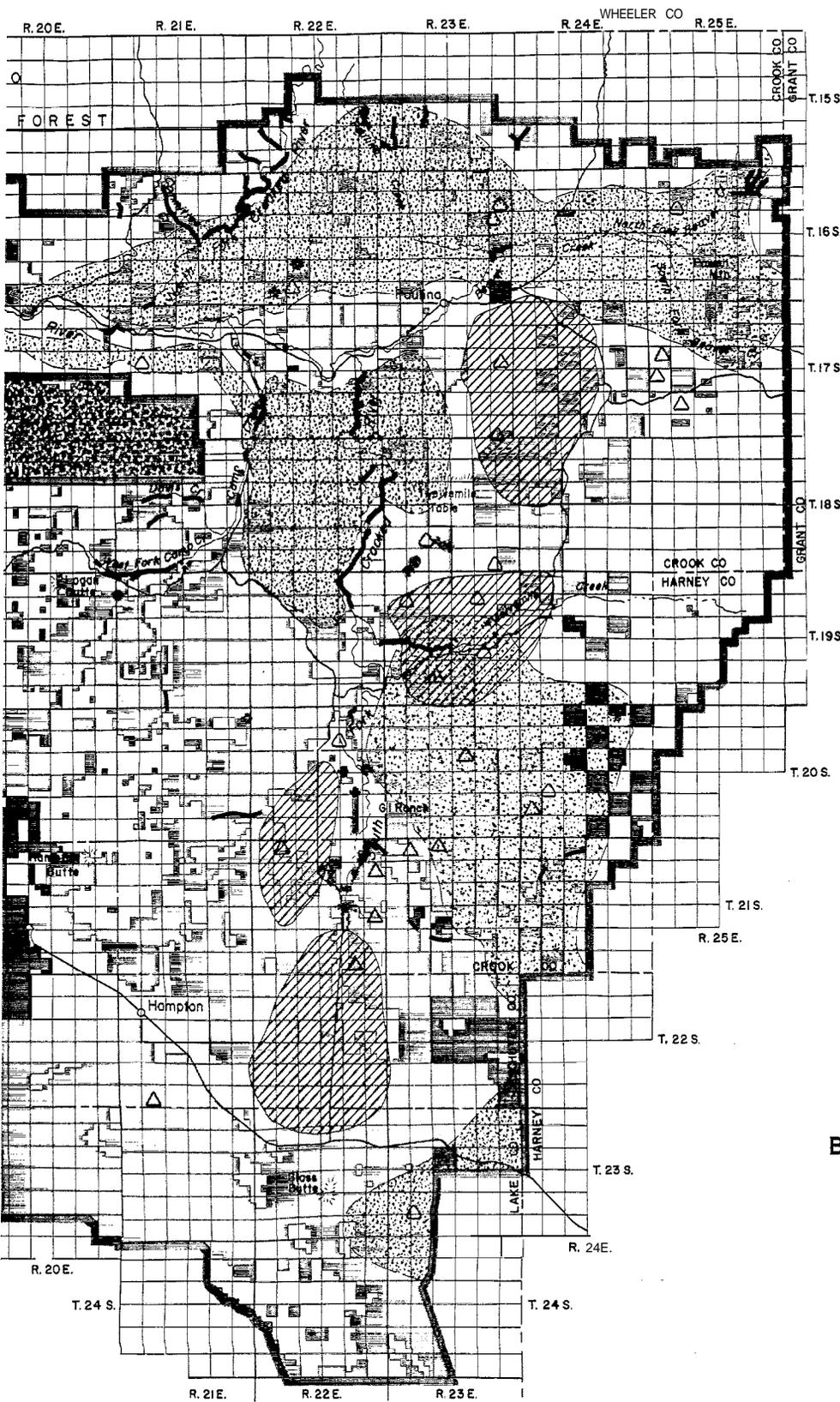
Methods of sampling plant populations have been developed which result in data of varying statistical reliability. Studies such as nested frequency give an indication of the occurrence of a species at a location. Line intercept and belt transect studies may be used to determine the relative composition and/or cover percentage of each species in a given population. Although they are time consuming and costly, these studies can be used to detect subtle changes in ecological condition of an allotment and to provide a statistical basis for future analysis.

## **6. Reinventory**

Allotments may be reinventoried for ecological condition (seral stage) using the Ecological Site Inventory (BLM Handbook H-441 O-I ). Ecological condition is normally estimated by comparing an ocular estimate of the relative plant species composition with the standard provided by the appropriate site guide, but detailed measurements are taken as needed. This is a long-term study which, normally will be conducted only when other studies indicate that a full condition class of change may have occurred or when a long enough period of time (perhaps 15 years) has elapsed that it is considered desirable to update the ecological condition data base.



Wall Street in Bend about 1913.



**RIPARIAN AND WETLAND AREAS**

-  Wetland at Lake, Reservoir or Meadow
-  Riparian Area along Stream or Drainage

**WILDLIFE HABITAT**

-  Crucial Deer Winter Range
-  Crucial Antelope Winter Range
-  Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Land Management

PRINEVILLE DISTRICT

MAY 1989

BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 18**

**Riparian/Wetland Areas  
and  
Wildlife Habitat  
Brothers Portion**

In both Brothers and LaPine, non-game species habitat management will be accomplished by maintenance or enhancement of vegetative structure and diversity. Wildlife species differ widely in their habitat requirements. Decisions made through the Brothers/LaPine RMP will provide a variety of vegetative successional stages and a corresponding variety of habitats for wildlife.

The anticipated long-term forage available to wildlife in the Brothers area will accommodate ODFW proposed population increases of 27 percent for deer, 23 percent for antelope and 71 percent for elk based on 1982 populations.

The grazing systems implemented in deer and antelope winter range are expected to improve or maintain habitat conditions on 97 percent of the crucial deer winter range and 95 percent of the crucial antelope winter range based on 1982 conditions.

Management direction for threatened, endangered and sensitive species is discussed in the Ongoing Management Section.

## Implementation

Range developments will be designed to achieve both wildlife and livestock grazing management objectives. New fences will be constructed to allow wildlife passage and existing fences will be modified as appropriate. Where natural springs exist and are developed, the development will provide a more dependable water source for wildlife as well as livestock. Water troughs will accommodate use by wildlife and livestock. Where pipelines are developed to deliver water more than 2 miles from an existing water source, the water system will be designed to provide water for wildlife from July through October. Wildlife escape devices will be installed and maintained in water troughs. The spring area and the overflow will be fenced to exclude livestock trampling.

Vegetation manipulation and revegetation projects in crucial wildlife areas will be done in irregular shapes so as to create a vegetation mosaic.

All areas where major vegetation manipulation or conversion occurs will be totally rested from livestock grazing for at least two growing seasons following treatment.

In crucial wildlife habitats, major construction and maintenance work will be scheduled to avoid or minimize disturbance to wildlife. Areas disturbed

during project construction will be reseeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs to meet site specific needs or habitat requirements. All new fences will be built to standard Bureau wildlife specifications.

