






















# Comparing the Alternatives

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Blue Mountains Forest Plan Revision evaluates three management alternatives for the Malheur, Umatilla and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests. The DEIS compares and analyzes how each alternative would influence ecological integrity, landscape resilience, local economies, and community and resource protections.

The public process to develop the revised Forest Plans will help guide how the Blue Mountains forests are managed for decades to come, shaping how wildlife habitat and watersheds are managed and restored, how multiple uses such as grazing, timber, recreation, and cultural resources are balanced, and how local communities are supported through jobs, wildfire risk reduction, and long-term sustainability.

Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
<b>No Action, Continues 1990s Forest Plans</b>	<b>Proposed Action, Active Management</b>	<b>Active Management with additional Resource Considerations</b>
 Existing Wilderness Only	 Existing Wilderness Only	 Analyzes additional Wilderness
 Assumes roadless rule is retained	 Assumes roadless rule is rescinded	 Elements of roadless rule retained
 Retains current riparian measures	 Maintains riparian buffers, coupled with options for resiliency enhancements	 Similar to Alt. 2, with additional riparian considerations
 Retains Eastside Screens standards	 Retains and develops large and old trees and forests	 Retains large and old trees with 21 inch and 30 inch harvest guidelines
 Continues current grazing program	 Continues current and seeks to expand targeted grazing	 Continues current grazing program
 Maintains current forest vegetation treatments	 Increases forest vegetation treatments	 Increases forest vegetation treatments, but less than Alt. 2
 Maintains current fuels treatment acres	 Increases fuels treatment acres	 Increases fuels treatment acres, but less than Alt. 2



## A Closer Look

This table presents a comparative summary of key plan components and outlines management approaches for each alternative. To view additional details about the alternatives, please visit the Blue Mountains Forest Plan Revision Pinyon folder at <https://usfs-public.app.box.com/v/PinyonPublic/folder/208417236164>.

### Comparison of Plan Components Across Three Alternatives in Draft Environmental Impact Statement

	<b>Alternative 1: No Action, Continues the 1990s Plans</b>	<b>Alternative 2: Proposed Action, Active Management</b>	<b>Alternative 3: Active Management with Additional Resource Considerations</b>
<b>Wilderness</b>	Existing Wilderness Only	Existing Wilderness Only	Analyzed Additional Wilderness MAL: 668 acres (One Polygon) UMA: 25,000 (Two Polygons) WAW: 9,000 acres (Four Polygons)
<b>Roadless Areas</b>	Assumes the roadless rule is retained	Assumes the roadless rule is rescinded	Assumes elements of the roadless rule are retained
<b>Riparian Area</b>	PACFISH/INFISH Management Activities are restricted by protective buffers that allow limited restoration	Plan components that emphasize Active Management activities (Rx fire, restoration, ecology, silviculture) that protect and restore stream function	Includes inner and outer zone riparian buffers that protect existing conditions and limit restoration activities in the inner riparian buffer. Restoration activities may occur, although less than Alternative 2.
<b>Large Trees</b>	21 inch Standard Diameter Limit	Retain and develop large and old trees No required diameter limits	21 inch guideline for all conifers except 30 inch for grand fir
<b>Targeted Grazing Objective additional acres fuels reduction</b>	Continues current grazing program	Continues current grazing program and seeks to expand targeted grazing MAL: 5,000 acres annually UMA: 5,000 acres annually WAW: 5,000 acres annually	Continues current grazing program
<b>Forest Vegetation Modeled PTSQ Estimates</b>	MAL: 44 MMBF annually UMA: 24 MMBF annually WAW: 38 MMBF annually	MAL: 163 MMBF annually UMA: 77 MMBF annually WAW: 125 MMBF annually	MAL: 66 MMBF annually UMA: 34 MMBF annually WAW: 61 MMBF annually
<b>Fuel Objectives</b>	MAL: 204,000 acres per decade UMA: 89,000 acres per decade WAW: 133,000 acres per decade	MAL: 400,000 acres per decade UMA: 250,000 acres per decade WAW: 250,000 acres per decade	MAL: 300,000 acres per decade UMA: 200,000 acres per decade WAW: 200,000 acres per decade