

OCT 30 1981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Kuna
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	#1

Objective #1:

Provide for maximum opportunities within the KPU for exploration and development of oil and gas resources.

Rationale:

A 1603 objective is to "make energy minerals available on a managed and controlled basis, consistent with national energy policies and related demands." Actions related to this objective are high priority items. Petroleum and natural gas are minerals identified by the Directors of USGS and Bureau of Mines as a "compelling national significance." Petroleum is stockpiled by the Department of Energy. The U.S. imported between 40 percent and 50 percent of its oil in recent years. It is national policy to encourage the maximum domestic production of oil and gas and decrease dependence on foreign oil.

The Mineral Leasing Acts of 1920 allows for and promotes the development of leasable minerals and the U.S. Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 declares it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage the development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

Currently the United States imports over half of its petroleum needs and all indications suggest that oil and gas will continue to provide for the majority of the nations energy needs throughout the remains of the century. National goals are directed towards making the United States less dependent on importations of oil and gas. It is in the nations best interest to diligently explore and develop domestic sources. Managing public lands to the exclusion of mineral exploration/development would be contrary to departmental policy, multiple use objectives and national needs.

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Name (MFP)

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Mar 11 1983

M-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

This combines MFP 11 M-1.1 and M-2.1 Recommendation.

- (1) Process lease application for oil and gas and geothermal in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act and Geothermal Steam Act. Allow oil and gas and geothermal leasing in the unit consistent with regulations, laws and other resource uses. Apply the Idaho Standard Stipulations and any other reasonable special stipulations to minimize or alleviate conflicts, as outlined in EA ID-01-246, ID-01-299 and ID-01-0-40.

This recommendation will allow any other stipulations to be included to protect other resources/uses as deemed necessary at the time of issuance.

- (2) No land occupancy within:
 - a. NG Impact area
 - b. Oregon Trail, Kelton Road corridor
 - c. Crater Rings
 - d. Grand View Duck Ponds
 - e. Essential nesting habitat (BOP Area)

Analysis:

The necessity of energy development is becoming more apparent. It is essential that development be provided to the greatest extent possible while protecting those resources which in many cases are irreplaceable. The Idaho Standard Stipulations and Special Stipulations have been developed to protect national resource values and allow effective management of the oil and gas leasing program.

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02

Objective #2:

Provide for maximum opportunities within the KPU for exploration and development of geothermal resources.

Rationale:

Considerable exploration and development work is required to adequately establish the commercial potential of the planning unit's geothermal resources. Demands for utilization of warm and hot water geothermal resources will markedly increase as the traditional sources of energy and fuels become more costly.

Geothermal leasing and exploration activities are governed by the regulations published in 43 CFR 3000 and 3200, 30 CFR 270, and the Geothermal Resources Operational Orders of the USGS. These regulations and orders provide for the protection of the environment and other surface resource values.

The potential to develop geothermal resources in the KPU is significant and is necessary to help supplement use of other resources to meet the nations energy needs. Development and utilization of geothermal resources will help to reduce the nations dependence on foreign sources for meeting energy needs and will also ease strain on existing oil and gas reserves.

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Objective Number

#3

Objective #3:

Provide maximum exploration opportunities for and development of locatable mineral deposits.

Rationale:

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1876) states that it is the "policy of the Federal Government in the national interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in (1) the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries, (2) the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources, (and) reserves,..."

Industry and government mineral authorities predict that requirements and demands for mineral commodities in the future will far exceed all of the minerals consumed by mankind to date. This will necessitate the continued exploration and development of much lower grade deposits as well as those deposits which lie at greater depths and have to date been inaccessible. Uranium is identified by the Directors of USGS and Bureau of Mines as a mineral of "compelling national significance."

A domestic energy minerals shortage is quickly becoming a serious reality. More and more critically important minerals are being imported from politically unstable countries. With consumption increasing by 4 percent annually (1976 Annual Report of Mining and Minerals Policy, Dept. of Interior), mineral commodity prices increasing from 2 percent to 20 percent annually and the United States goals of attaining mineral and energy self sufficiency, increased domestic exploration, development, and production from public and federally administered lands is needed.

The Mining Law of 1872 grants to U.S. citizens the right to locate, develop, and produce minerals on public and federally administered lands. Also, the U.S. Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 declares it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage the development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

Overall Policy Objectives

Energy Minerals - Uranium

A BLM Manual 1603 objective is to "make energy minerals available on a managed and controlled basis, consistent with national energy policies and related demands." Actions related to this objective are high priority items.