Fish and wildlife habitat management objectives will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project level planning (for example: timber sale plans, grazing management plans, recreation management plans, rights-of-way applications, and so forth). Note the standard design features and operation procedures in these program narratives. Evaluations will consider the significance of the proposed projects and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitats in the affected areas. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for fish and wildlife habitat. Protective fences will be constructed in riparian areas, and other habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize and/or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Such projects will be identified through habitat management plans or coordinated resource management activity plans,

Seasonal restrictions will be applied to mitigate the impacts of human activities on important seasonal wildlife habitat. Examples of the major types of important seasonal wildlife habitat are crucial deer winter range, sagegrouse nesting habitat and raptor nesting habitat.

The diversity and population level of species is a function of the diversity and type of habitats available. The present situation in the LaPine portion is such that the diversity of wildlife species will be different in the future due to the changing of the vegetative composition from the Mountain Pine Beetle infestation. As the dying mature lodgepole stands are replaced with forage areas and young lodgepole stands, the mix of wildlife species will also change.

Timber sales will be designed to provide sufficient cover to maintain the existing mule deer migration corridors through the LaPine portion. This will involve providing leave areas, and designing sales in the migration corridor so that cover is maintained.

Habitat management plans will be written for high priority wildlife habitats. These plans will detail how those habitats will be improved or maintained. Plans for sage grouse and bald eagles are expected to be written during this planning cycle.

**Table 18. Fish Habitat Condition and Estimated Trend <sup>1</sup>, Brothers Portion, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

Stream	Public Stream Miles	Present Stream Channel Condition	Present Fish Habitat Condition	Est. Trend <sup>2</sup>	Species Present <sup>3</sup>	Comments
Alkali Creek	.75	Poor	Poor	D	no fish	Low flows, high water temperature.
Bear Creek	9.10	Fair	Poor	I	Rb,LPD,Bsu SpD, LnD	Low flow, siltation, high water temperature, enclosure improving habitat.
Bear Creek, Little	1.35	Poor	Poor	D	no fish	Low flow, siltation, high water temperature.
Beaver Creek	1.70	Good	Fair	S	Bsu,Sq,LpD, Cch,SpD	Siltation, limited gravel, high water temp., irrigation withdrawal.
Beaver Creek (N. Fork)	2.04	Fair	Good	S	Rb,Sq,Bsu, LpD	Good stream shade, low flow, good gravel.
Beaver Creek (S. Fork)	.25	Fair	Fair	S	Rb,LpD,Bsu	Irrigation withdrawal, limited gravel, poor structure.
Beaverdam Creek	1.50	Fair	Fair	S	Rb,LpD,Bsu	Low flow to intermittent, siltation, logging debris.
Bronco Creek&tributary	1.50	Good	Fair	S	Rb,LpD,Bsu	Low flow, limited pool area, high water temp.
Burnt Log Cr. (E & W Fk.)	1.08	Fair	Fair	S	Rb,Sc,LpD	Low flows, good spawning gravel, debris jams.
Camp Creek (main stem)	3.40	Poor	Poor	D	LpD,UmD	Low flow, siltation, irrigation withdrawal, high water temperature.
Camp Creek (middle fork)	.30	Poor	Poor	D	no fish	Intermittent, siltation, poor bank and channel condition.
Camp Creek (south fork)	.50	Poor	Poor	S	no fish	Very low flow, poor bank and channel condition, siltation.
Camp Creek (west fork)	4.80	Poor	Poor	I	UmD	Siltation, low flow, limited structure, high water temperature.
Committee Creek	3.50	Fair	Fair	I	Rb	Low flow, logging damage, siltation, enclosure improving habitat.
Crooked River (lower)	a.75	Excellent	Good	S	Rb,Bt,Wf, Brb, R	Siltation from Prineville Reservoir.
Crooked River (upper)	1.60	Fair	Fair	S	Rb,Sb,Csu, Sq,LnD,LpD, SpD,Chc,Brb Bsu	Irrigation withdrawal, low flow, high water temperature, siltation.
Crooked River (N. Fork)	10.70	Good	Fair	S	Rb, Sq,LpD, Bsu,Sc	High water temperature, limited spawning gravel, stable banks.
Crooked River (S. Fork)	13.75	Good	Fair	D	Sq,LpD,Bsu, Chc,SpD,LnD tation,	Streamside cover scarce, abundant aquatic vegetation, siltation.
Davis Creek	2.34	Fair	Fair	S	no fish	Low water temperature, siltation, logging damage.
Deschutes River	7.05	Excellent	Good	S	Rb,Bt,Wf, Brb,R	Good streamside cover, irrigation withdrawal, good water quality.
Eagle Creek	2.20	Fair	Poor	S	Rb- spawning	Low flow, limited stream cover, siltation.
Fox Canyon Creek	1.75	Good	Fair	S	Rb,LpD	intergravel flow, bed-rock falls, good canopy.
Hail Creek	.50	Fair	Poor	S	Rb,LpD	Low flow, logging debris, poor stream cover, 30' falls.

## Implementation Priority

### High

Continue to implement the Oregon/Washington Riparian Enhancement Plan. Assess actions affecting wildlife habitat. Protect threatened, endangered or sensitive species habitat. Monitor important habitat of other species such as mule deer, elk, and other game and non-game species.

### Medium

Manage non-critical habitats with significant values.

### Monitoring

Allotment management plans will be updated and revised and habitat management plans will be prepared prior to implementation of specific activities for habitat improvement. AMPs and HMPs will contain sections on monitoring techniques for various activities. These will evaluate habitat condition and trend against resource objectives.

Wildlife habitat monitoring will consist largely of recording repeated observations of the habitat conditions which is being changed by a particular action. This may be as simple as using photo stations or as complicated as a complete ecological study. Each action will be monitored to assess the degree of success or failure measured against management objectives.

Monitoring priorities will be established by the general management priorities discussed previously. Each habitat management plan will discuss and rank monitoring efforts as part of the management scenario for a particular geographic area.

### Support

Support and cooperation from the ODFW, private sportsmen's groups and others will be an integral part of the habitat management program.

Internal support from BLM specialists (i.e., lands, forestry, recreation and range management) will also be required.

Extensive coordination with other Federal, and State agencies as well as groups and individuals will be needed during day-to-day program operation.

## Fire Management

The planning area has been evaluated for damage to resource values by fire. Values at risk classes have been established and range from Class 1 (lowest values at risk) through Class 6 (highest, special consideration values at risk) and are shown on Maps 20 and 21. Values at risk are the basis for determining suppression action.

Fire is a natural part of the ecosystem in the Brothers/LaPine Planning Area; fire return intervals for similar fuel types is about 16 years (Martin, 1982). The predominant fuel types in the Brothers portion are sagebrush/grass and juniper/sagebrush. In the LaPine portion, it is lodgepole pine.

### Management Direction

Aggressive suppression of wildfires will be provided on 506,000 acres (values at risk Classes 4 through 6). This will not preclude the use of prescribed fire (both planned and unplanned ignitions) to reduce fuel loads, manage habitat and forage or control vegetation in rights-of-way, weed infestation areas etc. A total of 605,000 acres is designated as conditional suppression and fire use areas (values at risk Classes 1 through 3). Note: "conditional suppression" does not mean "let burn". Depending on circumstances, any or all of the 605,000 acres may receive full, aggressive suppression, Table 19 displays the conditional fire suppression parameters to be considered in determining the suppression approach.

