

JUN 21 1982

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Kuna
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
01

Objective #1:

Develop range programs and management techniques to:

1. Increase the vigor, density and production of desirable vegetation on 276,336 acres within 20 years. These areas are currently in poor condition, but because of low site productivity and the lack of desirable vegetative species, improvement into the fair condition would not be anticipated.
2. Increase 46,934 acres currently in poor range condition to fair condition in 20 years. Increase 23,539 acres currently in fair condition to good condition in 20 years. Maintain the condition class of 3,330 acres currently in good condition. Maintain and/or improve 222,908 acres currently in a disturbed, burned or seeding condition. Following this 20 year period, the goal would be to improve all range to good condition.
3. Increase total forage production from 61,640 AUMs to 66,732 AUMs within a 20 year period.
4. Increase livestock use from 61,247 AUMs to 66,339 AUMs within 20 years.

Rationale:

The primary goal of the rangeland management program is to protect and manage the vegetative resource and to improve the current range condition and trend by increasing the amount and quality of desired vegetation. This objective cannot be met without effective administration and intensive management.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) ^{MAR 11 1983}
Kuna
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-4 Step 3

RM-1.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

- (1) Implement intensive management (AMP's) on 7 allotments as indicated on overlay RM-4.
- (2) Implement less intensive management on 19 allotments as indicated on overlay RM-4.

Analysis:

The allotments identified as intensive management are composed primarily of public lands, have potential for increased forage production and improvement in range condition/trend, and high resource values/conflicts.

The allotments identified as less intensive have limited potential for increased forage, and lower resource value conflicts and/or high percentage of private and state land.

Decision:

Accept as written with the following additions:

- (1) The order of priority should be:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Mountain Home Subunit (813) | e. Cornell (820) |
| b. Long Tom (814) | f. Martha Avenue (817) |
| c. Ditto Creek (818) | g. Dive Creek (819) |
| d. Bennett (804) | |

- (2) Livestock rest or deferment systems would be established on critical sage grouse brood rearing areas. If grazing systems do not improve habitat

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1650-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-1.1

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Step 1 RM-4 Step 3

conditions, large meadow complexes may be fenced and excluded from grazing, or have special grazing management applied (e.g. use only after seed ripe).

- (3) The improvement of crucial antelope winter/early spring ranges is recognized as a priority management need. Livestock grazing management of these antelope winter/early spring ranges will be designed (system and season of use) to improve habitat conditions for wintering antelope.

Reason:

A priority order for AMP development has been established so that allotments with high resource values or conflicts will have the first AMPs. The special management measures for sage grouse brood rearing areas and crucial antelope winter/early spring ranges were identified as mitigation measures in the Bruneau-Kuna Grazing EIS as being necessary to ensure habitat improvement or prevent potential adverse impacts.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (NFP)	Kima
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 RM-5 Step 3

RM-1.2: Multiple Use Recommendation

Dispose of isolated parcels of public land and acquire easements across private and state lands to improve rangeland administration as follows:

- (1) Dispose of 47,200 acres of isolated tracts of public lands as identified on overlay RM-5.
- (2) Acquire access across 4.75 miles of private and state lands. Retain current access across fragmented tracts of public lands that are now recommended for disposal. Access needs to be identified on overlay RM-5.
- (3) Block land ownership in allotments which contain large amounts of public, state and/or private land through exchange. Specific areas are not identified on an overlay or table. This general recommendation leaves the door open for future consideration.

Analysis:

Grazing allotments which contain small isolated parcels of public lands/grazing capacity are difficult to administer and manage plus the cost to administer these lands/allotments take as much time/money as do the larger allotments. Thus better and more efficient management can be achieved on the larger allotments where BLM has the majority of the grazing capacity.

Access to all public lands must be obtained for effective administration and management of all grazing allotments which contain public lands.

Blocking land ownership through exchange in allotments which contain large amounts of private, state and public lands will provide more efficient management of the rangeland resources.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-1.2

Name (MFP)

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Range Management

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Step 1 RM-5 Step 3

Decision:

Reject in preference to 4-1.1, 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 except when physical access is blocked and access cannot be maintained over existing public land then consider easement acquisition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if any do.