Mineral Patent Applications

A BLM Manual 1693 objective is to "process mineral patent application as filed."

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Step 1 M-1,3 Step 3 D-4

M-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Maintain public lands within the planning unit as open to mineral location.

Manage the area identified on overlay primarily for their mineral values.

- (1) Unless otherwise closed to protect other resources/uses found more important, leave the area open to mineral entry.
- (2) Withdraw the following from the 1872 mining laws:
 - a. Oregon-Kelton Trail corridor
 - b. Crater Rings
 - c. PLD 5777
 - d. Grand View Duck Ponds
 - e. National Guard Impact Area

Management components include:

- (1) Facilitate development of any economic deposit by expeditiously acting on mineral patent applications expected to be filed through FY-1985.
- (2) Work with mining claimants to reduce environmental impacts by the continued implementation of 43 CFR 3809 Surface Management Regulations.

Analysis:

The KPU has varying potential for the discovery of valuable locatable minerals.

It is anticipated that as lower grade uranium ore becomes economic, a discovery will be made and underground mining operations could possibly begin before the year 1990.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

Instructions on reverse.

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Congress has set policy (84 Stat. 1876) that the federal government is to encourage private enterprise in the development of the nation's mineral resources under the Mining Law of 1872. Closing public lands to location and restricting access is generally incompatible with this policy.

Decision:

Accept general.

Modify to read:

(1) Unless presently withdrawn or segregated to protect other resources/uses found more important leave the area open to mineral entry.

(2) Accept.

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04

Objective 04: (Salables)

Provide sand, gravel, cinders, clay, bentonite, fill material, and building stone to meet the needs of local and state governments, industry, and individuals as the demand warrants.

Rationale:

A 1603 objective is to "make other (non-energy) minerals and mineral materials available for use as needed to meet market demand." Supply-demand study for sand, gravel, and baked shale indicates that there will be demands for free-use and sales of these commodities. Part of demands may relate to energy developments.

The management and sale of common variety mineral resources are authorized by the Materials Sales Act of July 31, 1947, as amended, and is encouraged by the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

The planning unit contains sufficient quantities of these materials to satisfy present and foreseeable future needs. By encouraging use of identified disturbed areas, environmental concerns for development in undisturbed areas can be alleviated. A well coordinated program provides for better cooperation among all users.

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Step 1

Step 3

M-4.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate free-use site of up to 20 acres for federal, state, county or city government needs in the following areas:

- (1) T.2S., R.6E., Section 9; W1/2NE1/4NE1/4
- (2) T.3S., R.2E., Section 14; N1/2SE1/4
- (3) T.3S., R.4E., Section 5; Lots 3 & 4
- (4) T.3S., R.4E., Section 35; W1/2NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2NW1/4NW1/4
- (5) T.3S., R.6E., Section 10; W1/2SE1/4NE1/4
- (6) T.3S., R.7E., Section 5; E1/2E1/2SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2W1/2SW1/4SE1/4
- (7) T.5S., R.3E., Section 12; S1/2NW1/4SW1/4, N1/2SW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4SW1/4
- (8) T.5S., R.6E., Section 19; N1/2NE1/4
- (9) T.5S., R.6E., Section 20; SE1/4NW1/4SE1/4
- (10) T.5S., R.6E., Section 28; SW1/4NW1/4
- (11) T.5S., R.7E., Section 24; SW1/4SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2SE1/4SE1/4NE1/4
- (12) T.5S., R.8E., Section 33; W1/2NE1/4SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4SE1/4NE1/4

Dispose of common variety minerals under authority of the Act of July 23, 1955; 69 Stat. 367. Use existing materials sources when practical. Limit the development of new material sources when possible. Site specific field examinations

Note. Attach additional sheets, if needed.

Instructions on reverse.

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by resource specialists will delineate considerations to be incorporated in the mining and rehabilitation plans required.

Analysis:

Resources on public lands, especially near population centers will be needed to satisfy increasing demand for materials.

Areas which have been proven sources of materials in the past still contain sufficient quantities which can be utilized.

In FY-1980 approximately 100,000 cu. yds. of sand and gravel were utilized by governmental agencies for public purposes. The construction material can probably be supplied from existing designated sites as they seem adequate for current existing needs.

As private reserves are depleted, additional pressures for mineral materials are anticipated on public lands. Established materials sources described in NFP 1 are likely to serve the needs for free-use permits and sales. Should the need for additional material sources be required their establishment will involve the RA/Technical Examination process.

Decision:

Accept with following: Private use can be made after consultation and acceptance of permit holders.