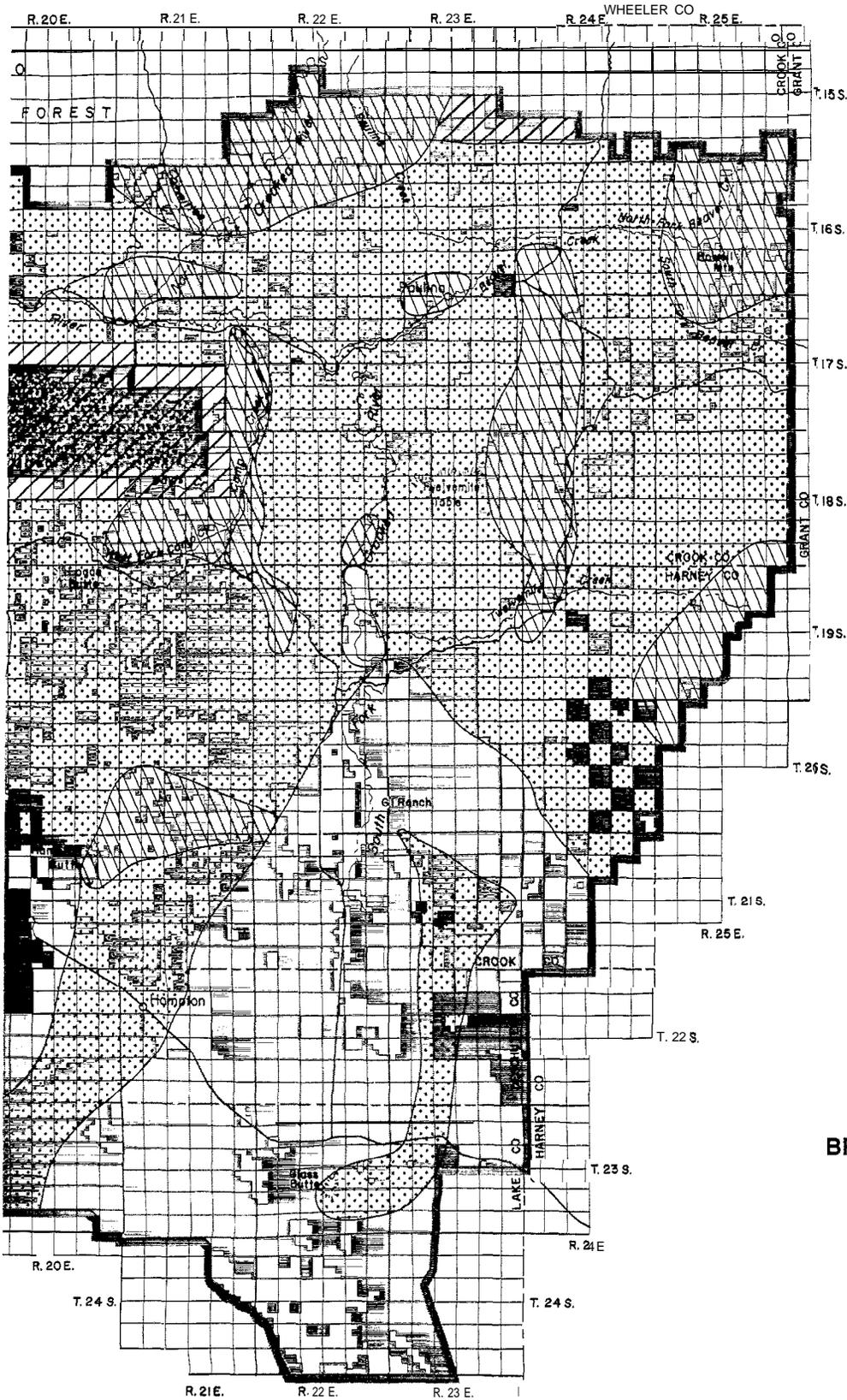
**Table 19. Conditional Fire Suppression Parameters, Under the Plan, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

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Fire Size	Less than 1,500 ac
Air Temperature	Less than 90° F
Windspeed at 20' above ground	Less than 18 mph
Fine fuel moisture content	More than 5 percent
Flame length	Less than 10 ft
Rate of forward spread	Less than 2,500 ft/hr
Amount of fire suppression forces available	At least 50 percent of existing crews and equipment



LaPine prior to 1935 when the store burned down.



RESOURCE VALUE AT RISK

- Class 1 & 2 (Low Value)
- Class 3
- Class 4
- Class 5
- Class 6 (High Value)

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PRINEVILLE DISTRICT

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**BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA**

**MAP 20**  
**Fire Management**  
**Brothers Portion**

## Support

Staff specialist support will be needed in determining the success in meeting resource management objectives in the conditional suppression and prescribed fire use areas.

## Energy and Minerals

### Leasable Minerals

It is projected that the next 10 to 15 years will see periodic oil and gas as well as some geothermal exploration on BLM managed lands within the planning area. For purposes of analysis it is assumed that a total of three exploratory wells for oil and gas and geothermal will be drilled. The surface disturbance associated with drilling for oil and gas and geothermal are similar with each well requiring approximately 3 acres for a well pad and an estimated average of 2 miles of moderate duty access road. Existing roads will be used whenever possible. The cumulative effect of this activity is expected to be a total of 9 acres of surface disturbance and 6 miles of new road. The well pads and possibly the roads (if they would not be needed for other uses) will be rehabilitated. The average duration of this activity would be approximately 6 months at each well site. Unless production is found, all impacts associated with exploration and drilling will be short-term and insignificant. If oil, gas or geothermal production is

pursued, an amendment of this plan and separate environmental impact statement, with public involvement, will be prepared.

### Management Direction

Leasable minerals will continue to be made available on most land where the surface is also publicly owned. Approximately 910,000 acres of public land will be open to exploration subject to standard lease requirements and stipulations. A restrictive “no surface occupancy” stipulation for fluid minerals exploration and development will be maintained on 16,000 acres of public land around Prineville Reservoir and seasonal restrictions will continue on 44,580 acres of deer wintering areas and 3,560 acres of sage grouse strutting grounds. A no-surface occupancy stipulation for fluid minerals exploration and development will be imposed on 36,000 acres designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. A 600-acre area around the Horse Ridge Research Natural Area will continue to be closed to mineral leasing. A total of 3,552 acres along 11 .1 miles of the North Fork of the Crooked River was classified as “wild” under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This area has been withdrawn from mineral entry, thus it is closed to mineral leasing. Restrictions to protect 100,000 acres of land that are visually sensitive or of high scenic quality will also be continued. Table 20 and Maps 22 and 23 show leasable mineral potential in the Brothers Portion.

**Table 20. Acres Potentially Valuable for Oil and Gas and Geothermal, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

Management Categories	Not Potentially Valuable	Low Value Potential	Moderate Value Potential	High Value Potential	Total	% Public Mineral Acres
Oil and Gas						
Open	41,000	463,000	172,000	234,000	910,000	82
Open-No Surface Occupancy	0	29,000	8,000	11,000	48,000	4
Open-Visual Restrictions	10,000	20,000	40,000	30,000	100,000	9
Open-Seasonal Restrictions	0	5,000	20,000	23,000	48,000	4
Closed-Non Discretionary	0	1,000	0	4,000	5,000	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>518,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>302,000</b>	<b>1,111,000</b>	<b>100</b>
Geothermal						
Open	815,000	215,000	6,000	0	1,036,000	93
Open-No Surface Occupancy	26,000	7,000	0	0	33,000	3
Open-Visual Impact	0	10,000	15,000	0	25,000	2
Open-Seasonal Restrictions	0	12,000	0	0	12,000	1
Closed-Non-Discretionary	4,000	1,000	0	0	5,000	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>849,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,111,000</b>	<b>100</b>

## Figure 1. Sample Notice of Restrictions for Sensitive Visual Resources.

United States  
Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Prineville District

Notice to Lessee

The area listed below is classified as a sensitive visual resource area and restrictions may be imposed to prevent undue visual intrusion during exploration and production activities. Proposed plans submitted to BLM should take this classification into account.