Distances in feet.

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Overlay Reference

Step 1

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RM-1.3: Multiple Use Recommendation

ORV demand is not significant at this time. Critical time periods will be established for spring turn out of cattle and just before gathering. Motorcycle races will continue to be allowed on a case-by-case basis until the demand gets to be a problem.

Analysis:

The Step 1 Recommendation was to not allow ORV races from 3/1 to 6/15 or until livestock are removed from spring use.

In over 3 years there has not been one application for ORV races in the PU, also experience in the Bureau PU shows most conflicts can be taken care of by special stipulations and design of the track until demand becomes a problem. The demand simply has not developed.

Decision:

Accept as written.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

RM-1.4

Name (MFP)	
Kuna	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 D-3

Livestock water and management facilities are necessary to fully implement management systems. If properly designed, water facilities will benefit wildlife as well as livestock and recreational needs.

Decision:

Develop livestock management facilities needed for implementation of sound AMP's and/or grazing systems and are designed to reach or maintain objectives and Decisions throughout the MFP.

Specifically the major constraints are (but not limited to):

- (1) Do not develop springs that will not reasonably provide water for both livestock and wildlife. Springs developed in riparian areas will be fenced and water piped where reasonable and economical (see W/L-4.3).
- (2) As AMP's are developed and approved write EA's and do B/C analysis on projects.
- (3) No water developments will be constructed within the Oregon Trail corridor unless mitigated to the point of an acceptable level.
- (4) Visual contrast rating will be made on all range improvements in Class I, II, and III areas.
- (5) Provide water for wildlife in pastures not being used by livestock if feasible/or provide guzzler.
- (6) Livestock management facilities in areas designated ACECs will be consistent and compatible with the intent for which the area was designated as an ACEC (see CRM-1.1).

Reason:

Modified to incorporate wildlife, visual and recreation.

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Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3 D-3

RM-1.4: Multiple Use Recommendation

Develop livestock management facilities needed for the implementation of AMPs and/or grazing systems in the intensive management category. Construction of the following range improvements will be needed to implement management plans:

1. 30 miles of fence
2. 30 spring developments
3. 20 miles of pipeline and 50 troughs
4. 40 reservoirs
5. 2 wells and storage tanks
6. 2 water catchments
7. 25 cattleguards

These figures include range projects needed in allotments in the less intensive management category.

- (1) New water sources should be developed that will satisfy upland game and waterfowl requirements. Springs developed in riparian areas should be fenced and water piped away from the fenced area. Avoid construction of reservoirs in riparian areas.
- (2) A visual contrast rating will be made on all range improvements that are proposed for development in Class I, II or III areas.
- (3) No water developments will be constructed within one (1) mile of the Oregon National Historic Trail unless mitigated to point of acceptable level.

Analysis:

Locations for these projects will be selected during formulation of activity plans and consultation with permittees.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

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Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM-1.5: Multiple Use Recommendation

Adjust livestock season of use on spring and summer ranges to meet minimum growth needs of preferred plant or forage species.

Analysis:

Forage production is reduced and vigor of preferred species is adversely affected by excessive livestock use early in the growing season. Continued early livestock use on preferred species can lead to a decline in range condition. Livestock turn-on dates from April 15-30 are recommended on lower elevational ranges (shadscale type) and April 20-May 15 on mid-elevational big and low sagebrush types. On allotments where deferred or rest rotation grazing systems are implemented the above dates may be adjusted. On allotments where the preferred or key species are annual grasses, i.e. cheatgrass, considerations will be given to early intensive grazing.

Decision:

Modify to read: Adjust livestock season of use or implement grazing systems on spring and summer ranges to meet minimum growth needs of preferred plant species.

Reason:

See above analysis.

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RECOMMENDATION - ANALYSIS - DECISION

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Step 1

Step 3

RM-1.6: Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject - Stock drives have been eliminated. After getting public input it was dropped.

