

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

101 ALLOTMENT

RECOMMENDATION

RATIONALE

RM 1 & 2.1

Revise the present AMP as follows:

1. Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed t romp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA Step 4 for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)

The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the desired vigor of the native forage species and improve range conditions and increase forage production to maximum potential. Approximately 370 additional AUMs can be produced annually within a 15-20 year period with proper management.

2. Adjust grazing use so that not more than 50 percent of the active Class I demand and exchange of use is utilized during the critical spring growing season.

Grazing during the growing season is critical to health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.

3. Adjust license flexibility to meet the manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.

Flexibility provisions in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirements.

4. Adjust the AMP to exclude the portion of the allotment which lies adjacent to the Pioneer and Burnt Ridge Allotments.

This portion of the allotment is proposed for combination with the Pioneer and Burnt Ridge Allotments. See RM 2.3 (0406).

Multiple-Use Analysis

Less flexibility in the grazing license would occur which could restrict the grazing operation. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial grasses which will stabilize and increase forage production.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hil
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Wildlife (WL 8.2, 12.1,) and Watershed (W 1.3) identify the need to retain 40 percent to 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Minerals (M 1.2) proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the Geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit recommendation because it proposes excluding livestock grazing on the sand blow area above the canyon rim. The grazing system would require grazing on the area. The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with the Wildlife activity recommendations: WL 8.1; R 2.1. These conflicting proposals should be addressed at the time the existing ~~Clover Creek~~ AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 8.3, 9.2, 12.2; W 1.2, 3.2; R 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:

1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.

Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

2. Allow mineral leasing

Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

3. Exclude grazing on the sand blow area above the rim until it is fully stabilized.

Modified to accept watershed W 1.1 recommendation. The area is fragile due to sandiness of soils and should be protected until the soils are completely revegetated to protect them from wind erosion.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

101 ALLOTMENT

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Combine with Ticeska Allotment

Watermellon Field

Forage Survey

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hills
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 No. 1	Step 3

PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

Page 1 of 2

RECOMMENDATION

RATIONALE

RM 2.1

Combine the Pioneer Allotment with the adjoining portion of the 101 and Burntride Allotments.

See rationale in RM 2.1 (0406). The Burntride Allotment is too small to logically and feasibly divide and implement a rotation grazing system on that will provide for the physiological requirements of the perennial vegetation.

Combining these areas gives an area large enough to justify pastures, division plans, and water developments required to implement a grazing system. This action would not work an economic hardship on the range user and would reduce use supervision costs to the government. This action will improve the orderly administration of the range by providing similar management practices on contiguous tracts of National Resource Land.

Support Needs:

Land exchange of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 20, T. 5 S., R. 12 E., for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Combining Pioneer Allotment with the adjoining portion of 101 and Burntride Allotments, as recommended, could reduce and/or restrict the flexibility presently exercised by the livestock operators in handling their cattle. Both range users presently utilize National Resource Lands in connection with their private lands and have the freedom to put and take livestock from the allotment at their discretion. Therefore, the recommended combination could effect their present degree of flexibility but no serious adverse economic impacts are anticipated. With the combination creating larger areas to more efficiently manage and/or develop range improvements upon, positive economic gains from increased forage production should be available to the allottees over the long-term.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Range management, Rm 2.3, along with any other activity recommendations that propose to enhance management of allotment resources, would support the recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

Accept the recommendation as stated

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Page 2 of 2

Multiple-Use Recommendations (cont) Reasons (cont)

This recommendation conflicts with RM 2.3 (0406).
It was accepted over the other recommendations
because the resources can be more effectively
managed with less cost for range improvement and
administration.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
<u>Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill</u>
Activity
<u>Range Management</u>
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

Page 1 of 3

RECOMMENDATION

RATIONALE

RM 1. & 2.2

Revise the present AMP as follows:

Adjust the grazing system to one that will provide for plant vigor, seed production, seed tromp, and seedling establishment of the key native forage species. (See URA, Step 4, for minimum grazing treatment opportunity.)

The present grazing system is not designed to propagate or provide for the physiological need of the key native forage plant. A grazing system which provides for these treatments will increase the density and vigor of the native forage species and improve and maintain range conditions.

Adjust grazing use so that no more than 50 percent of the Class I demand is utilized during the critical spring growing season.

Grazing during the growing season is critical to health and vigor of the forage producing plant. Excessive grazing during that period is detrimental to the vegetation and will result in deteriorated range conditions and loss of forage production.