Willamette Meridian, Oregon

T. 17 S., R. 18 E.

Sec. 1: Lots 2, 3, 4, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

Sec. 2: Lots 1, 2, 3, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 3: W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 4: Lot 2, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 7: E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 8: NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

Sec. 9: SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NEE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 11: NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

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## Figure 2. Sample Notice of Special Stipulations.

United States  
Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management

Special Stipulation - Prineville District

The following described lands lie in the vicinity of Prineville Reservoir. Due to watershed, soil, wildlife, vegetation, recreation and other values, stringent mitigating measures will be applied by BLM at the time the operating plan is reviewed.

Willamette Meridian, Oregon

T. 17 S., R. 18 E.,

Sec. 6: S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 7: E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 8: NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

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## Figure 3. Sample Notice of Restrictions for Wildlife

United States  
Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Prineville District

Notice to Lessee

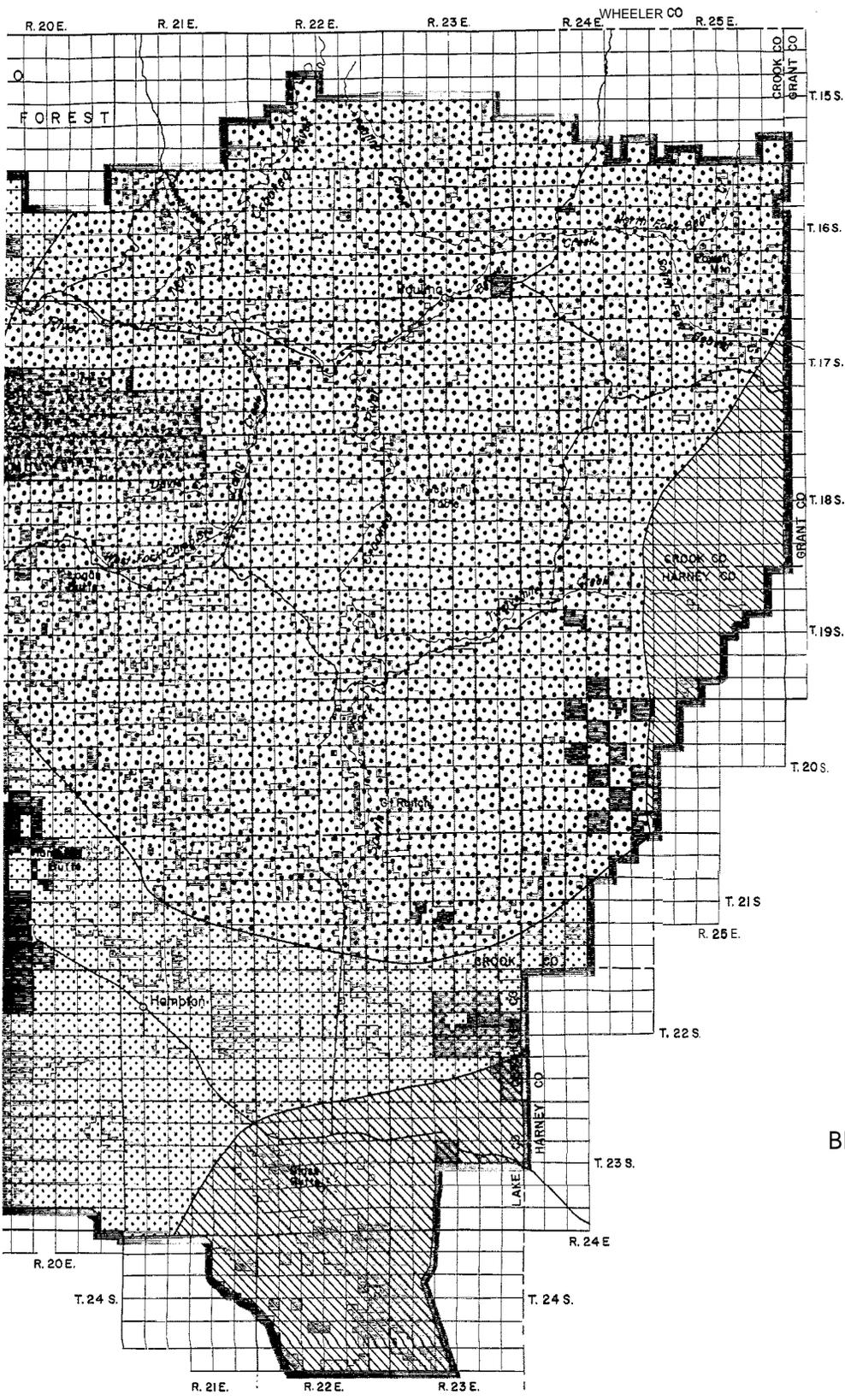
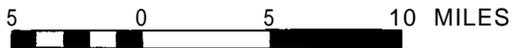
The area described below is in a critical deer winter range and restrictions on use may be imposed from December 1 through March 15.

Willamette Meridian, Oregon

T. 18 S., R. 18 E.,

Sec. 18: E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sec. 19: N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