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Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM-1.8: Multiple Use Recommendation

Treat 4,600 acres (2,900 acres brush control and 1,700 acres brush control and reseed) of potentially suitable native range to reduce invasion of less desirable brush and annual grass species, improve range condition and increase grazing capacity. These stipulations shall apply:

- (1) If pesticides/herbicides spraying techniques are used for treating native rangelands a buffer zone of 150 feet will be established around perennial streams and riparian habitat areas to ensure no chemicals effect those areas.
- (2) In areas identified as winter range for mule deer, antelope and sage grouse allow for a sufficient forage to cover ratio that will meet these species needs.
- (3) Projects will be designated with irregular control lines, feathered edges and natural contours. Drainages and occasional brush islands will be left untreated on sites treated by mechanical means.
- (4) On areas classified as primitive or semi-primitive, treatment will be conducted so that the ensuing landscape is natural appearing to the casual observer.

Analysis:

On areas in poor or fair ecological condition with suitable soils, forage production for livestock and wildlife can be increased and ecological condition improved by vegetative manipulation and/or reseeding. During the activity planning process, acreage and treatment techniques will be selected. Where feasible prescribed burning will receive first consideration for brush control. Also on allotments currently overstocked, livestock reductions can be minimized by increasing forage production as a result of vegetative treatments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Instructions on reverse

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Name (MFP)

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Decision:

Modify RM-1.8 to read, "Treat an estimated 4,600 acres (2,900 acres brush control and 1,700 acres brush control and reseed) to..."

Stipulation 1-3 will remain as written. Reject stipulation 4.

Reasons:

The acreages proposed for treatment are only rough estimates based on soils and range condition. Specific sites and acreages will be selected after careful on the ground site inspections. More or less acreage may be treated after the development of activity plans.

Stipulation 4 was deleted in MFP II (R-1.1(3)).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (Step)	
Unit	
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	#2

Objective #2:

Allocate all forage for livestock in each of the allotments in the Kuna Planning Unit within the biological limits necessary to maintain and/or enhance the range and soil resource.

Rationale:

Forage consumption by livestock must be balanced with forage production in order to properly manage the range resource. This objective is designed to correct present range management problems identified in URA Step 3, that is use of preferred species above the biological limits necessary for survival and reproduction. This objective also reflects the livestock use problems identified in URA Step 4.

Once the density of preferred species i.e. plants that decrease under heavy livestock use are reduced or lost, management techniques to restore them are expensive and require long time periods to be effective. The preferred or desirable species for livestock use includes bunchgrasses and other herbaceous species.

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RM-2.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Allocate forage according to Table RM-2.1 MFP II.

Analysis:

The total forage production as determined by a SVIM inventory was divided between livestock, wildlife and nonconsumptive uses in ten allotments. Allowable use factors were applied to each species to account for its tolerance to grazing during the season of use. Wildlife AUM's were allocated prior to allocating AUM's to livestock. On the remaining 16 allotments in the Kuna P.U. either five year licensed use or preference was used to allocate forage. SVIM data was not used on these allotments due to large acreages burned by wildfires after the inventory was completed and the problem of adjusting cheatgrass production to a "normal precipitation year".

Decision:

Reject.

Initial livestock use levels by allotment will be established at the five-year licensed active use levels from the years 1976-80 or by mutual agreement. Any subsequent increase or reduction in AUM's through the five-year implementation schedule will be based on monitoring.

The following implementation schedule by allotment is recommended:

Allotment	5-Year Licensed Use	Adjustment (%) From 5-Year Licensed Use	Implementation Schedule				
			Year 1	Year 3		Year 5	
			AUM's	AUM's	%*	AUM's	%*
113-Mtn Home Subunit	6,459	+ 62	6,459	7,716	+21	10,354	-31

* Represents increase or decrease in AUM's from previous (Year 1 or Year 3)

Note: ~~Adjustments~~ adjustments are shown on separate sheets, if needed.