Adjust license flexibility to meet manual requirements and specify as a minimum the normal operation, maximum numbers allowed to graze, and season of use flexibility not to exceed five days before and after the normal operation dates.

Flexibility allowed in the present AMP does not conform to manual requirement.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The present AMP allows discretionary use during the critical spring growing season of amounts exceeding 50 percent; therefore, this recommendation could result in reduced use and/or loss of some flexibility which would restrict the grazing operations of the allottees. A long-term beneficial input would occur because the recommendations favor establishment of perennial forage species which will increase and sustain forage production within the allotment.

Wildlife, WL 12.1, and watershed, W 1.3 identify the need to retain 40- 50 percent of the herbaceous vegetation. This conflicts with the recommendation because utilization in the heavy use pastures of the grazing system would likely be greater than 60 percent. Wildlife, WL 9.1 identifies the need to exclude livestock grazing on canals and reservoirs. This would reduce availability of high quality forage and restrict access to water, which could contribute to the livestock distribution problems. Lands, L 3.1A proposes disposal of Class I and II lands found to be consistent with classification criteria. Such an action would result in loss of most productive area and important spring range in the allotment, and would disrupt the proposed

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Page 2 of 3

Multiple-Use Analysis (cont)

grazing system. Minerals, M 1.2 proposes leasing, with minimal restrictions, the geothermal resource. This could restrict livestock grazing because development would prohibit use of up to 1/3 of the land surface under lease.

The recommendation conflicts to a minor degree with wildlife, WL 8.1 and should be addressed at the time the existing AMP is revised to insure all resource values are given proper consideration.

Supporting recommendations include the following: WL 8.3, 9.2, 12.2, 13.3; W 1.2, 3.2; R 1.1, 2.1.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

Modify the recommendation to include the following provisions in addition to those stated above:

1. Do not exceed 60 percent utilization of herbaceous vegetation in any pasture where grazing occurs.

Adequate herbaceous vegetation should be left to provide adequate forage and cover for all wildlife, including deer, elk, and upland game birds, and to provide litter to protect the soil from the erosive forces of nature.

It is not anticipated that this restriction will seriously impact grazing since livestock gains normally begin to decline after 60 percent of the forage has been utilized.

2. Fence reservoirs and canals where major critical waterfowl nesting areas are identified. Provide water gaps no farther than 1/2 mile apart.

Grazing livestock utilize and destroy riparian vegetation needed for waterfowl nesting habitat.

3. Allow disposal of lands within Class I and II irrigation potential classification.

Livestock grazing is the primary resource affected with all other resources affected to a minor degree. Conversion of this area to agriculture would provide greater economic stability to the locale than presently produced by the existing resource use.

4. Allow mineral leasing.

Restriction of livestock grazing by geothermal development is improbable, but if it occurs it should be allowed because of the greater value generated to the local and regional economy by mineral development.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

Page 3 of 3

Support Needs:

Accept the recommendations as stated
above. Acquire easement on private
lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Bennett Hills-Timmerman Hill
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 No. 1 Step 3

PIONEER ALLOTMENT (0406)

RECOMMENDATION

RATIONALE

RM 2.3

Combine Burntridge, adjoining part of 101 (isolated area) and Pioneer Allotments, then divide into individual allotments for both allottees.

Individual allotments will provide maximum utility of the National Resource Land to the allottees range operation. While not the most desirable alternative, the cost of administration and implementation of AMPs would be reduced from three allotments to two allotments over the present situation.

Revise and implement AMPs consistent with recommendation RM 1. and 2.1.

See RM 1. and 2.1 Rationale.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The recommendation to combine Burntridge, the adjoining portion of 101 and Pioneer Allotments, then divide the area into two individual allotments would benefit both allottees involved. This would give them greater flexibility and freedom in handling and/or meeting their livestock needs which would have a beneficial impact on their operations. See recommendation, RM 2.1 for the Pioneer Allotment (0406) for additional analyses concerning the proposed combination.

The recommendation does not conflict with any other activity recommendations.

Range Management, RM 2.3 along with any other activity recommendations that propose to enhance management of resources within the allotment would support this recommendation.

Multiple-Use Recommendations

Reasons

Reject this recommendation.

This recommendation conflicts with RM 2.1 (0406) It is rejected in favor of RM 2.1 (0406).

Results in better management, less cost and has minimal economic impact to the allottee.