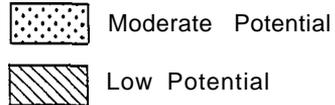
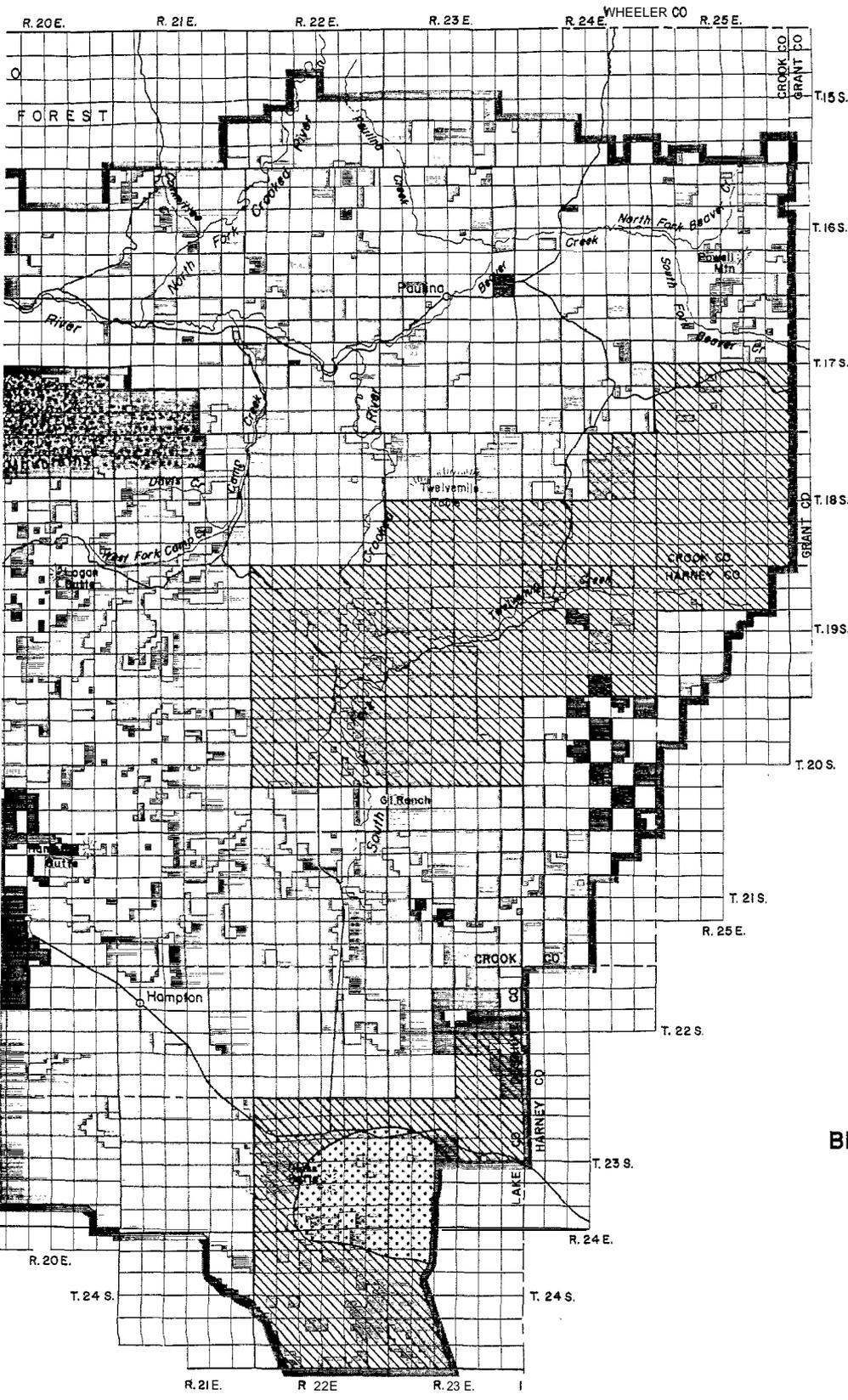


-  High Potential
-  Moderate Potential
-  Low Potential
-  Unknown Potential

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BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

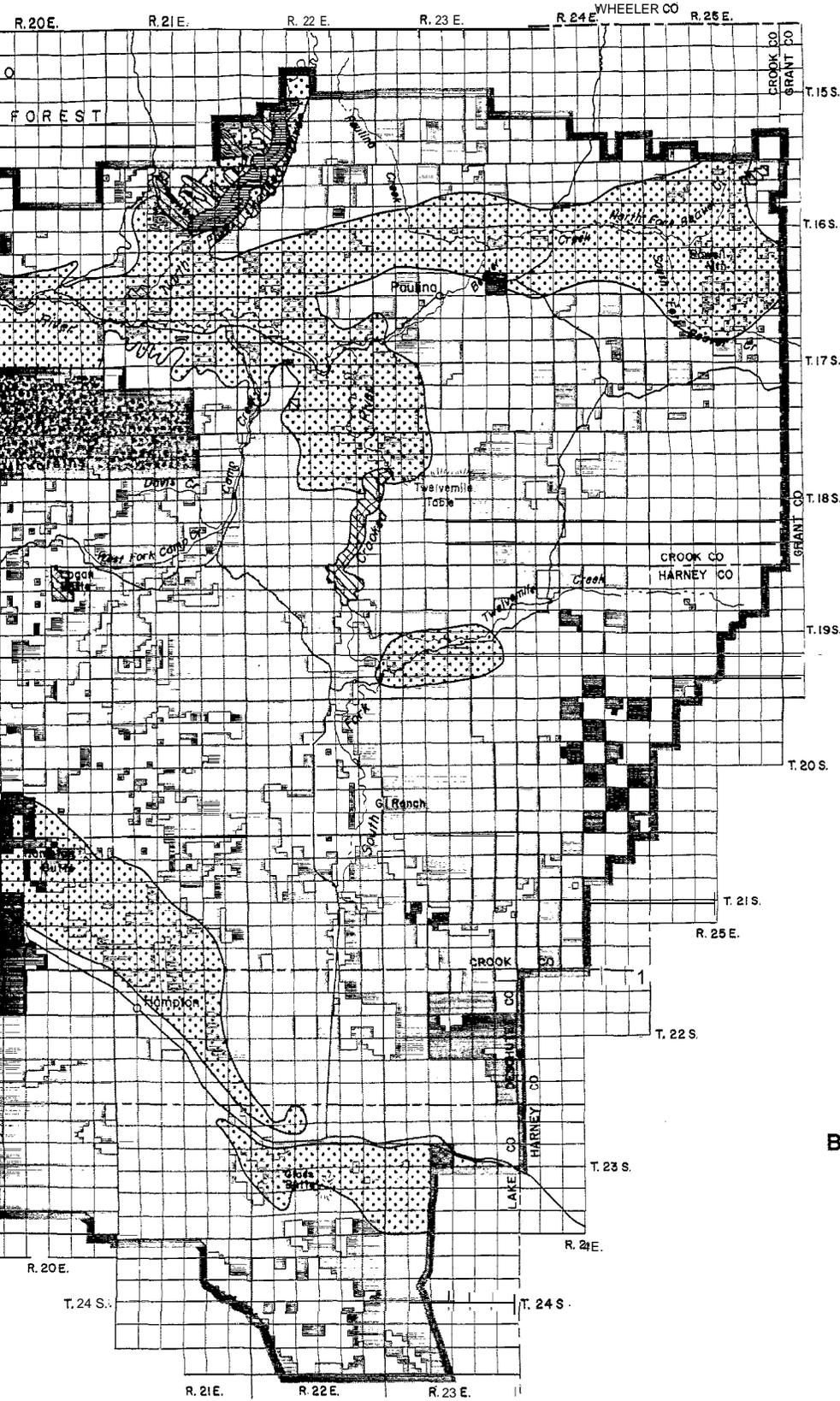
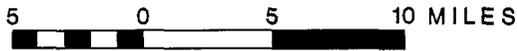
**MAP 22**  
**Oil and Gas Potential**  
**Brothers Portion**



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PRINEVILLE DISTRICT  
MAY 1989  
BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 23**  
**Geothermal Potential**  
**Brothers Portion**



-  Open subject to standard terms and conditions
-  Open subject to seasonal or minor constraints
-  Open subject to no surface occupancy stipulation
-  Withdrawn from mineral entry

Note:  
 There are several areas of less than 200 acres which are severely restricted for sagegrouse habitat that are not identified on this map.