Instructions on reverse.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-2.1

Name (MFP)
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Allotment	5-Year Licensed Use	Adjustment(%) From 5-Year Licensed Use	Implementation Schedule				
			Year 1 AUM's	Year 3		Year 5	
				AUM's	%*	AUM's	%*
814-Long Tom Subunit	2,055	+ 62	2,055	2,692	+31	3,328	+ 31
815-Mud Springs	1,308	+ 38	1,308	1,800	+38	1,800	--
816-Lockman Butte	542	0	542	542	--	542	--
817-Martha Avenue	781	+ 10	781	871	+10	871	--
818-Ditto Creek	1,789	+ 16	1,789	2,128	+16	2,128	--
819-Dive Creek	479	0	479	479	--	479	--
820-Cornell	1,068	- 26	1,068	921	-12	774	-13
821-Chalk Flat	2,171	- 1	2,171	2,171	--	2,145	- 1
822-Slater Flat	1,200	0	1,200	1,200	--	1,200	--
823-McConnell	15	+850	15	43	+425	100	+425
824-Bonneville Point	332	- 5	332	312	- 5	312	--
825-Sunnyside Spring- Fall	11,770	+ 70	11,770	14,140	+20	20,065	+50
826-Sunnyside Winter	11,587	+ 18	11,587	13,705	+18	13,705	--
827-Rattlesnake Seed.	1,294	+ 29	1,294	1,483	+15	1,672	+14
828-Crater Ring Seed.	673	- 41	673	535	-20	398	-21
829-2+ Custodial	70	+271	70	190	+181	251	+90
830-Section 34	10	0	10	10	--	10	--
831-Sheep Creek	231	+ 16	231	231	--	231	--
832-Duck Ponds	56	0	56	56	--	56	--
833-Section 35	17	0	17	17	--	17	--
834-Rattlesnake Creek	204	+ 7	204	220	+ 7	220	--
836-West Tacket Creek	264	+ 5	264	270	+ 5	270	--
837-Rabbit Springs	75	- 67	75	50	-33	25	-34
838-Section 1	8	+ 25	8	10	+25	10	--
872-Melba Seeding	300	+ 7	300	322	+ 7	322	--
TOTAL	44,758						

* Represents increase or decrease in AUM's from previous (Year 1 or Year 3) adjustments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION RM-2.1

Name (MFP)

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Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

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Provide sufficient food, cover, space and water for big game in accordance with W/L-3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 through monitoring. The monitoring will be within the key wildlife areas of the habitat.

Reason:

Since the time multiple use recommendation RM-~~3.1~~^{2.1} was made, a BLM directive (I.M. No. ID-82-297) has been implemented which states that SVIM type inventory data will no longer be used in land use planning. Therefore the initial stocking rate to begin the five year implementation period must be based on prior livestock use levels i.e. licensed use since actual use data is not available. Changes in livestock use levels would be made during Year 3 and/or Year 5 and monitored in the intervening years. The final livestock use level would be established at the end of Year 5.

Monitoring studies during the implementation period would be keyed in part to key wildlife habitat and forage requirements. Final stocking rates will be adjusted to meet the big game wildlife number identified in decision W/L-3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and fisheries condition decisions in W/L-aq-1.1, 1.2.

The final livestock stocking rate recommended in year 5 is derived from SVIM inventory data. This livestock use level may or may not be reached depending on the results of the monitoring studies. The procedures describing the 5-year implementation schedule are in 43 CFR.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed.

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

DEC 03 1981

Name (MFP)	Kuna
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	#3

Objective #3:

Develop a Minimal Fire Suppression Plan within the impact zone of the National Guard Maneuver Area.

Rationale:

The fire suppression efforts within this area are under the control of the National Guard. The majority of the fires that occur within this area are caused by the military actions of National Guard troops.

A wide cindered road is maintained by the National Guard around this zone, which helps to reduce the spread of any fires started in this area.

The remainder of the planning unit should continue to receive active fire suppression. Here soils are more erosive, the range is in poor range condition and the availability of a seed source reestablishing desirable perennial grass is lacking. The heavy population areas can also be found within this boundary. Should wildfire occur in this area, the range condition would deteriorate further and soil erosion would accelerate.

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Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM-3.1: Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate the National Guard use area as a limited suppression area.

Analysis:

There is a 25 year MOU on the area. This was reviewed and found to be acceptable.

Decision:

Reject as written.

Continue fire suppression activities in accordance with Memorandum of Understanding with Idaho National Guard until/unless modified or rescinded.

Reason:

See analysis above: Further there was a misunderstanding of whether fire suppression was under the complete control of Idaho National Guard. It was found that only the Impact Area was but still not a "limited" suppression as defined under Bureau terminology.