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PRINEVILLE DISTRICT  
 MAY 1989  
 BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 24**  
**Minerals**  
**Management Areas**  
**Brothers Portion**

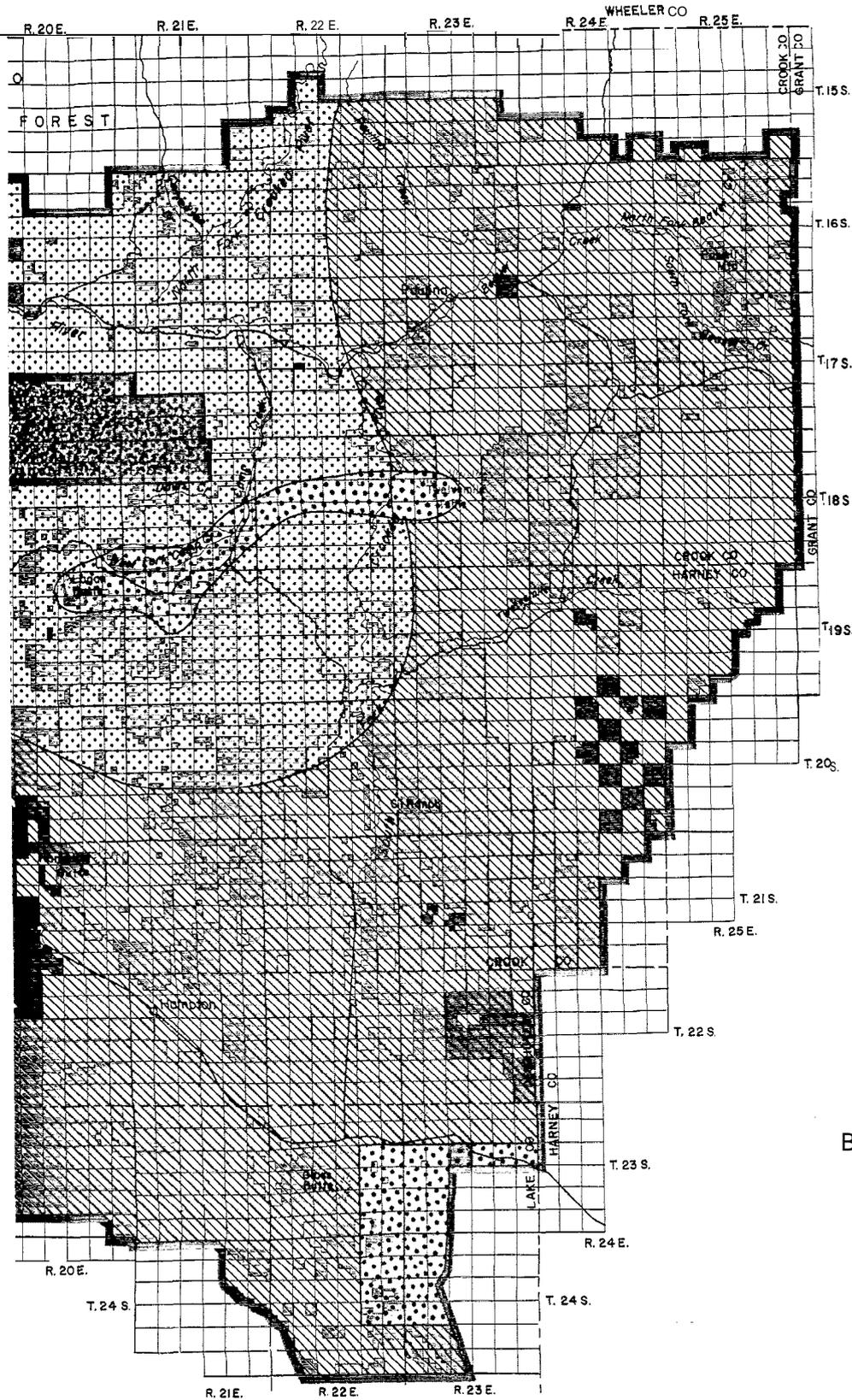
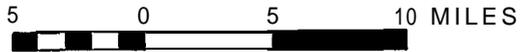
**Table 21. Acres Potentially Valuable for Locatable Minerals, Brothers/LaPine Planning Area**

<b>Management Categories</b>	<b>Low Potential</b>	<b>Moderate Potential</b>	<b>High Potential</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Total Public Mineral Acres</b>
Open	781,000	101,000	66,000	948,000	85
Open-WSA (43CFR 3802)	61,000	53,000	7,000	121,000	11
Open - ACECs	22,000	12,000	2,000	36,000	3
Prop. Withdrawal-ACECs	1,000	0	0	1,000	
Closed - Non Discret.	11,000	0	4,000	5,000	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>866,000</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>1,111,000</b>	<b>100</b>

## Notice of Operations, 5 Acres or Less

The following standards govern activities conducted under a notice:

1. Access routes shall be planned for only the minimum width needed for operations and shall follow the natural contour, where practicable, to minimize the size of cuts and fills.
2. All tailings, dumps, deleterious materials or substances, and other waste produced by the operations shall be disposed of so as to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.
3. At the earliest feasible time, the operator shall reclaim the area disturbed, except to the extent necessary to preserve evidence of mineralization, by taking reasonable measures to prevent or control on-site and off-site damage to the Federal lands.
4. Reclamation shall include, but shall not be limited to:
  - a. Saving of topsoil for final application after reshaping of disturbed areas has been completed;
  - b. Measures to control erosion, landslides and water runoff;
  - c. Measures to isolate, remove or control toxic materials;
  - d. Reshaping the area disturbed, application of the topsoil and revegetation of disturbed areas, where reasonably practicable; and
5. Rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat.



-  High Potential
-  Moderate Potential
-  Low Potential

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**PRINEVILLE DISTRICT**  
MAY 1989  
BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 25**  
**Locatable Minerals**  
**Potential**  
**Brothers Portion**

## **Reserved Federal Mineral Estate**

### **Management Direction**

The reserved Federal mineral estate will continue to be open for mineral exploration and development. Conveyances of mineral interest owned by the United States, where the surface is, or will be, in non-Federal ownership, may be completed after a determination is made under Section 209(b) of FLPMA finding:

- 1) That there are no known mineral values in the land, or
- 2) That the reservation of mineral rights in the United States would interfere with or preclude non-mineral development of the land and that such development is a more beneficial use of the land than mineral development.

All land tenure adjustments will consider the effect on the mineral estate. If the lands are not known to have mineral potential, the mineral interest will normally be transferred simultaneously with the surface.

### **Implementation Priorities**

#### **High**

Process energy and mineral lessee applications, preliminary permits to drill and development plans on a “pipeline” basis to avoid backlogs and unwarranted delays.

Process salable mineral proposals to meet State and local government as well as public needs.

#### **Moderate**

Reclaim salable mineral (community use) areas that are no longer needed or exhausted. Review existing lease stipulation effectiveness and need and modify as appropriate to ensure the required level of protection.

#### **Low**

Identify and promote additional rockhounding opportunities. Conduct additional mineral inventories.

Monitor mining plan compliance for locatable minerals.

## **Monitoring**

Monitor ongoing mineral lease exploration, development and reclamation efforts. Monitor salable mineral development extraction and reclamation projects.

### **Support**

Review of salable mineral proposals, proposed leases, exploration and development and reclamation plans will require interdisciplinary team support as well as consultation with appropriate State and Federal regulatory agencies.

## **Ongoing Management Programs**

The Brothers/LaPine RMP focuses on nine significant resource management issues. Other ongoing BLM management programs and actions discussed in the plan will continue. This section briefly describes these programs and management actions, including standard operating procedures to eliminate confusion regarding their status relevant to the proposed RMP.

### **Soil, Water and Air**

The inventory and evaluation of soil, water and air resources on public lands will continue. Soils will be managed to maintain productivity and to minimize erosion. Corrective actions will take place, where practicable, to resolve erosive conditions. Water sources necessary to meet BLM program objectives will be developed and filed on according to applicable State and Federal laws and regulations. Water quality of perennial streams will continue to be monitored, and climatological data will continue to be gathered.

Surface disturbance at all project sites will continue to be held to a minimum. Disturbed soil will be rehabilitated to blend into the surrounding soil surface and reseeded as needed with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and browse as applicable to replace ground cover and reduce soil loss from wind and water erosion.

### **Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive Species Habitat**

Management activities in the habitat of listed or candidate threatened or endangered and sensitive species will be designed specifically to benefit those species through habitat improvement. No land tenure adjustments, programs or other activities will be

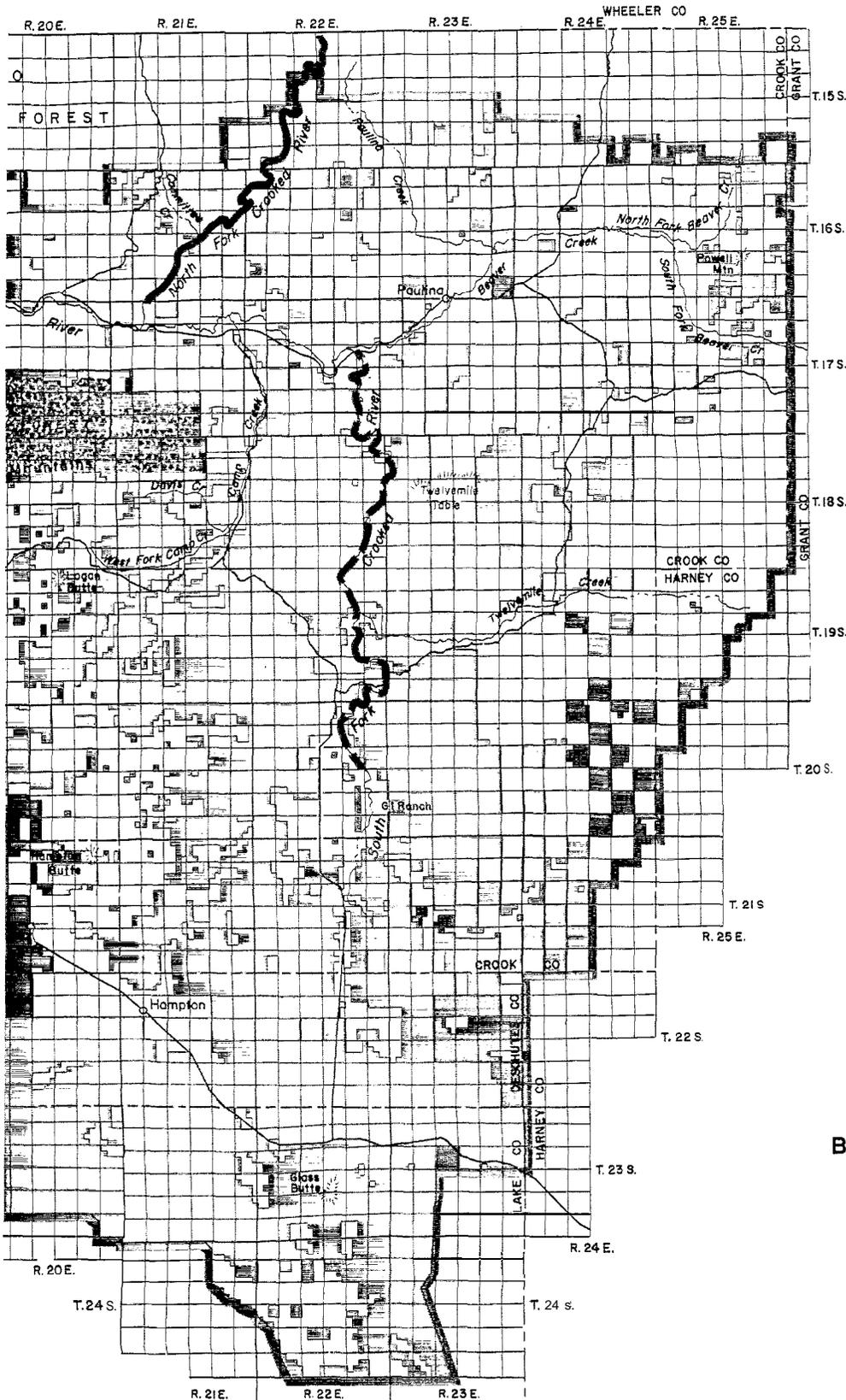
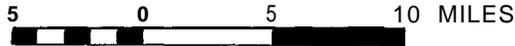
**Table 22. Rivers Designated or Eligible for Further Study as National Wild and Scenic Rivers**

**Rivers Designated as National Wild and Scenic Rivers**

Name	Termini	Classification	Mileage	Comments
North Fork Crooked	Ochoco NF boundary to Upper Falls	Scenic	1.5	An additional 14.7 miles of the North Fork of the Crooked River upstream on the Ochoco National Forest were also designated. The 3,552 acres within the segment classified as wild was withdrawn from mineral entry.
	Upper Falls to Committee Ck.	Wild	11.1	
	Committee Ck. to one mi. from confluence w/Crooked River	Recreational	5	
Crooked	Nat'l Grassland boundary to River mi. 8 S. of Opal Spring	Recreational	7	Total miles includes 2.0 miles of USFS land within Crooked River National Grasslands and 1.0 mile of Bureau of Reclamation land near Bowman Dam.
	Bowman Dam to E/W centerline of SE% of sec. 20, T. 16 S., R. 16 E.	Recreational	8	Total miles include 1.0 mile of land administered by the Bureau of Reclamation near Bowman Dam.
Deschutes	Oden Falls to upper end of Lk. Billy Chinook	Scenic	19	An additional 100 miles of the Deschutes River downstream and 54.4 miles upstream and outside the planning area were also designated.

**Rivers Eligible for Further Study as National Wild and Scenic Rivers**

River	Total Miles Eligible	Total Miles of Public Land Frontage	Potential Designation By River Segment
South Fork Crooked River	25.0	10.0	Logan Reservoir to Twelvemile Creek (10 miles) - Recreational Twelvemile Creek to Bill Jake Hollow (7 miles) - Wild Bill Jake Hollow to confluence with Crooked River (8 miles) - Scenic



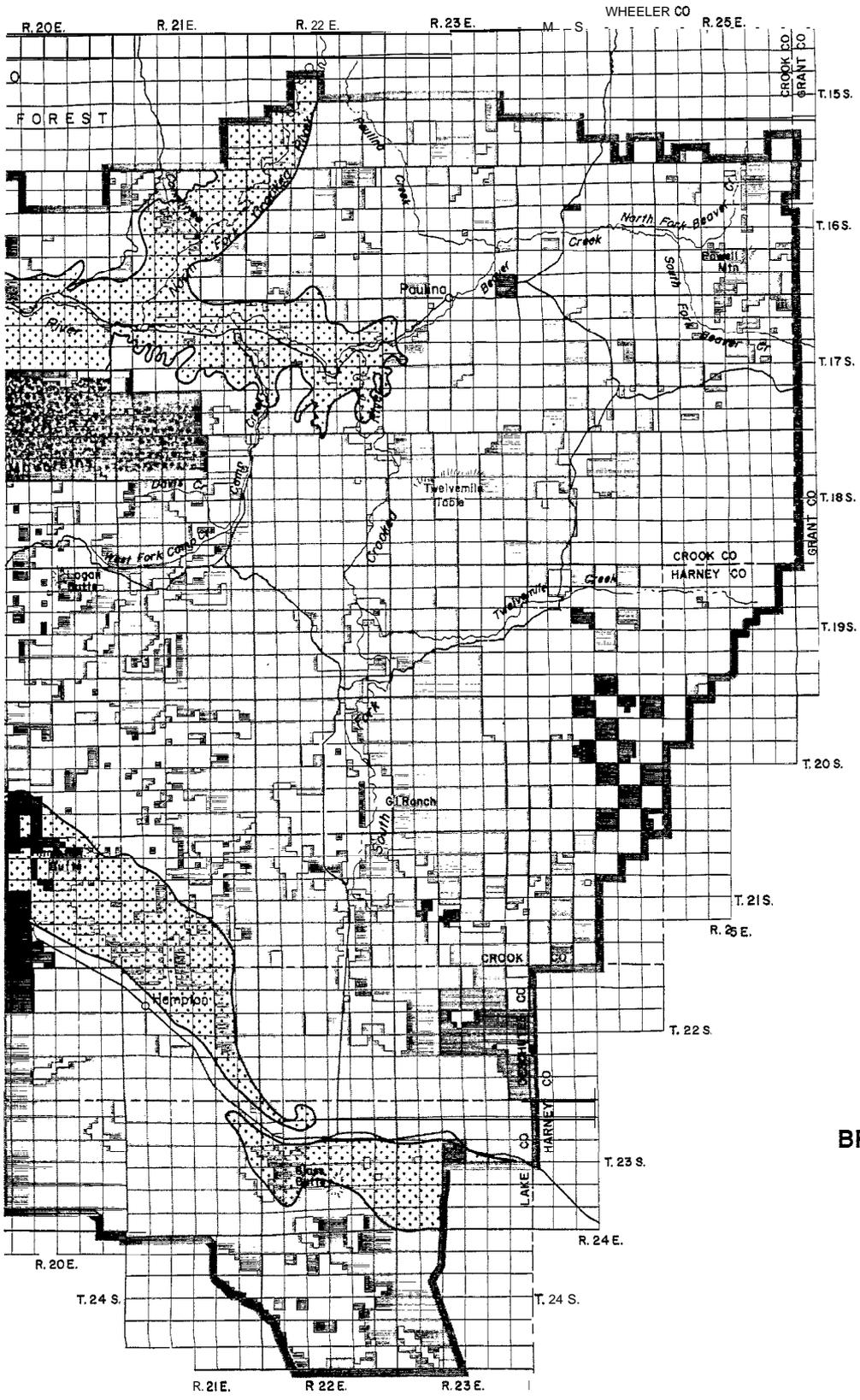
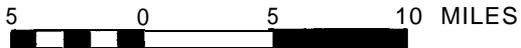
 River Segments Designated as Wild and Scenic  
 River Segments Eligible for Further Study

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BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 26**  
**National Wild and Scenic Rivers**  
**Brothers Portion**





 Areas Having High or Sensitive Visual Qualities

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PRINEVILLE DISTRICT  
MAY 1989  
BROTHERS/LA PINE PLANNING AREA

**MAP 27**  
**Visual Resources**  
**Brothers Portion**

## Plan Monitoring, Maintenance and Evaluation

The implementation of the Brothers/LaPine RMP will be monitored during the life of the plan to ensure that management actions are meeting their intended purposes. Specific management actions arising from proposed activity plan decisions will be compared with the RMP objectives to ensure consistency with the intent of the plan. Formal plan evaluations will take place at intervals not to exceed 5 years. These evaluations will assess the progress of plan implementation and determine if:

- management actions are resulting in satisfactory progress toward achieving objectives,
- actions are consistent with current policy,
- original assumptions were correctly applied and impacts correctly predicted,
- mitigation measures are satisfactory,
- it is still consistent with the plans and policies of State or local government, other Federal agencies, and Indian tribes,
- new data are available that would require alteration of the plan.

As part of plan evaluations the government entities mentioned above will be requested to review the plan and advise the District Manager of its continued consistency with their officially approved resource management related plans, programs and policies. Advisory groups will also be consulted during evaluations in order to secure their input.

Upon completion of a periodic evaluation or in the event that modifying the plan becomes necessary, the Prineville District Manager will determine what, if any, changes are necessary to ensure that the management actions of the plan are consistent with its objectives. If the District Manager finds that a plan amendment is necessary, an environmental analysis of the proposed change will be conducted and a recommendation on the amendment will be made to the State Director. If the amendment is approved, it may be implemented 30 days after public notice.

Potential minor changes, refinements or clarifications in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. Such maintenance

is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion in the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved RMP. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments. A plan amendment may be initiated because of the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances, or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope of resource uses or a change in the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved plan.

## Activity Plan Monitoring

On-site inspection of activity plans and associated projects will be made periodically to determine if the objectives of the activity plan or project are being achieved or, if unacceptable, unanticipated impacts are occurring.

A key indicator concept of monitoring will be utilized to determine what change agents are to be monitored for each action plan. An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists will identify the change agents to be monitored and the required inspection frequency.

A district-wide implementation record of all ongoing activities and associated monitoring activities will be maintained in the Prineville District Office. This record will help to determine monitoring obligations and annual work plan commitments.

Water quality monitoring will be carried out in accordance with executive orders, specific laws, BLM policy and the existing Memorandum of Understanding with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Water quality and vegetation monitoring will be in accordance with the Rangeland Monitoring in Oregon and Washington Handbook, and the Prineville District Monitoring Plan. Copies of both are available from the Prineville District Office.

Potential new management actions which are identified after approval of the RMP would be reviewed before BLM takes any actions. For example, if a new ACEC proposal meets BLM criteria for consideration, the District Manager would prescribe interim management and protection measures until the RMP could be revised or amended. Such interim management would follow the objectives of the existing RMP and would become subject to analysis in the next RMP amendment or revision process.

## Management of Newly Acquired Lands

Lands may come under BLM administration after this RMP is approved. This could occur through exchange, donation, purchase, revocation of withdrawals to other Federal agencies, or relinquishment of Recreation and Public Purpose leases. Discretionary acquisitions (such as exchanges) would be guided by approved RMP "lands acquisition criteria" based on resource values of high public interest. Newly acquired lands would be managed for the highest potential purpose for which they were acquired. For example, lands acquired within special management areas with specific Congressional mandates (i.e., wild and scenic rivers) would be managed in conformance with established guidelines for those areas. If lands with

unique or fragile resource values are acquired, those values would be protected and managed on an interim basis until the next plan amendment or revision was completed.

Lands acquired without identified special values or management goals will be managed in the same manner as comparable BLM lands. This implies typical livestock grazing, recreation management or timber harvest opportunities, and related management practices, management of the mineral estate, standard operating procedures and pre-committed mitigation measures. Exchanges of lands resulting in net adjustments in the livestock grazing program will be reported to the public in periodic Rangeland Program Summary Updates or RMP evaluation or progress reports.



Early day Prineville.